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Oxford city Children and Young People Needs Analysis

Final version February 2013

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1 Introduction

This report summarises information and evidence on children and young people living in Oxford city and has been developed to inform Oxford City Council's Youth Ambition strategy and the review of Oxford city's Children and Young People plan.

The report makes use of a wide range of datasets including the Census 2011 survey, the composite Child Wellbeing index and other local and national sources.

To highlight Oxford's distinctive differences we have compared results for the city with:

- Cambridge (statistically similar), Reading (similar geographical location).

For some indicators we have broadened the list of comparator cities to include:

- Bristol, Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton & Hove.

Variations within the city are shown at ward level or (where not available) at middle layer or lower layer super output area. (An interactive tool showing how these statistical geographies relate to neighbourhoods and wards in Oxford is available from Neighbourhood Statistics).

Note that many datasets (especially those on health and education) that we would like to have used are not reported at district authority level (see section 9).

Further data and information on Oxford is available from Oxford City Council www.oxford.gov.uk, select "About Oxford".

If you have comments and questions please contact Margaret Melling on mmelling@oxford.gov.uk or Mark Fransham, Social Research Officer at mfransham@oxford.gov.uk.

2 Summary of findings

Oxford city has (1) an above average proportion of young people and (2) a younger population that is growing in size.

- Oxford had almost 60,000 children and younger residents aged 0 to 24 in 2011, equivalent to 39% of the population. This is above the national average of 31%.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the number of children and young people aged 0 to 24 in Oxford increased by 13%. The number of babies aged under 1 year in Oxford increased by 50%.

Oxford's younger population is increasingly diverse.

- In Oxford nearly half of births (47%) in 2010 were to non UK-born mothers, compared with a national and county average of 26%.
- Almost half of Oxford's primary school pupils are from an ethnic minority background and 28% of primary pupils have a first language other than English. At one primary school in the city (East Oxford) 70% of pupils have a first language other than English.

There are areas of the city where children and young people are affected by multiple deprivation. Almost 6,000 children in Oxford live in poverty and over 2,500 of households with dependent children have no adult in work.

- Three areas of Oxford city, in Barton and in Northfield Brook ward are in top 5% most deprived nationally on the Child Wellbeing Index.
- According to HRMC data as of August 2010, 5,960 children were living in poverty in Oxford equivalent to 22.4% of all children, above the national average of 20.6%.
- The proportion of households with children with no adult in employment in Oxford in 2011 was 17% of all households with children – above the averages for the South East region (11%) and for England (14%).

Early development

The more deprived areas of Oxford also tend to have poorer health and learning outcomes for children.

- An area of Barton, for example, is the most deprived in Oxfordshire on the Child Wellbeing Index. Barton also has statistically higher proportions of low birthweight babies, child hospital admissions due to injury and children below the average level of development at age 5.

Table 1 Areas of Oxford by selected child early development indicators

	Barton	Blackbird Leys	Greater Leys	Rose Hill / Littlemore
Child poverty	✓	✓	✓	✓
Low birthweight babies	✓	✓		
Children below average level of learning development aged 5	✓		✓	
Child obesity (end of primary school)		✓	✓	✓
Children hospital admissions due to injury	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicators are at middle layer super output area level (not aligned to wards); ✓=statistically above England average

Transition to work

Despite recent improvements, pupils in maintained schools in Oxford continue to underperform compared with the national average.

- The proportion of pupils in Oxford achieving a good level (level 4+) in English and Mathematics at the end of primary school increased significantly from 67% in 2010/11 to 78% in 2011/12, just below the England average (79%).
- In 2011/12, the proportion of secondary pupils living in Oxford who achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grade A* to C (including English and Mathematics) increased to 52%.
- Despite a steady improvement since 2006/07, GCSE attainment in Oxford of 52% remains well below the regional average (60%) and national average (59%).

Oxford has higher rates than average of young people who are disengaged in learning and there is some evidence that the withdrawal of Education Maintenance Allowance has reduced numbers of learners.

- There is an above average rate of school absenteeism in Oxford– especially amongst white pupils.
- It is estimated that there are around 800 young people in Oxford aged 16 to 18 who are either Not In Education, Employment or Training (NEET) or employed but Not In Learning (NIL).
- Data from Oxford and Cherwell Valley College shows a decline in learners since EMA was withdrawn.

Oxford's rate of unemployment excluding the student population is estimated to be higher than comparator areas - **almost 1,000 young people aged 16 to 24 were unemployed** at the time of the Census 2001 survey.

Pressures on young people are expected to increase as a result of benefit changes, the economic environment and social change with, for example, older people likely to stay in work for longer.

- It is likely that changes to housing benefit will reduce the housing options for young people in low income employment as housing benefit payments will be reduced by income from non-dependents (including older children).
- Further work is needed to understand the scope and impact of changes in the local economy on young people.

Oxford in numbers

The following table summarises the total numbers of young people in Oxford city from a range of indicators used in this report.

Table 2 Children and Young people in Oxford - in numbers

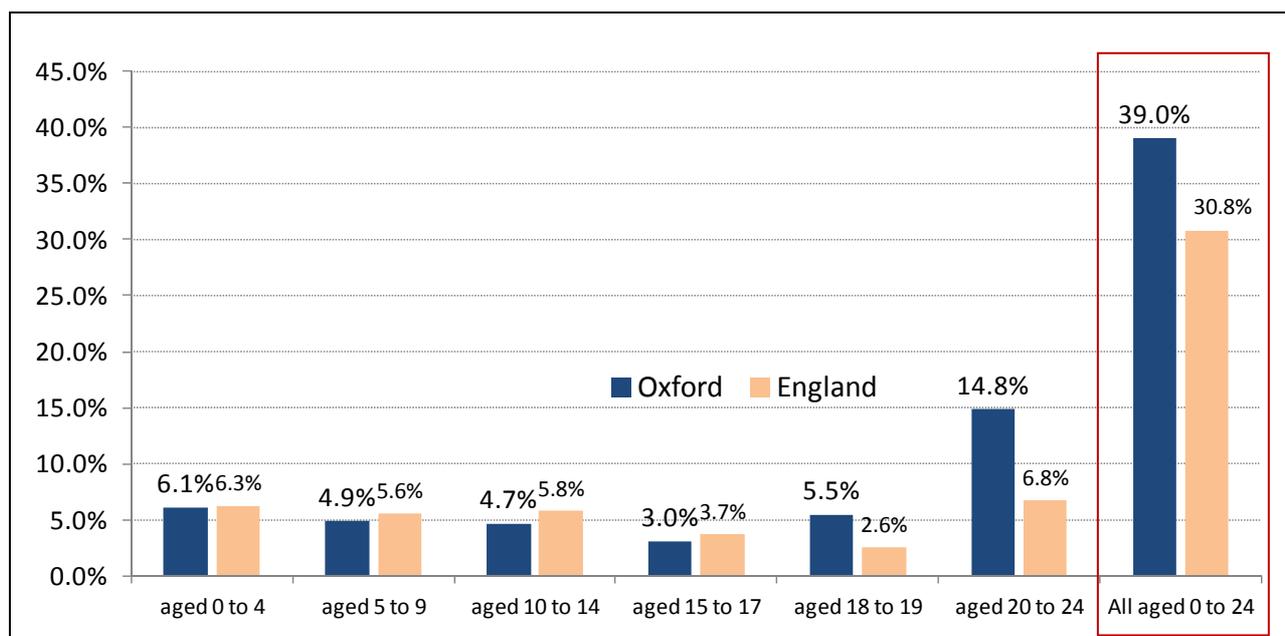
Indicator	Count	Source and date
all aged 0 to 24	59,237	ONS Census 2011
aged 0 to 4	9,251	ONS Census 2011
aged 5 to 9	7,406	ONS Census 2011
aged 10 to 14	7,114	ONS Census 2011
aged 15 to 17	4,610	ONS Census 2011
aged 18 to 19	8,302	ONS Census 2011
aged 20 to 24	22,554	ONS Census 2011
Schoolchildren and full-time students age 16 and over	32,831	ONS Census 2011
Live births	2,100	ONS, 2010
Children in Poverty	5,960	HMRC, August 2010
Households with dependent children and no adults working	2,537	ONS Census 2011
Young people Not In Education, Employment or Training	247	Oxfordshire County Council, Dec 2012
Young people Not In Learning (missing data on large number of young people who are "unknown")	322	Oxfordshire County Council, Dec 2012
Claimants of Job Seeker Allowance aged 18 to 24	405	DWP, November 2012
Claimants of Job Seeker Allowance aged 18 to 24 – claiming for 13 weeks or more	145	DWP, November 2012
Unemployed people aged 16 to 24 (self declared)	974	ONS Census 2011
Young households (16 to 24) accepted as homeless	66	Oxford City Council, 2011/12
Young people (16 to 24) on housing register	765	Oxford City Council, April 2012
Persistent absentees (school age)	547	ONS 2009/10
Offences committed by young people	340	Oxfordshire County Council, 2011/12
Young offenders	157	Oxfordshire County Council, 2011/12
Number of young people receiving a custodial sentence	16	Oxfordshire County Council, 2011/12
Young people attended holiday activities	1,334	Oxford City Council 2011/12

3 Population and diversity

3.1 Number of children and young people

As of the Census 2011, there were almost 60,000 children and young people aged 0 to 24 living in Oxford, equivalent to 39% of the total population of the city. This compares with 31% in this age range nationally.

Figure 1 Children and young people by age as percent of total population (Census 2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102 downloaded from nomis

Table 3 Children and young people by age as percent of total population (Census 2011)

	Oxford (count)	Oxford (% of total pop)	England (% of total pop)
aged 0 to 4	9,251	6.1%	6.3%
aged 5 to 9	7,406	4.9%	5.6%
aged 10 to 14	7,114	4.7%	5.8%
aged 15 to 17	4,610	3.0%	3.7%
aged 18 to 19	8,302	5.5%	2.6%
aged 20 to 24	22,554	14.8%	6.8%
all aged 0 to 24	59,237	39.0%	30.8%
All ages	151,906	100.0%	

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102 downloaded from nomis

Around 15% of Oxford's population is in the age group 20 to 24. This is the highest percentage of any local authority in England (see table below) and well above the national average of 6.8%.

Table 4 Percent of people aged 20 to 24 (Census 2011) - local authorities with highest rate (sorted)

	Population aged 20 to 24	Percent of total population
Oxford	22,554	14.8
Cambridge	18,076	14.6
Nottingham	42,766	14.0
Manchester	66,998	13.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	36,012	12.9
Southampton	29,384	12.4
Tower Hamlets	30,818	12.1
Lincoln	11,198	12.0
Exeter	14,155	12.0
England		6.8

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102 from nomis

Within this age range is a large number of full time students. There were over 32,000 full time schoolchildren and students aged 16 and over with a term time address in Oxford at the time of the Census 2011 survey. We do not yet have an age breakdown for the student population (data has not yet been released by ONS) although we know from the previous Census that the majority will be aged 18 to 24.

Table 5 School children and full time students (Census 2011)

	Oxford	Cambridge	Reading
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	2,879	2,226	2,845
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	29,952	24,506	12,007
Schoolchildren and full-time students age 16 and over	32,831	26,732	14,852
All people aged 16+	126,725	106,007	125,582
Students as % pop aged 16+	26%	25%	12%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS501 from nomis

This relatively large population aged 18 to 24 in Oxford affects the analysis of indicators where population data is used as a denominator (such as unemployment rate for young people) and care needs to be taken with national statistics quoting percentages or rates.

Oxford's younger population is increasing in size – especially in the youngest age groups.

- Between 2001 and 2011, the number of children and young people aged 0 to 24 in Oxford increased by 13%. The highest percentage growth was in the age groups 0 to 4, 5 to 9 and 15 to 19. The number of babies aged under 1 year in Oxford increased by 50%.
- Over the next 10 years this growth in the youngest age groups will add to the pressure on Oxford city's primary schools.

Table 6 Number of children and young people in Oxford 1981 to 2011

	1981 mid year estimate	1991 mid year estimate	2001 mid year estimate	2011 Census	2001 to 2011 change	
aged under 1 year	1,300	1,500	1,400	2,104	704	50%
aged 1 to 4	4,800	5,700	5,200	7,147	1,947	37%
aged 5 to 9	6,100	6,700	6,600	7,406	806	12%
aged 10 to 14	7,400	6,300	6,900	7,114	214	3%
aged 15 to 19	16,600	11,000	11,300	12,912	1,612	14%
aged 20 to 24	21,100	21,800	21,000	22,554	1,554	7%
Total aged 0 to 24	57,300	53,000	52,400	59,237	6,837	13%
Total population all ages	130,400	128,900	135,500	151,906	16,406	12%
aged 0 to 24 as % of total population	44%	41%	39%	39%		

Source: ONS, mid year estimates from nomis, ONS Census 2011 from Neighbourhood Statistics

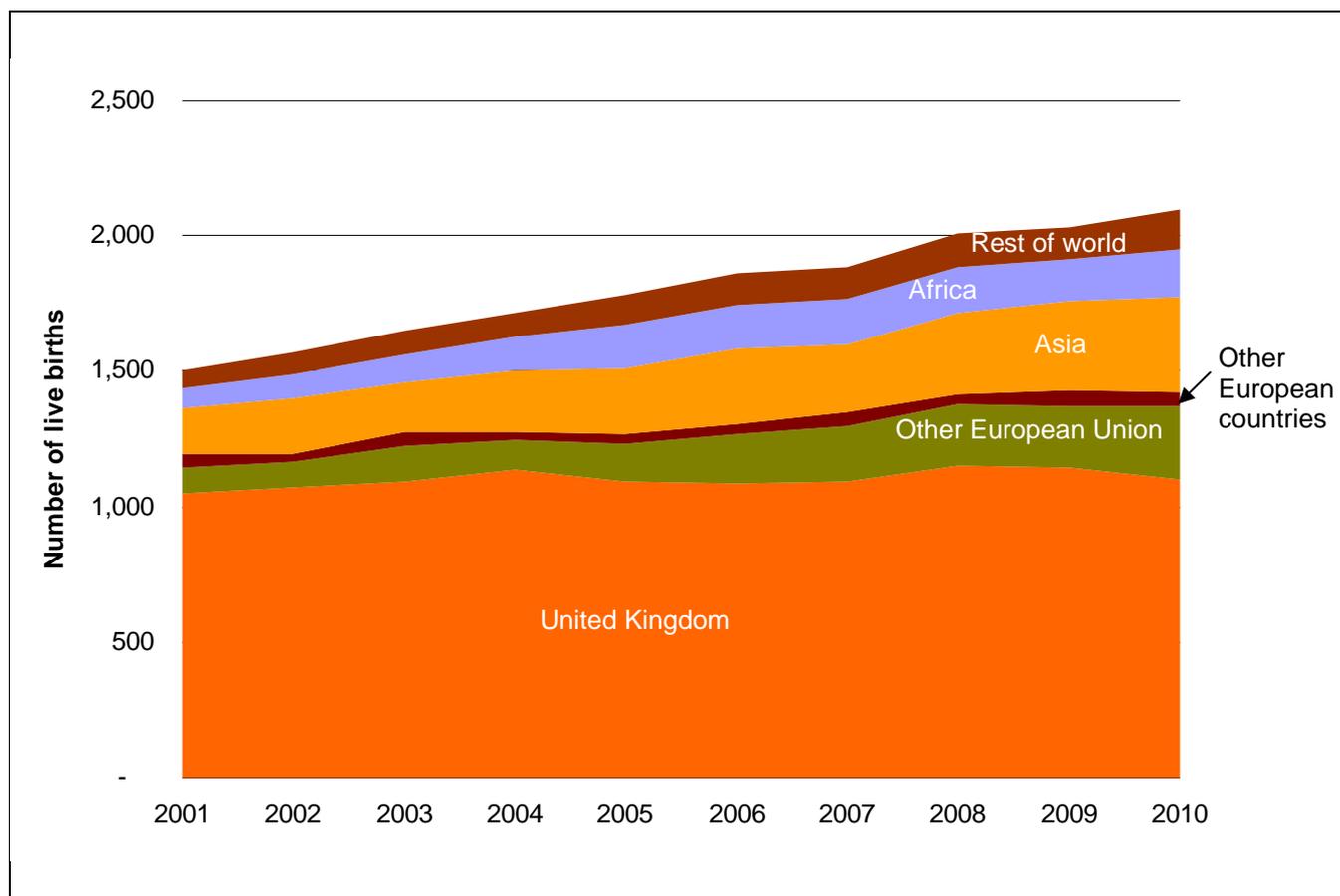
3.2 Births by mother’s country of birth

The UK birth rate has been rising since 2002, the result of an increase in the number of women of child-bearing age (driven by international immigration) and a rise in births per woman. Oxford has followed this trend – annual births increased from 1,500 in 2001 to 2,100 in 2010, an increase of 40%.

The chart below shows, for 2001 to 2010, the number of births to Oxford residents by the mother’s country of birth. This illustrates that births to UK-born mothers have remained stable over the last decade, and that the increase over the last decade has been largely caused by increased births to mothers born in the rest of the European Union and Asia. Most of the ‘other EU’ increase has come from mothers born in one of the new (post 2004) eastern European EU states.

In Oxford nearly half of births (47%) in 2010 were to non UK-born mothers, compared to a national and county average of 26%. Oxford has always been a diverse, international city attracting people from all over the world, and these figures reflect the increasingly international nature of our society.

Figure 2 Live births to Oxford residents by mother’s country of birth, 2001 to 2010

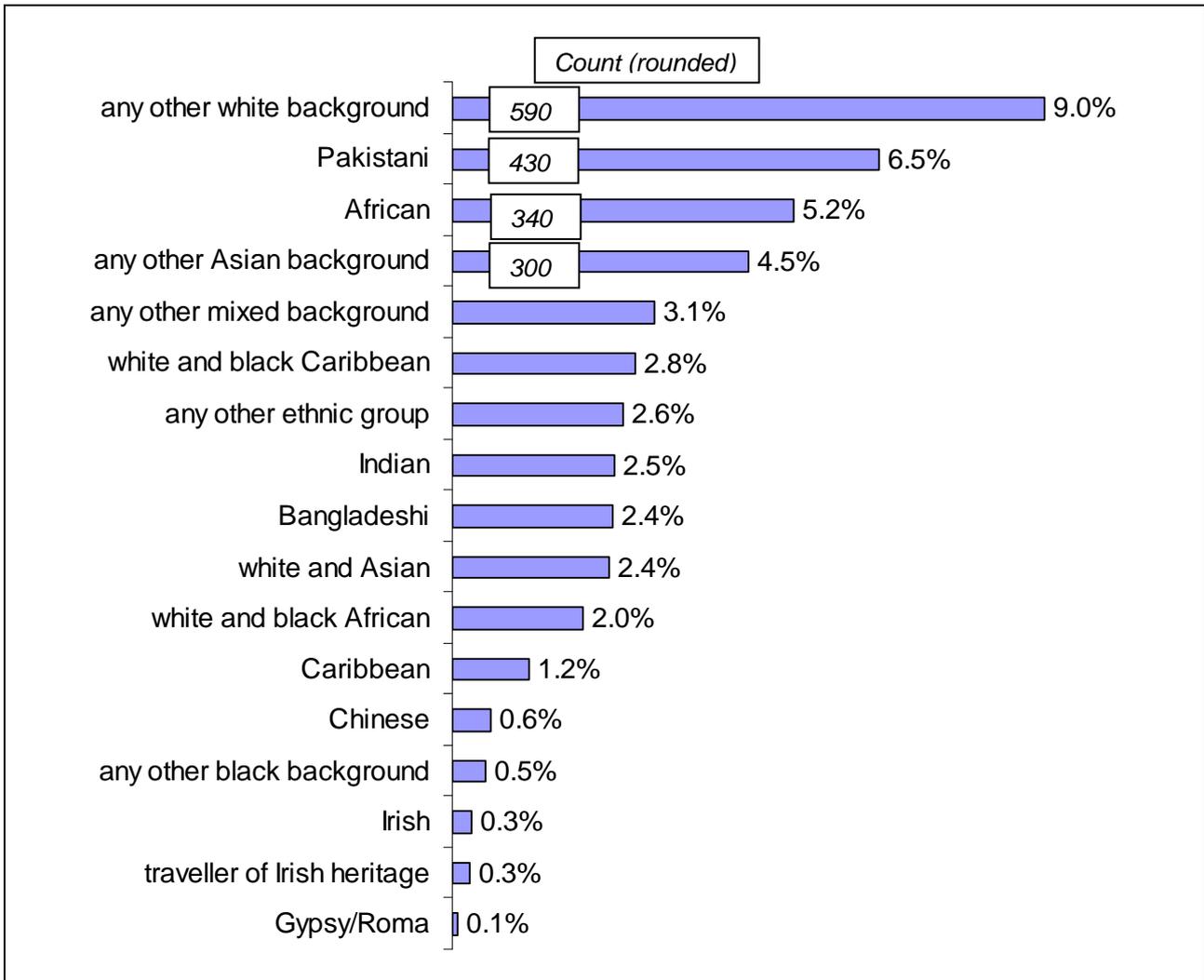


Source: ONS, from Oxford city chart of the month January 2012, Mark Fransham

3.3 Ethnicity and Language

As of January 2012, over 3,000 of pupils (47% of those with ethnicity recorded) in the 28 primary schools in Oxford were classified as non-white British. The top group was “any other white background”, followed by Pakistani and then African.

Figure 3 Percent of pupils attending Oxford’s primary schools by ethnic group (other than white British) January 2012



Source: Department for Education Pupil Level School Census January 2012 from www.education.gov.uk

28% of pupils in Oxford’s primary schools have a first language “known or believed to be other than English”.

- The proportion of pupils with English not as their first language varies significantly between primary schools from 70.5% in East Oxford primary school to 8.9% at Wolvercote primary school.

4 Child Wellbeing Index and Child Poverty

Although now several years out of date, the Child Wellbeing Index is included here as it is a broad index covering multiple domains (including health, crime, education, housing and household income) and can be used to compare small areas.

The current version was published in 2009 and includes indicators from 2001 to 2005/06. It is not yet known if or when this index will be updated.

Overview of the Child Wellbeing Index 2009 (CWI)

In January 2009, Communities and Local Government released a new Child Wellbeing Index at local level with data for lower layer super output areas (areas averaging 1,500 population that fit within district wards).

The index was the first attempt to create a small area index exclusively for children and is made up from indicators grouped into seven domains of:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Material well-being | includes children aged 0-15 in households claiming income support, job-seekers allowance, pension credit, working tax or child tax credit (2005) |
| 2 | Health and disability | includes emergency admissions to hospital for children aged 0-18, outpatient attendances for children and children receiving disabled living allowance (2005/06) |
| 3 | Education | Includes 2 year rolling averages of Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 results, secondary school absence rate (2004/05), proportion of children not staying on in school or non-advanced further education or training beyond the age of 16, proportion of those aged under-21 not entering higher education (4 yr av 2002-05) |
| 4 | Crime | Due to lack of available data on the impact of crime on children, the Crime Domain uses overall police recoded crime data relating to four major crime types of burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence (2004/05) |
| 5 | Housing | includes indicators of access to housing (overcrowding, shared accommodation, homelessness) and quality of housing (lack of central heating), all data census 2001 |
| 6 | Environment | includes Air quality, green space, number of bird species, road safety, opportunity for sport & leisure and distance to school (2005) |
| 7 | Children in need | modelled data from Children in Need survey 2005 with reference to the income, & employment domains of the ID2007 and education domain of the CWI |

Each of the Child Wellbeing domains is given equal weight in the overall index.

Local Index of Child Wellbeing methodology and datasets are available at..

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/childwellbeing2009>

4.1 Child Wellbeing Index results for Oxford

Three areas of Oxford city are in the 5% most deprived nationally on the Child Wellbeing Index overall (in Barton & Sandhills and in Northfield Brook wards).

Areas of Oxford city that are multiply deprived (three or more domains in 10% most deprived) include parts of Barton & Sandhills, Northfield Brook, Blackbird Leys and Rose Hill & Iffley wards.

Table 7 Twenty most deprived LSOAs in Oxford city showing national rank (100% = most deprived)

SORTED BY CWI09	CWI09 Overall position	Child Wellbeing Index domains						Children in Need
		Material Well-Being	Health	Education	Crime	Housing	Environment	
Barton and Sandhills 13	97.9%	96.9%	95.6%	98.8%	79.8%	84.3%	52.8%	99.0%
Northfield Brook 69	96.8%	92.5%	96.9%	99.7%	93.6%	47.8%	44.8%	96.5%
Northfield Brook 68	95.7%	89.7%	93.5%	99.4%	98.0%	61.6%	27.1%	92.5%
Blackbird Leys 20	94.2%	90.4%	88.5%	97.3%	96.5%	77.8%	17.0%	95.1%
Barton and Sandhills 14	93.6%	88.9%	82.7%	98.8%	83.7%	91.6%	36.4%	93.9%
Rose Hill and Iffley 76	93.1%	91.7%	62.6%	99.0%	94.9%	81.7%	37.6%	92.8%
Rose Hill and Iffley 77	93.1%	82.4%	90.2%	97.9%	92.8%	88.3%	34.3%	90.0%
Northfield Brook 67	92.8%	82.0%	88.2%	98.2%	95.3%	82.6%	35.3%	89.6%
Blackbird Leys 17	92.4%	80.5%	89.0%	99.2%	88.3%	62.7%	69.1%	92.0%
Barton and Sandhills 16	88.6%	86.4%	85.7%	94.3%	85.1%	60.4%	62.5%	93.0%
Blackbird Leys 18	87.2%	82.7%	59.8%	98.3%	85.8%	79.2%	31.7%	91.3%
Churchill 25	87.2%	91.2%	64.0%	95.6%	82.0%	71.5%	12.4%	96.2%
Blackbird Leys 19	87.1%	79.8%	62.9%	98.2%	81.5%	83.3%	41.0%	90.9%
Littlemore 52	86.0%	80.1%	76.6%	99.2%	66.9%	74.8%	27.7%	90.3%
Iffley Fields 46	84.9%	82.6%	69.8%	97.1%	76.8%	78.7%	35.2%	89.2%
St Mary's 87	84.3%	92.1%	65.6%	76.5%	42.9%	87.2%	49.0%	97.6%
Cowley Marsh 32	82.2%	93.0%	82.8%	71.6%	26.6%	85.0%	16.2%	96.3%
Churchill 24	81.5%	87.3%	58.5%	91.2%	69.3%	82.0%	7.7%	93.1%
Northfield Brook 70	78.3%	73.2%	69.4%	93.8%	79.4%	49.1%	57.3%	82.9%
St Clement's 79	78.0%	90.6%	51.0%	63.3%	30.4%	81.2%	54.1%	96.3%

Source: CLG, note: higher percentage = greater deprivation;

	10% most deprived nationally
	10% to 20% most deprived

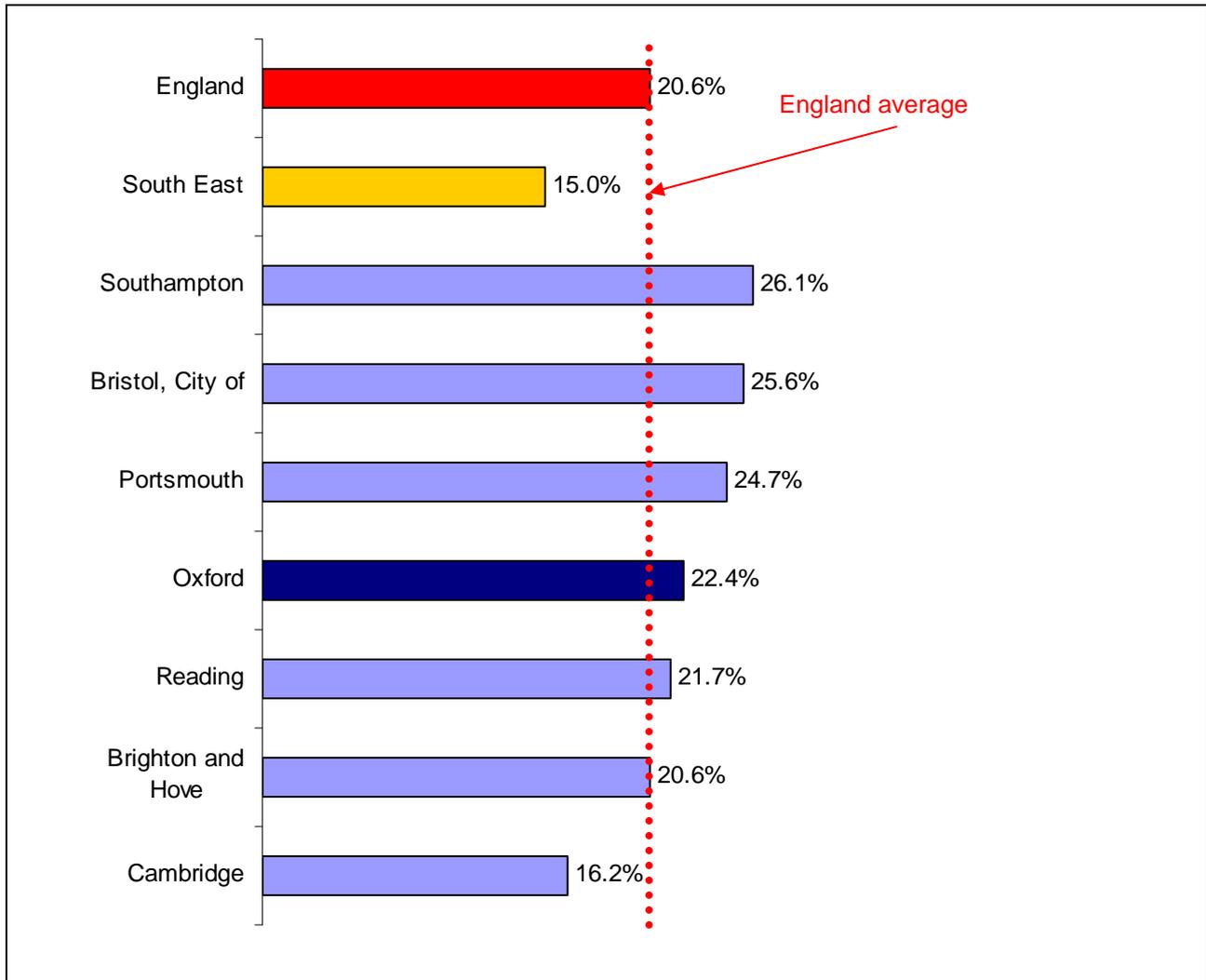
4.2 Child Poverty

HMRC provides the official measure of child poverty (formerly National Indicator 116).

According to HRMC data as of August 2010, 5,960 children were living in poverty in Oxford equivalent to 22.4% of all children, above the national average of 20.6%.

This is almost 3,000 above the number of children in poverty in Cambridge (count=3,005, 16% of children) and above the rate in Reading (21.7%).

Figure 4 Percent of children in poverty, August 2010



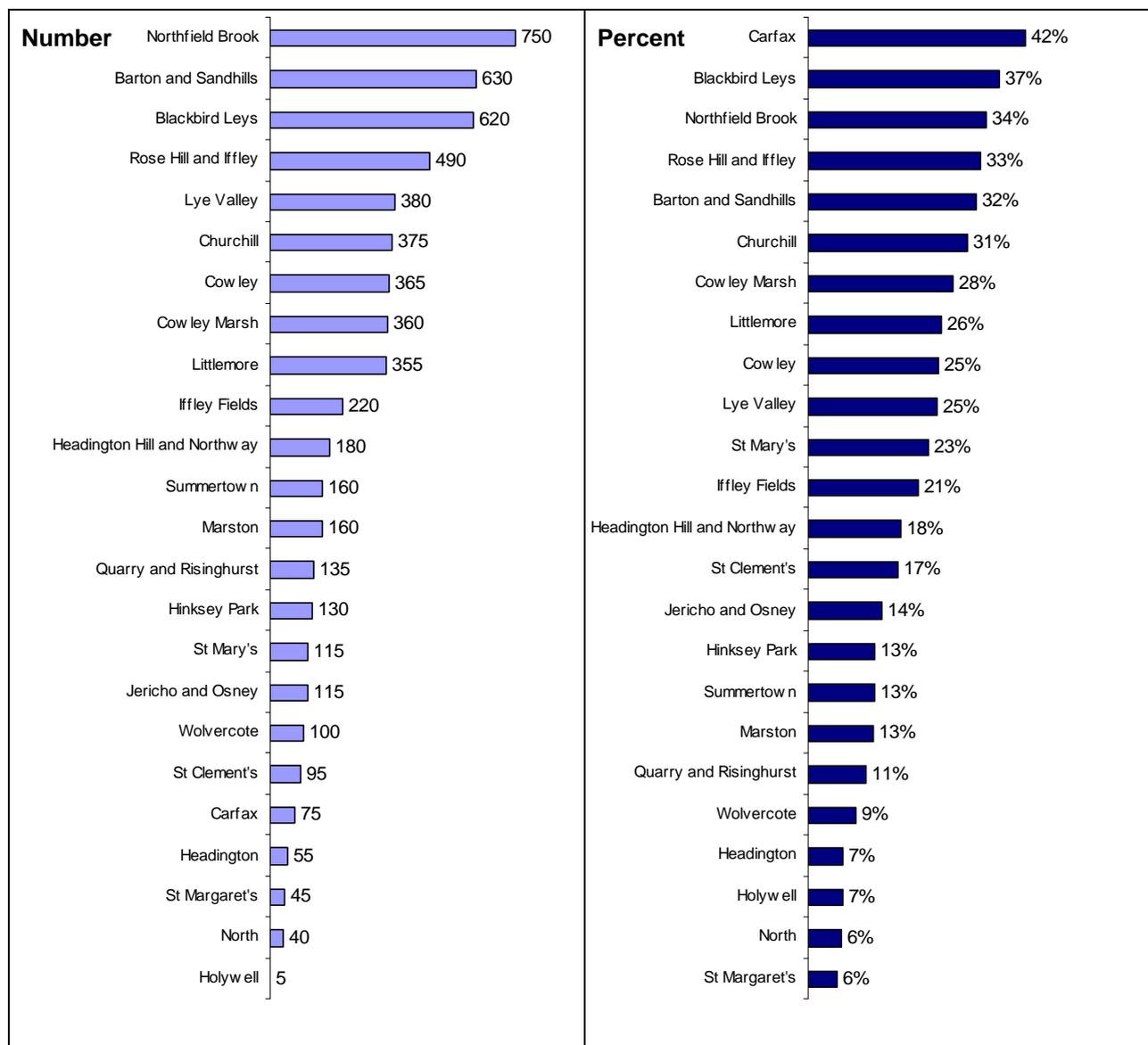
Source: HMRC Number of children in the area is taken from child benefit data from HMRC 2009 (estimated to cover 96% of children). <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty-stats.htm#3>

Definition: The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income.

The ward with the greatest number of children in poverty was Northfield Brook (750). Carfax ward had the greatest percentage (42%) but a much smaller number (75).

Four wards had more than 400 children in poverty equivalent to over 30% of the child population – Northfield Brook, Barton & Sandhills, Blackbird Leys and Rose Hill & Iffley.

Figure 5 Wards in Oxford – number and percent of children in poverty, August 2010

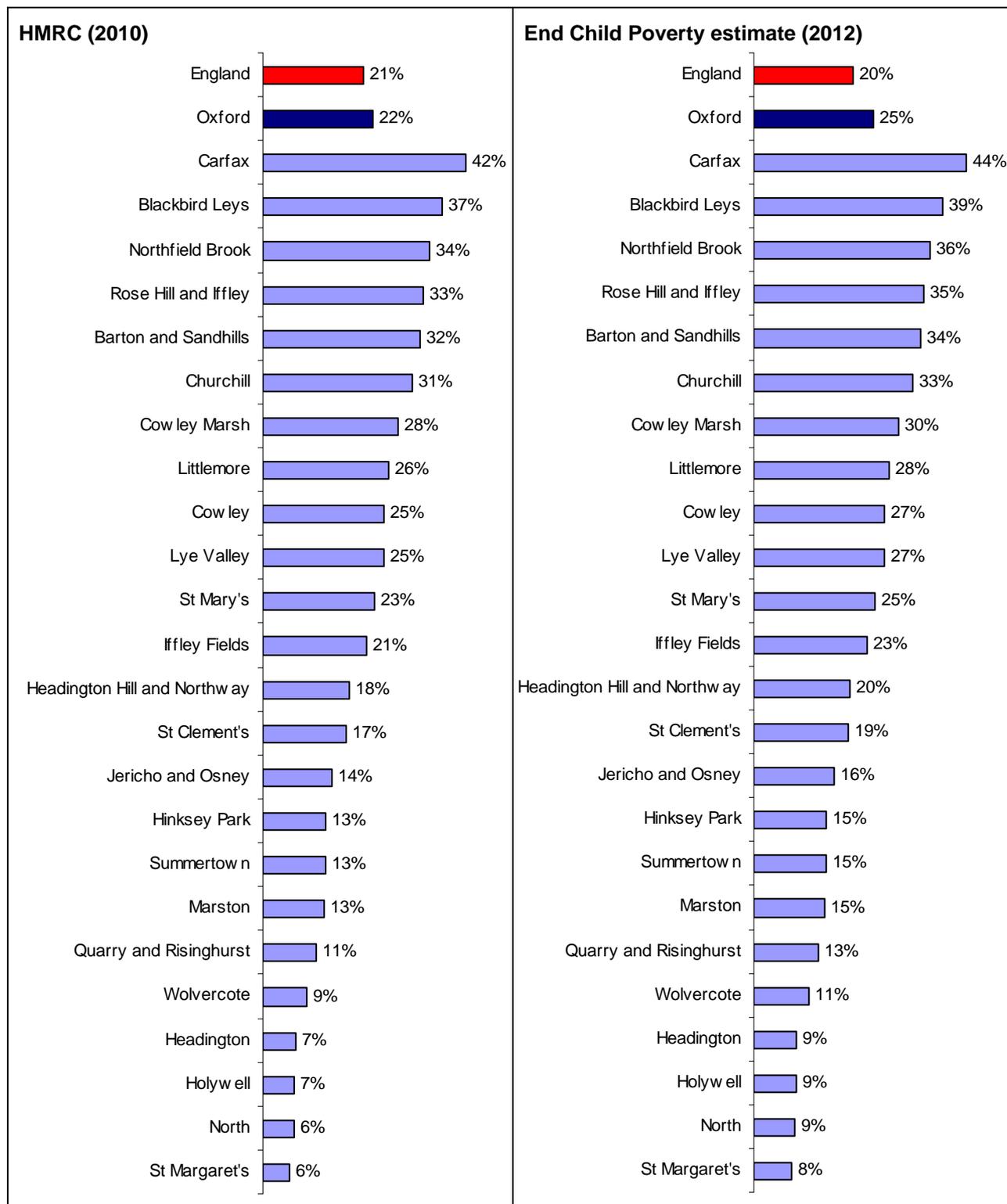


Source: HMRC

The End Child Poverty campaign also produce annual estimates of child poverty by Local Authority and on 19th February 2013 released estimates for 2012. These estimates give 6,519 children in poverty in Oxford (24.5%).

The charts below show the comparison between the HMRC data for August 2010 and the End Child Poverty estimates. The gap between Oxford and England is wider in the End Child Poverty data, the wards in the city are ranked in the same order.

Figure 6 Percent of children in poverty in Oxford, HMRC vs End Child Poverty estimates



Source: HMRC; Campaign to end Child Poverty www.endchildpoverty.org.uk

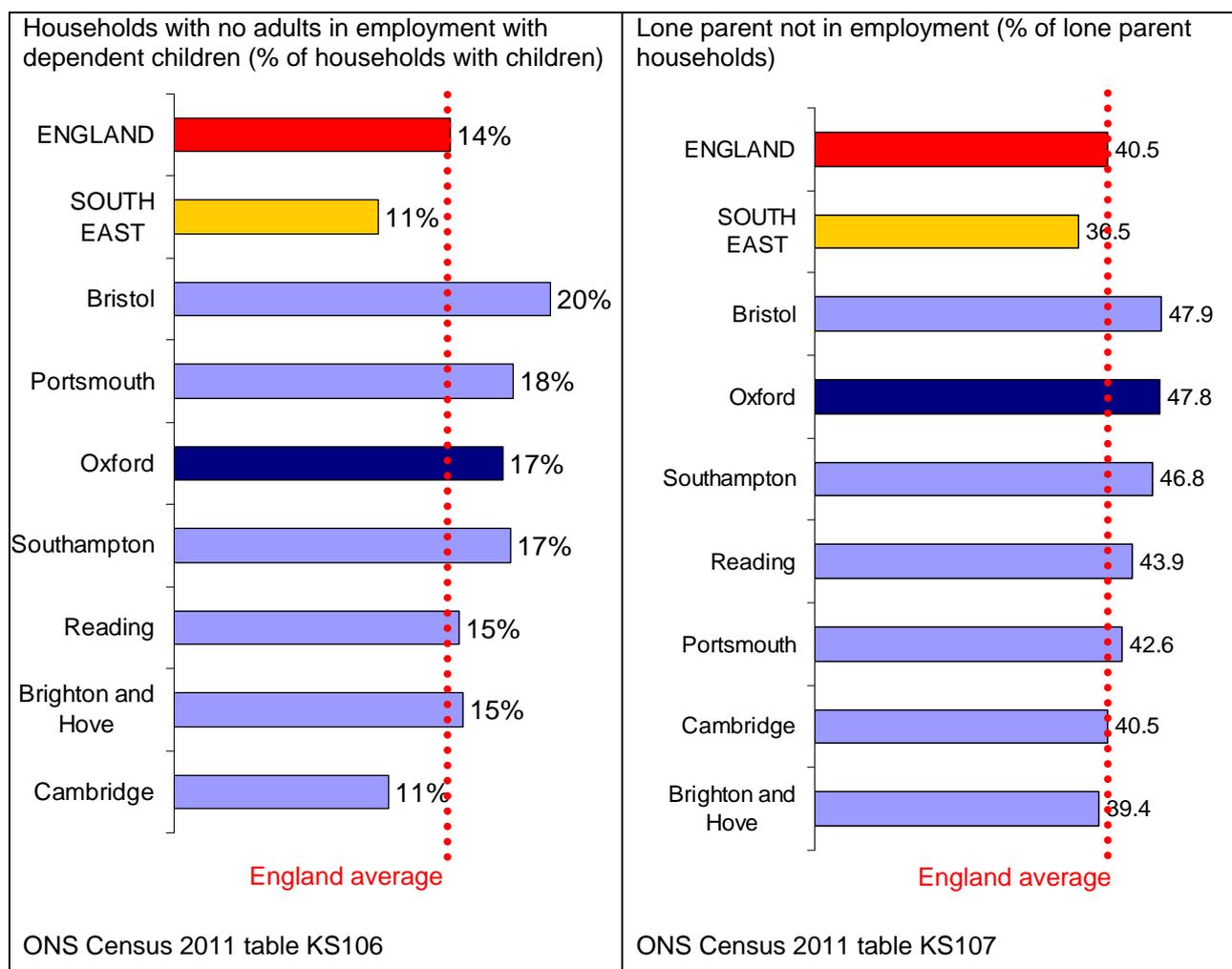
4.3 Households where no adults are working

According to the 2011 Census there were 2,537 households with no adults in employment and dependent children in Oxford. This included 1,870 households which were lone parent households not in employment.

The proportion of households with children with no adult in employment in Oxford was 17% of all households with children – above the averages for the South East region (11%) and for England (14%).

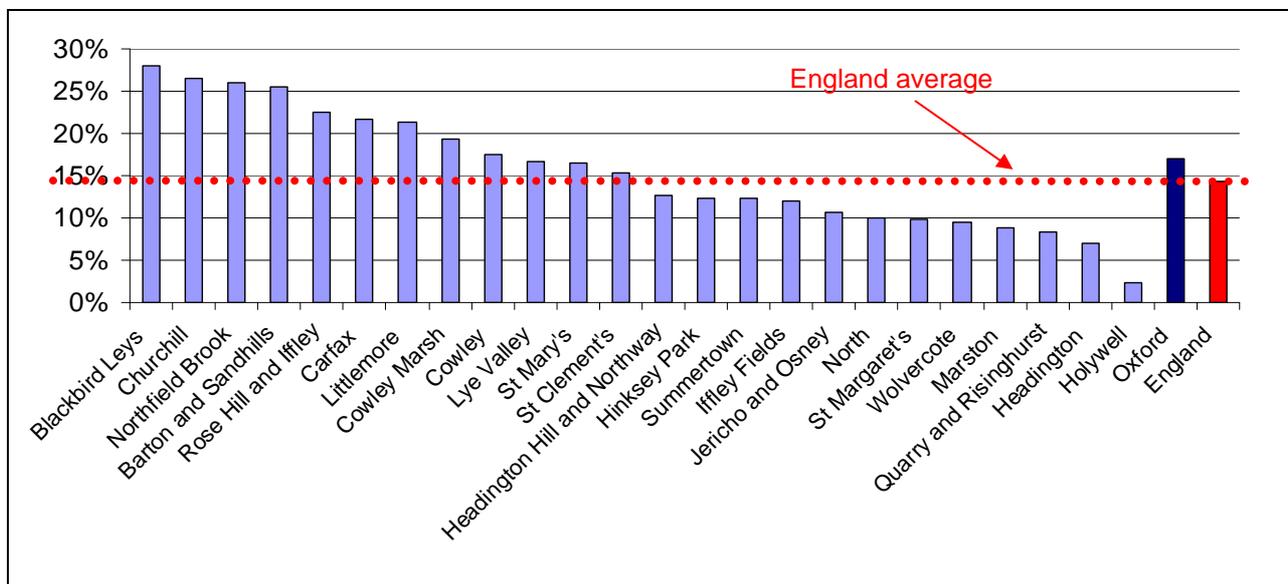
The proportion of lone parents not in employment as % of all lone parent households in Oxford was 48%, again above the regional and national averages (37% and 41%).

Figure 7 Households with children and no adult working (2011)



Wards with the highest rates of households with no adults in employment with dependent children were Blackbird Leys, Churchill and Northfield Brook.

Figure 8 Households with no adults in employment with dependent children (% of households with children) – wards in Oxford



Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS106

5 Lifestyles and health

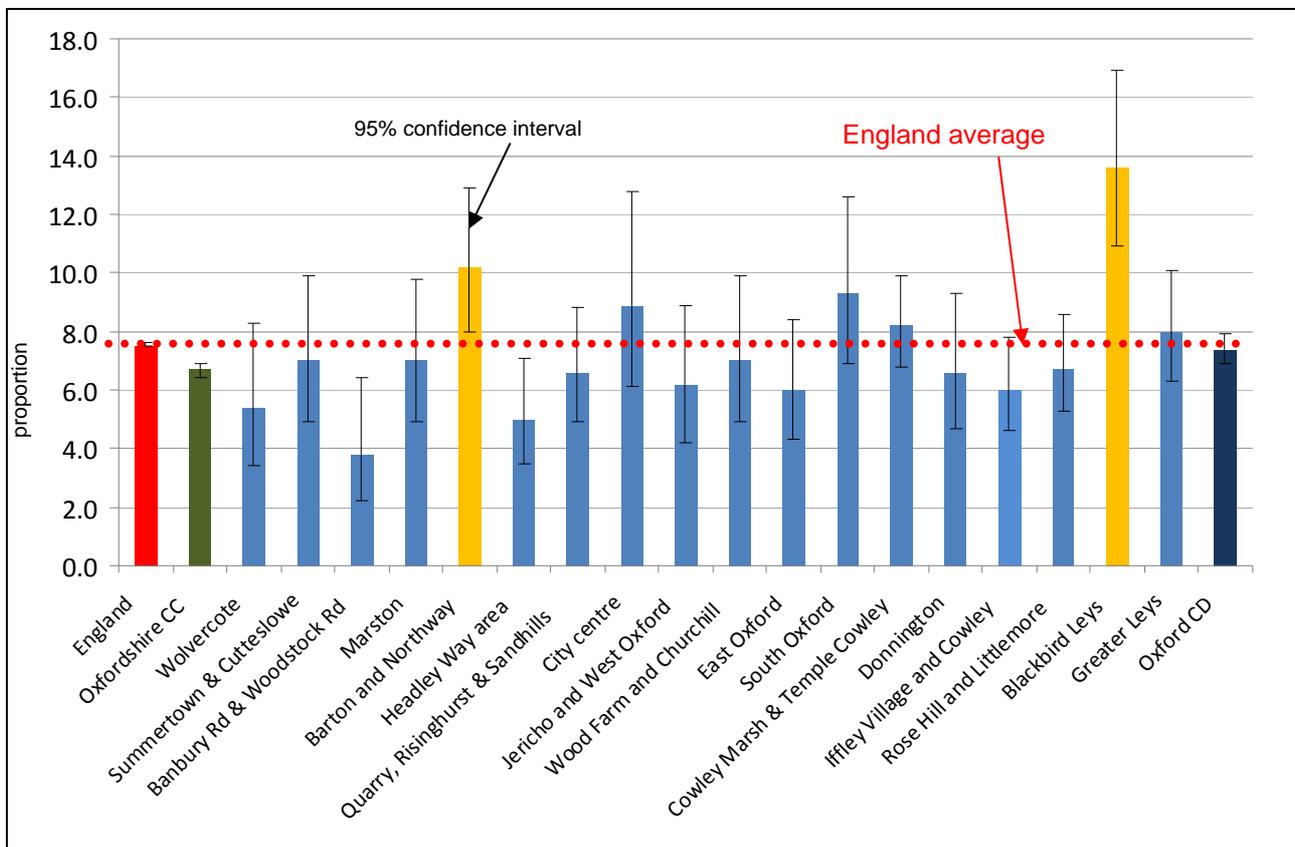
5.1 Low birth weight babies

Low birth weight babies are associated with poorer long-term health and educational outcomes.

According to ONS data from 2006 to 2010, two middle layer super output areas¹ of Oxford city: Barton & Northway (Oxford 05) and Blackbird Leys (Oxford 017), were significantly above the English average on the proportion of births that were classified as low birth weight.

These areas contrast with Banbury Road/Woodstock Road area (south of Summertown) and the Headley Way area which are significantly below the national average.

Figure 9 Low Birth Weight births by middle layer super output area (2006 to 2010)



Proportion of all live and still births which have a valid weight recorded of less than 2500 grams (equivalent to 5.5lbs)
 Source: Eastern Region Public Health Observatory downloaded from www.arpho.org.uk; ONS Births file (2006-2010); NHS Postcode file May 2011

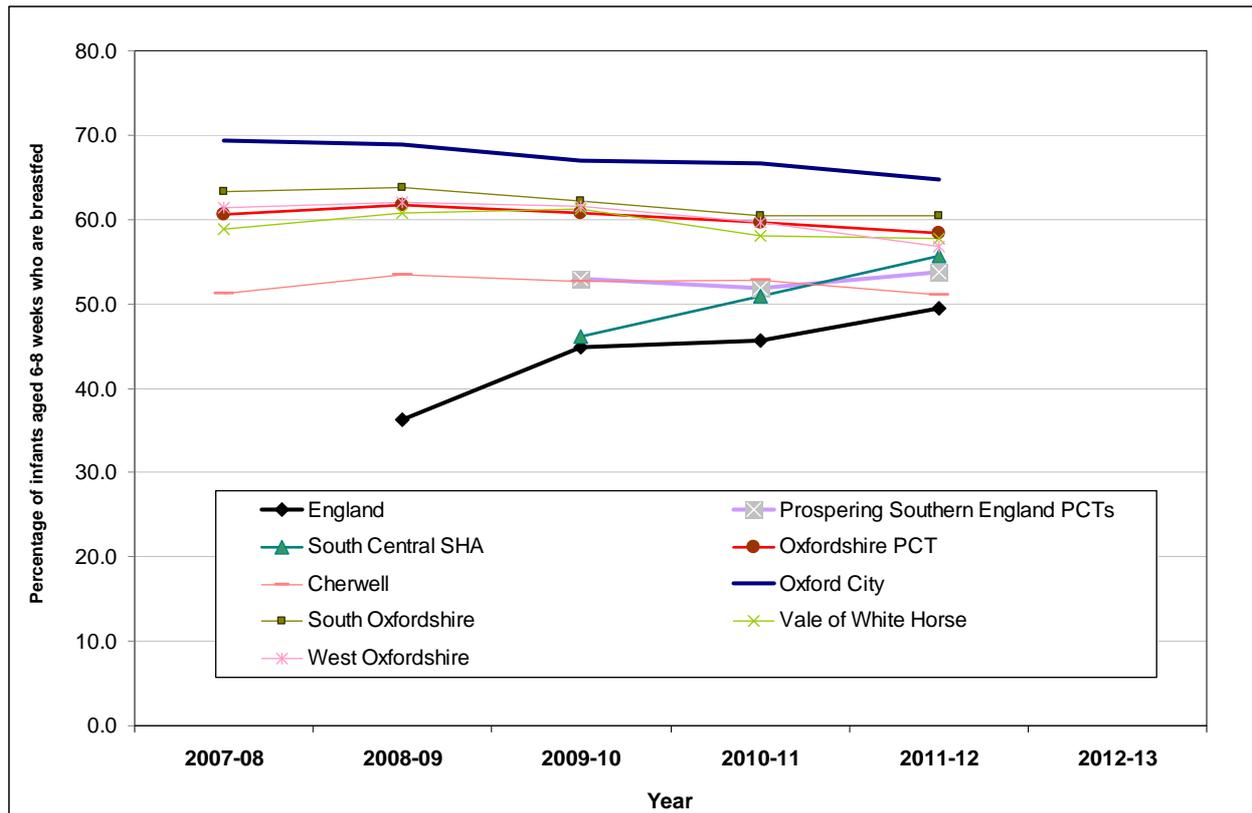
¹ Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are a statistical geography that combine several Lower Layer Super Output Areas. In Oxford, some middle layer super output areas are equivalent to wards, others combine wards and some use parts of several wards.

5.2 Breastfeeding

Department of Health trend data shows that Oxfordshire has very high rates of babies being breastfed at 6-8 weeks compared to the national, regional and peer group averages and Oxford city continues to be the district with the highest rates in the county.

Local data within Oxford city, however, suggests that the differences in breastfeeding at GP-practice level vary from 53% to 82%.

Figure 10 Percentage of infants aged 6-8 weeks who are recorded as being breastfed



Source: Department of Health, Vital Signs Monitoring Return from the Public Health Information Dashboard, Sue Lygo

According to the Infant feeding Survey² the rate of mothers (nationally) who breastfeed is linked to age. Younger mothers less likely to breastfeed.

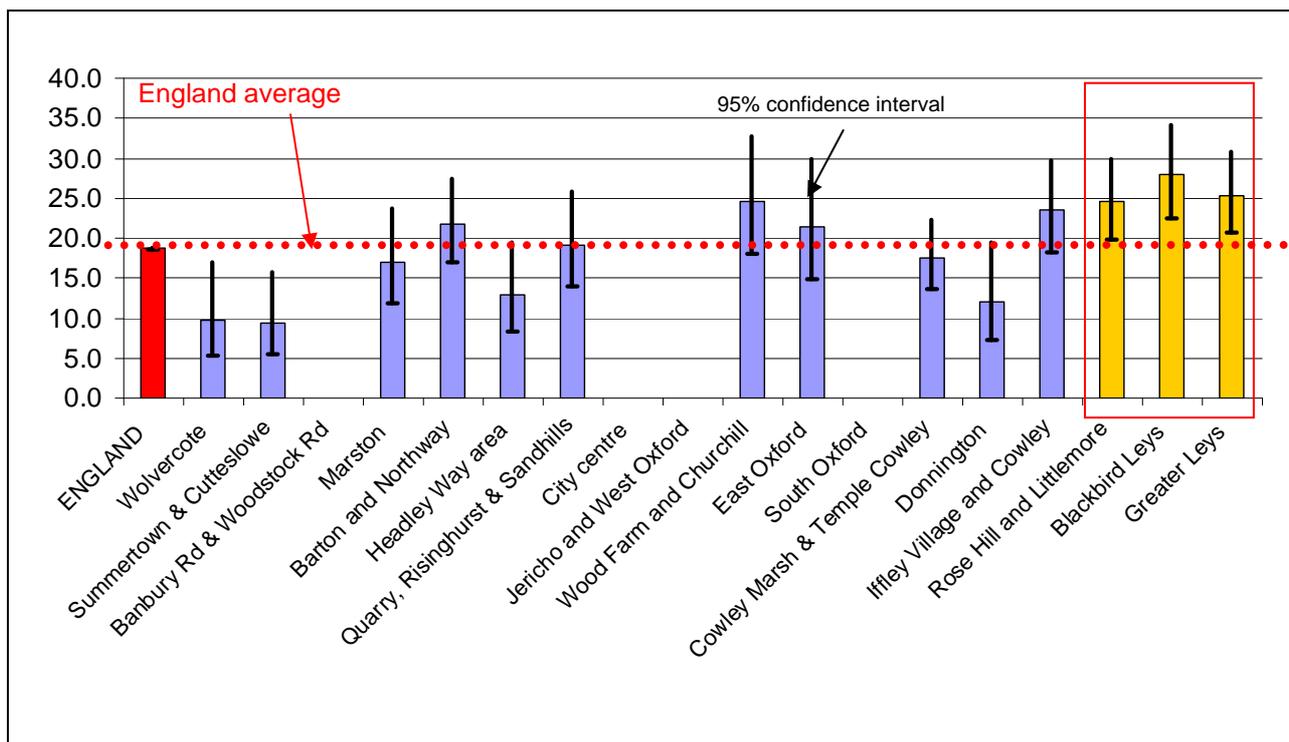
- In England in 2010, 70% of mothers aged 20-24 started by breastfeeding their babies compared with 89% of the 30+ age group.

² Dept of Health Infant Feeding Survey UK, 2010 (published November 2012)

5.3 Obesity

According to the National Child Measurement programme, Blackbird Leys (Middle Layer Super Output Area 017), Greater Leys (MSOA 018) and Rose Hill & Littlemore (MSOA 016) are significantly above the England average on the proportion of children aged 10-11 years that are classified as obese.

Figure 11 Percent of children at the end of primary school classified as obese, middle layer super output areas in Oxford

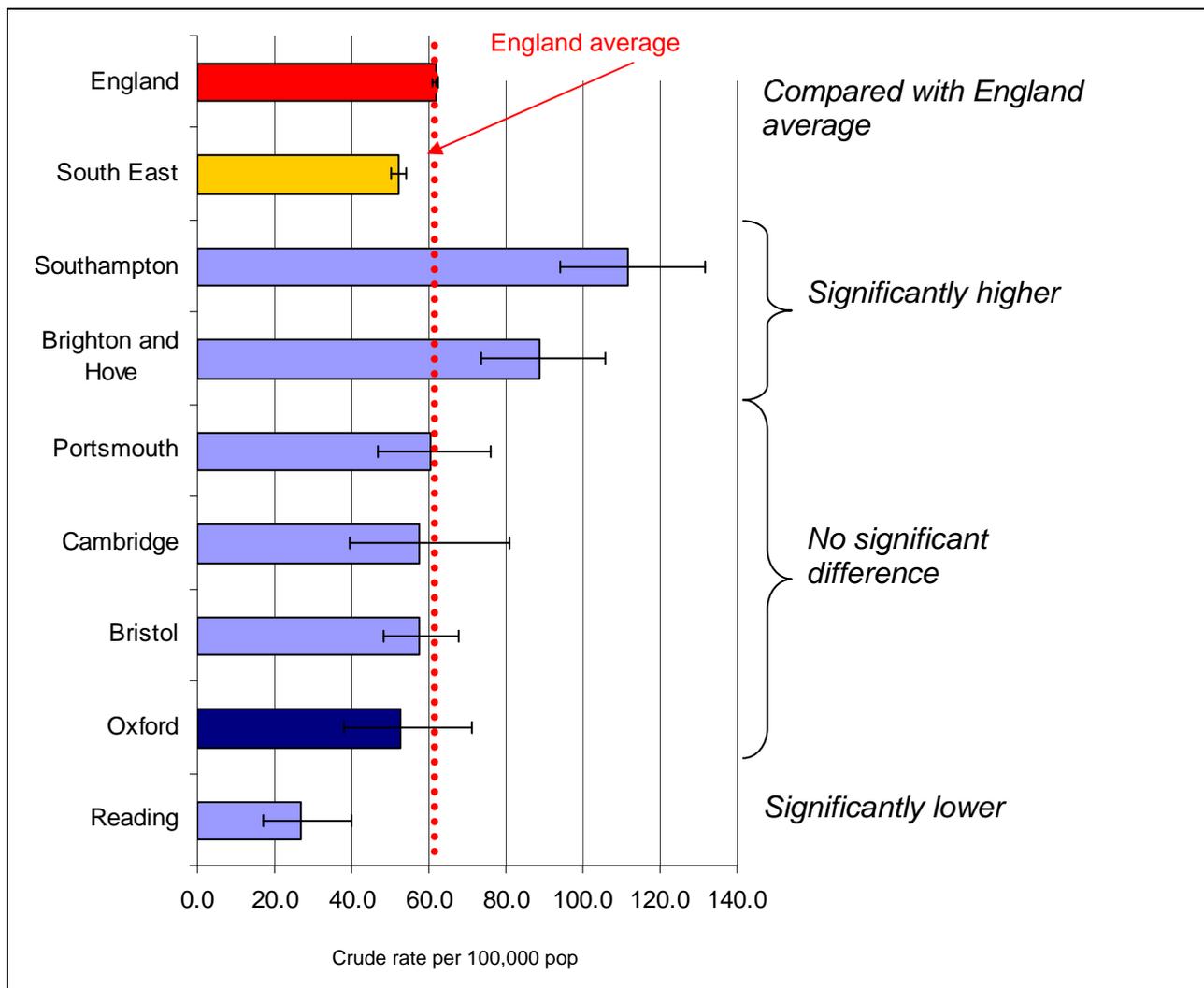


Source: National Child Measurement Programme from National Obesity Observatory, data by middle layer super output area; obesity is a BMI of 25 or above

5.4 Alcohol

According to hospital admissions data from 2007/08 to 2009/10 for alcohol specific conditions for under 18s, the rate of admissions for alcohol specific conditions for under 18s in Oxford is not significantly different to the England average.

Figure 12 Rate of hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions for under 18s 2007/08 to 2009/10, crude rate per 100,000

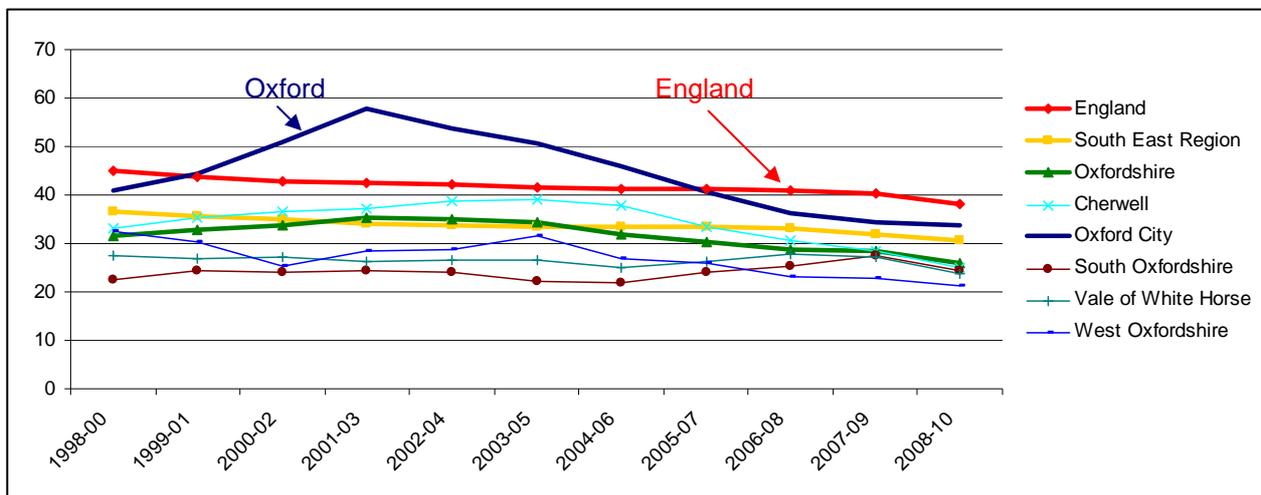


Source: Health profiles, downloaded from www.arpho.org.uk

5.5 Teenage conceptions

Teenage conceptions have been declining in Oxford city. The city had significantly higher rates than England in 2001-3, significantly lower in 2007-09 and is now not significantly different to England (see below).

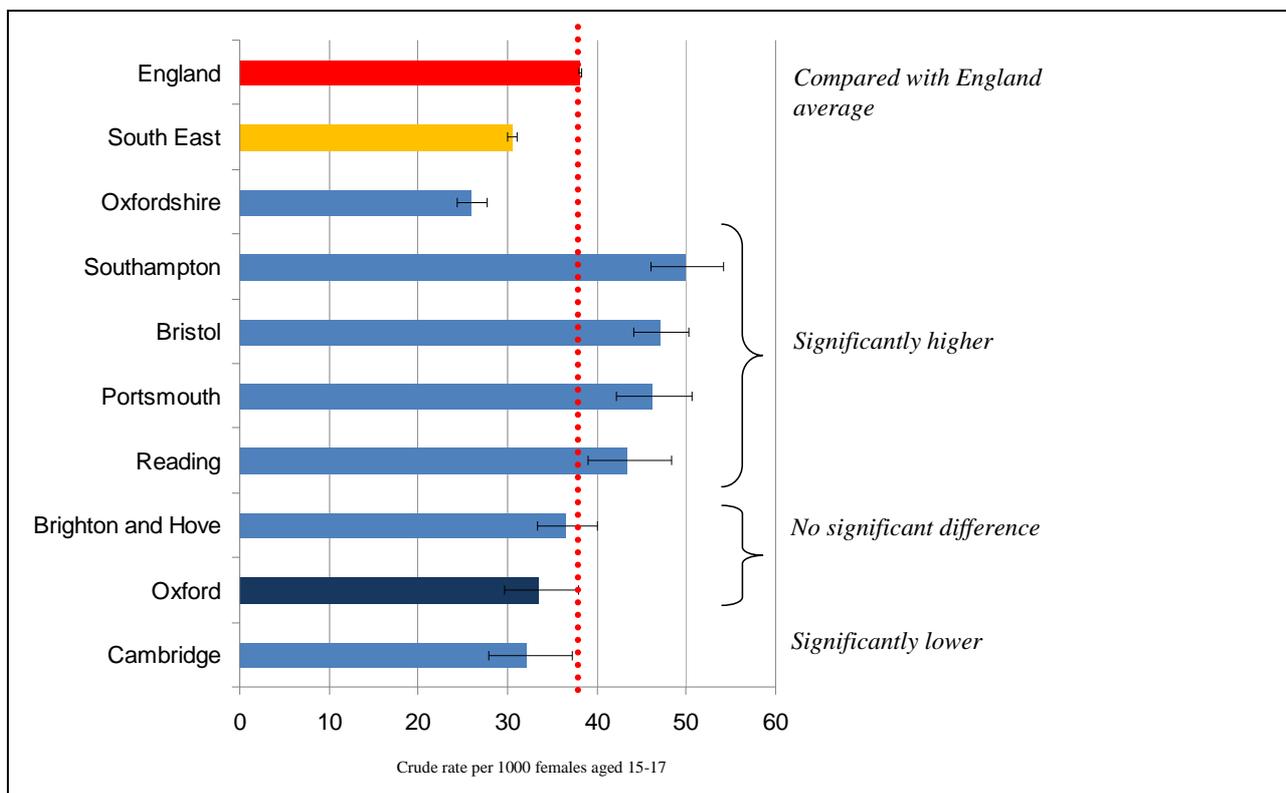
Figure 13 Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years 1998-2010 (3-year rolling averages)



Source: ONS, provided by the Public Health Information Dashboard, Sue Lygo

Oxford is also significantly below comparator cities on teenage conceptions including Southampton, Bristol, Portsmouth and Reading.

Figure 14 Under-18 conception crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (2008 to 2010)



Source: Health profiles, downloaded from www.arpho.org.uk

5.6 Domestic violence

According to the Statistics Team of Thames Valley Police, in 2011/12 there were 675 victims of domestic violence in Oxford. This compares with 820 in 2010/11, a fall of 18%.

The latest data shows the number of victims in Oxford in the first 10 months of 2012/13 is the same as 2011/12 – so the full twelve month period is likely to show an increase.

Table 8 Victims of domestic violence

	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11 to 2011/12		10 months 31/03/12 to 31/01/13
Bracknell Forest	526	423	-103	-20%	423
Slough	1,191	1,144	-47	-4%	1,144
Windsor & Maidenhead	613	482	-131	-21%	482
Reading	1,119	947	-172	-15%	947
West Berkshire	679	550	-129	-19%	550
Wokingham	382	293	-89	-23%	293
Aylesbury Vale	746	615	-131	-18%	615
Chiltern & South Bucks	521	427	-94	-18%	427
Wycombe	783	674	-109	-14%	674
Milton Keynes	1,842	1,596	-246	-13%	1,596
Cherwell	613	571	-42	-7%	571
Oxford	820	675	-145	-18%	675
South & Vale	687	599	-88	-13%	599
West Oxfordshire	331	258	-73	-22%	258
Thames Valley Total	10,853	9,254	-1599	-15%	9,254

Source: Statistics Team Manager, Thames Valley Police

Note: Data follows the Home Office guidelines to exclude any offence where the offender and victim is under 18 (also excluded are those with no date of birth in the CEDAR record), and where there is no valid relationship between the victim and offender.

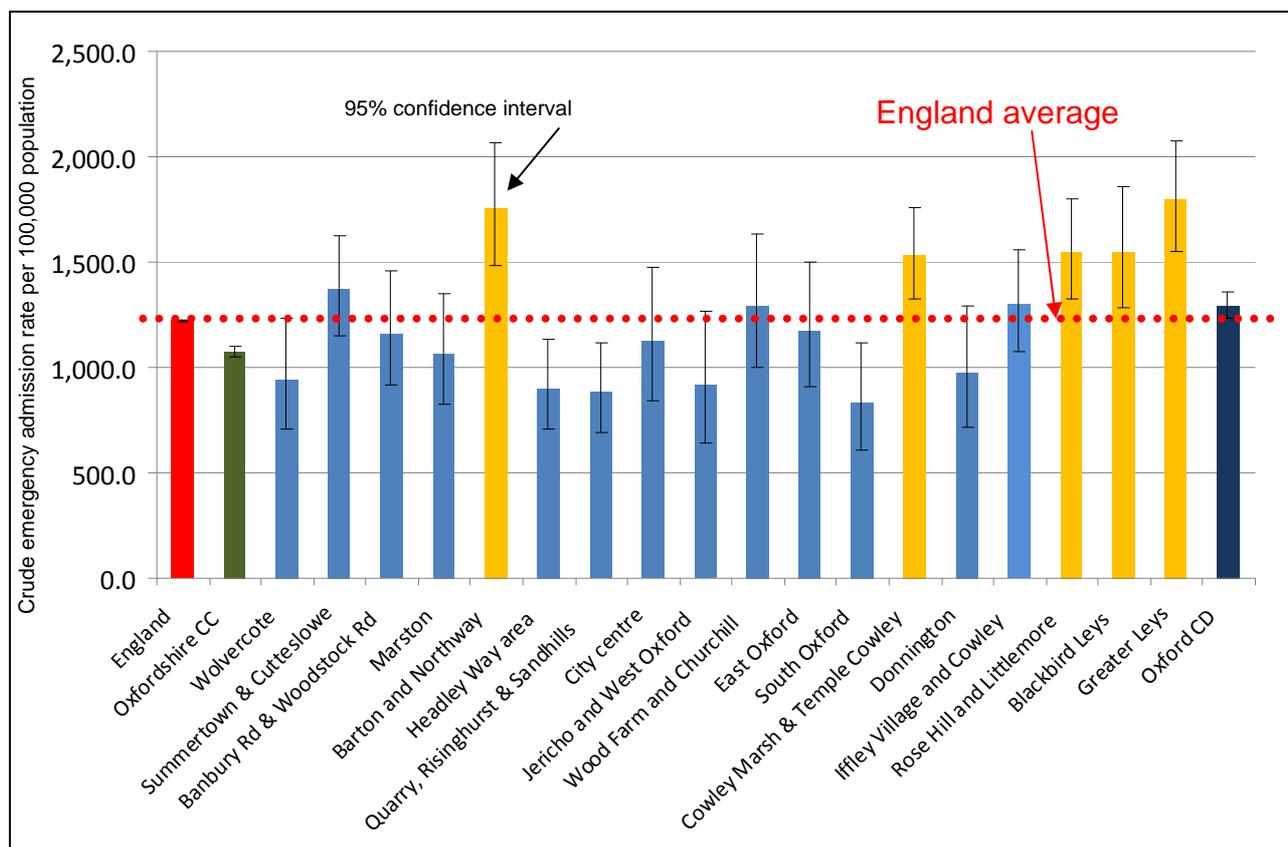
5.7 Child and young people hospital admissions

According to the Association of Public Health Observatories, injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experience(s).

The indicator has been developed for cross-sectoral and partnership working to reduce injuries, including child safeguarding.

The rate of child and young people’s hospital admissions for injury in Oxford is above national and county averages. Five middle layer super output areas in the city are significantly above the national average including Barton/Northway, Cowley Marsh/ Temple Cowley, Rose Hill/Littlemore, Blackbird Leys and Greater Leys (see chart below).

Figure 15 Emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries, crude rate, persons aged 0 - 17 years (2006 to 2011)



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) © Crown Copyright 2012 downloaded from www.arpho.org.uk. Population data are experimental mid-year population estimates for LSOAs, by sex and quinary age group, supplied by ONS to PHOs. Counts from 2006-10 have been aggregated into MSOA geographies. Crude emergency admission rate per 100,000 population with 95% confidence intervals.

6 Development, learning and employment

6.1 Early years (aged 0 to 4)

It is noted in the data prepared by Public Health Observatories on behalf of the Department of Health that:

The highest priority in the Marmot Review was the aim to give every child the best start in life, as this is crucial to reducing health inequalities across the life course.

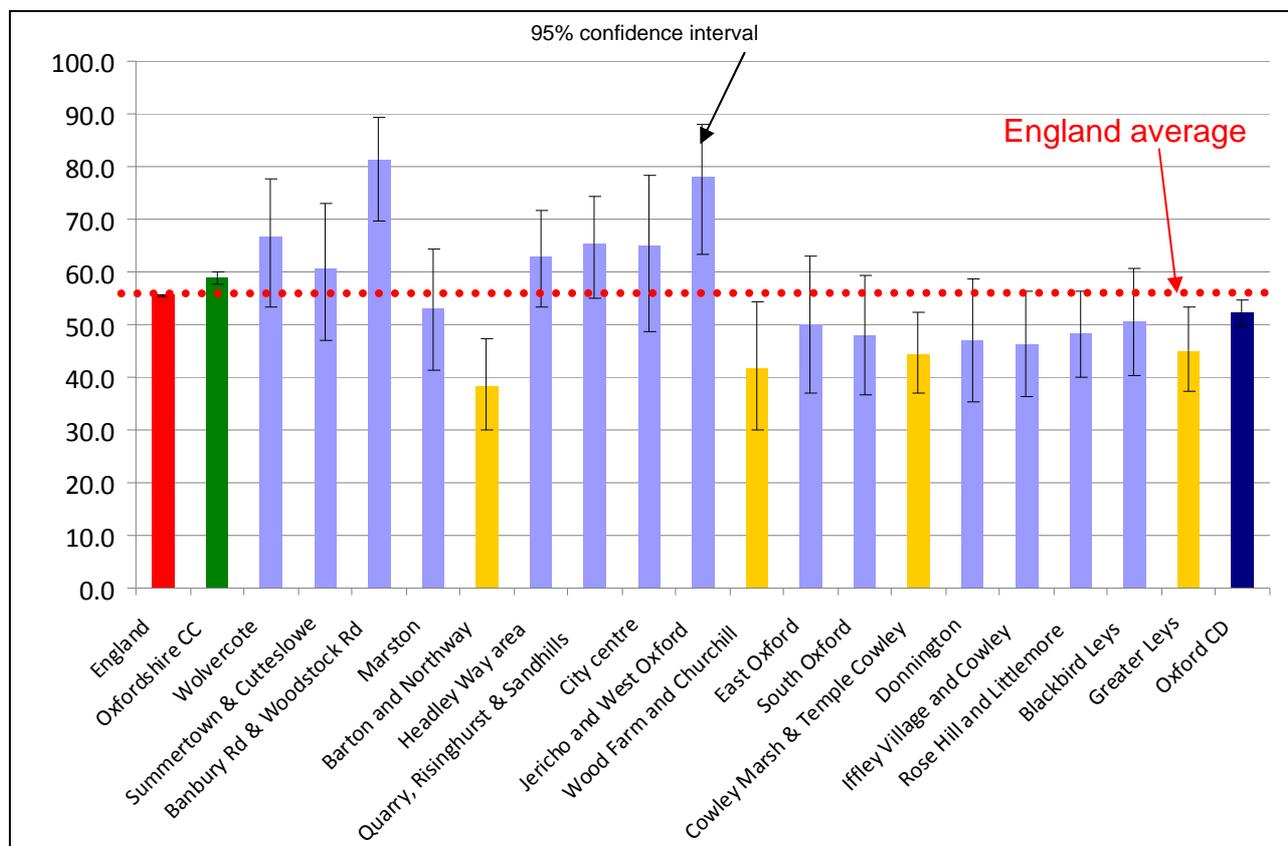
As the foundations of human development are laid in early childhood, the review proposed an indicator of readiness for school to capture early years development.

While there is currently no ideal indicator for this, the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at age 5 provides a readily available measure of early development across England.

As of 2009/10, Oxford had 52.3% of pupils achieving a good level of development at age 5 compared with 55.6% across England.

Areas of Oxford that were statistically below the national average on development at age 5 were Barton & Northway area, Wood Farm & Churchill, Cowley Marsh & Temple Cowley and Greater Leys.

Figure 16 Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (2009/10) – middle layer super output areas in Oxford



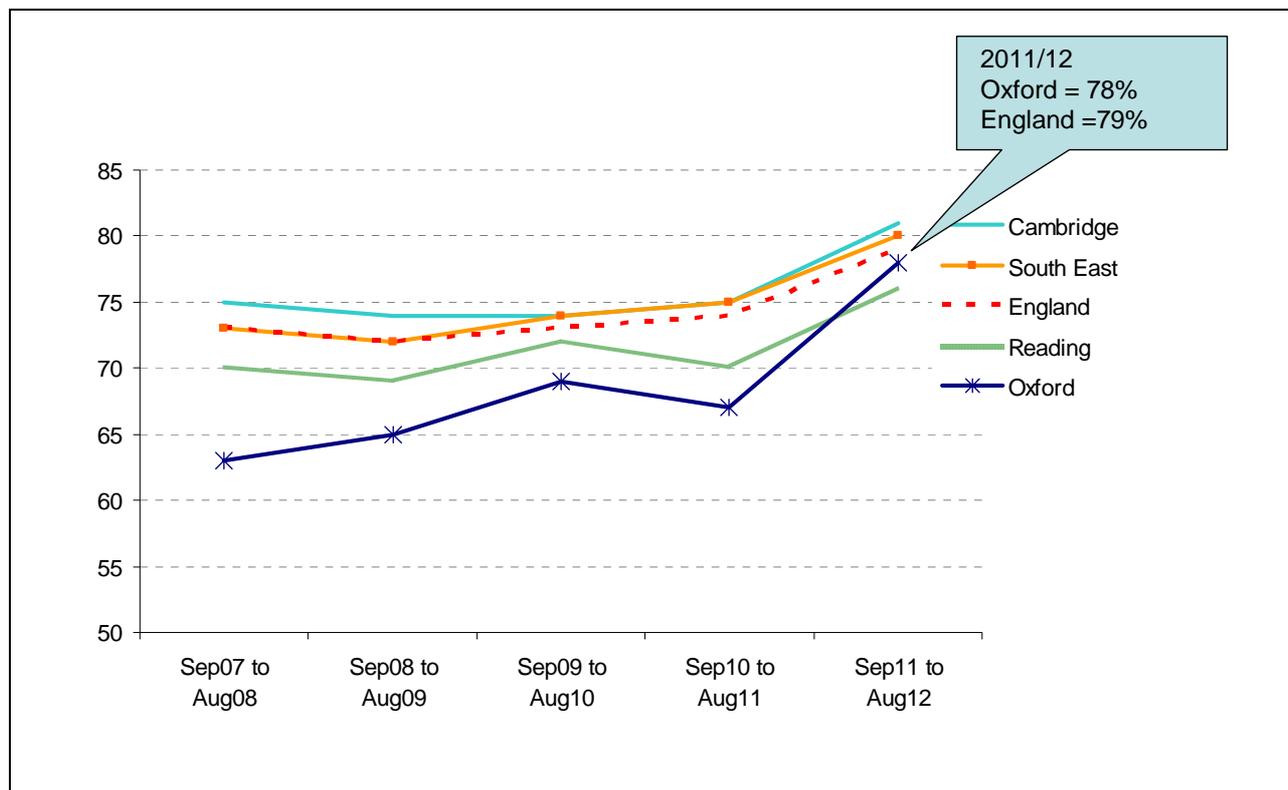
Source: downloaded from www.arpho.org.uk

The percentage of children with 78 points across all 13 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile scales (including a minimum number in particular areas of learning and development) at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5 by pupil residency.

6.2 Primary school pupils (aged 5 to 10)

The proportion of pupils in Oxford achieving a good level (level 4+) in English and Mathematics at the end of primary school increased significantly from 67% in 2010/11 to 78% in 2011/12, just below the England average (79%).

Figure 17 Percent of all Pupils at the end of primary school achieving Level 4+ in both English and Mathematics



Source: Department for Education, data is referenced by area of pupil residence

Table 9 Percent of all Pupils at the end of primary school achieving Level 4+ in both English and Mathematics

	Sep07 to Aug08	Sep08 to Aug09	Sep09 to Aug10	Sep10 to Aug11	Sep11 to Aug12
Oxford	63	65	69	67	78
Cambridge	75	74	74	75	81
Reading	70	69	72	70	76
South East	73	72	74	75	80
England	73	72	73	74	79

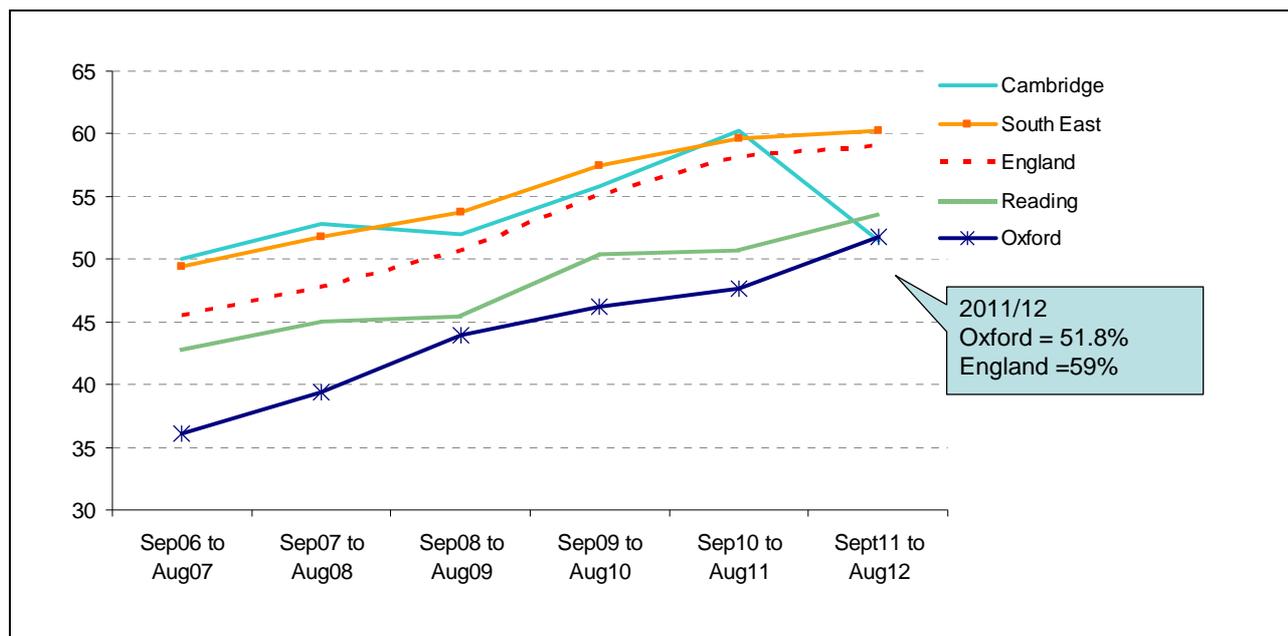
Source: Department for Education, data is referenced by area of pupil residence

6.3 Secondary school pupils (aged 11-18)

In 2011/12, the proportion of secondary pupils living in Oxford who achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grade A* to C (including English and Mathematics) increased to 52%.

Despite a steady improvement since 2006/07, GCSE attainment in Oxford remains well below the regional and national averages (60% and 59%).

Figure 18 Percent of Pupils at the end of KS4 Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Mathematics



Source: Department for Education, data is referenced by area of pupil residence

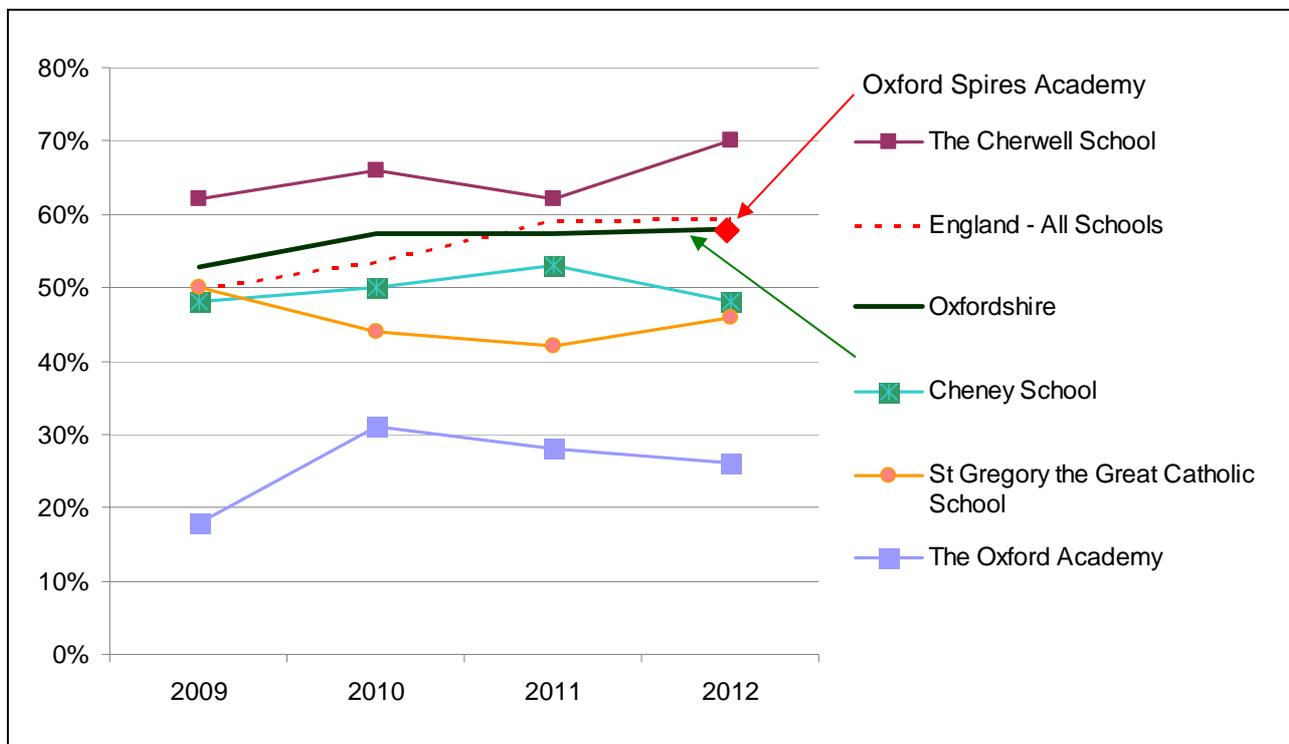
Table 10 Percent of Pupils at the end of KS4 Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Mathematics

	Sep06 to Aug07	Sep07 to Aug08	Sep08 to Aug09	Sep09 to Aug10	Sep10 to Aug11	Sep11 to Aug12
Oxford	36.1	39.4	43.9	46.2	47.7	51.8
Cambridge	50	52.8	52	55.8	60.3	51.5
Reading	42.7	45	45.4	50.3	50.6	53.5
South East	49.4	51.8	53.7	57.5	59.6	60.2
England	45.5	47.8	50.7	55.1	58.2	59

Source: Department for Education, data is referenced by area of pupil residence

The secondary schools in Oxford showing the biggest improvement in 2011/12 was the Cherwell School where 70% of pupils achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs (including English and Maths).

Figure 19 Percent of Pupils at the end of KS4 Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Mathematics – secondary schools in Oxford



Source: Department for Education, data is referenced by school; Oxford Academy was formerly Peers School

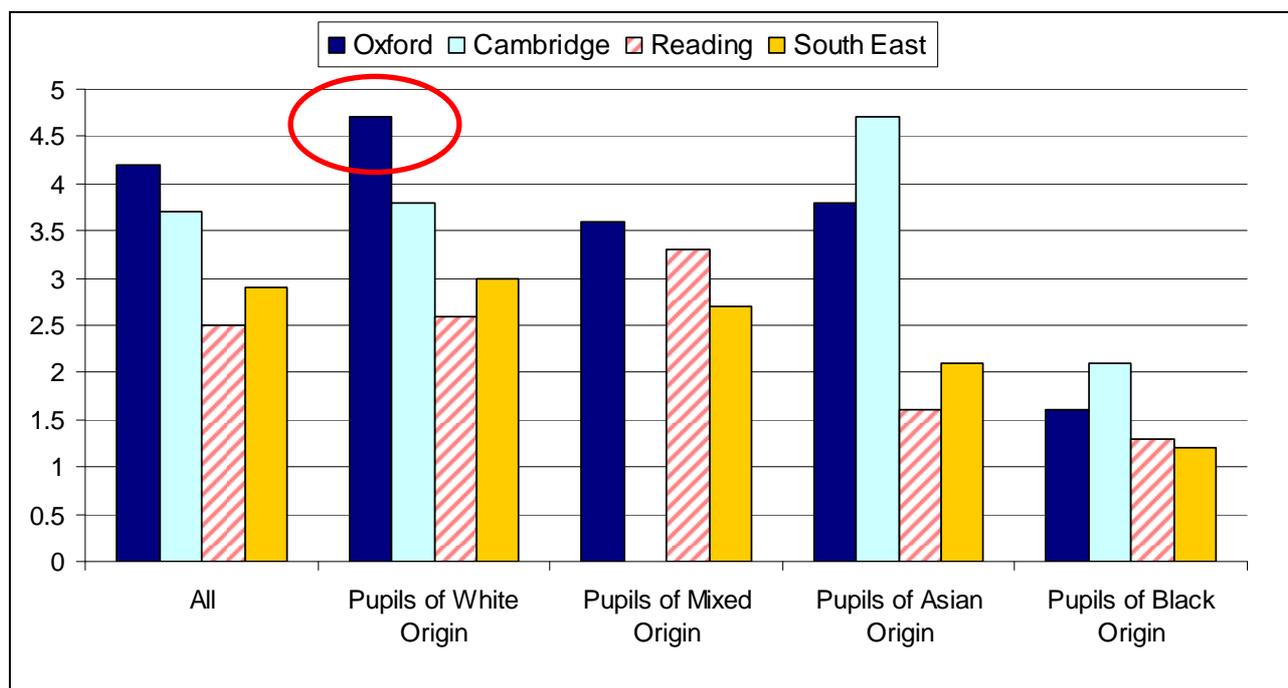
6.4 Pupil absence

In 2009/10, there were 547 pupils counted as “persistent absentees” in Oxford’s primary and secondary maintained schools.

The proportion of persistent absentees in Oxford’s schools (4.2% of enrolments) was above that of comparator areas Cambridge and Reading and above the regional average (2.9%).

The highest persistent absentee rate in Oxford was from pupils of white origin (4.7% of enrolments).

Figure 20 Persistent absentees – maintained school pupils in Oxford, comparator areas and South East by broad ethnic group (2009/10)



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics. The dataset includes the total number of day pupils of compulsory school age, the total number of possible pupil sessions (also known as pupil half days) and the percentage of half days missed due to authorised absence, unauthorised absence and total absence in all schools. Figures covering maintained primary and secondary schools only for these variables are also included. Figures refer to area of residence rather than school location. Data is broken down by broad ethnic group

6.5 Impact of Education Maintenance Allowance

According to data provided by Oxford and Cherwell Valley College (OCVC) the number of young people aged 16 to 24 attending courses supported by the Education Maintenance Allowance reached a peak of 900 in 2010/11.

- *Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA), introduced nationwide from 2004, was a payment of up to £30 a week given to students from low-income households if they stayed on at school or college. EMA payments were not affected by any other benefits the family received.*
- *The EMA was withdrawn from January 2011 (some students already receiving payments able to continue until the end of their course).*

The total number of young people attending OCVC has dropped since the withdrawal of Education Maintenance Allowance. There are 168 fewer young students in 2012/13 compared with 2009/10.

Table 11 Oxford and Cherwell Valley College – numbers of students aged 16 to 24

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	TOTAL
Head Count	2,656	2,704	2,695	2,574	2,536	13,165
EMA Head Count		692	900	353		1,945
<i>EMA as % of total</i>		26%	33%	14%		
Female EMA Students		376	457	203		1,036
Male EMA Students		316	443	150		909

Source: Oxford and Cherwell Valley College

6.6 Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

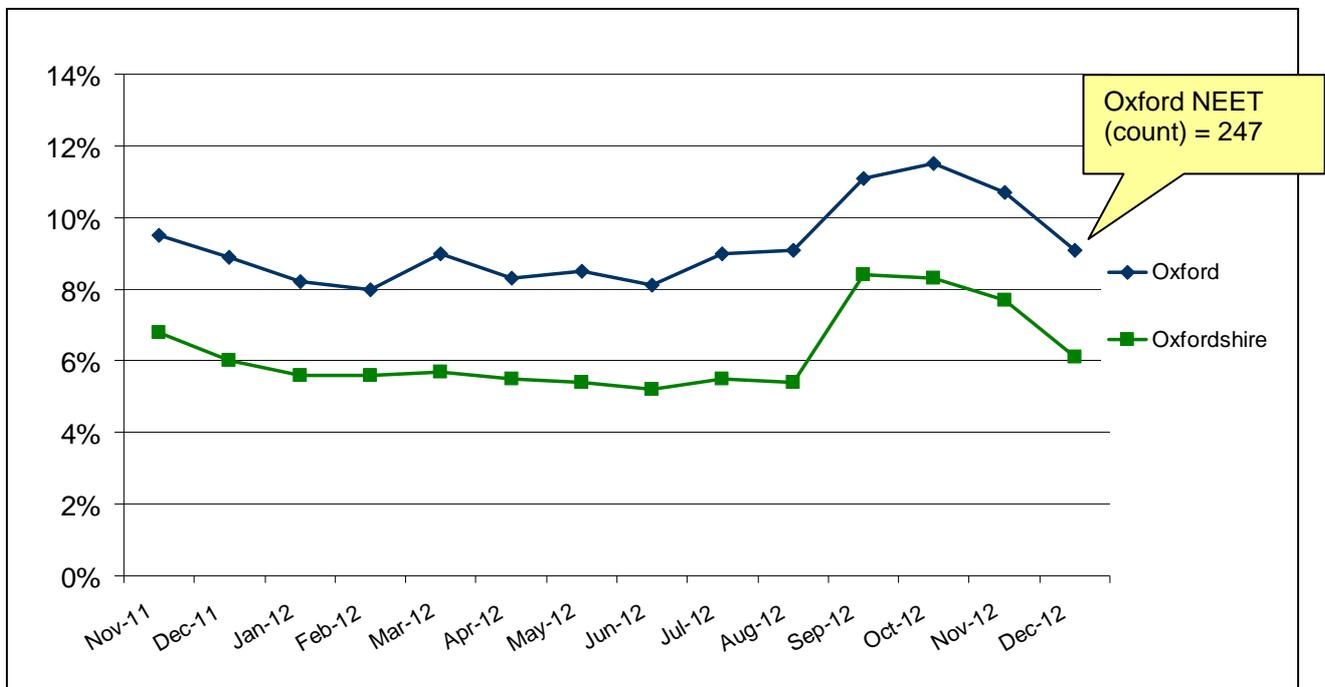
Research by the Centre for Analysis of Youth Transitions³ suggests that individuals who become NEET on leaving school have:

- a very high risk of remaining unemployed in the medium (5 years) term and
- a greater risk of unemployment and lower wages in the long run (up to 10 years on).

Oxford remains well above county average for percent young people Not in Education, Employment or Training.

As of December 2012, 9.1% of young people in Oxford were NEET compared with 6.1% across Oxfordshire.

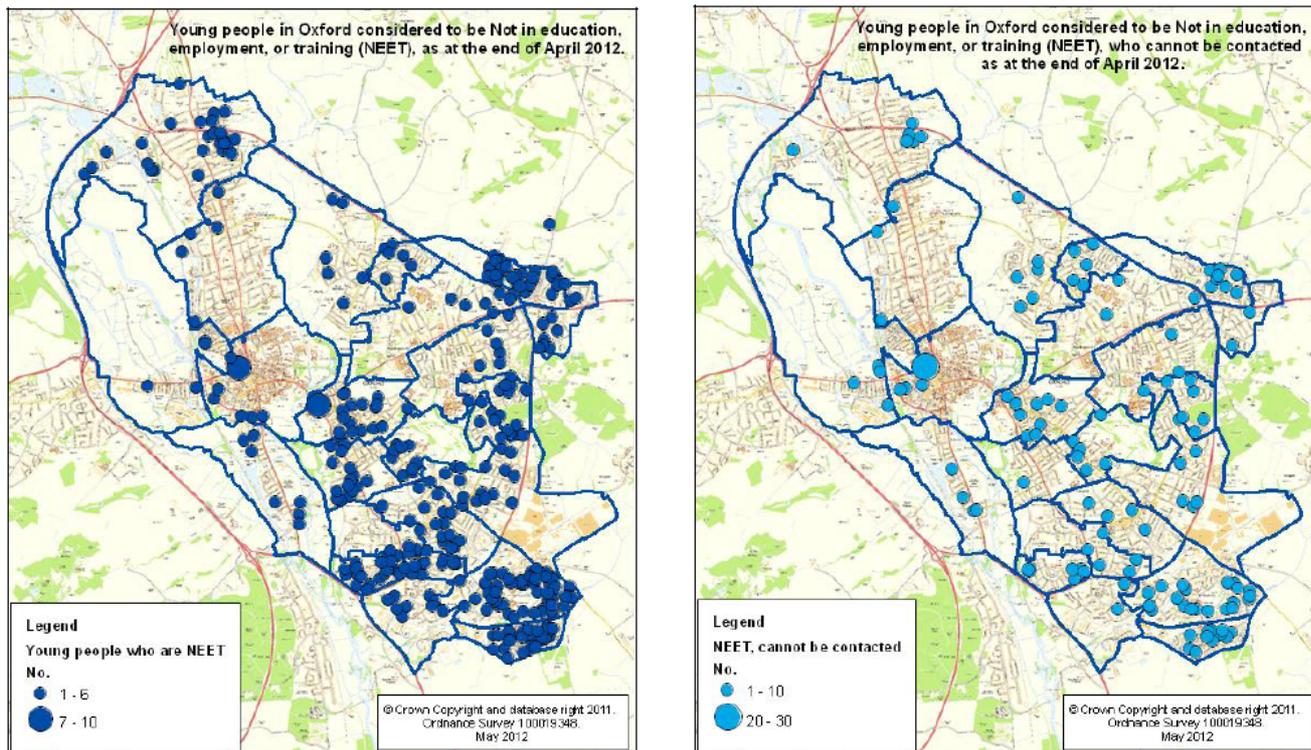
Figure 21 Percent of people aged 16 to 18 Not in Education, Employment or Training



Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Education and Early Intervention team. This data is adjusted to take account of "not knows".

³ Young people's education and labour market choices aged 16/17 to 18/19, Centre for Analysis of Youth Transitions, December 2011 for Department for Education

Mapping of NEET young people shows concentrations in south east Oxford and Barton.

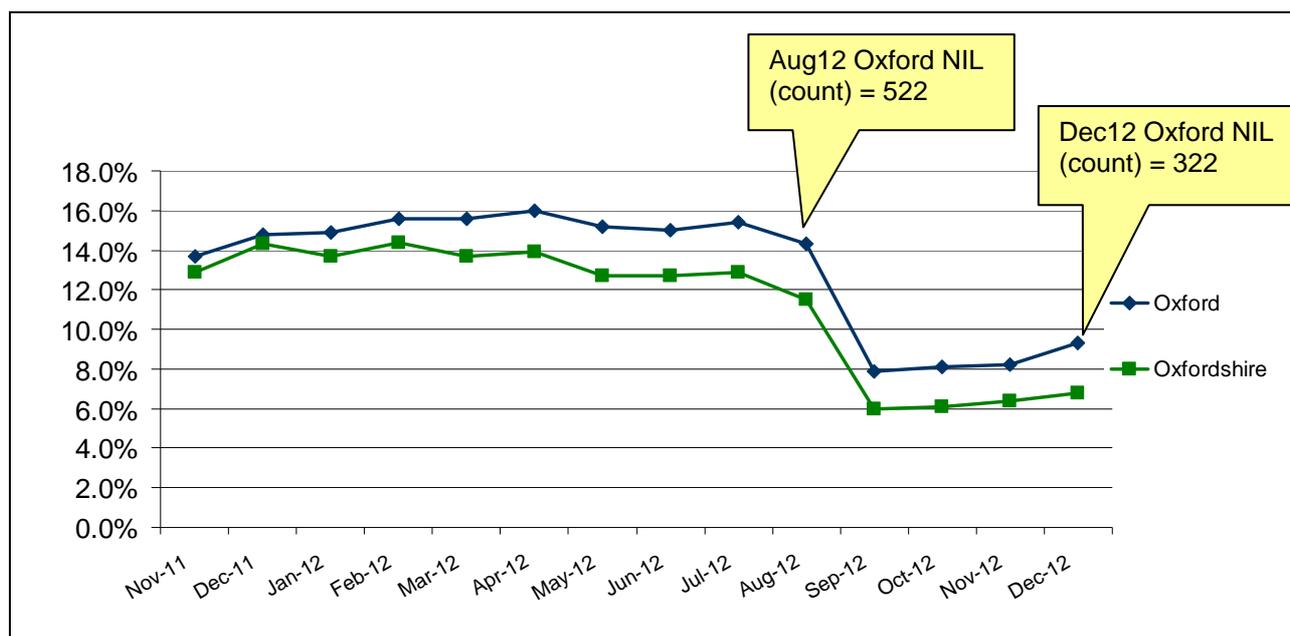


Source: Oxford Safer Communities Partnership, Young People needs assessment 2011/12, Jill McEachern

6.7 Not In Learning (NIL)

The number of young people NIL dropped significantly in September 2012 as a result of many in the cohort with a status of “unknown”. The most recent month of data appears to show a widening gap between Oxford city (9.3%) and Oxfordshire county (6.8%).

Figure 22 Percent of people aged 16 to 18 Not In Learning



Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Education and Early Intervention team.
Young people “Not In Learning” (NIL) are employed but not in training or development.

The total estimated number of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training plus those Not In Learning in Oxford is around 800 although the actual number could be significantly higher.

The picture of young people NEET and NIL is likely to change as a result of the increase in the minimum school age coming into force from this year.

- The Education and Skills Act 2008 increased the minimum age at which young people in England can leave learning. This requires them to continue in education or training to the age of 17 from 2013 and to 18 from 2015.
- Young people will be able to choose whether to:
 1. stay in full-time education,
 2. undertake work-based learning such as an Apprenticeship, or
 3. undertake part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering for more than 20 hours per week.

6.8 Employment

The Annual population survey published by ONS includes a breakdown of employment in Oxford by age and occupation, however, as it is a sample survey, the numbers are too small for Oxford city and so the data is suppressed.

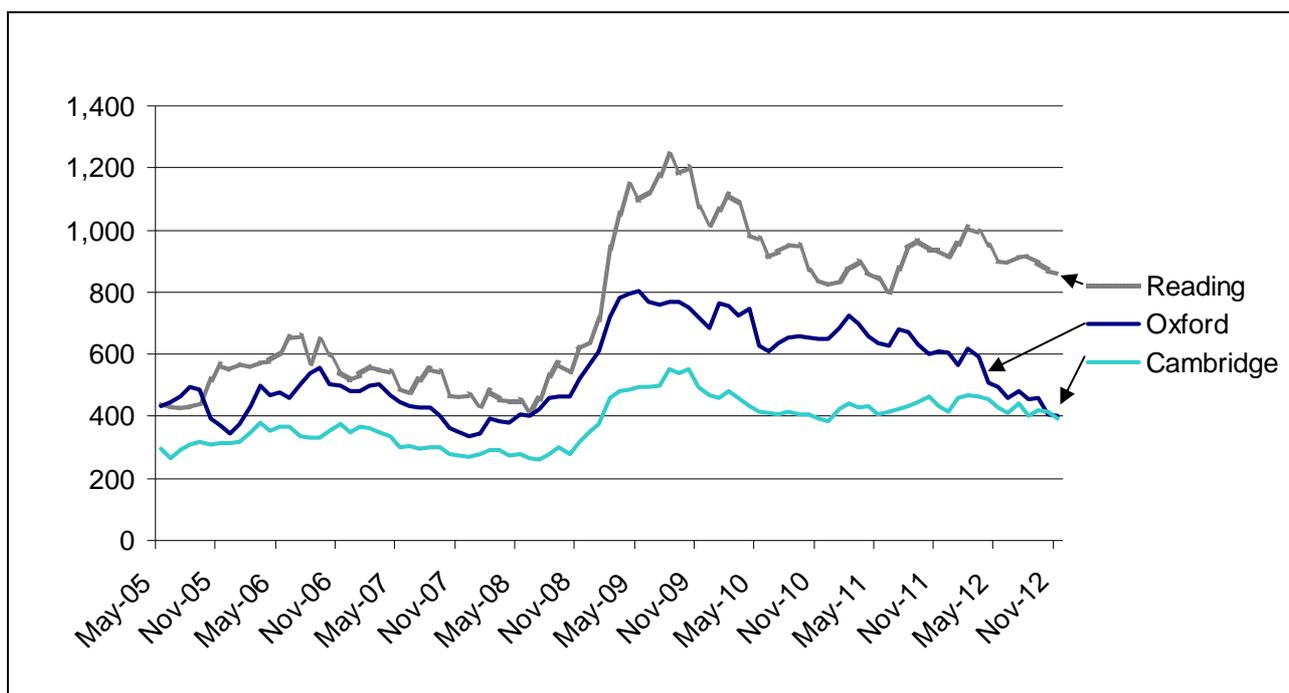
Detail of occupation and industry by age will become available from the Census 2011 survey between March and June 2013.

6.9 Unemployment of young people

The number of claimants of job seeker allowance provides a partial picture of unemployment – many young people will be unemployed but not claiming JSA.

As of November 2012, there were around 400 claimants of Job Seeker Allowance in Oxford city aged 18 to 24. This is half the number at the most recent peak of 805 in May 2009. The following chart shows the claimant trend (count) comparison between Reading, Oxford and Cambridge with Oxford's younger claimants declining more rapidly than Cambridge over the past 3 years.

Figure 23 Number of Claimants of Job Seeker Allowance aged 18 to 24, 2005 to Nov 2012



Source: DWP from nomis; count is rounded to nearest 5

The breakdown of younger claimants of Job Seeker Allowance in Oxford in November 2012 by gender, ethnicity and duration shows 65% were male, 20% from ethnic minority groups and over a third (36%) had been claiming for more than 13 weeks.

Table 12 Claimant count Oxford city November 2012, people aged up to 24

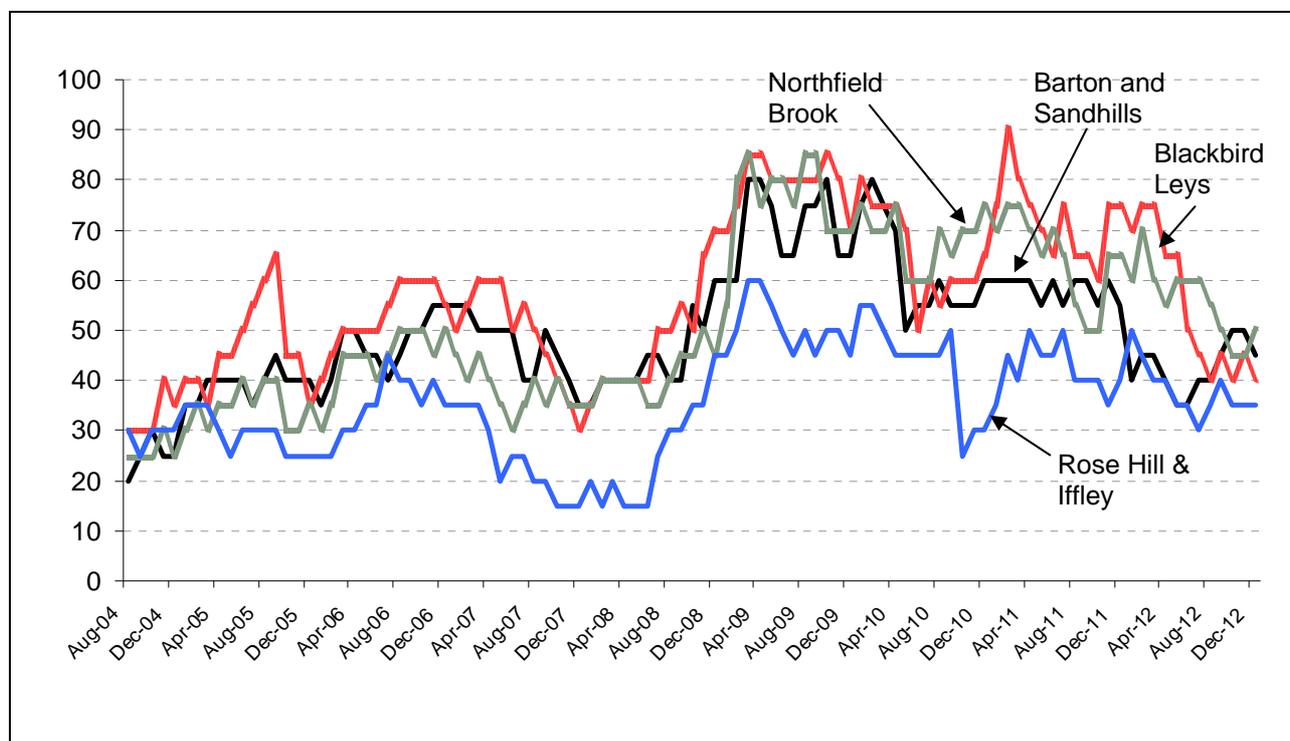
	Count	Percent
Total	405	100%
Male	265	65%
Female	140	35%
White	305	75%
Ethnic minority	80	20%
not known	20	5%
13 weeks or less	260	64%
Over 13 weeks	145	36%

Source: DWP from nomis

As of December 2012, the four wards of Barton & Sandhills, Blackbird Leys, Northfield Brook and Rose Hill & Iffley accounted for 43% of the total number of younger claimants in Oxford

Claimant trend data for these wards from 2004 to 2012 shows a slight upward trend.

Figure 24 Wards in Oxford with highest number of Claimants aged 24 and under



Source: DWP from nomis; count is rounded to nearest 5

Unemployment rate comparison

According to the Census 2011 survey there were 974 people aged 16 to 24 who were unemployed in Oxford.

It is estimated that this represents 15% of 16 to 24 year olds in Oxford excluding the student population from the base (see table below). This is an estimate at present as we do not yet have Census 2011 data giving the breakdown of the student population by age

This is slightly above Cambridge (14%) and above Reading (12%).

Table 13 Estimated unemployment rate in Oxford excluding students (2011)

		Oxford	Cambridge	Reading
Census 2011 KS601	Student (econ active and econ inactive) 16-74	33,208	27,066	15,122
Census 2001 S028	CALC: Percent students aged 16 to 24 (2001)	82%	83%	81%
ESTIMATE	Students aged 16 to 24 (est 2011)	27,379	22,596	12,318
Census 2011 KS102	All People aged 16 to 24	34,056	27,236	22,728
ESTIMATE	aged 16 to 24: all people minus students (est 2011)	6,677	4,640	10,410
Census 2011 KS601	Unemployed aged 16 to 24 (actual 2011)	974	648	1,268
ESTIMATE	Unemployed aged 16 to 24 as % of all people minus students	15%	14%	12%

Source: Calculated from ONS Census 2011 data KS601 and KS102 and from ONS Census 2001 KS102

7 Housing and communities

7.1 Households with dependent children

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of families with dependent children in Oxford increased from 12,600 to 14,900 (+18%) with a slightly lower proportion of households (18%) now having 3 or more children.

Table 14 Number and proportion of families by number of dependent children in Oxford (2001 to 2011)

	2001		2011	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
One dependent child	5,612	44%	6,684	45%
Two dependent children	4,559	36%	5,490	37%
Three or more dependent children	2,471	20%	2,687	18%
All families with dependent children	12,642	100%	14,861	100%

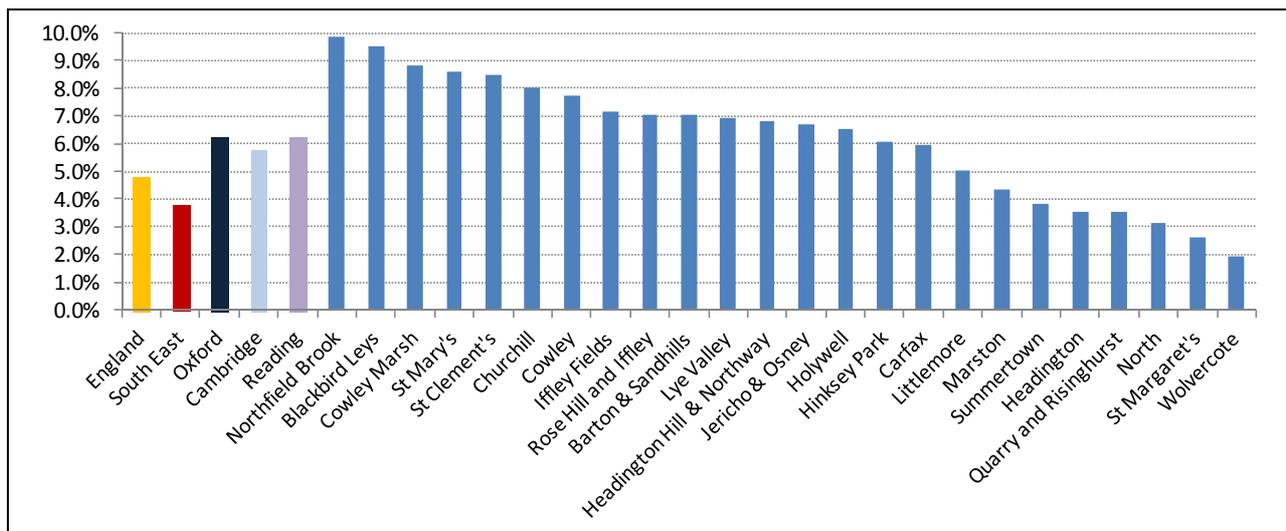
Source: ONS Census 2001 table T08 (from nomis) Census 2011 table QS118 (from Neighbourhood Statistics)

7.2 Overcrowding

According to the Census 2011 survey just above 6% of households in Oxford were classified as overcrowded on the number of bedrooms. This is above the national and regional averages and similar to Cambridge and Reading.

The wards with the highest rates of overcrowding on number of bedrooms were Northfield Brook, Blackbird Leys and Cowley Marsh.

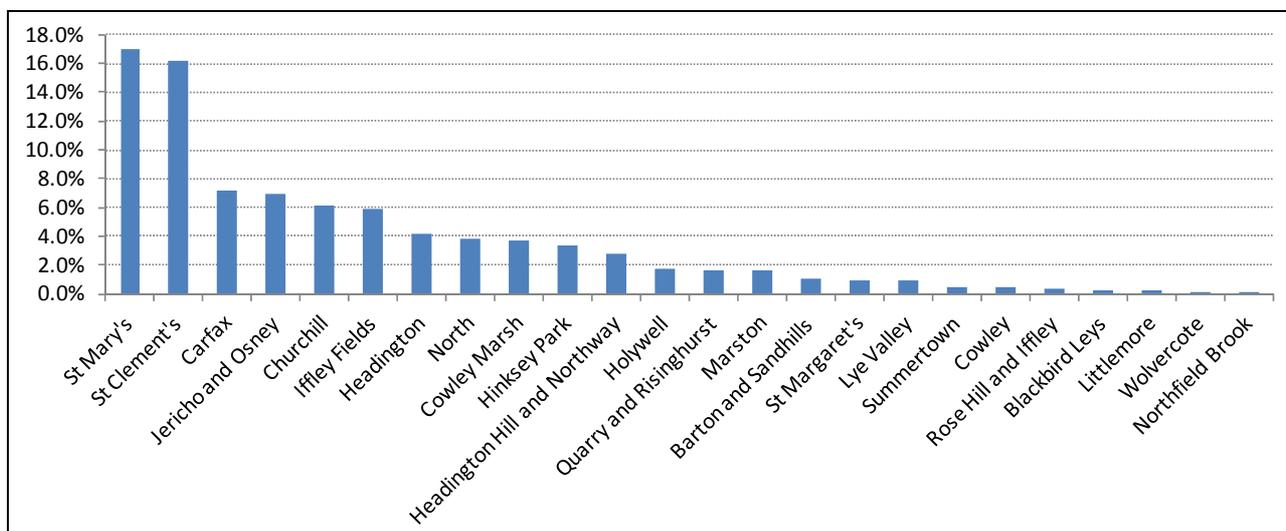
Figure 25 Percentage of households with Occupancy Rating of -1 or less (bedrooms), 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS403 downloaded from nomis. An occupancy rating of -1 or less indicates the household has at least one too few bedrooms to adequately accommodate the individuals living there and is therefore overcrowded.

In general, (with the exception of St Mary's and St Clement's wards) high rates of overcrowding appears to be more strongly linked to deprivation than to student only households. Northfield Brook has the highest rate of overcrowding and the lowest rate of student only households.

Figure 26 Percent of households occupied solely by students – wards in Oxford, 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS105 downloaded from nomis

7.3 Homelessness

Of the 115 households living in temporary accommodation in Oxford as at 31 August 2012, 54 (47%) were households where the main applicant was aged 16-24, 51 of which had children or were expecting babies.

66 of the 120 households (55%) accepted as homeless in Oxford in 2011/12 were young households of people aged 16 to 24.

Table 15 Households in Oxford accepted as homeless 2009/10 to 2011/12

	Total households accepted as homeless	Young households (16 to 24 year olds)	%
2009/10	104	51	49.0%
2010/11	123	71	57.7%
2011/12	120	66	55.0%

Source: Oxford City Council

Two thirds (67%) of the young (aged 16 to 24) homeless households in 2011/12 were lone female parents, followed by couples with children (15%).

For 16 to 24 year olds, the most common reason for losing the last settled accommodation was “parents no longer willing or able to accommodate” (44%). This compares to those 25 years old and over where parental exclusion only accounts for 11.1% and the most common homeless reason is termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST).

Table 16 Percent of homeless households by reason for losing last settled accommodation 2011/12

	Homeless aged 16-24	Homeless aged 25 and over
Parents no longer willing or able to accommodate	43.9%	11.1%
Relative, friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	12.1%	22.2%
Termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)	9.1%	27.8%
Loss of rented accommodation for other reasons	7.6%	5.6%
Relationship breakdown, non-violent	10.6%	5.6%
Relationship breakdown, violent	6.1%	9.3%
Racially motivated harassment	0%	0%
Other violence/harassment	0%	5.6%
Left inst/care	6.1%	3.7%
Left hospital	1.5%	0%
Left prison	0%	0%
Rent/mortgage arrears	0%	5.6%
Other reason	3.0%	3.7%

Source: Oxford City Council

Changes to housing benefit whereby benefits are reduced if – for example – a young person living in a family gets a part-time job are expected to increase the number of young people excluded by family and friends.

Younger people and care leavers

The number of 16 and 17 year olds applying as homeless has gone down considerably in the last two years.

According to Oxford City Council's housing team, a reason for this is the strong joint working with Children's Social Care to ensure young people are appropriately supported if they become homeless or families are supported to look after their children at home.

Table 17 16/17 year olds and 18/20 year old care leavers applying as homeless in Oxford

	16/17 year olds Accepted	16/17 year olds Not accepted	18-20 year old formerly in care Accepted	18-20 year old formerly in care Not Accepted
2008/09	22	31	12	8
2009/10	13	20	6	6
2010/11	6	2	15	5
2011/12	1	0	6	4

Source: Oxford City Council

Young people on the housing register

765 of the total 6,726 (11.4%) people on the Housing Register in Oxford as of April 2012 were aged 16-24.

Of the 765 young people on the Housing Register:

- 16% were from a black or other minority ethnic group.
- 50% had or were expecting dependent children, 44% were single.
- 31% were in overcrowded accommodation.
- 42% were looking for accommodation with 2 bedrooms at minimum, 55% were looking for accommodation with 0 or 1 bedrooms.

7.4 Youth offending

According to Oxfordshire County Council, there has been a sustained year on year reduction in offending over the last 5-6 years, although this is “partly due to the introduction of Youth Restorative Disposals which aren't eligible for inclusion”.

The categories with the greatest number of offences were drugs, theft/handling and violence. In the full year 2011 to 2012, 340 offences were committed by 157 young people in Oxford.

Table 18 Offences by Young People in Oxford City, 2011/12

	2010/11	2011/12	12/13 Q1&2
Arson/Criminal Damage	39	37	4
Breach	24	15	8
Burglary	20	17	9
Death/Injury by Dangerous Driving	0	3	1
Drugs	37	15	19
Fraud/Forgery	0	3	0
Other	22	15	7
Public Order	39	15	7
Racially Aggravated	3	1	2
Motoring	26	6	4
Robbery	13	31	0
Sexual	2	9	1
Theft/Handling	72	61	23
Vehicle Theft	32	13	3
Violence	78	99	19
Total Offences	407	340	107
Total Offenders	161	157	62

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Joint Commissioning, Gill Halstead

The breakdown of offences by young people in Oxford shows a majority committed by those of white ethnic group living in the OX4 area of the city (East Oxford, Cowley, Blackbird Leys).

Table 19 Ethnicity and postcode area address of young offenders in Oxford

Ethnicity of offenders - Oxford City	2010/11	2011/12	12/13 Q1&2
White	69.8%	69.7%	73.8%
Mixed	7.1%	10.3%	9.3%
Black or Black British	12.3%	9.7%	8.4%
Asian or Asian British	10.6%	9.7%	4.7%
Unknown	0.2%	0.6%	3.7%
Address postcode area of offenders - Oxford City	2010/11	2011/12	12/13 Q1&2
OX1	5.0%	7.0%	7.3%
OX2	6.7%	13.3%	5.5%
OX3	38.3%	28.1%	34.5%
OX4	50.0%	51.6%	52.7%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Joint Commissioning, Gill Halstead

Oxfordshire County Council data shows that there has been a reduction in the numbers of young people in Oxfordshire receiving a custodial sentence (and prior to this a secure remand), although the City area returns significantly higher levels than the other areas of the county.

Table 20 Custodial sentences – Oxford city

	2010/11	2011/12	12/13 Q1&2
Number of outcomes in court	143	145	47
Number of custodial sentences	19	16	3
Percentage of custodial sentences	13.3%	11.0%	6.4%
Number of young people receiving custodial sentence	15/19	15/16	3/3

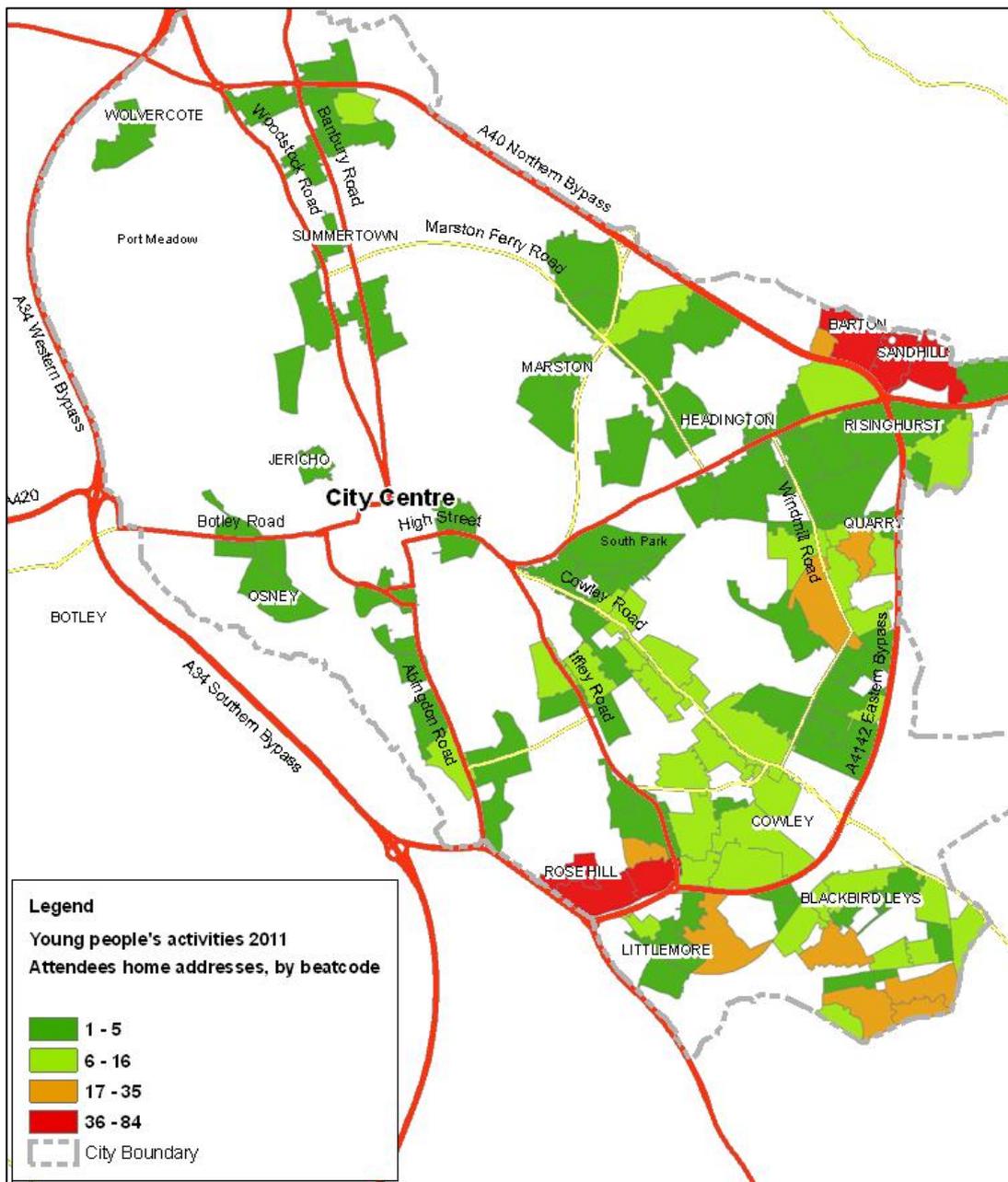
Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Joint Commissioning, Gill Halstead

7.5 Leisure and Culture

The number of young people accessing holiday activities provided by Oxford City Council in 2011/12 was 1,334 of which 97 attended more than one scheme.

Activities provided by Oxford City Council were well attended by young people from Barton, Rose Hill, Wood Farm, Littlemore and parts of the Leys.

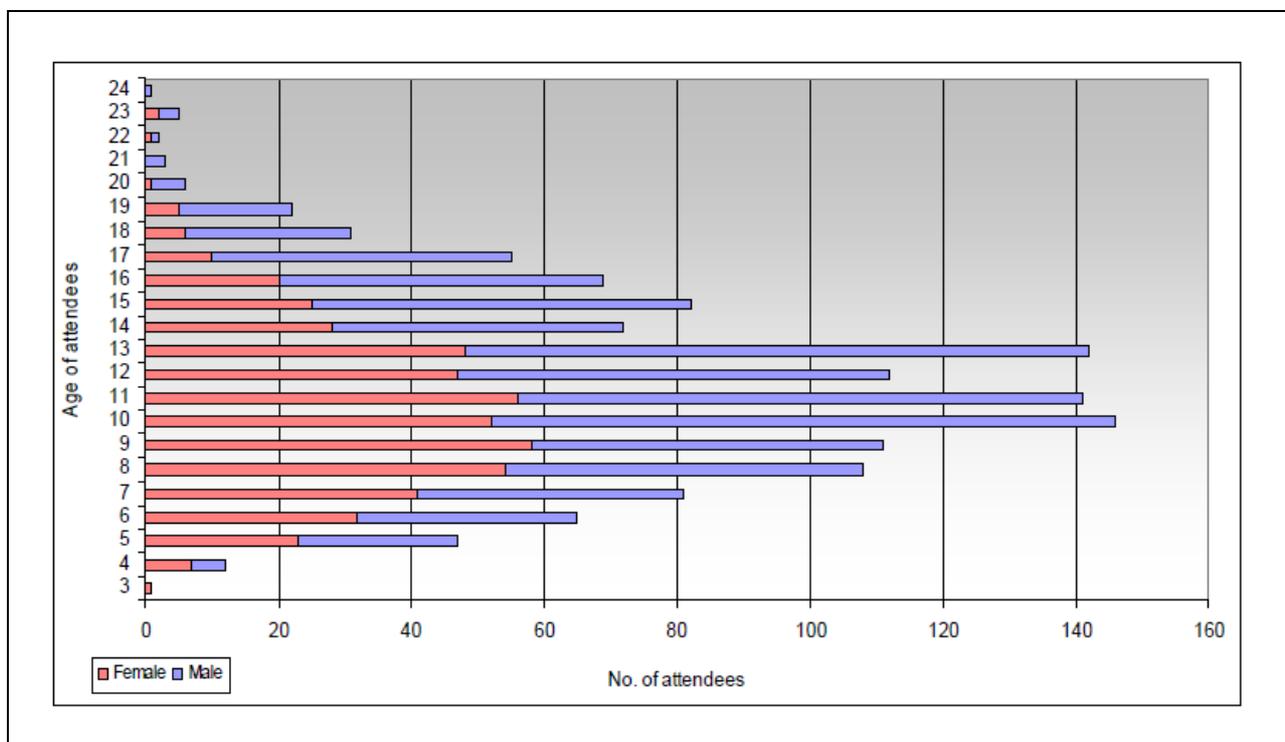
Figure 27 Young people attending holiday activities by home address 2011/12



Source: Oxford City Council report to Councillors 12th February 2012, Jill McEachern

Holiday activities in Oxford provided by Oxford City Council catered for a wide range of ages, from age 3 to age 24. There were more male attendees than females.

Figure 28 Age and gender of attendees at all holiday activities provided in Oxford in 2011/12

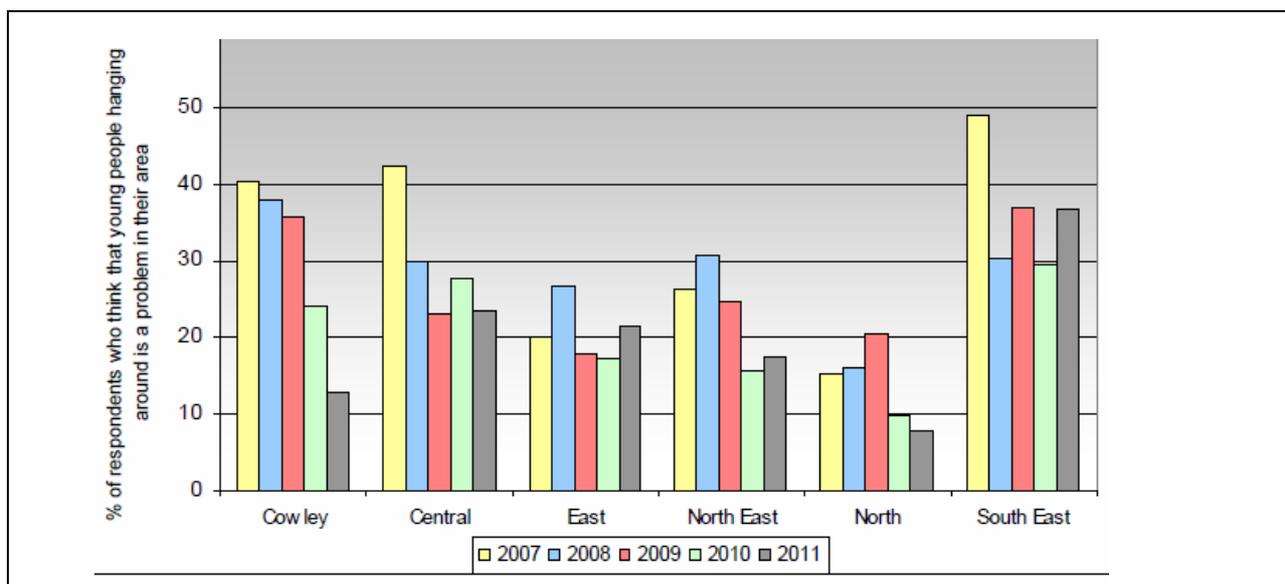


Source: Oxford City Council report to Councillors 12th February 2012; data not available for all attendees

Views of residents

Comparisons of responses to Oxford City Council’s Talkback Citizen’s panel from 2007 to 2011 show that fewer now think that “young people hanging around” is a problem (see chart below).

Figure 29 Responses from question “Are young people hanging around a problem in your area?”



Source: Oxford City Council Young People’s Needs Assessment 2011/12 Jill McEachern

Views of Young People

An online survey undertaken by CHILDWISE in March – June 2009 sought to find out the opinions of children and young people across Oxfordshire about a range of topics, such as health, safety and achievement. The age range of those surveyed was from four to 19 years old. Of the 4947 people surveyed, 1278 were from Oxford city (25% of those surveyed across Oxfordshire).

- For the majority of children aged 11+ who were surveyed, alcohol is a part of their day to day life, with:
- 69% agreeing that alcohol is a big problem among children and young people
- 65% agreeing that it is easy for young people to get hold of alcohol in Oxford
- 47% agreeing there is a lot of pressure from friends to drink alcohol

In addition,

- 75% have drunk alcohol, and 20% still do so regularly
- 49% have been drunk, and 10% regularly get drunk
- 31% have smoked, with 15% still do so regularly
- 20% have taken illegal drugs, and 7% continue to do so regularly
- 21% have felt under pressure from friends to drink, smoke or take drugs, with 2% still feeling under pressure at least once a week.

In terms of feeling safe:

- 95% of children and young people surveyed in Oxford feel safe at home, 92% feel safe near where they live during the day, and 80% feel safe near where they live at night.
- 94% of children and young people in education feel safe in the classroom, 94% feel safe between lessons and 95% feel safe on the way to/from school/college.

Source: Oxford City Council Young People's Needs Assessment 2011/12 Jill McEachern

8 Gaps in the evidence and further research

Many sources of data are published at top tier local authority level only and therefore do not include data for Oxford. These include:

- Many indicators from the Child and Maternal Health Observatory
- Many of the statistical releases from the Department for Education
- The TellUs3 survey (views of children and young people)

Further research

Information that would be useful but where there is no/limited evidence locally:

- How many homeless young people are “sofa surfing” and hidden from professionals.
- How many young people are being supported by agencies or voluntary groups. How many are in need of support (not currently in contact with agencies).
- Number of young people volunteering and types of voluntary work.
- Views of children and young people.
- Impact of economic pressures and changes in the local job market.