

# Child Poverty Needs Profile

## Key messages for Peterborough

### Child Poverty – Demographics

Children and young people aged under 20 make up 26.8% of the population of Peterborough.

Peterborough's young population is growing.



24% more 5-9 year olds by 2031

27% more 10-14 year olds by 2031



In 2015 13,458 school children in Peterborough (44.8%) were from minority ethnic groups .

# Child Poverty – Income Deprivation



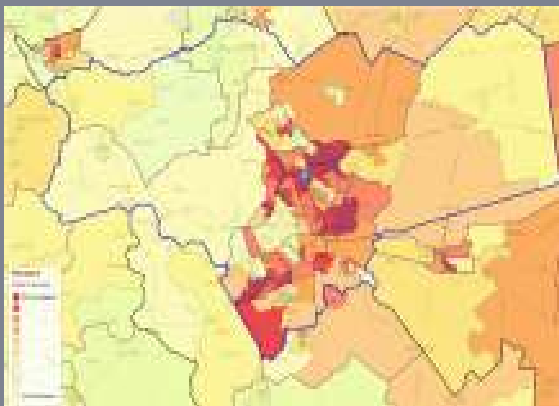
The percentage of children overall living in Poverty in Peterborough according to the IDACI score reduced from 27% in 2010 to 25% in 2015.



67.9% of Peterborough LSOAs are in the most deprived 50% of all LSOAs in the country.

29.5% are in the most deprived 20%  
8.9% are in the least deprived 20% nationally.

# Where is Child Poverty?



In 2010, five of the most deprived 20 LSOAs in Peterborough were in the Central electoral ward; in 2015, all of these LSOAs are outside of the most deprived 20 LSOAs

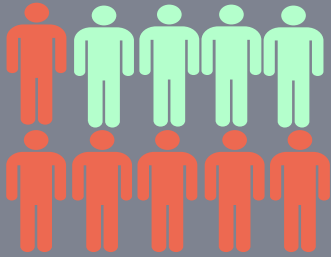
The electoral wards with the highest number of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of all Peterborough LSOAs are

- Orton Longueville (4),
  - Dogsthorpe (3),
  - Paston (3)
  - Ravensthorpe (3).
- The four LSOAs within Orton Longueville that are within the most deprived 20% of all Peterborough LSOAs are all ranked as relatively more deprived in comparison to other LSOAs in Peterborough than they were in 2010.
- Individual pockets of deprivation are also found within Orton Waterville, Stanground Central and Orton with Hampton.

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## Child Poverty – How we compare

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60% of LSOAs fall within the four most deprived deciles

The most deprived LSOA is in Orton Waterville and is ranked 243<sup>rd</sup> most deprived of 32,844 LSOAs

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## Child Poverty – Health factors

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### Child Health Profile March 2016



High levels of take up of immunisations at age 2



36.1% of children had tooth decay at age 5 – compared to 27.9% nationally.



High rates of teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers



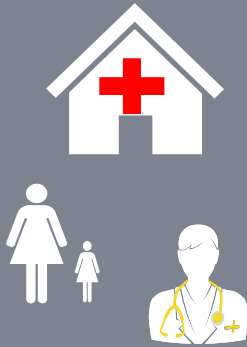
Hospital admissions for young people relating to drugs and alcohol were higher than nationally but not significantly.

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# Child Poverty – Health factors

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## Child Health Profile March 2016



12,170 A & E attendances for 0-4s proportionately higher rate than England average rate

Hospital admissions for children and young people.

- High rates for injuries in children 0-14 years
- High rates for injuries in young people 15-24 years
- High rates for Asthma in under 19s
- High rates for self harm 10-24 years
- Slightly lower than average mental health admissions.

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# Child Poverty – Education

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61.1% of children in Peterborough achieved a good level of development at the end of reception (66.3 nationally)



48.4% of young people achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grade A\*-C including maths and English – for those qualifying for free school meals it was 28.8%



Children leaving primary school who qualified for free school meals were less likely to reach level 5+ for reading writing and maths (11%) than other pupils (24%)

## Child Poverty – Wider Determinants



Children in Care - significantly high rate 74 per 10,000 (nationally 60 per 10,000)



High percentage of 16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training – 6.1%



3.2 families per 1,000 homeless (nationally 1.8)

## Child Poverty – Health Behaviours

### What about YOUth report



24.2% of young people reported general health as 'excellent' compared to England's value of 29.5%



Smoking rates were slightly above the England average, whereas the 'Percentage who have tried e-cigarettes' was significantly higher at 22% - England = 18.4%



Only 4.7% felt themselves to be regular drinkers, compared to 6.2% nationally.



Perceptions of mental health were poorer than the national average



Percentage who had bullied others in the past couple of months' was above the national average at 14.1% compared to England Ave 10.1%

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## Child Poverty - Work and Benefits

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Peterborough's unemployment rate is the same as England overall 5.2%.

Of those not working 30.7% are looking after a family compared with 25.1% nationally.



18.1% of children in Peterborough are living in workless households compared to 15% nationally.

In April 2015 average weekly earnings in Peterborough for full time staff were £460.60 per week, compared to the national average of £529.60 per week



Average weekly earnings in Peterborough dropped by £7.10 per week between 2014 and 2015. Nationally the trend was a rise of £8.50 per week.

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## Children and Young Persons JSNA

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3 key messages - Children and Young Persons JSNA – 2015

1. Children and young people continue to be statistically disadvantaged with regards to both key public health and key quality of life / aspiration metrics.
2. The City is one of the fastest growing cities in the UK, particularly in regard to the growth rate of the population aged under 18.
3. Poor public health outcomes were particularly significant in four of the City's most central wards, Ravensthorpe, North, Park and Orton Longueville.

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## Conclusions

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Peterborough's child population is growing and poverty is a factor impacting on a growing number of children, a quarter of our children using the IDACI analysis. A high proportion of our child population are from minority ethnic backgrounds which will need to be reflected within the Child Poverty Strategy.

Child poverty has decreased within Central ward but remains a significant and enduring factor within Orton Longueville, Dogsthorpe, Paston, Ravensthorpe and Orton Waterville. Our higher rates of Child Poverty could be seen to be relative to the poor health outcomes reflected in the City's child health profile.

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## Conclusions

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Poverty in childhood can be seen to significantly reduce opportunities in later life. Children who qualify for free school meals do less well in school and are less likely to achieve 5 or more GCSEs.

Children in Peterborough are more likely to be living in workless households, or lower paid households. This might also impact on aspirations and on the likelihood of young people from areas of high poverty breaking the cycle. Given the enduring nature of the poverty in the City any strategy should look to breaking the poverty cycle if it is to have a long term impact.

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