CYPSP
Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership

How are Children and Young People doing in the Northern Outcomes Area?

Local Government District Outcome Monitoring Report

with Trends **2008 – 2014/15**

Information to Support Integrated Planning for Children and Young People in Northern Outcomes Area
July 2016

Contents

Contents	**2 - 5**
Introduction	**6 - 8**
Demography	**9**
Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland	10
Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland	11
Demographic Profiles of Areas within Northern Trust	12-13
15 Year Population Projections by Age Band by Local Government Districts	14
Percentage BME Population by Country of Birth	15
Net External Migration as Percentage Change	16
Non UK Nationals - National Insurance Numbers Allocation	17
Birthing Trends	18
Outcomes for Children and Young People	
Healthy	**19**
Infant Mortality	20
Low Birth Weight Rates	21
Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy	22
Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 months	23
Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge	24
Births to Teenage Mothers	25
Life Expectancy	26
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years	27
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years	28
Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA aged 0 – 15 years)	29
Sexually Transmitted Infections – Northern Ireland	30
Sexual Experience and Knowledge	31

Contents Cont'd

Children who are Overweight or Obese	32
0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses	33
0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses	34
Child Deaths by Suicide	35
Child Deaths by Accidents	36
Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People	37
Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People	38
Enjoying Learning and Achieving	**39**
Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need	40
Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need	41
Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School	42
Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School	43
Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance	44
Post-Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance	45
Primary School Pupils with English as an Additional Language	46
Post-Primary School Pupils with English as an Additional Language	47
Key Stage One – English - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above	48
Key Stage One – Maths - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above	49
Key Stage One – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above	50
Key Stage One – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above	51

Contents Cont'd

Key Stage Two – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above	52
Key Stage Two – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above	53
Key Stage Two – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	54
Key Stage Two – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	55
Key Stage Three – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	56
Key Stage Three – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	57
Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	58
Key Stage Three – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	59
Key Stage Three – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	60
Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	61
Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A-C) or above	62
Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs	63
Percentage Uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs	64
Living in Safety and with Stability	**65**
Children on the Child Protection Register	66
Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register	67
Looked After Children	68
Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence	69
Domestic Abuse Offences	70
Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence	71
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	72
Children Killed or Injured on the Roads	73
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	74
Personal Safety	75

Contents Cont'd

Economic and Environmental Well-being	**76**
Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation	77
Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NI Housing Executive as Homeless	78
Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants	79
Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants	80
Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty	81
Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty	82
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	83
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support	84
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	85
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support	86
Making a Positive Contribution	**87**
Participation in Youth Activities	88
Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour	89
Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Non-offending Behaviour	90
Contact Details	**91**

Introduction

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership's main aim is improving the lives of all our children and young people. A Northern Ireland Children's Services Plan 2011-2014 has drawn up our approach to improving outcomes for children and young people along with agreeing key themes –which are the most important issues that will be taken forward in the Children and Young People's Plan. Detailed Action Plans have been drawn up by each Outcomes Group across Northern Ireland which will provide more detail on how we are improving outcomes for children and young people. (more details available at **www.cypsp.org**)

Healthy; Enjoying, learning and achieving; Living in safety and with stability; Experiencing economic and environmental well-being; Contributing positively to community and society; and Living in a society which respects their rights.

This Local Government District Outcome Monitoring Report shows how children and young people in the Southern Outcomes Area are doing in relation to the Government's six outcomes and covers the period 2008 up to **2015** (where available). The report presents the information collected against agreed indicators for each outcome, providing trend analysis over time and comparison across geographical sectors.

Introduction

This report, is built on the Northern Ireland Regional Outcome Monitoring Report and starts to show how children and young people in the Northern Area are doing in relation to the Government's six outcomes. It can already be seen from the trends over time that some indicators show that our children are doing well but others are worrying. The report presents the information collected against agreed indicators for each outcome, providing trend analysis over time where available and comparison across local government districts in the Northern Area.

The information is also available in greater detail (Ward areas) on request to Information Manager, Social Care and Children (contact details on page 91), who can also provide information on sources and how the information was collated.

In reviewing progress towards achieving the six outcomes it is essential to be able to measure that progress for our most vulnerable children. In order to do this, the data collected needs to be disaggregated by specific groups of children identified as priority by the Children's Services Planning process as well as the Section 75 (NI Act 1998) categories. The Children's Services Plan describes how the core indicators included in this report will be analysed for specific groups of children and complemented by additional indicators. Work is also continuing to ensure the indicators allow us to measure children's rights and how they are being realised.

Introduction

Information collated in this report is already being used by CYPSP groups, together with needs assessment material collected from agencies, children and young people and communities, in the planning of services. It is also useful for locality partnerships, who can use it to help them plan better for children in a particular locality.

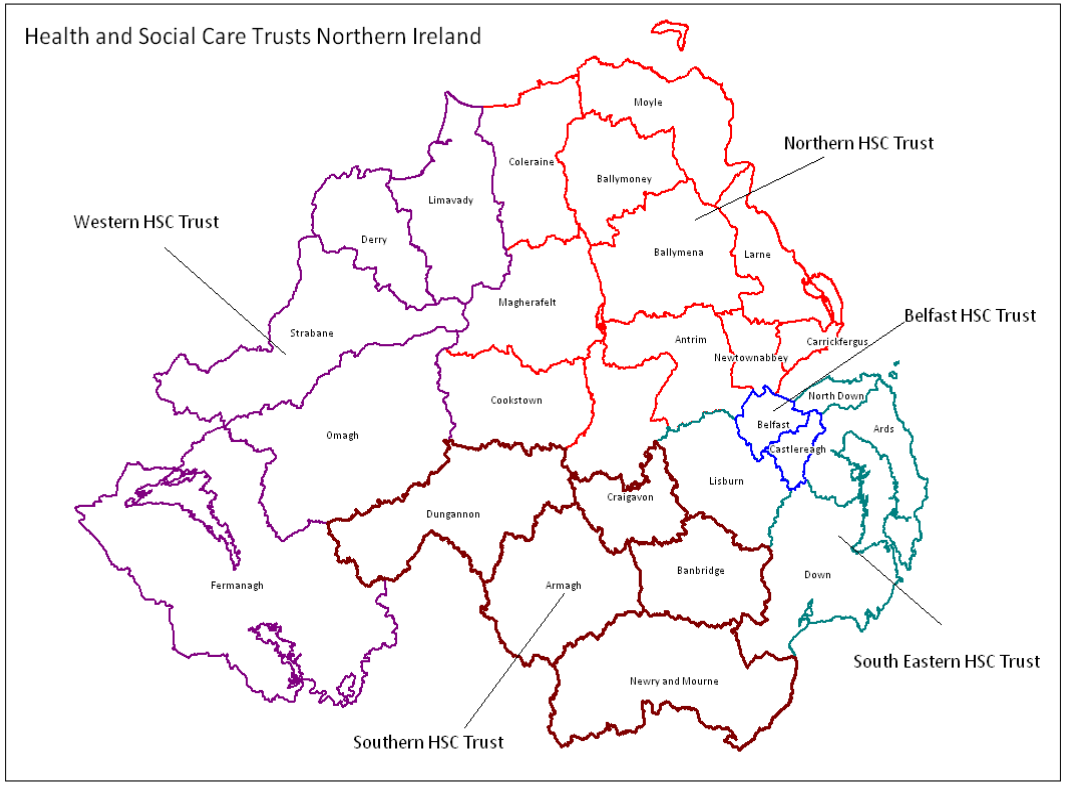
We are publishing this information as we hope it will be useful for any agency or partnership, at local or Northern Ireland level, in the analysis of how well our Children and Young people are doing, against our agreed outcomes. This information is also available on our CYPSP Interactive mapping system which can be found on www.cypsp.org

NOTE: This report will be kept as a live report under the publications page on our website with information being updated as it becomes available.

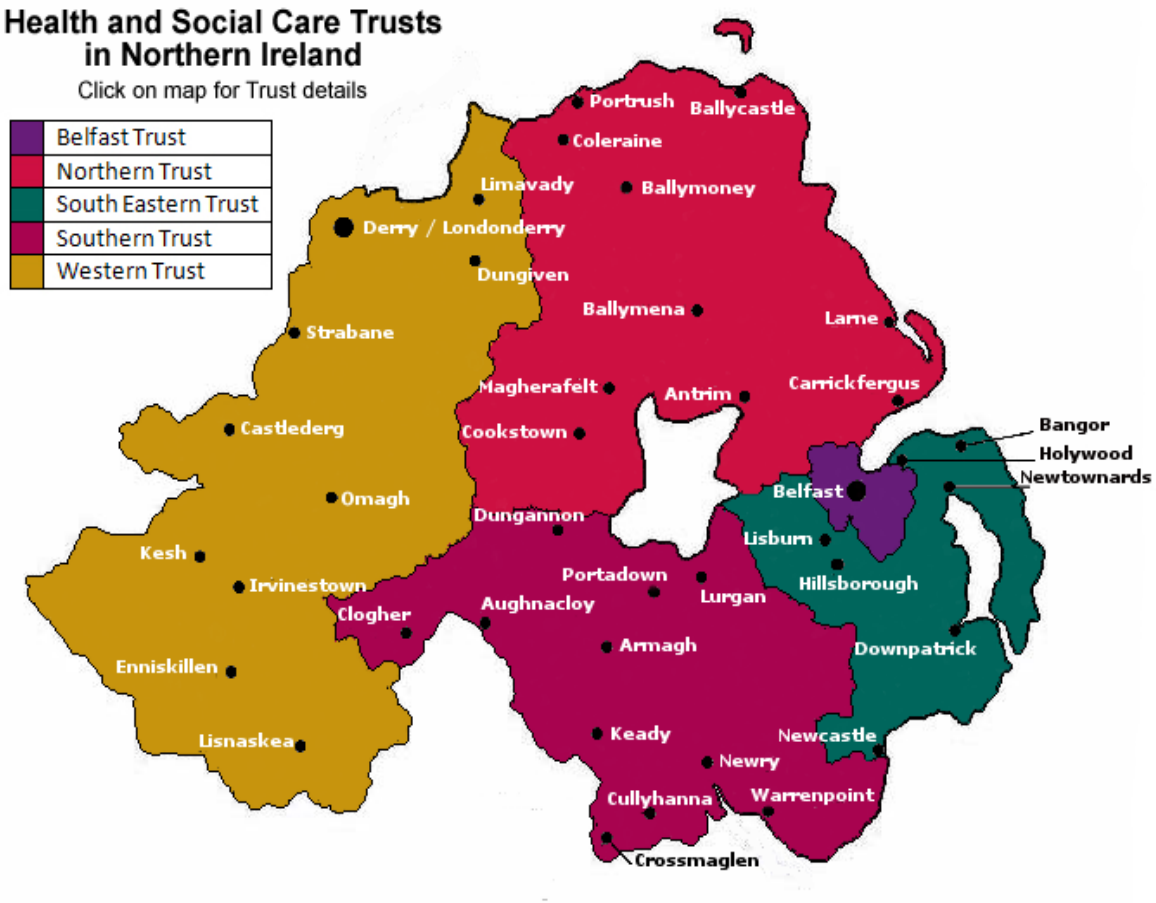
Demography

The following indicators are included in this chapter to provide information on Population:-

- ❑ Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland
- ❑ Demographic Profile of Trusts within Northern Ireland (MYE 2014)
- ❑ Demographic Profiles of the Areas within Northern Trust
- ❑ 15 Year Population Projections by Age Band by LGD
- ❑ % BME Population by Country of Birth
- ❑ Migration Statistics – net external migration as percentage change of population by local area
- ❑Non UK Nationals - National Insurance Numbers Allocation
- ❑ Birthing Trends



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN IRELAND



DEMOGRAPHIC HEADLINES

Current population of under 18 year olds in Northern Ireland: 433,161 (MYE, 2014).

This is 23.5% of the total Population in Northern Ireland in 2014.

The Southern and Western Areas have the highest percentage of their population aged under 18 years of age (25.6% and 24.7% respectively).

15 year population figures illustrate an overall 2.5% increase in the 0-17 year old population. Significantly there is a 8.2 decrease in the 0 to 4 population.

Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland

Data Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) (MYE, 2014)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF TRUSTS WITHIN NORTHERN IRELAND						
	Belfast	South East	Northern	Southern	Western	NI
0-4 years	23,627	22,785	30,367	28,265	20,737	125,781
5-9 years	20,700	22,963	30,880	27,007	20,300	121,850
10-14 years	18,676	21,034	28,809	23,936	19,494	111,949
15-17 years	12,811	13,864	18,626	15,203	13,077	73,581
0-17 Year Population	75,814	80,646	108,682	94,411	73,608	433,161
Whole Population	351,554	352,301	469,051	369,391	298,201	1,840,498
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	21.6%	22.9%	23.2%	25.6%	24.7%	23.5%

Demographic Profiles of Areas within Northern Trust

Data Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) (MYE, 2014)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES WITHIN THE NORTHERN TRUST					
	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	Carrickfergus	Coleraine
0-4 years	3,829	4,065	2,059	2,188	3,439
5-9 years	3,868	4,147	2,115	2,382	3,492
10-14 years	3,560	3,925	2,042	2,277	3,484
15-17 years	2,221	2,455	1,303	1,542	2,383
0-17 Year Population	13,478	14,592	7,519	8,389	12,798
Whole Population	54,111	65,221	31,922	39,114	59,217
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	24.9%	22.4%	23.6%	21.4%	21.6%

Demographic Profiles of Areas within Northern Trust

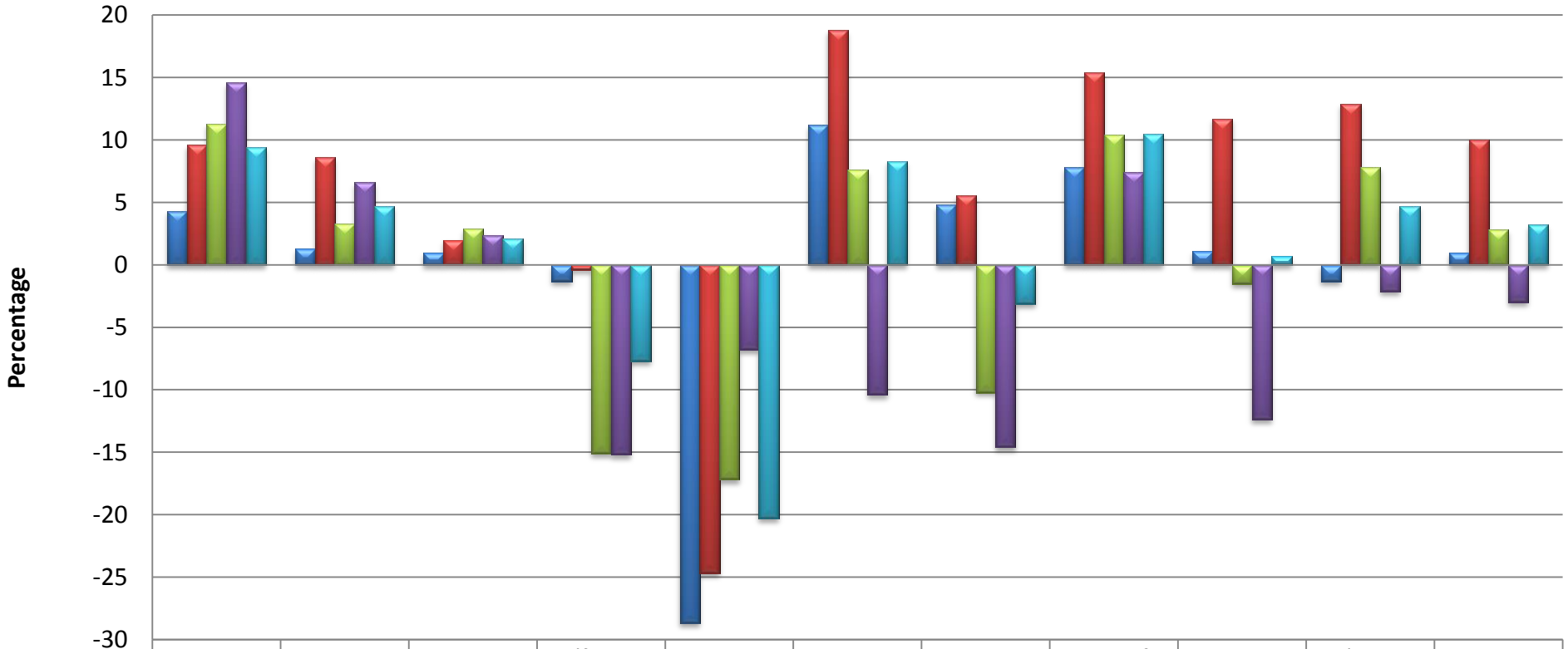
Data Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) (MYE, 2014)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES WITHIN THE NORTHERN TRUST					
	Cookstown	Larne	Magherafelt	Moyle	Newtownabbey
0-4 years	2,870	1,804	3,487	1,029	5,597
5-9 years	2,692	1,908	3,424	1,099	5,753
10-14 years	2,420	1,872	3,128	1,099	5,050
15-17 years	1,566	1,270	2,000	744	3,142
0-17 Year Population	9,548	6,854	12,039	3,971	19,542
Whole Population	37,871	32,307	46,280	17,153	85,855
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	25.2%	21.2%	26.0%	23.2%	22.8%

15 Year Population Projections by Age Band by LGD

Data Source: NISRA 2008 Population Projections

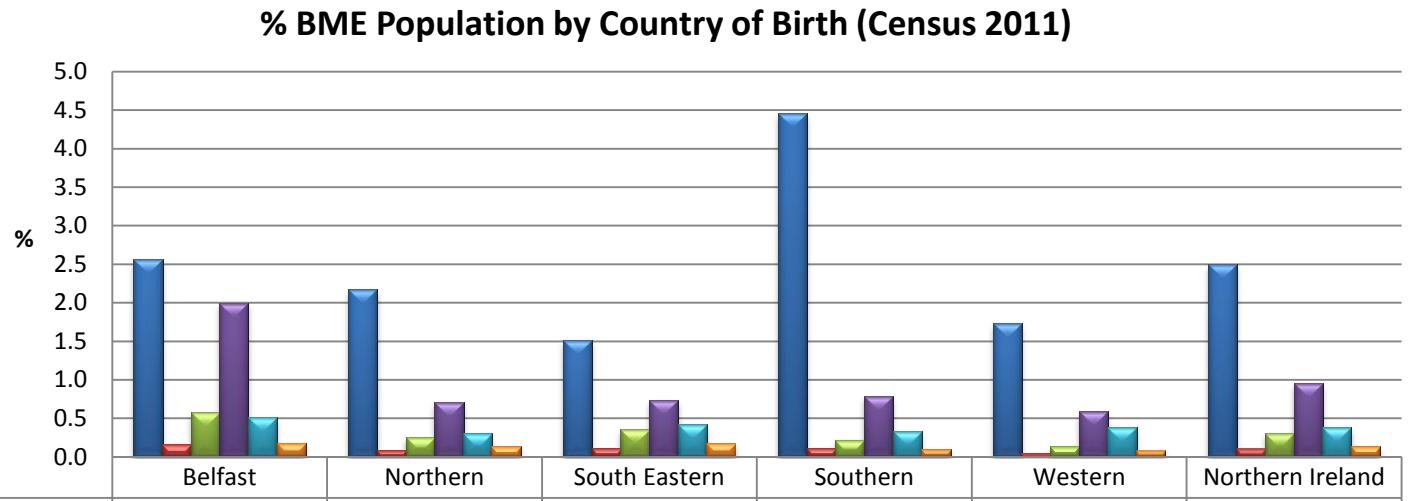
Percentage Population Change 2008 – 2023 by Area and Age Band



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	Magherafelt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
0 to 4 yrs	4.3	1.3	1.0	-1.3	-28.7	11.2	4.8	7.8	1.1	-1.3	1.0
5 to 9 yrs	9.6	8.6	2.0	-0.4	-24.7	18.8	5.6	15.4	11.7	12.9	10.0
10 to 14 yrs	11.3	3.3	2.9	-15.1	-17.2	7.6	-10.2	10.4	-1.5	7.8	2.8
15-17 yrs	14.6	6.6	2.4	-15.2	-6.8	-10.4	-14.6	7.4	-12.4	-2.1	-3.0
0-17 yrs	9.4	4.7	2.1	-7.7	-20.3	8.3	-3.1	10.5	0.7	4.7	3.2

% BME Population by Country of Birth

Data Source: Census 2011



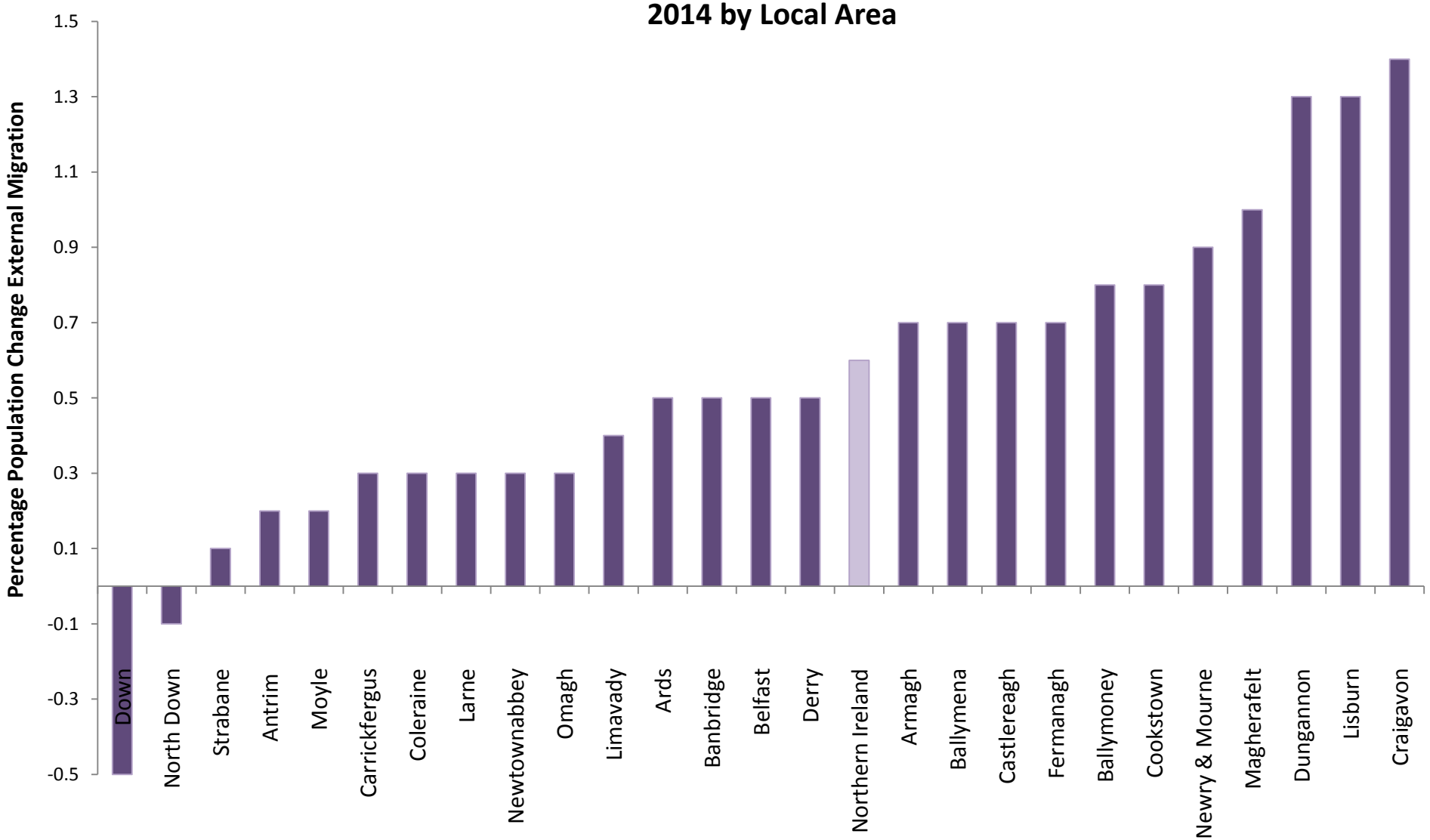
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern Ireland
EU countries: Total	2.6	2.2	1.5	4.5	1.7	2.5
Non EU countries: Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Africa: Total	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Middle East & Asia: Total	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0
North America & Caribbean: Total	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Antarctica & Oceania: Total	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

(Eu Countries:- Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Portugal, Slovakia, Other)
(Non EU Countries:- Russia, Turkey, Other)
(Africa:- North Africa, Nigeria, Central & Western Africa, Kenya, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South & Eastern Africa)
(Middle East & Asia:- Iran, Saudi Arabia, Middle East, China, Hong Kong, Eastern Asia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Southern Asia, South East Asia, Phillipines, Timor, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Central Asia)
(North America & Carribean:- Canada, USA, Carribean, Other)
(Antartica & Oceania:- Australia, New Zealand, Other)

Migration Statistics

Data Source: NISRA

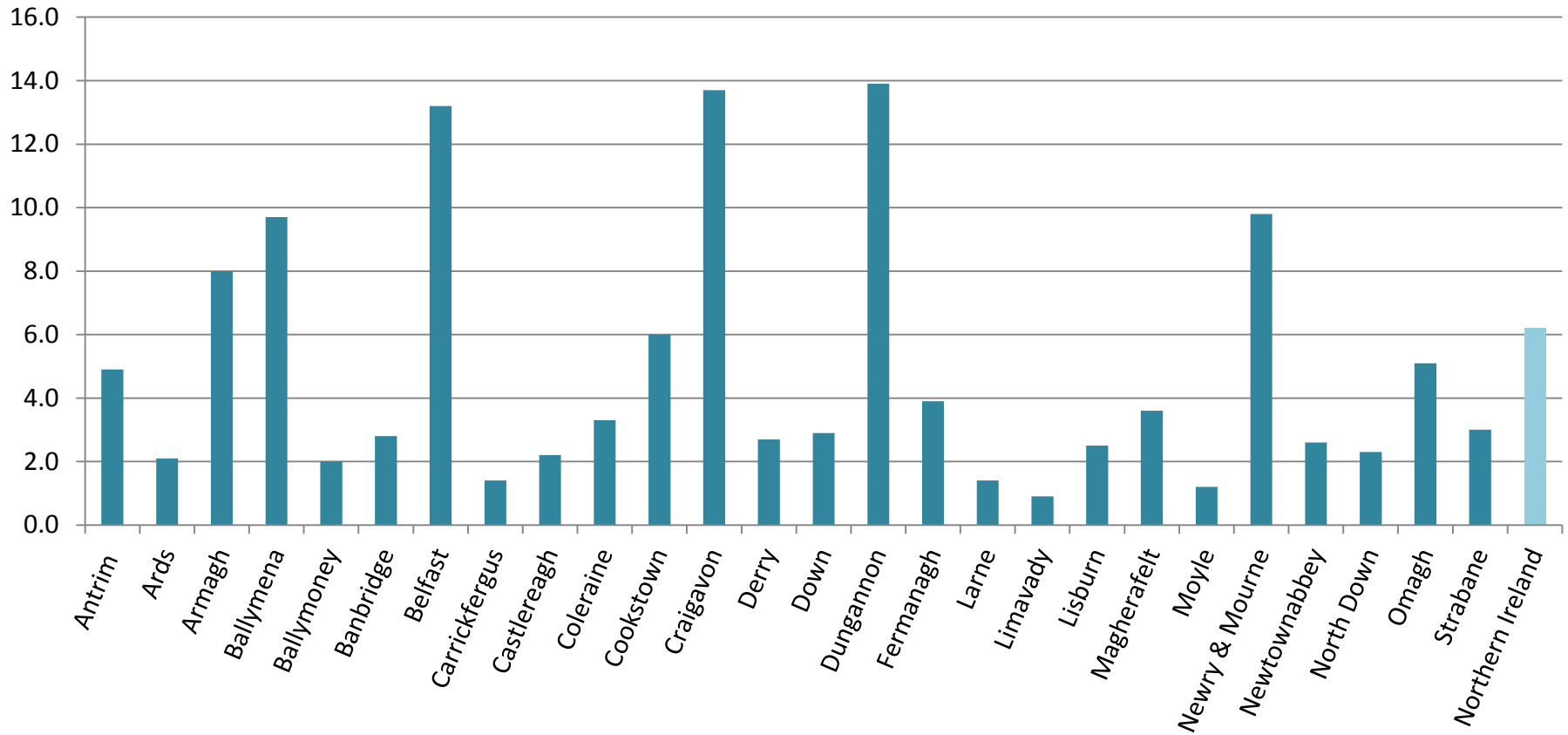
Net External Migration as Percentage Change of Population Size between 2013 and 2014 by Local Area



Non UK Nationals- National Insurance Number Allocations

Source: NISRA

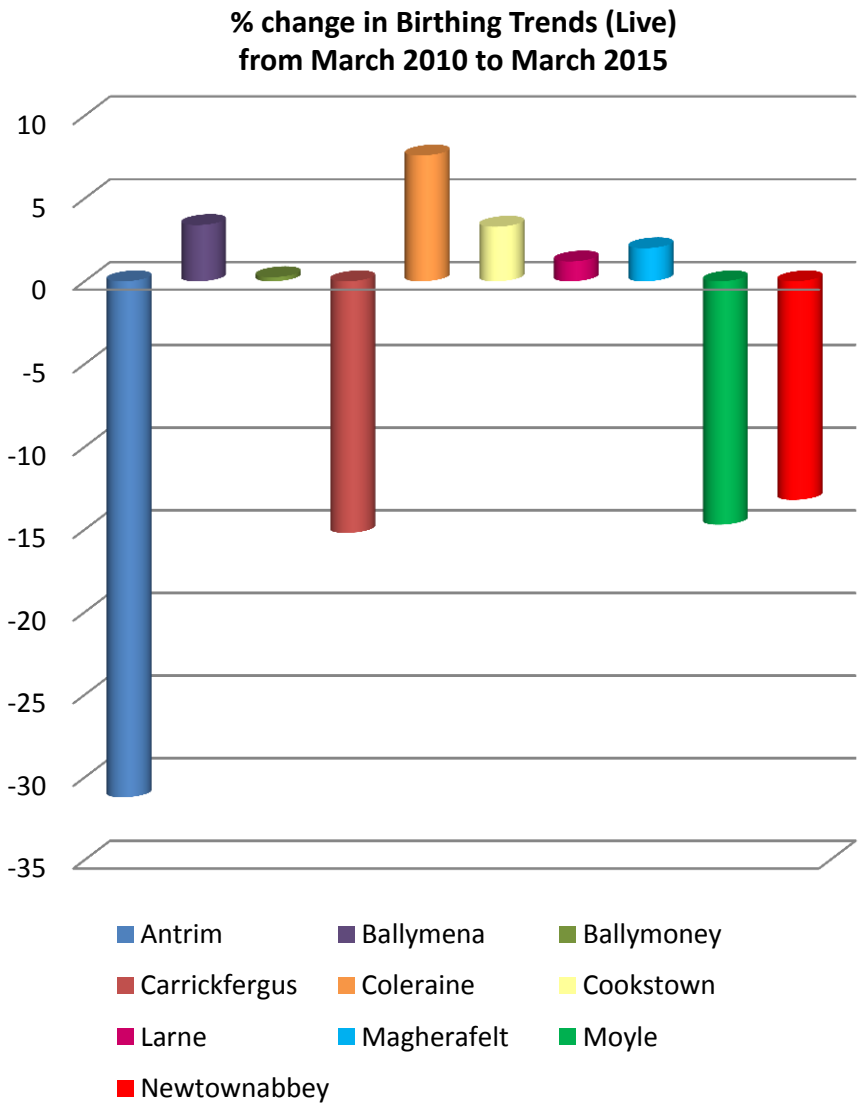
Non-UK Nationals Allocated National Insurance Numbers (NINo) by Local Authority Rate/1000 Population



April 2014 – March 2015

Birthing Trends

Data Source: Child Health System Date: March 2010 to March 2015



Area	Number of births at March 2010	Number of births at March 2015	Percentage Change in Child Births from March 2010 to March 2015
Antrim	912	695	-31.2%
Ballymena	783	810	+3.4%
Ballymoney	406	407	+0.25%
Carrickfergus	448	389	-15.2%
Coleraine	641	690	+7.6%
Cookstown	549	567	+3.3%
Larne	339	343	+1.2%
Magherafelt	640	653	+2.0%
Moyle	210	183	-14.7%
Newtownabbey	1,124	993	-13.2%

Healthy

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Reduced inequalities in health and access to health services;
- Improved mental and emotional well-being by strengthening services and promoting positive attitudes;
- Improved physical and sexual health;
- Young people supported to make healthy lifestyle choices;
- Parents provided with assistance from an early stage to ensure children have a good start in life and are supported into adulthood.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure the health of all our children and young people:-

- ❑ Infant Mortality
- ❑ Low Birth Weight Rates
- ❑ % Mums Smoking During Pregnancy
- ❑ Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 months
- ❑ Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge
- ❑ Births to Teenage Mothers
- ❑ Life Expectancy
- ❑ % Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2yrs
- ❑ % Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5yrs
- ❑ Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA)
- ❑ Sexually Transmitted Infections – NI
- ❑ Sexual Experience and Knowledge
- ❑ Children who are Overweight or Obese
- ❑ 0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses
- ❑ 0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses
- ❑ Child Deaths by Suicide
- ❑ Child Deaths by Accidents
- ❑ Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People
- ❑ Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People

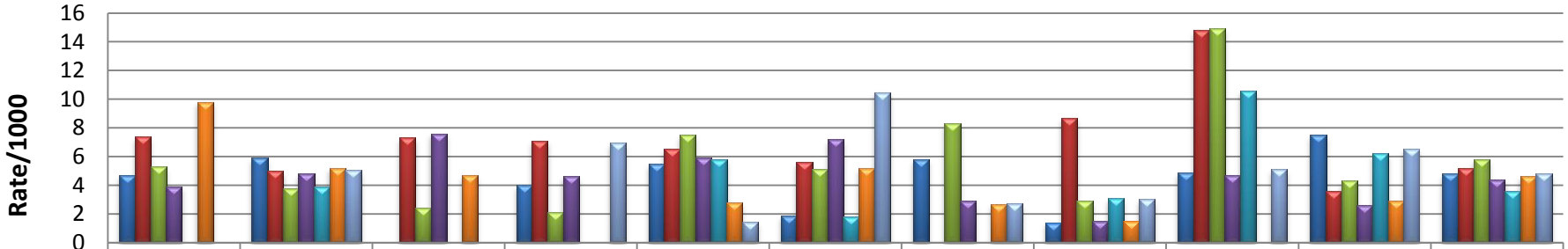
Infant Mortality

Data Source: NISRA

HEALTHY

Why is it important? Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of infants, one year of age and younger, per 1000 live births. The causes of infant mortality are "strongly correlated to those structural factors, like economic development, general living conditions, social well-being, and the quality of the environment, that affect the health of entire populations" (Reidpath, D.D, and Allotey, P, 2003).

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 Live Births)



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	Magherafelt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
Dec-08	4.7	5.9	0	4.0	5.5	1.9	5.8	1.4	4.9	7.5	4.8
Dec-09	7.4	5.0	7.3	7.1	6.5	5.6	0	8.7	14.8	3.6	5.2
Dec-10	5.3	3.8	2.4	2.1	7.5	5.1	8.3	2.9	14.9	4.3	5.8
Dec-11	3.9	4.8	7.6	4.6	5.9	7.2	2.9	1.5	4.7	2.6	4.4
Dec-12	0	3.9	0	0	5.8	1.8	0	3.1	10.6	6.2	3.6
Dec-13	9.8	5.2	4.7	0	2.8	5.2	2.7	1.5	0	2.9	4.6
Dec-14	0	5.0	0	6.9	1.4	10.5	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.5	4.8

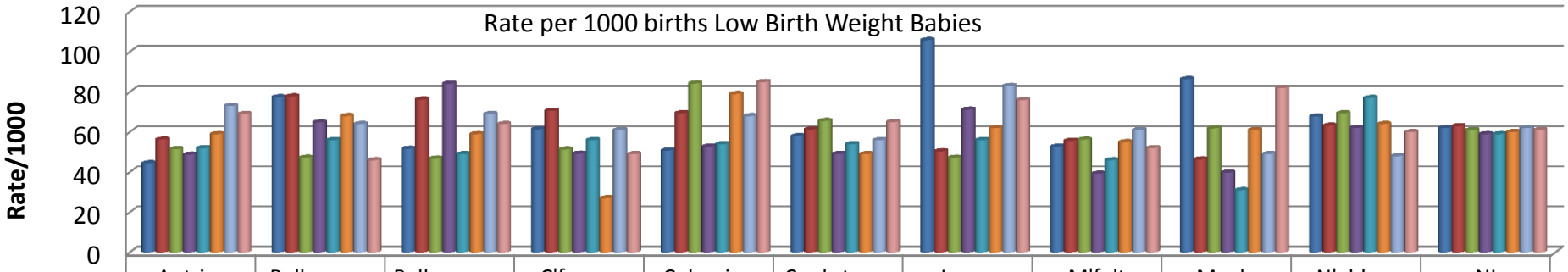
The Story Behind the Trends – Half of the District Councils have seen an increase in Infant Death Rates in 2014, with no infant deaths recorded in Antrim or Ballymoney. Cookstown has seen a significant increase in infant deaths with 10.5, the highest in Northern Ireland. Overall there were 25 Infant Deaths in the Northern Area in 2014.

Low Birth Weight Rates

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Low birth weight has been defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Low birth weight is closely associated with foetal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, inhibited growth and cognitive development, and chronic diseases later in life. (UNICEF, 2004).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	44	77	52	61	51	58	106	53	86	68	62
2008/09	56	78	76	71	69	61	50	56	46	63	63
2009/10	52	47	47	51	84	66	47	56	62	69	61
2010/11	49	65	84	49	53	49	71	39	40	62	59
2011/12	52	56	49	56	54	54	56	46	31	77	59
2012/13	59	68	59	27	79	49	62	55	61	64	60
2013/14	73	64	69	61	68	56	83	61	49	48	62
2014/15	69	46	64	49	85	65	76	52	82	60	61

The Story Behind the Trends – The possible causes of low birth weight in babies are multiple birth babies who are at increased risk of low birth weight due to prematurity, teen mums (especially those younger than 15 years old) also, babies of mothers who are exposed to illicit drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are more likely to have low birthweight. The Northern Area rates have fluctuated over the past 8 years with Coleraine the highest rate above the NI rate of (61) in March 2015 and Ballymena and Carrickfergus the lowest.

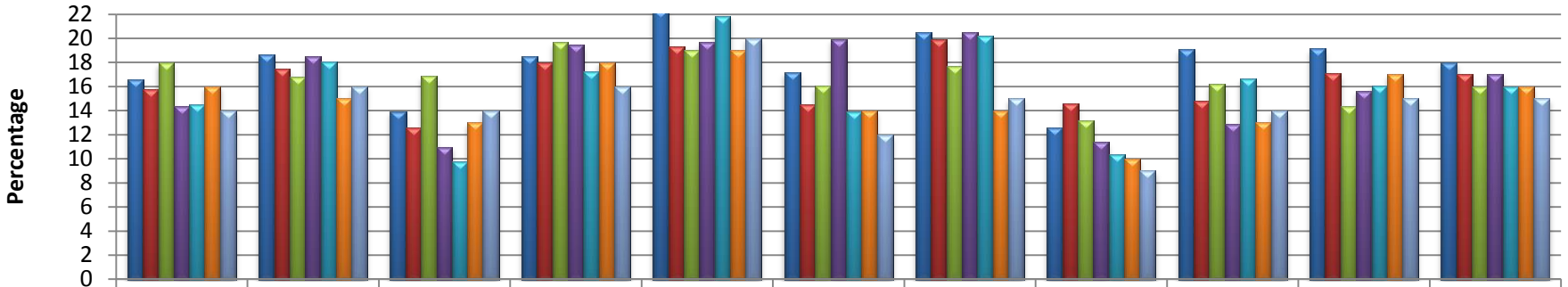
Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy

Data Source: Child Health System

Healthy

Why is it Important? In addition to increasing the mother's risk of potentially serious complications, smoking during pregnancy is the largest preventable cause of ill health and death in young babies and infants. Smoking cuts down the amount of oxygen and nutrients that get to the baby through the placenta. A baby needs these to grow and develop, so babies of women who smoke tend to be smaller than they ought to be. It Is linked to pregnancy complications, premature delivery, low birth weight babies – a leading cause of infant death, stillbirth, miscarriage, sudden infant death syndrome (SID), also known as cot death (PHA Want 2 Stop, 2010).

Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Dec-08	17	19	14	18	22	17	20	13	19	19	18
Dec-09	16	17	13	18	19	14	20	15	15	17	17
Dec-10	18	17	17	20	19	16	18	13	16	14	16
Dec-11	14	18	11	19	20	20	20	11	13	16	17
Dec-12	15	18	10	17	22	14	20	10	17	16	16
Dec-13	16	15	13	18	19	14	14	10	13	17	16
Dec-14	14	16	14	16	20	12	15	9	14	15	15

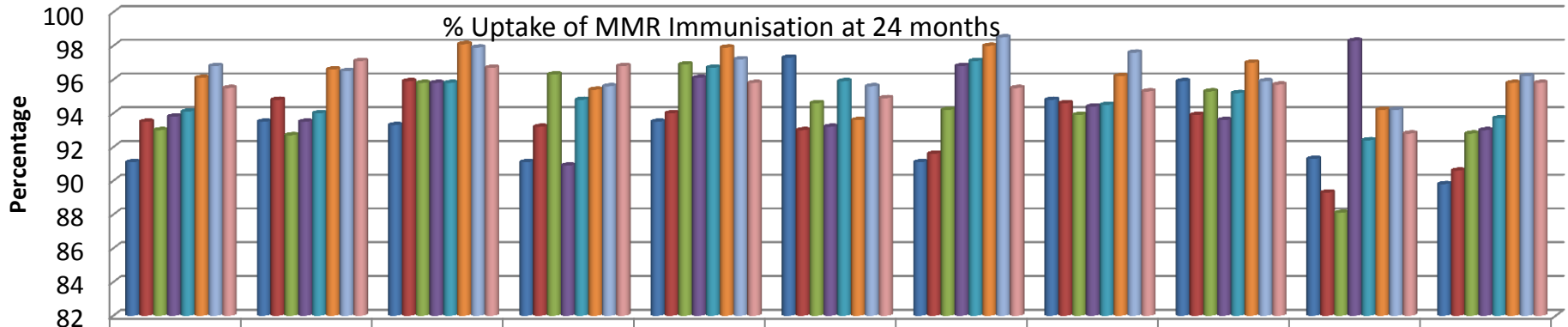
The Story Behind the Trends – The Northern area percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy has fluctuated over all areas in the past seven years, with Ballymena, Carrickfergus and Coleraine having a higher percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy in 2014 than the Northern Ireland figure of 15%.

Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 Months

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Immunisation not only provides protection against infections for individual children, but, if enough people are immunised, the disease is controlled or even wiped out (Institute of Child Health, 2005). MMR vaccine protects children against measles mumps and rubella (German measles). Since MMR was introduced in Northern Ireland in 1998 the number of children catching these diseases has fallen to an all time low. MMR uptake rates in Northern Ireland are the highest in British Isles (DHSSPS, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	91.1	93.5	93.3	91.1	93.5	97.3	91.1	94.8	95.9	91.3	89.8
2008/09	93.5	94.8	95.9	93.2	94.0	93.0	91.6	94.6	93.9	89.3	90.6
2009/10	93.0	92.7	95.8	96.3	96.9	94.6	94.2	93.9	95.3	88.1	92.8
2010/11	93.8	93.5	95.8	90.9	96.1	93.2	96.8	94.4	93.6	98.3	93.0
2011/12	94.1	94.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	95.9	97.1	94.5	95.2	92.4	93.7
2012/13	96.1	96.6	98.1	95.4	97.9	93.6	98.0	96.2	97.0	94.2	95.8
2013/14	96.8	96.5	97.9	95.6	97.2	95.6	98.5	97.6	95.9	94.2	96.2
2014/15	95.5	97.1	96.7	96.8	95.8	94.9	95.5	95.3	95.7	92.8	95.8

The Story Behind the Trends - All Northern areas have fluctuated in the percentage uptake of MMR Immunisations in the past year, with Ballymena, Ballymoney and Carrickfergus above the NI % of 95.8 in 2014/15.

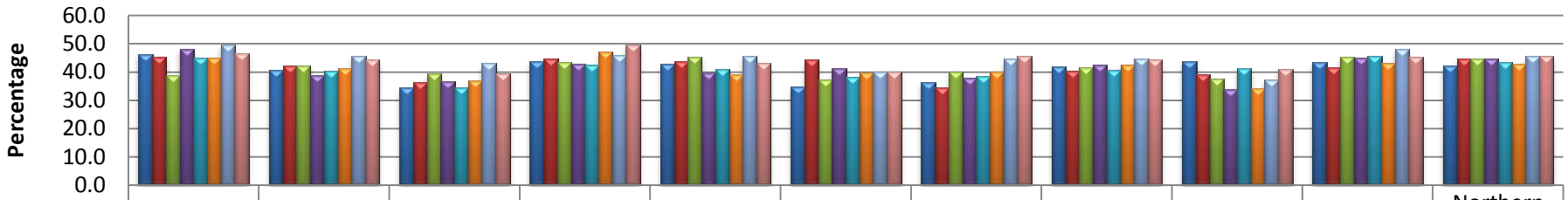
Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? There is clear evidence that breastfeeding has positive health benefits for both mother and baby in the short and long term. Breastfeeding has an important contribution towards reducing infant mortality and health inequalities. All current guidelines recommend exclusive breastfeeding for newborns and for the first six months of infancy. Research shows that breast milk is important in the early development of appetite regulatory systems in infants and ultimately on the tendency to obesity in later life. (British Medical Association, 2009) Young mothers and mothers from lower socio-economic groups and low educational attainment appear to be the least likely to breastfeed (Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition, 2008).

Percentage of Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
2007/08	46.3	40.6	34.4	43.9	42.9	35.0	36.2	41.7	43.6	43.4	42.2
2008/09	45.4	42.2	36.4	44.8	43.8	44.2	34.4	40.4	39.2	41.7	44.5
2009/10	38.8	42.0	39.4	43.5	45.2	37.3	40.1	41.6	37.6	45.4	44.6
2010/11	48.2	38.7	36.6	43.0	39.8	41.1	38.0	42.6	33.8	45.1	44.7
2011/12	45.1	40.4	34.5	42.4	41.0	38.0	38.4	40.5	41.2	45.7	43.5
2012/13	45.1	41.1	36.8	47.0	39.1	39.9	40.1	42.6	34.2	43.1	42.8
2013/14	49.5	45.5	43.0	45.9	45.6	40.1	44.6	44.5	37.1	48.0	45.5
2014/15	46.6	44.2	39.3	49.4	43.0	40.2	45.5	44.4	41.0	45.4	45.5

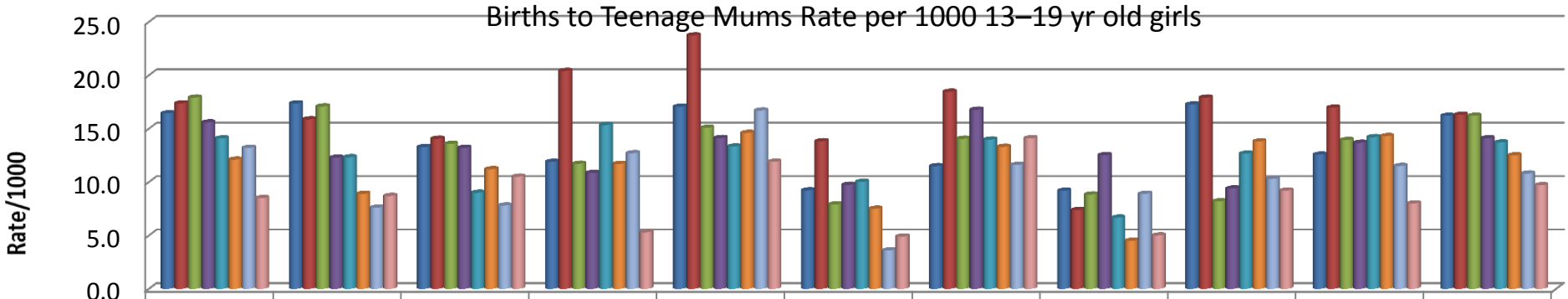
The Story Behind the Trends – The percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge has fluctuated over the past 8 years with Antrim and Carrickfergus higher than the Northern Ireland percentage of 45.5% in March 2015 and Ballymoney the lowest.

Births to Teenage Mums

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? There is growing recognition that teenage pregnancy and early parenthood can lead to poor educational achievement, poor physical and mental health, poverty, and social isolation. Socio-economic disadvantage can be both a cause and an effect of young parenthood. Increasing efforts have been made to identify factors influencing the rate of teenage pregnancy and effective interventions (Health Evidence Network, 2007).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	16.4	17.4	13.3	11.9	17.1	9.2	11.5	9.2	17.3	12.6	16.2
2008/09	17.4	15.9	14.1	20.4	23.7	13.8	18.5	7.4	17.9	17.0	16.3
2009/10	17.9	17.1	13.6	11.7	15.1	7.9	14.1	8.8	8.2	13.9	16.2
2010/11	15.6	12.3	13.2	10.9	14.1	9.7	16.8	12.5	9.4	13.7	14.1
2011/12	14.1	12.3	9.0	15.3	13.3	10.0	14.0	6.7	12.7	14.2	13.7
2012/13	12.1	8.9	11.2	11.7	14.6	7.5	13.3	4.5	13.8	14.3	12.5
2013/14	13.2	7.6	7.8	12.7	16.7	3.6	11.6	8.9	10.3	11.5	10.8
2014/15	8.5	8.7	10.5	5.3	11.9	4.9	14.1	5.0	9.2	8.0	9.7

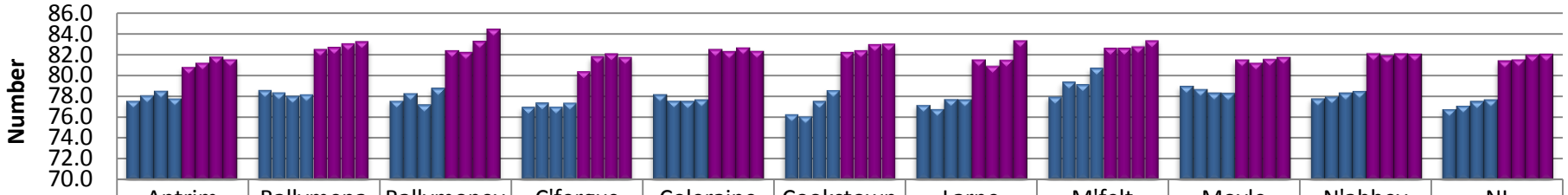
The Story Behind the Trends – The trends show a fluctuation in the rate of teenage pregnancy across the Northern Area with Larne the highest rate of teenage mums in March 15 and Cookstown the lowest.

Life Expectancy

Data Source: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)

Why is it Important? - Life expectancy from birth is a frequently utilized and analyzed component of demographic data for the countries of the world. It represents the average life span of a newborn and is an indicator of the overall health of a country. Life expectancy can fall due to problems like famine, war, disease and poor health. Improvements in health and welfare increase life expectancy. The higher the life expectancy, the better shape a country is in.

Life Expectancy



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/09 Male	77.6	78.6	77.6	77.0	78.2	76.3	77.2	78.0	79.0	77.8	76.8
2008/10 Male	78.1	78.4	78.3	77.4	77.6	76.1	76.8	79.4	78.7	78.0	77.1
2009/11 Male	78.5	78.0	77.2	77.0	77.5	77.5	77.7	79.1	78.3	78.3	77.5
2010/12 Male	77.8	78.2	78.8	77.4	77.7	78.6	77.7	80.7	78.3	78.5	77.7
2007/09 Female	80.8	82.5	82.4	80.4	82.5	82.2	81.5	82.6	81.5	82.1	81.4
2008/10 Female	81.2	82.7	82.2	81.8	82.3	82.4	80.9	82.6	81.2	81.9	81.5
2009/11 Female	81.8	83.1	83.3	82.1	82.7	83.0	81.5	82.8	81.6	82.1	82.0
2010/12 Female	81.6	83.3	84.5	81.8	82.4	83.1	83.4	83.4	81.8	82.1	82.1

The Story Behind the Trends – Overall life expectancy continues to increase in the majority of areas for both males and females across Northern Areas with females living an average of 4 – 5 years longer than males. Carrickfergus males have a lower life expectancy than the NI average and Antrim, Carrickfergus and Moyle females have a lower life expectancy than the NI average.

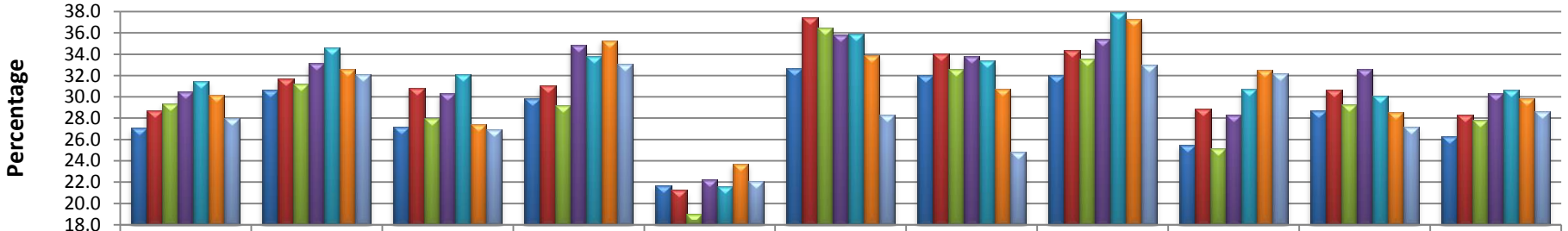
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years

Data Source: NINIS

Healthy

Why is it Important? Dental decay (caries) in children is a significant public health problem in Northern Ireland. It is also completely preventable. Compared to the UK average, our 12-year old children have more than double the level of decay for this age group. A 2002 survey showed that by the time they begin primary school most children in Northern Ireland will have experienced dental decay. Many of these children will suffer pain, will miss days at school and will require costly dental treatment. Parents will have to take time off work so that their children can be treated and some children will require a general anaesthetic so that their decayed teeth can be removed. (Oral Health Strategy NI 2007) .

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 yrs



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Mar-08	27.1	30.6	27.2	29.8	21.7	32.7	32.0	32.0	25.5	28.7	26.3
Mar-09	28.7	31.7	30.8	31.1	21.3	37.5	34.0	34.4	28.9	30.6	28.3
Mar-10	29.4	31.2	27.9	29.2	19.0	36.5	32.6	33.6	25.2	29.3	27.8
Mar-11	30.5	33.1	30.3	34.8	22.2	35.8	33.8	35.4	28.3	32.6	30.3
Mar-12	31.5	34.6	32.1	33.8	21.6	35.9	33.4	37.9	30.7	30.1	30.6
Mar-13	30.2	32.6	27.4	35.3	23.7	33.9	30.7	37.3	32.5	28.5	29.8
Mar-14	28.0	32.1	26.9	33.1	22.1	28.3	24.8	33.0	32.2	27.2	28.6

The Story Behind the Trends – The majority of areas has seen a decrease in dental registrations for 0 – 2 year olds in 2014 with Antrim, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Newtownabbey below the NI percentage of 28.6. Coleraine has consistently had the lowest registrations.

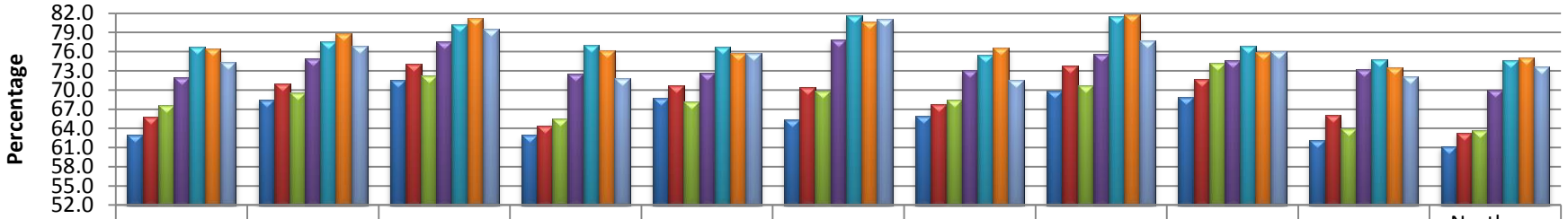
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years

Data Source: NINIS

Healthy

Why is it Important? Dental decay (caries) in children is a significant public health problem in Northern Ireland. It is also completely preventable. Compared to the UK average, our 12-year old children have more than double the level of decay for this age group. A 2002 survey showed that by the time they begin primary school most children in Northern Ireland will have experienced dental decay. Many of these children will suffer pain, will miss days at school and will require costly dental treatment. Parents will have to take time off work so that their children can be treated and some children will require a general anaesthetic so that their decayed teeth can be removed. (Oral Health Strategy NI 2007).

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 yrs



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
Mar-08	63.0	68.5	71.6	62.9	68.8	65.4	65.9	69.9	68.9	62.2	61.2
Mar-09	65.7	71.0	74.0	64.4	70.7	70.5	67.8	73.8	71.6	66.0	63.3
Mar-10	67.5	69.6	72.3	65.5	68.1	69.9	68.4	70.7	74.2	63.9	63.6
Mar-11	71.9	75.0	77.5	72.5	72.6	77.9	73.0	75.7	74.6	73.1	70.0
Mar-12	76.8	77.5	80.3	77.0	76.7	81.6	75.4	81.5	76.9	74.8	74.7
Mar-13	76.4	78.8	81.3	76.1	75.8	80.7	76.6	81.8	75.9	73.5	75.1
Mar-14	74.4	76.9	79.5	71.8	75.7	81.1	71.5	77.8	76.0	72.1	73.6

The Story Behind the Trends – Dental registrations for 3-5 year olds across all Northern Areas has fluctuated in the past year, with Carrickfergus, Larne and Newtownabbey below the NI percentage of 73.6 in 2014.

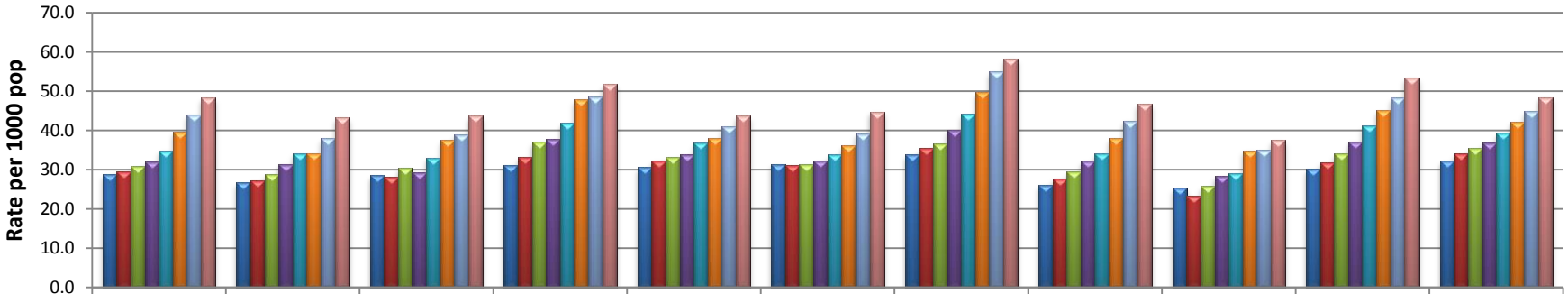
Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA aged 0- 15 years)

Data Source: NINIS

Healthy

Why is it Important? Children's Disability Services work to provide services for children with disability and additional needs. They actively communicate and work with parents, involving and empowering them to cope with the demands of raising a disabled child, and provide a means for families to access a range of information, assessments and services.

Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA aged 0 – 15 years)



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
2008	28.9	26.7	28.5	31.3	30.5	31.4	33.8	26.2	25.3	30.3	32.1
2009	29.6	27.2	28.1	33.2	32.3	31.1	35.5	27.8	23.3	31.9	34.0
2010	30.8	28.8	30.5	37.1	33.1	31.4	36.6	29.5	25.8	34.1	35.4
2011	32.0	31.4	29.3	37.8	33.8	32.3	40.2	32.1	28.4	37.2	36.8
2012	34.9	34.2	33.0	41.9	36.8	33.9	44.2	34.1	29.2	41.2	39.3
2013	39.7	34.1	37.5	47.8	37.9	36.1	49.7	38.0	34.9	45.0	42.2
2014	44.0	38.0	39.0	48.5	40.9	39.2	55.0	42.4	35.0	48.3	44.9
2015	48.3	43.3	43.7	51.7	43.7	44.7	58.3	46.8	37.5	53.4	48.4

The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen an increase in the number of Children with a Disability in receipt of DLA. Overall in the Northern Outcomes Area at 2015 there were 4,590 Children aged 0-15 claiming DLA.

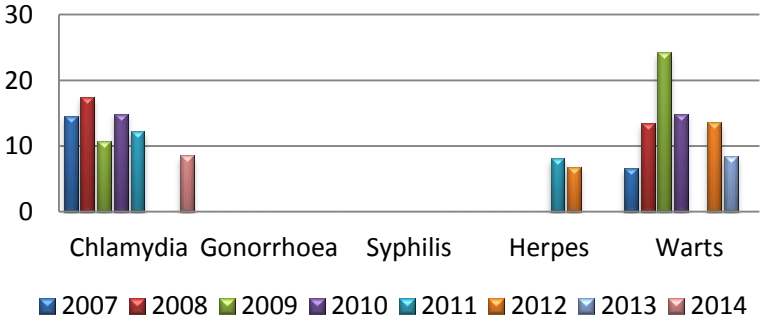
Sexually Transmitted Infections – Northern Ireland

Data Source: Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre NI

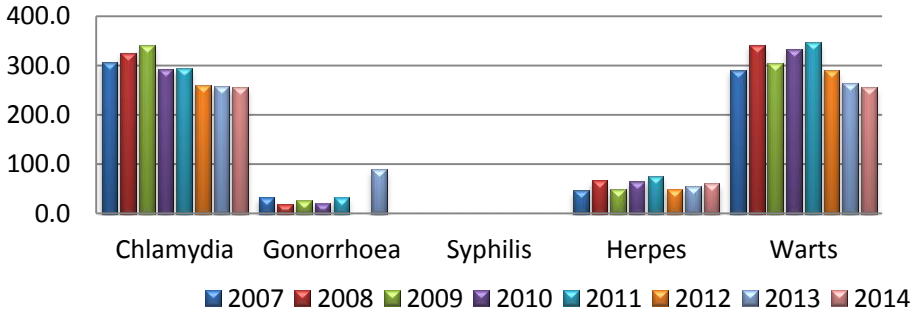
HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Sexual health is an important part of physical and mental health, and contributes to emotional and social well-being. Many factors can adversely affect people's sexual health including poverty, unemployment, poor education, substance misuse and social exclusion (DHSSPS, 2008). Young people are the group most at risk of being diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI). Interventions to promote sexual health among young people and the delivery of high quality, relationship and sexual health education is recommended by the Public Health Agency, Don't Gamble with Your Sexual Health (2010).

STI Rates for the Under 16 Population in Northern Ireland



STI Rates for the 16-19 year old Population in Northern Ireland



The Story behind the Trends – The graph for the Under 16 population from 2007 to 2014 shows that Chlamydia had peaked at 17.4 per 100,000 in 2008 and decreased to less than 4 in 2012 and 2013. However, it increased in 2014 to 8.6 per 100,000. Warts increased significantly in 2009 and dropped again to less than 4 in 2014. STI rates for 16-19 year olds shows a steady increase in Chlamydia until 2010, with a slight decrease from then on. Warts had peaked in 2011 with a slight decrease from 2012 onwards. Rates of Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Herpes remain low in comparison. It is important to note firstly that these are rates of new episodes treated at the four Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) clinics in Northern Ireland , and secondly while it is usual practise for GPs to refer patients to the GUM clinics, some may treat the patient directly and are therefore not accounted for here.

Sexual Experience and Knowledge

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2013(YPBAS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Young people's sexual experience and knowledge is important as it relates to teenage pregnancy and STI rates. With proper information and knowledge people are more likely to avoid risky behaviour, use contraception, know what local services are available and be more likely to use them. (DHSSPS, 2008).

Key Findings From the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2013 Sample: 7076 pupils aged 11-17 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 2937 pupils answered questions on Sexual Experience and Knowledge

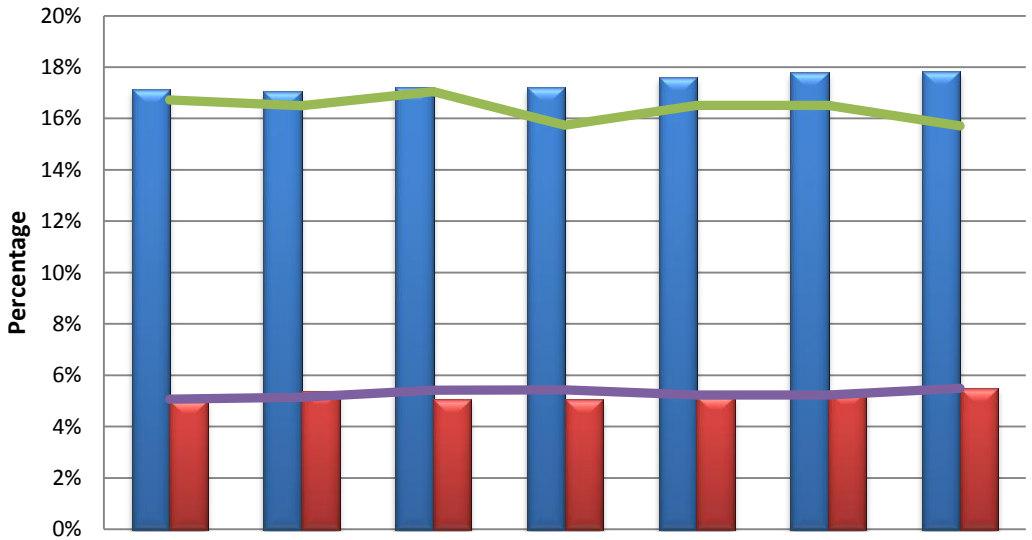
- In 2013, 67% of the young people surveyed have been in a relationship.
- In 2010, the same % of young people surveyed had been in a relationship.
- In 2013, 10% of pupils have had sexual intercourse. Of these 78% had sexual intercourse for the first time at less than 13 years.
- In 2010, 8% of sample have had sexual intercourse. Of these 80% had sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of 13 and 15.
- In 2013, 35% of the sample had no sexual experience at all.
- In 2010, 41% of the sample had no sexual experience at all.
- In 2013 74% of those who have had sexual intercourse used something to prevent pregnancy, 66% used a condom, and 19% used both a condom and the pill.
- In 2010, 79% of those who have had sexual intercourse used something to prevent pregnancy, 73% used a condom, and 21% used both a condom and the pill.
- In 2013, 59% said that they would find it easy to get contraception.
- In 2010, 53% said that they would find it easy to get contraception.
- In 2013, 79% of the year 11 and 12 pupils in the survey (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 76% knew AIDS was. 26%, 27% and 20% respectively knew that Genital Warts, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are sexually transmitted infections.
- In 2010, 91% of the year 11 and 12 pupils in the survey (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 88% knew AIDS was. 39%, 40% and 29% respectively knew that Genital Warts, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are sexually transmitted infections.

Children who are Overweight or Obese

Data Source: CHS

Why is it Important? The prevalence of overweight and obesity is assessed by using Body Mass Index (BMI). Currently one in four girls and one in six boys in Primary One are overweight or obese. Many of these children are not as physically active as they should be, nor do they have a healthy, balanced diet, both these issues contribute to levels of obesity. The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy stated "Physiotherapists are very concerned that as a society we are unknowingly putting children at risk of obesity and the development of life-threatening illnesses because people are unaware of the role and importance of physical activity in preserving good health. The growth of sedentary leisure activities, the 'car culture', time and financial constraints on busy working parents and our increasing fears about letting young children run around outdoors without adult supervision, have all contributed to the problem."

P1 Children Northern Outcomes Group area who are Overweight or Obese



	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15
Overweight	17.14%	17.08%	17.22%	17.20%	17.62%	17.80%	17.84%
Obese	5.02%	5.39%	5.09%	5.05%	5.18%	5.37%	5.50%
NI Overweight	16.72%	16.49%	17.04%	15.74%	16.51%	16.52%	15.71%
NI Obese	5.07%	5.15%	5.42%	5.43%	5.24%	5.23%	5.50%

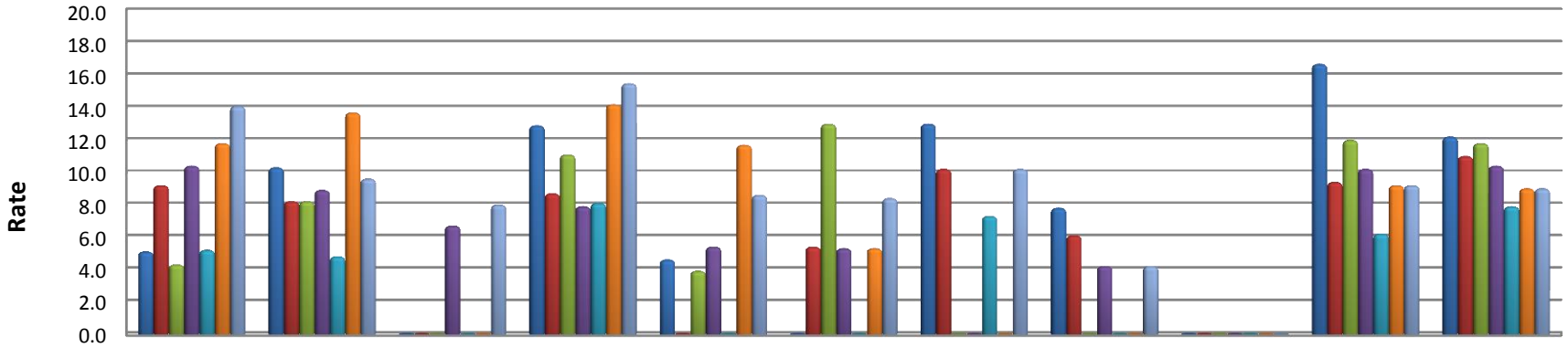
The Story Behind the Trends – In NI 15.71% of P1 children are overweight with Northern Outcomes above the NI percentage at 17.84%. In NI 5.50% of P1 children are obese with Northern Outcomes the same as the NI percentage.

Rate per 10,000, 0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses Data Source: DHSSPS

Healthy

Why is it Important? It is important to recognise that self-harm is not usually triggered by one isolated event but rather a set of circumstances that leave young people overwhelmed and unable to manage their feelings: it is not the core problem but a sign and symptom of underlying emotional difficulties, used as a way of coping. Deliberate self-harm has emerged as a major public health issue, affecting at least one in 15 young people in the UK. It was the subject of a national inquiry carried out by the Mental Health Foundation and Camelot Foundation (MHF/CF) in 2006, which reviewed evidence from research, personal testimonies and expert opinions. "Truth Hurts, Report of the National Inquiry into Self-harm among Young People, 2006"

Rate /10,000 0 -17 year olds admitted to hospital with Self Harm diagnoses



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	C'stown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008	5.1	10.3	0	12.9	4.6	0	13.0	7.8	0	16.7	12.2
2009	9.2	8.2	0	8.7	0	5.4	10.2	6.1	0	9.4	11.0
2010	4.3	8.2	0	11.1	3.9	13.0	0	0	0	12.0	11.8
2011	10.4	8.9	6.7	7.9	5.4	5.3	0	4.2	0	10.2	10.4
2012	5.2	4.8	0	8.1	0	0	7.3	0	0	6.2	7.9
2013	11.8	13.7	0	14.2	11.7	5.3	0	0	0	9.2	9.0
2014	14.1	9.6	8.0	15.5	8.6	8.4	10.2	4.2	0.0	9.2	9.0

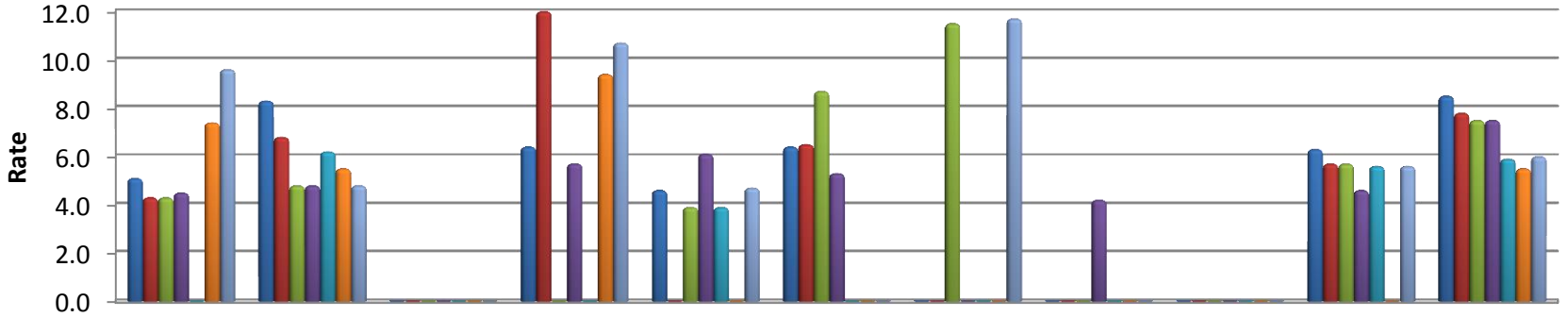
The Story Behind the Trends – Since 2008 in respect of children and young people admitted to hospital with a self harm diagnoses all areas have fluctuated over the past 7 years. Overall in the last year a total of 101 children & young people were admitted, with Antrim, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne and Newtownabbey higher than the NI average and with less than 5 or no admissions in Moyle in 2014.

Rate per 10,000, 0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses Data Source: DHSSPS

Healthy

Why is it Important? Alcohol consumption during any stage of childhood can have a harmful effect on a child's development. Alcohol use during the teenage years is related to a wide range of health and social problems, and young people who begin drinking before the age of 15 are more likely to experience problems related to their alcohol use, including alcohol-related injuries, involvement in violence, suicidal thoughts and attempts, having more sexual partners, pregnancy, using drugs, employment problems, adverse effects on brain function, on liver, bone, growth and endocrine development. "Guidance on consumption of alcohol by children & young people. (Department of Health, UK).

Rate /10,000 0 -17 year olds admitted to hospital with Alcohol related diagnoses



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008	5.1	8.3	0.0	6.4	4.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.5
2009	4.3	6.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.8
2010	4.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	8.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.5
2011	4.5	4.8	0.0	5.7	6.1	5.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.6	7.5
2012	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.9
2013	7.4	5.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
2014	9.6	4.8	0.0	10.7	4.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.0

The Story Behind the Trends – Over the last year there was a total of 54 children and young people from the Northern Outcomes area admitted to hospital with an alcohol related diagnoses. Antrim, Carrickfergus and Larne are above the NI rate in 2014 and there were less than 5 or no admissions in Ballymoney, Cookstown, Larne, Magherafelt and Moyle.

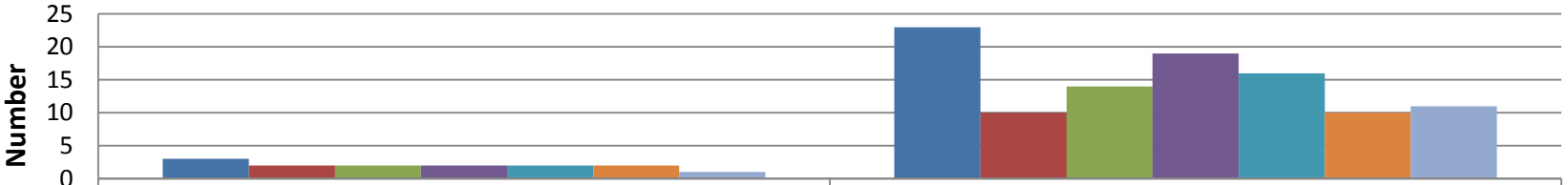
Child Deaths By Suicide

Data Source: NISRA

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? In all developed countries (except the USA), suicide is the second highest leading cause of death among young people (Maughan, B et al, 2004). Risk factors for suicide include depression, personality disorder, hopelessness, low self-esteem, bereavement, break-up of a relationship, social isolation, alcohol and drug misuse (DHSSPS, 2006). As a result of concerns about the increase in the number of suicides, particularly among young people, this was included in the DHSSPS Priorities for Action, that by March 2011 there should be a reduction by 15% in the number of suicides in NI (DHSSPS, 2008).

Number of 0-18 year olds Child Deaths by Suicide



	Northern Area	Northern Ireland
2008	3	23
2009	2	10
2010	2	14
2011	2	19
2012	2	16
2013	2	10
2014	1	11

The Story behind the Trends – Firstly it is important to note that the Coroner's Office indicates that the number of suicides recorded is likely to be inaccurate, as in some cases coroners are unwilling to register "death by suicide", primarily due to respect for the wishes of the family. Trends show that the Northern Area have seen a drop in child deaths by suicide from 2008.

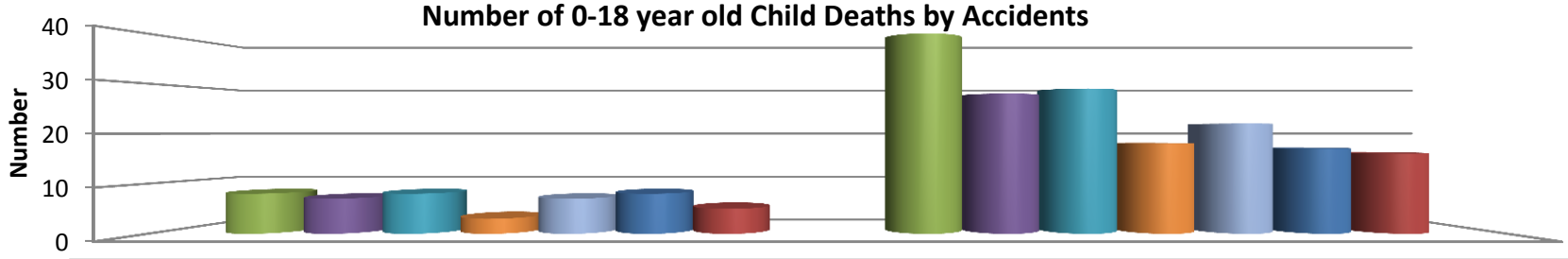
***Please Note:** All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

Child Deaths By Accidents

Data Source: NISRA

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? The Northern Ireland Executive, in the Programme for Government under the theme *"Working for a Healthier People",* gave a commitment to promoting public safety by reducing the number of injuries and deaths caused by accidents at home, at work and on the roads (Investing for Health, 2004). Research carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry (2001) highlighted that residential areas with higher proportions of lower social class and lower income households have higher accident rates.



	Northern Area	Northern Ireland
2008	8	40
2009	7	28
2010	8	29
2011	3	18
2012	7	22
2013	8	17
2014	5	16

The Story Behind the Trends – It is important to note that not all child deaths caused by accidents are recorded as such, and also that if there is an investigation into the cause of death that this is recorded at the end of the enquiry resulting in limitations to this data. The Northern Area has the highest number of child deaths by accidents across Northern Ireland in 2013 and 2014.

***Please Note:** All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2013

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? One of the most common risk taking behaviours among young people is smoking. Every young person who takes up smoking is a potential cancer patient, (Action Cancer 2009). Reducing smoking in young people is a priority in the whole of the UK. The DHSSPS Minister has stated, "My goal is to protect children from smoking...smoking is a life threatening habit and we should do everything we can to reduce its prevalence" (Michael McGimpsey, 2009).

Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2013

Sample: 7076 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

- In 2013, Approximately 13% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2010, Approximately 19% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2013, 62% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- In 2010, 62% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- In 2013, 20% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday.
- In 2010, 25% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday.
- In 2013, 38% of pupils live in a household with adults who smoke, and of these 42% smoke inside the home and 30% smoke in the family car.
- In 2010, 42% of pupils live in a household with adults who smoke, and of these 50% smoke inside the home.

Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2013

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Young people are more vulnerable to suffering physical, emotional and social harm from their own and other people's consumption of alcohol. There are strong connections between high risk drinking and unsafe sexual behaviour, traffic and other accidents, unintended pregnancy, failure at school and mental health problems (Health Promotion Agency, 2004). The World Health Organisation also highlighted that many young people today have greater opportunities and more disposable income than in the past, and are more vulnerable to increasingly aggressive sales and marketing techniques.

Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2013

Sample: 7076 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

- In 2013, 38% of the surveyed pupils said they had drank alcohol.
- In 2013, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, under half 56% were aged 13 or under.
- In 2010, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, under half 49% were aged 13 or under.
- In 2013, of the pupils who have ever drank alcohol, 18% drink a few times a month and 3% drink a few times a week.
- Comparisons between the 2007, 2010 and 2013 YPBAS show that the proportion of pupils who reported that they have consumed alcohol at some point in their lives has decreased from 54% to 46% to 38%.

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Increased access to quality early years services particularly in rural areas;
- Improved outcomes for children who are not at school or are not reaching target attendance rates;
- Strengthened services at transition stages from home/preschool/primary/ post primary/employment;
- Access to quality play and leisure facilities;
- Parents and carers supported to encourage children to enjoy, learn and achieve.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure enjoying, learning and achieving of all our children and young people:-

- ❑Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- ❑Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School
- ❑Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School
- ❑Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance
- ❑Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language
- ❑Key Stage One English - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above
- ❑Key Stage One Maths - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above
- ❑Key Stage One English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above
- ❑Key Stage One Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above
- ❑Key Stage Two English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above
- ❑Key Stage Two Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above
- ❑Key Stage Two English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ❑Key Stage Two Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ❑Key Stage Three English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ❑Key Stage Three Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ❑Key Stage Three Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ❑Key Stage Three English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above
- ❑Key Stage Three Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above
- ❑Key Stage Three Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above
- ❑Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A-C) or above
- ❑Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs
- ❑Percentage Uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs

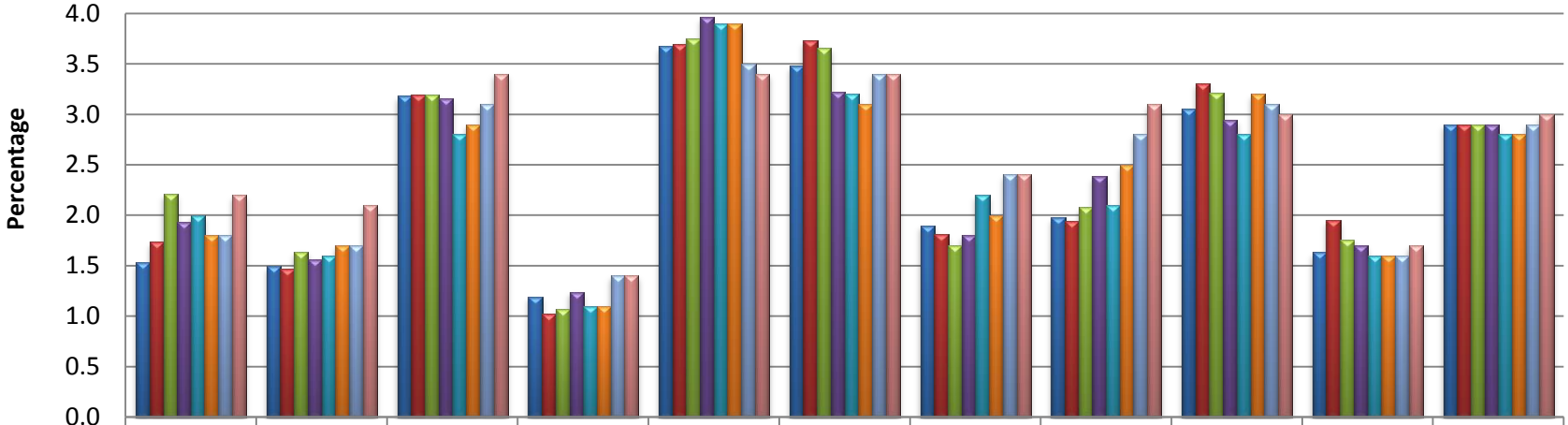
Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? A Statement of Special Educational Need is a legal term. It describes the needs of a child who has a difficulty or disability which makes learning harder for them than for other children their age. (DE)

% of Primary School Children with a Statement



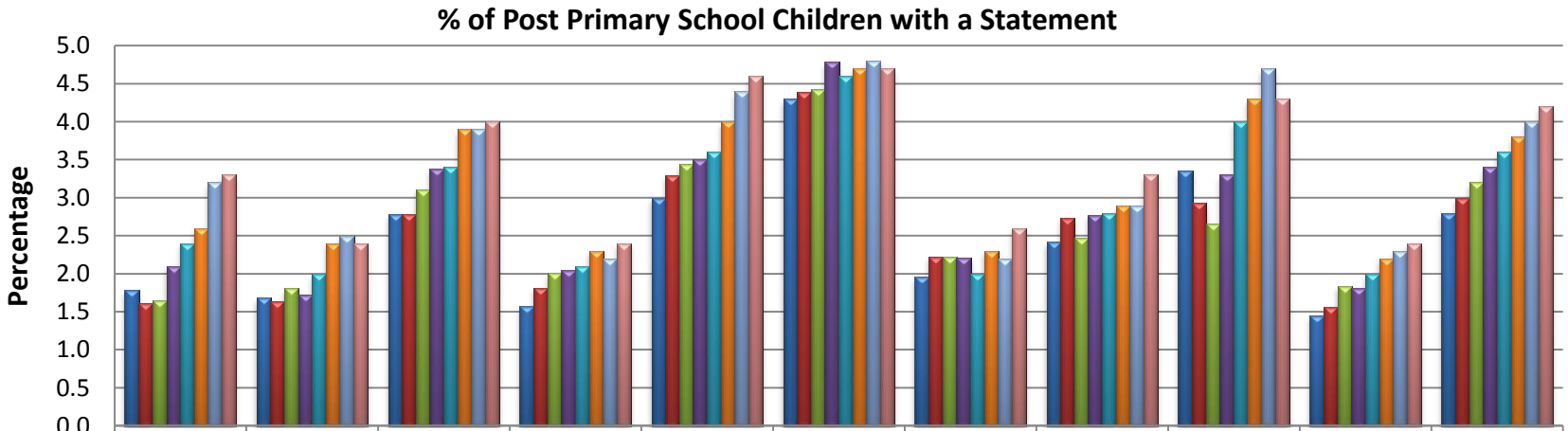
	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-08	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.2	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.9
Jun-09	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.0	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.9
Jun-10	2.2	1.6	3.2	1.1	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.9
Jun-11	1.9	1.6	3.2	1.2	4.0	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.9
Jun-12	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.1	3.9	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.8
Jun-13	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.1	3.9	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.2	1.6	2.8
Jun-14	1.8	1.7	3.1	1.4	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	1.6	2.9
Jun-15	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.4	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.0	1.7	3.0

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has fluctuated over the seven years with Ballymoney, Coleraine and Cookstown the highest and Carrickfergus the lowest in the Northern area.

Post - Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? A Statement of Special Educational Need is a legal term. It describes the needs of a child who has a difficulty or disability which makes learning harder for them than for other children their age. (DE)



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-08	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.6	3.0	4.3	2.0	2.4	3.4	1.4	2.8
Jun-09	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.8	3.3	4.4	2.2	2.7	2.9	1.6	3.0
Jun-10	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.0	3.4	4.4	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.8	3.2
Jun-11	2.1	1.7	3.4	2.0	3.5	4.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.8	3.4
Jun-12	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.1	3.6	4.6	2.0	2.8	4.0	2.0	3.6
Jun-13	2.6	2.4	3.9	2.3	4.0	4.7	2.3	2.9	4.3	2.2	3.8
Jun-14	3.2	2.5	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.8	2.2	2.9	4.7	2.3	4.0
Jun-15	3.3	2.4	4.0	2.4	4.6	4.7	2.6	3.3	4.3	2.4	4.2

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of post primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has steadily increased in the majority of the Northern area in the past year. Cookstown has been well above the NI percentage since June 2008.

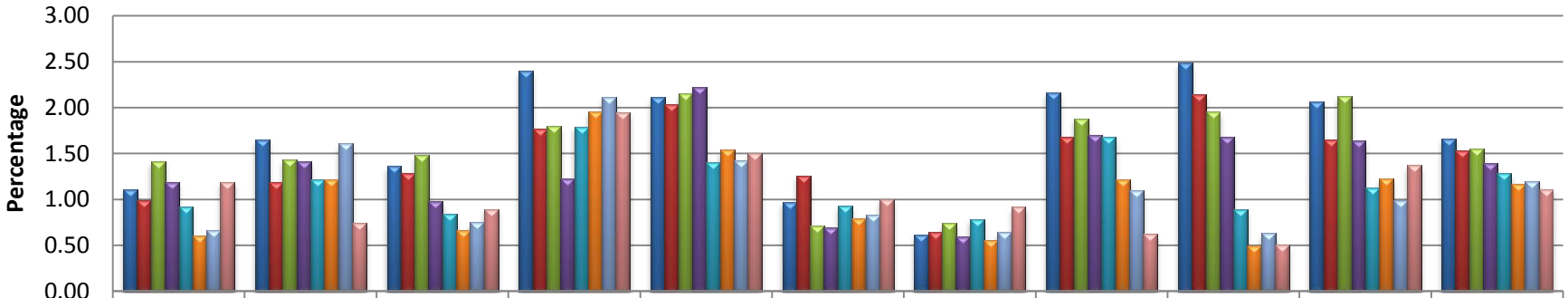
Children Aged 4-16 years ***Suspended*** from School

Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Reducing truancy and exclusions levels are an important part of Government social inclusion policy. Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, and therefore more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour (www.literacytrust.org.uk, 2009).

% of Children aged 4-16 years suspended from School



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-08	1.11	1.65	1.36	2.40	2.11	0.97	0.61	2.16	2.49	2.06	1.66
Jun-09	0.99	1.19	1.28	1.77	2.04	1.26	0.64	1.68	2.14	1.65	1.53
Jun-10	1.41	1.43	1.48	1.80	2.15	0.71	0.74	1.88	1.95	2.12	1.55
Jun-11	1.19	1.41	0.98	1.22	2.22	0.69	0.59	1.70	1.68	1.64	1.39
Jun-12	0.92	1.21	0.84	1.79	1.40	0.93	0.78	1.68	0.89	1.13	1.28
Jun-13	0.60	1.21	0.66	1.96	1.54	0.79	0.55	1.21	0.49	1.22	1.17
Jun-14	0.66	1.61	0.75	2.11	1.42	0.83	0.64	1.10	0.63	0.99	1.20
Jun-15	1.19	0.74	0.89	1.94	1.50	1.00	0.92	0.62	0.50	1.37	1.11

The Story Behind the Trends – The majority of the Northern Area have seen an increase in suspensions in the last year, with Antrim, Carrickfergus, Coleraine and Newtownabbey higher than the NI average at June 2015.

Children Aged 4-16 years ***Expelled*** from School

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Reducing truancy and exclusions levels are an important part of Government social inclusion policy. Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, and therefore more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour (www.literacytrust.org.uk ,2009).

The Story Behind the Trends - Numbers of pupils expelled from schools are very low across each education area. The overall Northern Ireland totals have decreased slightly from 29 pupils in 2013/14 school year to 25 pupils in 2014/15.

The majority of pupils expelled were male and of post-primary age, with 72% of the total of pupils expelled from Key Stage 4.

The three most common reasons for expulsion were: 'persistent infringement of schools rules' (28.0% of incidences), 'physical attack on a pupil' (24.0%) and 'disruptive behaviour in class' (12.0%).

(Source: Department of Education)

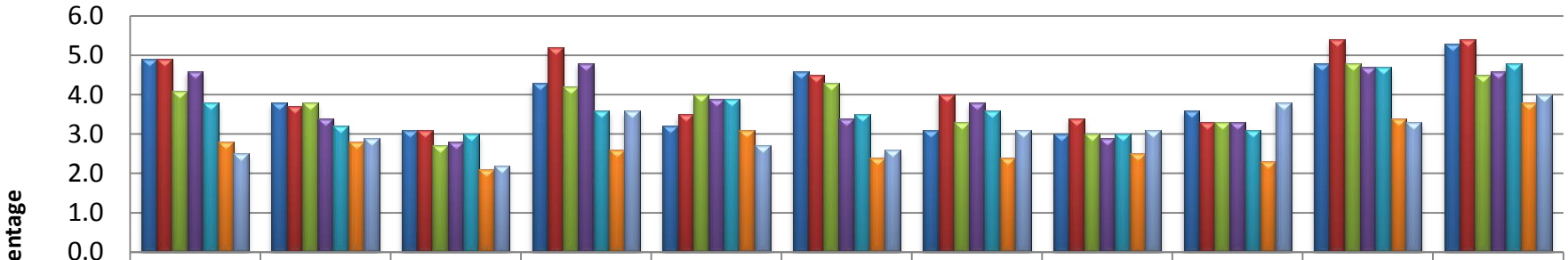
Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

Why is it Important? Attendance rate is important because students are more likely to succeed in learning and achieving when they attend school consistently. It's difficult for the teacher and the class to build their skills and progress if a large number of students are frequently absent. In addition to falling behind in academics, students who are not in school on a regular basis are more likely to get into trouble with the law and cause problems in their communities.

Primary School Pupils with less than 85% attendance



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008/09	4.9	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.2	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.3
2009/10	4.9	3.7	3.1	5.2	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.3	5.4	5.4
2010/11	4.1	3.8	2.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.8	4.5
2011/12	4.6	3.4	2.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.3	4.7	4.6
2012/13	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.1	4.7	4.8
2013/14	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.8
2014/15	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.0

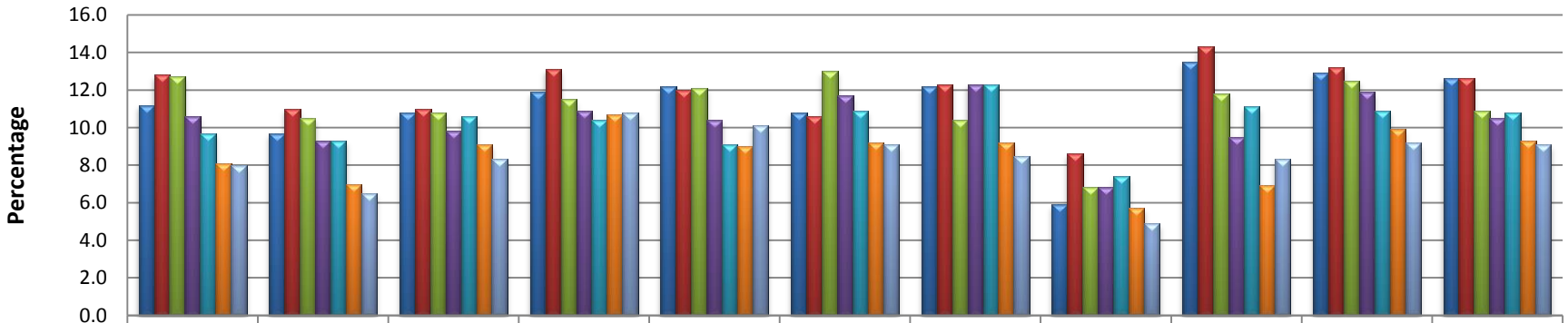
The Story Behind the Trends – The majority of areas have increased in the last year in the percentage of primary school children with less than 85% attendance, with all areas below the NI average of 4.0%.

Post-Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Attendance rate is important because students are more likely to succeed in learning and achieving when they attend school consistently. It's difficult for the teacher and the class to build their skills and progress if a large number of students are frequently absent. In addition to falling behind in academics, students who are not in school on a regular basis are more likely to get into trouble with the law and cause problems in their communities .

Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% attendance



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008/09	11.2	9.7	10.8	11.9	12.2	10.8	12.2	5.9	13.5	12.9	12.6
2009/10	12.8	11.0	11.0	13.1	12.0	10.6	12.3	8.6	14.3	13.2	12.6
2010/11	12.7	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.1	13.0	10.4	6.8	11.8	12.5	10.9
2011/12	10.6	9.3	9.8	10.9	10.4	11.7	12.3	6.8	9.5	11.9	10.5
2012/13	9.7	9.3	10.6	10.4	9.1	10.9	12.3	7.4	11.1	10.9	10.8
2013/14	8.1	7.0	9.1	10.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	5.7	6.9	9.9	9.3
2014/15	8.0	6.5	8.3	10.8	10.1	9.1	8.5	4.9	8.3	9.2	9.1

The Story Behind the Trends – The majority of areas have seen a decrease over the last year in the percentage of post- primary school children with less than 85% attendance. Carrickfergus, Coleraine and Newtownabbey are above the NI average of 9.1%.

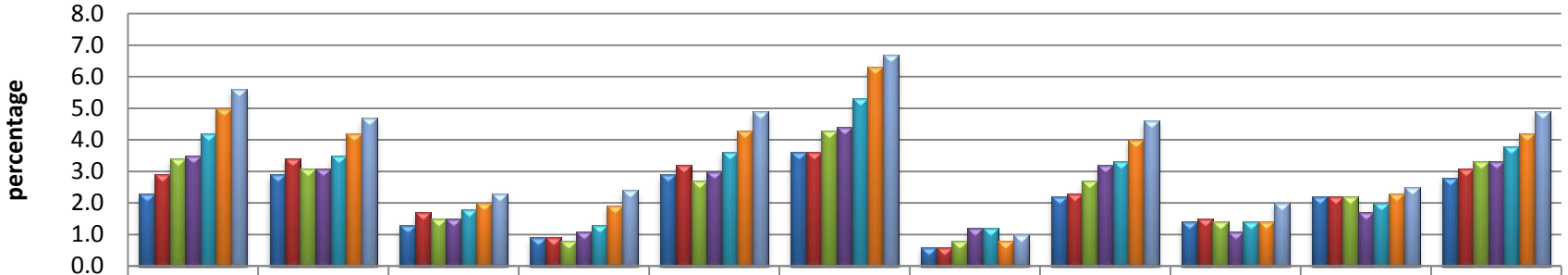
Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

Why is it Important? All children and young people, whatever their ethnic or cultural background, are entitled to succeed. Providing an effective education for children and young people who have English as an additional language not only contributes to the educational achievement of pupils, it also contributes to their personal development and that of the economy and society. (DENI – Policy on supporting ethnic minority children and young people who have English as an additional language 2007).

Primary School Pupils (Year 1-7) with English as Additional Language



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008/09	2.3	2.9	1.3	0.9	2.9	3.6	0.6	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.8
2009/10	2.9	3.4	1.7	0.9	3.2	3.6	0.6	2.3	1.5	2.2	3.1
2010/11	3.4	3.1	1.5	0.8	2.7	4.3	0.8	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.3
2011/12	3.5	3.1	1.5	1.1	3.0	4.4	1.2	3.2	1.1	1.7	3.3
2012/13	4.2	3.5	1.8	1.3	3.6	5.3	1.2	3.3	1.4	2.0	3.8
2013/14	5.0	4.2	2.0	1.9	4.3	6.3	0.8	4.0	1.4	2.3	4.2
2014/15	5.6	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.9	6.7	1.0	4.6	2.0	2.5	4.9

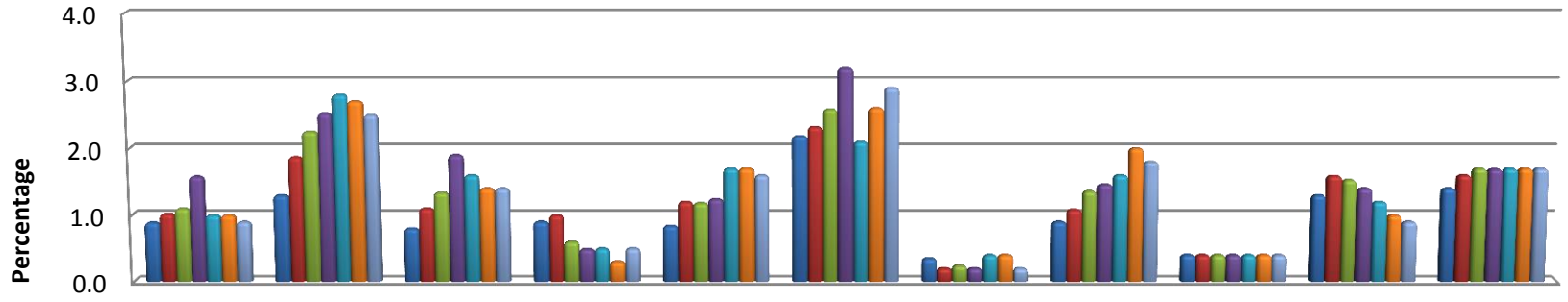
The Story Behind the Trends – Antrim and Cookstown have the highest percentage of primary school pupils with English as an additional language, above the NI average. Overall in the Northern Area for 2014/15 there were 1630 primary school pupils with English as an additional language.

Post - Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? All children and young people, whatever their ethnic or cultural background, are entitled to succeed. Providing an effective education for children and young people who have English as an additional language not only contributes to the educational achievement of pupils, it also contributes to their personal development and that of the economy and society. (DENI – Policy on supporting ethnic minority children and young people who have English as an additional language 2007).

Post-Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008/09	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.4
2009/10	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.6
2010/11	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.2	2.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.7
2011/12	1.6	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.2	3.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	1.4	1.7
2012/13	1.0	2.8	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.7
2013/14	1.0	2.7	1.4	0.3	1.7	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.7
2014/15	0.9	2.5	1.4	0.5	1.6	2.9	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.7

The Story Behind the Trends – Ballymena, Cookstown and Magherafelt have the highest percentage of post-primary school children with English as an additional language, above the NI average. Overall in the Northern Area for 2014/15 there were 510 post primary pupils with English as an additional language.

Key Stage One - ENGLISH

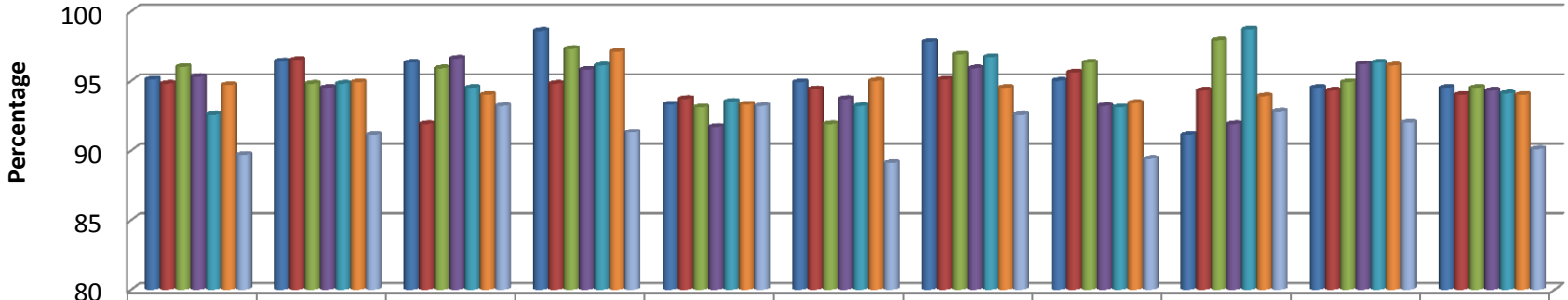
Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 2** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 2, pupils engage in conversation and show a willingness to talk and to listen. Pupils read both silently and aloud a range of simple texts with some independence and understanding. In their writing, they show a sense of simple structure and organisation, on occasion using complete sentences (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).

Key Stage One – ENGLISH Percentage Achieving Level 2 or above



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	95.1	96.4	96.3	98.6	93.3	94.9	97.8	95.0	91.1	94.5	94.5
Jun-08	94.8	96.5	91.9	94.8	93.7	94.4	95.1	95.6	94.3	94.3	94.0
Jun-09	96.0	94.8	95.9	97.3	93.1	91.9	96.9	96.3	97.9	94.9	94.5
Jun-10	95.3	94.5	96.6	95.8	91.7	93.7	95.9	93.2	91.9	96.2	94.3
Jun-11	92.6	94.8	94.5	96.1	93.5	93.2	96.7	93.1	98.7	96.3	94.1
Jun-12	94.7	94.9	94.0	97.1	93.3	95.0	94.5	93.4	93.9	96.1	94.0
Jun-13	89.7	91.1	93.2	91.3	93.2	89.1	92.6	89.4	92.8	92.0	90.1

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for June 2013 is 90.1%, with the majority of the LGD's above the NI average. Key Stage **ONE** Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8 Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

Please Note: Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information from June 2013.

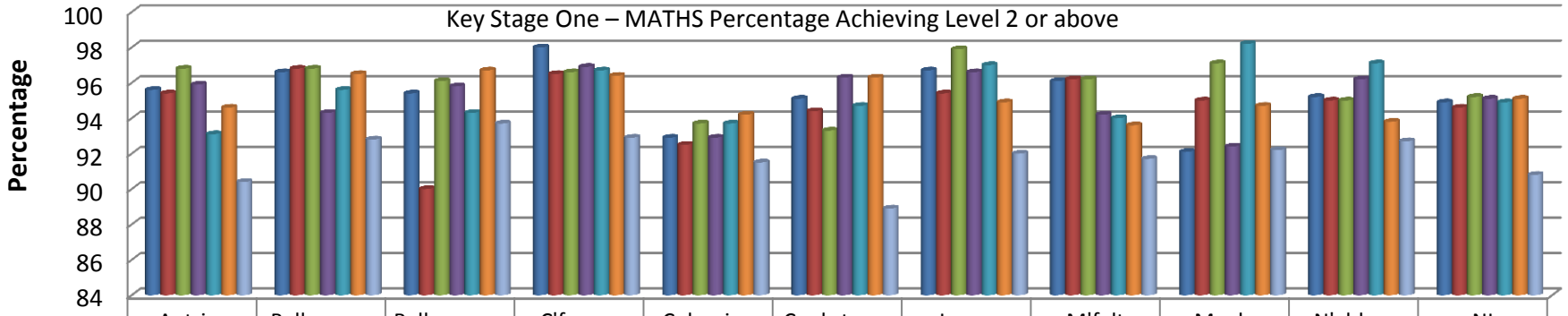
Key Stage One - MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 2** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data. At Level 2, pupils read, write and order whole numbers up to at least 100 and begin to show some understanding of place value. They know the most commonly used units in length, weight, capacity and time. They can name common 2D shapes. They understand right and left turns. They collect information and record it in simple tables, block graphs and diagrams (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	95.6	96.6	95.4	98.0	92.9	95.1	96.7	96.1	92.1	95.2	94.9
Jun-08	95.4	96.8	90.0	96.5	92.5	94.4	95.4	96.2	95.0	95.0	94.6
Jun-09	96.8	96.8	96.1	96.6	93.7	93.3	97.9	96.2	97.1	95.0	95.2
Jun-10	95.9	94.3	95.8	96.9	92.9	96.3	96.6	94.2	92.4	96.2	95.1
Jun-11	93.1	95.6	94.3	96.7	93.7	94.7	97.0	94.0	98.2	97.1	94.9
Jun-12	94.6	96.5	96.7	96.4	94.2	96.3	94.9	93.6	94.7	93.8	95.1
Jun-13	90.4	92.8	93.7	92.9	91.5	88.9	92.0	91.7	92.2	92.7	90.8

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for June 2013 is 90.8% , with the majority of LGD's above the NI average. Key Stage **ONE** Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8 Excludes Special & independent Schools.

Please Note: Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information from June 2013.

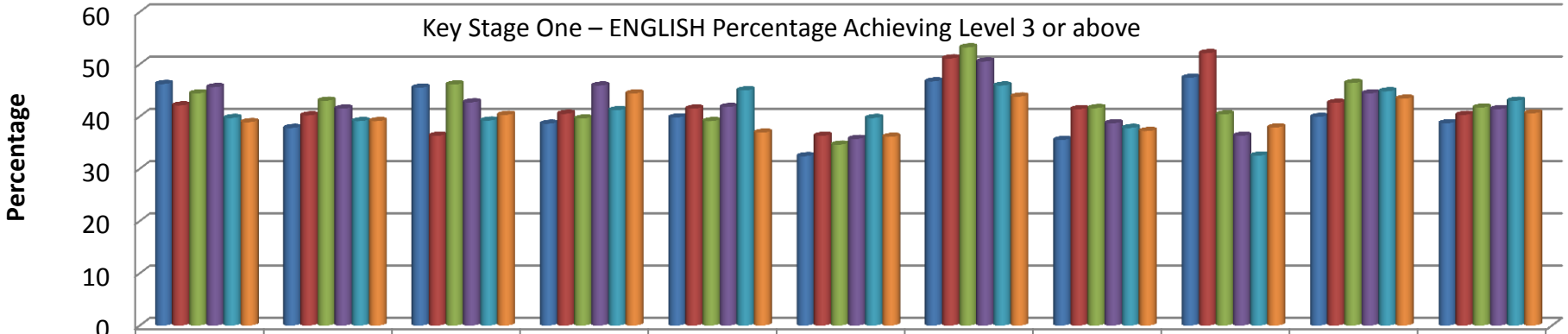
Key Stage One - ENGLISH

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 3** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 3, pupils listen with increasing concentration in a range of contexts. In discussion, they make contributions and ask questions and show understanding of the main points. Pupils read aloud with some fluency from familiar material. Familiar and important words are spelt correctly and sentences are punctuated independently with basic accuracy. Handwriting is accurately formed and consistent in size (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	46.2	37.8	45.5	38.6	39.8	32.4	46.7	35.5	47.4	39.9	38.7
Jun-08	42.1	40.2	36.3	40.5	41.5	36.3	51.1	41.4	52.1	42.6	40.3
Jun-09	44.4	43.0	46.1	39.6	39.1	34.6	53.2	41.6	40.4	46.4	41.7
Jun-10	45.6	41.5	42.7	45.9	41.8	35.7	50.5	38.7	36.3	44.4	41.4
Jun-11	39.7	39.1	39.2	41.2	45.0	39.7	45.9	37.8	32.5	44.8	43.0
Jun-12	38.9	39.1	40.3	44.4	36.9	36.1	43.8	37.2	37.9	43.4	40.6

The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average at June 2012 was 40.6%. The majority of LGD 's have seen a drop in children achieving Level 3 in June 2012 except Ballymoney, Carrickfergus and Moyle. Key Stage **One** Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information for June 2013 (See Page 50).

Key Stage One - MATHS

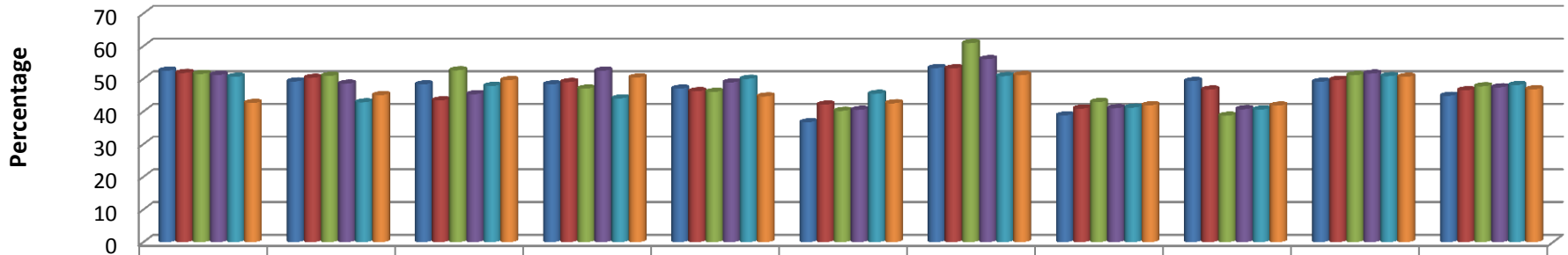
Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 3** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets : Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data. At Level 3, pupils solve problems involving addition, subtraction and multiplication (involving numbers upto 1,000) and those that involve division in practical situations. To recognise and understand simple fractions. To read times on the analogue clock and the date from a calendar. They identify lines of symmetry in simple 2-D shapes. They extract and interpret information presented in simple tables and lists (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).

Key Stage One – MATHS Percentage Achieving Level 3 or above



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	52.5	49.2	48.3	48.3	47.0	36.7	53.3	38.8	49.3	49.1	44.8
Jun-08	51.8	50.3	43.4	49.0	46.2	42.1	53.2	40.9	46.7	49.7	46.5
Jun-09	51.5	50.9	52.6	47.0	46.0	40.2	60.9	42.9	38.7	51.1	47.7
Jun-10	51.2	48.5	45.3	52.5	48.9	40.5	56.0	41.0	40.7	51.6	47.4
Jun-11	50.6	42.8	47.8	44.0	50.0	45.4	50.8	41.2	40.6	50.8	48.1
Jun-12	42.6	45.0	49.6	50.4	44.6	42.5	51.1	41.9	41.8	50.6	46.8

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has dropped to 46.8% in 2011/12. The majority of LGD's are below the NI average. Key Stage **ONE** Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8 Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

Please Note: Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information for June 2013 (See Page 51).

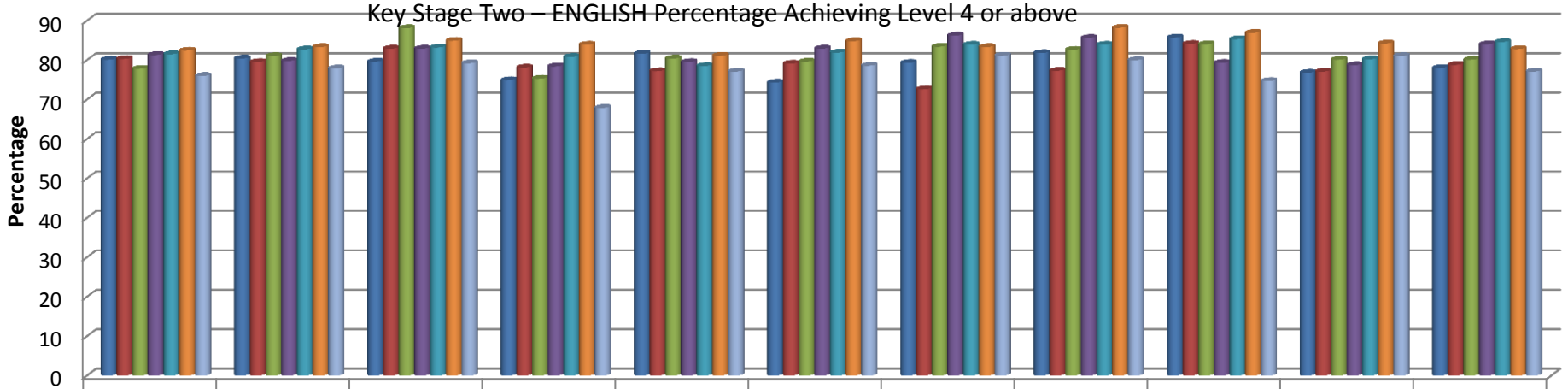
Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 4** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 4, pupils talk with increasing confidence and listen attentively. They develop ideas, describe events and show the beginnings of an ability to explain their views and opinions. They read, independently, a range of texts and talk about interests and preferences. Pupils compose independently. The writing demonstrates an ability to use appropriate form and style and shows an awareness of audience. The pupils handwriting is swift and legible (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	80.1	80.4	79.6	74.9	81.6	74.3	79.3	81.8	85.7	76.8	78.0
Jun-08	80.3	79.5	82.9	78.1	77.2	79.1	72.6	77.3	84.1	77.1	78.8
Jun-09	77.8	81.0	88.1	75.3	80.4	79.6	83.4	82.6	84.0	80.1	80.1
Jun-10	81.3	79.8	82.9	78.4	79.5	82.9	86.2	85.6	79.3	78.7	84.0
Jun-11	81.5	82.7	83.2	80.8	78.5	81.9	83.9	83.9	85.3	80.2	84.6
Jun-12	82.4	83.3	84.9	83.9	81.1	84.8	83.3	88.2	86.9	84.2	82.8
Jun-13	76.0	77.9	79.2	67.9	77.1	78.6	81.1	80.0	74.7	81.0	77.1

The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average has had a drop to 77.1% in June 13. Key Stage **TWO** Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11 Excludes Special & Independent Schools**. Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information from June 2013.

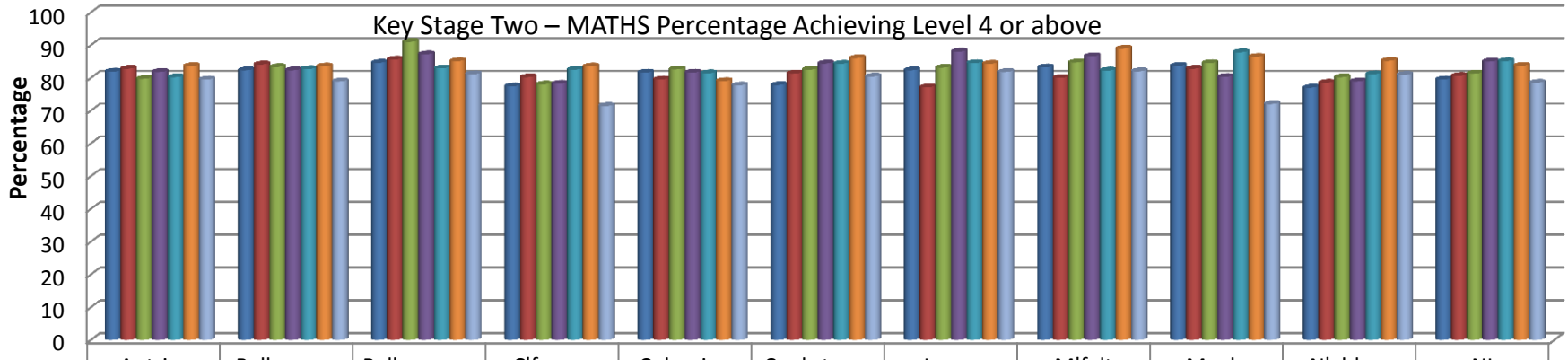
Key Stage Two – MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 4** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets : Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data At Level 4, pupils understand and use numbers with up to 2 decimal places. They find perimeters of simple shapes, find areas by counting squares and volumes by counting cubes. They know the 8 points of the compass and understand clockwise and anticlockwise. They represent and interpret data using a range of graphs, tables, and diagrams (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	81.9	82.3	84.6	77.4	81.6	77.8	82.3	83.2	83.7	77.0	79.5
Jun-08	82.8	84.1	85.6	80.2	79.5	81.3	77.1	80.0	82.8	78.5	80.6
Jun-09	79.7	83.3	91.0	78.0	82.6	82.5	83.1	84.7	84.5	80.2	81.3
Jun-10	81.8	82.3	87.2	78.2	81.6	84.4	88.0	86.6	80.3	78.9	85.0
Jun-11	80.2	82.7	82.9	82.5	81.4	84.3	84.5	82.2	87.8	81.1	85.1
Jun-12	83.6	83.5	85.1	83.5	79.0	86.0	84.3	88.9	86.4	85.2	83.7
Jun-13	79.5	78.9	81.1	71.4	77.7	80.4	81.8	82.0	72.0	80.9	78.5

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has had a drop in June 13 to 78.5%. All areas are above the NI average except Carrickfergus, Coleraine and Moyle. Key Stage **TWO** Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information from June 2013.

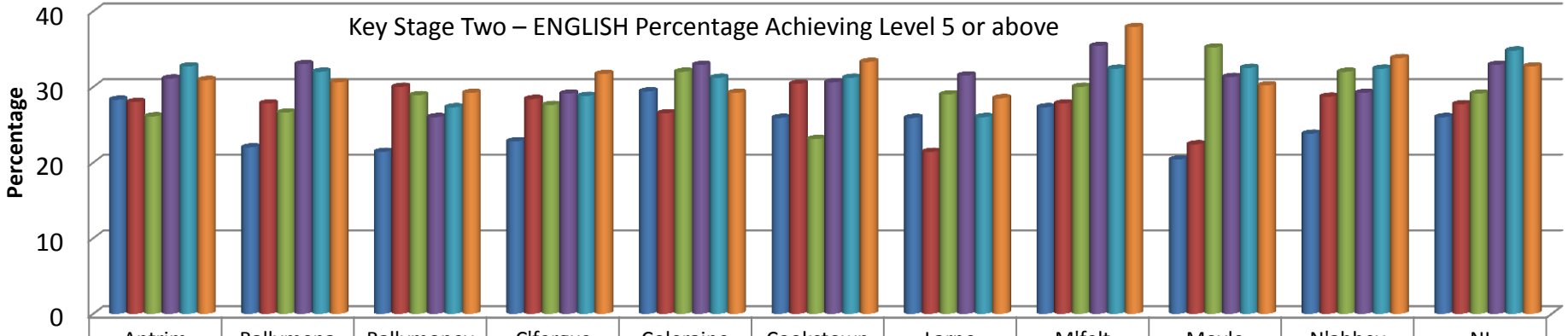
Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 5, pupils talk with confidence and listen in a range of contexts. In discussion, they pay close attention to what others say, ask questions to develop ideas and structure their contributions to take account of others' views. Pupils read a range of texts, talk and write about their interests and preferences, drawing on an increasing range of appropriate vocabulary. Pupils' writing is varied and interesting (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	28.3	22.0	21.4	22.8	29.4	25.9	25.9	27.3	20.4	23.8	26.0
Jun-08	28.0	27.8	30.0	28.4	26.5	30.4	21.4	27.8	22.4	28.7	27.7
Jun-09	26.1	26.6	28.9	27.6	32.0	23.1	29.0	30.0	35.2	32.0	29.1
Jun-10	31.1	33.0	26.0	29.1	32.9	30.6	31.5	35.4	31.3	29.2	32.9
Jun-11	32.7	32.0	27.3	28.8	31.2	31.2	26.0	32.4	32.5	32.4	34.8
Jun-12	30.9	30.6	29.2	31.7	29.2	33.3	28.5	37.9	30.2	33.8	32.7

The Story Behind the Trends - The Northern Area has fluctuated across all areas with the majority below the NI average of 32.7% in June 12, except Cookstown, Magherafelt and Newtownabbey. Key Stage **TWO** Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 54).

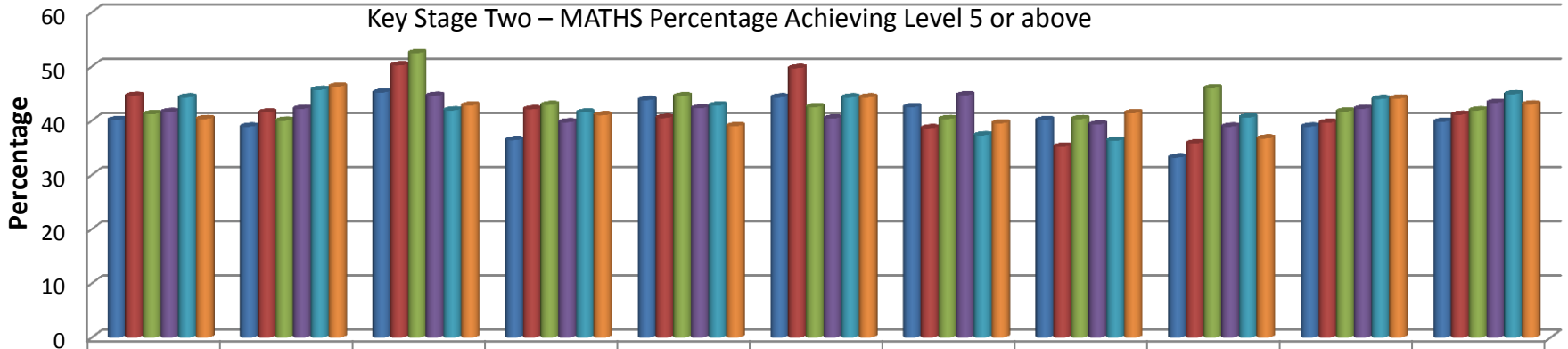
Key Stage Two – MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets : Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data. At Level 5, pupils understand the relationship between simple fractions and percentages. They understand and use terms such as square, cube and prime numbers. Pupils understand and use scale in the context of maps and drawings. They calculate areas of squares, rectangles and right angle triangles. They interpret graphs and diagrams, and draw conclusions (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	40.1	38.9	45.2	36.4	43.8	44.3	42.5	40.1	33.2	38.9	39.8
Jun-08	44.6	41.5	50.2	42.1	40.5	49.7	38.6	35.2	35.8	39.6	41.1
Jun-09	41.2	40.0	52.5	42.9	44.5	42.5	40.3	40.3	46.0	41.7	41.9
Jun-10	41.6	42.2	44.6	39.7	42.3	40.4	44.7	39.3	38.9	42.2	43.3
Jun-11	44.3	45.7	41.9	41.5	42.8	44.3	37.3	36.3	40.6	44.0	44.9
Jun-12	40.3	46.3	42.8	41.0	39.0	44.3	39.5	41.4	36.7	44.1	43.0

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has fallen slightly to 43.0% in June 12. All Northern Areas are below the NI average in June 12 except for Ballymena, Cookstown and Newtownabbey. Key Stage **TWO** Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 55).

Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

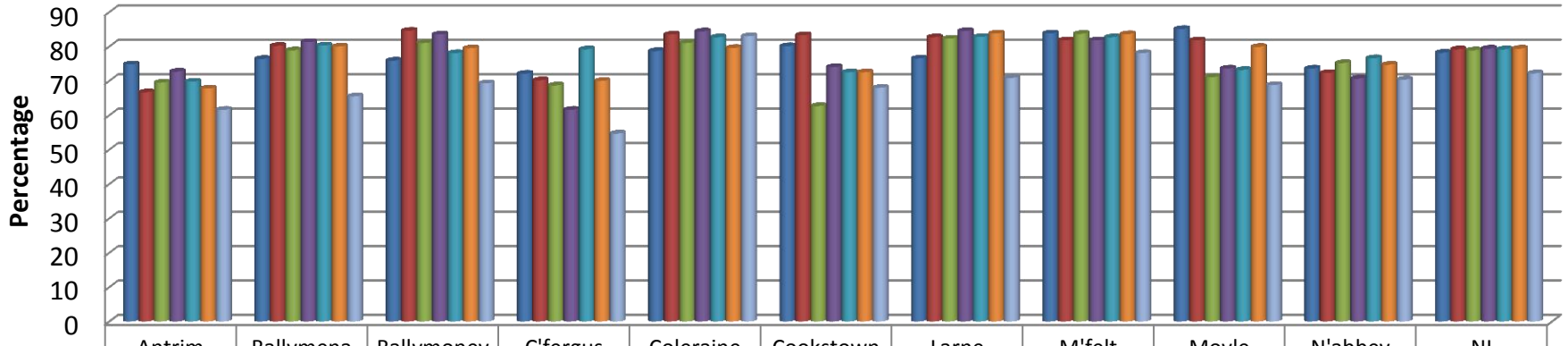
Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 5, pupils talk with confidence and listen in a range of contexts. They begin to develop the ability to justify and sustain argument and opinions. Pupils begin to talk about the perceived intentions of authors in texts and to give personal responses, supporting these with reference to the text. Pupils' writing is varied and interesting. Vocabulary choices are imaginative and words are used precisely (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).

Key Stage Three – ENGLISH Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	74.8	76.4	75.9	72.1	78.7	80.1	76.5	83.8	85.1	73.6	78.2
Jun-08	66.7	80.2	84.6	70.2	83.5	83.3	82.7	81.8	81.8	72.3	79.2
Jun-09	69.5	78.9	81.0	68.7	81.0	62.7	82.3	83.7	71.1	75.2	78.9
Jun-10	72.7	81.3	83.5	61.6	84.4	74.0	84.5	81.8	73.6	70.7	79.4
Jun-11	69.8	80.3	78.1	79.2	82.7	72.5	82.8	82.7	73.2	76.6	79.2
Jun-12	67.8	80.0	79.5	70.0	79.6	72.5	83.8	83.6	79.9	74.7	79.4
Jun-13	61.6	65.5	69.3	54.7	83.0	68.0	70.9	78.1	68.8	70.4	72.2

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has decreased to 72.2% in June 2013, with fluctuations over the past years in the Northern Area. Key Stage **THREE** Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information from June 2013.

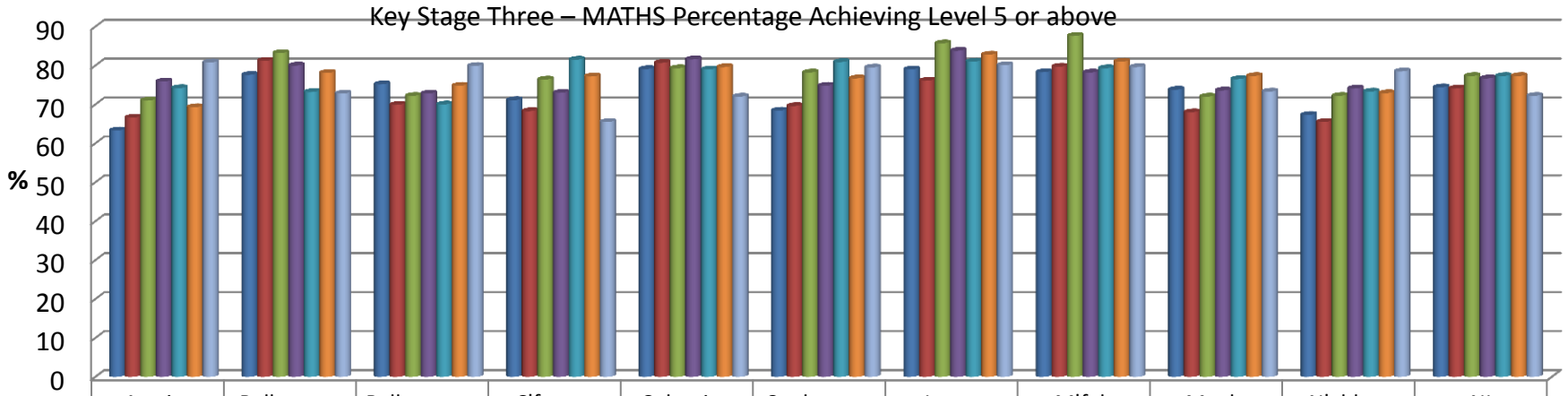
Key Stage Three - MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Algebra; Shape; Space and Measures and Handling Data. At Level 5, pupils extend their understanding of the relationships between place values, using this to multiply and divide numbers with up to 2 decimal places by 10, 100, and 1000. They follow sets of instructions to generate a sequence. Pupils understand congruence of 2-D shapes. They insert and interrogate data in a computer database (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	63.3	77.6	75.2	71.1	79.1	68.4	79.0	78.3	73.8	67.3	74.4
Jun-08	66.6	81.2	69.9	68.3	80.7	69.6	76.1	79.7	68.0	65.5	74.1
Jun-09	71.0	83.2	72.2	76.4	79.3	78.2	85.7	87.6	72.0	72.2	77.3
Jun-10	75.9	80.0	72.8	73.0	81.6	74.8	83.8	78.2	73.6	74.1	76.7
Jun-11	74.2	73.2	70.0	81.5	79.0	80.9	81.0	79.3	76.5	73.3	77.3
Jun-12	69.3	78.1	74.8	77.2	79.6	76.7	82.8	81.0	77.3	72.9	77.3
Jun-13	80.8	72.8	79.9	65.5	72.0	79.5	80.1	79.6	73.3	78.5	72.2

The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average has decreased to 72.2% in June 13. All areas have fluctuated over the past years. Key Stage **THREE** Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information from June 2013.

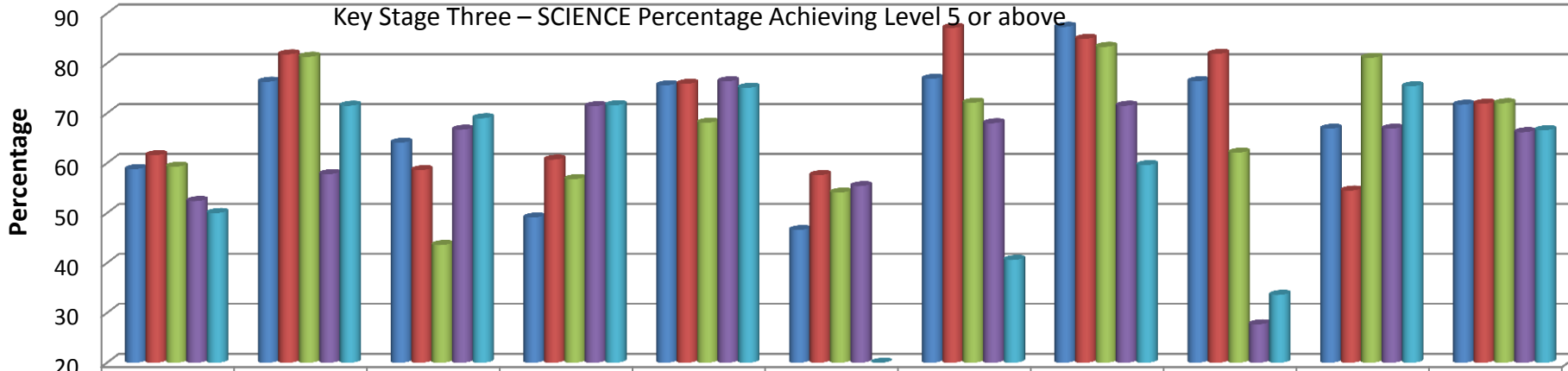
Key Stage Three - SCIENCE

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Science has 4 attainment targets: Experimental and Investigative Science; Living Organisms and Life Processes; Materials and their Uses; and Physical Processes. At Level 5, pupils design fair tests to answer questions that arise from their work in science. Pupils assign organisms to their major groups and understand the main stages in a life cycle. Pupils understand the physical properties of gases and relate these to everyday uses. Pupils understand the meaning of temperature (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	58.8	76.3	64.1	49.1	75.6	46.6	76.9	87.3	76.4	66.9	71.7
Jun-08	61.6	81.8	58.6	60.7	75.9	57.6	87.1	84.9	81.9	54.5	71.9
Jun-09	59.3	81.3	43.6	56.8	68.1	54.1	72.1	83.3	62.1	81.1	72.0
Jun-10	52.4	57.8	66.7	71.4	76.4	55.4	68.0	71.5	27.7	66.9	66.2
Jun-11	50.0	71.5	69.0	71.6	75.1	0.0	40.6	59.6	33.6	75.4	66.6

The Story Behind the Trends - The Northern Area has fluctuated over the past years with Antrim, Larne, Magherafelt and Moyle below the NI average of 66.6 and Cookstown with no results available for June 11. Key Stage **THREE** Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Due to Science being made non-compulsory in 2005/06 and many schools not undertaking the assessment, DE took a decision not to report science in 2011/12 due to this under representation of the cohort.**

Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

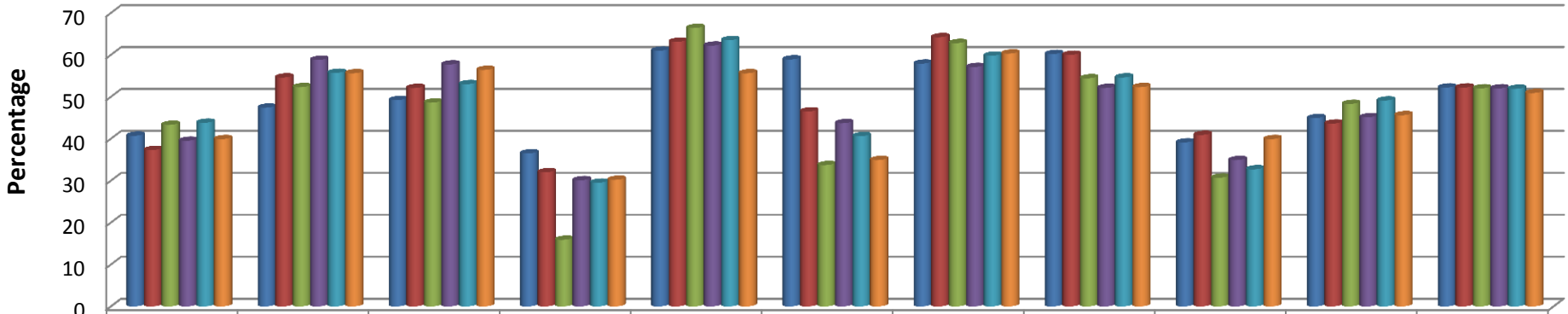
Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 6** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets: Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 6, pupils are beginning to adapt their talk to the demands of a range of different contexts and audiences with increasing confidence. In reading and discussing a range of texts, pupils identify different layers of meaning and comment on their significance. Pupils' writing often engages and interests the audience. Ideas are sustained, developed and show some originality (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).

Key Stage Three – ENGLISH Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	40.7	47.4	49.2	36.5	61.0	58.9	57.9	60.2	39.1	44.9	52.2
Jun-08	37.3	54.6	52.1	32.0	63.1	46.5	64.2	60.0	40.9	43.6	52.2
Jun-09	43.3	52.3	48.6	15.9	66.4	33.7	62.8	54.4	30.7	48.3	52.0
Jun-10	39.5	58.8	57.7	30.1	62.2	43.7	57.1	52.1	34.9	45.1	52.0
Jun-11	43.8	55.7	53.0	29.5	63.5	40.6	59.8	54.6	32.7	49.1	51.9
Jun-12	39.9	55.6	56.4	30.2	55.6	34.9	60.3	52.3	39.9	45.6	50.9

The Story Behind the Trends- The Northern Area has fluctuated across all areas in the past few years with Carrickfergus achieving the lowest results and Larne achieving the highest in June 12. Key Stage **THREE** Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 58).

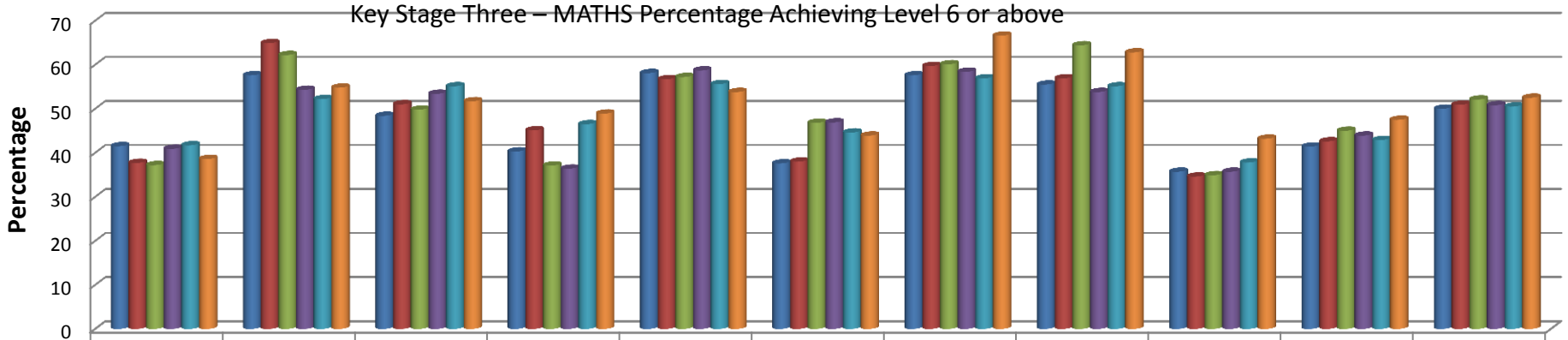
Key Stage Three - MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 6** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Algebra; Shape; Space and Measures and Handling Data. At Level 6, pupils understand and calculate with numbers up to 3 decimal places. They represent and use simple functions and interpret graphs from real situations. Pupils recognise and use rotational symmetry. They distinguish between, and are able to find, the mean, median and mode of discrete data (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	41.5	57.6	48.4	40.3	58.1	37.6	57.6	55.5	35.7	41.4	50.0
Jun-08	37.7	64.9	51.0	45.1	56.7	38.0	59.7	56.9	34.6	42.6	50.9
Jun-09	37.2	62.2	49.8	37.1	57.2	46.8	60.1	64.4	34.9	45.0	52.1
Jun-10	40.9	54.3	53.4	36.4	58.7	46.9	58.4	53.8	35.7	43.9	50.8
Jun-11	41.7	52.2	55.1	46.5	55.6	44.6	56.9	55.1	37.8	42.9	50.5
Jun-12	38.6	54.8	51.7	48.9	53.8	43.9	66.6	62.8	43.2	47.5	52.5

The Story Behind the Trends - The Northern Area has fluctuated across all areas in the past few years with Antrim achieving the lowest results in June 12. Key Stage **THREE** Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. . **Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 59).

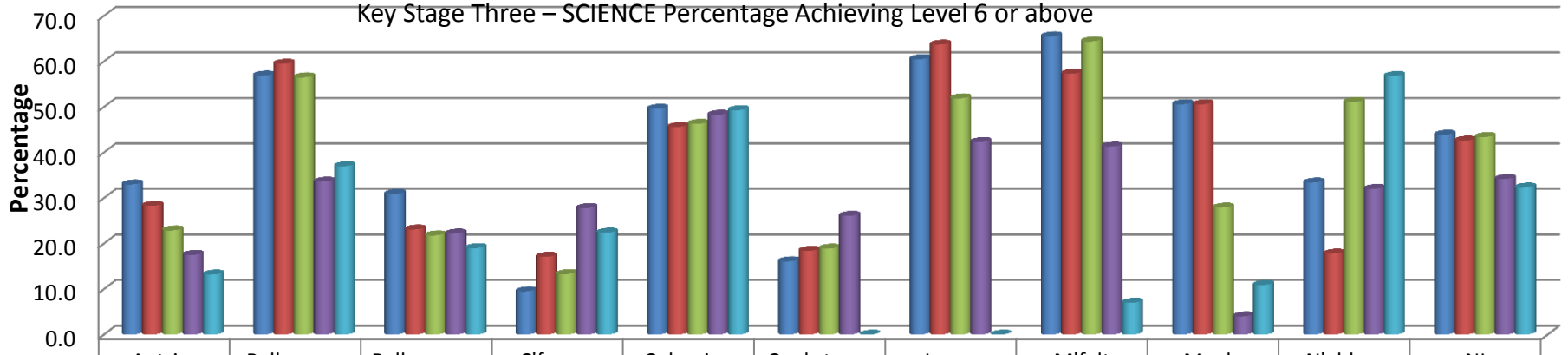
Key Stage Three - SCIENCE

Data Source: Department of Education

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 6** or above*

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? Science has 4 attainment targets: Experimental and Investigative Science; Living Organisms and Life Processes; Materials and their Uses and Physical Processes. At Level 6, pupils demonstrate a competence in practical skills, such as in the selection of appropriate apparatus and in the precision with which they make their observations and measurements. Pupils know and understand the differences between plant and animal cells. Pupils extend their knowledge of classification to explain the differences between elements, compounds and mixtures (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-07	33.0	56.9	30.9	9.5	49.6	16.1	60.5	65.5	50.6	33.4	43.9
Jun-08	28.3	59.5	23.1	17.1	45.6	18.4	63.7	57.3	50.6	17.8	42.6
Jun-09	22.9	56.5	21.8	13.3	46.3	18.9	51.9	64.4	27.9	51.1	43.4
Jun-10	17.5	33.6	22.2	27.8	48.3	26.1	42.3	41.3	4.0	32.0	34.2
Jun-11	13.2	37.0	19.0	22.4	49.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.9	56.8	32.3

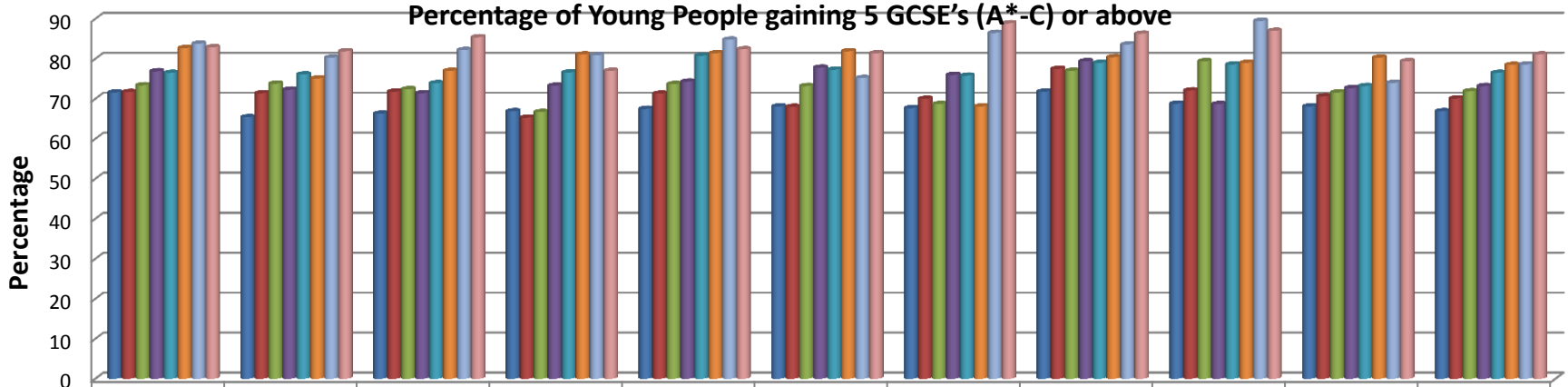
The Story Behind the Trends –.The Northern Area has seen decreases across all areas in the last year, except in Ballymena, Coleraine and Newtownabbey with no results available for Cookstown and Larne in Jun 11. Key Stage **THREE** Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14 Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **Due to Science being made non-compulsory in 2005/06 and many schools not undertaking the assessment, DE took a decision not to report science in 2011/12 due to this under representation of the cohort.**

Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or Above

Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? GCSE stands for General Certificate of Secondary Education. GCSEs are the main qualification taken by 14-16 year olds. You can take GCSEs in a wide variety of academic and 'applied' (work related) subjects. GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs lead to a number of routes, mainly work, further study or an Apprenticeship. Most Universities will ask for 5 GCSEs grades A-C, including English and Maths (as well as A Levels or equivalent qualifications) (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-08	71.6	65.4	66.3	66.9	67.5	68.1	67.7	71.8	68.8	68.1	66.9
Jun-09	71.7	71.4	71.8	65.3	71.3	68.0	70.0	77.5	72.1	70.6	70.1
Jun-10	73.4	73.8	72.4	66.7	73.7	73.2	68.7	77.0	79.4	71.6	71.9
Jun-11	76.9	72.3	71.4	73.3	74.3	77.8	76.0	79.4	68.7	72.7	73.2
Jun-12	76.5	76.1	73.9	76.6	80.8	77.3	75.8	79.0	78.6	73.2	76.5
Jun-13	82.7	75.1	77.0	81.1	81.4	81.9	68.1	80.4	79.0	80.3	78.5
Jun-14	83.8	80.3	82.2	80.9	84.8	75.2	86.5	83.6	89.5	74.0	78.6
Jun-15	82.9	81.9	85.4	77.0	82.4	81.4	88.9	86.3	87.0	79.4	81.1

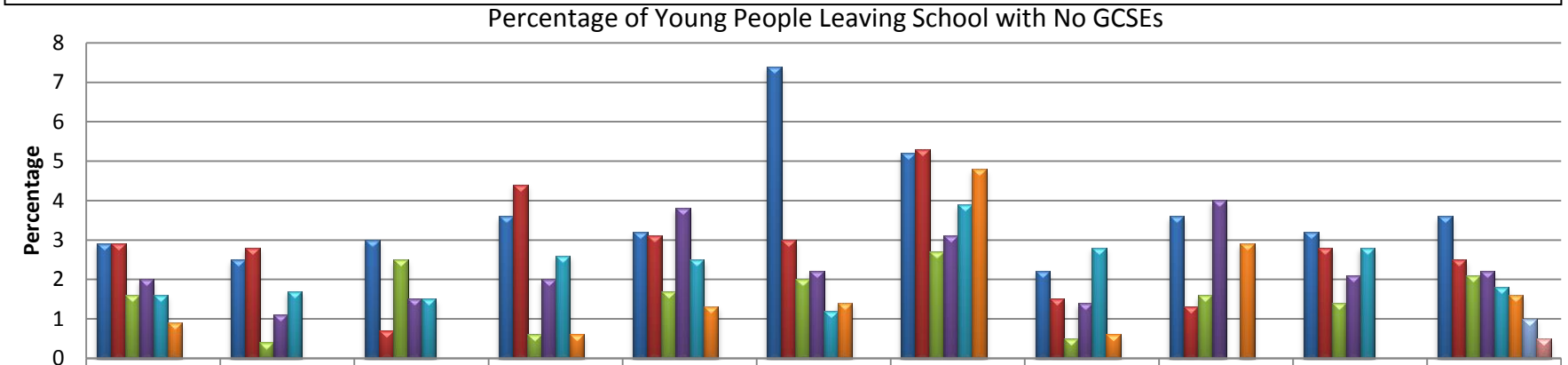
The Story Behind the Trends – Overall all areas have been consistently higher than the Northern Ireland average over the past few years with Carrickfergus and Newtownabbey below the NI % in June 15.

Note: Based on pupil's home address.

Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? GCSE stands for General Certificate of Secondary Education. GCSEs are the main qualification taken by 14-16 year olds. You can take GCSEs in a wide variety of academic and 'applied' (work related) subjects. GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs lead to a number of routes, mainly work, further study or an Apprenticeship. Most Universities will ask for 5 GCSEs grades A-C, including English and Maths (as well as A Levels or equivalent qualifications) (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
Jun-08	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.2	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.6	3.2	3.6
Jun-09	2.9	2.8	0.7	4.4	3.1	3.0	5.3	1.5	1.3	2.8	2.5
Jun-10	1.6	0.4	2.5	0.6	1.7	2.0	2.7	0.5	1.6	1.4	2.1
Jun-11	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.4	4.0	2.1	2.2
Jun-12	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.9	2.8	0.0	2.8	1.8
Jun-13	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	4.8	0.6	2.9	0.0	1.6
Jun-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Jun-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

The Story Behind the Trends – The percentage of young people leaving school with no GCSEs in NI has fallen from 3.6% in June 08 to 0.5% in June 15. There were a total of **122** young people leaving school with no GCSEs in 2015 – **66** boys and **56** girls in Northern Ireland.

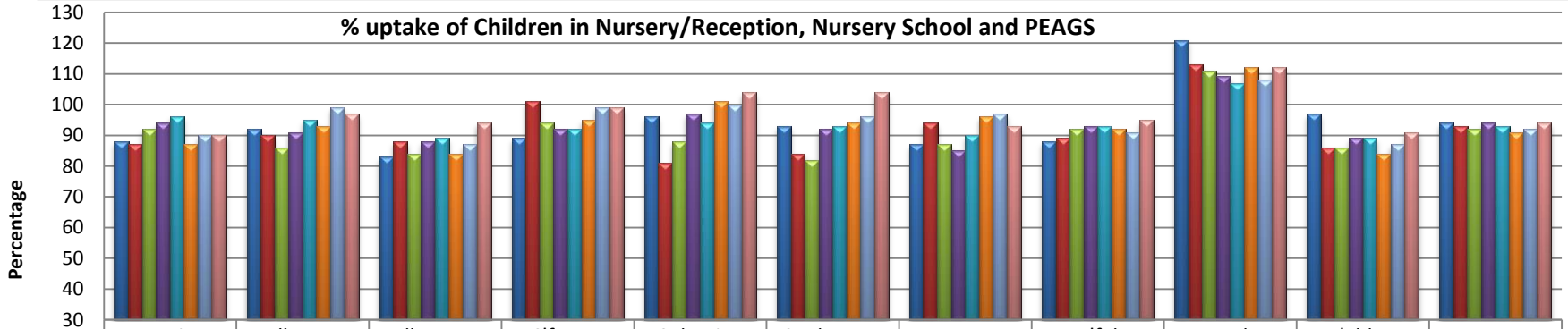
Please note: (LGD figures not provided under rules of statistical disclosure.)

Percentage uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs

Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

Why is it Important? The Pre-School Education Expansion Programme(PEAG), which is an important element both of the Department of Education's strategy for tackling low and under-achievement and of the Government's Childcare Strategy, is designed as a partnership between the statutory and voluntary/private sectors. In order to utilise and build upon the learning that has taken place in the home and its immediate environment, pre-school education should provide children with a rich variety of play activities and other experiences in a stimulating and challenging environment. The focus should be to allow children to learn without experiencing a sense of failure (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	88	92	83	89	96	93	87	88	121	97	94
2008/09	87	90	88	101	81	84	94	89	113	86	93
2009/10	92	86	84	94	88	82	87	92	111	86	92
2010/11	94	91	88	92	97	92	85	93	109	89	94
2011/12	96	95	89	92	94	93	90	93	107	89	93
2012/13	87	93	84	95	101	94	96	92	112	84	91
2013/14	90	99	87	99	100	96	97	91	108	87	92
2014/15	90	97	94	99	104	104	93	95	112	91	94

The Story Behind the Trends – The uptake rate has remained quite static over the past years with Moyle consistently having the highest uptake rates throughout.

*(**Please Note:** The above percentages are based on mid year estimates of the averages of 3 and 4 year olds.)*

Living in Safety and with Stability

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Children and young people to feel and be safe and secure in their homes and in their communities;
- Improved outcomes for children at risk of abuse;
- Access to family support services appropriate to age and location;
- Support for families at risk of being homeless;
- To be free from bullying.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure all our children and young people living in safety and with stability:-

- ❑ Children on the Child Protection Register
- ❑ Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register
- ❑ Looked After Children
- ❑ Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence
- ❑ Domestic Abuse Offences
- ❑ Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence
- ❑ Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation
- ❑ Children Killed or Injured on the Roads
- ❑ Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents
- ❑ Personal Safety

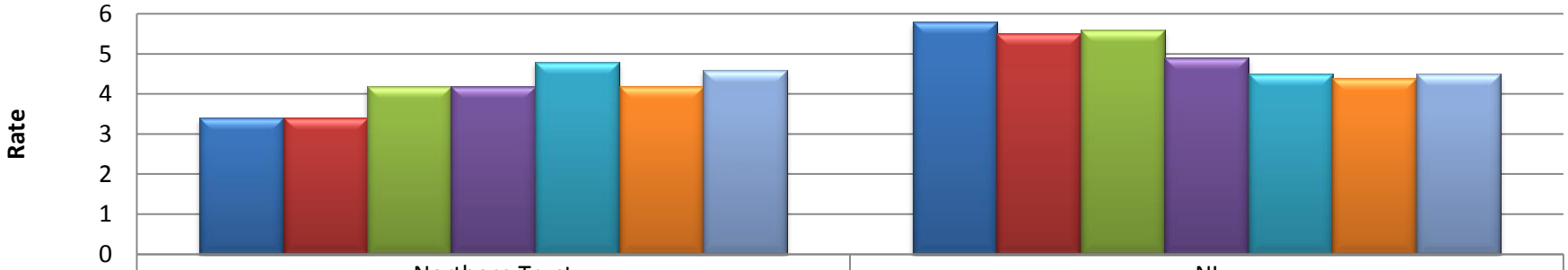
Children On the Child Protection Register

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Report

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? Child abuse occurs when a child is neglected, harmed or not provided with proper care. Children may be abused in many settings; in a family, an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely by a stranger. There are different types of abuse and a child may suffer more than one of them (DHSSPS, Co-operating to Safeguard Children, 2003). Not all children who are subjected to abuse are known to Social Services.

Rate per 1000 of Children Aged 0-17 on the Child Protection Register



	Northern Trust	NI
2008/09	3.4	5.8
2009/10	3.4	5.5
2010/11	4.2	5.6
2011/12	4.2	4.9
2012/13	4.8	4.5
2013/14	4.2	4.4
2014/15	4.6	4.5

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures on child protection registers record the child protection process not the number of children who are abused and are, therefore, likely to underestimate the extent of abuse. The Northern Trust have seen an increase in the rate per 1000 children placed on the register from 2008/09 and above the NI rate in 2014/15.

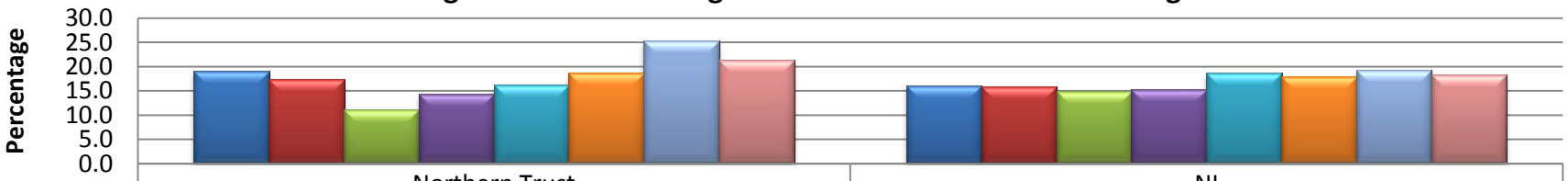
Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Report

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? Child abuse occurs when a child is neglected, harmed or not provided with proper care. Children may be abused in many settings; in a family, an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely by a stranger. There are different types of abuse and a child may suffer more than one of them (DHSSPS, Co-operating to Safeguard Children, 2003). Not all children who are subjected to abuse are known to Social Services.

Percentage of Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register



	Northern Trust	NI
2007/08	19.1	16.1
2008/09	17.4	15.9
2009/10	11.2	14.9
2010/11	14.4	15.3
2011/12	16.2	18.6
2012/13	18.7	17.9
2013/14	25.3	19.3
2014/15	21.4	18.3

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures on child protection registers record the child protection process not the number of children who are abused and are, therefore, likely to underestimate the extent of abuse. Trends show that the Northern Trust re-registrations has fluctuated over the years and in 2014/15 are above the NI average.

Please note: Figures are based on the percentage of total registrations.

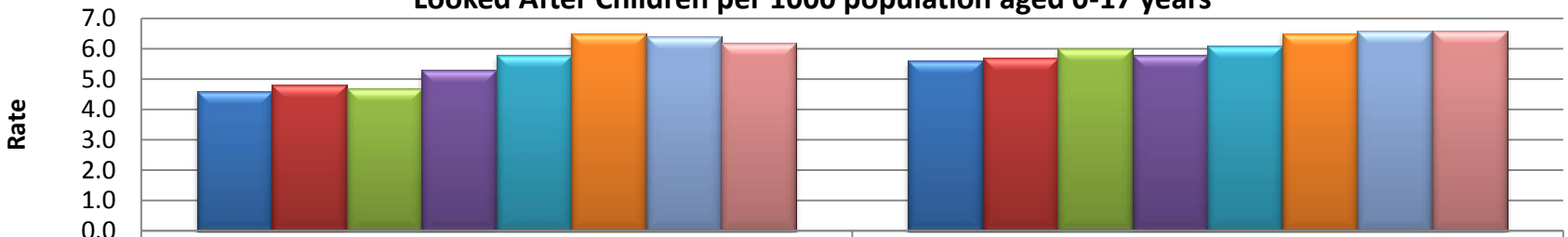
Looked After Children

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Report

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? The DHSSPS (Care Matters, March 2007) states that Looked After Children (LAC) is one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in society. In comparison to non Looked After Children their outcomes are poorer, including poorer educational attainment and much higher rates of unemployment. LAC are also more likely to have a statement of Special Education Needs and to experience school suspensions and/or expulsions . Girls are more likely than their peers to have a teenage pregnancy; boys are more likely to receive a caution or a conviction than their peers. Detailed work on recording indicators above has been carried out.

Looked After Children per 1000 population aged 0-17 years



	Northern Trust	NI
2007/08	4.6	5.6
2008/09	4.8	5.7
2009/10	4.7	6.0
2010/11	5.3	5.8
2011/12	5.8	6.1
2012/13	6.5	6.5
2013/14	6.4	6.6
2014/15	6.2	6.6

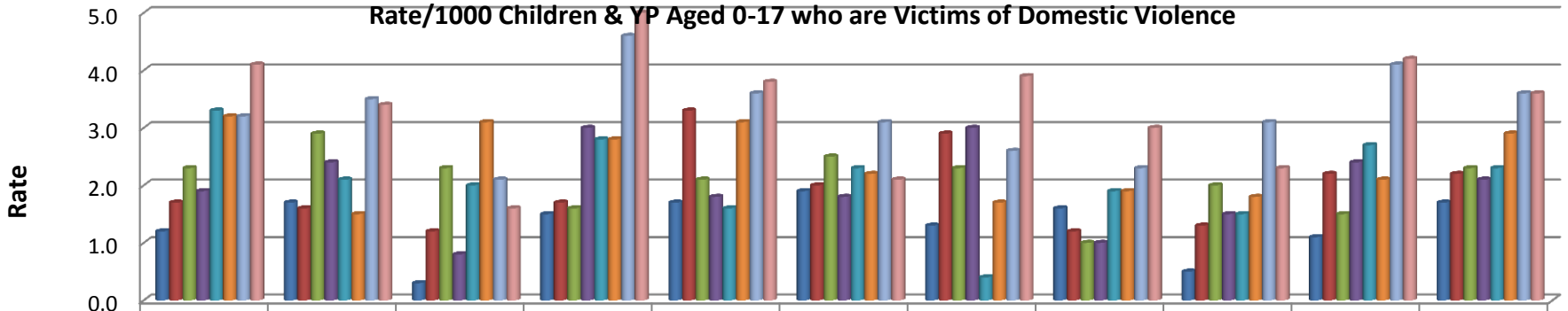
The Story Behind the Trends - At 31 March 2015 there were 679 LAC in the Northern Trust, a decrease of 2% (14) from 2013/14. Of the 679 children 74% were in Foster Care, 15% Placed with a Family, 5% are in Residential and 6% in other placement types.

Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? Domestic Violence affects people of every class, age, race, disability and sexuality (NSPCC, 2009). Domestic violence is not restricted to physical violence but sometimes it is more subtle and also involves psychological, verbal, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. Children are very much the silent victims of domestic violence. They may witness it or be subject to it but often their voices are not heard (Tackling Violence at Home, 2005).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	1.2	1.7	0.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7
2008/09	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.0	2.9	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.2
2009/10	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.3
2010/11	1.9	2.4	0.8	3.0	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.5	2.4	2.1
2011/12	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.6	2.3	0.4	1.9	1.5	2.7	2.3
2012/13	3.2	1.5	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.9
2013/14	3.2	3.5	2.1	4.6	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.6
2014/15	4.1	3.4	1.6	5.0	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.0	2.3	4.2	3.6

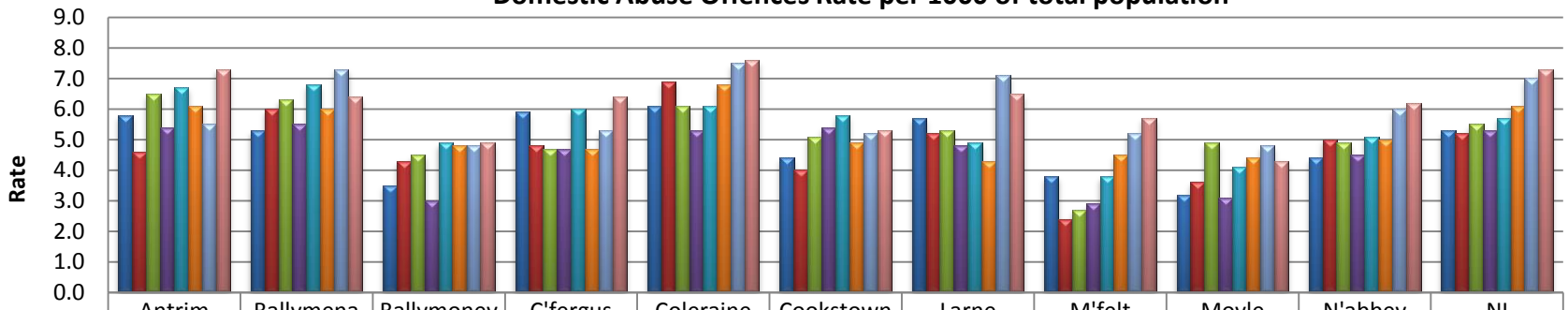
The Story Behind the Trends - Figures have fluctuated in the number of child victims of domestic violence in all areas in the past years with Antrim, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Larne and Newtownabbey above the NI rate in 2014/15. The statistics presented are based on incidents reported to and recorded by the PSNI and it is recognised that these statistics are an underestimation of the number of child victims. ***Please note:*** *Crimes are geographically recorded on the location in which the crime occurred.*

Domestic Abuse Offences

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

Why is it Important? Although most incidents of Domestic Violence (DV) are reported by an adult, it is important to note that violence in the family cannot be kept hidden from the children. Children will often witness the violence, be aware of the tense atmosphere, suffer as a victim themselves or suffer in the aftermath of the violence (Women's Aid, 2009). Exposure to DV can have very damaging long-term effects on a child's mental health, sense of identity and ability to form relationships. Research highlights that the effects of DV are amplified for pre-schoolers, who are completely dependent on parents for all aspects of their care and may therefore witness greater amounts of violence than older children (Holt, Buckley & Whelan, 2008).

Domestic Abuse Offences Rate per 1000 of total population



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	5.8	5.3	3.5	5.9	6.1	4.4	5.7	3.8	3.2	4.4	5.3
2008/09	4.6	6.0	4.3	4.8	6.9	4.0	5.2	2.4	3.6	5.0	5.2
2009/10	6.5	6.3	4.5	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.3	2.7	4.9	4.9	5.5
2010/11	5.4	5.5	3.0	4.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	2.9	3.1	4.5	5.3
2011/12	6.7	6.8	4.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	4.9	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.7
2012/13	6.1	6.0	4.8	4.7	6.8	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.0	6.1
2013/14	5.5	7.3	4.8	5.3	7.5	5.2	7.1	5.2	4.8	6.0	7.0
2014/15	7.3	6.4	4.9	6.4	7.6	5.3	6.5	5.7	4.3	6.2	7.3

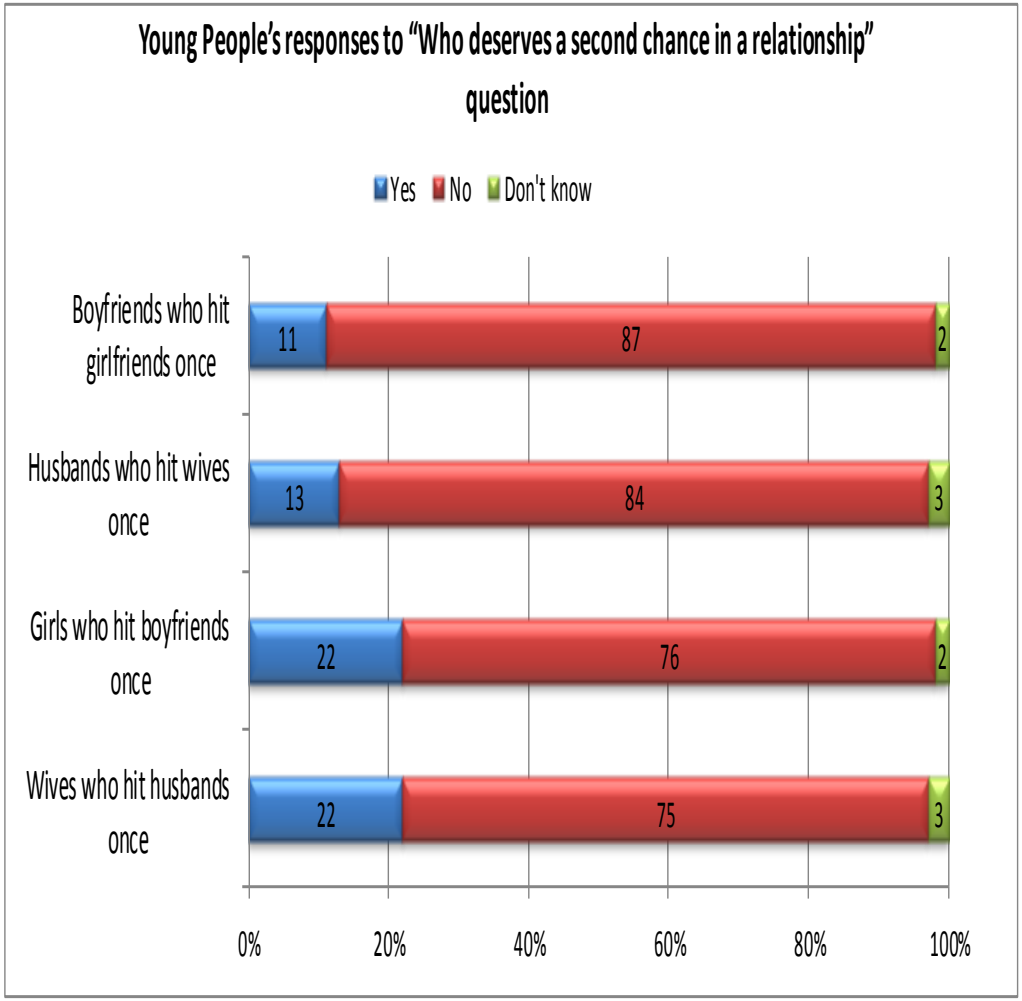
The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show fluctuation year to year in the Northern Area with Coleraine higher than the NI rate in 2043/15. The statistics presented are based on incidents reported to and recorded by the PSNI and it is recognised that these statistics are an underestimation of the number of offences**.** ***Please note:*** *Crimes are geographically recorded on the location in which the incident occurred.*

Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence

Data Source: YPBAS 2013, DHSSPS Sample: 7606 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Form1/Year8 – Form 5/Year12), from schools selected randomly throughout NI.

The Story Behind the Trends

- 11% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think boyfriends who hit girlfriends once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 13% think that husbands who hit wives once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 10% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think it is okay for a man to hit his girlfriend/wife if she has slept with someone else.
- 22% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think girlfriends who hit boyfriends once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 22% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think wives who hit husbands once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 22% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think it is okay for a woman to hit her boyfriend/husband if he has slept with someone else.

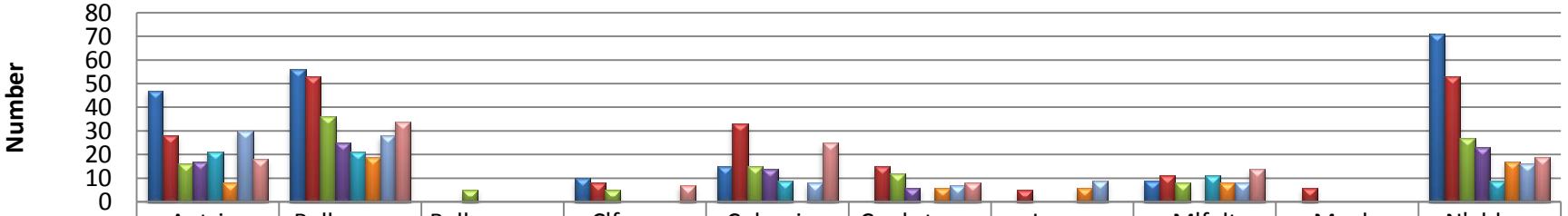


Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? Both individual and systemic forms of racism and discrimination have far reaching social, economic and personal consequences. Long standing racism can result in profound trauma that can impact generations of a group or community:- Racism can prevent members of certain groups from feeling like equal and valued members of society. It can isolate and exclude people, creating resentment and mistrust of others. Racism can result in on going psychological stress and anxiety, which can have an impact on work, family life and overall health and well-being. Racism can prevent people from having equal opportunities to better their lives and is the primary reason for higher levels of unemployment and under employment among different racial groups. It can prevent groups and communities from interacting with each other and can increase discomfort, fear and resentment. Racism can also have negative effects on an individual's physical and mental health.

Number of Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey
2007/08	47	56	0	10	15	0	0	9	0	71
2008/09	28	53	0	8	33	15	5	11	6	53
2009/10	16	36	5	5	15	12	0	8	0	27
2010/11	17	25	0	0	14	6	0	0	0	23
2011/12	21	21	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	9
2012/13	8	19	0	0	0	6	6	8	0	17
2013/14	30	28	0	0	8	7	9	8	0	16
2014/15	18	34	0	7	25	8	0	14	0	19

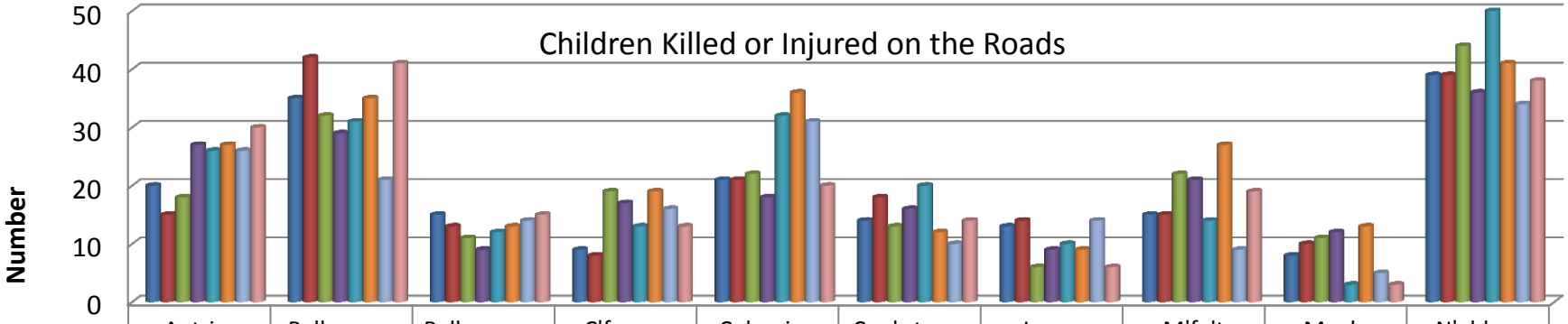
The Story Behind the Trends - Up until 2013 most areas were seeing a drop in the number of offences recorded with a racist motivation. However, a number of areas, in particular Coleraine and Magherafelt have seen a sharp rise in these offences in 2014/15.

Children Killed or Injured on the Roads

Data Source: PSNI

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? Road traffic deaths make up 41% of all child deaths, the majority of these children are pedestrians and cyclists and not car occupants. By changing children's exposure to risk as pedestrians these death rates decline, but may lower exercise and fitness levels and restrict the child's independence (Unicef, 2001). Social and economic factors play a part in child road injuries. Research has shown that children from social class V are five times more likely to be killed as pedestrians than those from class I (Child Accident Prevention Trust, 2009).



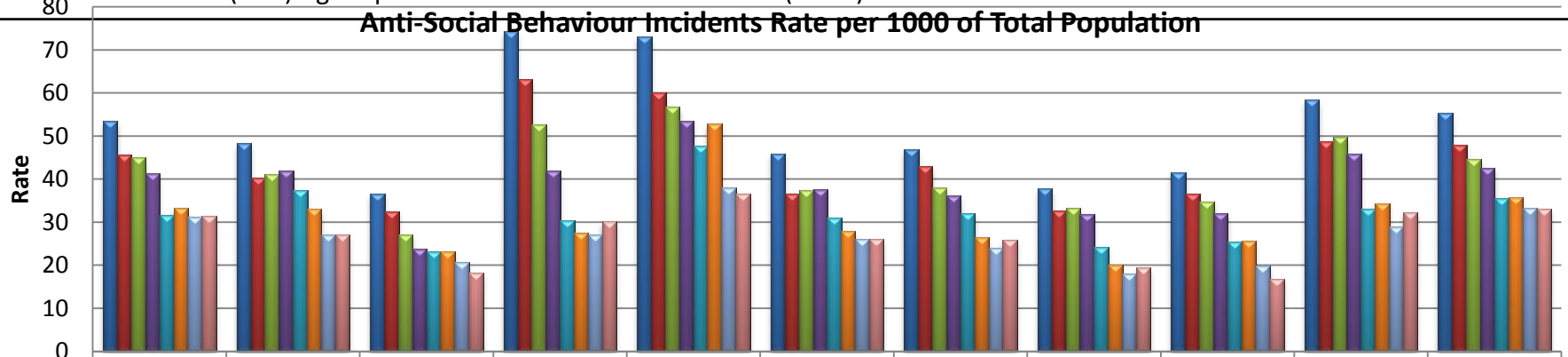
	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey
2007/08	20	35	15	9	21	14	13	15	8	39
2008/09	15	42	13	8	21	18	14	15	10	39
2009/10	18	32	11	19	22	13	6	22	11	44
2010/11	27	29	9	17	18	16	9	21	12	36
2011/12	26	31	12	13	32	20	10	14	3	52
2012/13	27	35	13	19	36	12	9	27	13	41
2013/14	26	21	14	16	31	10	14	9	5	34
2014/15	30	41	15	13	20	14	6	19	3	38

The Story Behind the Trends- All areas have shown fluctuation from year to year with Antrim, Ballymena and Newtownabbey having the highest number of children killed or injured on the roads. Overall since 2007/08 a total of 11 children have been killed on the roads across the NHSCT area.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? Anti-social behaviour can have a negative effect on the quality of life of individuals and communities. It is therefore important to report concerns about anti-social behaviour you are experiencing at an early stage. The term anti-social behaviour (ASB) is used to describe a wide range of inconsiderate and nuisance behaviour, such as: excessive noise, graffiti, littering and disputes with neighbours. The PSNI gather information on anti-social behaviour for both adults and young people who come to the attention of the police and decide on the course of action required. This can range from a warning letter, home visit, Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) right up to an Anti Social Behaviour Order (ASBO).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	53.4	48.3	36.5	74.2	73.0	45.9	46.8	37.8	41.6	58.4	55.4
2008/09	45.6	40.3	32.5	63.1	60.0	36.6	42.9	32.7	36.6	48.7	47.9
2009/10	45.0	41.2	27.1	52.6	56.7	37.5	38.1	33.2	34.8	49.8	44.7
2010/11	41.3	41.9	23.8	41.8	53.5	37.7	36.1	31.9	32.1	45.9	42.6
2011/12	31.6	37.4	23.1	30.3	47.7	31.0	32.1	24.2	25.4	33.0	35.4
2012/13	33.3	33.1	23.2	27.6	52.8	27.9	26.4	20.1	25.7	34.3	35.8
2013/14	31.2	27.1	20.7	27.1	38.1	26.0	24.0	18.0	19.8	29.0	33.2
2014/15	31.4	27.1	18.3	30.2	36.6	26.0	25.9	19.4	16.7	32.3	33.1

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show overall decreases from 07/08 across all areas. In 2014/15 all areas have fluctuated with Coleraine above the NI rate of 33.1.

Personal Safety

Data Source: YPBAS 2013, DHSSPS Sample: 7606 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

Why is it Important? Qualitative surveys give us more in-depth information on the views children and young people hold.

Personal Safety

- In relation to their own personal safety, 24% are worried about being bullied, 20% are worried about being physically abused ,18% are worried about being sexually abused and 17% are worried about social media bullying/harassment.
- In the 12 months prior to the survey:-
  - 17% of pupils have been bullied
  - 7% of pupils have been called names or been harassed because of their religion
  - 8% of pupils have been harassed/bullied/abused via the internet

Travelling to School

- 85% of pupils always wear a seatbelt in the front seat of a car
- 79% in the back seat of a car

Road Safety

- On some occasions 54% of pupils use a mobile phone or mp3 player while crossing the road
- 28% run across the road without checking for traffic
- 48% carry on with friends while crossing the road.

Economic and Environmental Well-being

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Improved outcomes for children who live in poverty;
- Access to safe, quality play areas;
- To live in homes that do not fail decent standards;
- To achieve economic stability and independence.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure the economic and environmental well-being of all our children and young people:-

- ❑ Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation
- ❑ Number of Families with Children Presenting to NI Housing Executive as Homeless
- ❑ Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants
- ❑ Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants
- ❑ Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty
- ❑ Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty
- ❑ Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance
- ❑ Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support
- ❑ Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- ❑ Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support

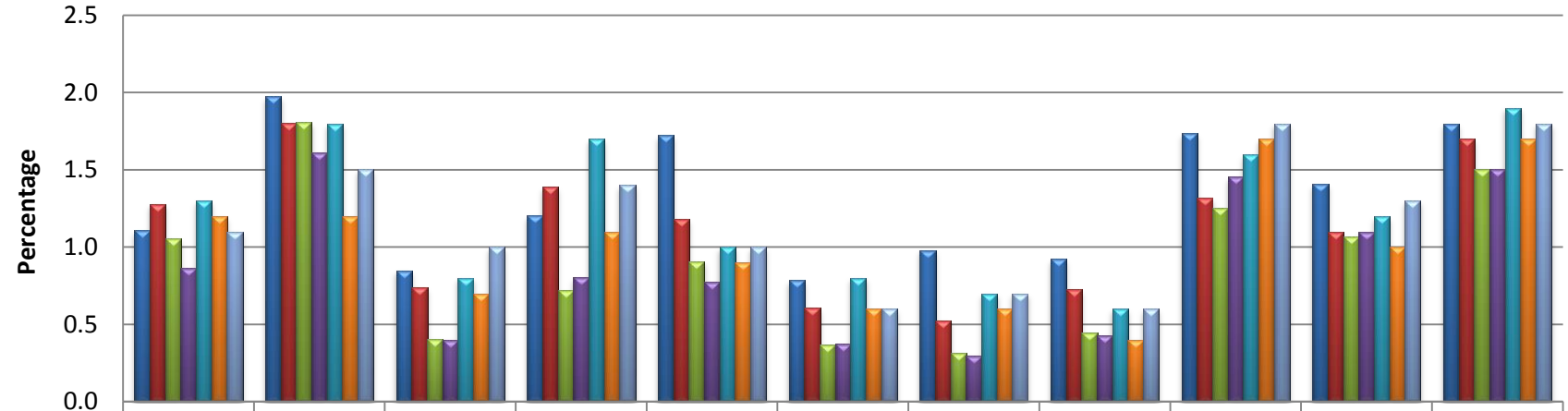
Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation

Data Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE)

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? Living in overcrowded accommodation can have a devastating effect on families. If a home is overcrowded it can affect health and educational attainment and can impact negatively on life chances (Full House, Shelter 2005).

Percentage Children & Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008/09	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.8
2009/10	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.7
2010/11	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
2011/12	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.5
2012/13	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.9
2013/14	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.7
2014/15	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.8

The Story Behind the Trends - The majority of young people living in overcrowded accommodation has been increasing across the Northern Area in 2014/15, with all areas below the NI average except Moyle.

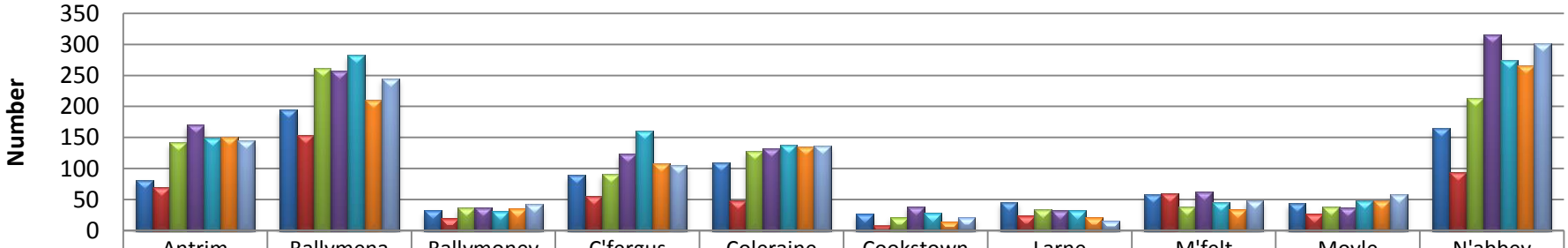
Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NIHE as Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? A number of different personal and social factors can contribute towards people becoming homeless. These may include any of the following: **Individual Factors**: including drug and alcohol misuse; lack of qualifications; lack of social support; debts, especially mortgage or rent arrears; poor physical and mental health; relationship breakdown; and getting involved in crime at an early age. **Family Background:** including family breakdown and disputes; sexual and physical abuse in childhood or adolescence; having parents with drug or alcohol problems; and previous experience of family homelessness. **Institutional Background**: including having been in care; the armed forces; or in prison (Shelter 2009).

Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NIHE as Homeless



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey
2008/09	81	195	33	89	110	27	46	59	44	165
2009/10	69	154	20	55	49	8	24	60	27	94
2010/11	142	262	37	91	128	21	34	38	38	213
2011/12	171	257	37	123	132	39	32	62	37	316
2012/13	149	283	31	160	138	28	32	45	48	275
2013/14	151	210	36	108	135	15	21	34	48	266
2014/15	145	245	43	106	137	21	16	48	58	302

The Story Behind the Trends - Trends show the majority of families with children presenting to NIHE as homeless has fluctuated over the last year.

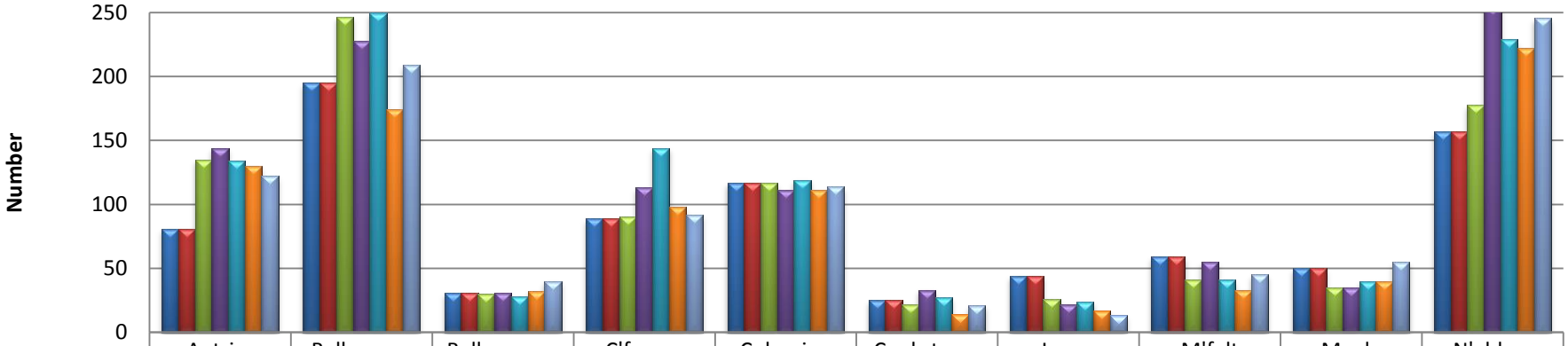
Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

Data Source: NIHE

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? Homeless people suffer high levels of stress from their lack of control over their housing situation, combined with high levels of poverty and often poor living conditions. They often also feel very isolated, especially when temporary accommodation is provided at a distance from the household's local community and friends (Shelter 2009*).*

Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey
2008/09	81	195	31	89	117	25	44	59	50	157
2009/10	81	195	31	89	117	25	44	59	50	157
2010/11	135	247	30	90	117	22	26	41	35	178
2011/12	144	228	31	113	111	33	22	55	35	255
2012/13	134	250	28	144	119	27	24	41	40	229
2013/14	130	174	32	98	111	14	17	33	40	222
2014/15	122	209	40	92	114	21	13	45	55	246

The Story Behind the Trends - Similar to those presenting as homeless the number awarded as Full Duty Applicants are fluctuating over the past year with Newtownabbey having the highest number of families with children awarded as FDA.

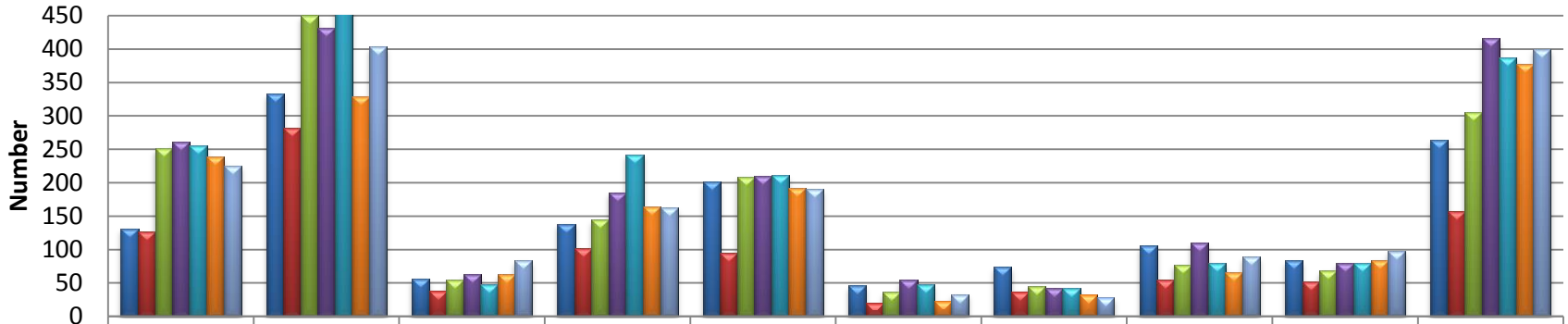
Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

Data Source: NIHE

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? Children are frightened, insecure, or worried about the future as a result of their homelessness. There is evidence among homeless children of mood swings, nervousness and bad tempers, bed-wetting and disturbed sleep patterns (Where's home? Children and homelessness in Bristol, Shelter, London, 2002).

Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey
2008/09	131	333	56	138	201	46	74	105	83	264
2009/10	126	282	38	101	94	20	37	54	52	157
2010/11	251	450	54	144	209	36	45	77	68	305
2011/12	261	432	63	185	210	54	42	110	79	416
2012/13	256	475	48	242	211	48	42	80	79	387
2013/14	239	328	62	163	192	23	32	66	84	377
2014/15	225	403	83	162	190	33	28	89	98	400

The Story Behind the Trends - Trends show the majority of dependent children awarded as full duty applicants has increased over the past year.

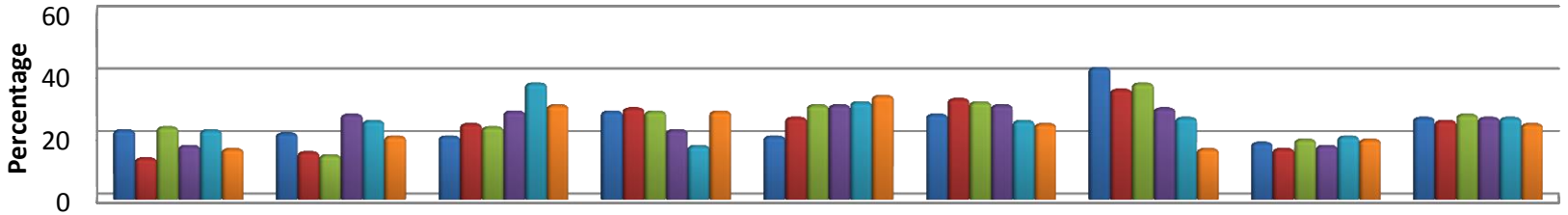
Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty AHC

Data Source: Family Resource Survey

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? - Relative poverty lines are based on the view that poverty should be assessed in relation to (*relative to)* the standard of living in a country. The measure is specifically designed to show whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. (NI Assembly 2008)

Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty After Housing Costs



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	C'stown & M'felt	Larne & Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2005/08	22	21	20	28	20	27	42	18	26
2006/09	13	15	24	29	26	32	35	16	25
2007/10	23	14	23	28	30	31	37	19	27
2008/11	17	27	28	22	30	30	29	17	26
2009/12	22	25	37	17	31	25	26	20	26
2010/13	16	20	30	28	33	24	16	19	24

The Story Behind the Trends - Overall the percentage of children living in relative low income poverty AHC (After Household Costs) in the Northern area has fluctuated over the past years with Ballymoney, Carrickfergus and Coleraine above the NI average in 2010/13. Groups with the highest poverty risk are: Ethnic minorities and migrant workers; travellers; young people, especially aged 16-18, lone parent families; families of ex-prisoners; people with low or no educational qualifications; long term unemployed; people living in disadvantaged communities and people living in border areas. (Northern Ireland Anti Poverty Network).

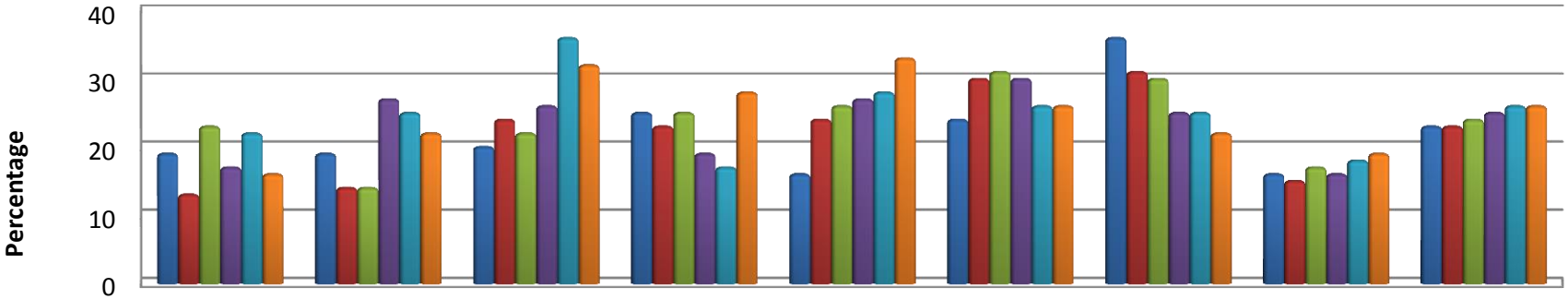
Please note: 2011/14 and 2012/15 not available at time of publishing.

Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty

Data Source: Family Resource Survey

Why is it Important? - **Absolute poverty** is defined as a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services. In 2012/13 the absolute poverty threshold, 60% of the UK median, was £235 per week after housing costs, based on the 2010/11 inflation adjusted UK median. (Poverty in NI 2012/13)

Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty After Housing Costs



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	C'stown & M'felt	Larne & Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2005/08	19	19	20	25	16	24	36	16	23
2006/09	13	14	24	23	24	30	31	15	23
2007/10	23	14	22	25	26	31	30	17	24
2008/11	17	27	26	19	27	30	25	16	25
2009/12	22	25	36	17	28	26	25	18	26
2010/13	16	22	32	28	33	26	22	19	26

The Story Behind the Trends - The majority of the Northern area are below the NI % of children living in absolute low income poverty, with Ballymoney, Carrickfergus and Coleraine above.

Please note: Figures have been updated in line with the UK Child Poverty Act 2010 legislation, the base year for absolute poverty has changed from 1998/99 to 2010/11. Please note: 2011/14 and 2012/15 not available at time of publishing.

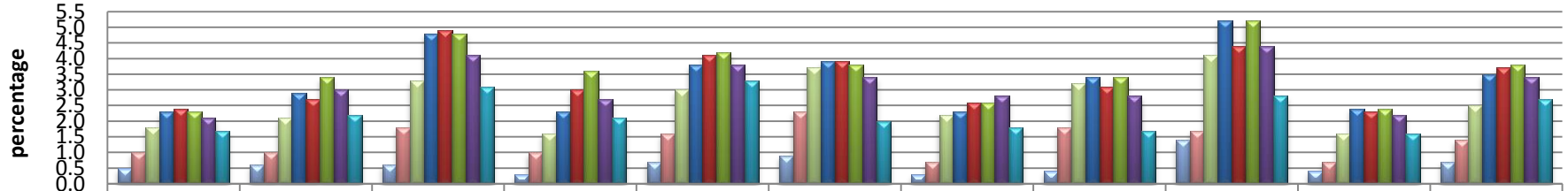
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? -Jobseeker's Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people. It is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Children who experience poverty, especially persistently, are at higher risk of encountering difficulties for example, health problems, developmental delays and behaviour disorders and they are also more likely to fall into low income themselves in adulthood (Kornberger et al. 2001, Finnie and Bernard 2004)

Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of JSA



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
2007/08	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.7
2008/09	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.3	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.4
2009/10	1.8	2.1	3.3	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.2	3.2	4.1	1.6	2.5
2010/11	2.3	2.9	4.8	2.3	3.8	3.9	2.3	3.4	5.2	2.4	3.5
2011/12	2.4	2.7	4.9	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.6	3.1	4.4	2.3	3.7
2012/13	2.3	3.4	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.4	5.2	2.4	3.8
2013/14	2.1	3.0	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	4.4	2.2	3.4
2014/15	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.7

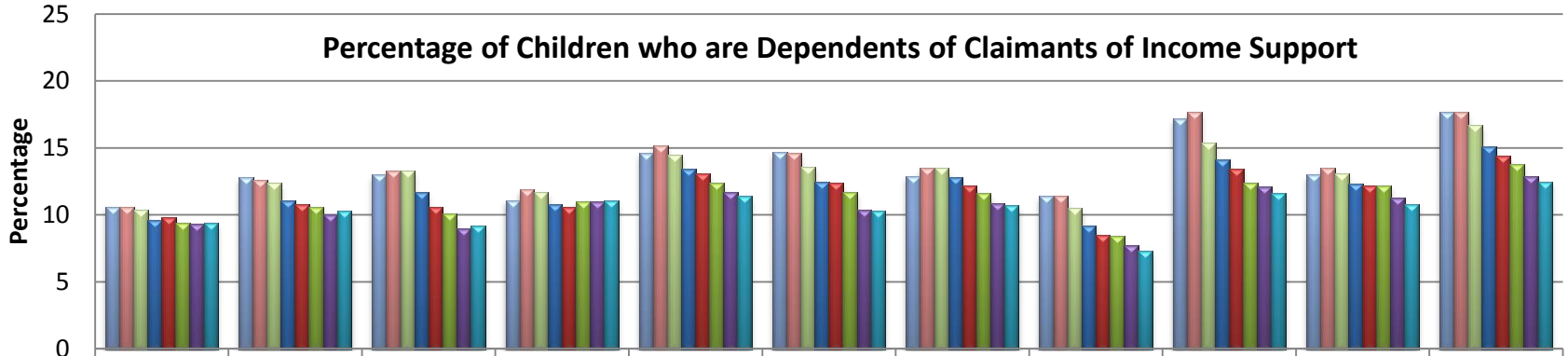
The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen an increase in the % of children who are dependent of claimants of JSA up to 2012/13, with a slight drop in 2013/14 and again in 2014/15. This is in line with the present economic climate and the down turn of the local economy due to recession.

Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? An individual whose income, from all sources, is below the minimum level set by Government is entitled to Income Support. IS is normally claimed by people who are aged 16 or over, not working 16 hours or more (and/or with a partner working less than 24 hours) and not required to be available for full-time employment. Children growing up in low income families may be 'learning to be poor' from an early age as diminished expectations of what their parents can afford lead them to scale down their hopes and aspirations for the future. (Kornberger et al. 2001, Finnie and Bernard 2004).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
2007/08	10.6	12.8	13.0	11.1	14.6	14.7	12.9	11.4	17.2	13.0	17.7
2008/09	10.6	12.6	13.3	11.9	15.2	14.6	13.5	11.4	17.7	13.5	17.7
2009/10	10.4	12.4	13.3	11.7	14.5	13.6	13.5	10.5	15.4	13.1	16.7
2010/11	9.6	11.1	11.7	10.8	13.4	12.5	12.8	9.2	14.1	12.3	15.1
2011/12	9.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	13.1	12.4	12.2	8.5	13.4	12.2	14.4
2012/13	9.4	10.6	10.1	11.0	12.4	11.7	11.6	8.4	12.4	12.2	13.8
2013/14	9.3	10.0	9.0	11.0	11.7	10.4	10.9	7.7	12.1	11.3	12.9
2014/15	9.4	10.3	9.2	11.1	11.4	10.3	10.7	7.3	11.6	10.8	12.5

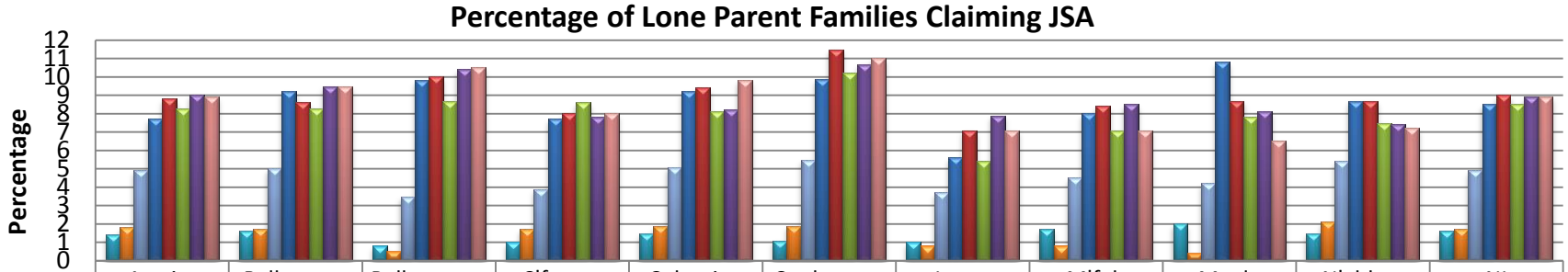
The Story Behind the Trends - Trends overall have been decreasing steadily year on year across all areas.

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Job Seekers Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? According to the most recent figures for Northern Ireland, over one quarter (27%) of families with dependent children are now headed by lone parents (NISRA, 2006, Annual Abstract of Statistics), compared to just under one quarter (24.5%) in Great Britain. Most lone parents are women. While Northern Ireland's overall unemployment rate (4.6%) compares favourably with Great Britain (5.5%), long-term unemployment is much worse in Northern Ireland where a quarter of claimants have been unemployed for at least 2 years (Department for Social Development, 2006).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2007/08	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6
2008/09	1.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	1.7
2009/10	4.9	5.0	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	5.4	4.9
2010/11	7.7	9.2	9.8	7.7	9.2	9.9	5.6	8.0	10.8	8.7	8.5
2011/12	8.8	8.6	10.0	8.0	9.4	11.5	7.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0
2012/13	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.1	10.2	5.4	7.1	7.8	7.5	8.5
2013/14	9.0	9.5	10.4	7.8	8.2	10.7	7.9	8.5	8.1	7.4	8.9
2014/15	8.9	9.5	10.5	8.0	9.8	11.0	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.2	8.9

The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have fluctuated slightly in 2014/15, with the majority below the NI percentage. Cookstown shows the highest % of Lone Parent Families claiming JSA.

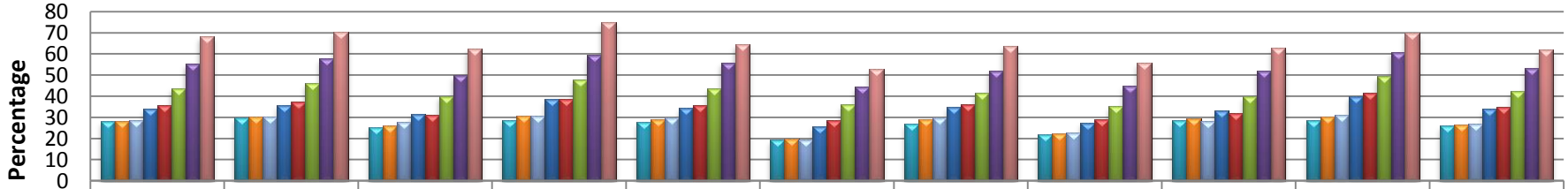
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? Children living in lone-parent families and families claiming Income Support have less experience of handling their own money than other children: they are less likely to receive regular pocket money and are less likely to get part-time jobs. Children in lone-parent or Income Support families have much lower expectations about their future careers than their peers. They are more likely than other youngsters to want jobs that require few qualifications and little training, and they are less likely to aspire to attaining professional qualifications or occupations. (Small expectations: Learning to be poor? Jules Shropshire and Sue Middleton, 1999)

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	Northern Ireland
2007/08	28.2	29.8	25.3	28.7	27.7	19.3	26.8	21.9	28.5	28.7	26.0
2008/09	28.2	30.2	25.9	30.9	28.9	19.8	29.2	22.3	29.3	30.5	26.5
2009/10	28.5	30.5	27.9	30.7	29.8	19.5	29.7	22.6	28.1	31.0	26.7
2010/11	34.2	35.8	31.4	38.6	34.3	25.8	35.0	27.5	33.0	40.0	34.0
2011/12	35.6	37.4	31.2	38.5	35.7	28.5	35.9	29.0	31.9	41.6	35.0
2012/13	43.8	46.2	40.0	48.0	43.5	35.9	41.6	35.2	39.9	49.4	42.4
2013/14	55.2	57.7	49.8	59.5	55.8	44.5	52.1	45.0	51.9	60.9	53.4
2014/15	68.3	70.4	62.3	75.0	64.5	52.8	63.6	55.6	62.9	69.8	62.0

The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen an increase on lone parent families claiming income support especially over the last three years, with Carrickfergus having the highest.

Making a Positive Contribution

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- That children and young people are valued by society and their communities;
- Increased opportunities for volunteering in community and voluntary work;
- Access to leisure activities involving young people in their design and delivery;
- A preventative and early intervention approach to youth offending.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure if all our children and young people are making a positive Contribution:-

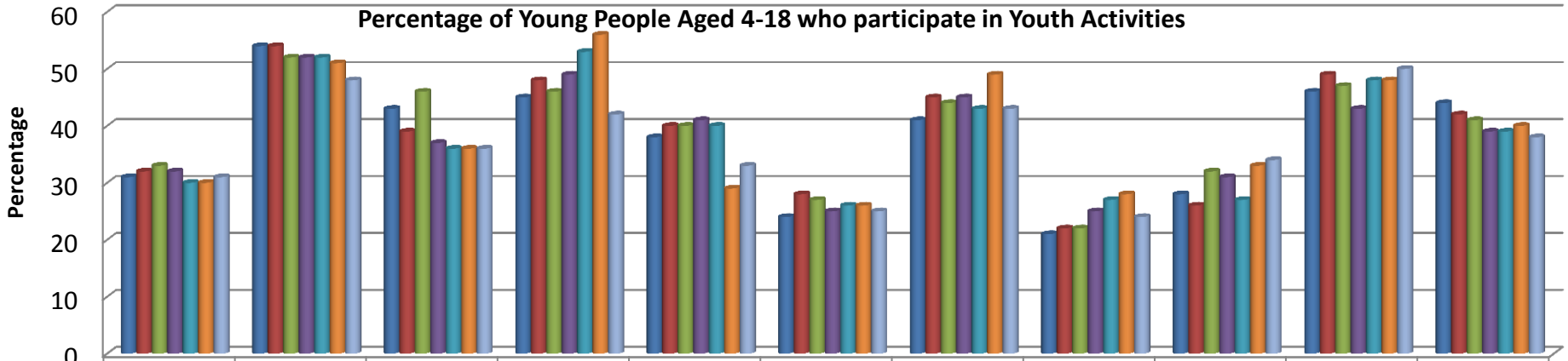
- ❑ Participation in Youth Activities
- ❑ Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour
- ❑ Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Non-offending Behaviour

Participation in Youth Activities

Data Source: Youth Council

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

Why is it important? Youth work is a vital non-formal educational process of personal and social development, through which young people can develop their knowledge, understanding, attitudes, confidence and personal and inter-personal skills. Young people have the right to expect that it will be accessible, affordable, high quality and flexible to meet changing needs and a changing environment (Youth Council NI Strategy 05-08).



	Antrim	Ballymena	Ballymoney	C'fergus	Coleraine	Cookstown	Larne	M'felt	Moyle	N'abbey	NI
2008	31	54	43	45	38	24	41	21	28	46	44
2009	32	54	39	48	40	28	45	22	26	49	42
2010	33	52	46	46	40	27	44	22	32	47	41
2011	32	52	37	49	41	25	45	25	31	43	39
2012	30	52	36	53	40	26	43	27	27	48	39
2013	30	51	36	56	29	26	49	28	33	48	40
2014	31	48	36	42	33	25	43	24	34	50	38

The Story Behind the Trends - The proportion of young people who participate in Youth Activities, across each of the Northern areas, has remained relatively consistent over the last few years with a slightly higher levels of involvement in the Ballymena and Newtownabbey areas in 2014.

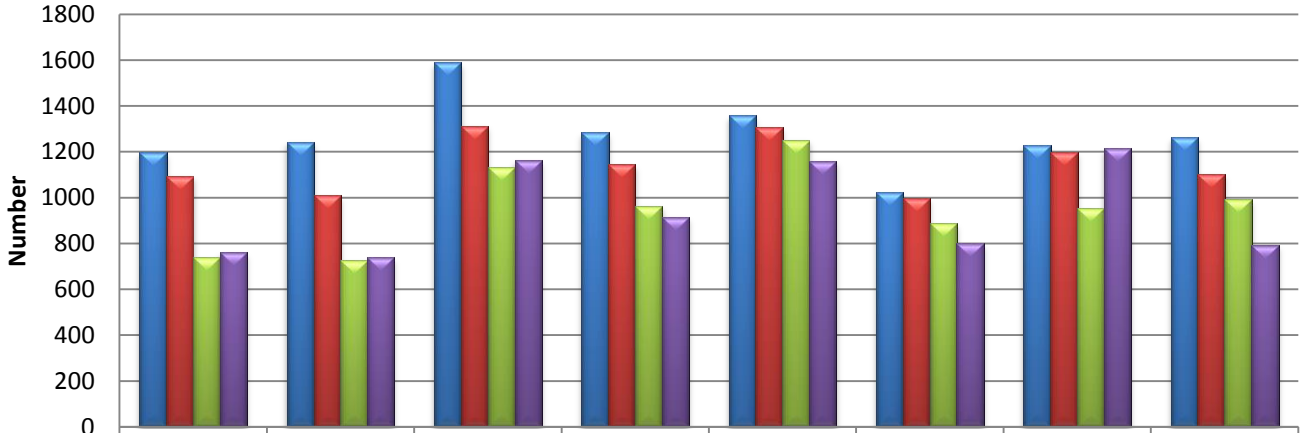
Children & Young People aged 10-17 coming to attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour

Data Source: PSNI

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

Why is it important? One of the most effective ways to reduce crime is to prevent young people from getting into trouble in the first place. Reasons behind a young person's problem behaviour can be low achievement in school, family difficulties, substance misuse, etc. Early intervention can help young people by enhancing their knowledge, life-skills and experience, and contribute to better chances of leading a crime-free life.

Children & Young People coming to attention of Police for offending behaviour



	A District	B District	C District	D District	E District	F District	G District	H District
2009	1197	1243	1590	1285	1358	1022	1228	1264
2010	1094	1011	1313	1145	1308	999	1199	1103
2011	738	727	1131	963	1252	887	954	993
2012	761	737	1162	917	1160	799	1214	794

The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have fluctuated in the number of Children and Young People coming to the attention of the Police over the last 2 years, with a significant drop from 2010. The most common highest recorded offences across all of the areas were common assault, criminal damage, theft and motoring.

A District	B District	C District	**D District**	E District	**F District**	**G District**	**H District**
North & West Belfast	South & East Belfast	Ards, Castlereagh, Down, North Down	**Antrim, Carrickfergus**, Lisburn, **Newtownabbey**	Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, Newry & Mourne	**Cookstown,** Dungannon & STyrone, Fermanagh, Omagh	Foyle, Limavady, **Magherafellt,** Strabane	**Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle**

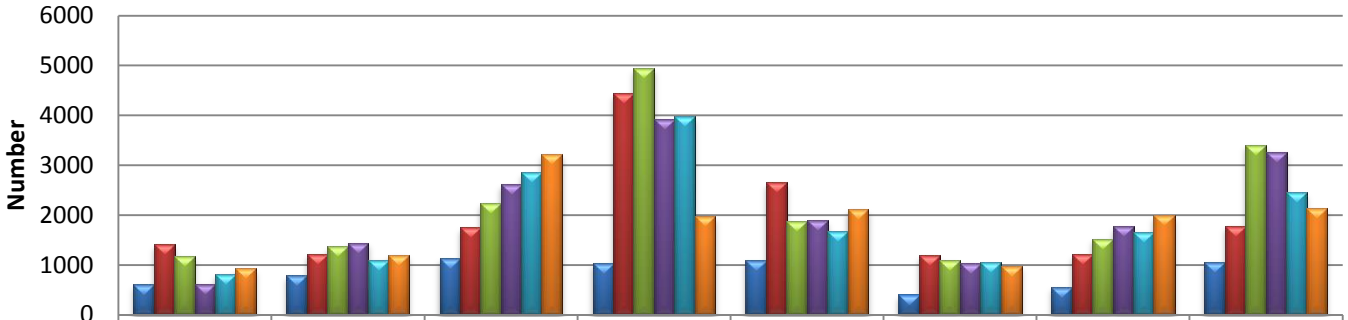
Children & Young People aged 0-17 coming to attention of the Police for Non-Offending Behaviour

Data Source: PSNI

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

Why is it important? One of the most effective ways to reduce crime is to prevent young people from getting into trouble in the first place. Reasons behind a young person's problem behaviour can be low achievement in school, family difficulties, substance misuse, etc. Early intervention can help young people by enhancing their knowledge, life-skills and experience, and contribute to better chances of leading a crime-free life.

Children & Young People coming to attention of Police for non-offending behaviour



	A District	B District	C District	D District	E District	F District	G District	H District
2007	607	787	1125	1033	1088	404	559	1059
2008	1414	1218	1755	4431	2650	1185	1216	1783
2009	1175	1365	2241	4945	1865	1080	1519	3400
2010	620	1444	2616	3918	1883	1032	1773	3262
2011	814	1100	2858	3974	1667	1057	1661	2452
2012	931	1196	3227	1965	2107	977	1984	2133

The Story Behind the Trends – Since 2007 all areas have seen an increase in the number of children and young people coming to the attention of the police with trends varying across each area. The most common recorded reasons are Concern for Safety, Missing Persons, Possession of Alcohol, Anti Social Behaviour and Rowdy Nuisance.

A District	B District	C District	**D District**	E District	**F District**	**G District**	**H District**
North & West Belfast	South & East Belfast	Ards, Castlereagh**,** Down, North Down	**Antrim, Carrickfergus**, Lisburn, **Newtownabbey**	Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, Newry & Mourne	**Cookstown**, Dungannon & STyrone, Fermanagh, Omagh	Foyle, Limavady, **Magherafellt,** Strabane	**Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle**

Contact Details

For further information on indicators in your area please contact:-

Valerie Maxwell CSP Information Manager Social Care and Children HSCB Tower Hill Armagh 028 9536 3168 Valerie.Maxwell@hscni.net	Yvonne Neill CSP Information Officer Social Care and Children HSCB Tower Hill Armagh 028 9536 2793 Yvonne.Neill@hscni.net	Shauneen Mullan CSP Information Officer Social Care and Children HSCB Tower Hill Armagh 028 9536 2791 Shauneen.Mullan@hscni.net