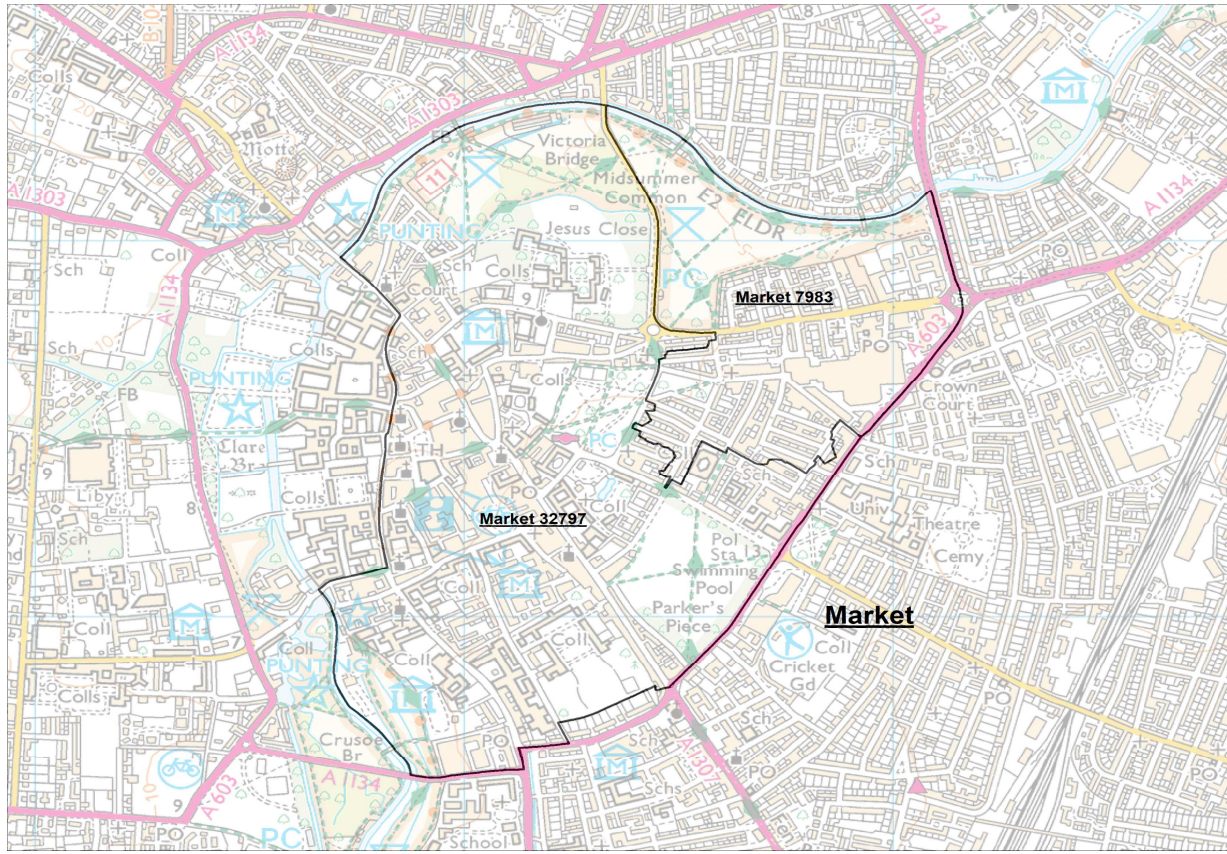


## Children, Families and Adults Services Key Dataset for Market Division

Please note that data is by Division of residence unless otherwise stated. England figures are for 2015.

### Electoral Division Map showing LSOA boundaries



Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small geographical areas of England that contain on average 1,500 residents. There are 375 LSOAs in Cambridgeshire and 32,844 in England

## **Context & Deprivation**

### **Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015**

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has released the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID2015), the indices are combined into the composite Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). The IMD measures relative deprivation across small LSOAs.

Deprivation here describes unmet needs caused by a lack of resources, and is measured using 38 indicators grouped into seven domains. The domains can be used individually to identify areas that are deprived in terms of specific issues, such as health, or combined using a weighting system to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), which can in turn be used to rank every LSOA in England according to its relative level of deprivation. Note that higher IMD scores indicate greater relative deprivation, with the most deprived LSOA nationally given a ranking of 1 and the least deprived a ranking of 32,844.

Further information in the IMD can be found here: [Cambridgeshire Summary Report IMD 2015.pdf](#) | [Cambridgeshire Insight](#)

<b>LSOA Ward Name</b>	<b>IMD Score</b>	<b>NATIONAL Rank of IMD</b> (where 1 is most deprived and 32,844 the least deprived)	<b>COUNTY RANK OF IMD</b> <b>NATIONAL RANK</b> (where 1 is most deprived and 375 the least deprived)
Market 7983	8.423	26205	241
Market 32797	12.141	21625	172

*Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015*

## Child Poverty 2013

Child Poverty is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent median income.

The proportion of children in poverty is calculated as the number of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits, or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent median income divided by the total number of children in the area.

LSOA Ward Name	% children living in low income families 2013	COUNTY RANK of Child Poverty (where 1 is most deprived and 375 the least deprived)
Market 7983	0.9	370
Market 32797	6.8	227

*Source: HMRC Child poverty 2013 data, published September 2015*

## Free School Meals by Division of pupil residence, January 2015

All children who are at school; and are under 19 at the start of the academic year and are claiming or have parents who are claiming any of the following are entitled to Free School Meals (FSM)

- Income support or
- Income Based Job Seekers Allowance or
- Income-related employment and support allowance or
- Support under part VI of the Immigration & Asylum Act 1999 or
- Child Tax Credit but who are not entitled to working tax credit and whose annual income (as assessed by HM Revenue & Customs) does not exceed £16,190 or
- Guarantee element of state pension credit

Further information on Free School meals is available here:

[http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20059/schools\\_and\\_learning/294/help\\_with\\_school\\_and\\_learning\\_costs/2](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20059/schools_and_learning/294/help_with_school_and_learning_costs/2)

Not all pupils in families with income deprivation claim their entitlement to a free school meal, so that FSM numbers may not accurately represent the level of deprivation, particularly at secondary school level.

## Entitlement to a Free School Meal by Division of pupil residence, January 2015

	All pupils Jan 2015	Known to be eligible for FSM	% eligible for FSM
Market	232	11	4.7
Cambridge City	12048	1543	12.8
Cambridgeshire	80125	7997	10.0
England			15.2

Source: School Census January 2015 & DfE SFR 16/2015

NB: Data includes only those pupils attending Cambridgeshire maintained schools

## Disadvantaged pupils (pupil premium) by Division of pupil residence January 2015

The pupil premium is additional funding for publically funded schools in England to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and close the gap between them and their peers.

Pupil premium funding is available to:

- Local authority maintained schools, including special schools and pupil referral units
- Voluntary-sector alternative provision, with local authority agreement
- Special schools not maintained by the local authority
- Academies and free schools, including special and alternative provision academies

Pupils are eligible for the pupil premium if:

- They have been eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in any of the previous six years as well as those first known to be eligible in the January school census. (Ever 6 FSM). The criteria for FSM eligibility, as above, are different to the universal provision of meals to infant pupils.
- They are or have been in the care of an English or Welsh local authority care for one day or more or who have left local authority care following adoption, a special guardianship order, a child arrangements order or a residence order
- Recorded in the school census as being the child of Service personnel at the time of the census or at any point in the previous 4 years. (Ever 5 Service Children).

## Entitlement to Pupil Premium by Division of pupil residence January 2015

	All pupils Jan 2015	Known to be eligible for Pupil Premium	% eligible for Pupil Premium
Market	232	18	7.8
Cambridge City	12048	2646	22.0
Cambridgeshire	80125	15222	19.0
England			c. 25.0*

Source: School Census January 2015, DfE SFR 16/2015, DfE School Performance Tables 2013/14 and the DfE Pupil Premium checklist, Autumn 2015.

\*Approximate figure only available

NB: Data includes only those pupils attending Cambridgeshire maintained schools

## Key Ethnic groups by Division of pupil residence, January 2015

In January 2015 approximately 11.5% of pupils in Cambridgeshire schools were from a minority ethnic community, below the national rate. Patterns vary across the county, and the school census showed that all Divisions had at least some minority ethnic children resident. Research has shown that there are likely to be considerable pressures on children from minority ethnic communities when they attend mainly white schools and may be the only non-white child in the class

## Key Ethnic groups by Division of pupil residence, January 2015

	Indian		Bangladeshi		Pakistani		Chinese		Black African*		Black Caribbean*		Gypsy/ Traveller	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Market	***	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.4	***	0.4	***	0.4	0	0.0
Cambridge City	312	2.6	463	3.8	86	0.7	234	1.9	311	2.6	307	2.5	34	0.3
Cambs	871	1.1	624	0.8	481	0.6	527	0.7	1006	1.3	850	1.1	635	0.8
England		2.7		1.7		4.1		0.4		4.2		2.7		0.4

Source: School Census January 2015 & DfE SFR 16/2015

\* Includes pupils of mixed White and Black African/Black Caribbean heritage as evidence suggests that they often share many of the performance and behavioural characteristics

\*\*\* = fewer than 6

## Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

Children have special educational needs if they have a learning difficulty which calls for special educational provision to be made for them. Up until 1st September 2014, when a school identified a child with SEND they provided support that was additional to or different from that provided as part of the school's usual differentiated curriculum, this was known as **School Action**. If the school believed that help from external services was needed in meeting the child's SEN then this was known as **School Action Plus**. If the child needed further help or did not make the expected progress, the school was able to ask the LA to make a statutory assessment of the child's SEN. This was a very detailed look at what the child could do, and the special support he or she needed to help them learn. The LA then decided whether the child needed a **Statement of Special Educational Needs**, which was a legal document describing the child's special educational needs, and the extra help he or she needed. In 2014 The Children and Families Act introduced changes to the ways children and young people with SEND are supported. The three categories of need were replaced by two new categories, **SEN Support** and **Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP)**. SEN support replaces school action and school action plus, this support is still offered by schools to assist children who need additional help or provisions that is different to the usual curriculum. A new assessment process which can result in an EHCP replaces Statements of Special Educational Needs and Learning Disability Assessments. The EHC Plan is for children and young people aged 0 – 25. It focuses on identifying individual outcomes and puts children, young people and their families at the centre of the assessment, planning and review process. EHCPs will have the same protection in law as a Statement of SEN. The LA and schools have 3 years to convert children from the three categories of need to the two new categories.

Further information on SEND is available here: [Special educational needs & disabilities \(Local offer\) - Cambridgeshire County Council](#)

Patterns of SEND vary across the county and can reflect management response as much as incidence of need. (Note that these figures include children taught in both mainstream and special schools in Cambridgeshire, but does not include those attending independent schools or schools outside the county).

### SEND by Division of pupil residence January 2015

	All pupils Jan 2015	No SEN	School Action	School Action +	EHCP	SEN Support	Statement of SEN	% with SEN
Market	232	202	***	0	0	25	0	12.9
Cambridge City	12048	10020	363	155	26	1056	428	16.8
Cambridgeshire	80125	67737	2165	908	97	6571	2647	15.5
England								15.4

Source: School Census January 2015 & DfE SFR 16/2015

## **Educational Attainment**

### **Early Years Foundation Stage Profile**

The Foundation Stage Profile (FSP) provides a summary of a child's development at the end of the Reception Year, based on professional observations and assessments made against 17 National Early Learning Goals (ELG). The profile data is used to:

- Inform parents about their child's development against the early learning goals and characteristics of learning
- Support a smooth transition to Key Stage 1, and
- Help year 1 teachers plan an effective, responsive and appropriate curriculum to meet the needs of all children.

Children are described as having reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) if they have achieved at least the expected level in:

- The ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and
- The ELGs in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy

### **Pupils achieving a good level of development in 2015**

	<b>No. pupils assessed for FSP 2015</b>	<b>No. achieving a good level of overall development</b>	<b>% achieving good level of development</b>
Market	24	19	79.2
Cambridge City	1259	798	63.4
Cambridgeshire	7187	4706	65.9
England			66.3

*Source: DfE SFR 36/2015 released 13 October 2015 and IMS pupil level dataset, Autumn 2015*



## Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2 outcomes provide a summary of a child's attainment at the end of their Primary Phase of education. In 2015, Children were expected to achieve level 4 or above in national Reading and Maths tests and to achieve level 4 or above in Writing Teacher Assessment (TA). Note that 2015 was the last year in which Key Stage 2 performance will be assessed using levels.

### Pupils achieving L4+ in reading, writing TA and Maths in 2015

	No. eligible for KS2 2015	No. achieving L4+ in reading, writing, TA & Maths	% achieving L4+ in reading, writing, TA & Maths
Market	30	27	90.0
Cambridge City	876	686	78.3
Cambridgeshire	6016	4692	78.0
England			80

Source: DfE SFR 30/2015 released 27 August 2015 and IMS pupil level dataset, Autumn 2015

## Key Stage 4

The expected standard of performance at the end of Key Stage 4 is 5 or more GCSEs or their vocational equivalents at grades A\*-C including Maths and English (first attempt at a qualification only)

### Pupils achieving 5+ A\* to C grades at GCSE including English and Maths 2014

	No. eligible for GCSE 2014	No. achieving 5+ A*-C incl. Maths & English	% achieving 5+ A*-C incl. Maths & English
Market	6	4	66.7
Cambridge City	804	480	59.7
Cambridgeshire	5793	3209	55.9
England			53.4

Source: DfE SFR 02/2015 released 29 January 2015, IMS pupil level dataset December 2014 and DfE SFR 37/2015 released 15 October 2015

## Children's Social Care

A child is a **Child in Need** if they are unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of social care services by a local authority; their health or development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of such services; or they are disabled

Child protection refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm. Where a Child Protection Conference determines that a child is at continuing risk of significant harm, a multi-agency **Child Protection Plan** is formulated to protect the child. A core group of professionals, including the Lead Social Worker, are responsible for keeping the Child Protection Plan up to date and co-ordinating inter-agency activities within it.

**'Looked After Children'** are children and young people who are looked after by their Local Authority - children who are often described as 'in care'. They are children who Social Care Services are providing with care and accommodation. Mostly they will be cared for by Foster Carers but some looked after children might stay in a children's home or boarding school, or with friends or relatives. In some circumstances, looked after children can stay with their parents. Children come into our care by two main routes – because their parents have asked for this help or because the child is at risk of significant harm

Further information on Children's Social Care in Cambridgeshire is available here:

[http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20107/childrens\\_social\\_care](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20107/childrens_social_care)

### Children in Need, Children with a Child Protection (CP) Plan and Looked After Children (LAC) at March 2015

	No. Children in Need		No. children with a child protection plan		No. LAC who were living in Division/District when taken into care		No. CCC LAC currently living in Division/District	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
Market	0	8.6	0	0.0	***	4.3	0	0.0
Cambridge City	399	19.6	63	3.1	121	6.0	34	1.7
Cambridgeshire	2091	16.4	373	2.9	529	4.1	300	2.3

Source: One Database

\*\*\* = fewer than 6

## **Young People in Education Employment or Training (EET)**

NEET stands for Not in Education, Employment or Training. It is generally used for young people rather than the adult population. The number of young people NEET is of concern because being NEET is an indicator of underlying problems in a young person's life and of future social exclusion. Young people are more likely to achieve economic wellbeing in their adult life if they are engaged in EET. There is also a focus on measuring those who are In Learning (education or work based learning) to increase participation in line with the raising the Participation Age agenda.

### **EET status of 16-19 year olds at October 2015**

	16-19 year olds	In Learning		In EET		Not in EET (NEET)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Market	34	30	88.2	30	88.2	***	2.9
Cambridge City	2775	2259	81.4	2508	90.4	127	4.6
Cambridgeshire	19788	16409	82.9	17974	90.8	612	3.1
England			74.2				4.2

*Source: Aspire Database and DfE Performance Tables October 2015*

## **Together For Families**

Together for Families (TFF) is the programme responsible for:

- Delivering the national Troubled Families initiative to turn around the lives of 2,820 families in Cambridgeshire between 2015-2020
- Embedding think family working across Cambridgeshire

Our aim is that:

By 2020, all agencies working with children, young people, adults and families in Cambridgeshire will be working in a think family approach.

### **What is Think Family?**

Think Family means improving outcomes for children, young people and families with multiple needs by considering and understanding the needs of all family members and coordinating the support they receive from children's, young people's, adult's and family services in a single family plan coordinated by a Lead Professional.

The Together for Families Programme is Cambridgeshire's response to the national troubled families initiative to positively transform the lives of families with complex and enduring problems where often the cost to the public purse is significant.

Phase II has opened up the entry criteria significantly. Professionals are able to nominate Families for the Programme if they can provide evidence that the family has multiple needs that will benefit from a multi-agency, Think Family Approach and that 2 issues from the following 6 main criteria exist within the family unit.

1. Crime/Anti-social behaviour concerns
2. Children who need help
3. Education concerns
4. Risk of Financial exclusion
5. Domestic violence and abuse issues
6. Health concerns

### Phase I

	No. of families included in Together For Families programme
Market	0
Cambridge City	272
Cambridgeshire	1401

Source: Together for Families programme October 2015

\*\*\* = fewer than 6

### Phase II

	No. of families included in Together For Families programme
Market	***
Cambridge City	74
Cambridgeshire	340

Source: Together for Families programme October 2015

\*\*\* = fewer than 6

Note: 150 (unclaimed for) families across Cambridgeshire were carried over from Phase I and so are also included in the Phase II figures.

## **Adult Social Care**

Adult Social Care commissions and provides a range of services that are Cambridgeshire County Council's contribution to the health and overall well-being of adults and communities. These include:

**Community-based services:** those statutory social care services that help people remain independent and living at home. Examples include, home care, day care and self directed support.

**Residential care:** long-term care given to adults in a residential setting rather than their own home.

**Nursing care:** residential care supported by 24 hour professional nursing care.

**Short term services:** support provided to help delay or prevent people needing long term intensive and expensive care and support in the future. Examples include, daily living equipment, adaptations to their home and assistive technology and telecare.

**Supported Carers:** support provided to carers of people eligible for statutory social care services. Examples of carers support includes specific information and advice, carers grants, ongoing one to one support and activated emergency What If? plans.

**Reablement Services:** a short period of time service which enable people to gain or regain their independence.

More information on our Adult Social Care Services is available here: <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/social/>

## Adult Social Care Services for 18 to 64 year olds

### Adult Social Care Service Users aged 18 to 64

Number of people supported								
	Receiving long term community-based services	Receiving long term residential care	Receiving long term nursing care	Receiving short term services	Receiving Carers support	Total	Population aged 18-64	Rate of people supported per 1,000 population aged 18-64
Market	0	0	0	0	0	2	6205	0.3
Cambridge City	500	34	***	40	269	846	88960	9.5
Cambridgeshire	2132	220	37	121	1833	4343	393301	11.0

Source: Swift Database September 2015 and 2011 Census.

## Adult Social Care Services for Older People (aged 65-84)

### Adult Social Care Service Users aged 65-84

Number of people supported								
	Receiving long term community-based services	Receiving long term residential care	Receiving long term nursing care	Receiving short term services	Receiving Carers support	Total	Population aged 65-84	Rate of people supported per 1,000 population aged 65-84
Market	0	0	0	0	0	6	395	15.2
Cambridge City	269	51	54	22	214	610	11905	51.2
Cambridgeshire	1471	283	228	104	1678	3764	86356	43.6

Source: Swift Database September 2015 and 2011 Census.

## **Adult Social Care Services for Older People (aged 85+)**

### **Adult Social Care Service Users aged 85+**

Number of people supported								
	Receiving long term community-based services	Receiving long term residential care	Receiving long term nursing care	Receiving short term services	Receiving Carers support	Total	Population aged 85+	Rate of people supported per 1,000 population aged 85+
Market	***	0	0	0	***	6	87	69.0
Cambridge City	212	92	62	17	64	447	2696	165.8
Cambridgeshire	1368	518	200	53	286	2425	13873	174.8

Source: Swift Database September 2015 and 2011 Census.

### **Adult Social Care Reablement Services**

	No. of 65-84 year olds receiving Reablement services	No. of 85+ year olds receiving Reablement services	Total No. of people receiving Reablement services*	Population aged 20-85+	Rate of people supported per 1,000 population aged 20-85+
Market	9	11	21	5554	3.8
Cambridge City	268	234	556	96847	5.7
Cambridgeshire	1592	1415	3257	476425	6.8

Source: Cygnum Database 2014/15

\* A small number of 20-64 year olds also received Reablement Services and are included in the Total. People may have received more than one episode of Reablement during 2014/15

### **Adult Social Care – Care Home placements**

	<b>No. Of Care Homes</b>	<b>Total No. Bed Capacity of Care Homes</b>	<b>No. 18-64 year olds placed</b>	<b>No. 65-84 year olds placed</b>	<b>No. 85+ year olds placed</b>	<b>Total No. Placed</b>	<b>Total No. Notified Bed Vacancies</b>
Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridge City	19	888	38	105	154	297	35
Cambridgeshire	136	4452	258	510	719	1487	184

*Source: Swift Database, Contracts & Care Placements and Care Quality Commission September 2015*



## **Links to Other data sources**

### **Electoral Division Census 2011 profiles**

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/census/2011/atlas.html>

**Cambridgeshire Ward Profiles.** <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html>

### **Cambridgeshire Atlas**

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html>

### **The Research Group**

[Research Group - Our services - Cambridgeshire County Council](#)

### **Cambridgeshire Insight**

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/>

### **Neighbourhood Statistics**

<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadHome.do;jessionid=ac1f930cce66ed93f1c43fd435081229c9c6ca0e36b?m=0&s=1217426024288&enc=1&nsjs=true&nsck=true&nssvg=false&nswid=898>

### **JSNA**

[Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | Cambridgeshire Insight](#)