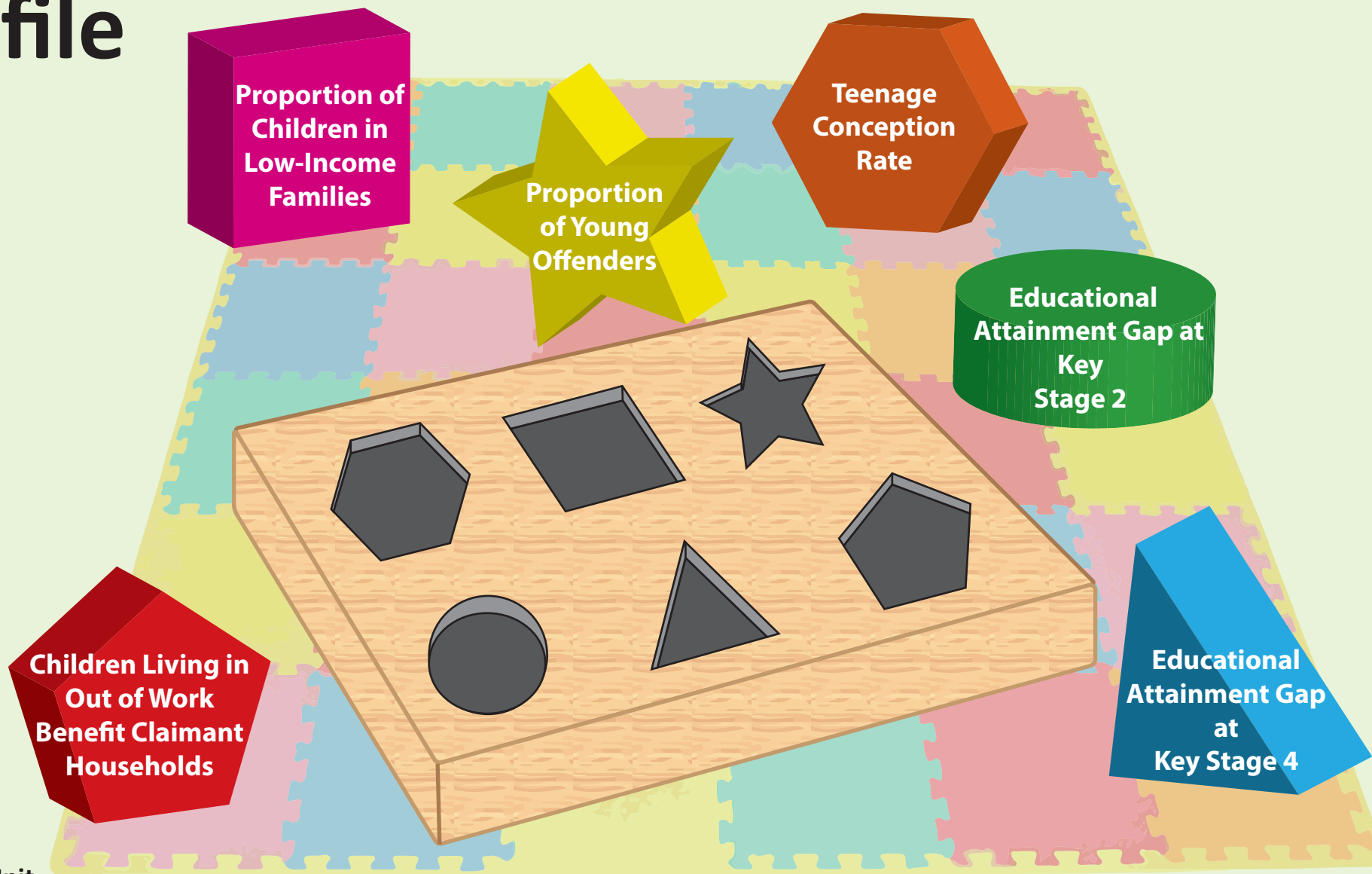


Child Poverty Profile









April 2017
Update









Profile Overview

Nationally, The Child Poverty Act came into force in 2010 with the aim of eradicating Child Poverty by the end of 2020. In summer 2014 the Government revised its approach to tackling Child Poverty over the next three years by seeking to focus on supporting families into work, increasing earnings, improving living standards and educational attainment. The underlying principle of the Strategy is to ‘address poverty now and break the cycle of intergenerational poverty’. The following profile looks at child poverty across a range of measures, including a focus on income and educational attainment. In addition to this we have looked at the conception rate amongst 15 to 17 year olds and the proportion of young offenders who re-offended. Both of these measures are risk factors for international poverty. For example

Key:



England
West Midlands
Warwickshire
North Warwickshire Borough
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough
Rugby Borough
Warwick District
Stratford-on-Avon District

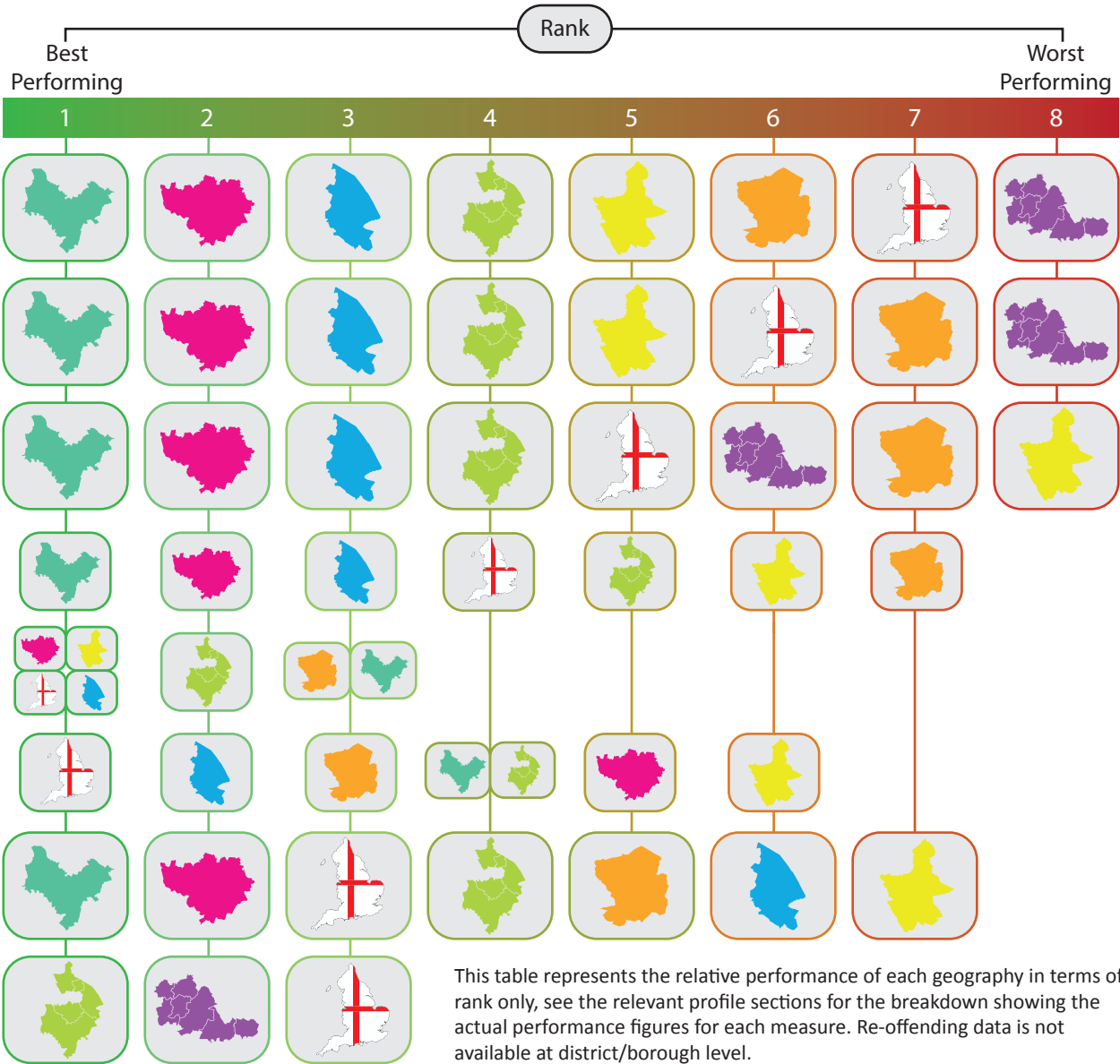


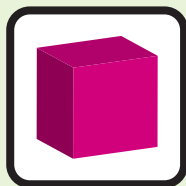
Proportion of children in low-income families
Proportion of children living in all out of work benefit claimant households
Conception rate per thousand women aged 15 to 17
Attainment gap between 'disadvantaged pupils' and 'other' pupils at Key Stage 2
Attainment gap between 'disadvantaged pupils' and 'other' pupils at Key Stage 4
Proportion of young offenders who have re-offended

Reading
Writing
Maths

teenage pregnancy and early motherhood have been associated with poor educational attainment, poor physical and mental health, and deprivation. Overall Warwickshire tends to perform better than the West Midlands across a range of measures; however there are large inequalities within the county, with the north of the county performing poorly on a number of measures when compared to the south.

This version is an update of the original profile (produced in 2016) to include the latest available data at the time of writing.

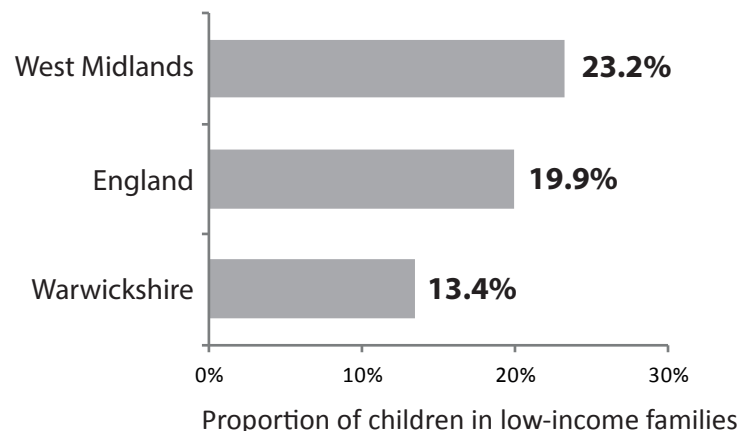




Measure One:

Proportion of children in low-income families (2014 data)

Regional Comparison:



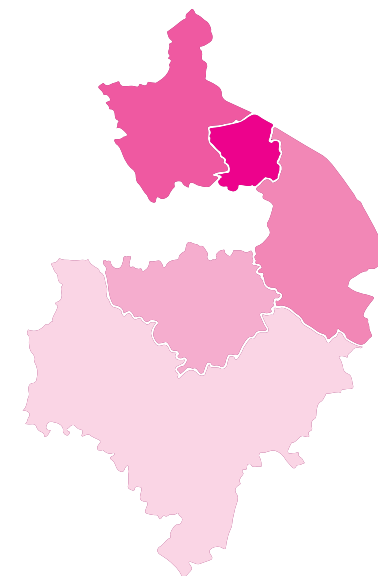
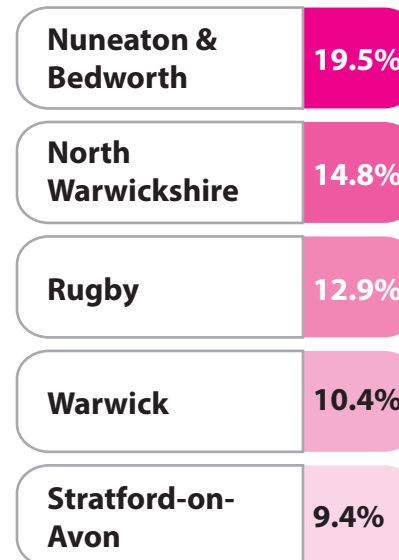
Explanation of measure:

The proportion of children (all dependent children under the age of 20) living in low-income families is a measure based on the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobs Seekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

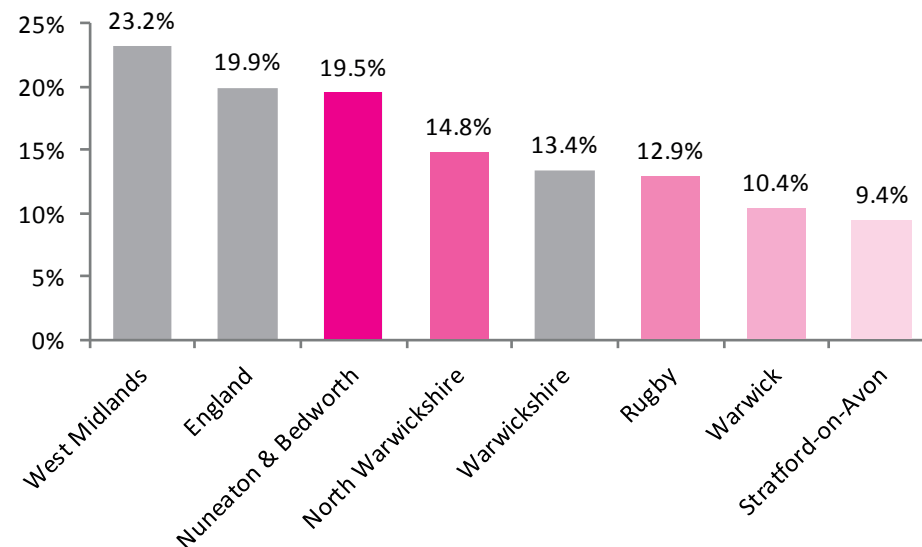
A dependent child is defined as an individual aged under 16 or an individual aged 16 to 19 years who is:

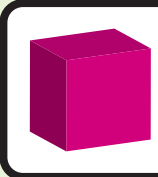
- (i) not married nor in a Civil Partnership nor living with a partner; and
- (ii) living with parents; and
- (iii) in full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training

Local Comparison:

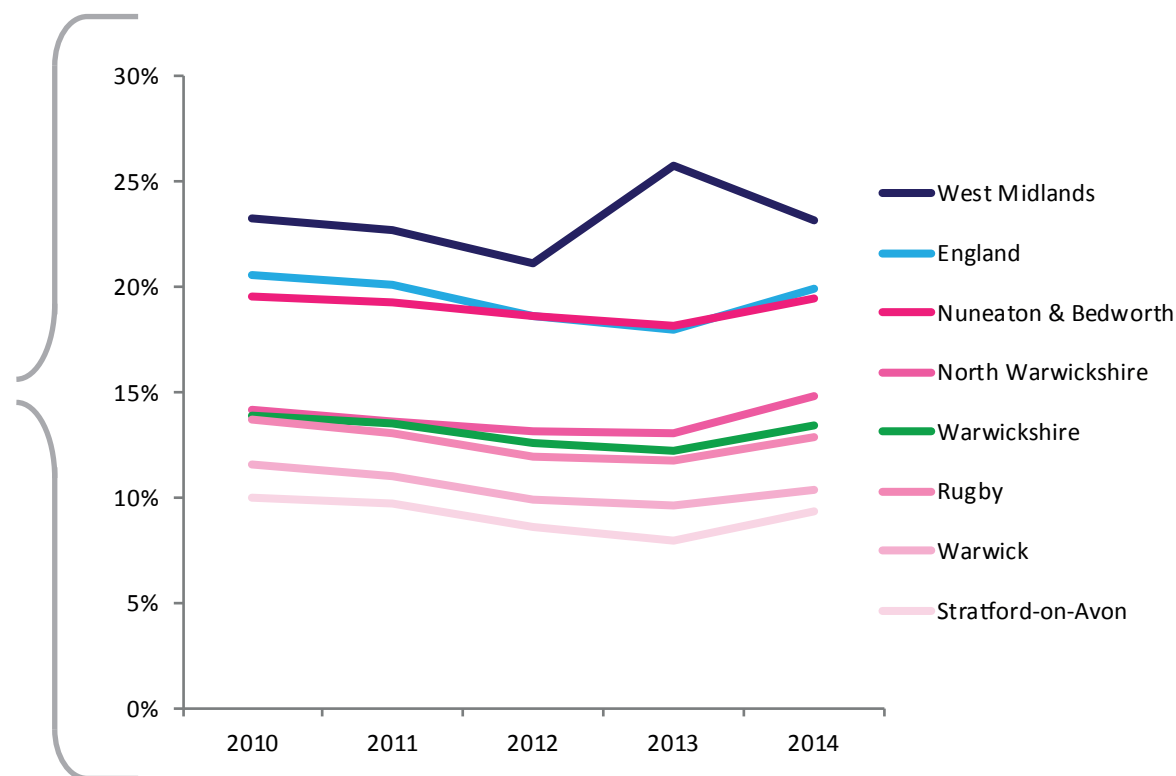


Overall Comparison:

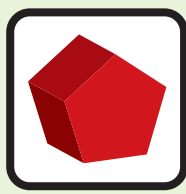




	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
West Midlands	23.3%	22.7%	21.1%	25.8%	23.2%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	19.6%	19.3%	18.6%	18.2%	19.5%
England	20.6%	20.1%	18.6%	18%	19.9%
North Warwickshire	14.2%	13.6%	13.2%	13.1%	14.8%
Warwickshire	13.9%	13.5%	12.6%	12.2%	13.4%
Rugby	13.7%	13.1%	12%	11.8%	12.9%
Warwick	11.6%	11%	9.9%	9.6%	10.4%
Stratford-on-Avon	10%	9.7%	8.6%	8%	9.4%



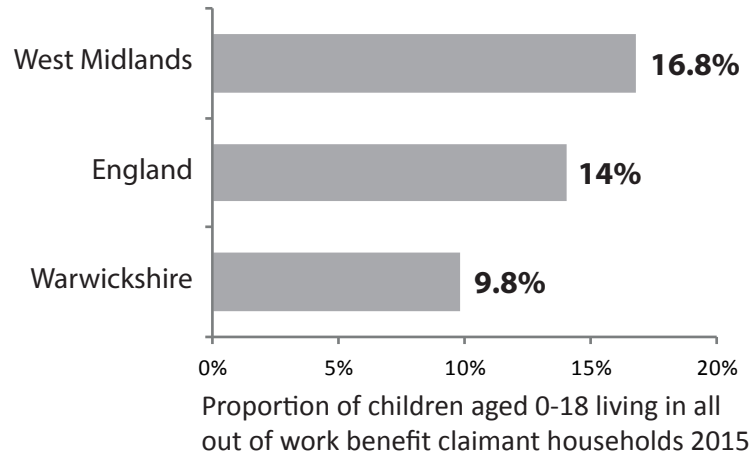
Overall, Warwickshire has a lower proportion of children living in low-income families when compared to both regional and national equivalent figures. This figure steadily declined between 2010 and 2013, but increased in 2014. This increase was also witnessed both nationally and regionally. When looking at district and borough level data, we can see there is split between the north and south of the county, with the north home to a larger proportion of children living in low-income families. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the largest concentration of children living in low-income families in the county (19.5%), whilst Stratford-on-Avon District has the smallest concentration (9.4%). This data highlights the importance of looking at data at a lower spatial level (district/borough). When looking only at the Warwickshire average, compared to national and regional trends, we can miss important information about the local communities within Warwickshire. Also, data at this level can mask inequalities in the county.



Measure Two:

Proportion of children living in all out of work benefit claimants households (2015 data)

Regional Comparison:

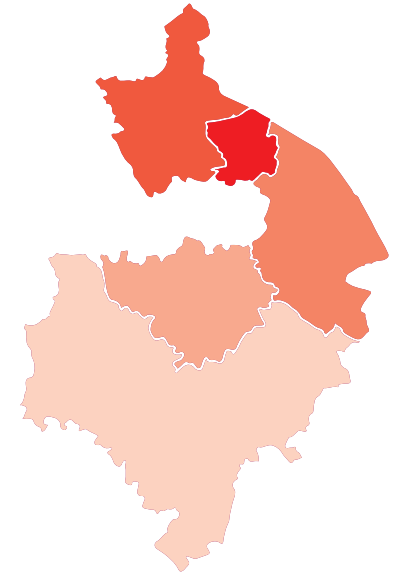
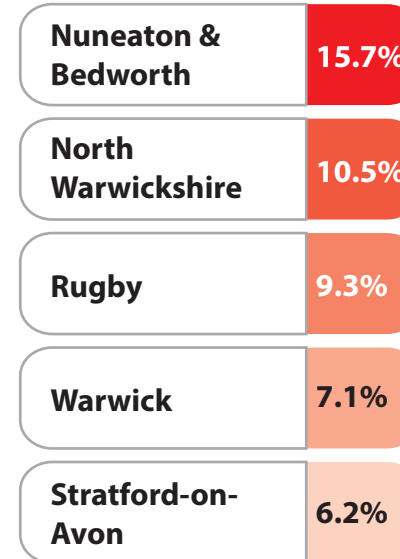


Explanation of measure:

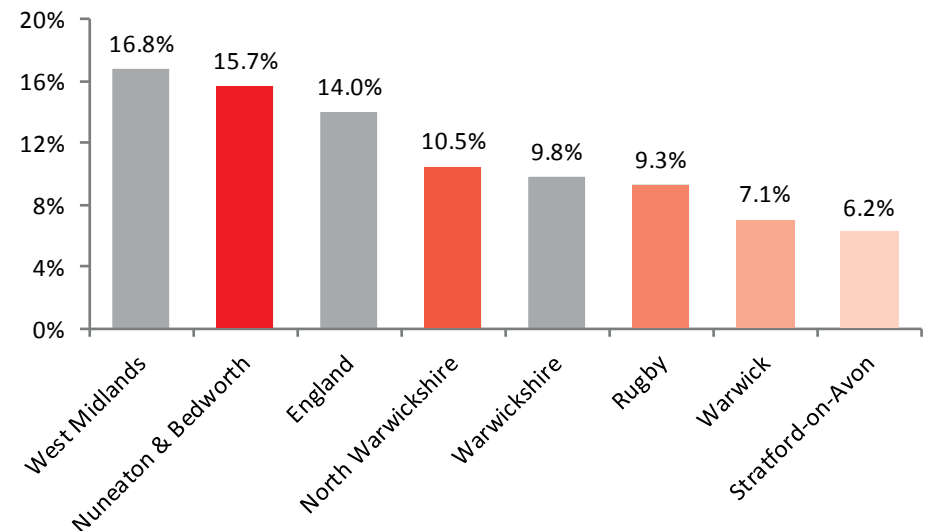
This measure looks at the proportion of children living in all out of work benefit claimants households (2015 data). This data is derived by matching Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) benefit data with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) Child Benefit data. Children are matched through the Child Benefit claimant (i.e. parent or guardian), a customer of HMRC, where the Child Benefit claimant or the partner of a Child Benefit claimant is also a DWP benefit claimant.

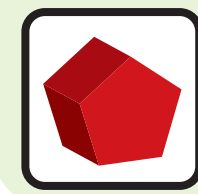
The term 'out-of-work benefit households', refers to households where at least one parent or guardian is claiming an out-of-work benefit. Out-of-work benefits include Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance and Pension Credit. Universal Credit is not included.

Local Comparison:

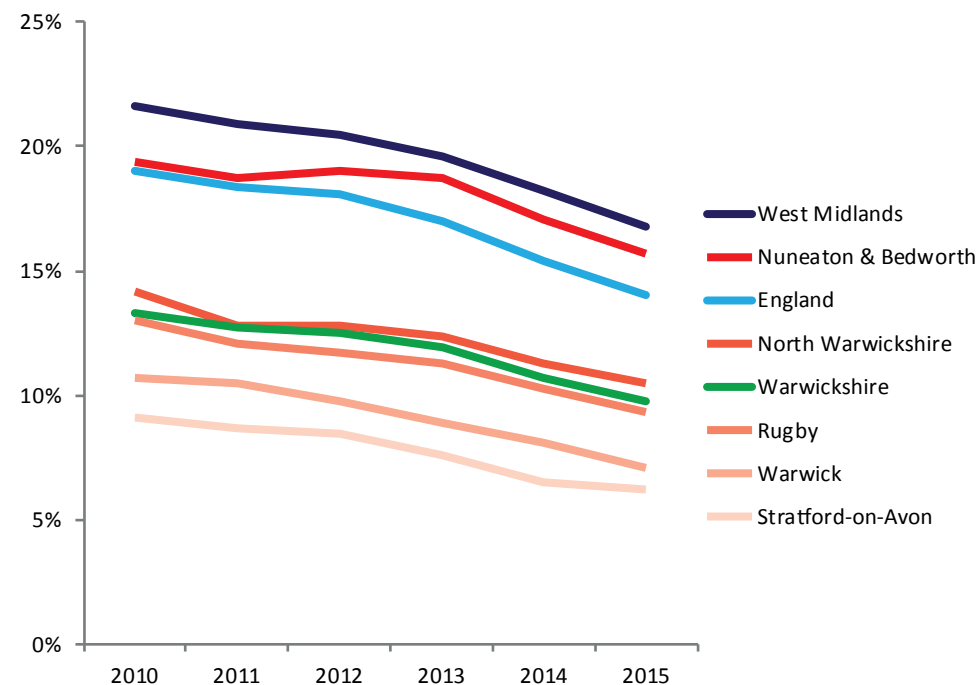


Overall Comparison:





	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Midlands	21.6%	20.9%	20.5%	19.6%	18.2%	16.8%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	19.4%	18.7%	19%	18.7%	17.1%	15.7%
England	19%	18.4%	18.1%	17%	15.4%	14%
North Warwickshire	14.2%	12.8%	12.8%	12.4%	11.3%	10.5%
Warwickshire	13.3%	12.7%	12.5%	11.9%	10.7%	9.8%
Rugby	13%	12.1%	11.7%	11.3%	10.3%	9.3%
Warwick	10.7%	10.5%	9.8%	8.9%	8.1%	7.1%
Stratford-on-Avon	9.1%	8.7%	8.5%	7.6%	6.5%	6.2%



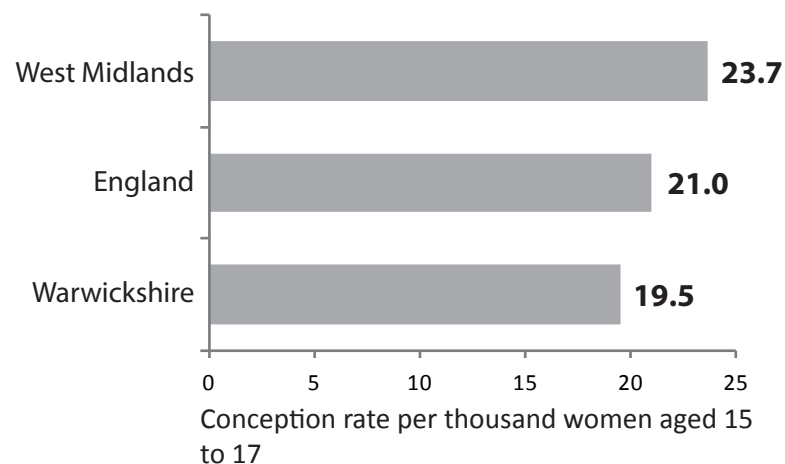
National, regional and county figures all show a decrease in the proportion of children living in all out of work benefit claimant households between 2010 and 2015. Whilst Warwickshire (9.8%) has a smaller proportion of children living in these types of household, when compared to national (14.0%) and regional (16.8%) figures, the overall figure for Warwickshire masks large differences which can be seen at district and borough level. Moreover, between 2010 and 2015, Warwickshire saw a smaller reduction in the proportion children living in all out of work benefit claimant households (-3.5% points) when compared to the equivalent figures for both the West Midlands (-4.8% points) and England (-5.0% points). The south of the county is home to a much smaller proportion of children living in these households than the north. In Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 15.7% of children aged 18 and under were identified as living in out of work benefit claimant households (2014), conversely, the equivalent figure for Stratford-on-Avon District is 6.2%, representing a 9.5% point difference between the two.



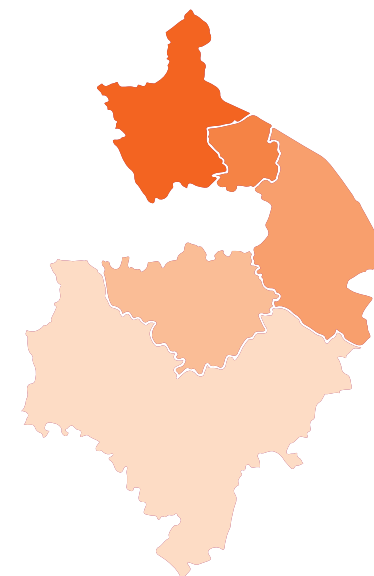
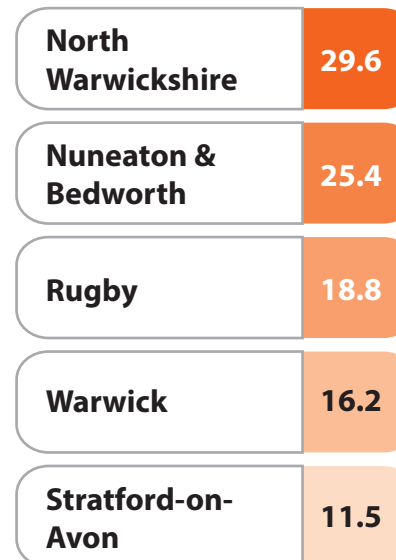
Measure Three:

Conception rate per thousand women aged 15 to 17 (2015 data)

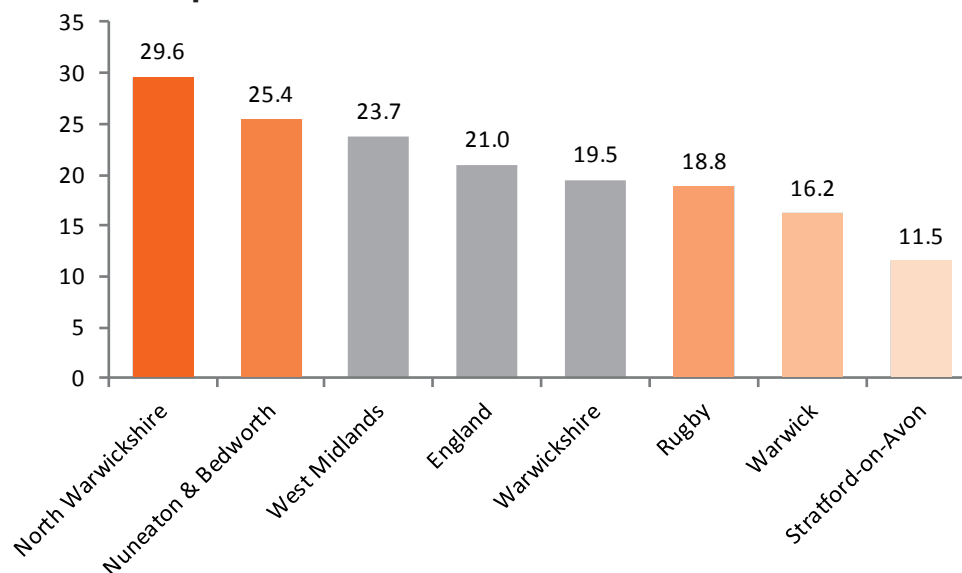
Regional Comparison:



Local Comparison:



Overall Comparison:



Explanation of measure:

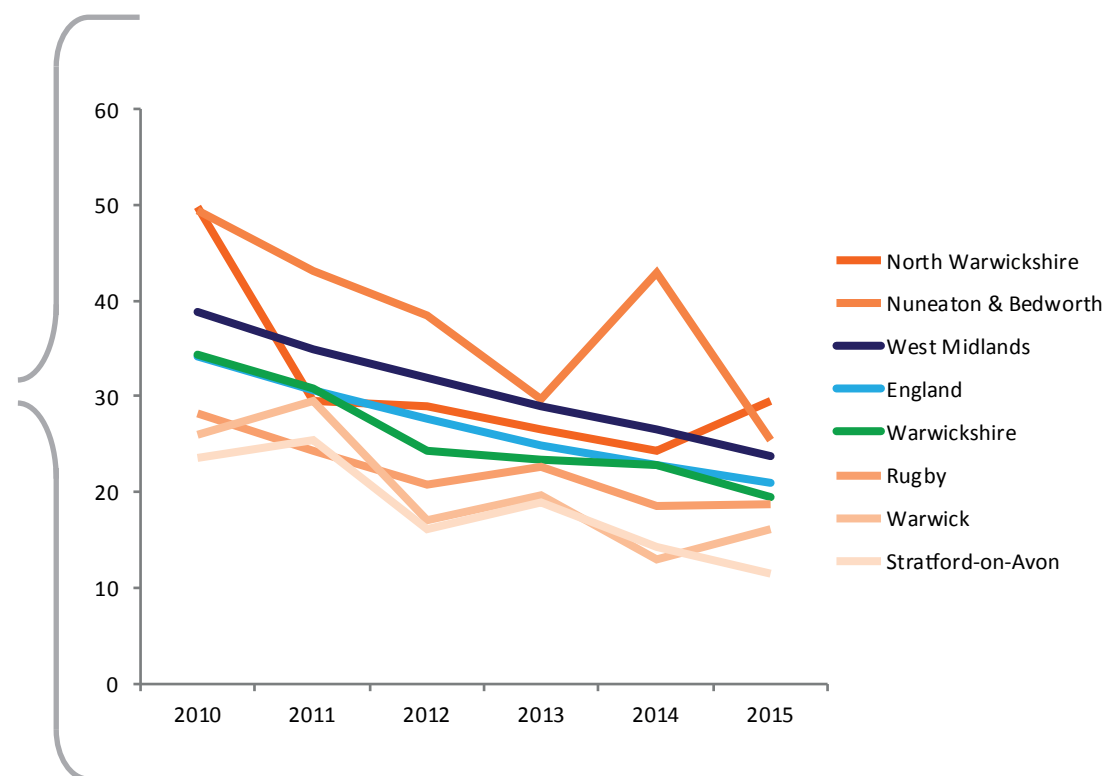
This measure looks at the conception rate per thousand women aged 15 to 17 years. This rate includes pregnancies leading to:

- one or more live - or stillbirths (a maternity)
- a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967

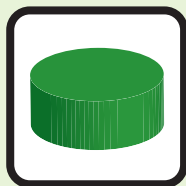
The rate does not include miscarriages or illegal abortions.



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
North Warwickshire	49.8	29.5	29	26.6	24.3	29.6
Nuneaton & Bedworth	49.4	43.2	38.4	29.7	43	25.4
West Midlands	38.8	34.9	32	28.9	26.5	23.7
England	34.2	30.7	27.7	24.8	22.8	21
Warwickshire	34.4	30.9	24.3	23.4	22.9	19.5
Rugby	28.2	24.3	20.8	22.6	18.5	18.8
Warwick	26	29.6	17.1	19.7	12.9	16.2
Stratford-on-Avon	23.5	25.4	16.2	18.9	14.2	11.5



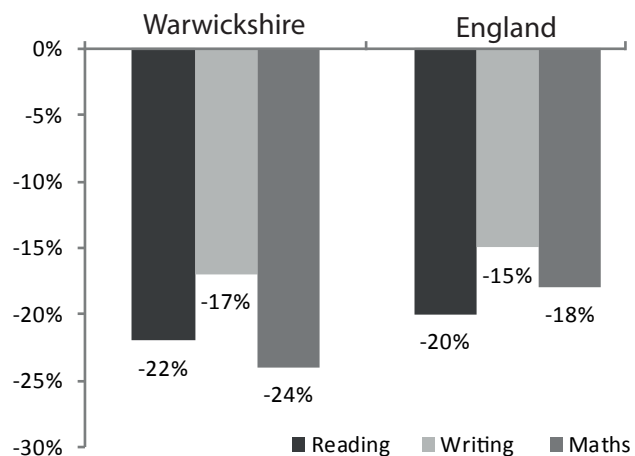
In 1999 the government introduced the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy, which aimed to halve the national under-18 conception rate by 2010. Since then, the under-18 conception rate has continued to decline. Overall, Warwickshire has a lower conception rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17 when compared to the West Midlands and England rates. Moreover, the estimated number of conceptions to women aged under-18 in Warwickshire fell to 181 in 2015 compared with 216 in 2014, a decrease of 16.3%. Within Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon District has the lowest conception rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17, and North Warwickshire Borough has the highest rate. Whilst, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District both saw a decrease in their under-18 conception rates between 2014/15, the remaining districts & boroughs all experienced an increase in their under-18 conception rate. In Rugby Borough the rate increased by +1.6%, however North Warwickshire Borough saw an increase of +21.8%, whilst Warwick District experienced the largest increase at +25.6%. Though the rate appears to have gone up in three of the five districts and boroughs between 2014/15, overall the rate is continuing to decline from 1998. Teenage pregnancy and early motherhood have been associated with poor educational attainment and poor physical and mental health. This data once again illustrates large differences between the north and the south of the county, with the under-18 conception rate significantly lower in the south of the county, when compared to the north.



Measure Four:

Attainment gap between 'disadvantaged pupils' and 'other' pupils at Key Stage 2 for reading, writing and maths (2016 data)

Regional Comparison:



Explanation of measure:

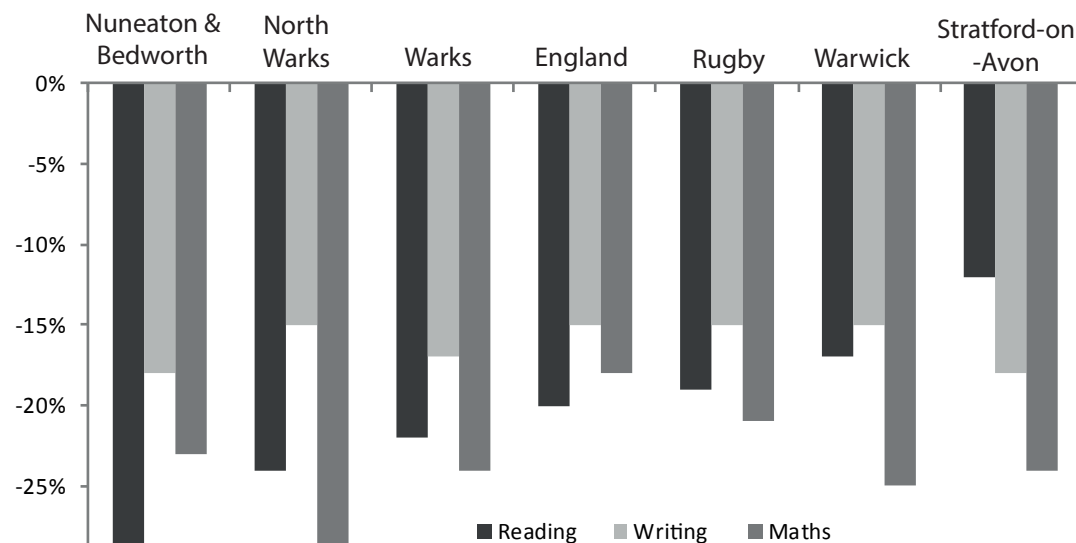
'Disadvantaged' pupils are defined by the Department for Education (DfE) as those who have been eligible for Free School Meals at any point in the last 6 years and Children who are 'Looked After'. In 2015 this definition was widened to also include those children who have been 'Adopted From Care'. 'Other' pupils are all pupils that are not 'Disadvantaged'. This measure looks at the percentage point gap between 'Disadvantaged' Warwickshire pupils and National 'Non-disadvantaged' pupils in terms of the proportion of pupils from each cohort (disadvantaged vs non disadvantaged) achieving the new Expected Standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2.

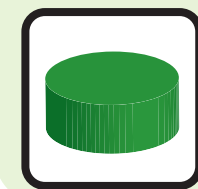
Local Comparison:

Reading	Writing	Maths
Nuneaton & Bedworth -29%	Nuneaton & Bedworth -18%	North Warwickshire -29%
North Warwickshire -24%	Stratford-on-Avon -18%	Warwick -25%
Rugby -19%	North Warwickshire -15%	Stratford-on-Avon -24%
Warwick -17%	Rugby -15%	Nuneaton & Bedworth -23%
Stratford-on-Avon -12%	Warwick -15%	Rugby -21%

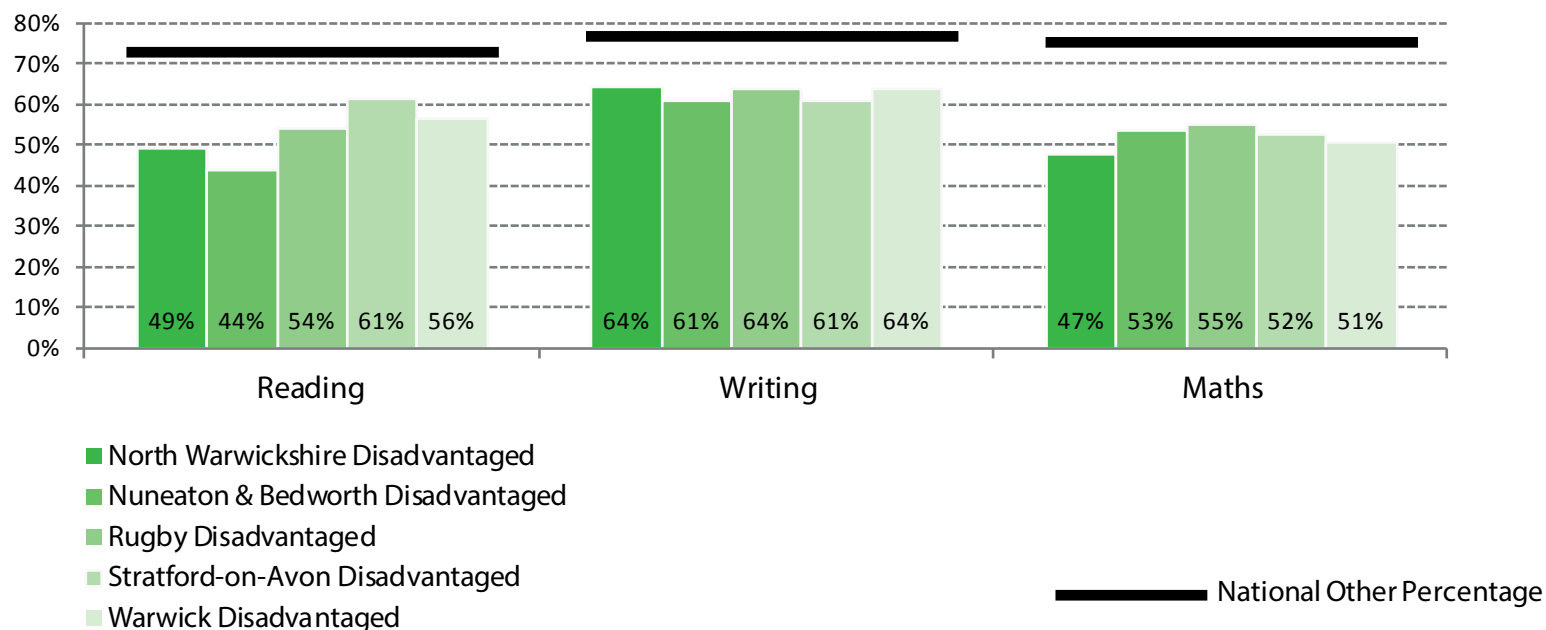
*Note: a higher percentage gap means worse performance, for example in the table above Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is the worst performing location for Reading and Stratford-on-Avon District is the best performing location.

Overall Comparison:





KS2 - % of pupils achieving the Expected Standard in the separate subjects of Reading, Writing and Maths - Disadvantaged pupils - District/Borough



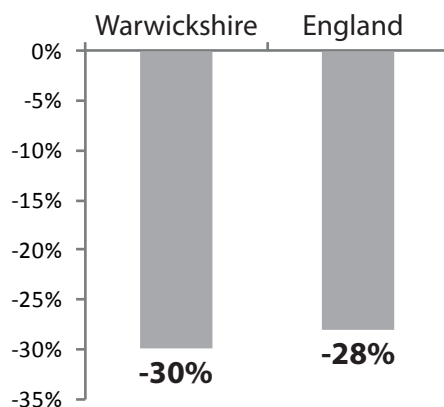
The DfE has introduced major changes to the national curriculum over the past couple of years, which has resulted in all of the Key Stage 2 measures changing from previous years. This means it is not possible to compare performance with previous years, and in essence 2016 is the baseline year for Key Stage 2 performance. Educational attainment is a key determinant of future employment and income. Poor educational attainment is a key risk factor in teenage pregnancy, offending behaviour, and alcohol and drug misuse. Overall educational attainment in Warwickshire appears positive, with 57% of Warwickshire pupils achieving the new Expected Standard in the combined reading, writing and maths measure at Key Stage 2, 4 percentage points higher than the national result of 53% for state-funded schools. Disadvantaged pupils in Warwickshire perform well in writing, with results in reading and maths lagging behind somewhat. Across the board, whilst only a percentage point or two, disadvantaged pupils nationally perform slightly better than their disadvantaged counterparts in Warwickshire. This is in contrast to the performance of non-disadvantaged pupils, who achieve better than their counterparts nationally. Whilst, non-disadvantaged pupils perform well in writing, large gaps are evident in the subjects of reading (-22% points) and maths (-24% points). Locally, the attainment gap in both reading and writing is most pronounced in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (-29% points and -18% points respectively), when looking at the Maths measure the attainment gap is largest in North Warwickshire Borough (-29% points).



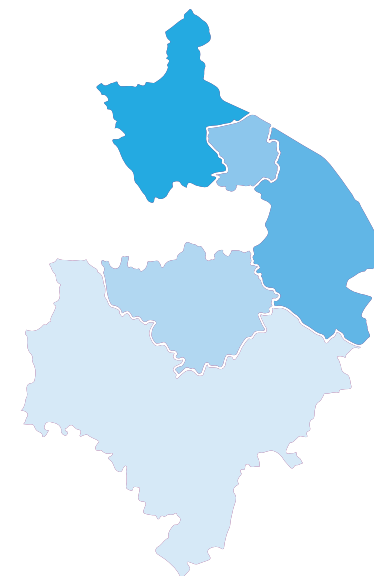
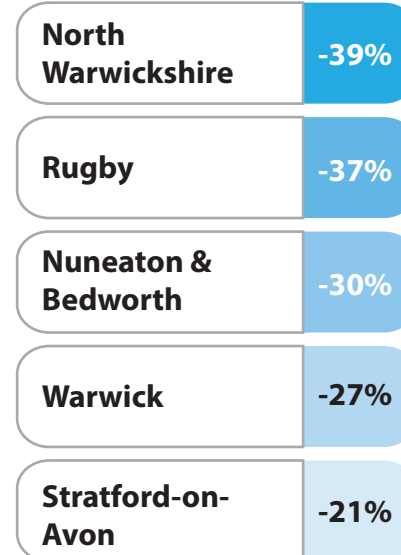
Measure Five:

Attainment gap between
'disadvantaged pupils' and 'other'
pupils at Key Stage 4 (2016 data)

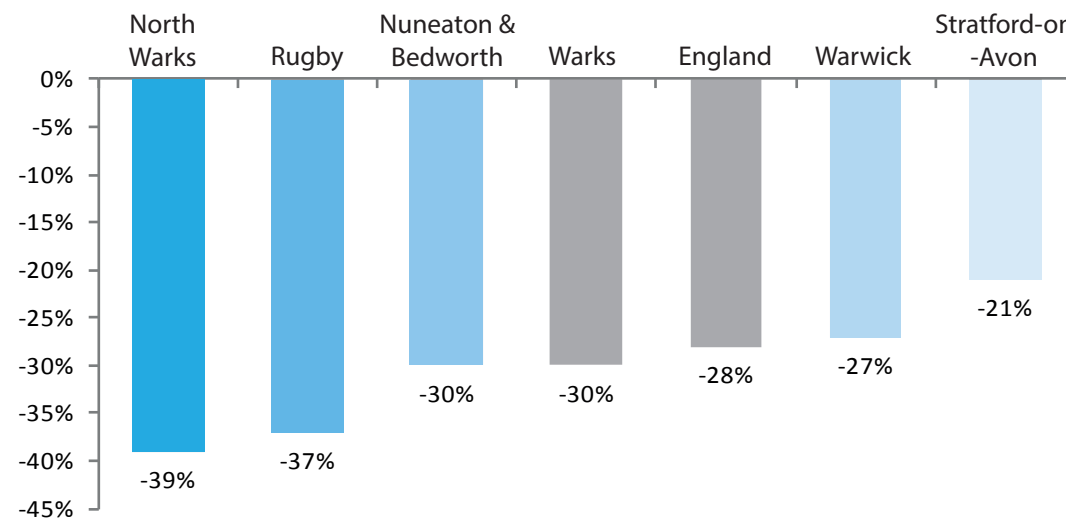
Regional Comparison:



Local Comparison:



Overall Comparison:

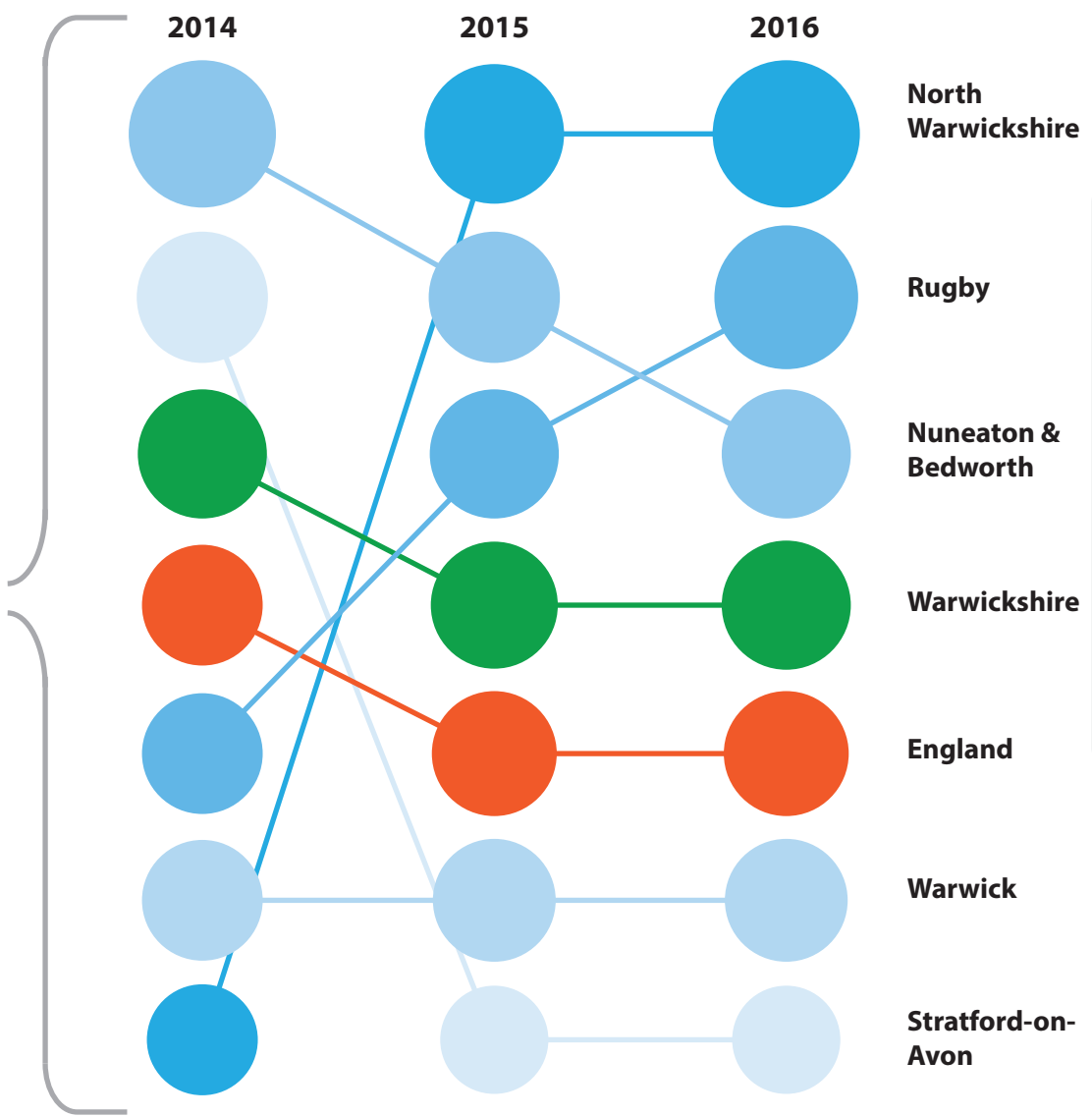


Explanation of measure:

This measure looks at the percentage point gap between 'Disadvantaged' Warwickshire pupils and National 'Non-disadvantaged' pupils in terms of the proportion of pupils from each cohort (disadvantaged vs non disadvantaged) achieving A*-C in English and Maths at Key Stage 4.



	2014	2015	2016
North Warwickshire	-22%	-35%	-39%
Rugby	-26%	-30%	-37%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	-39%	-31%	-30%
Warwickshire	-30%	-29%	-30%
England	-26%	-28%	-28%
Warwick	-26%	-27%	-27%
Stratford-on-Avon	-31%	-21%	-21%



This illustration represents the KS4 gap showing movement in rank for each location by year.

The bigger the circle the bigger the percentage gap, a bigger percentage gap means worse performance.

The illustration should be read from right to left; for example you can see that North Warwickshire Borough had the highest percentage gap in both 2015 and 2016 whereas in 2014 it had the smallest percentage gap and was the best performing location.

A new secondary school accountability system was implemented in 2016, which resulted in the previous attainment measure of 5+ A* C including English and Maths being replaced by new headline accountability measures, including attainment in English and Maths (A*-C). Two-thirds (67%) of Warwickshire pupils achieved A*-C in English and maths GCSEs, up 4 percentage points on last year's result and on this year's national result. The trend witnessed at Key Stage 2 continues at Key Stage 4, with disadvantaged students in Warwickshire not performing as well as young people in the same cohort nationally. The gap between disadvantaged students in Warwickshire and the non-disadvantaged national cohort remains stubborn at -30ppts, for the A*-C English and Maths measure. Across the district and boroughs, the gap remains largest in North Warwickshire Borough (-39% points) for the second consecutive year and smallest in Stratford-on-Avon (-21% points). When comparing the size of the gap at KS2 versus KS4, we can see the gap is larger at KS4, highlighting that the inequality in attainment widens as pupils move through the Key Stages.



Measure Six:

Proportion of young offenders who have re-offended (2014 data)

	Re-offences per re-offender	Frequency rate*	Binary rate**
National	3.25	1.23	37.8%
West Midlands	3.07	1.07	34.7%
YOT Family***	3.18	1.09	34.2%
Warwickshire	3.70	1.00	27.0%

Source: WYJS YP re-offending data Jan-Dec 2014 Cohort

Explanation of measure:

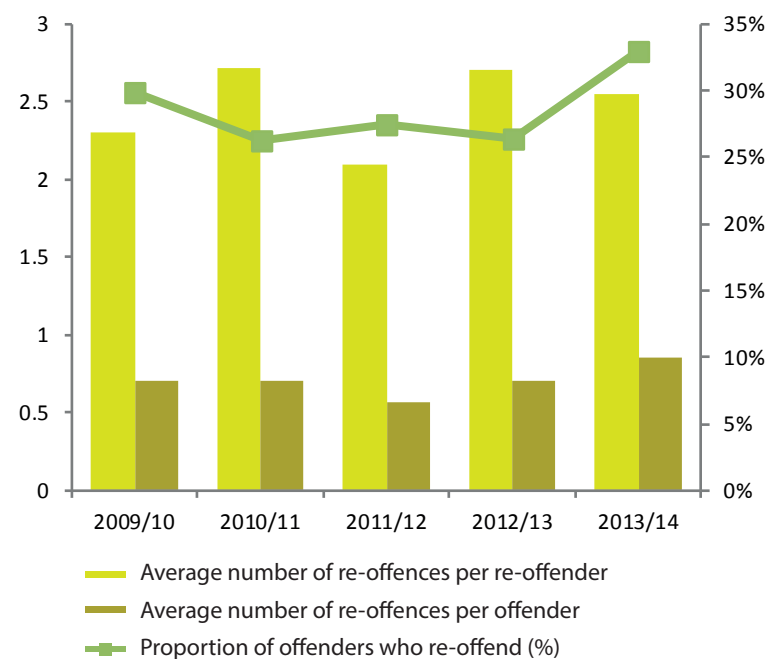
The table provides the re-offending rates for the January to December 2014 cohort (list of offenders under case management by an agency or case manager). Criteria for offenders is those aged between 10-17 that have received an out of court disposal, have been charged by the police and have been sentenced by the courts.

For the measure of re-offending rates, the cohort includes young people who had a proven caution or conviction or were discharged from custody within that year. The cohort is then followed up for one year, all people who have a proven re-offence resulting in a caution or conviction counts as a re-offender.

This latest available data shows that in Warwickshire young people commit on average 3.7 re-offences per re-offender. In addition the same cohort shows a frequency rate (average number of re-offences per offender) of 1 per person and a binary rate (proportion of offenders who re-offend) of 27%. Warwickshire currently outperforms the national average, West Midlands region and its YOT family group for all measures with the exception of re-offences per re-offender.

The graph below illustrates that since 2011/12 the amount of re-offences per re-offender and proportion of offenders who re-offend have seen an increase which mirrors current national trends.

Warwickshire Re-offending rates after 12 months



Source: WYJS YP re-offending data Q3 April-December 2016

* Frequency rate: average number of re-offences per offender.

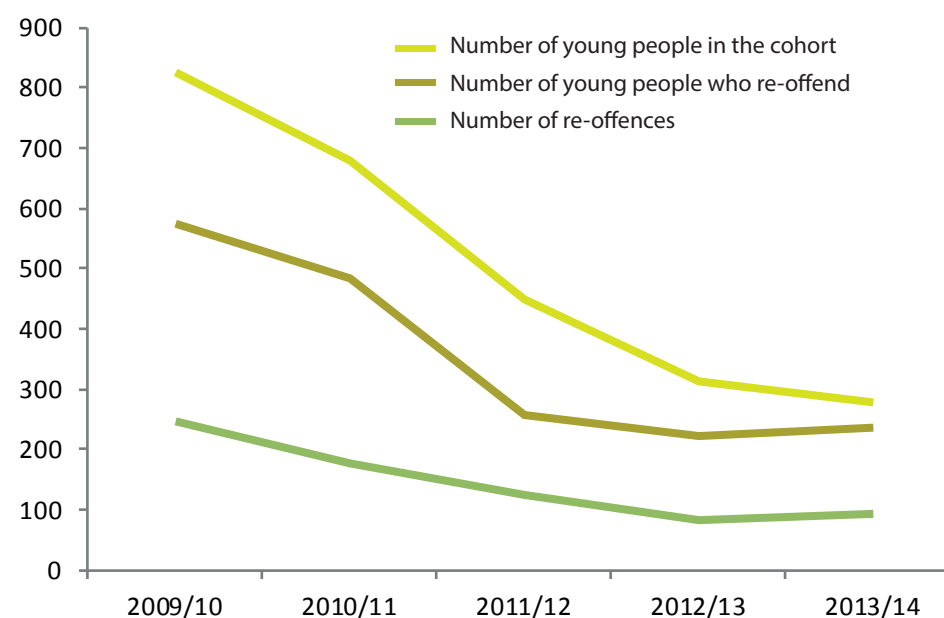
** Binary rate: proportion of offenders who re-offend.

*** Youth Offending Team family: group of most similar YOT's - a YOT is a local partnership made up of partners from the police, probation, local authority children's services and health services.



	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
Number of young people in the cohort	827	678	449	314	279
Number of young people who re-offend	247	178	123	83	92
Number of re-offences	576	483	257	224	237

Warwickshire Re-offending numbers after 12 months



Warwickshire Performance

Looking at the re-offending rates as absolute numbers helps to contextualise the figures. Since 2009/10 the number of young people in the cohort is down 77%, those who re-offend is down 63% and the number of re-offences is down by 59%. Breakdown of offenders reveals that during the first three quarters of 2016/17, 84% of offences were committed by young males compared to 16% by young females. Overall, 83% of all offences were committed by 15,16 and 17 year olds. Examining offender ethnicity, 91% of offences were committed by white young people, 6% mixed race and 1.5% Asian or Asian British young people. The highest proportion of young people in the youth justice cohort live in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (39%) followed by Rugby Borough (25%).

National Performance

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales Annual Report and Accounts 2015/16 outlines that the number of young people in the cohort, young people re-offending and re-offences committed have gone down every year since the peak in the 12 months ending June 2007. Since the peak, the number in the cohort has decreased by 77%, which is in line with a substantial reduction in the number of first-time entrants to the criminal justice system. The number of young people re-offending has fallen by 73% since the peak and the number of re-offences by 70%.

Report created by:

Thomas Kane (thomaskane@warwickshire.gov.uk)

Stacey Mann (staceymann@warwickshire.gov.uk)

Insight Analysts, Research Team, Warwickshire County Council

Disclaimer:

This report has been created by the Research Team, Performance Business Unit, Warwickshire County Council, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. We accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to any third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

Copyright Statement

The copyright for this publication rests with Warwickshire County Council. This publication may be used for research, private study or for internal circulation within an organisation. Any material that is reproduced from this report must be quoted accurately and not used in a misleading context. The copyright must be acknowledged and the title of the publication specified.