

# Cheltenham Children's Needs Assessment 2018

---

Data & Analysis Team

Gloucestershire County Council

[informgloucestershire@gloucestershire.gov.uk](mailto:informgloucestershire@gloucestershire.gov.uk)

## Contents

1. Introduction .....	4
2. Overall picture.....	4
3. Demographics and deprivation.....	4
Population.....	4
Poverty and deprivation .....	5
House prices and affordability .....	10
Ethnicity .....	13
4. Educational achievement.....	22
End of EYFS.....	24
KS2.....	26
KS4 - GCSE .....	30
Free School Meals (FSM).....	34
Exclusions.....	38
5. Employment opportunities.....	50
6. Stable and supportive family life .....	51
Parental Mental Illness .....	52
Parental Alcohol Abuse .....	53
Parental Drug Abuse .....	54
Toxic Trio.....	54
Known to children's services.....	55
Early Help .....	56
Social Care .....	56
Young Carers .....	58
7. Feeling safe and secure.....	61
Victims of crime .....	61
Domestic abuse.....	62
Young offenders.....	64
Child Sexual Exploitation.....	65
8. Access to specialist support .....	67
Substance misuse.....	67
Pupil Referral Units (PRUs).....	67
9. Physical health .....	71
Obesity .....	71

Dental health.....	73
Exercise .....	74
Alcohol .....	75
Hospital admissions for alcohol .....	75
Child drug misuse .....	77
10. Mental health.....	79
Self Harm.....	81
Self-harm among children and young people – local survey.....	84
Suicides in young people.....	85
10. Disabilities .....	87
Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP) .....	88
SEN Support in schools .....	90
Disability Living Allowance.....	93

## 1. Introduction

In April 2018 Cheltenham Borough Council formed a tactical group to consider best how the council could make sure all children living in Cheltenham thrive. To support this group and their decisions and recommendations the council requested a comprehensive needs assessment focussing on the needs of children in Cheltenham.

## 2. Overall picture

In general children in Cheltenham have access to good education and have good academic attainment. They are less obese than the national average and report exercising more than children in the other districts.

However;

- There is a need for more academic support for Other White Primary phase children – these children under perform at all levels of attainment in Cheltenham
- Early Years placements are restricted in Hester's Way
- Boys performed poorly at EYFS in Rowanfield area
- There is a polarizing gap in deprivation - Poverty pockets lead to more significant difference in outcomes for children from the most and least deprived areas in Cheltenham
- Attainment at KS2 is low for FSM pupils
- Attainment at KS4 is low for FSM pupils
- Cheltenham & Tewkesbury alternative provision has a higher percentage of pupils eligible for FSM than any other alternative provision in the county
- Fixed and permanent exclusions are high in Cheltenham. Cheltenham has seen an increase of 123% in all exclusions at secondary schools in the previous 5 years - especially All Saints Academy, and there is a strong link to FSM eligibility
- Rates of children on EHCPs are much higher in deprived areas of Cheltenham
- There is a strong correlation between self harm and deprivation especially St. Mark's ward – Cheltenham has seen an increase in Hospital admissions for self-harm, bucking the Gloucestershire trend which has seen a reduction.
- Cheltenham had relatively higher rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol in young people in comparison to the other districts
- Five wards in Cheltenham have significantly higher rates of children known to Social Care in comparison to the overall Cheltenham rates and the Gloucestershire rates; Hester's Way, Oakley, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Marks.

## 3. Demographics and deprivation

### Population

In 2016 an estimated 34,558 children and young people age 0-24 were living in Cheltenham<sup>1</sup>. These are broken down as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> ONS Mid-Year Population estimates

Children and Young people population	
	Cheltenham
<b>All ages</b>	<b>117,217</b>
<b>0-17 (under 18)</b>	<b>23,282</b>
0-4	6,681
5-9	6,534
10-14	6,099
15-19	7,186
20-24	8,058

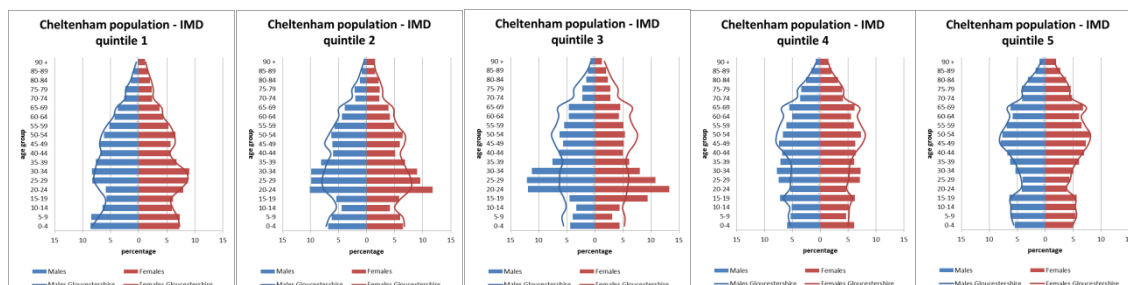
### Poverty and deprivation

The outcomes of children (including educational, mental and physical health and future life chances) can be affected by many factors however few factors have as severe or wide ranging implications than poverty.

Approximately 4,337 (12.5%) children and young people in Cheltenham were living in areas defined as Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Quintile 1 (most deprived); this rises to 13.4% when looking only at children under 18 years. This compares to 9.2% of children and young people living in Quintile 1 across Gloucestershire. However when compared to the Gloucestershire distribution more young people in Cheltenham live in Quintile 5 (least deprived).

% of population aged 0-24 yrs living in each quintile			
Quintile	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	Gloucester
1	9.19	12.51	25.72
2	14.07	19.70	18.69
3	24.24	16.39	22.08
4	22.95	12.13	9.86
5	29.55	39.28	23.65

The charts below show the distribution of the population across each deprivation quintile in Cheltenham by 5 year age band when compared to the Gloucestershire distribution<sup>2</sup>. The age structure in quintiles 1 and 5 in Cheltenham is most similar to the Gloucestershire structures.



The table below shows when looking in more detail at children and young people the proportion of young people under 18 living in quintile 1 was higher than the proportion of the overall population living in the same areas in both Gloucestershire as a whole and Cheltenham.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Quintile	% of whole population living in area		% of 0-18 population living in area	
	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham
1	7.61	10.62	8.96	13.21
2	12.24	17.37	13.21	17.03
3	24.92	15.62	23.55	12.40
4	23.95	12.95	23.09	13.34
5	31.28	43.44	31.18	44.02

This suggests children under 18 are more likely to live in more deprived areas than adults. Poverty creates long-term disadvantages for children. The consequences of poverty—emotional issues, delayed development and lower academic achievement, among others—put a child behind peers who do not struggle with poverty.

Family size can have an effect on the area a family can afford to live. The 2011 Census showed Cheltenham had the second highest percentage of families with only one dependant child (behind Gloucester), and the second lowest percentage of families with 3 or more dependant children (behind Tewkesbury) in the County. Research suggests socio-economic class of the mother does not seem to impact on family size (ethnicity and religion do<sup>3</sup>), however across the county families with 3 or more dependent children are more likely to be living in more deprived areas. This may be due to a number of factors, including for instance affordability of housing.

In Cheltenham and Gloucester a significantly higher proportion of families with three or more children were living in IMD quintile 1 than all families with dependent children. This was more pronounced in Gloucester where over a quarter (29%) of families with 3 or more children lived in Quintile 1.

Although the overall proportion of families with three or more children was lower in Cheltenham there was a high percentage of lone parent families with 3 or more children in the district, these families have the potential to suffer more from the effects of poverty with only one potential income in the family.

The Centre for Research in Social Policy makes annual estimates for the End Child Poverty Coalition of the number of children in poverty in each ward, local authority, and parliamentary constituency in the UK. These estimates are not accurate counts of how many children are in poverty in each area. Rather, they use the best local data available to give an indication of where child poverty is particularly high, and therefore where there need to be the strongest efforts to tackle it.

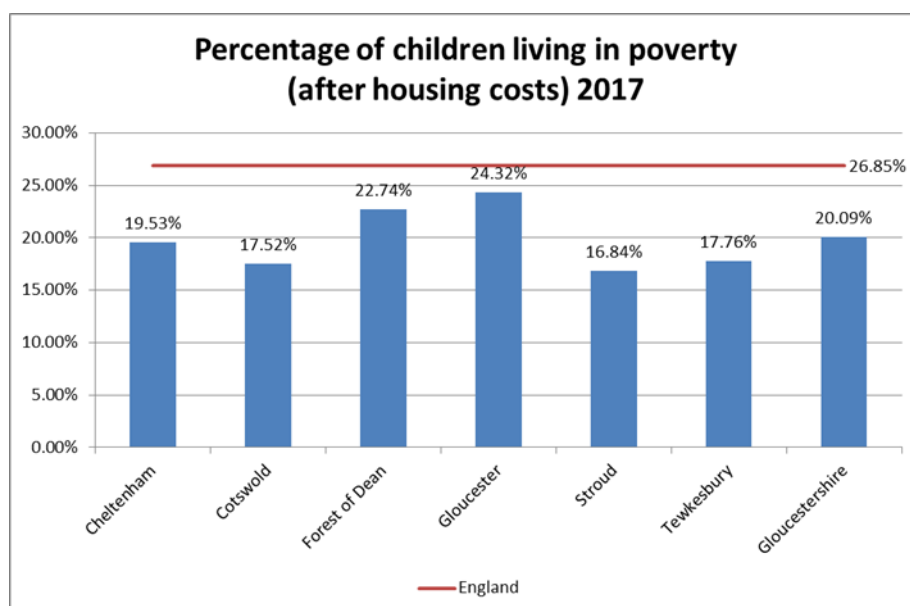
The graph below shows the overall percentage of children living in poverty<sup>4</sup> (after housing costs) by district and at county level<sup>5</sup>. In Gloucestershire around a fifth of children are estimated to live in poverty; this is below the nationally estimated proportion of children living in poverty (26.85%) however the polarity of deprivation in the county means this masks more local areas of significant poverty. All districts are below the national estimate however Gloucester is the most similar to

<sup>3</sup> [https://populationmatters.org/documents/family\\_sizes.pdf](https://populationmatters.org/documents/family_sizes.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Households are living in poverty if their household income (adjusted to account for household size,) is less than 60% of the average.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/>

Cheltenham with almost a quarter of children estimated to be living in poverty, whereas Stroud (16.8%) has the lowest percentage of children living in poverty.



Within each district at ward level the neighbourhoods living in extreme poverty become more apparent. Barton and Tredworth in Gloucester had the highest percentage of children living in poverty with 43.3%; however 18 wards across the county have levels above the national average. St Paul's had the highest percentage of children living in poverty in Cheltenham and over a fifth of those wards with levels of children living in poverty above the national average were in Cheltenham. Stroud is the only district with no wards with a higher proportion of children living in poverty than the national average.

<b>Percentage of children living in poverty (after housing costs) - wards over the England average of 26.85%</b>		
<b>Local Authority and wards*</b>	<b>Number of children</b>	<b>%</b>
Barton and Tredworth	1,454	43.28%
St Paul's	284	34.38%
Oakley	515	34.13%
Coleford Central	202	32.92%
Lydney East	408	32.48%
Matson and Robinswood	880	32.28%
Springbank	520	31.25%
Moreland	887	31.06%
Littledean and Ruspidge	236	30.46%
Tewkesbury Prior's Park	258	29.02%
Hesters Way	544	28.77%
Westgate	372	28.17%
Upton St Leonards	179	28.04%
Newland and St Briavels	168	27.93%
Cirencester Chesterton	214	27.57%
Bream	181	27.04%
Coleford East	334	27.04%
Podsmead	176	26.86%

When looking solely at all the wards in Cheltenham the difference in children living in poverty is stark. Over a third of children in St. Pauls and Oakley wards were in poverty and 35% of wards had more than a quarter of children living in poverty. A quarter of wards in Cheltenham have less than 10% of children living in poverty.

Percentage of children in poverty, July-Sept 2017				
	BEFORE HOUSING COSTS		AFTER HOUSING COSTS	
Local Authority and wards*	Number of children	%	Number of children	%
St Paul's	182	22.02%	284	34.38%
Oakley	334	22.11%	515	34.13%
Springbank	334	20.08%	520	31.25%
Hesters Way	346	18.30%	544	28.77%
St Mark's	229	16.27%	364	25.82%
Swindon Village	192	16.38%	302	25.81%
St Peter's	205	15.62%	326	24.82%
Lansdown	50	11.96%	80	19.21%
Warden Hill	121	10.70%	195	17.28%
Up Hatherley	101	8.41%	164	13.73%
Pittville	61	8.31%	100	13.54%
Battledown	85	7.27%	140	11.95%
College	63	7.23%	103	11.91%
Benhall and The Reddings	62	6.52%	103	10.75%
Leckhampton	70	6.45%	116	10.64%
All Saints	47	5.80%	78	9.60%
Park	49	5.74%	81	9.51%
Charlton Kings	66	4.86%	110	8.05%
Prestbury	37	4.36%	62	7.26%
Charlton Park	22	2.64%	37	4.46%
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>12.16%</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>19.53%</b>

Work does not provide a guaranteed route out of poverty in the UK. Two-thirds (64%) of children growing up in poverty live in a family where at least one member works<sup>6</sup>. When households are claiming Out-of-work benefits it is more likely the households will be affected by poverty and its effects.

The table below shows in four wards in Cheltenham over a fifth of children were living in Out-of-work benefit claimant households<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/households-below-average-income-19941995-to-20132014>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-out-of-work-benefit-households-31-may-2016> and MYE by ward 2016

Ward	0-18yrs in claimant households	All 0-18 year olds	Percent of children
St Mark's	250	995	25.1
Hesters Way	445	1863	23.9
Springbank	305	1378	22.1
Oakley	305	1450	21.0
St Paul's	215	1418	15.2
St Peter's	240	1674	14.3
Swindon Village	140	1151	12.2
Pittville	75	886	8.5
Warden Hill	65	1102	5.9
Up Hatherley	60	1203	5.0
Benhall and The Reddings	45	1058	4.3
Battledown	55	1415	3.9
Prestbury	30	850	3.5
All Saints	25	771	3.2
Charlton Kings	45	1488	3.0
Lansdown	30	1102	2.7
Leckhampton	25	1232	2.0
Park	25	1336	1.9
Charlton Park	15	1015	1.5
College	5	1306	0.4
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>24693</b>	<b>9.7</b>

However Lansdown had an estimated 19.2% of children living in poverty but only 2.7% of children living in Out-of-work benefit claimant households suggesting that many children in this area may be living in households in 'Working poverty'.

In Gloucester there were also wards where the proportion of children living in poverty was higher than the percentage of children living in Out-of-work benefit claimant households. For example in Moreland ward twice as many children were living in poverty than were living in Out-of-work benefit claimant households.

Since 2017 the amount of Child Tax Credit and Universal Credit a family receives has been limited to the first two children only. The largest group affected by this was working families with three or more children, as large out-of-work families already had their total award limited by the benefit cap. This reduction could result in an increase in children living in households in 'Working poverty'. The table below shows in Cheltenham the number of families in receipt of Child Tax Credit or IS/JSA<sup>8</sup> with 3 or more children in the household was 1,525.

---

<sup>8</sup> DWP

Families in receipt of Child Tax Credit or IS/JSA equivalent by number of children					
Wards	1 child	2 children	3 children	3 or more	4 or more children
Hesters Way	125	180	95	240	145
Springbank	85	160	130	240	110
Oakley	100	150	105	225	120
St Mark's	70	120	80	175	95
St Paul's	65	85	65	155	90
St Peter's	90	100	60	145	85
Swindon Village	55	90	30	55	25
Warden Hill	30	50	20	50	30
Battledown	25	25	40	45	5
Charlton Kings	20	35	20	35	15
Benhall and The Reddings	15	30	25	35	10
Up Hatherley	15	30	15	30	15
All Saints	25	30	15	25	10
Pittville	15	25	15	15	-
Charlton Park	5	10	5	15	10
Leckhampton	20	30	10	15	5
Prestbury	10	15	5	10	5
College	15	25	5	5	-
Lansdown	25	20	5	5	-
Park	15	20	5	5	-
Cheltenham total	825	1,230	750	1,525	775

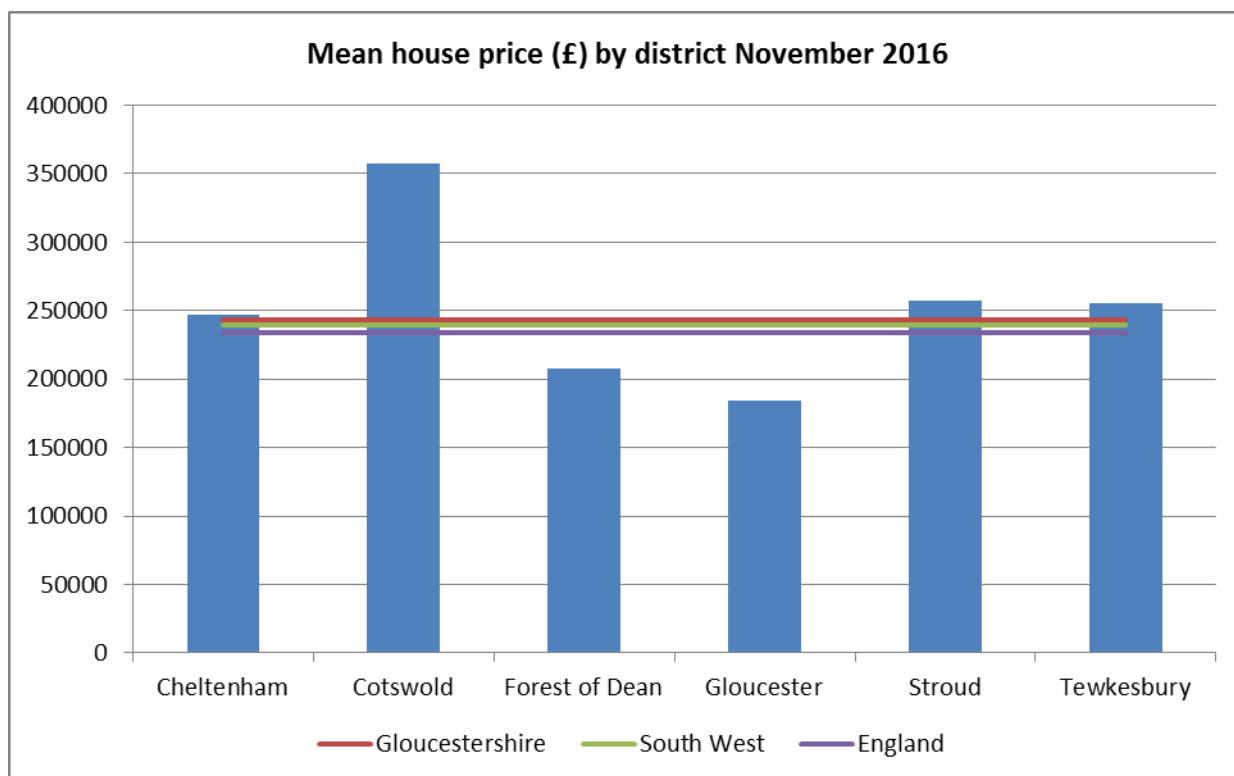
### House prices and affordability

The cost of housing can have a significant impact on an individual's health and wellbeing, with a report by Shelter stating nearly one quarter of households in Great Britain are suffering from stress or depression due to their housing costs<sup>9</sup>. The 2014 English Housing Survey revealed being in arrears increased an individual's anxiety by 0.6 points and reduced an individual's life satisfaction by 0.6 points<sup>10</sup>.

In November 2016 the mean household price in Gloucestershire was £242,805; the chart below shows this was higher than the national average. Cheltenham, Cotswold, Stroud, and Tewkesbury have mean household price above both the county and national average.

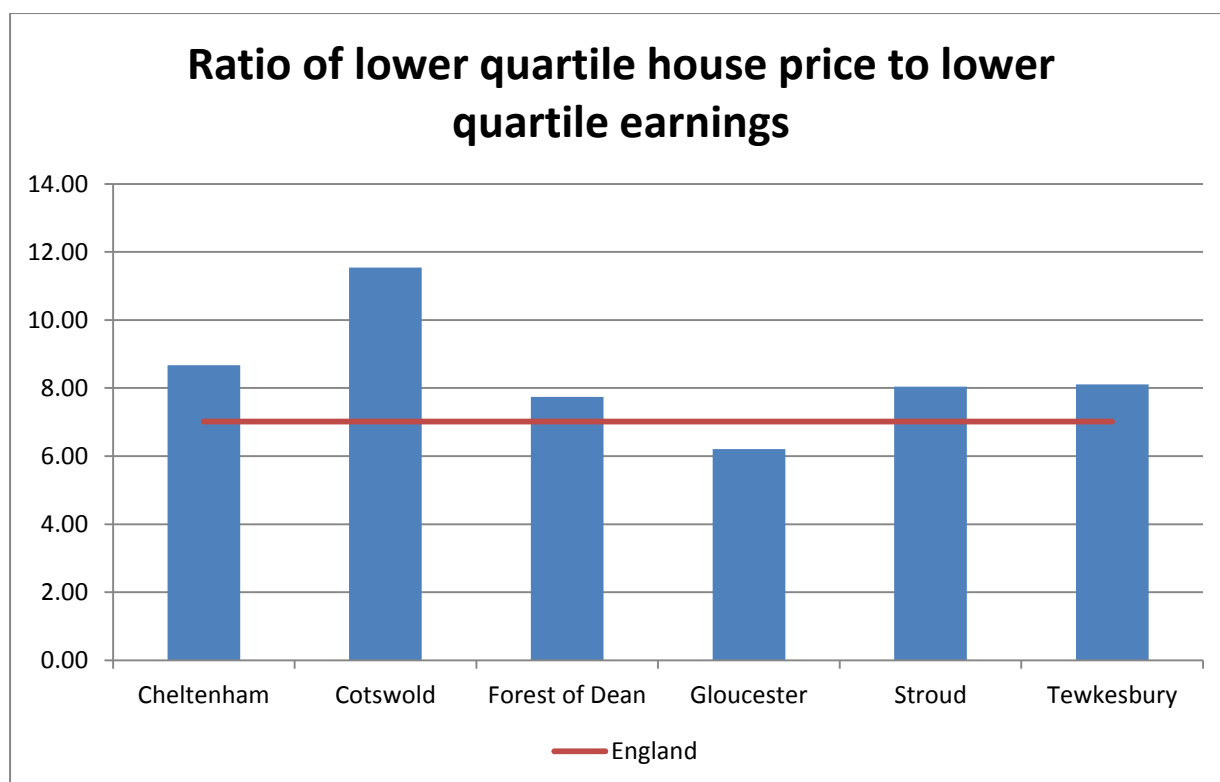
<sup>9</sup> Shelter, Breaking point How unaffordable housing is pushing us to the limit  
[https://england.shelter.org.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/86787/Breaking\\_Point.pdf](https://england.shelter.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/86787/Breaking_Point.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Department for Communities and Local government, English housing survey 2014-15  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/539089/Well-being\\_and\\_housing\\_2014-15.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/539089/Well-being_and_housing_2014-15.pdf)



Affordability of suitable housing and the maintenance of it have become more pronounced in recent years with rising house prices and fuel costs forcing occupants to live in unsuitable accommodation. In areas where house prices are high, housing affordability is often an issue. The most common indicator of housing affordability is the ratio between lower quartile incomes and lower quartile house prices. This allows an assessment of whether people with the lowest incomes can afford the cheapest housing. The following chart shows that in 2015, someone earning a lower quartile sum in England required 7.02 times their earnings to purchase a lower quartile priced property. All of the districts in Gloucestershire have a higher ratio of house prices to earnings than the England rate except Gloucester (6.20). Cotswold had the highest ratio between lower quartile earnings and lower quartile property prices at 11.54<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>11</sup>Department for Communities and Local government, Housing Market  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices>



In 2014 the Bank of England<sup>12</sup> placed restrictions on mortgages that are more than 4.5 times an individual's salary, and some lenders are being even more cautious, in March 2016 Nat West lowered its loan-to-income ratio to 4.45 times annual income<sup>13</sup>. This may make it difficult for first time buyers to get on the property market as Gloucestershire's income to house price ratio is higher than this in every district. This could result in the out-migration of young people or alternatively encourage people to commute into Gloucestershire for work, while living in areas where housing is cheaper. The August 2016 Halifax Index suggests house values nationally are up by 6.9%<sup>14</sup> on the previous year, however ONS wage growth data found that in July 2016 wage growth was lower at 2.5%<sup>15</sup>.

Rising house prices and the reluctance of banks and building societies to lend higher loan-to-income rates has led to many young people privately renting<sup>16</sup>. The average monthly rental cost in Gloucestershire 2015/16 was £628; this is comparable with the regional and national averages which were both £650 per month. As shown below Cotswold district has a substantially higher average

<sup>12</sup> Bank of England, Amendments to the PRA's rule on loan to income ratios in mortgage lending February 2016 <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prd/Documents/publications/cp/2016/cp616.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Lee Boyce for Thisismoney.co.uk March 2016 <http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/mortgageshome/article-3485466/NatWest-adjusts-loan-income-ratio-mortgage-offers.html>

<sup>14</sup> Halifax, House price index September 2016 <http://static.halifax.co.uk/assets/pdf/mortgages/pdf/August-2016-Halifax-House-Price-index.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> ONS, Average weekly wage growth rate <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/timeseries/kac3/lms>

<sup>16</sup> BBC News, September 2016 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-37508968>

rental cost (£850) than the county, region, and England averages. High rental costs were also seen in Cheltenham and Tewkesbury. Average rents in Gloucester are the lowest in the county (£550)<sup>17</sup>.

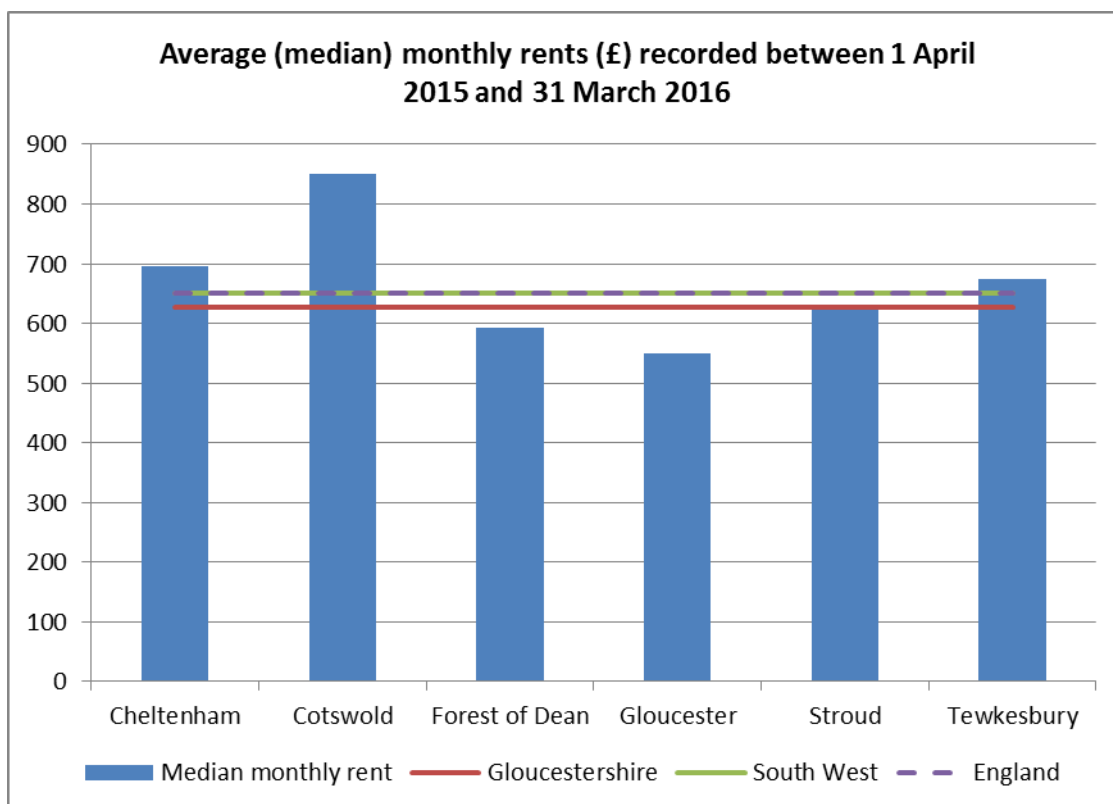


Figure 1: Average (median) monthly rental costs (£) 2015-16<sup>18</sup>

Higher rental prices often lead to more people living in challenging circumstances<sup>19</sup>. For example higher rents can lead to people living in unsuitable housing, being unable to financially access quality food, social activities, health facilities etc. and could contribute to or exacerbate poor health.

### Ethnicity

Information on ethnicity is limited; the main source of this for the domiciled population is the Census although some information is collected around the ethnicity of children who are pupils in Gloucestershire schools through School Censuses (not all Gloucestershire pupils are resident in Gloucestershire). Ethnicity is collected once a year in the January census. The following information is derived from the 2011 Census.

Although the denominators are smaller for ethnicities other than White British, the following population pyramids show there are differences in age structures between different ethnic groups in comparison to the Gloucestershire age structure. It is also of interest to note differences in age structure between each ethnic group in the two large urban centres of Cheltenham and Gloucester. The White Other community has higher proportions of people aged 25-39 years in both Gloucester and Cheltenham than any other ethnic group. This age group is potentially due to first generation economic migrants who may be settling and having children.

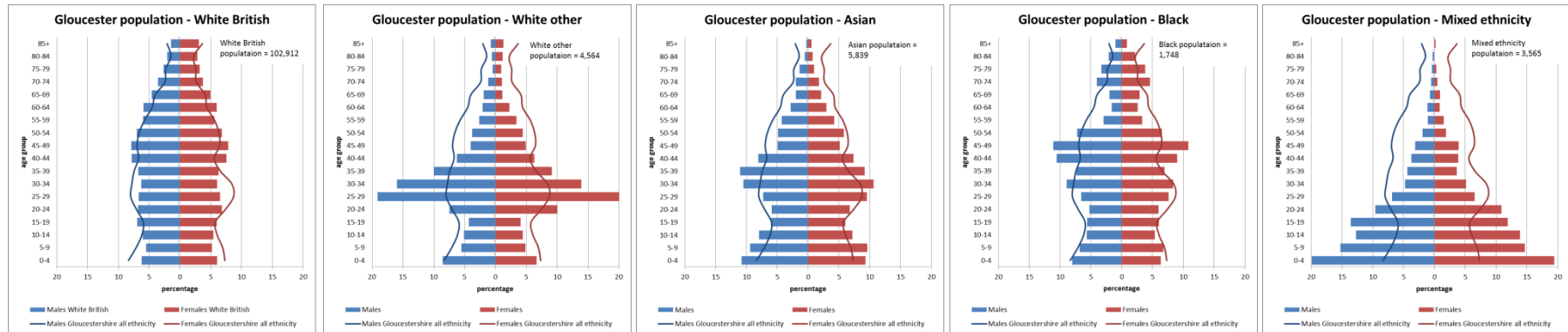
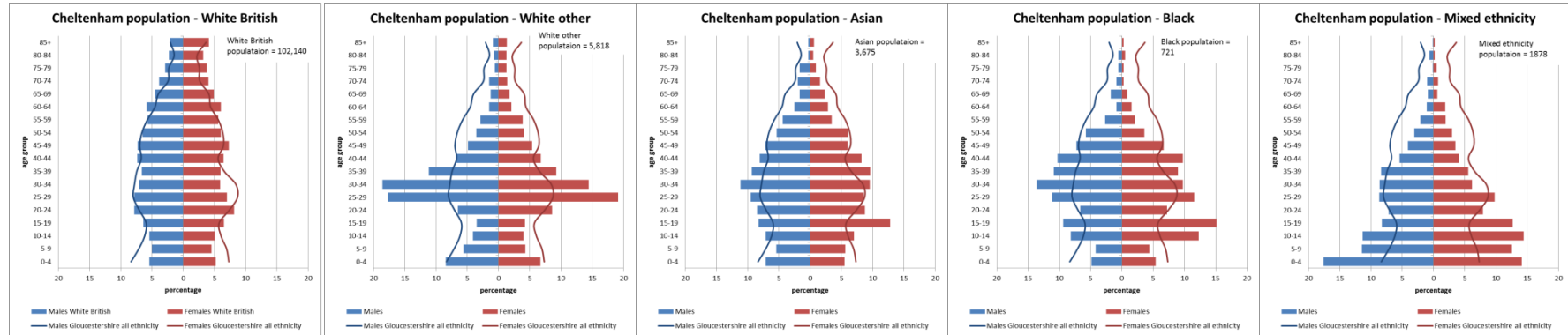
<sup>17</sup> Valuation Office Agency, Private rental market statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/private-rental-market-statistics-may-2016>

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> [https://england.shelter.org.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0016/39202/Chance\\_of\\_a\\_Lifetime.pdf](https://england.shelter.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/39202/Chance_of_a_Lifetime.pdf)

The proportion of children and young people in the mixed ethnicity group is higher in both Cheltenham and Gloucester than in any other ethnic group. Although the population size of the Black community in Gloucester is larger than in Cheltenham, Cheltenham has a higher proportion of young Black females aged 10-19 years than Gloucester. There is also a higher proportion of Asian females aged 15-19 years in Cheltenham compared to the Gloucestershire split.

## Age structure of populations of Cheltenham and Gloucester by ethnic group



It is also possible to discern ethnic groups of children through the School Census<sup>20</sup>. It is important to note pupils access Gloucestershire schools from outside the county and access schools outside their domiciled district within the county; this is especially relevant when looking at Gloucestershire's Grammar schools.

There are some inequalities associated with a child's ethnicity and culture which can have an effect on their outcomes. Children from minority ethnic groups are thought to have a disadvantage early in their academic study which is often linked to worse employment opportunities for parents leading to higher poverty in BME families<sup>21</sup> and language barriers; for example children from BME ethnic groups perform relatively poorly at Key Stage 1. However the progress made by almost all ethnic groups out performs White British pupils as they move through education. By Key Stage 4 children from Asian backgrounds often do better academically than their White British peers and significantly better than children, particularly boys, from Black Backgrounds<sup>22</sup>.

When looking at the ethnicity of pupils at Cheltenham Primary schools; The Catholic School of St Gregory The Great has three fifths of children from BME backgrounds (60.7%) and St. John's C of E Primary School and Gloucester Road Primary School both have over 40% of pupils classified as BME.

---

<sup>20</sup> The School Census is a snapshot of the pupils in Gloucestershire schools, undertaken 3 times a year, however the full census is collected in January of all schools.

<sup>21</sup> *ibid*

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~uctpb21/Cpapers/DustmannMachinSchoenberg2011.pdf>

<b>Ethnicity of pupils - Cheltenham Primary Schools 2018</b> <b>(percentage of pupils on roll)</b>	
	% BME
The Catholic School of St. Gregory The Great	60.7
St. John's C of E Primary School (Chelt)	40.4
Gloucester Road Primary School	40.0
St. Thomas More Catholic Primary School	35.2
Gardners Lane Primary School	34.7
Christ Church C of E Primary School (Chelt)	27.2
Rowanfield Infant School	26.4
Dunalley Primary School	24.1
Springbank Primary Academy	22.2
Rowanfield Junior School	21.5
Holy Apostles C of E Primary School	19.2
Holy Trinity C of E Primary School	17.9
Naunton Park Primary School	17.7
Glenfall Community Primary School	16.2
St. Mark's C of E Junior School	15.4
Hester's Way Primary School	15.4
Oakwood Primary School	14.8
Greatfield Park Primary School	14.7
Swindon Village Primary School	13.9
Charlton Kings Infant Academy	13.4
Warden Hill Primary School	13.0
Charlton Kings Junior Academy	12.6
Lakeside Primary School	12.0
St. James' C of E Primary School	11.9
Benhall Infant School	10.0
Leckhampton C of E Primary School	9.8
Prestbury St Mary's C of E Junior School	9.2
St. Mary's C of E Infant School	7.8
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>20.3</b>

If the broad ethnic group BME is further broken down in more detail Cheltenham has a higher proportion of children from Asian backgrounds (3.9%) and a higher proportion of pupils from White Other backgrounds (9.6%) accessing its schools than the Gloucestershire averages of 2.8% and 7.0% respectively. The Catholic School of St Gregory The Great has the highest proportion of pupils from almost all ethnic backgrounds of all primary schools in Cheltenham. Nearly a third of children (30.1%) at The Catholic School of St Gregory The Great are from Other White backgrounds, these children could experience the most difficulties of all minority ethnic groups due to language barriers as they are often first generation immigrants. They also had the highest proportion of pupils from Black Backgrounds (3.6%). St. John's C of E Primary School and Gloucester Road Primary School both have over 10% of their pupils from Asian Backgrounds; they also have percentages of pupils from Other White Backgrounds (18.2% and 24.1% respectively) well above the Cheltenham (8.6%) and Gloucestershire (7.0%) averages. Christchurch C of E Primary School had the second highest percentage of pupils from Black Backgrounds (2.3%).

<b>Ethnicity of pupils - Cheltenham Primary Schools 2018 (percentage of pupils on roll)</b>	<b>Asian Background</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Black Background</b>	<b>Mixed Background</b>	<b>Any other ethnic group</b>	<b>White Other</b>	<b>White British</b>	<b>Not Obtained or Refused</b>
Benhall Infant School	0.56	0.00	0.00	6.11	0.00	3.33	90.00	0.00
Charlton Kings Infant Academy	2.23	1.12	0.00	4.83	0.00	5.20	85.13	1.49
Charlton Kings Junior Academy	1.87	1.87	0.27	2.94	0.80	4.81	86.10	1.34
Christ Church C of E Primary School (Chelt)	1.41	1.88	2.35	7.51	0.00	14.08	71.83	0.94
Dunalley Primary School	3.21	0.27	1.07	6.15	0.80	12.57	75.40	0.53
Gardners Lane Primary School	7.40	0.32	1.93	4.50	3.86	16.72	64.31	0.96
Glenfall Community Primary School	1.43	1.43	0.95	5.71	0.48	6.19	83.33	0.48
Gloucester Road Primary School	10.26	0.00	1.54	1.54	2.56	24.10	60.00	0.00
Greatfield Park Primary School	3.46	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.43	7.79	84.85	0.43
Hester's Way Primary School	0.00	0.55	0.55	3.30	0.00	10.99	84.62	0.00
Holy Apostles C of E Primary School	5.16	0.00	0.94	7.51	0.00	5.63	80.28	0.47
Holy Trinity C of E Primary School	4.83	0.48	0.97	4.35	0.48	6.76	78.74	3.38
Lakeside Primary School	2.20	0.60	0.80	3.59	0.00	4.79	87.43	0.60
Leckhampton C of E Primary School	0.68	0.46	0.00	6.15	0.46	2.05	86.79	3.42
Naunton Park Primary School	3.49	0.00	0.00	4.88	0.23	9.07	81.86	0.47
Oakwood Primary School	0.90	0.00	0.60	3.01	0.30	9.94	82.53	2.71
Prestbury St Mary's C of E Junior School	2.09	0.42	0.00	2.93	0.00	3.77	90.79	0.00
Rowanfield Infant School	6.59	0.00	1.55	5.04	1.55	11.63	69.38	4.26
Rowanfield Junior School	6.09	0.64	1.28	5.13	0.32	8.01	77.88	0.64
Springbank Primary Academy	1.32	0.00	1.85	2.37	0.26	16.36	76.52	1.32
St. James' C of E Primary School	2.48	1.24	0.25	2.48	1.49	3.97	87.34	0.74
St. John's C of E Primary School (Chelt)	10.10	2.53	1.52	6.57	1.52	18.18	59.60	0.00
St. Mark's C of E Junior School	1.54	0.00	0.39	5.41	0.00	8.11	83.40	1.16
St. Mary's C of E Infant School	2.23	0.00	0.00	3.91	0.00	1.68	92.18	0.00
St. Thomas More Catholic Primary School	6.53	0.00	2.01	6.53	0.00	20.10	64.82	0.00
Swindon Village Primary School	3.85	0.00	0.96	4.81	0.00	4.33	85.58	0.48
The Catholic School of St. Gregory The Great	17.11	0.24	3.61	9.40	0.24	30.12	39.28	0.00
Warden Hill Primary School	1.59	0.00	0.45	4.77	0.68	5.45	84.32	2.73
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>78.58</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>82.01</b>	<b>1.13</b>

At primary phase in Cheltenham there is no correlation between ethnicity and rate of exclusions. For ethnicity and attainment in primary schools see the Educational Achievement section.

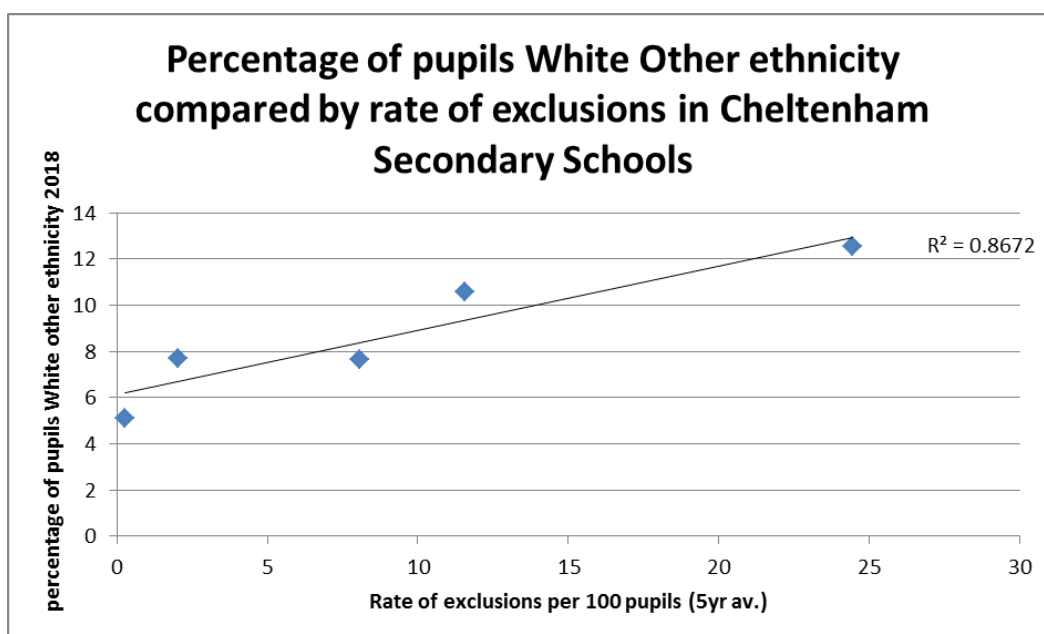
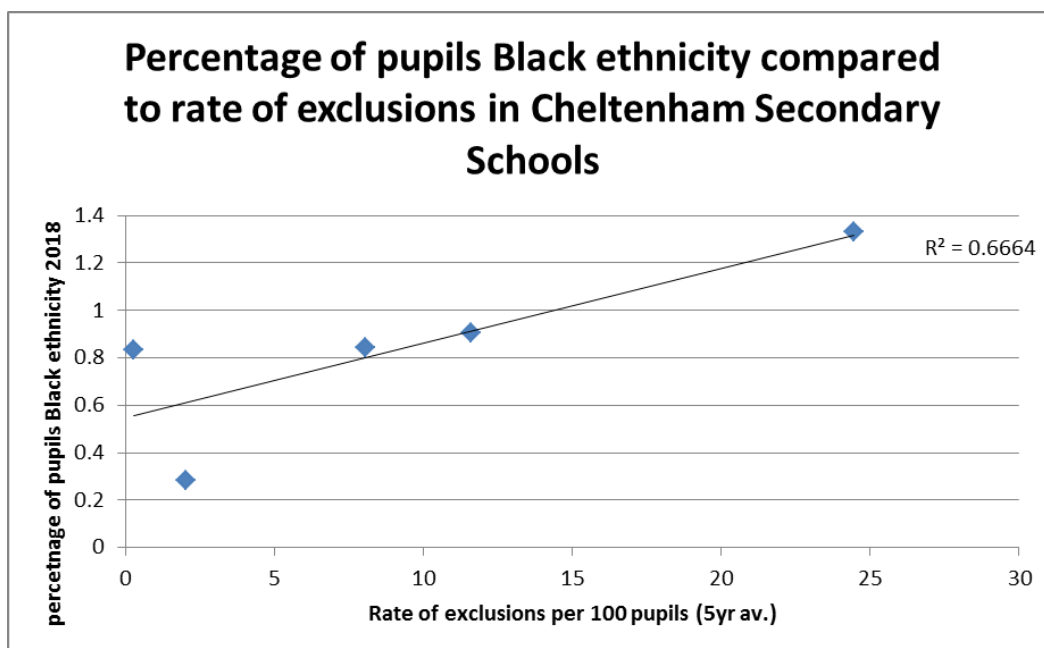
When looking at the ethnicity of pupils in Cheltenham secondary schools the proportion of pupils from Asian backgrounds (4.6%) and from White Other backgrounds (8.3%) is higher than the Gloucestershire averages of 3.5% and 5.0%. The table below shows Pate's Grammar School has the highest percentage of BME pupils in Cheltenham Secondary schools (29.9%) which is significantly higher than the Cheltenham average (19.6%).

<b>Ethnicity of pupils - Cheltenham Secondary Schools 2018 (percentage of pupils on roll)</b>			
<b>School</b>	<b>BME</b>	<b>TOTAL NOR</b>	<b>%</b>
Pate's Grammar School	323	1081	29.9
All Saints' Academy	204	901	22.6
Pittville School	125	662	18.9
Cheltenham Bournside School & Sixth Form Centre	255	1662	15.3
Balcarras School	209	1402	14.9
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>5708</b>	<b>19.6</b>

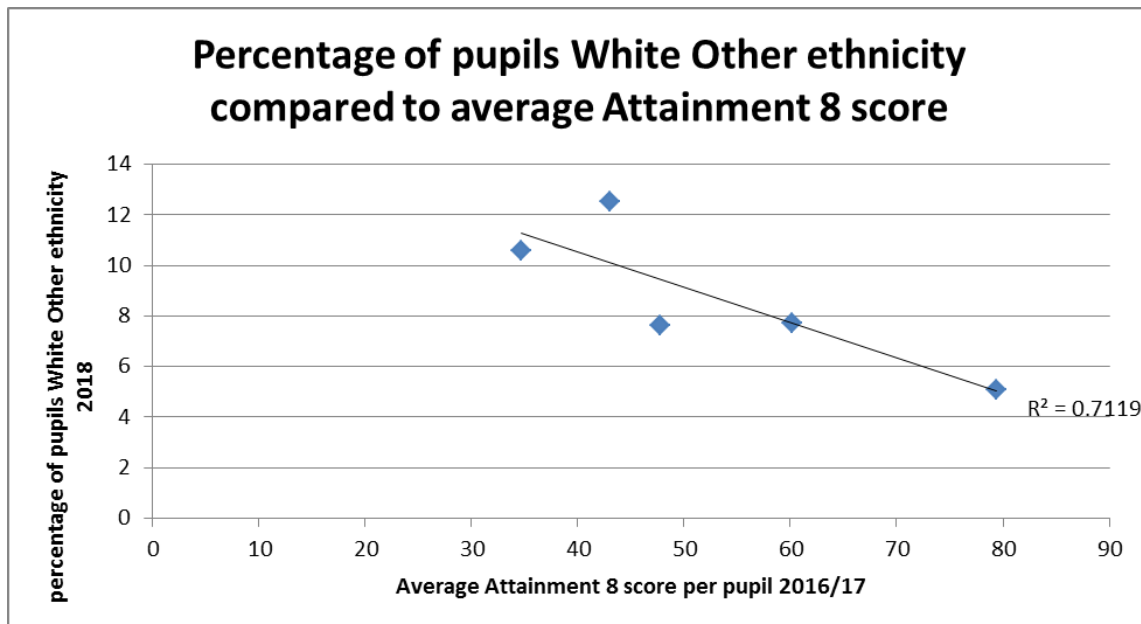
When the BME group is broken down, as in the table below, it shows the majority of Pate's Grammar School's BME pupils are of Asian Background. In contrast All Saints' Academy; which also has a high percentage of BME pupils, has a higher percentage of BME pupils from Black Backgrounds (1.3%) and Other White backgrounds (12.5%).

<b>Ethnicity of pupils - Cheltenham Secondary Schools 2018 (percentage of pupils on roll)</b>	<b>Asian Background</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Black Background</b>	<b>Mixed Background</b>	<b>Any other ethnic group</b>	<b>White Other</b>	<b>White British</b>	<b>Not Obtained or Refused</b>
All Saints' Academy	1.9	0.2	1.3	5.1	1.6	12.5	77.0	0.3
Balcarras School	1.9	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.8	7.7	84.1	1.0
Cheltenham Bournside School & Sixth Form Centre	2.7	0.2	0.8	3.9	0.1	7.6	83.0	1.6
Pate's Grammar School	14.7	0.7	0.8	7.9	0.6	5.1	68.4	1.8
Pittville School	1.8	0.2	0.9	5.0	0.5	10.6	79.5	1.7
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>

At secondary phase in Cheltenham there are correlations between rate of exclusions and percentage of pupils on roll from Black backgrounds and Other White backgrounds as shown below. There does not seem to be a correlation between exclusion and other ethnic groups.



There is also a correlation between ethnicity and attainment. Cheltenham secondary schools with a higher proportion of Asian and Chinese ethnicity pupils had higher average Attainment 8 scores per pupil. In contrast schools with higher proportions of White Other ethnicity pupils had lower average attainment 8 scores per pupil.



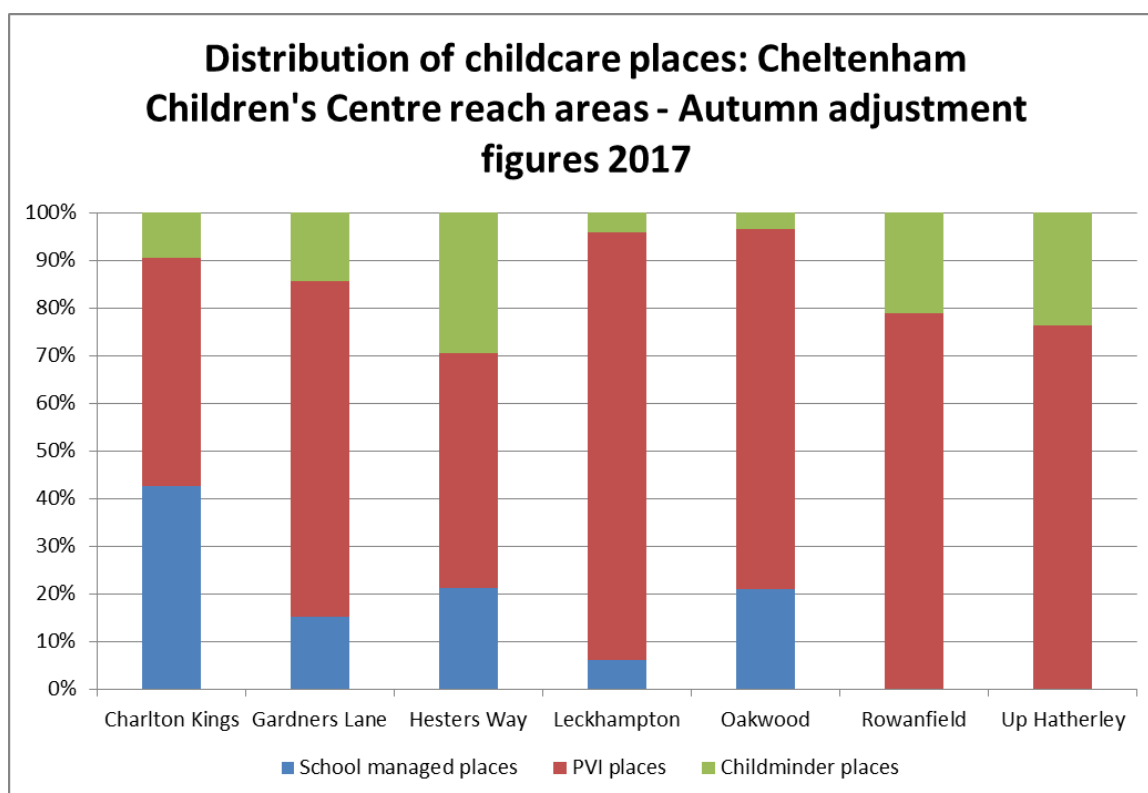
There may be many factors which affect a child's attainment of which ethnicity is only one. The following section explores other factors.

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- A higher proportion of children and young people live in the most deprived areas compared to the general population of Gloucestershire
- Over a third of children in St. Pauls and Oakley wards were considered to be living in poverty
- Working poverty is an issue in Cheltenham in particular in Lansdown and College areas
- High house prices and private rental costs make it harder for many families to find suitable housing in Cheltenham
- The White Other community has higher proportions of people aged 25-39 years in Cheltenham than any other ethnic group
- There is a higher proportion of Young Black females (10-19yrs) and Asian females (15-19yrs) in the Cheltenham population
- There are some inequalities associated with a child's ethnicity which can have an effect on their educational outcomes.

#### 4. Educational achievement

Influences on educational attainment and successful future outcomes can start early in a child's life. Access to good quality Early Years education has been shown to help children be more school ready and reach a higher level of development at the end of EYFS. Early Years providers are monitored by grouping them into children's centre reach areas<sup>23</sup>. The chart below shows the proportion of Early Years providers in each children's centre reach area in Cheltenham that are school managed, private or voluntary managed, or delivered by a childminder. Settings managed by schools are often structured around a school day and this can help children with their transition to school. School settings are also more likely to have higher qualified staff than PVI settings where workers are more likely to have lower qualifications<sup>24</sup>. In Charlton Kings over 40% of placements are in school managed settings, whereas in Rowanfield and Up Hatherley there are no school managed settings.



The number of placements available to families will have an impact on their ability to access good quality Early Years education. The graph below shows that in Cheltenham large numbers of children are taking up placements in Oakwood, Gardners Lane, and Leckhampton. The areas with the highest number of children aged 0-4 years in Cheltenham<sup>25</sup> are Gardners Lane (1,338), Oakwood (1,274), and Hester's Way (1,104) suggesting it may be more difficult for families in Hester's Way to access Early Years education as there are much fewer placements offered in the local area. However demand for places may be low. Research suggests parents from deprived areas are less likely to access early education for a number of reasons such as relying on informal care such as family members<sup>26</sup>. Cuts

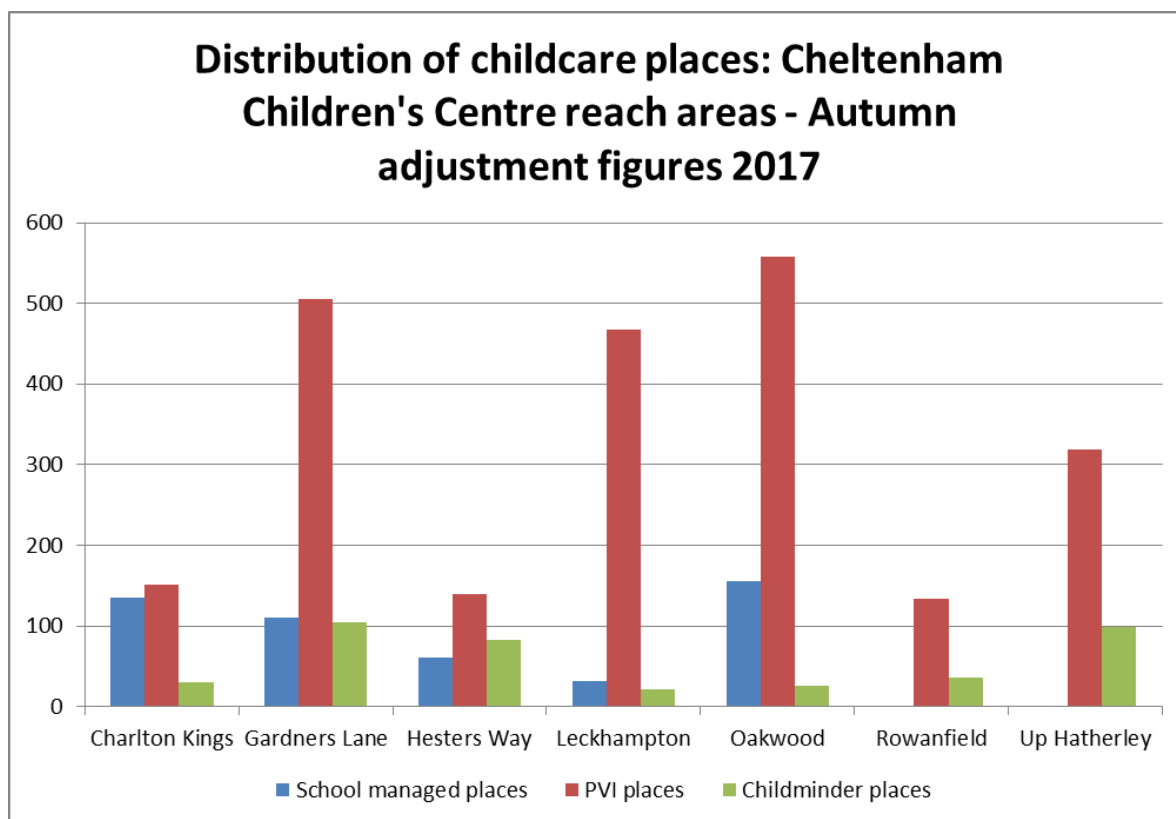
<sup>23</sup> There are 39 Children Centre reach areas in Gloucestershire – 7 in Cheltenham. To see the boundaries of these reach areas see the Boundary Atlas [www.inform.gloucestershire.gov.uk](http://www.inform.gloucestershire.gov.uk)

<sup>24</sup> [http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/67492/1/Lewis\\_Early%20childhood\\_2016.pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/67492/1/Lewis_Early%20childhood_2016.pdf)

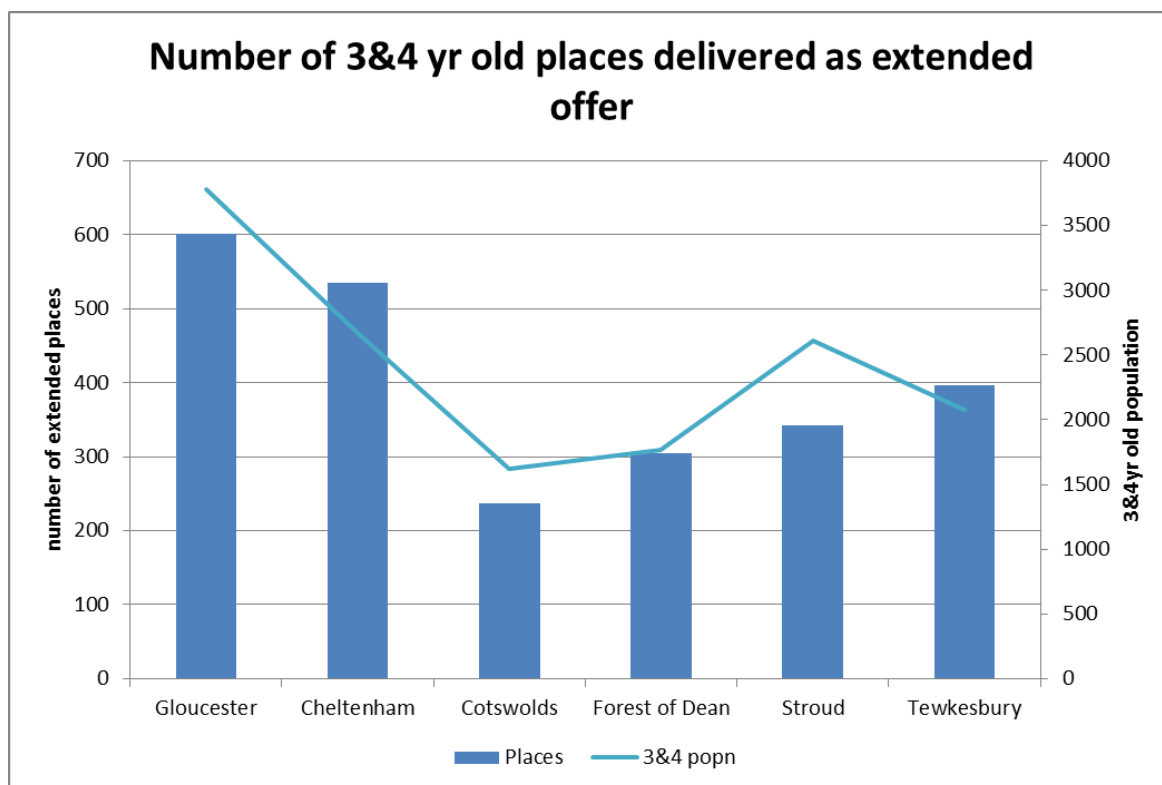
<sup>25</sup> 2016 MYE

<sup>26</sup> [http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/67492/1/Lewis\\_Early%20childhood\\_2016.pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/67492/1/Lewis_Early%20childhood_2016.pdf)

to the childcare element of working tax credit could lead to parents in poor areas being unable to pay the increased prices charged for extra hours beyond the free entitlement which poses problems for the sustainability of private provision.



From September 2017, 3 and 4 year-olds of working parents in England became eligible for 1,140 hours of government-funded childcare per year – the equivalent of 30 hours per week over 38 weeks of the year. This was offered to make childcare more affordable and encourage parents in to the workplace. In Cheltenham there appears to be more children taking up the extended offer than resident children aged 3 and 4, suggesting more working parents who worked in but didn't live in Cheltenham took up the offer.

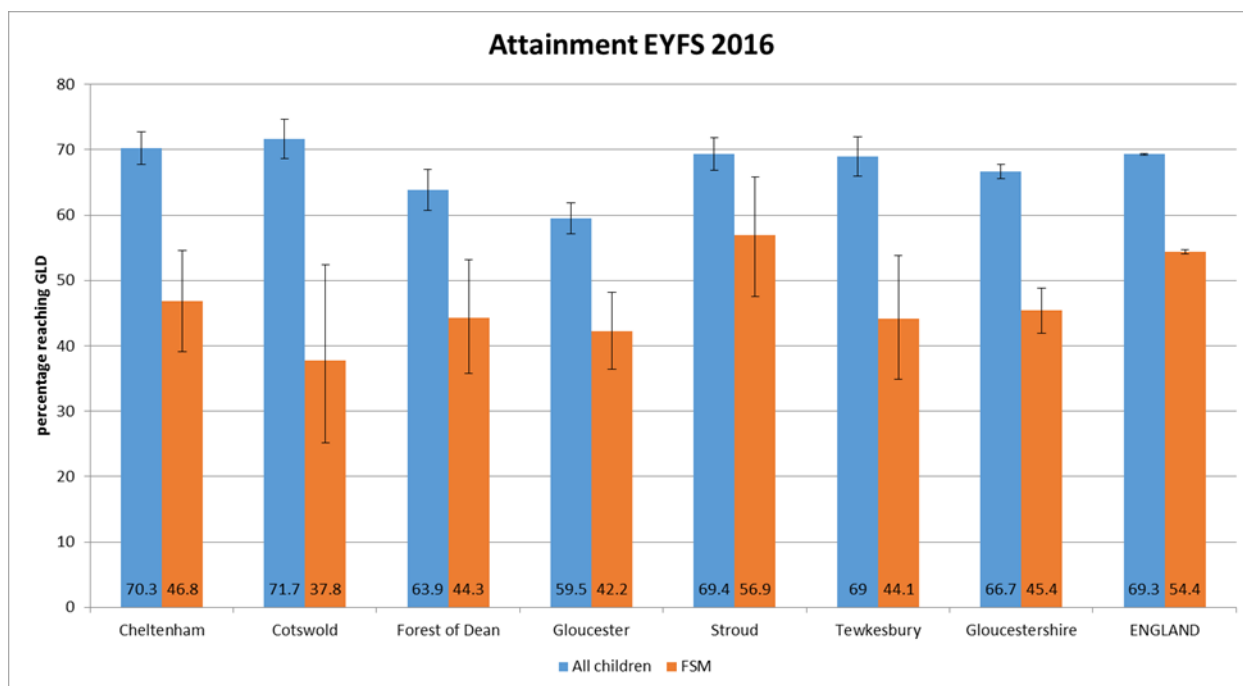


### End of EYFS

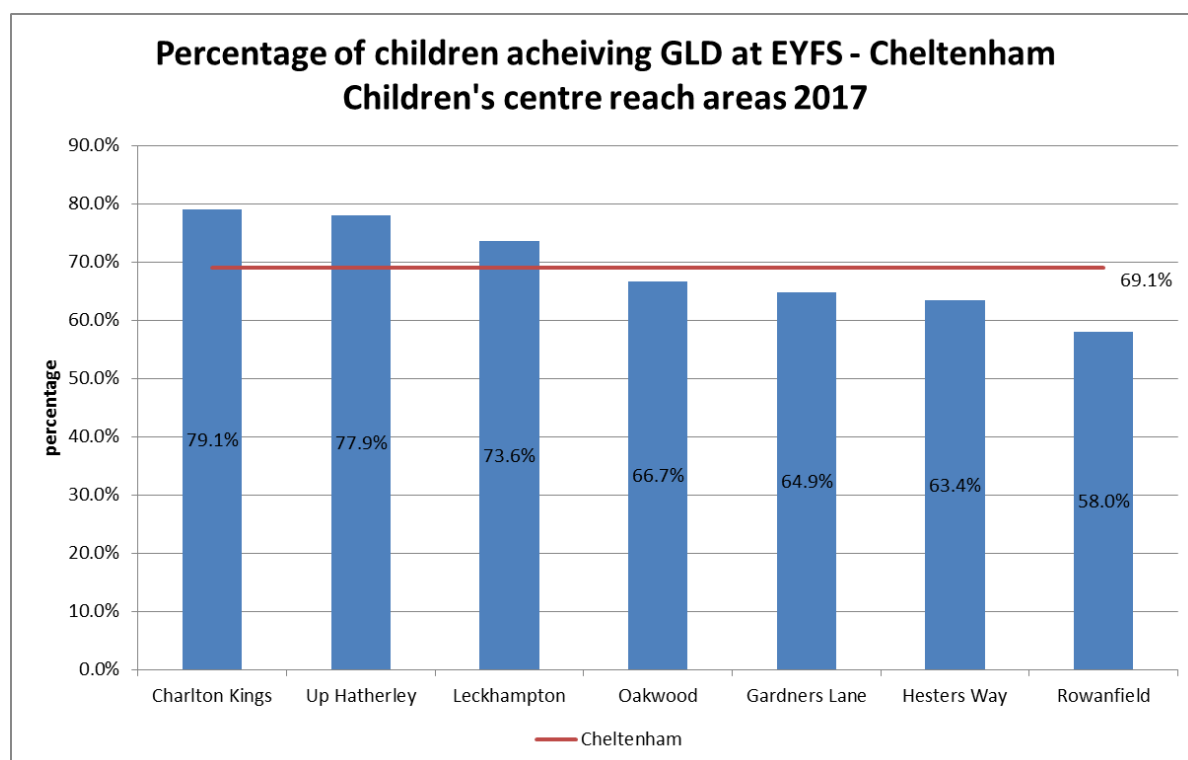
Attainment of all children at EYFS<sup>27</sup> is in-line or higher than the England average in Cheltenham, Cotswold, Stroud, and Tewkesbury. However attainment at EYFS is significantly lower in Forest of Dean, Gloucester, and at a county level. Attainment at EYFS of children eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) is significantly lower than that of all children across all areas. Stroud is the only district with an attainment level for FSM pupils above the England average (although not significantly so); all other districts have lower attainment levels, and in Cotswold and Gloucester attainment for this group is significantly lower than England levels<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> Good Level of Development (achieving at least the expected level in the prime AOL plus literacy and mathematics)(8 in PGC & 2 in both AOL MAT & LIT)

<sup>28</sup> DfE <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>



In Cheltenham the overall percentage of children who achieved a good level of development in 2017 had fallen slightly, however the difference in the proportion of children achieving this across the different reach areas in Cheltenham ranged from 79.1% in Charlton Kings to 58.0% in Rowanfield.

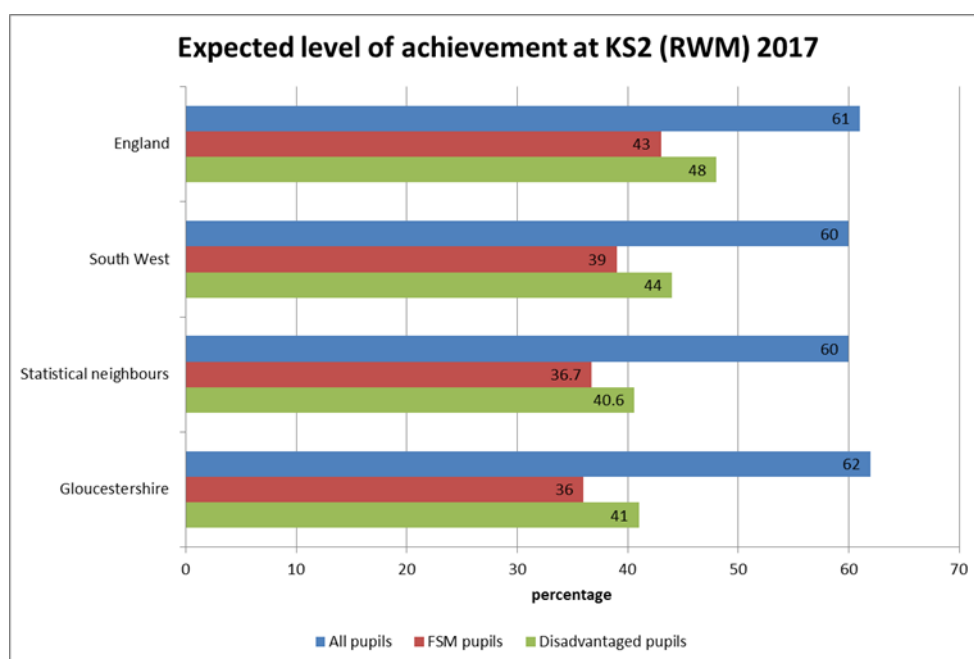


There is a gap in achievement between genders; this is seen most in Rowanfield where there was a 26% gap in achievement between girls and boys.

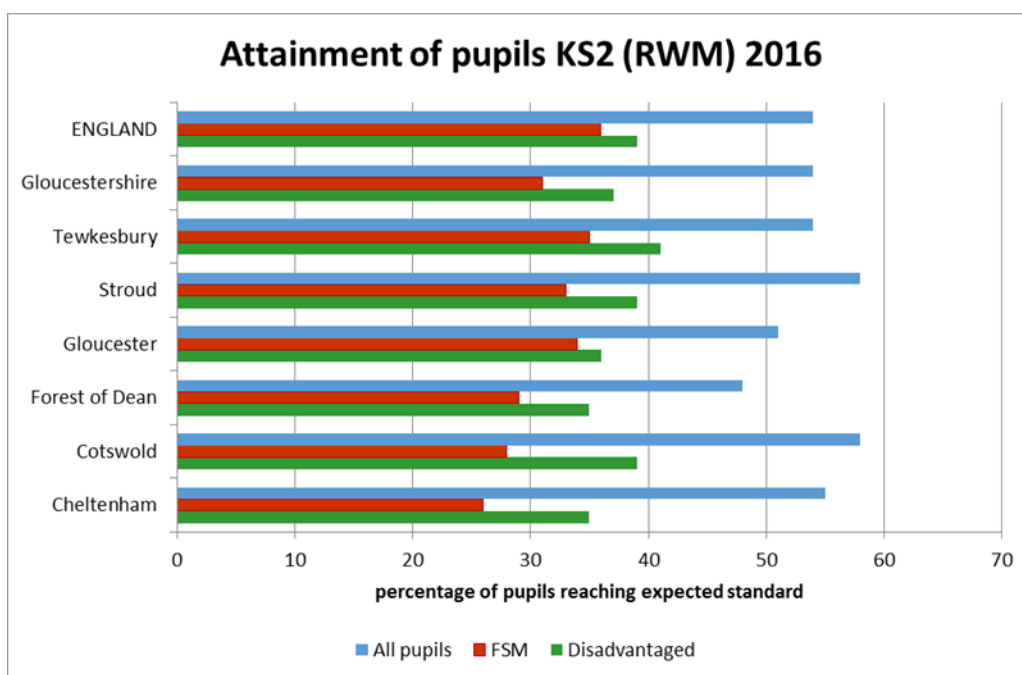
	Average of Percentage gap between girls and boys for Good Level of Development
Charlton Kings	14.3%
Gardners Lane	10.5%
Hesters Way	12.0%
Leckhampton	19.9%
Oakwood	17.9%
Rowanfield	26.0%
Up Hatherley	16.5%
Cheltenham	16.7%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

## KS2

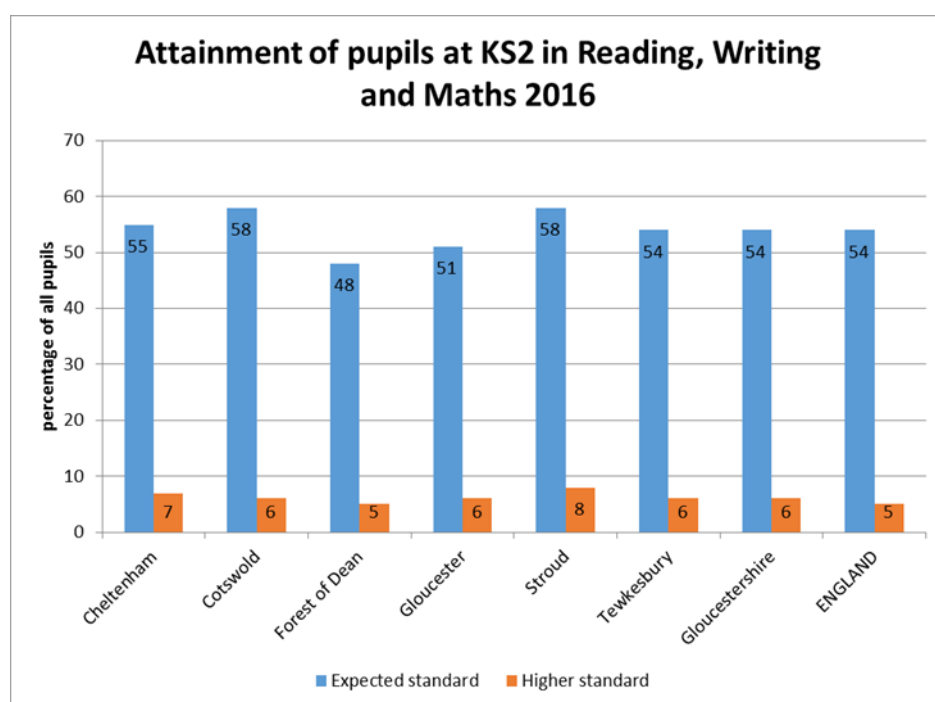
The latest level of achievement figures at KS2 are currently only published at county level, they show although achievement is higher for all children in Gloucestershire than Statistical neighbours, regional and national averages, the attainment of children eligible for FSM and disadvantaged pupils were much lower than it's comparators.



By looking at data from 2016, the achievement of pupils can be broken down to district level. The proportion of all pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths (RWM) in Gloucestershire was in-line with the England average. The proportion achieving the expected standard was higher in Cheltenham, Cotswold, and Stroud and lower in Forest of Dean, and Gloucester. Although the percentage of children achieving the expected standard at the end of KS2 in RWM in Cheltenham was slightly above the England average for all pupils and in-line with the England average for disadvantaged pupils it was lower than the England average for children eligible for Free School Meals (FSM). The percentage of FSM pupils achieving the expected standard in Cheltenham was the lowest in the county and was also significantly lower than the overall Gloucestershire level.



The proportion of children achieving the higher standard in RWM was higher than the England average in all districts except Gloucester where the level was in line with the England average.

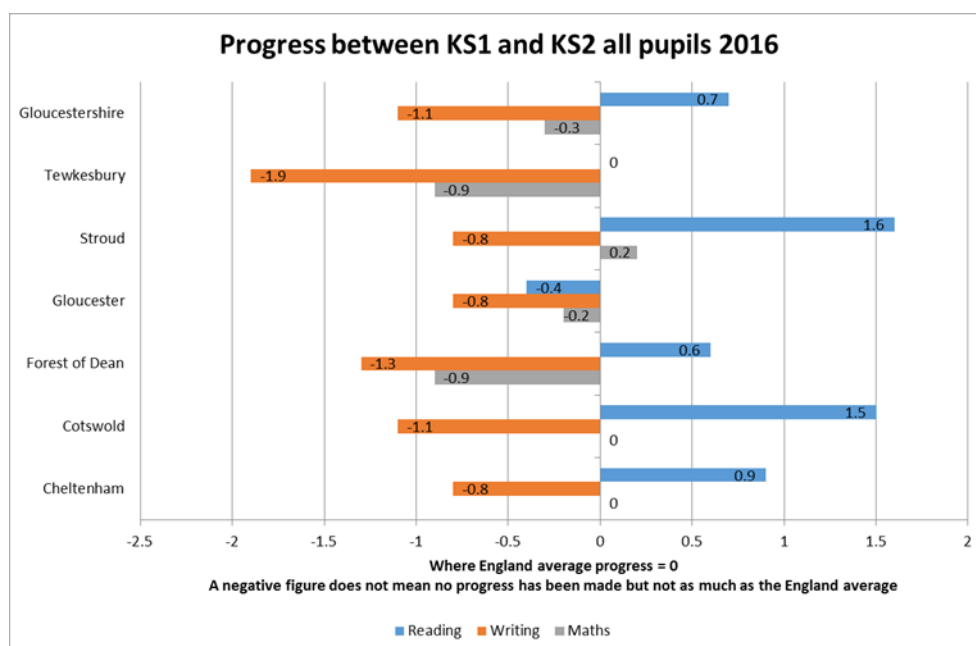


The percentage of all pupils reaching the expected level in RWM varies across the primary schools in Cheltenham. Glenfall Community Primary School had the highest percentage of children meeting the expected level (87%) well above the Gloucestershire average (61%). The cohort size of each Y6 class assessed at the end of KS2 should be taken into account when drawing conclusions from the following table. A small cohort size could result in the percentage meeting the expected standard being skewed. Both Gloucester Road Primary school and St Thomas More Catholic Primary School had a small Y6 cohort size (less than 20 children) in 2016/17.

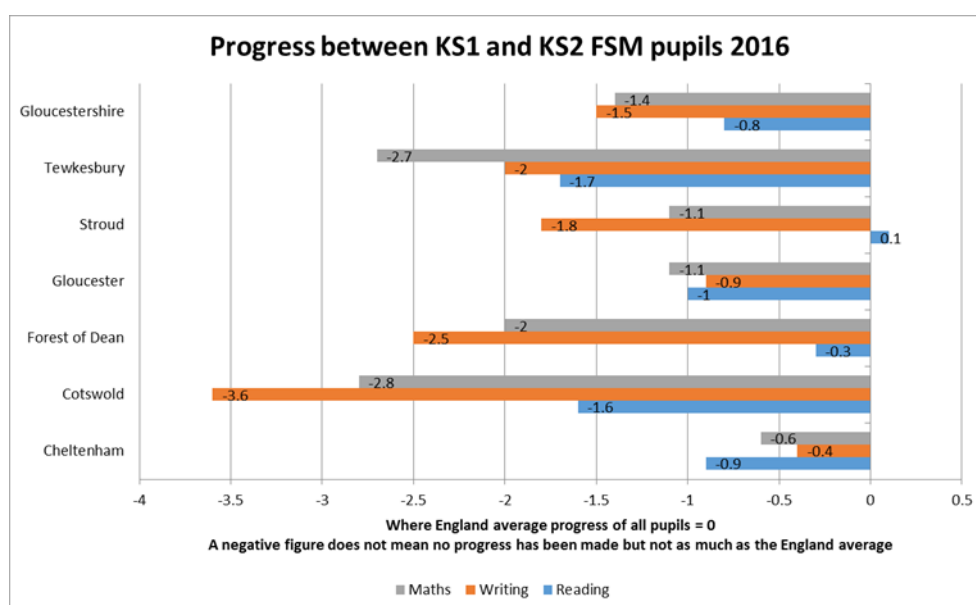
Percentage meeting expected level in RWM KS2	2016/17
Primary school	%
Glenfall Community Primary School	87%
Leckhampton Church of England Primary School	84%
Gloucester Road Primary School	82%
St Mark's Church of England Junior School	82%
Charlton Kings Junior School	76%
Warden Hill Primary School	75%
Holy Apostles' Church of England Primary School	73%
The Catholic School of Saint Gregory the Great	73%
Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School	70%
St James' Church of England Primary School	69%
Naunton Park Primary School	66%
Dunalley Primary School	64%
Prestbury St Mary's Church of England Junior School	63%
St John's Church of England Primary School	63%
Gardners Lane Primary School	62%
Lakeside Primary School	61%
Rowanfield Junior School	61%
Greatfield Park Primary School	60%
Swindon Village Primary School	58%
Springbank Primary Academy	56%
Hesters Way Primary School	54%
Christ Church CofE Primary School	42%
Oakwood Primary School	41%
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	30%
Gloucestershire	61%

See the Free School Meals section for further information about attainment for this group.

When looking at the progress between KS1 and KS2 in RWM as separate disciplines, children in Cheltenham make greater progress than the England average in reading, are in-line with the England average for progress in maths, and below the England average for progress in writing. Progress in writing appears to be lower than the England average in all the districts in Gloucestershire, Cheltenham children's progress is closer to the England average than three of the other districts.

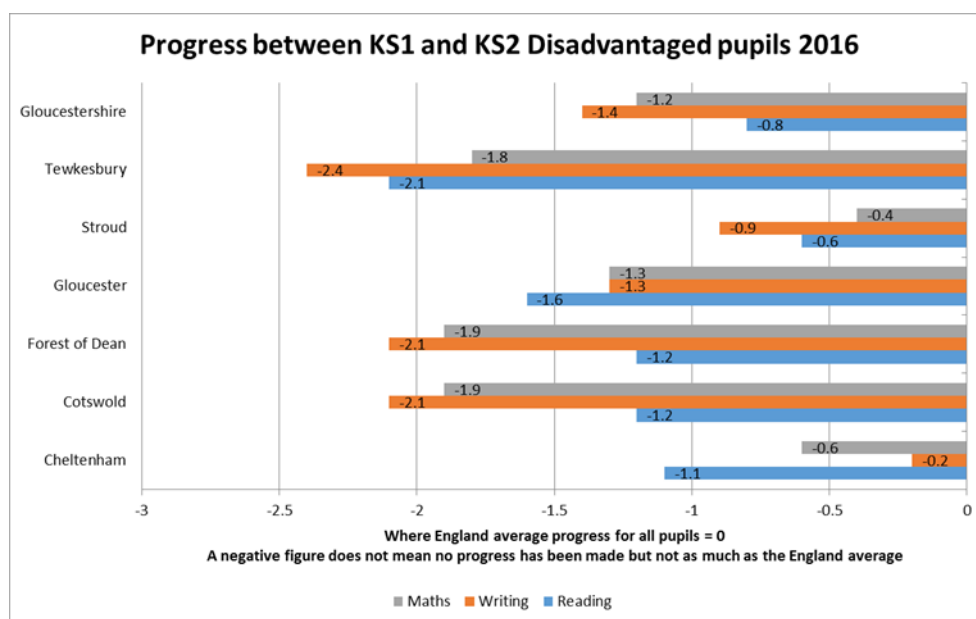


However not all children make as much progress, vulnerable children across Gloucestershire make less progress than the England average in RWM. In comparison to the other areas in Gloucestershire; where children were eligible for FSM, in Cheltenham they were closer to the England average than many of the other districts (and the Gloucestershire overall progress score for RWM) and therefore made more progress.



In comparison to the other areas in Gloucestershire; where children were disadvantaged<sup>29</sup>, in Cheltenham they were closer to the England average for writing than many of the other districts and closer in reading and maths than all other districts other than Stroud.

<sup>29</sup> Disadvantaged pupils = Pupils in year groups reception to year 6 recorded as ever FSM; pupils in years 7 to 11 recorded as ever FSM; Looked-after children (LAC) defined in the Children Act 1989 as one who is in the care of, or provided with accommodation by, an English local authority; children who have ceased to be looked



### KS4 - GCSE

The 2017 headline accountability measures for secondary schools are in transition and are currently available as: Attainment 8, Progress 8, attainment in English and mathematics at grades 5 or above, English Baccalaureate (EBacc) entry and achievement (including a grade 5 or above in English and mathematics), and destinations of pupils after Key Stage 4.

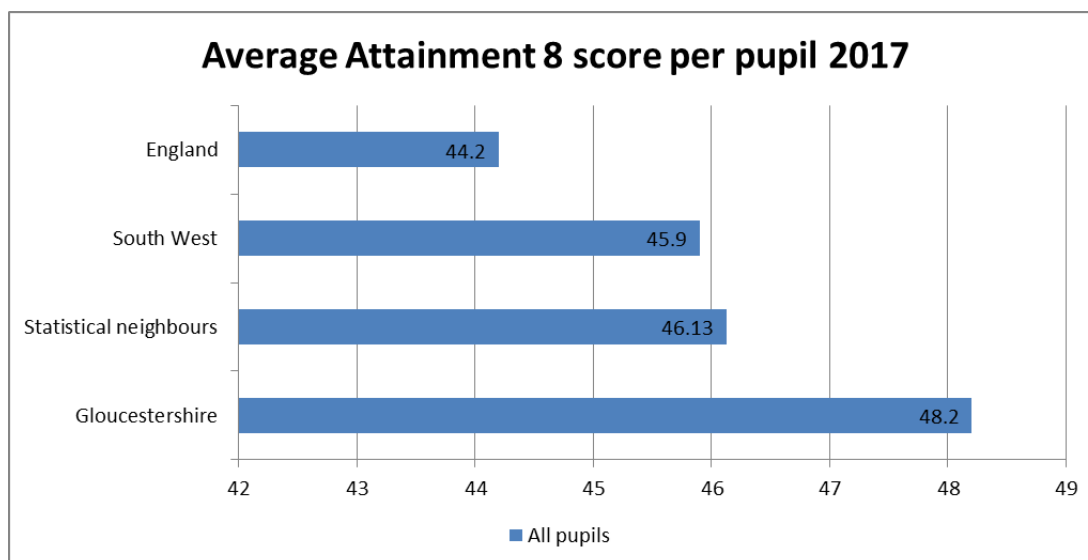
#### **Attainment 8**

Attainment 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) measure and 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. Each individual grade a pupil achieves is assigned a point score, which is then used to calculate a pupil's Attainment 8 score. Schools and Local Authorities are then measured by comparing their average Attainment 8 score per pupil.

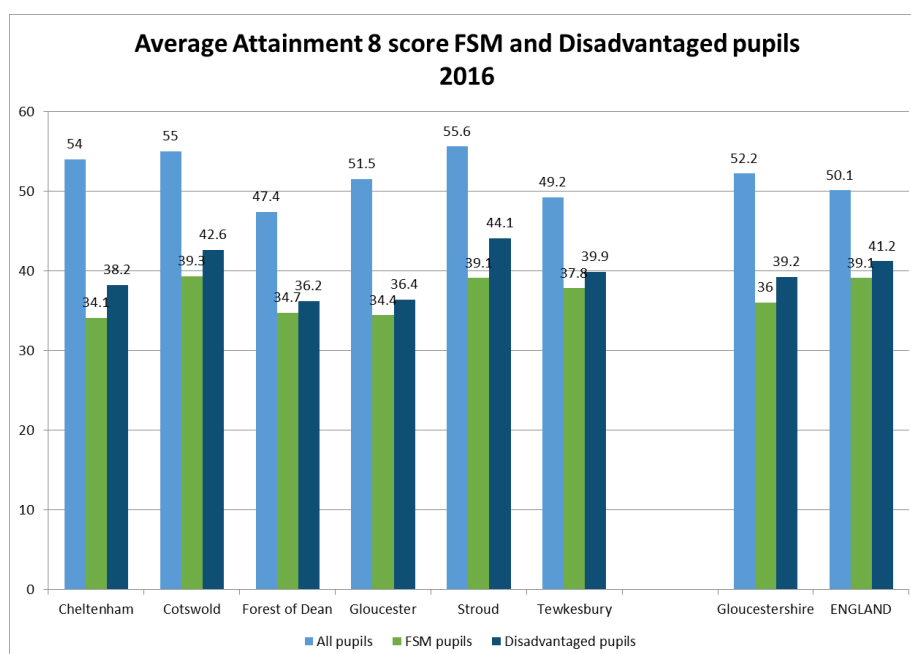
Levels of attainment at KS4 for all pupils in Gloucestershire, when measured as Attainment 8, was higher than its statistical neighbours and the regional and national averages in 2017.

---

after by a local authority in England and Wales because of adoption, a special guardianship order, a child arrangements order or a residence order.



As with KS2 to enable a greater depth of analysis and to report figures at district level the 2016 figures have been used as they are the latest published at this level. In 2016 Attainment at KS4 for all children in Gloucestershire when measured as Attainment 8 was above the England average and in Cheltenham was higher again. However attainment at KS4 for vulnerable children, as at KS2 was not as favourable. Attainment at KS4 for children eligible for FSM and Disadvantaged children was lower than the England average for similar children. In Cheltenham FSM children and Disadvantaged pupils had an average Attainment 8 score significantly lower than the Gloucestershire and England average for similar children.

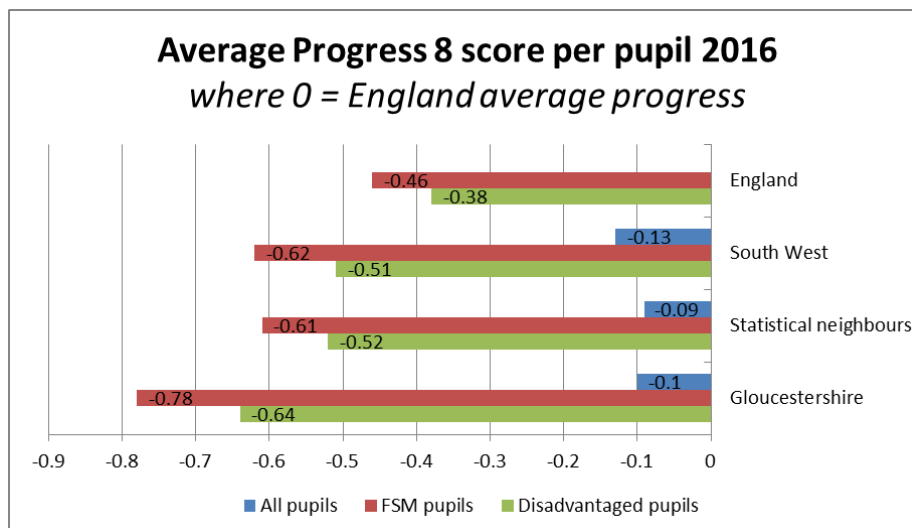


### **Progress 8**

Progress 8 was introduced in 2016 (and 2015 for schools that chose to opt in early). It aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of primary school to the end of secondary

school. It is a type of value added measure, which means that pupils' results are compared to the actual achievements of other pupils with similar prior attainment<sup>30</sup>.

In Gloucestershire pupils made slightly less progress than the England average but were in line with the South West and Statistical neighbours.



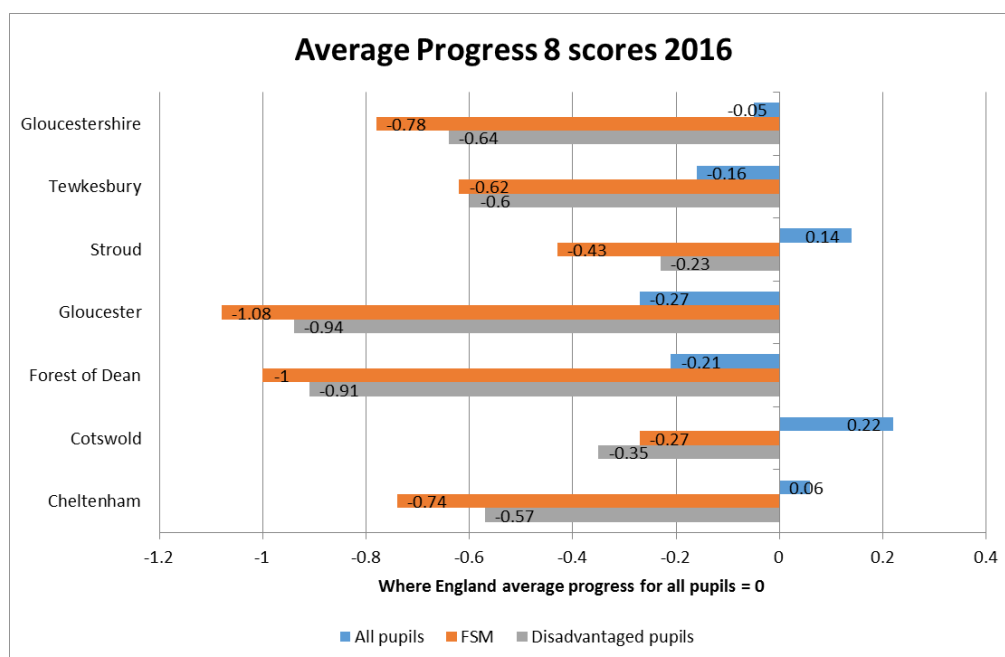
Both children eligible for FSM and Disadvantaged children in Gloucestershire made less progress than its statistical neighbours, South West or the England average.

<sup>30</sup> A score above zero means pupils made more progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of key stage 2.

A score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of key stage 2.

A Progress 8 score of 1.0 means pupils in the group make on average a grade more progress than the national average; a score of -0.5 means they make on average half a grade less progress than average.

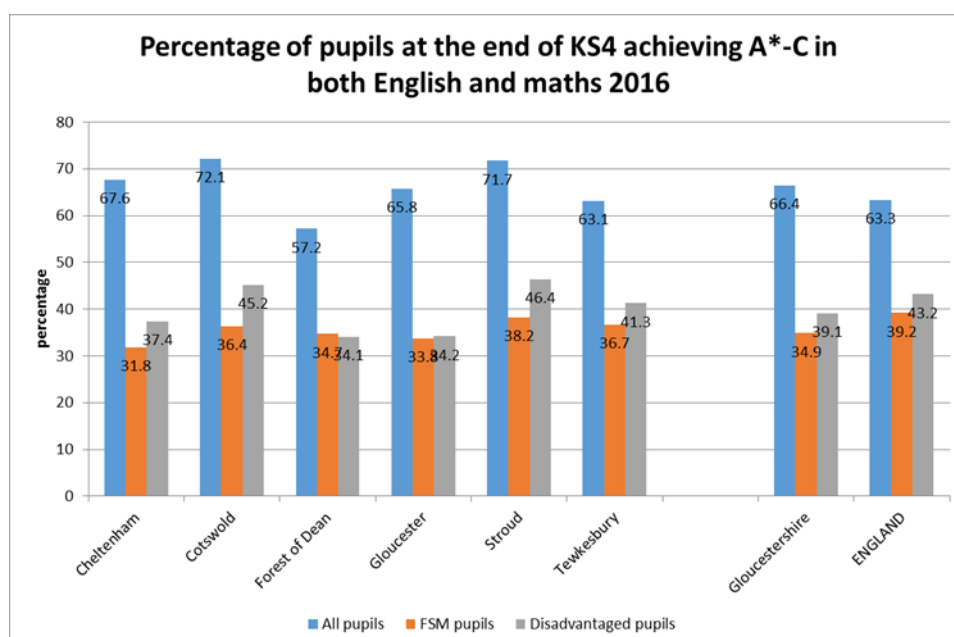
A negative progress score does not mean pupils made no progress, or the school has failed, rather it means pupils in the school made less progress than other pupils across England with similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.



Across the districts pupils in Cheltenham, Cotswold and Stroud make slightly more progress than the national average. However pupils eligible for FSM and disadvantaged pupils make less progress especially in Gloucester and Forest of Dean; FSM and disadvantaged pupils in both areas make around a grade less progress than nationally.

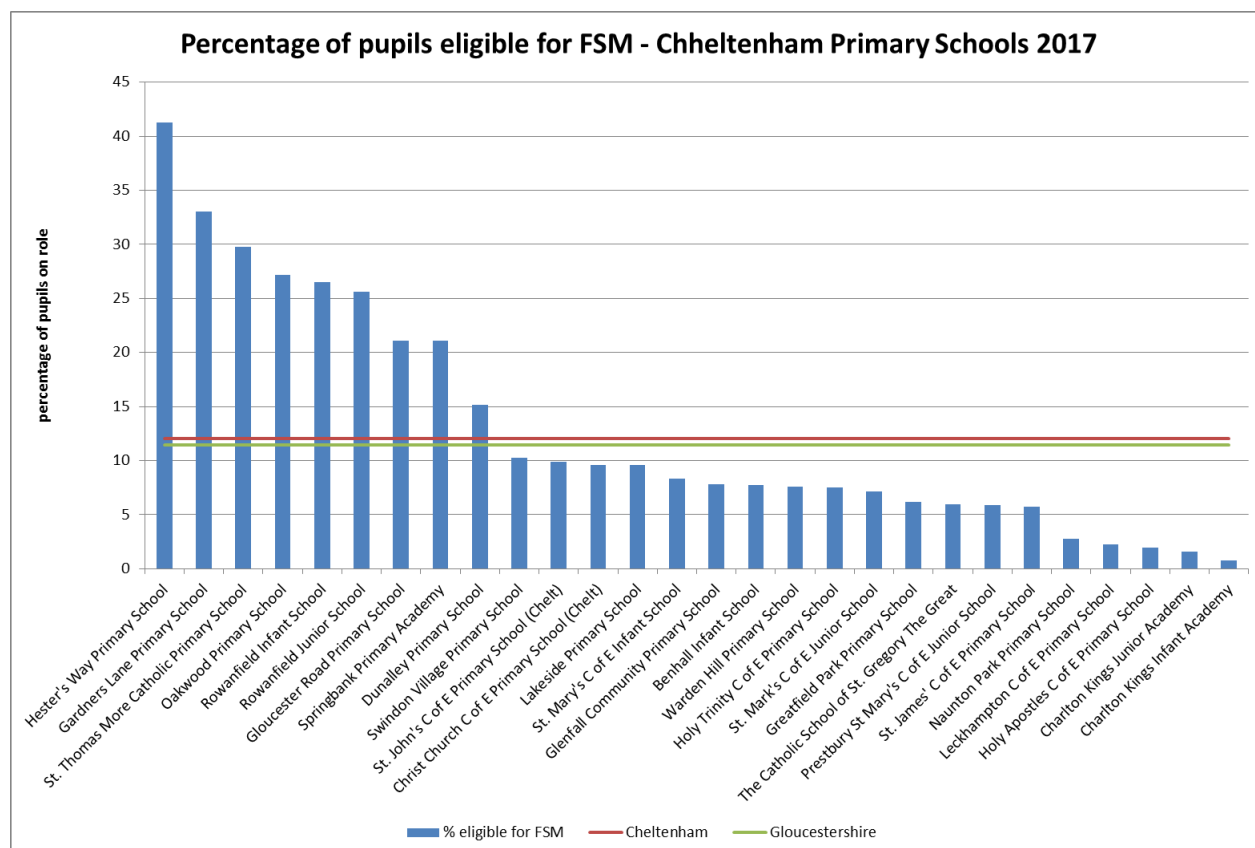
#### ***KS4 pupils' attainment in English and maths***

A lower percentage of all pupils in Forest of Dean achieved A\*- C in English and maths than the England level. All districts have a lower percentage of FSM pupils achieving A\*- C in English and maths than the England level. A higher percentage of Disadvantaged pupils in Cotswold and Stroud achieved A\*- C in English and maths than the England level all other districts had lower percentages. The percentage of FSM pupils achieving A\*-C in both English and maths in Cheltenham was lower than any other districts.



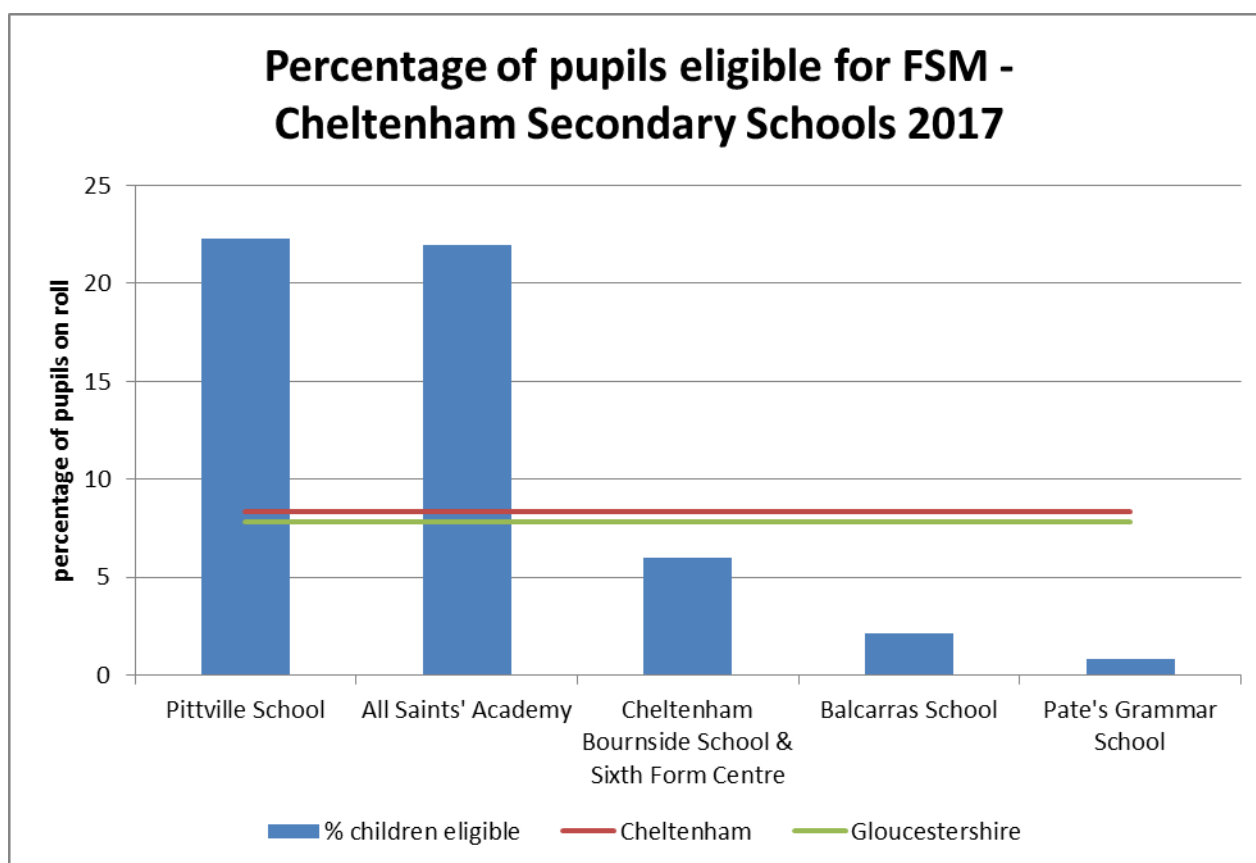
### Free School Meals (FSM)

Free School Meals (FSM) is allocated to children if they or their family receive certain benefits and have an income below £16,190 per annum. FSM eligibility is used as a proxy measure of children living in poverty. In Gloucestershire 11.4% of Primary phase and 7.8% of Secondary phase children are eligible for FSM, below the national figures (14.7% primary, 13.8% Secondary<sup>31</sup>). In Cheltenham the overall eligibility at Primary phase 12.0% is in-line with the Gloucestershire figure; however the difference in eligibility is marked across Cheltenham primary schools. Hester's Way Primary school had the highest percentage of eligible children, 41.2%, and Charlton Kings Infant Academy had the lowest percentage of eligible children, 0.7%.

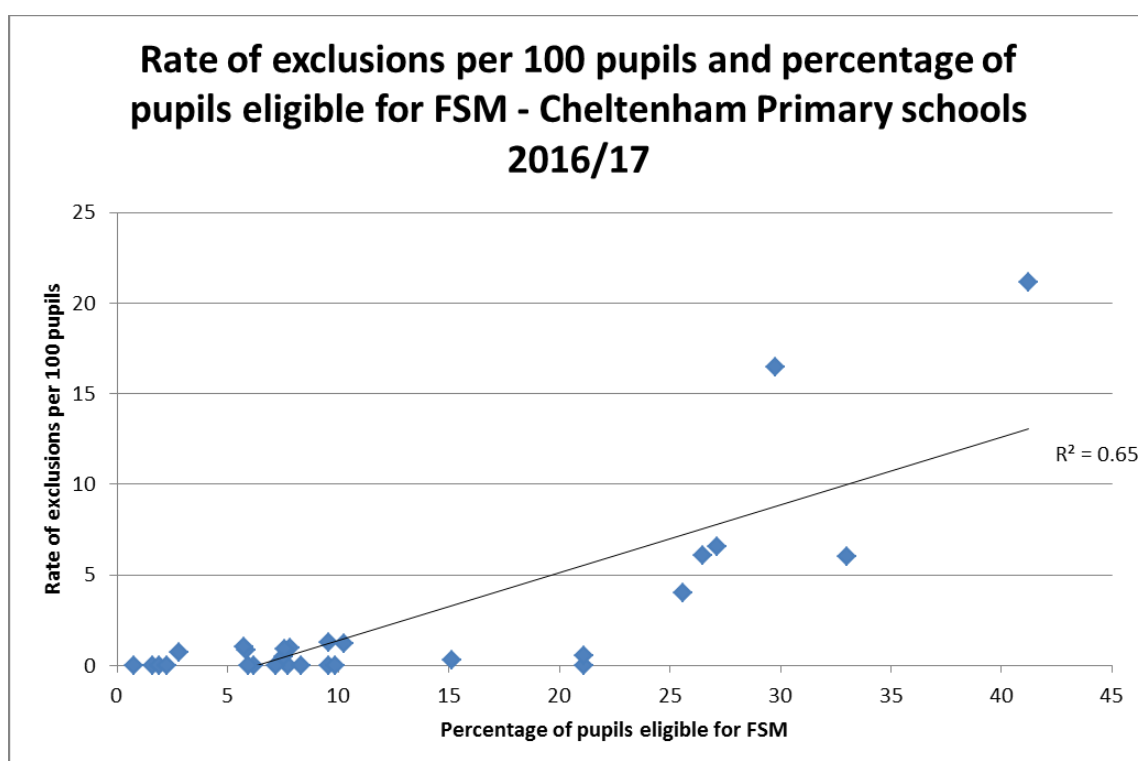


At Secondary phase a similar picture emerges, overall the percentage of children eligible for FSM across all Cheltenham secondary schools (8.4%) is broadly in-line with the Gloucestershire rate (7.8%) but there are big disparities. Pittville School and All Saint's Academy have much higher percentages of pupils eligible for FSM (22.3% and 22.0% respectively) in comparison to Pate's Grammar School which has only 0.8% eligible.

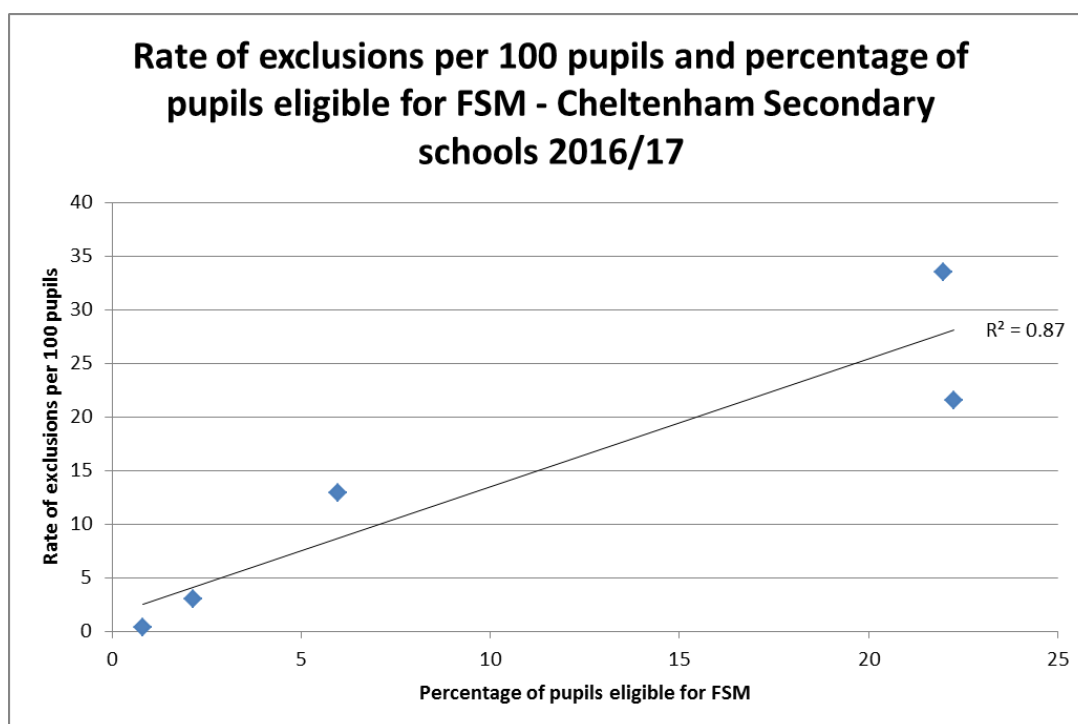
<sup>31</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2017>



Poverty can have far reaching implications on children's immediate and future outcomes. There is a correlation between the rate of exclusions per 100 pupils and the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM at Cheltenham primary schools as seen below, the correlation strengthens slightly when looking at the 5 year average of rate of exclusions.

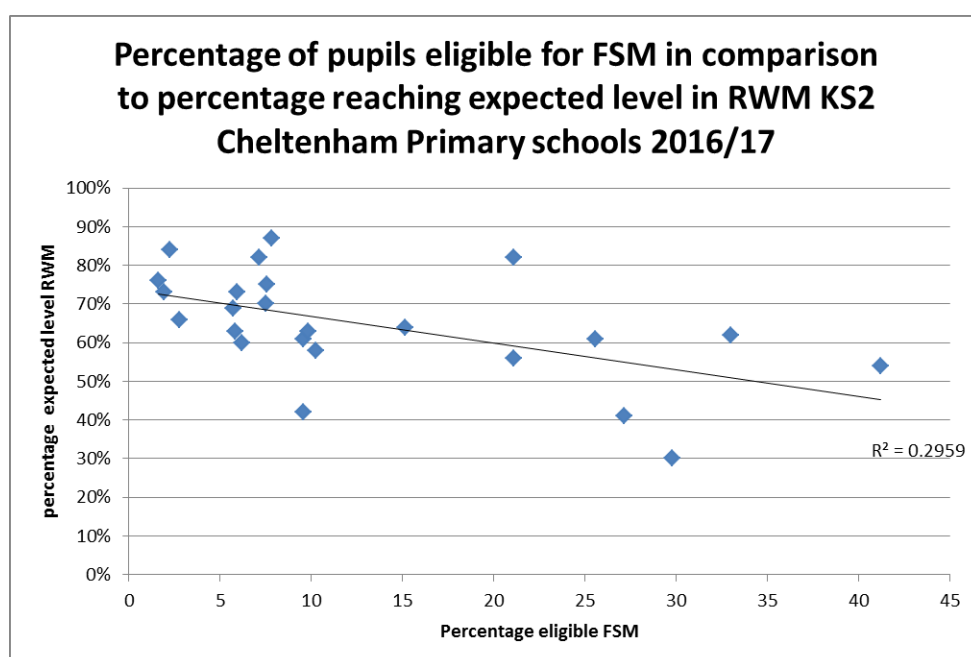


By the Secondary phase the correlation between the rate of exclusions per 100 pupils and the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM at Cheltenham secondary schools is much stronger. Suggesting that as children get older the impact of living in poverty is more pronounced.

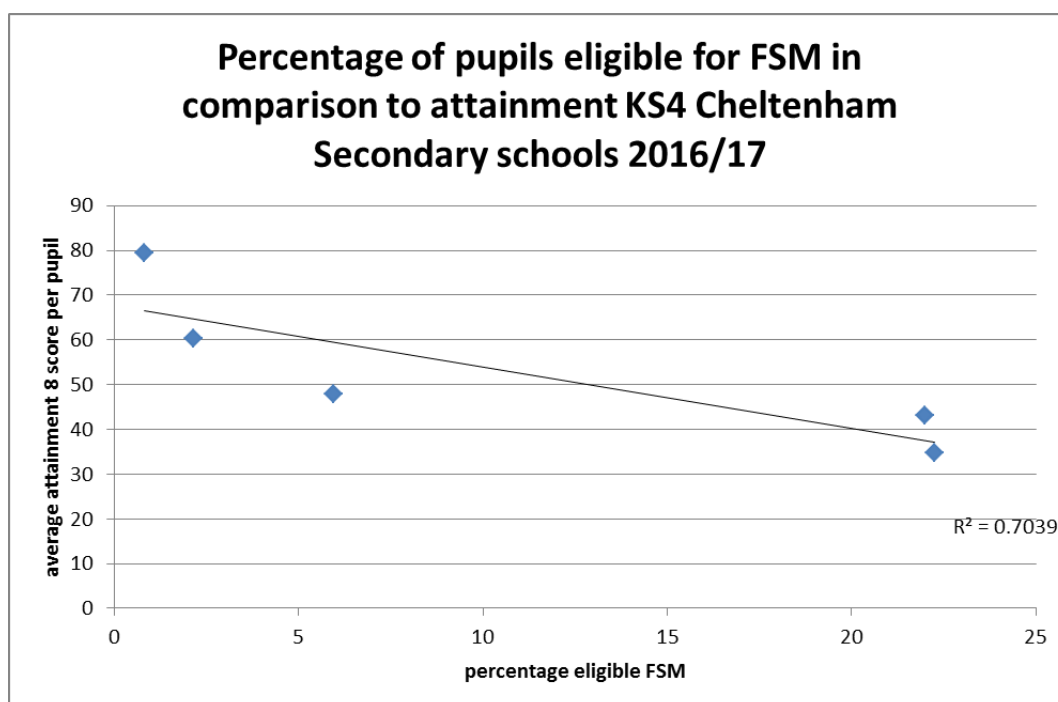


Poverty can also impact attainment levels of children. Nationally for those living outside London children eligible for FSM do worse at the end of KS2 and KS4 than their non-eligible peers, this is reflected in Gloucestershire and seen in the Educational achievement section above.

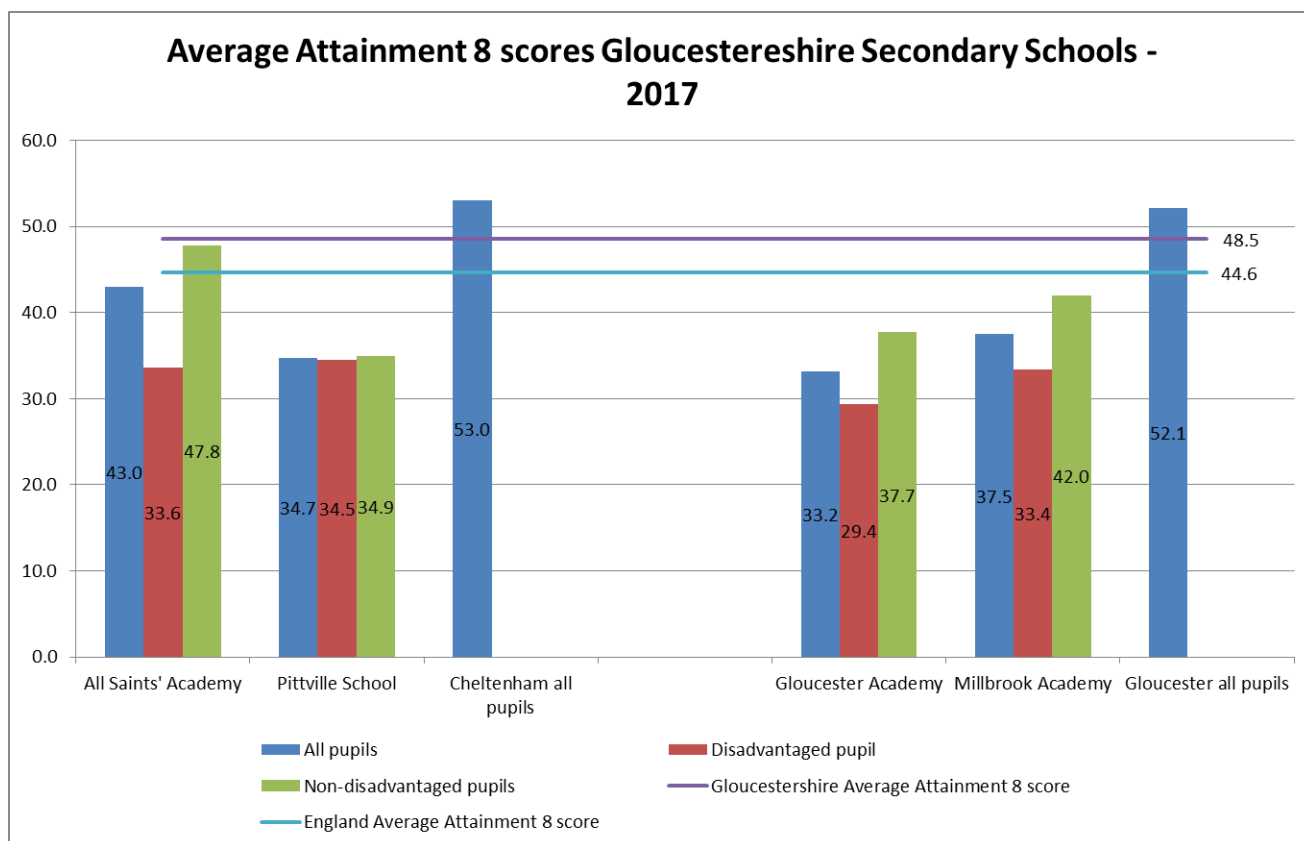
When looking at a granular level, in Cheltenham Primary schools there appears to be a weak correlation between the percentage of children eligible for FSM and the percentage achieving the expected level of attainment in Reading, Writing and Maths at the end of KS2.



By the end of KS4 however poverty has a more pronounced effect on attainment. The graph below shows a stronger correlation between eligibility for FSM and average Attainment 8 score per pupil.



The Secondary schools with lowest Attainment 8 scores for disadvantaged pupils in Cheltenham and Gloucester were; Cheltenham Bournside School and Sixth Form Centre (33.0) and Gloucester Academy (29.4) respectively. Although All Saint's Academy (Cheltenham) is very close with an average Attainment 8 score for disadvantaged pupils of 33.6. It is clear from the chart below that attainment at Pittville School is low for both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils. However at both All Saint's Academy and Gloucester Academy non-disadvantaged pupils do considerably better than their disadvantaged peers. Dis-advantaged pupils at both All Saint's Academy and Gloucester Academy do worse than the average disadvantaged pupils in England, -16.2 points worse at All Saint's Academy and -20.4 points worse at Gloucester Academy.

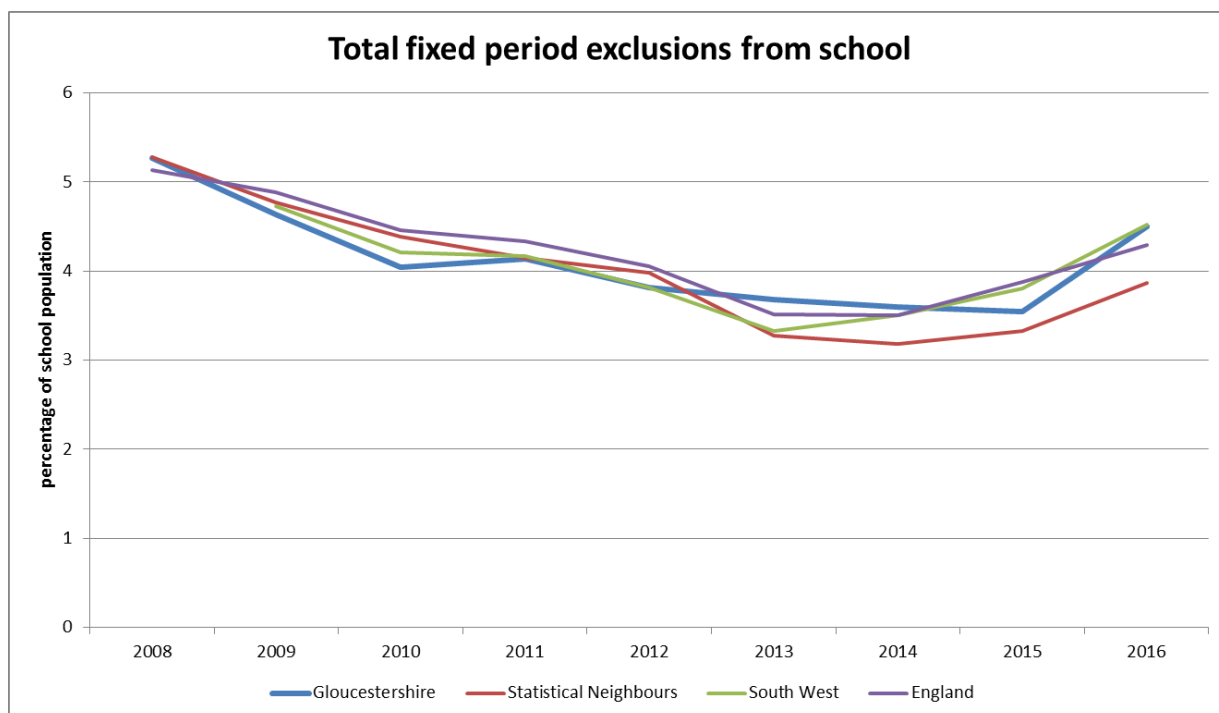


## Exclusions

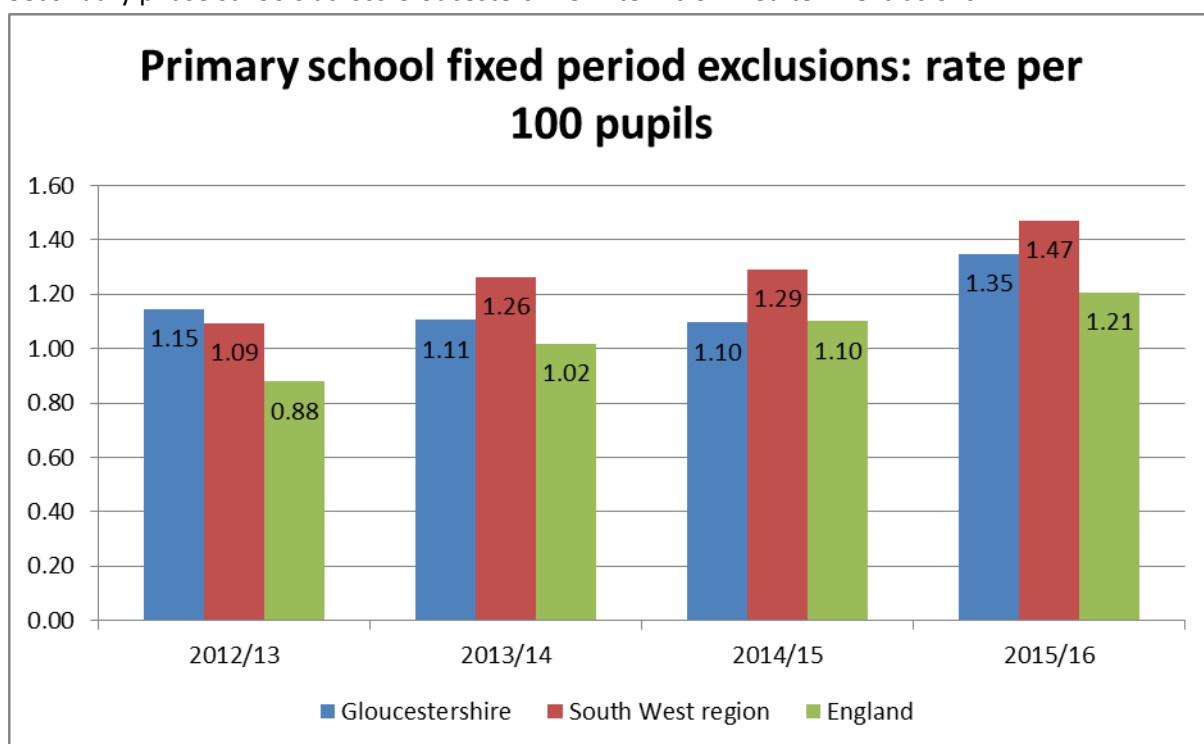
Pupils can only be excluded from school for disciplinary reasons. Schools must have a behaviour policy setting out what the school rules are, so that parents and the child are aware of the school's expectations about discipline. Reasons for exclusion can include behaviour outside school, such as school trips or on the way to and from school, provided it is in line with the behaviour policy. Exclusions can either be for a specified time called 'Fixed period' or 'Fixed term' exclusions; or a child may be indefinitely excluded called a 'Permanent exclusion'. Gloucestershire is in-line with its statistical neighbours in terms of fixed term exclusions as seen in the chart below<sup>32</sup>, although the percentage is rising more steeply than its comparators<sup>33</sup>.

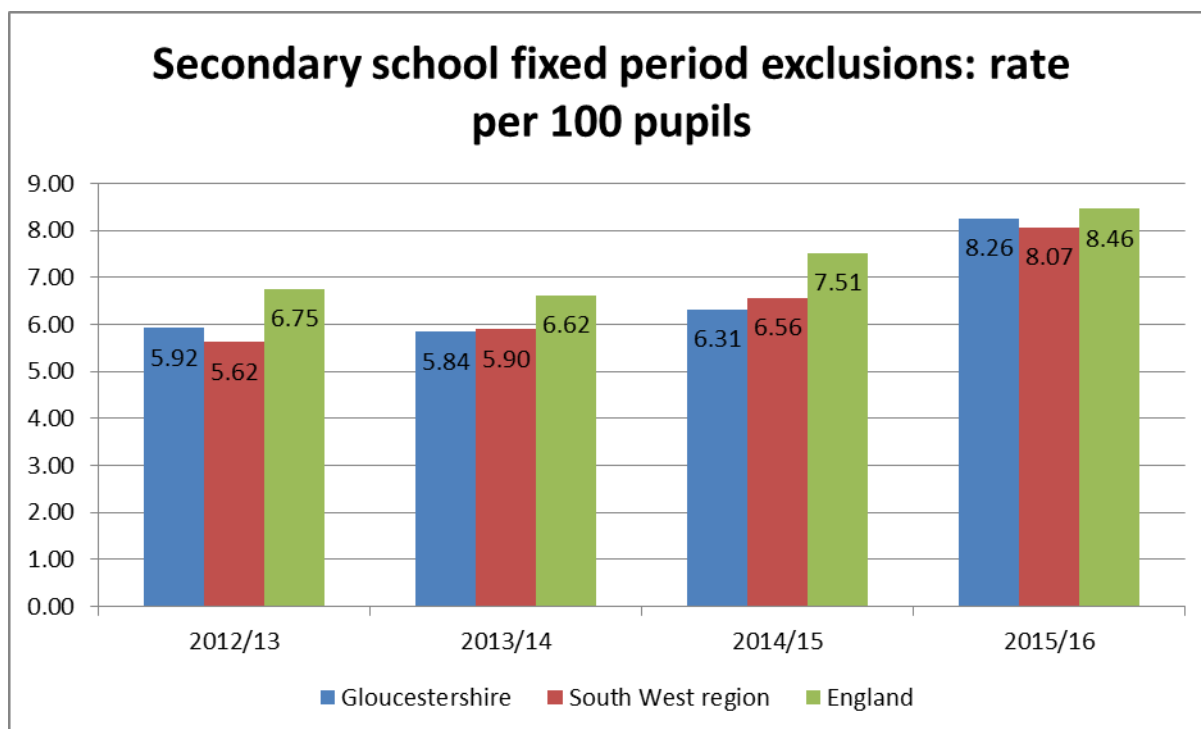
<sup>32</sup> Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT) reports educational data at county, regional and national levels for comparison. There may be inconsistencies between LAIT published data and locally held data due to reporting mechanisms, however general trends are the same.

<sup>33</sup> Exclusions are recorded at school level and therefore for the area the child attends school rather than the area they live, which may be different.

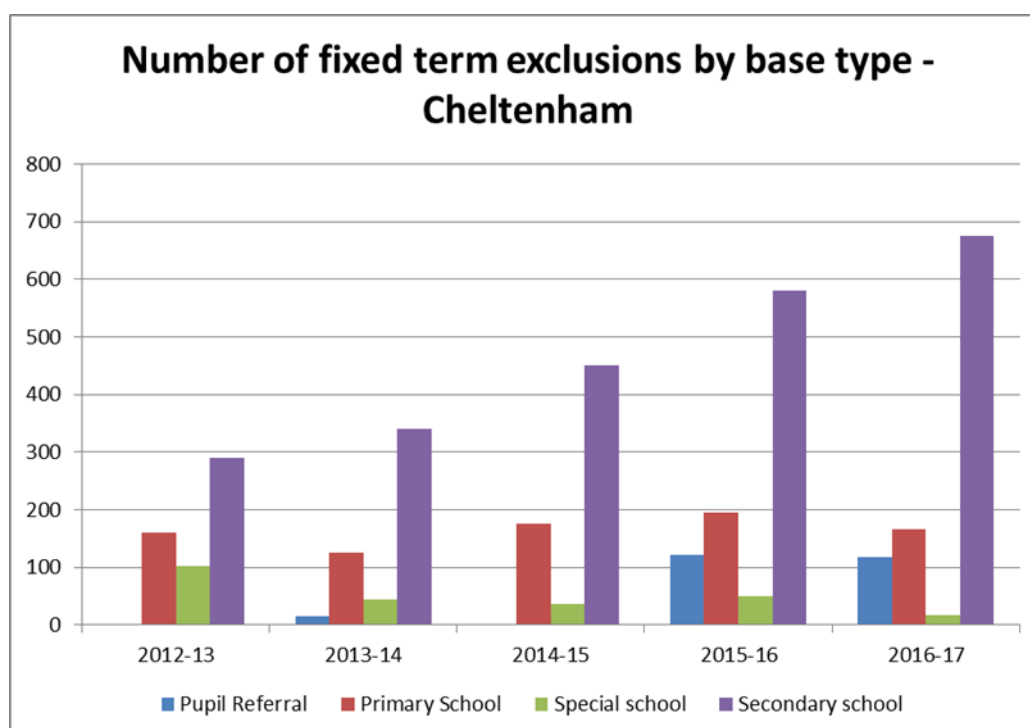


The charts below show as a rate per 100 pupils, similar trends can be seen in both Primary and Secondary phase schools across Gloucestershire in terms of fixed term exclusions.





The chart below shows the number of secondary phase fixed term exclusions has risen dramatically in Cheltenham<sup>34</sup>, in contrast fixed term exclusions in Primary phase schools appears to have remained fairly stable in the same period. There has been a dramatic reduction in the number of fixed term exclusions in special schools and an increase in pupil referral units.

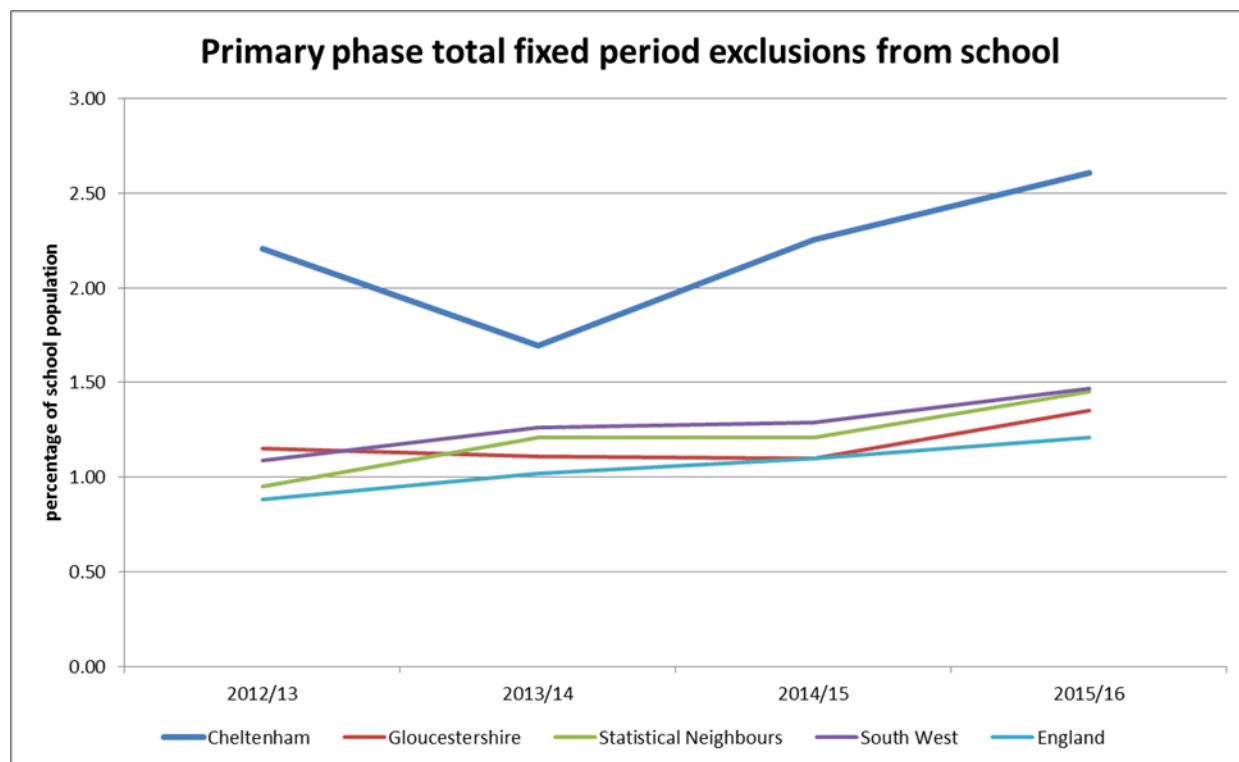


The significant changes seen in exclusions from Special Schools seem to be related to the LA restructuring a number of schools and new leadership within the new school settings having a

<sup>34</sup> GCC as recorded exclusions in CAPITA (which may differ from data recorded in schools)

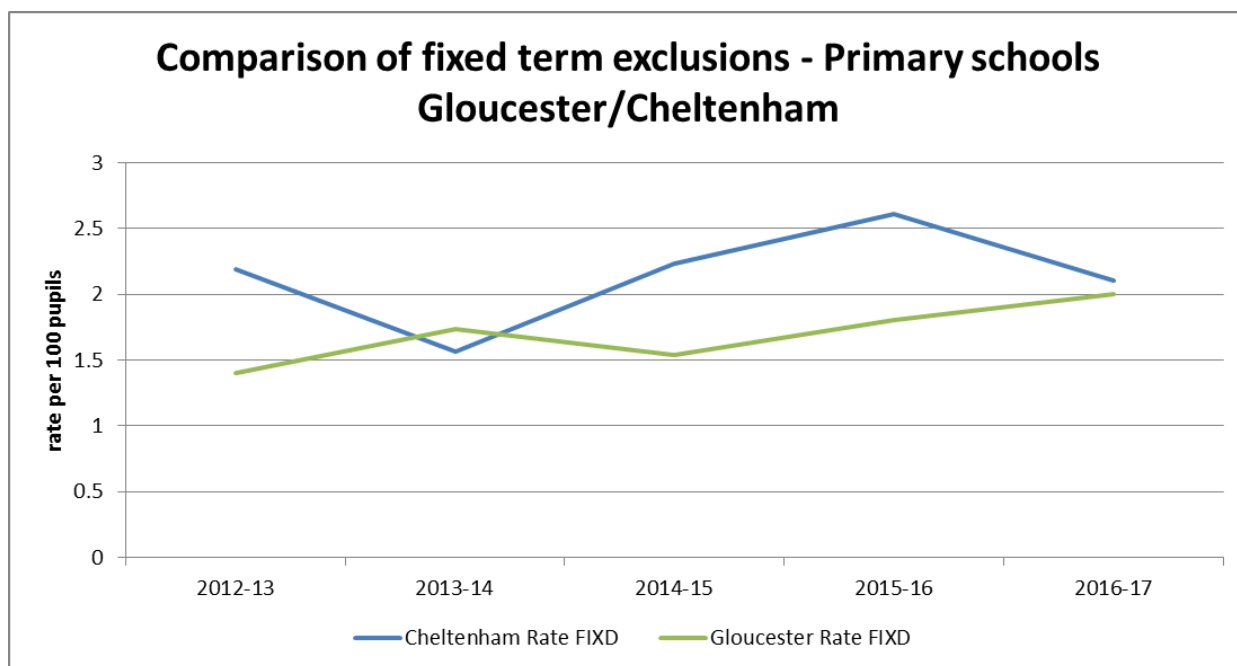
different approach to exclusions. Special schools have been trying hard not to exclude (as they know there are few other options for CYP) so the County Council works with them to meet the needs of the child or to find an alternative placement in a planned way to mitigate a permanent exclusion<sup>35</sup>.

When looking at primary phase fixed term exclusions as a rate per 100 pupils at district level it is clear the rate in Cheltenham schools has remained above the county, regional and national levels in the period and is continuing to rise.

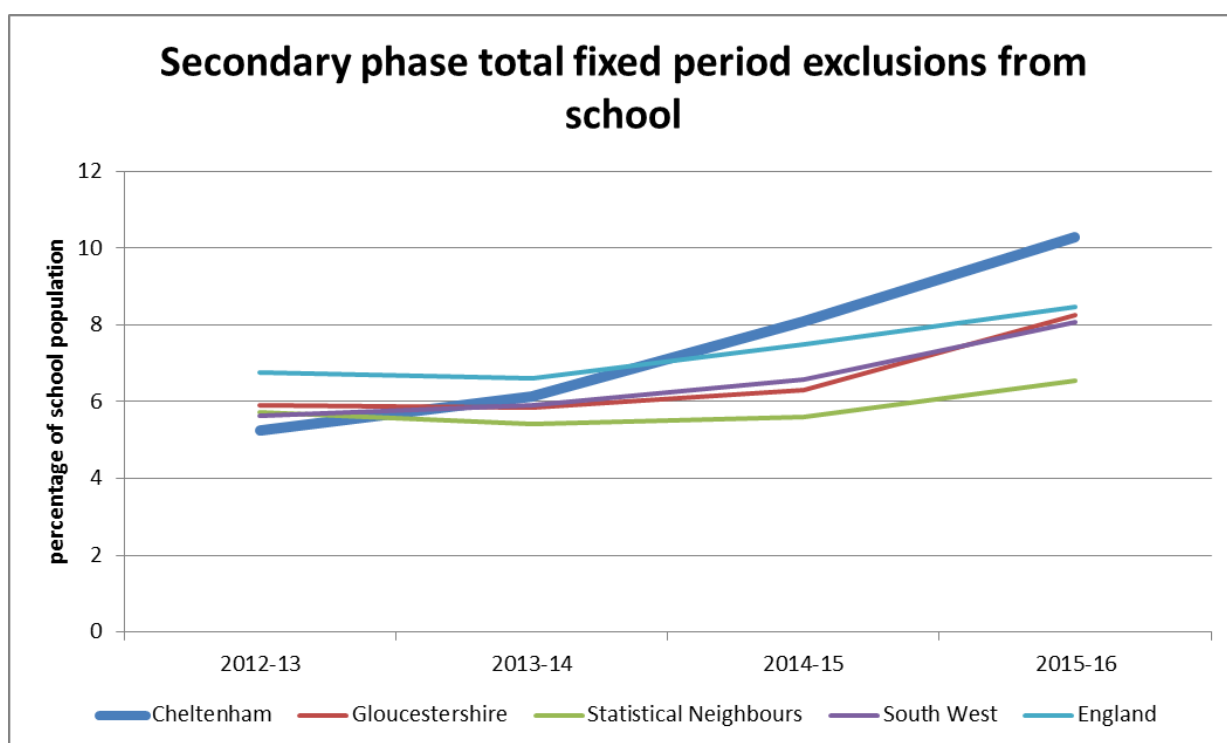


The latest available exclusions data is only available at local level and shows there has been a slight reduction in the rate of fixed term exclusions at primary phase schools in Cheltenham. However the chart below shows apart from in 2013/14 the rate of fixed term exclusions in primary phase schools in Cheltenham has been higher than in those Gloucester.

<sup>35</sup> Thanks to Victoria Burt for providing this analysis

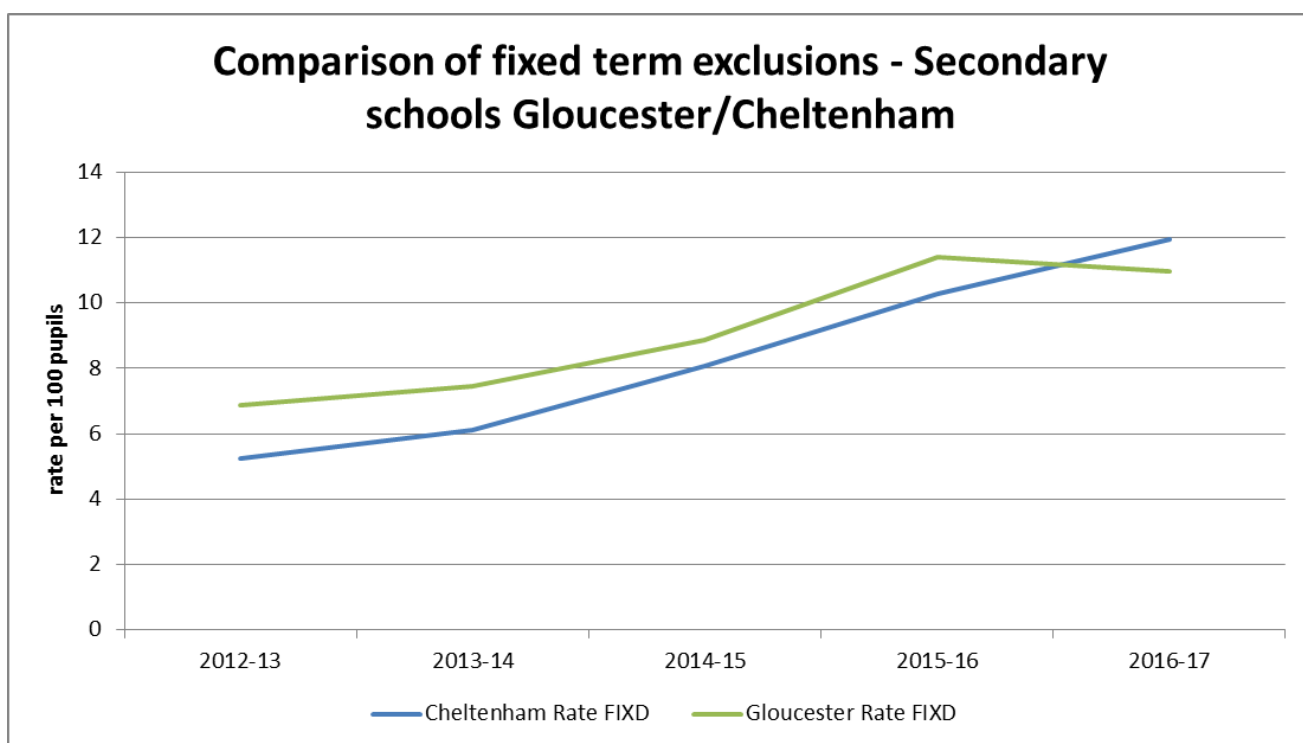


When looking at the rate of fixed term exclusions in Secondary phase schools in Cheltenham although it was below its statistical comparators at the beginning of the period it has risen more sharply since 2013/14 than any of its statistical comparators as shown below.

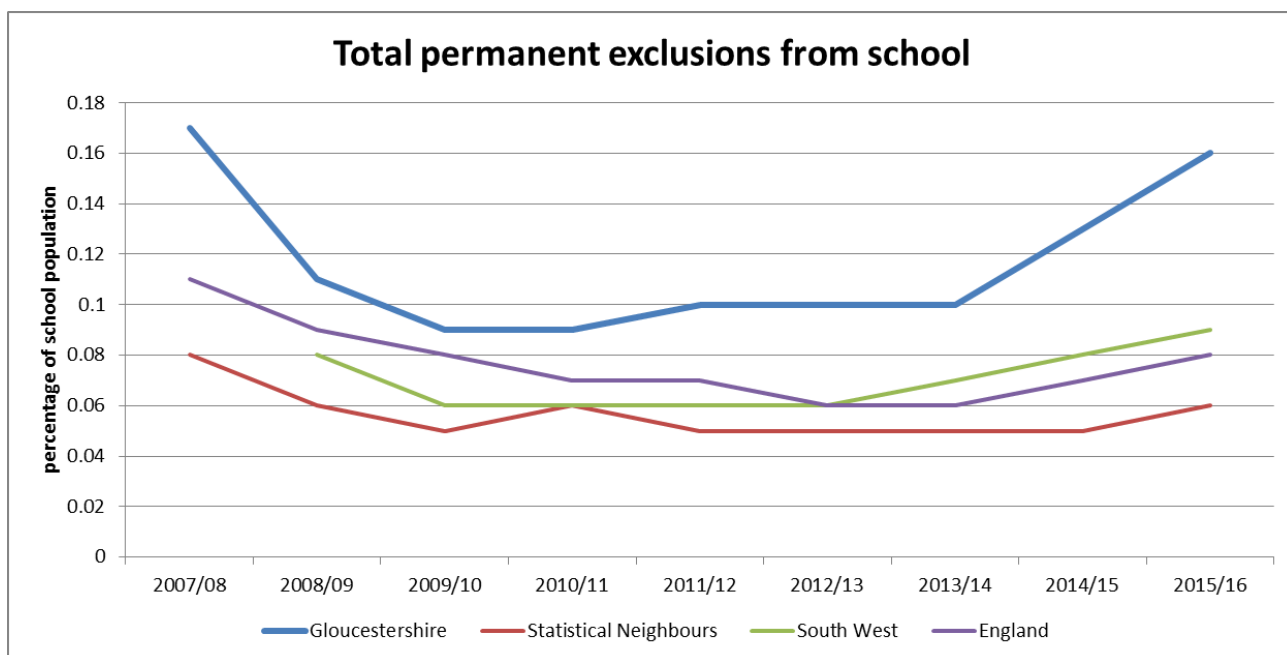


Again only local level data is currently available for fixed term exclusions at secondary phase schools. Unlike at primary phase schools the rate of fixed term exclusions at secondary phase schools in

Cheltenham has continued to rise in the most recent period. The chart below shows until 2016/17 the rate of fixed term exclusions in Cheltenham had been below that in Gloucester<sup>36</sup>.

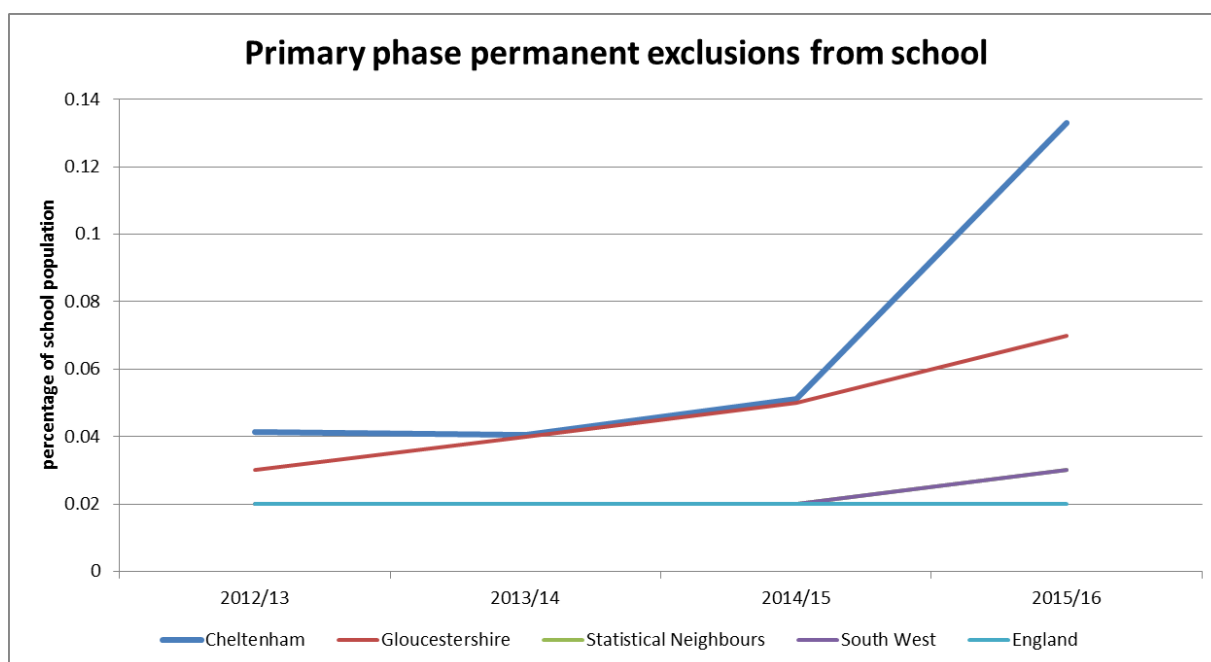


Gloucestershire is a significant outlier for the level of permanent exclusions from its schools at both Primary and Secondary phase. The chart below shows although Gloucestershire saw a reduction in the percentage of children permanently excluded from its schools between 2007/08 and 2009/10 it remained above all its statistical comparators and has been on a steep increase since 2013/14.

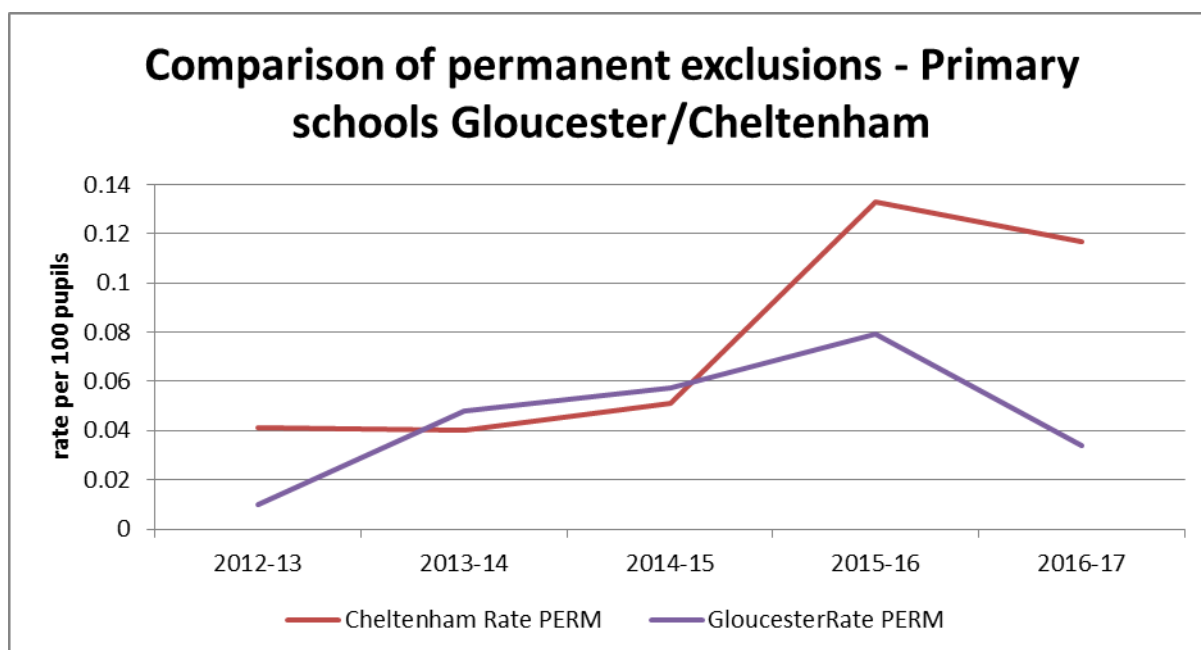


<sup>36</sup>

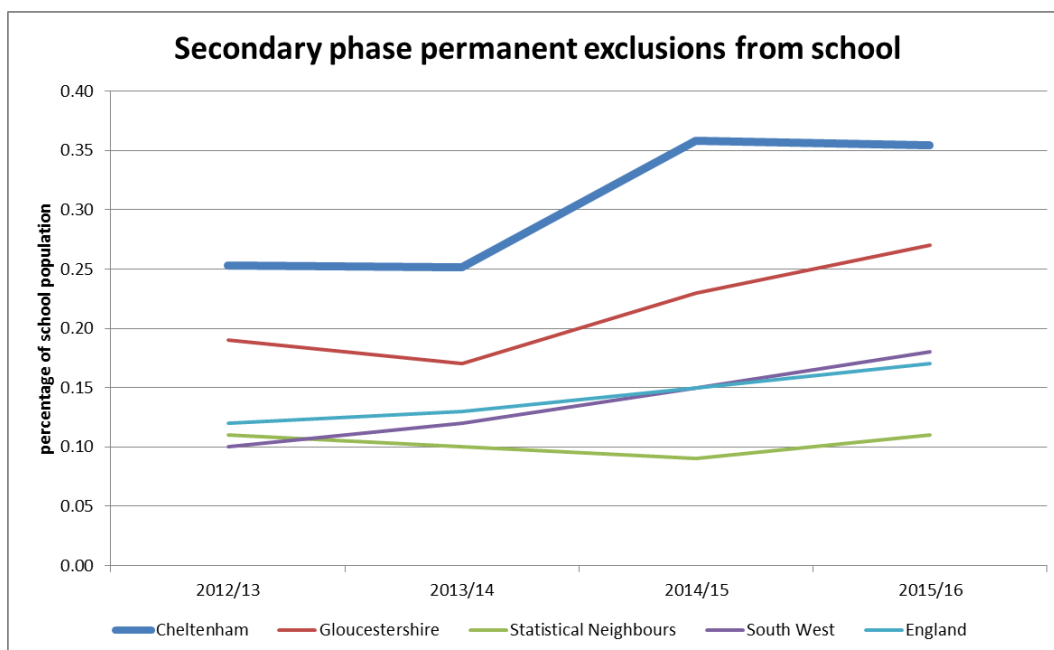
The increase in permanent exclusions can be seen in both Primary phase and Secondary phase. In Cheltenham the increase between 2014/15 and 2015/16 in primary phase was particularly marked.



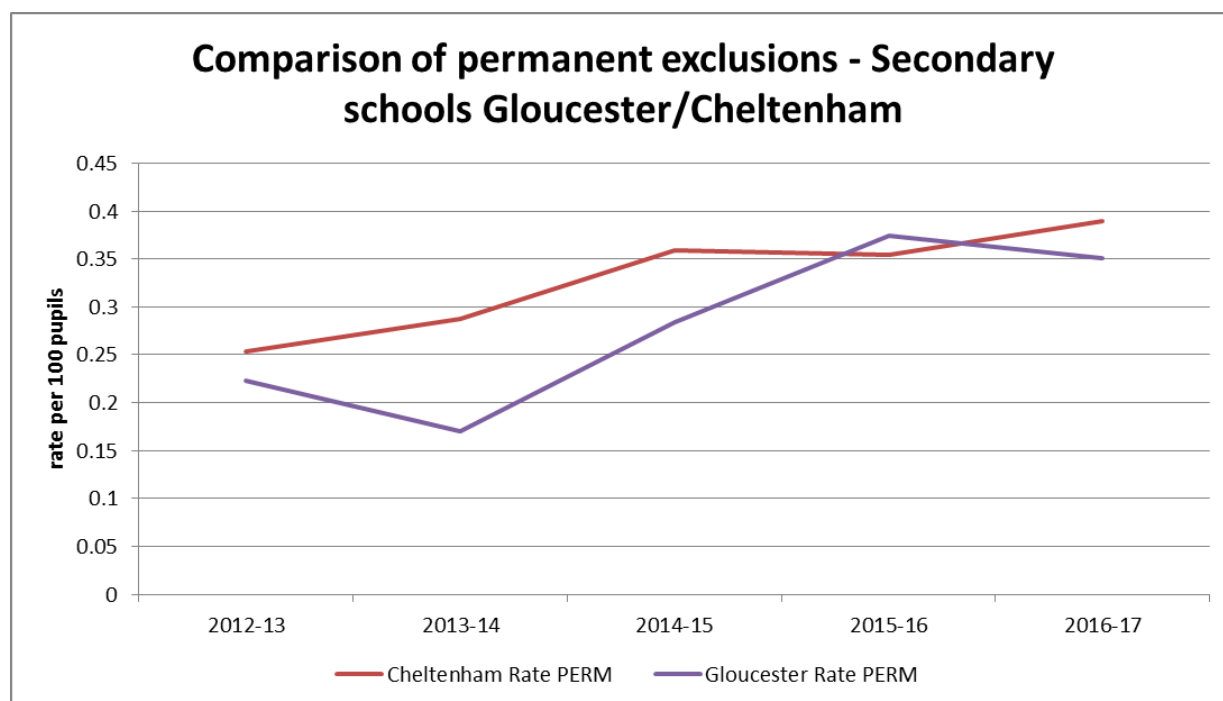
The most recent permanent exclusions data at primary phase shows the rate in Cheltenham has reduced slightly since 2015/16, however it is still well above the Gloucester rate which has reduced more in the latest period.



Permanent exclusions in secondary phase schools in Cheltenham was also above the county, regional and national levels.



The rate of permanent exclusions in Cheltenham secondary schools has risen after remaining stable between 2014/15 and 2015/16. The rate of permanent exclusions in Cheltenham remains the highest in comparison to Gloucester and Gloucestershire.



The rate of all exclusions (fixed and permanent combined) per 100 pupils in secondary schools in Gloucestershire has increased by 42.7% since 2012/13. However in Cheltenham secondary schools it has increased by 123.8% in the same period.

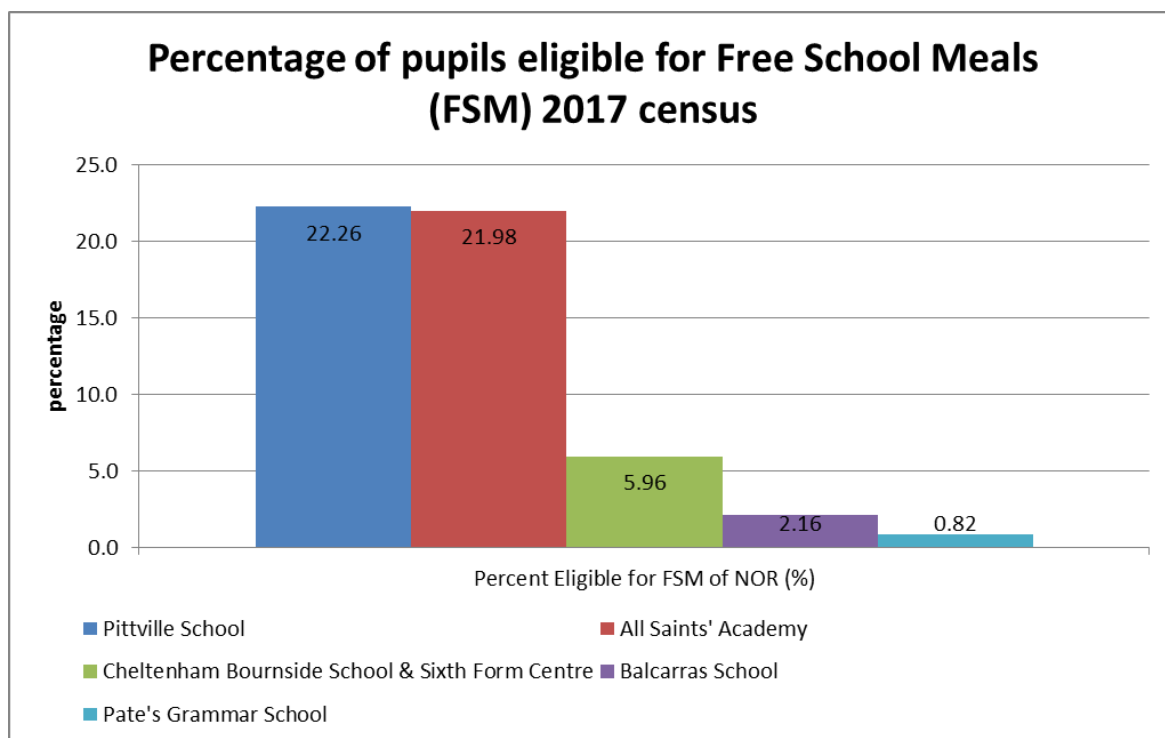
<b>Percentage increase in all exclusions at Secondary Phase schools 2012/13 - 2016/17</b>	
Cheltenham	123.75
Cotswold	19.02
Forest of Dean	32.92
Gloucester	59.29
Stroud	-26.44
Tewkesbury	47.02
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>42.73</b>

By splitting the exclusions by type, it can be seen there has been a reduction in fixed term exclusions in Cheltenham primary schools where as there has been an increase in Gloucester primary schools. The percentage increase in fixed term exclusions at Cheltenham secondary schools (127.9%) is seen to be significantly higher than the Gloucester increase (59.15%). However for permanent exclusions at primary phase both Cheltenham and Gloucester have seen a marked increase the increase in Gloucester is significantly higher. For permanent exclusions at secondary phase the percentage increase is similar for both Cheltenham and Gloucester.

<b>Exclusion - rate of exclusions per 100 pupils</b>		
<b>Percentage change between 2012/13 and 2016/17</b>		
	<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>Gloucester</b>
Primary Fixed term	-4.10	43.39
Primary Permanent	182.38	240.24
Secondary Fixed term	127.90	59.15
Secondary Permanent	53.86	57.09

The rate of all exclusions in secondary phase schools in Cheltenham varies significantly between schools. Schools with a higher percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) also have a higher rate of exclusions suggesting poverty has a link to parenting and behaviour of children.

<b>Rate of exclusions by Secondary school - Cheltenham (rate per 100 pupils)</b>						
<b>Secondary school</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>5 yr average</b>
All Saints' Academy	14.7	16.6	26.5	30.5	33.5	24.4
Balcarras School	1.1	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.0	2.0
Cheltenham Bournside School & Sixth Form Centre	6.1	3.8	8.2	9.4	12.9	8.1
Pate's Grammar School	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Pittville School	4.2	6.4	8.1	18.1	21.6	11.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>



All Saint's Academy also had the highest percentage of teachers taking at least one sickness absence in the year of all secondary phase schools in Cheltenham (67.9%) which was also above the Gloucestershire average (52.7%<sup>37</sup>).

The percentage of pupils who had at least one exclusion in an academic year also varies across secondary phase schools; every secondary phase school in Cheltenham has seen an increase in the percentage of pupils with at least one exclusion in the period. In 2016/17 around one in seven pupils at All Saint's Academy were excluded at least once in the year.

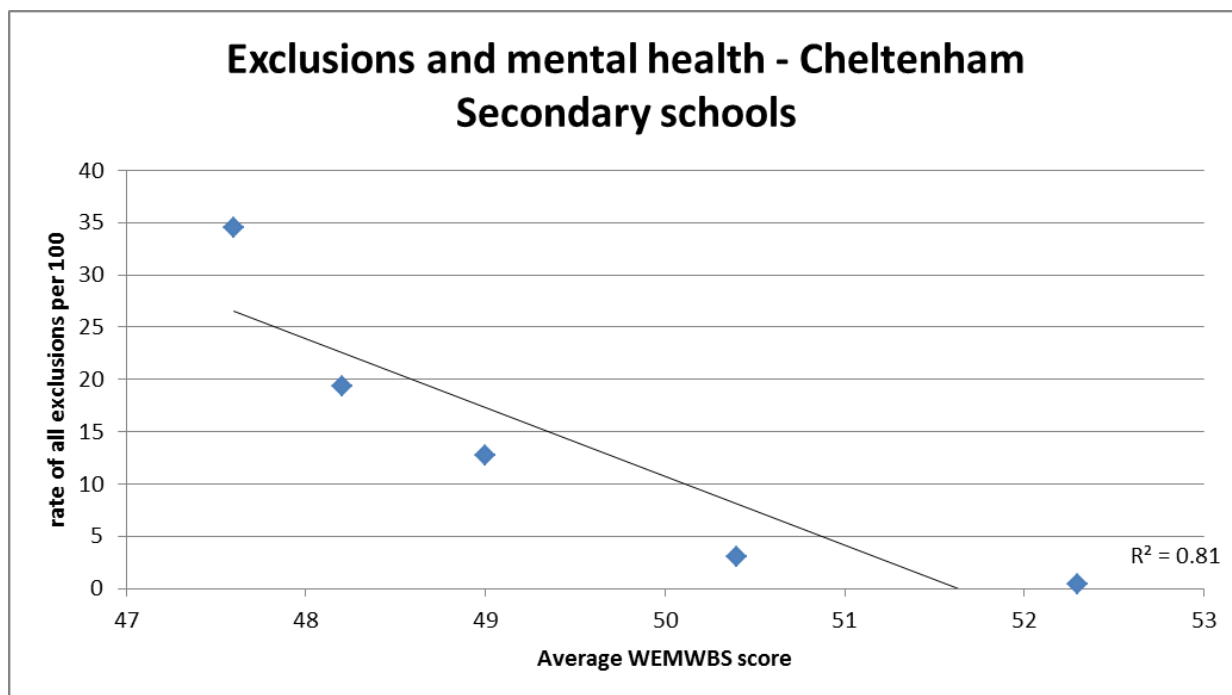
Percentage of pupils on roll excluded at least once from Secondary school - Cheltenham						
Secondary school	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	5 yr average
All Saints' Academy	6.7%	7.9%	9.9%	11.9%	13.7%	10%
Balcarras School	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%
Cheltenham Bournside School & Sixth Form Centre	2.8%	2.7%	3.7%	4.2%	4.5%	3.6%
Pate's Grammar School	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Pittville School	3.1%	3.5%	5.9%	7.9%	10.6%	6.2%
<b>Cheltenham total</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

A recent study<sup>38</sup> found a "bi-directional association" between psychological distress and exclusion: children with psychological distress and mental health problems were more likely to be excluded but their exclusion acted as a predictor of increased psychological distress three years later on. The research also warns that exclusion can contribute to a range of mental disorders, such as depression and anxiety as well as behavioural disturbance. In Cheltenham schools there is a strong correlation between exclusions and poor mental health. The chart below shows schools with a higher exclusion

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/school-workforce-in-england-november-2016>

<sup>38</sup> [http://www.exeter.ac.uk/news/research/title\\_595920\\_en.html](http://www.exeter.ac.uk/news/research/title_595920_en.html)

rate had a lower recorded<sup>39</sup> average WEMWBS score<sup>40</sup> (suggesting poor mental and emotional health).



This correlation was significantly weaker across the county as a whole and there was no correlation in some districts.

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- Early Years Education may be harder to access in Hester's Way
- Attainment of all children at EYFS is in-line or higher than the England average in Cheltenham
- Boys in Rowanfield do much worse at end of EYFS than girls in the same area
- The proportion achieving the expected standard in RWM at KS2 was higher in Cheltenham than the regional and national average
- The percentage of FSM pupils achieving the expected standard at KS2 in Cheltenham was the lowest in the county and was also significantly lower than the overall Gloucestershire level
- Attainment at KS4 for all children in Cheltenham when measured as Attainment 8 was above the England and county averages
- Cheltenham FSM children and Disadvantaged pupils had an average Attainment 8 score significantly lower than the Gloucestershire and England average for similar children.

<sup>39</sup> 2016 OPS

<sup>40</sup> WEMWBS - The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being scale was developed to enable the monitoring of mental wellbeing in the general population and the evaluation of projects, programmes and policies which aim to improve mental wellbeing. WEMWBS is a 14 item scale with 5 response categories, summed to provide a single score ranging from 14-70. The items are all worded positively and cover both feeling and functioning aspects of mental wellbeing.

- In Cheltenham the overall eligibility for FSM at Primary phase (12.0%) was in-line with the Gloucestershire figure; however there are large differences between schools with Hester's Way Primary School having 41.2% eligibility. This was also the case at Cheltenham secondary schools which was broadly in-line with the Gloucestershire rate (7.8%) but there are big disparities. For example Pittville School and All Saint's Academy (22.3% and 22.0% respectively)
- There is a correlation between the rate of exclusions per 100 pupils and the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM at Cheltenham primary and secondary schools
- At KS4 poverty has a more pronounced effect on attainment in Cheltenham schools
- The number of fixed term exclusions has risen most dramatically in Cheltenham secondary schools
- Primary phase fixed term exclusions in Cheltenham schools has remained above the county, regional and national levels and is continuing to rise
- An increase in permanent exclusions can be seen in both Primary phase and Secondary phase schools in Cheltenham
- The rate of permanent exclusions in Cheltenham remains the highest in comparison to Gloucester and Gloucestershire
- All secondary phase schools in Cheltenham has seen an increase in the percentage of pupils with at least one exclusion
- Exclusion from school appears to be linked to poor mental and emotional health in Cheltenham schools.

## 5. Employment opportunities

Apprenticeships offer a way for young people to earn whilst they learn and provide an alternative to Higher Education. In Gloucestershire approximately 4,900 apprentices started apprenticeships in 2016/17<sup>41</sup>, 28.4% of those starting were aged under 19. In Cheltenham there were 710 apprenticeship starts in the same period and 26.8% were under 19. The sector offering the highest percentage of apprenticeships in Cheltenham was Health, Public Services and Care; this was the case at a Gloucestershire level and in all the other districts also.

Gloucestershire Youth Support Team is required to report performance with the 16-18 age range against nationally defined criteria for counting the NEET group. The NEET group includes young people actively seeking education, employment or training as well as those young people who are either not yet ready or who are unable to access these opportunities because of their personal circumstances. The figures quoted below include young people in both of these categories.

At the end of April 2018 there were 385 young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training in Gloucestershire and this figure translates into an adjusted<sup>42</sup> 16-18 NEET population of 2.7%. The total number of NEET young people decreased by 28 in April 2018 compared to March 2018, all six districts saw a decrease in their figures.

<b>Month:</b>	Apr-18
---------------	--------

	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Total
<b>Total NEET</b>	74	28	58	119	60	46	385
<b>Cohort</b>	2494	2018	2015	3474	3097	2100	15198
<b>% NEET</b>	2.97	1.39	2.88	3.43	1.94	2.19	2.67

The proportion of secondary phase pupils in Cheltenham schools who felt Confident/Extremely confident about their future (59.5%) was the same as the Gloucestershire average; however the proportion who felt Not at all confident/Not very confident about their future (18.5%) was the second highest, after Stroud (19.4%)<sup>43</sup>.

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- The percentage of apprenticeships started by under 19 year olds was slightly lower in Cheltenham than the county as a whole
- There has been a reduction in NEET young people in Cheltenham
- A relatively high number of children in Cheltenham schools said they were Not at all confident/Not very confident about their future

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fe-data-library-apprenticeships#apprenticeship-data-tools>

<sup>42</sup> Adjustment includes a proportion of young people aged 16-18 whose outcomes are not-known to Gloucestershire Youth Support Team.

<sup>43</sup> OPS 2016

## 6. Stable and supportive family life

Accessing Early Years Education is important for all children. However it is particularly important for vulnerable children. The table below shows only two thirds<sup>44</sup> of the most vulnerable pre-school children in Gloucestershire took up their eligible Early Years Education placements in Autumn Term 2017/18<sup>45</sup>.

<b>Vulnerable Children claiming EY funded education</b>	
<i>Autumn Term 2017 (September - December)</i>	
District of home postcode	% of eligible children claiming funding
Cheltenham	42.9
Cotswold	50.0
Forest Of Dean	100.0
Gloucester	72.4
Stroud	64.3
Tewkesbury	50.0
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>66.2</b>

Cheltenham appears to have the lowest percentage take up of Early Years Education by the most vulnerable eligible children with only 42.9% taking up a placement.

Achieving 2 Year Olds (A2YO) is a government funded early education provision for vulnerable two year-olds<sup>46</sup>. Cheltenham had the highest take up of A2YO of all the districts in Gloucestershire in Autumn Term 2017/18.<sup>47</sup>

<b>A2YO take-up Autumn Term 2017</b>			
	Potentially eligible 2 year olds	A2YO places delivered	% take up
Cheltenham	284	272	95.8
Cotswold	116	98	84.5
Forest	228	217	95.2
Gloucester	607	480	79.1
Stroud	235	192	81.7
Tewkesbury	204	158	77.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>84.6</b>

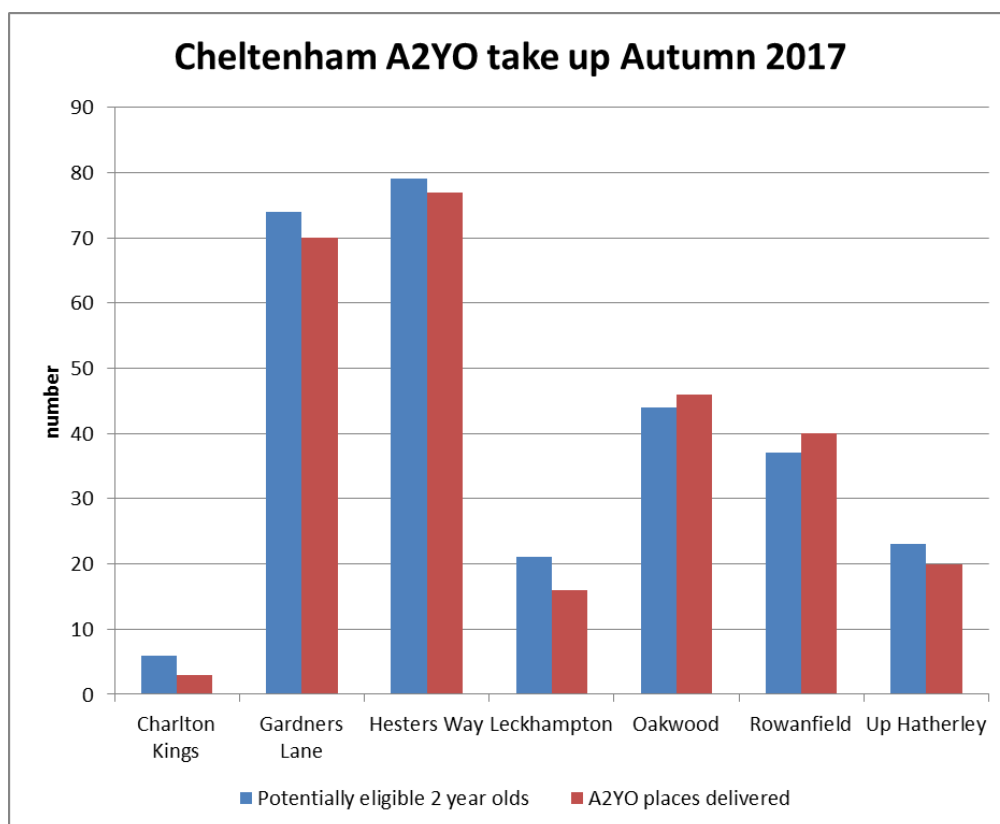
<sup>44</sup> It is important to note numbers are low, 74 children were identified in these calculations across Gloucestershire, and therefore caution should be taken interpreting results.

<sup>45</sup> **'Most vulnerable Children'** in this instance relates to either CiC during the period 01/09/2017 to 31/12/2017 or children with an EHCP or Statement during the period. **'Eligible children'** in this instance means children eligible to receive either A2YO or Free for 3&4 Early Years Education for the Autumn Term 2017/18 (September to December).

<sup>46</sup> To be eligible for A2YO families with children aged 2 must either meet the criteria for Free School Meals or receive working tax credit and have a gross annual household earning of no more than £15,400.

<sup>47</sup> Gloucestershire County Council

A2YO is recorded as children eligible in each Children and Family Centre (C&FC) reach area. C&FC's in the most deprived areas of Cheltenham have the most eligible children and highest numbers of places delivered. Several areas had more places delivered than potentially eligible children. This may be due to children accessing A2YO outside their domiciled reach area.



### Parental Mental Illness

Nationally it is estimated that 12% of the population experienced living in a household affected by mental illness in childhood. When applied to Gloucestershire's population of 126,287 children (aged 0-17 years) this would give an estimate of 15,154 children, or 2,794 living in Cheltenham whose lives are impacted by experiences of living with parents with mental illness.

Local data on children with one or more parent with a mental illness is limited. However, local social care data can provide part of the picture. The following information is a snapshot of data from Gloucestershire County Council's social care database, showing cases where parental mental health is a concerning factor at assessment.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, 1,318 or 35% of children in open social care cases (3,767) had parental mental health recorded as a concerning factor, as shown in the table below.

<b>Children in open cases where parental mental health is a concerning factor, by district (as at 31st March 2017 )</b>			
	Number of children	% of total children where parental mental health is a concerning factor	% of total open cases that have parental mental health as a concerning factor
Cheltenham	234	17.75%	35.73%
Cotswold	121	9.18%	48.21%
Forest of Dean	135	10.24%	33.33%
Gloucester	451	34.22%	32.45%
Stroud	197	14.95%	31.07%
Tewkesbury	180	13.66%	41.67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34.99%</b>

This data is likely to underestimate the total number of children affected as it only accounts for those known to social care.

### Parental Alcohol Abuse

Nationally it is estimated that 10% of the population grew up in a household impacted by alcohol abuse. When applied to Gloucestershire's population of 126,287 children (aged 0-17 years) this would give an estimate of 12,629 children, or 2,328 in Cheltenham, whose lives are impacted by experience of living with parents who abuse alcohol.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, 601 or 16% of children in open social care cases (3,767) had parental alcohol abuse recorded as a concerning factor as shown in the following table.

<b>Children in open cases where parental alcohol abuse is a concerning factor, by district (as at 31st March 2017 )</b>			
	Number of children	% of total children where alcohol abuse health is a concerning factor	% of total open cases that have parental alcohol abuse as a concerning factor
Cheltenham	82	13.64%	12.52%
Cotswold	66	10.98%	26.29%
Forest of Dean	54	8.99%	13.33%
Gloucester	221	36.77%	15.90%
Stroud	110	18.30%	17.35%
Tewkesbury	68	11.31%	15.74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15.95%</b>

This data is likely to underestimate the total number of children affected as it only accounts for those known to social care.

### Parental Drug Abuse

Nationally it is estimated that 4% of the population grew up in a household impacted by drug abuse. When applied to Gloucestershire's population of 126,287 children (aged 0-17 years) this would give an estimate of 5,051 children, or 931 in Cheltenham, whose lives are negatively impacted by experience of living with parents who abuse drugs.

On the 31st March 2017, 712 or 19% of children in open social care cases (3,767) had parental drug abuse recorded as a concerning factor as shown in the following table.

Children in open cases where parental drug abuse is a concerning factor, by district (as at 31st March 2017)			
	Number of children	% of total children where drug abuse health is a concerning factor	% of total open cases that have parental drug abuse as a concerning factor
Cheltenham	143	20.08%	21.83%
Cotswold	50	7.02%	19.92%
Forest of Dean	67	9.41%	16.54%
Gloucester	258	36.24%	18.56%
Stroud	111	15.59%	17.51%
Tewkesbury	83	11.66%	19.21%
Total	712	100%	18.90%

This data is likely to underestimate the total number of children affected as it only accounts for those known to social care.

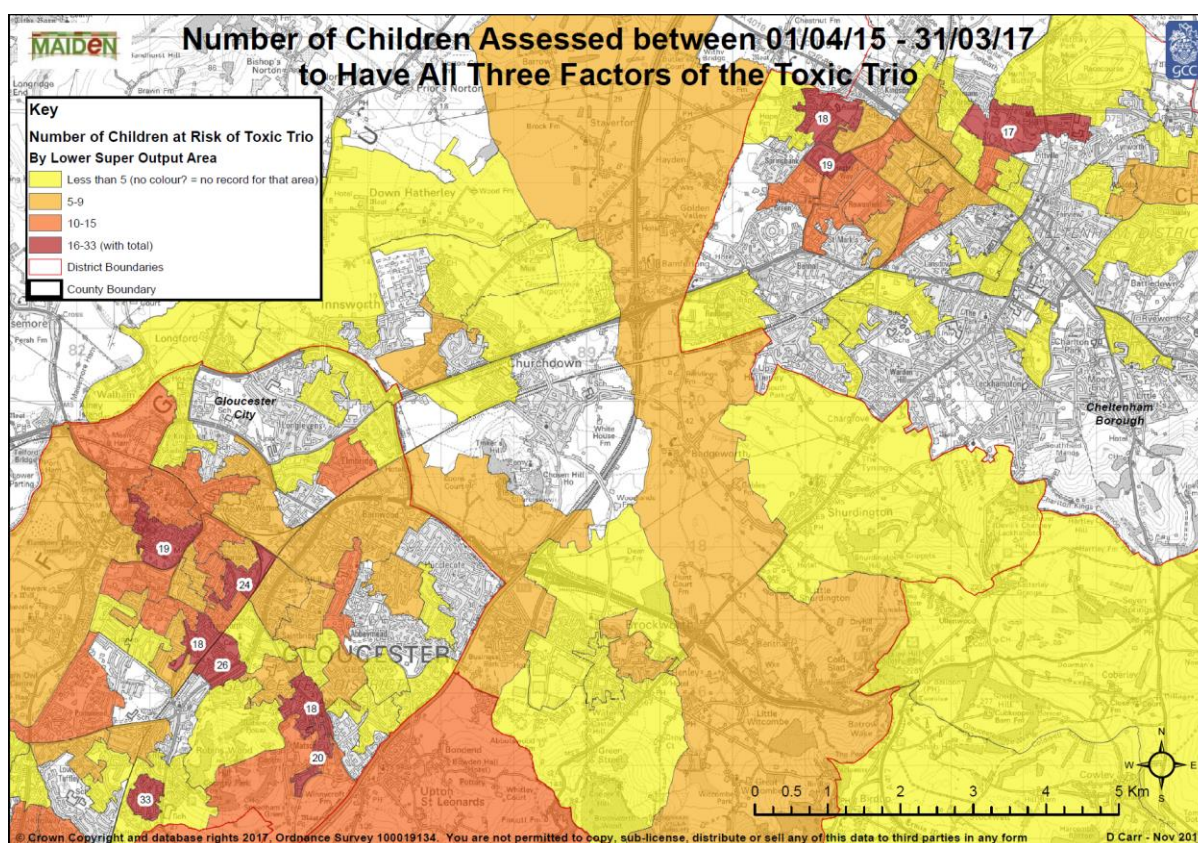
### Toxic Trio

Children experiencing Toxic trio<sup>48</sup> concerning factors are thought to be most at risk of poor outcomes. The table below shows the number of children known to social care who are recorded as experiencing the Toxic Trio of concerning factors. In comparison to most of the other districts Cheltenham appears to have a lower proportion of children experiencing Toxic Trio.

<sup>48</sup> The term 'Toxic Trio' has been used to describe the issues of domestic abuse, mental ill-health and substance misuse

Children with 'toxic trio' parental issues as at 31st March 2017		
District	Number of children (known through social care)	Rate per 10,000 children
Cheltenham	20	8.59
Cotswold	11	6.93
Forest Of Dean	21	13.01
Gloucester	83	28.63
Stroud	28	11.72
Tewkesbury	12	6.64
<b>Gloucestershire total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>13.86</b>

The map below shows over a 3 year period the area with highest concentrations of children experiencing toxic trio. Cheltenham has 3 areas with particularly high numbers; Springbank 3 & 4 and Pittville 1.



### Known to children's services

Children's Services have a legal duty to investigate situations where a concern has been expressed about the safety and well-being of a child. The child protection investigation is predominantly the responsibility of social workers within Children's Services; however they do work closely with the Police, health workers, and other professionals who are connected to the child and/or family.

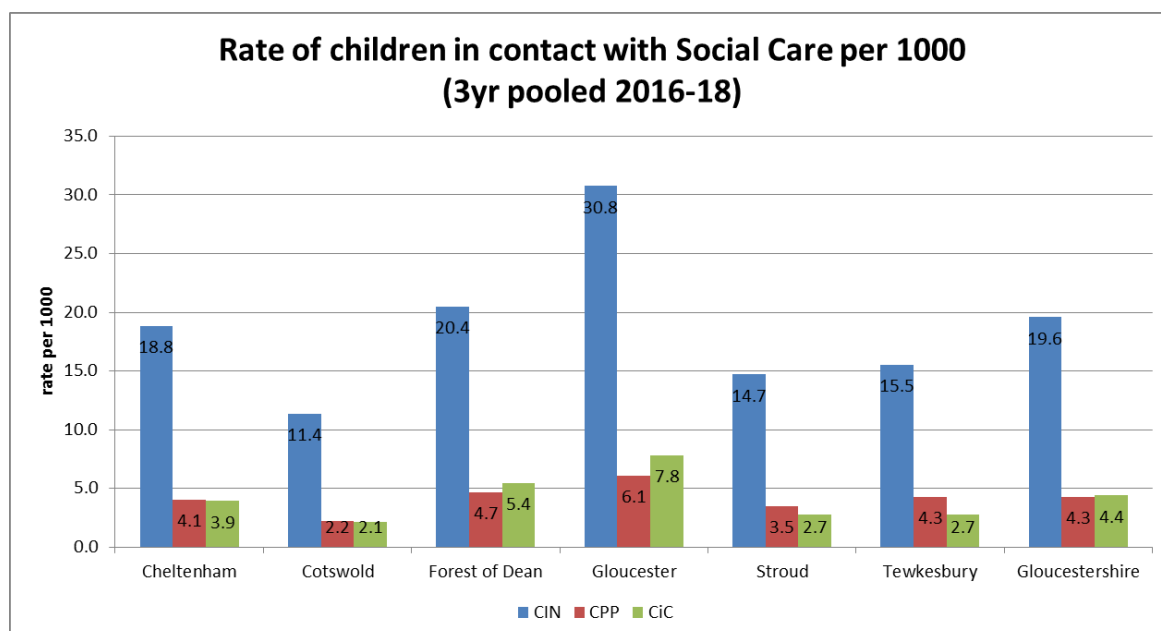
On receipt of a contact, 'Front door' Teams will investigate the claim and decide how to proceed. They will decide whether the case needs to be referred to Children's Social Care Assessment teams, referred to Early Help professionals, or requires no further action. The Children's Social Care Assessment team may decide the child needs no further action, should be subject to a Child in Need Plan, or a Child Protection Plan, or that the child should be taken into the care of the authority.

### Early Help

There were 3,111 contacts with the 'Front Door' that were referred on to Early Help professionals in Gloucestershire in the 6 months December 2017 to May 2018. This is a rate of 24.6 per 1,000 children. Unfortunately the collection and reporting of this data is currently in development and complete and robust data is not available at present.

### Social Care

The chart below shows the rate of children known to social care by district; Cheltenham appears to be in-line with the Gloucestershire rates for Children in Need, children on a Child Protection Plan and Children in Care.



It is clear however looking at the table below that the rates are very different when looking at Cheltenham at ward level. Five wards in Cheltenham have significantly higher rates across all 3 measures in comparison to the overall Cheltenham rates and the Gloucestershire rates; Hester's Way, Oakley, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Marks.

Rate of children in contact with Social Care per 1000 (3yr pooled figures 2016-18)			
Ward	CIN	CPP	CiC
All Saints	3.7	2.3	0.0
Battledown	3.4	0.0	2.0
Benhall and The Reddings	6.3	2.0	1.3
Charlton Kings	5.2	1.4	0.5
Charlton Park	3.4	0.7	1.4
College	2.0	0.0	0.3
Hesters Way	36.8	15.9	12.0
Lansdown	6.5	1.4	3.4
Leckhampton	3.1	0.0	1.1
Oakley	33.0	9.3	10.8
Park	3.8	0.5	0.8
Pittville	8.0	3.6	3.2
Prestbury	6.6	0.4	0.0
Springbank	21.0	3.7	1.5
St Mark's	27.6	7.7	6.4
St Paul's	28.4	9.0	12.6
St Peter's	27.4	8.8	7.1
Swindon Village	17.4	4.0	5.8
Up Hatherley	4.6	0.0	0.3
Warden Hill	9.0	0.6	1.3
<b>Cheltenham</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Recent research suggests there is a strong correlation between deprivation and child welfare interventions<sup>49</sup>. All the wards identified (except St. Peter's) had areas within them in national Quintile 1 of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, indicating they have areas classified as the 20% most deprived nationally.

In the Online Pupils Survey 2016, Children in Care 1.6% of children in Y8 and Y10 said they were a Child in Care (CiC) and 0.7% said they had been Children in Care<sup>50</sup>. A similar percentage of pupils in Cheltenham recorded being Children in Care or former Children in Care as the Gloucestershire percentages.

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.coventry.ac.uk/research/research-directories/current-projects/2014/child-welfare-inequality-uk/>

<sup>50</sup> OPS 2016

<b>Are you a Child in Care Looked after Child (LAC) fostered or adopted?</b>			
	<b>No (%)</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>	<b>I used to be in care (%)</b>
Cheltenham	98.2	1.4	0.4
Cotswold	97.8	1.6	0.6
Forest of Dean	97	2.1	0.9
Gloucester	98.2	1.1	0.7
Stroud	97	2.2	0.8
Tewkesbury	97.5	1.9	0.6
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Children who are of concern or on the edge of care will be monitored by a social worker; these may be CIN or children on a CPP. A lower percentage of Cheltenham pupils reported having a social worker than any of the other districts.

<b>Do you or your family have a social worker?</b>		
	<b>No (%)</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>
Cheltenham	94.8	5.2
Cotswold	94.7	5.3
Forest of Dean	92.7	7.3
Gloucester	93	7
Stroud	92.8	7.2
Tewkesbury	92.2	7.8
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>

### Young Carers

The Gloucestershire Young Carers Project's 2016 Annual Report states:

*"GYCP has received 256 new referrals over the past year, a 4% increase on last year; and is now engaged with 1,233 young carers, aged 5 to 25 years, receiving a service ranging from information and advice to more intensive 1:1 and group support. Research indicates 1 in 12 secondary school children take on moderate or high caring roles within their families which equates to around 7,000 young people in Gloucestershire. "*

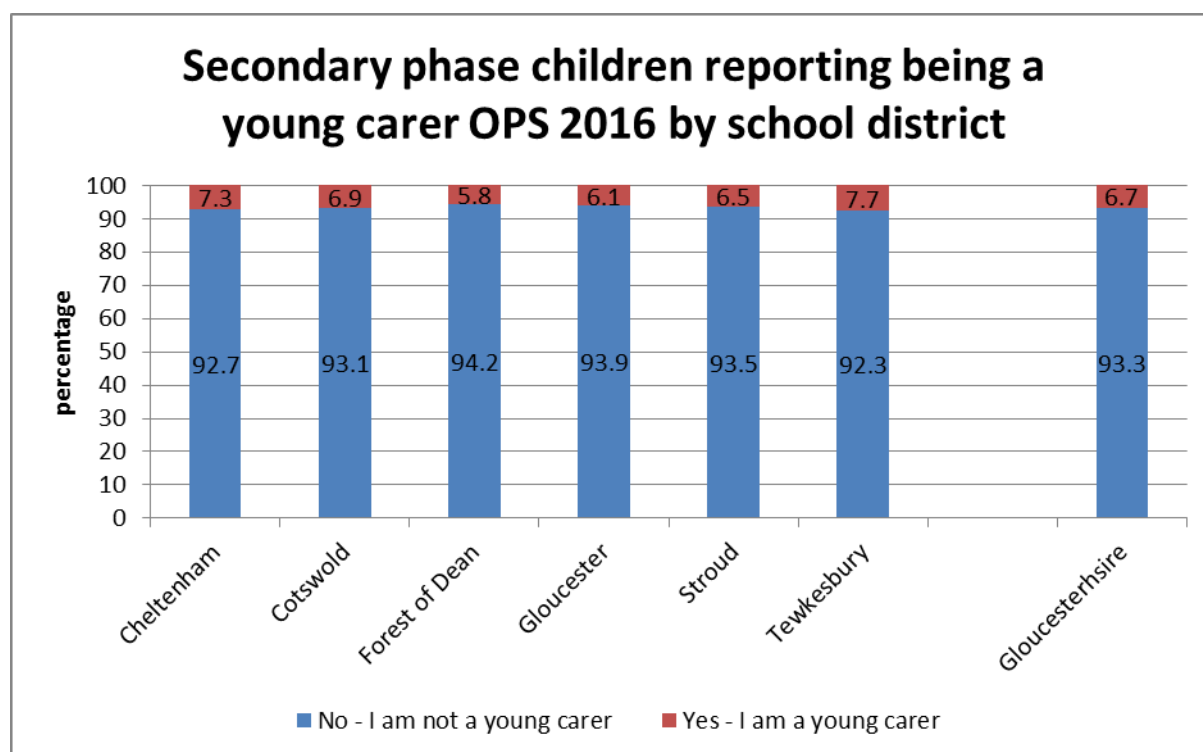
If the same rate (1 in 12) was applied to the Cheltenham population aged 11-18 years<sup>51</sup> this would equate to 854 children taking on moderate to high caring roles in their families.

The Online Pupil Survey<sup>52</sup> (OPS) is a biennial survey of pupils in Gloucestershire schools. In their responses 6.7% of children in Y8 and Y10 said they were a young carer, this rose to 7.3% (or 137

<sup>51</sup> Using 2016 MYE

<sup>52</sup> The Gloucestershire Online Pupil Survey has been undertaken every two years since 2006 and is open to all schools, academies and colleges for children and young people in year groups 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12/FE. In 2016, over 29,000 children and young people were given the opportunity to take part in the OPS. The survey provides invaluable data for schools and colleges to set improvement priorities for the health and wellbeing of their pupils and to monitor the impact of interventions. The results also provide a powerful pupil voice to help local decision-makers across different services understand how children and young people are feeling and behaving.

pupils) of pupils in Cheltenham schools, this was the second highest proportion after Tewkesbury although the number of young carers was highest in Gloucester.



Research conducted in 2010<sup>53</sup> indicated being a young carer adversely affected a child's health and well-being; they were also less optimistic for the future and had lower self-esteem. Children who had been carers for longer periods of time (over 2 years) had an increased risk to their health and well-being.

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- Cheltenham has the lowest percentage take up of Early Years Education by the most vulnerable eligible children
- Cheltenham had the highest take up of A2YO of all the districts
- A third of children in open social care cases had parental mental health recorded as a concerning factor
- 16% of children in open social care cases had parental alcohol abuse recorded as a concerning factor.
- A fifth of children in open social care cases had parental drug abuse recorded as a concerning factor.
- Cheltenham appears to have a lower proportion of children experiencing Toxic Trio although areas with higher concentrations over three years are Springbank 3 & 4 and Pittville 1.

<sup>53</sup> [http://www.lboro.ac.uk/service/publicity/news-releases/2010/185\\_young\\_carers.html](http://www.lboro.ac.uk/service/publicity/news-releases/2010/185_young_carers.html)

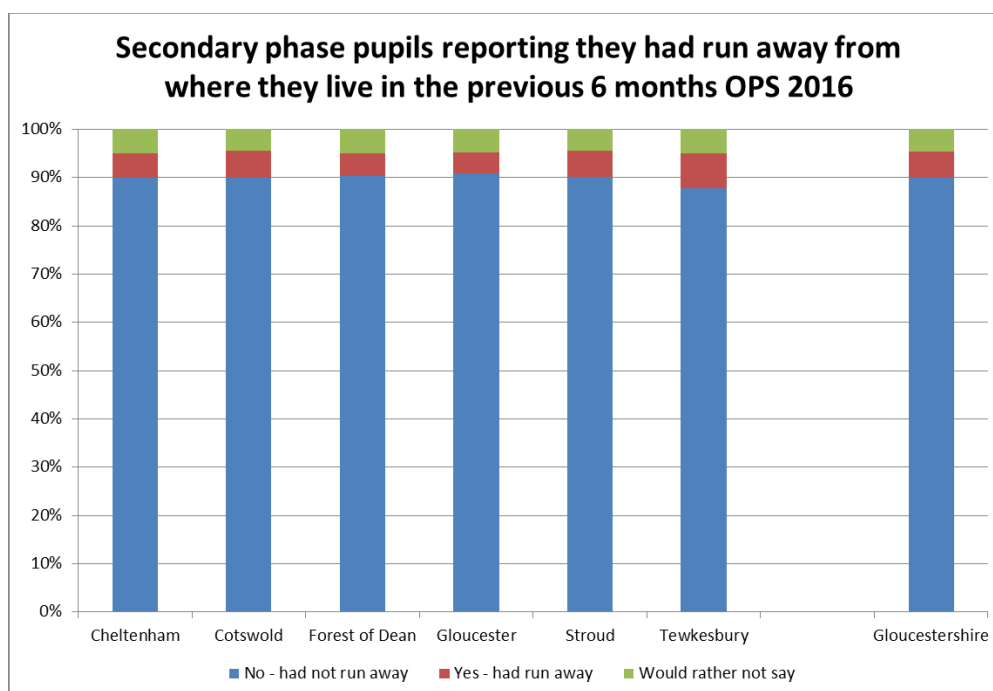
- Cheltenham appears to be in-line with the Gloucestershire rates for Children in Need, children on a Child Protection Plan and Children in Care. Although rates are significantly higher in Hester's Way, Oakley, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Marks.
- An estimated 854 children in Cheltenham taking on moderate to high caring roles in their families

## 7. Feeling safe and secure

Cheltenham secondary schools had the second highest proportion of pupils who reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home or the place where they live (2.9%); Tewkesbury had the highest (3.4%)<sup>54</sup>.

How safe do you feel at home or the place where you live? (% of respondents)			
	Very unsafe/Unsafe	Neither safe nor unsafe	Safe/Very safe
Cheltenham	2.9	6	91.1
Cotswold	2.5	4.5	93
Forest of Dean	2	6.5	91.5
Gloucester	2.3	5.5	92.2
Stroud	2.5	5.3	92.2
Tewkesbury	3.4	5.5	91
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>91.9</b>

Children who feel unsafe in their homes may be more likely to run away making them more vulnerable. Proportions of pupils of secondary phase schools in Cheltenham who reported they had run away in the previous 6 months (5.1%) were in-line with the Gloucestershire average (5.3%). Tewkesbury (7.2%) had the highest proportion of secondary phase pupils who reported they had run away in the previous 6 months.



## Victims of crime

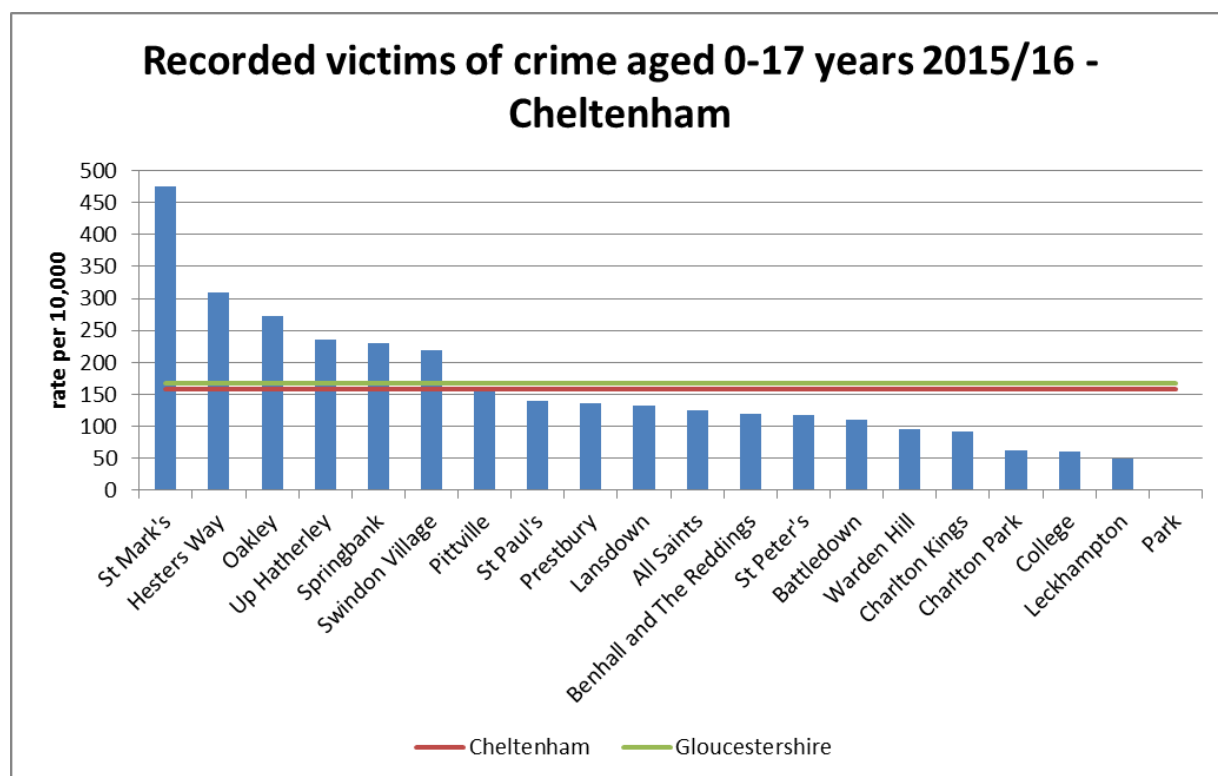
The rate of children and young people who were victims of crime was higher in Cheltenham than all the other districts except Gloucester. Crimes that had a higher prevalence of victims who were

<sup>54</sup> OPS 2016

children or young people include sexual offences and violence against the person. At district level Cheltenham had the second highest rate of victims aged 0-17 in the county behind Gloucester<sup>55</sup>.

Police recorded victims of crime aged 0-17 years 2016/17						
District	Sexual Offences		Violence Against The Person		Total victims of all crimes	
	Number	Rate per 10,000	Number	Rate per 10,000	Number	Rate per 10,000
Cheltenham	69	29.64	189	81.18	375	161.07
Cotswold	31	19.52	80	50.38	133	83.76
Forest of Dean	56	34.70	131	81.16	225	139.41
Gloucester	138	47.61	343	118.33	620	213.90
Stroud	58	24.27	150	62.78	265	110.91
Tewkesbury	42	23.24	123	68.05	211	116.74
Location not recorded	105	-	144	-	279	-
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>39.52</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>91.88</b>	<b>2108</b>	<b>166.97</b>

At ward level there are clear differences in the rate of recorded victims of crime aged 0-17. The chart below illustrates a significantly higher rate was recorded in St. Mark's and Hester's Way than the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire averages.



### Domestic abuse

Both witnessing and being a victim of domestic abuse can have long term significant impacts on children. Children who are exposed to violence in the home may have difficulty learning and limited social skills, exhibit violent, risky or delinquent behaviour, or suffer from depression or severe

<sup>55</sup> Location relates to the home postcode of the victim and is not necessarily where the crime occurred. Plus historical victims of sexual offences coming forward from previous decades means that the totals above are not a true reflection of current victim numbers.

anxiety. Children in the earliest years of life are particularly vulnerable: studies show that domestic violence is more prevalent in homes with younger children than those with older children<sup>56</sup>. The chart below shows the rate of police recorded domestic abuse related crime victims aged 0-17 years; Cheltenham has the third highest rate behind Gloucester and Forest of Dean and is below the overall Gloucestershire rate.

<b>Police recorded domestic abuse related crime victims - 0-17 year olds, 2016-17</b>		
District	Number	Rate per 10,000
Cheltenham	65	27.9
Cotswold	30	18.9
Forest of Dean	57	35.3
Gloucester	157	54.2
Stroud	49	20.5
Tewkesbury	46	25.5
Location not recorded	40	-
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>35.2</b>

As part of the Online Pupil Survey (OPS) secondary phase pupils are asked about domestic abuse, pupils in Cheltenham schools had similar proportions reporting they or a member of their family had not been a victim of domestic abuse to the Gloucestershire average and a slightly lower proportion reported they were victims of domestic abuse quite often/most days<sup>57</sup>.

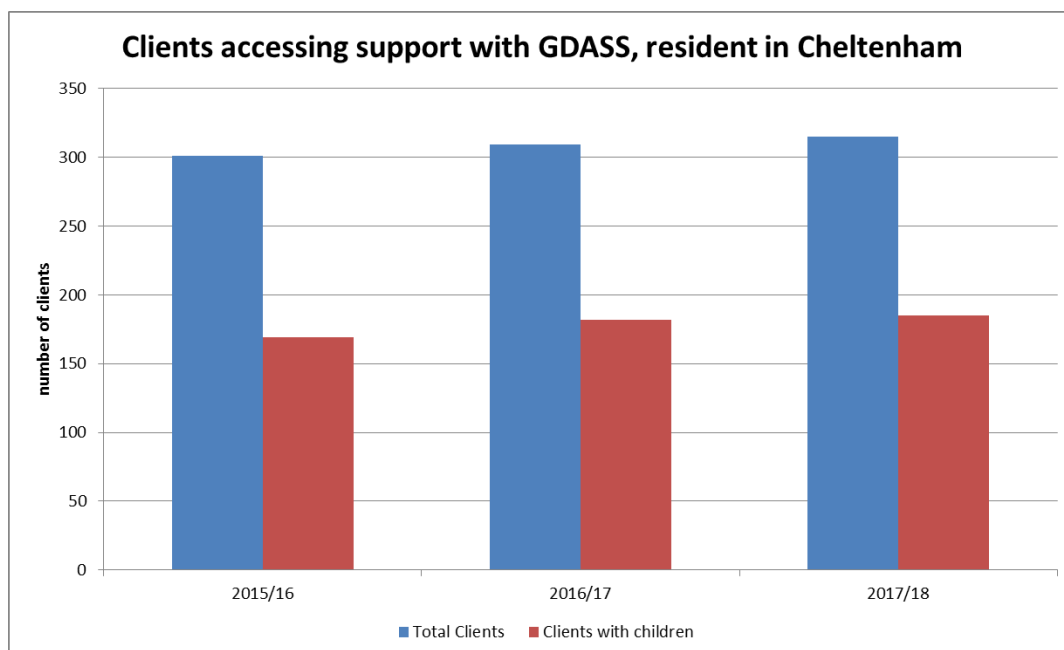
<b>Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever been a victim of domestic abuse or domestic violence?</b>			
	Never/Not often	Sometimes	Quite often/Most days
Cheltenham	90.8	5.1	4.0
Cotswold	91.3	4.7	4.1
Forest of Dean	91.3	5.5	3.2
Gloucester	90.5	5.1	4.3
Stroud	90.2	5.2	4.6
Tewkesbury	90.7	4.6	4.8
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Service (GDASS) is a county-wide service designed to reduce the level of domestic abuse and improve the safety of victims and their families. They operate in all districts offering a variety of support programs for women and men over 16 years old experiencing domestic abuse.

In Cheltenham the number of clients accessing support with GDASS has seen a slight increase between 2015/16 and 2017/18. Around 50-60% of these had dependant children.

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/media/files/BehindClosedDoors.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> OPS 2016



There are two tiers of support provided by GDASS; Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) who work with clients at high risk and Floating Support Workers who support clients at medium/standard risk.

Throughout the 3 year period 2015/16 to 2017/18, 42.5% of Cheltenham clients with children were classified as high risk and accessed support with an IDVA. This was a lower proportion than when looking at all clients from Cheltenham where the percentage was 52.0%. In Cheltenham 69.4% of clients accessing support through Floating Support had dependant children in the period.

In comparison in Gloucester the number of clients accessing support with GDASS was slightly higher but has seen a decrease in the period 2015/16 to 2017/18 (-14.8%). A similar proportion of clients had dependant children in Gloucester as Cheltenham.

In Gloucester 52.2% of clients with children were classified as high risk and accessed support with an IDVA. This was a lower proportion than when looking at all clients from Gloucester where the percentage was 59.0%. In Gloucester 70.5% of clients accessing support through Floating Support had dependant children in the period.

### Young offenders

Young people are responsible for 17% of all proven offences, and on average young offenders are more likely to re-offend than adults<sup>58</sup>. Youth offenders are more likely to have learning difficulties or mental health issues than the general population<sup>59</sup> and their life chances will be adversely affected by offending. The table below shows the youth offending rate for Cheltenham in 2015/16 (59.6) was slightly above the Gloucestershire rate (57.1). Gloucester had the highest youth offending rate.

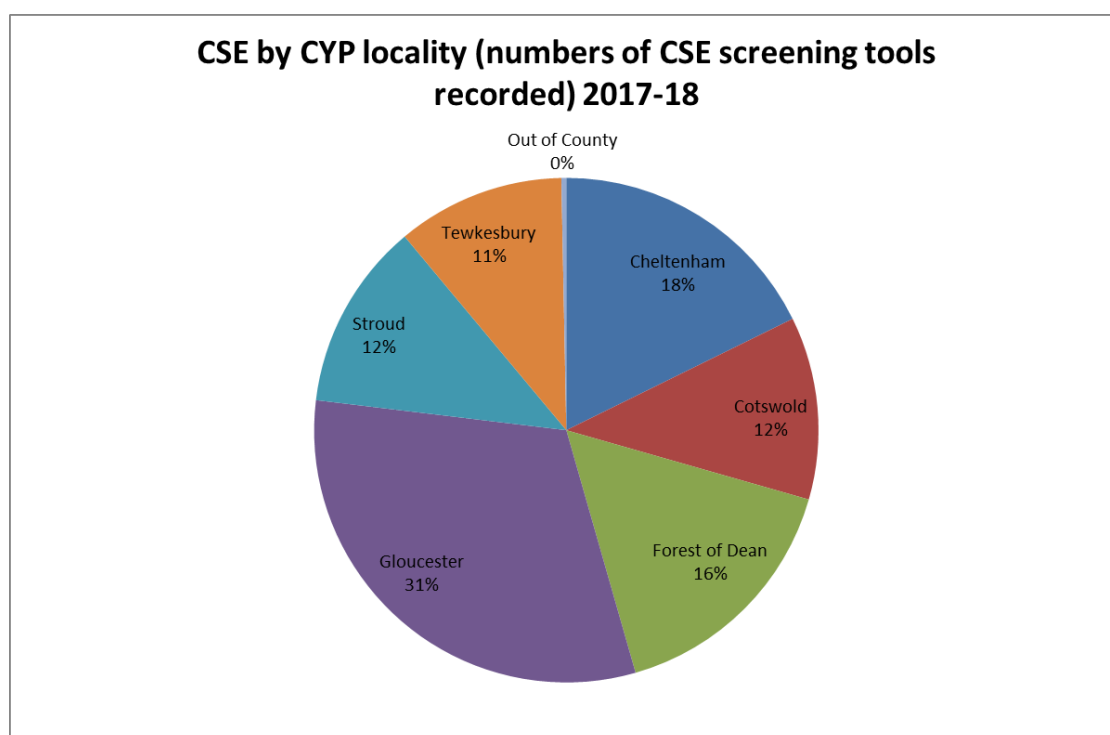
<sup>58</sup> [https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/1011663\\_survey.pdf](https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/1011663_survey.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/Pages/delinquency-to-adult-offending.aspx>

Youth Offending rate - 2015-16 financial year			
	Number	Population aged 10-17	Rate per 10,000
Cheltenham	60	10,067	59.60
Cotswold	26	7,355	35.35
Forest of Dean	25	7,393	33.82
Gloucester	123	11,715	104.99
Stroud	59	10,895	54.15
Tewkesbury	21	7,604	27.62
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>55,029</b>	<b>57.06</b>

### Child Sexual Exploitation

Children and young adults who have experienced sexual exploitation may face negative impacts in all areas of their lives. Physical and mental health, cognitive development and relationships can all be affected, and the impact can be life-long<sup>60</sup>. In 2017-18 341 children had Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) screening undertaken and recorded. 56 of these were in Cheltenham. Due to data quality caution should be taken when interpreting these figures; they are likely to be an underestimate of the issue. The ratio of CSE cases by gender in the period was 5.7:1, Female : Male.



The CSE screening tools assess the level of risk, in the period 47% of cases were assessed as moderate or significant risk.

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- Cheltenham secondary schools had the second highest proportion of pupils who reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home or the place where they live (2.9%)

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.communitycare.co.uk/2017/08/24/three-ways-cse-can-affect-children/>

- The rate of children and young people who were victims of crime was higher in Cheltenham than all the other districts except Gloucester. Rates were particularly high in St. Marks, Hester's Way and Qakley
- Police recorded domestic abuse related crime victims aged 0-17 years was below the Gloucestershire rate
- There has been a slight increase in the number of clients from Cheltenham being referred to GDASS and 42.5% of Cheltenham clients with children were classified as high risk and accessed support with an IDVA
- The youth offending rate for Cheltenham in 2015/16 (59.6) was slightly above the Gloucestershire rate (57.1)

## 8. Access to specialist support

### Substance misuse

Change, Grow, Live (CGL) provide drug and alcohol services support to adults and young people in Gloucestershire to understand the risks their drug or alcohol use pose to their health and wellbeing, and support them to reduce or stop their use safely<sup>61</sup>. Their integrated services address the needs of the whole person and encompass housing, education, training and employment as well as psycho-social and clinical substance misuse treatment. Once stability or abstinence has been achieved, we provide aftercare to help maintain recovery and reduce the likelihood of relapse.

Change, Grow, Live works with the families and friends of people affected by drug or alcohol use; to help develop and maintain strong, loving and stable relationships critical to successful recovery and prioritise the safeguarding of children and vulnerable family members affected by the substance use of a family member.

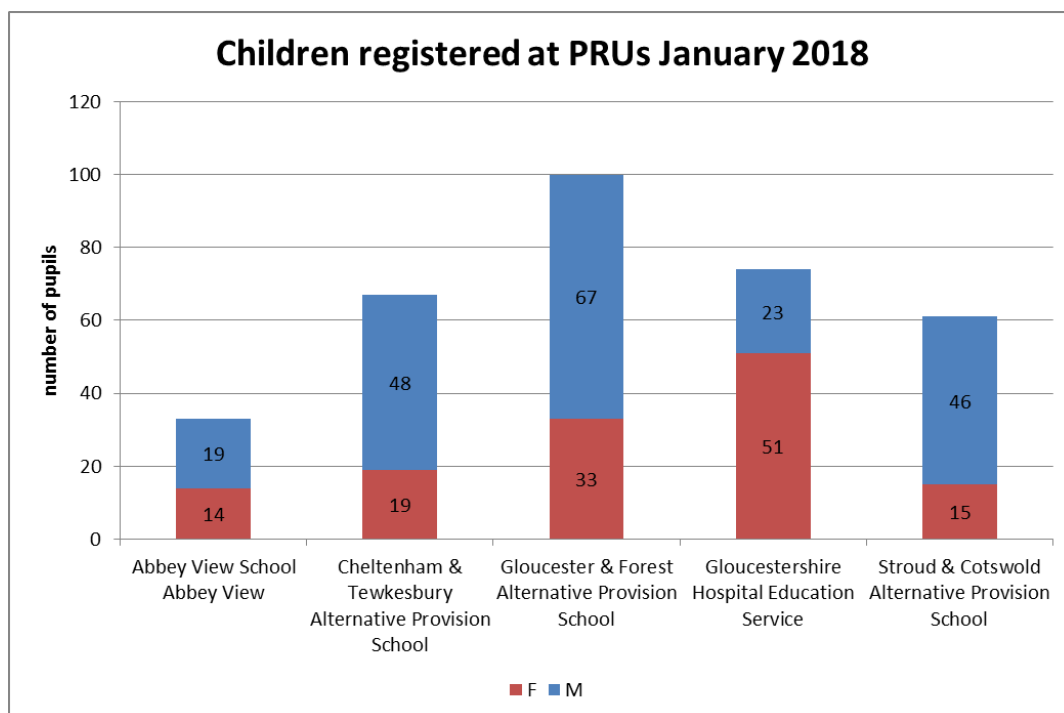
275 referrals were received by CGL for clients living in Cheltenham district in 2017-18; of those 19.27% (53) were parents living with children. There were 256 clients receiving treatment who lived in the Cheltenham district in 2017/18, 13.67% (35) of these were parents living with dependant children. 80 children living in Cheltenham were dependant children of Change, Grow, Live clients in 2017/18<sup>62</sup>.

### Pupil Referral Units (PRUs)

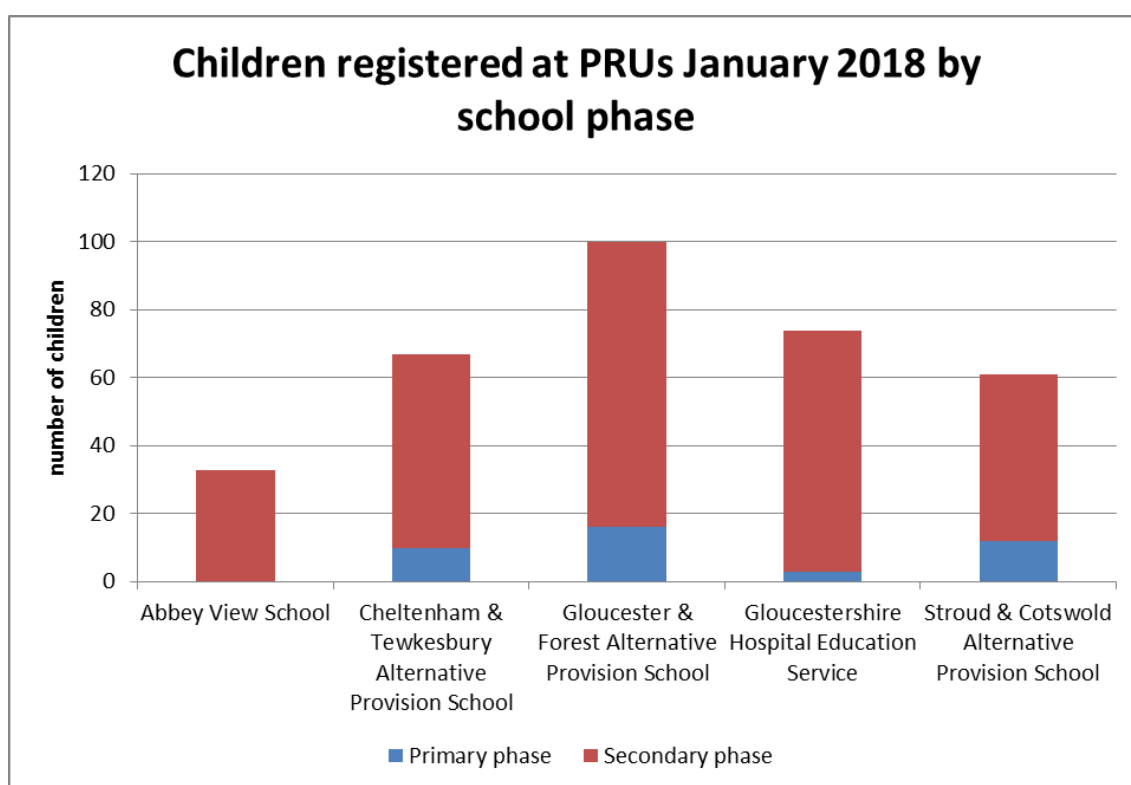
Children who have been excluded from mainstream school, either for a fixed term or permanently may be referred to a Pupil Referral Unit. They may still be dual registered with a mainstream school and return there after a fixed period. Children may also attend an alternative provision school if they have a serious medical condition that precludes them from attending mainstream school. There are 5 PRUs in Gloucestershire; Cheltenham & Tewkesbury Alternative Provision School, Gloucester & Forest Alternative Provision School, Stroud & Cotswold Alternative Provision School, Abbey View School, and Gloucestershire Hospital Education Service. Children are generally referred to alternative provision at a unit close to their home however they can attend settings either around the county or out of county. The chart below shows the number of children registered at each PRU at the January School Census 2018. It is clear in most settings (apart from the Hospital Education Service) there were more boys registered than girls; the overall Gloucestershire ratio was 1.5:1.

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.changegrowlive.org/what-we-do/our-services/drug-and-alcohol-services>

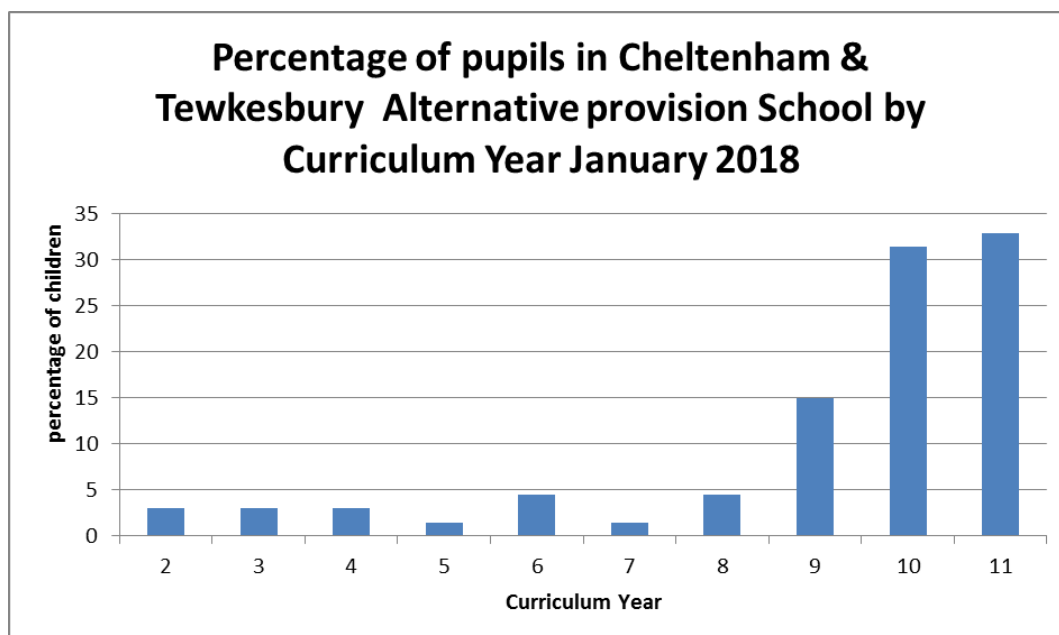
<sup>62</sup> Pete Willsher on behalf of Change, Grow, Live



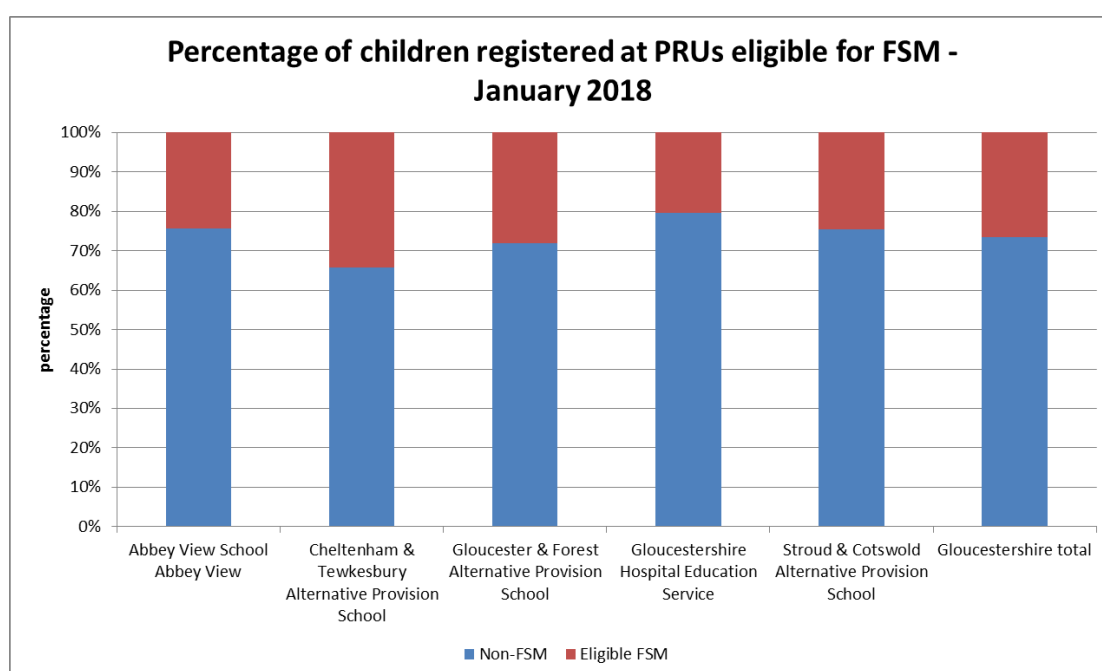
The majority of children registered in PRUs are in secondary phase education.



Two thirds of children in Cheltenham & Tewkesbury Alternative Provision School were in curriculum Year 10 or 11, aged 14 – 15 this was the same at a Gloucestershire level.



In Gloucestershire 26.6% of pupils registered at PRUs were eligible for FSM. Cheltenham & Tewkesbury Alternative Provision School had the highest proportion of pupils eligible for FSM (34.3%) in the county and this was more than 3 times both the all Gloucestershire school pupils (10.1%) and pupils registered at Cheltenham schools (10.6%) eligible for FSM. This suggests that children eligible for FSM are over represented in alternative provision schools.



Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- 275 referrals were received by Change Grow Live (CGL) for clients living in Cheltenham District in 2017-18; of those 19.3% (53) were parents living with children

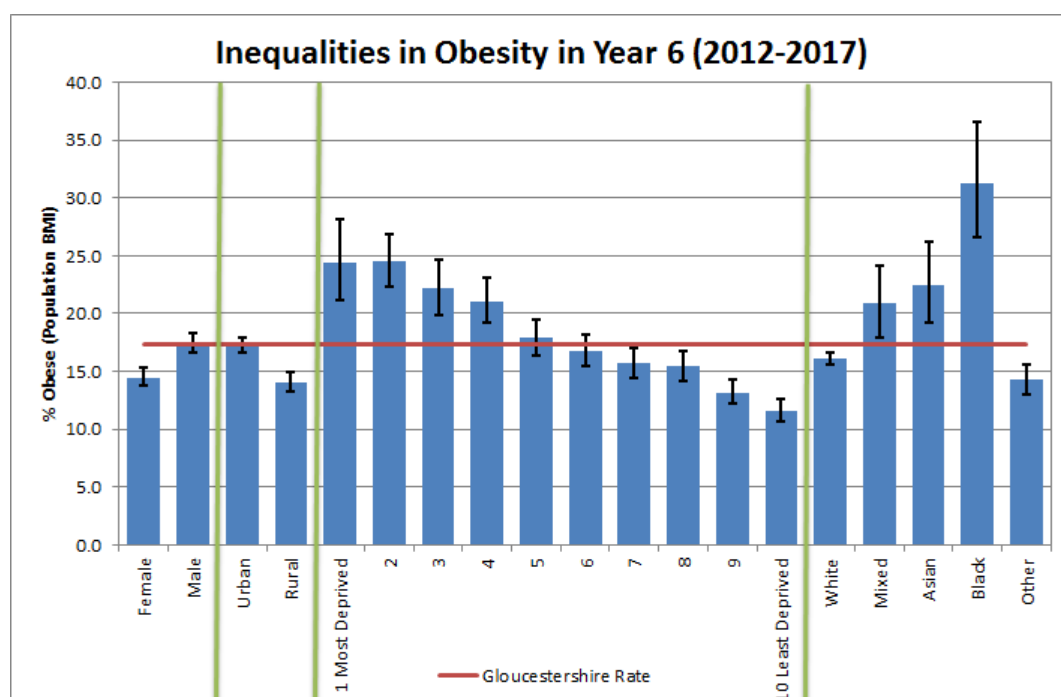
- Two thirds of children in Cheltenham & Tewkesbury Alternative Provision School were in curriculum Year 10 or 11 (same as Gloucestershire level)
- Cheltenham & Tewkesbury Alternative Provision School had the highest proportion of pupils eligible for FSM (34.3%)

## 9. Physical health

### Obesity

The term "obese" describes a person who's very overweight, with a lot of body fat. It's a common problem in the UK that's estimated to affect around one in every four adults and around one in every five children aged 10 to 11. As well as causing obvious physical changes, it can lead to a number of serious and potentially life-threatening conditions, such as; type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, some types of cancer (such as breast cancer and bowel cancer) and stroke. Obesity can also affect quality of life and lead to psychological problems, such as depression and low self-esteem<sup>63</sup>.

In Gloucestershire prevalence of obesity in children aged 10 and 11 is lower (17.4%) than the England average (19.4%). However there are inequalities relating to obesity in gender, urban/rural domiciled areas, deprivation and ethnicity that mean certain groups are more at risk of being obese.



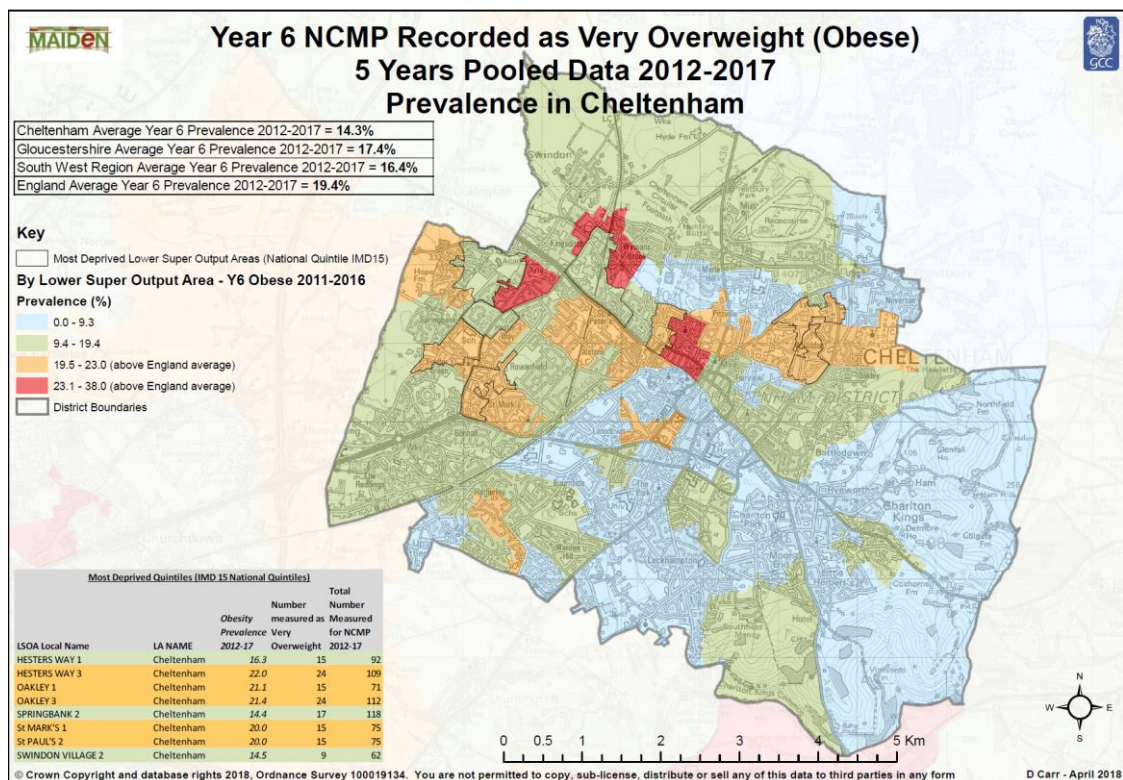
In general prevalence of obesity in Y6 children in Cheltenham is low (14.3%) in comparison to the Gloucestershire and England averages. However there are areas that have a significant higher proportion of Y6 children who are obese. The chart below shows 5 of the 8 most deprived LSOAs had obesity prevalence above the England average, but the areas with the highest prevalence of obesity in Y6 children were in Quintile 2.

<sup>63</sup> Body Mass Index (BMI) score is used to measure if a person is a healthy weight. For most adults, a BMI of: 18.5 to 24.9 means a healthy weight, 25 to 29.9 means overweight, 30 to 39.9 means obese, 40 or above means severely obese.

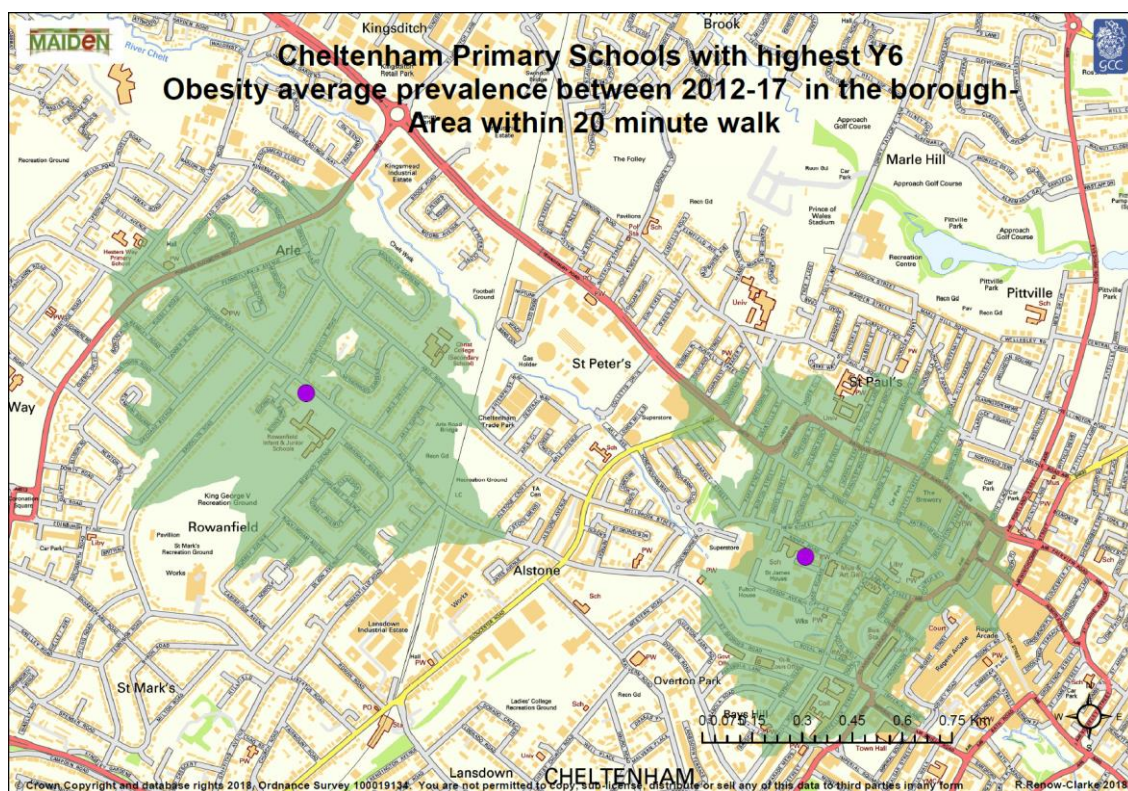
<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/obesity/>

For children and teens BMI is age and sex specific and is referred to as BMI-for-age and is expressed as a percentile. Less than 5<sup>th</sup> percentile means underweight, 5<sup>th</sup> to less than 85<sup>th</sup> percentile means healthy weight, 85<sup>th</sup> percentile to less than 95<sup>th</sup> percentile means overweight and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of greater means obese.

[https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/defining.html?s\\_cid=cs\\_1036](https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/defining.html?s_cid=cs_1036)



Increasing the amount of exercise children do can help reduce the risk of obesity and encourage life long healthy behaviours. The map below shows the areas within a 20 minute walk of the two primary schools in Cheltenham with the highest average prevalence of obesity<sup>64</sup>. Children living in these areas could be encouraged to regularly walk to school.



<sup>64</sup> NCMP

In the Online Pupil Survey 73.8% of secondary phase pupils in Cheltenham stated they usually ate breakfast every morning, higher than any of the other districts<sup>65</sup>. Pupils in Tewkesbury were least likely to eat breakfast regularly.

<b>Do you usually eat breakfast? (% of respondents)</b>			
	<b>Never/Not often</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Usually/Every morning</b>
Cheltenham	18.5	7.7	73.8
Cotswold	21.6	6.6	71.7
Forest of Dean	27.1	6.4	66.4
Gloucester	24.5	8.2	67.3
Stroud	22.6	7	70.5
Tewkesbury	29.4	7.5	63.1
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>69</b>

Breakfast is an important tool in tackling obesity. Children who consume a healthy breakfast in the morning are fueled with the energy they need to start the day and research shows that they are then less likely to snack on unhealthy items throughout the day. Studies also show they are less likely to overeat at lunchtime<sup>66</sup>. The likelihood of skipping breakfast was higher in children from low income backgrounds<sup>67</sup> which may contribute to some of the inequalities between deprivation and prevalence of obesity.

A relatively high proportion of secondary phase pupils in Cheltenham (23%) reported eating unhealthy snacks never or once a week in comparison to the other districts and the overall Gloucestershire percentage (21.5%). In contrast just over a third reported they ate unhealthy snacks 3-5 times a day<sup>68</sup>.

<b>How often do you eat snacks such as sweets chocolate biscuits and crisps? (%)</b>			
	<b>Never/Once a week</b>	<b>Once a day</b>	<b>3 times a day/5 or more times a day</b>
Cheltenham	23	41.2	35.8
Cotswold	25.4	43.2	31.3
Forest of Dean	20.5	42.1	37.4
Gloucester	19.5	41.6	38.9
Stroud	21.5	44.3	34.2
Tewkesbury	19.8	40.1	40.1
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36.4</b>

### Dental health

Establishing good eating habits by limiting sugary snacks and drinks can help reduce obesity and avoid tooth decay. The progressive nature of dental disease can quickly diminish the general health

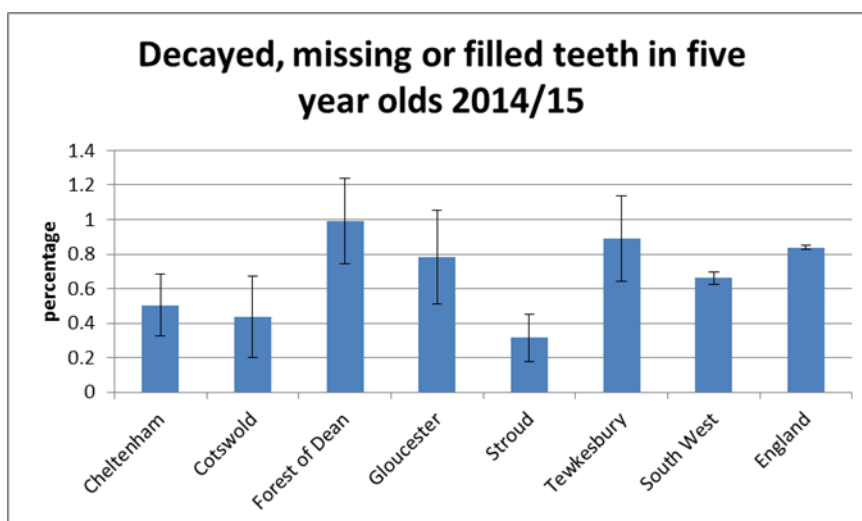
<sup>65</sup> OPS 2016

<sup>66</sup> <https://www.magicbreakfast.com/news/breakfast-as-a-tool-to-tackle-childhood-obesity>

<sup>67</sup> <https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/article/26/1/7/2467515>

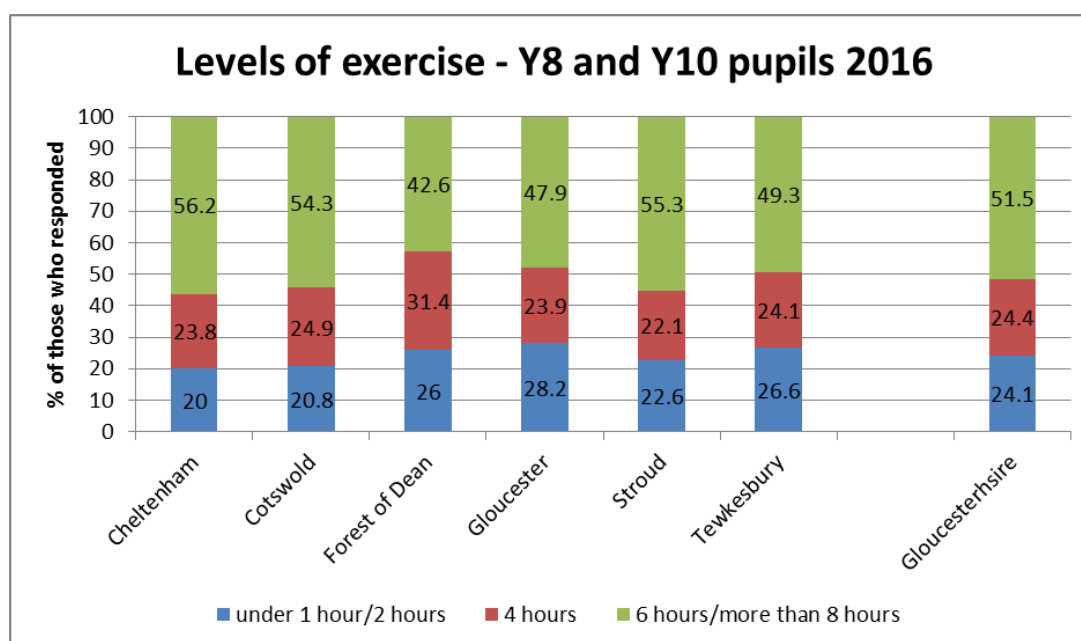
<sup>68</sup> ibid

and quality of life for affected infants, toddlers, and children. Failure to identify and prevent dental disease can result in pain, infection and extractions that lead to inability to chew, poor speech and language development and low-self esteem. The proportion of children aged 5 with decayed, missing or filled teeth is significantly lower in Cheltenham than the England average<sup>69</sup>.



### Exercise

Children in Cheltenham secondary schools reported the highest proportion undertaking 6 or more hours of exercise per week<sup>70</sup> and the lowest proportion of children stating they did only 1-2 hours per week of children attending secondary schools in the other districts.

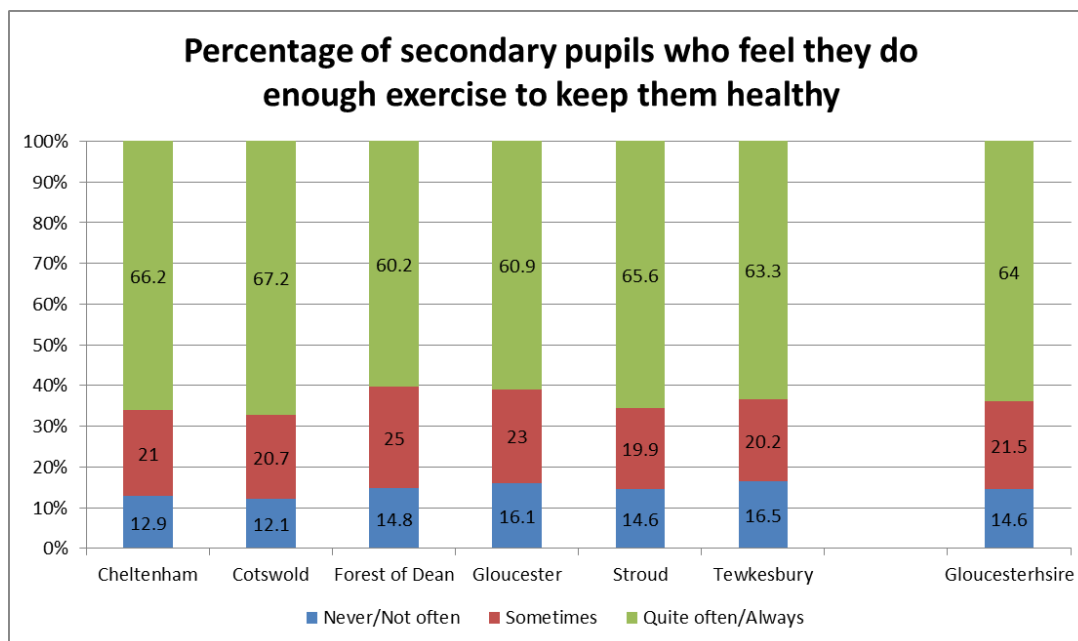


The same children were asked whether they do enough exercise to keep themselves healthy, in Cheltenham two thirds of children believe they are doing the right amount of exercise, slightly higher than the overall Gloucestershire percentage. In Forest of Dean a quarter of children reported

<sup>69</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk>

<sup>70</sup> OPS 2016

completing only 1-2 hours of exercise per week but a relatively low proportion (14.8%) reported they didn't often do enough exercise to keep them healthy.



28.1% of secondary phase pupils in Cheltenham reported they would like more support or knowledge around getting fit and 25.3% around losing weight, these were higher than most other districts<sup>71</sup>.

### Alcohol

The secondary phase pupils who report drinking alcohol most frequently appear to attend schools in the least deprived districts, Forest of Dean, Stroud and Cotswold. In contrast Gloucester had the lowest proportion of secondary phase pupils drinking regularly<sup>72</sup>.

Do you drink alcohol? (%)			
	Never/Not often (eg tried once or twice)	Sometimes	Quite often (eg weekly) /Most days
Cheltenham	80	13	7.1
Cotswold	76.2	15.5	8.4
Forest of Dean	72.6	17.1	10.2
Gloucester	81.8	13.9	4.3
Stroud	71.4	18.7	9.9
Tewkesbury	78	14.1	8
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>

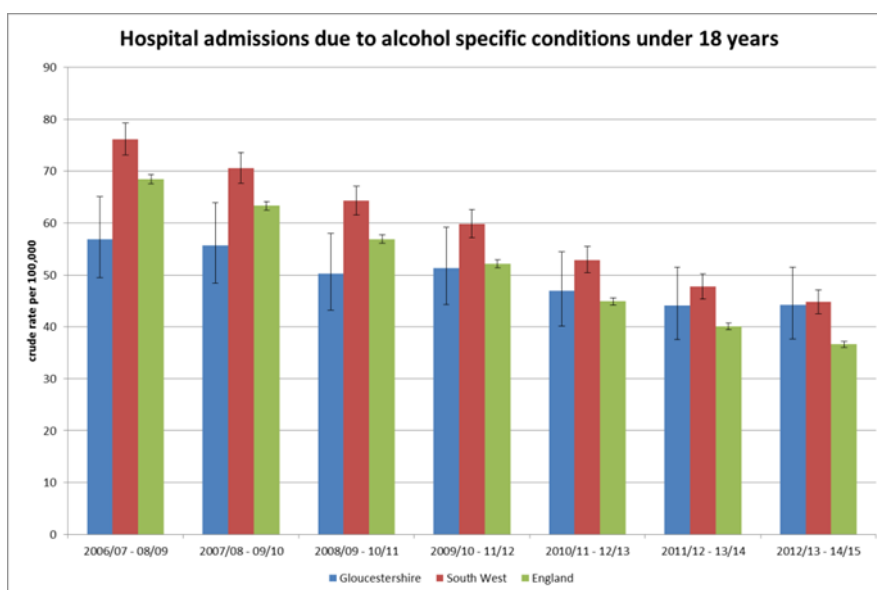
### Hospital admissions for alcohol

The time series below suggests 10 years ago Gloucestershire had a statistically significantly lower rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions in children under 18 than the England

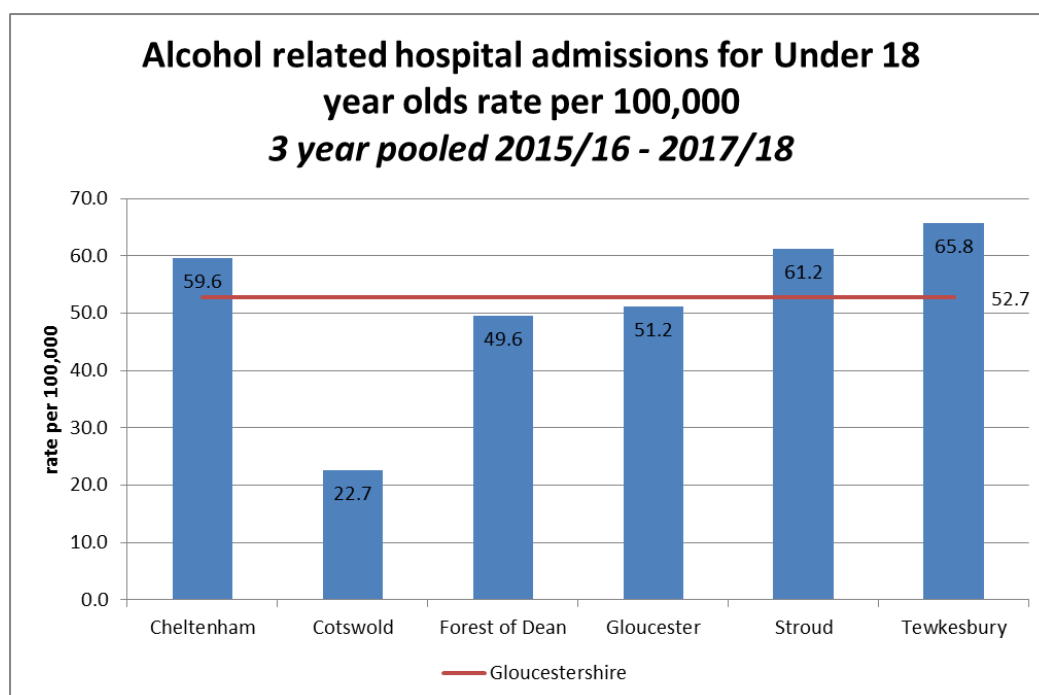
<sup>71</sup> OPS 2016

<sup>72</sup> ibid

rate. The rate across all geographies shown has reduced in the last 10 years. However in the most recent reported figure although the rate in Gloucestershire has reduced there is now a statistically significantly higher rate of admissions in Gloucestershire than the England rate.<sup>73</sup>



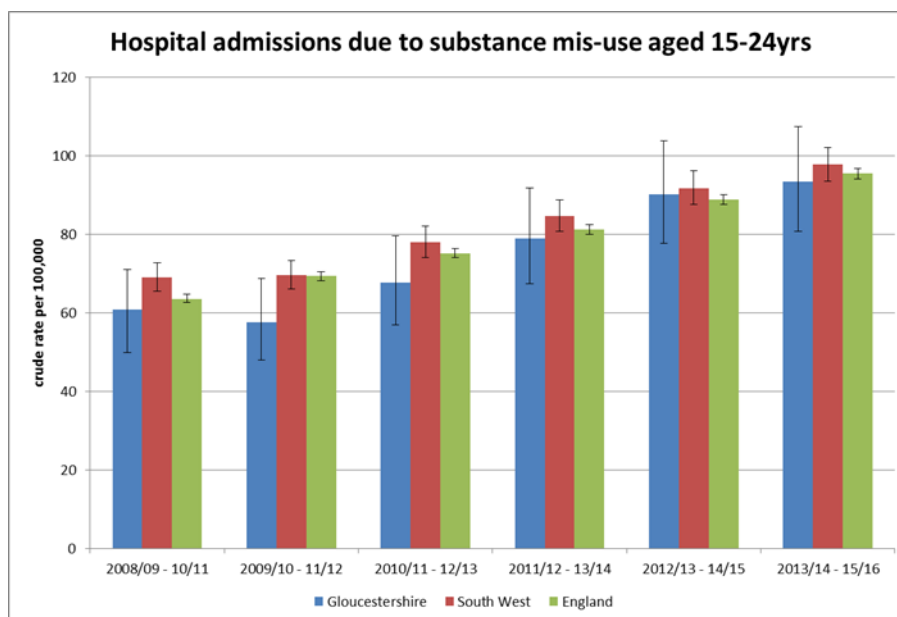
The chart below suggests the current Cheltenham rate of admission for alcohol in children under 18 is higher than the Gloucestershire rate 52.7.



The time series suggests the Gloucestershire rate of admissions due to substance misuse in 15-24 year olds has increased in line with regional and national trends since 2008/09 and is not significantly different to either the South West or England rates<sup>74</sup>.

<sup>73</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk>

<sup>74</sup> Ibid



### Child drug misuse

The proportion of children from Cheltenham schools who reported ever trying illegal drugs (5.9%) was second lowest in the county after Gloucester (5.3%). Around 1 in 10 secondary phase students in Stroud reported trying illegal drugs. As with alcohol the districts with lower levels of deprivation have higher proportions of pupils using drugs.

Have you ever tried illegal drugs?		
	No (%)	Yes (%)
Cheltenham	94.1	5.9
Cotswold	91.0	9.0
Forest of Dean	91.6	8.4
Gloucester	94.7	5.3
Stroud	89.4	10.6
Tewkesbury	91.9	8.1
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- In general prevalence of obesity in Y6 children in Cheltenham is low (14.3%) in comparison to the Gloucestershire and England averages; but 5 of the 8 most deprived LSOAs had obesity prevalence above the England average
- A high proportion of secondary phase pupils in Cheltenham (23%) reported never eating unhealthy snacks or only eating unhealthy snacks once a week
- The proportion of children aged 5 with decayed, missing or filled teeth is significantly lower in Cheltenham than the England average
- Children in Cheltenham secondary schools reported the highest proportion undertaking 6 or more hours of exercise per week

- Cheltenham rate of admission for alcohol in children under 18 is higher than the Gloucestershire rate 52.7
- The proportion of children from Cheltenham schools who reported as ever trying illegal drugs (5.9%) was second lowest in the county

## 10. Mental health

The proportion of children in Y8 and Y10 who reported being so worried about something they could not sleep at night, quite often/most nights in Cheltenham (18.4%) was in-line with the overall Gloucestershire percentage (18.5%)<sup>75</sup>.

The 2gether Trust provide support and treatment for people with mental health issues, this includes children. Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) works with children aged 0-17 years across the county. In 2017/18 there were 1,366 referrals of Cheltenham children to CAHMS, this was a 9.6% increase on the previous year. There was an average of 133 referrals per month, although referral rates were higher in May, November and February – months associated with testing/exam periods. When a referral is received it is assessed to determine whether it is appropriate and will be moved on to a full assessment of the patient and treatment. In 2017/18 22.4% of initial referrals regarding children from Cheltenham were deemed inappropriate this was a drop from the previous year when proportion deemed inappropriate was 27.3%.

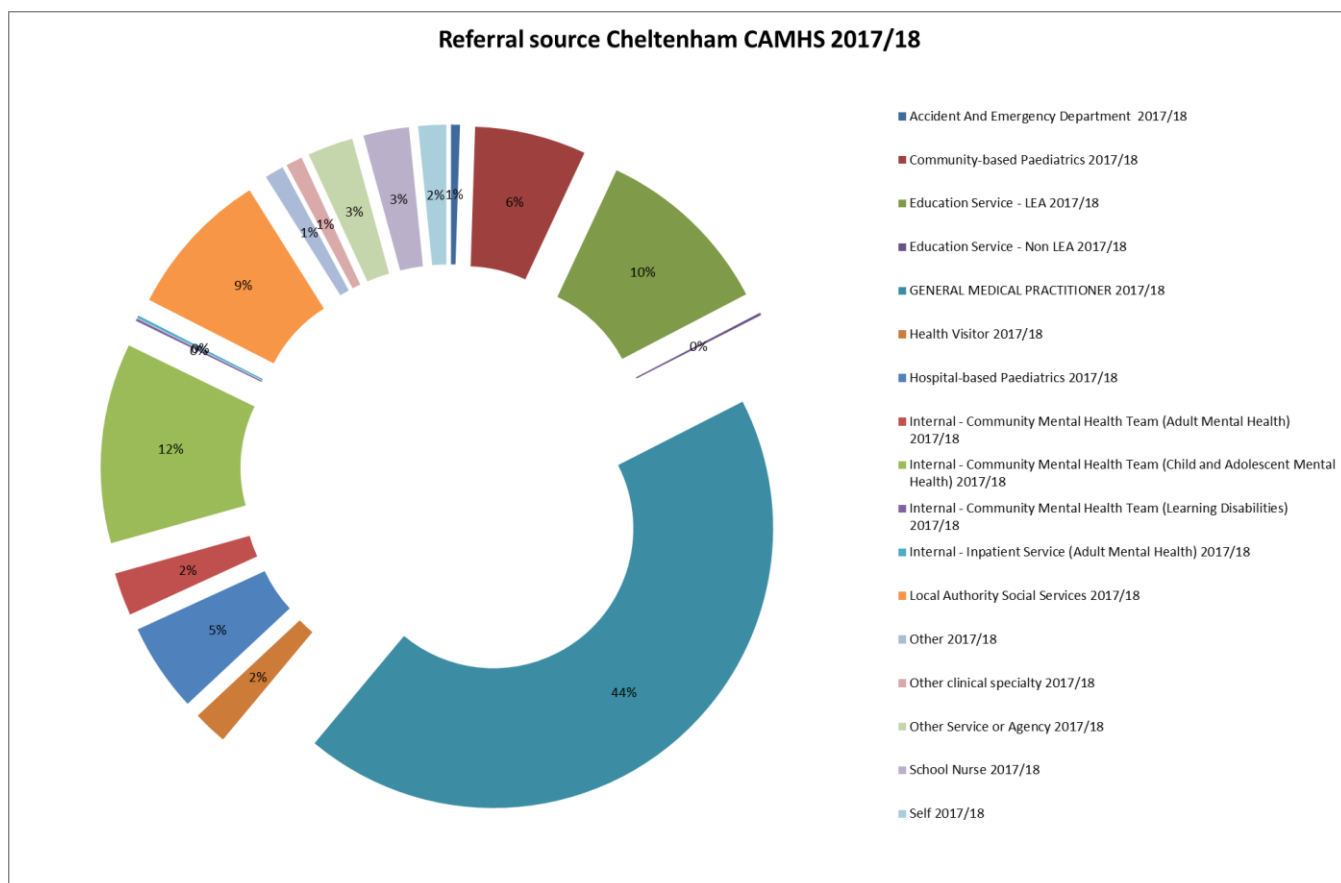
In 2017/18 between a quarter and a third of all referrals per month to CAHMS were for children living in Cheltenham. It has been suggested the proportion of children needing help in Cheltenham is not greater than in other districts however they are better able to identify early when issues arise to get appropriate help for children before getting to crisis point that will refer more intensive treatment<sup>76</sup>.

A large proportion of referrals (44% in 2016/17 and 2017/18) came from GP practices, the next highest referrers in 2017/18 were Internal – Community Mental Health Teams, Education Service – LEA and Local Authority Social Services.

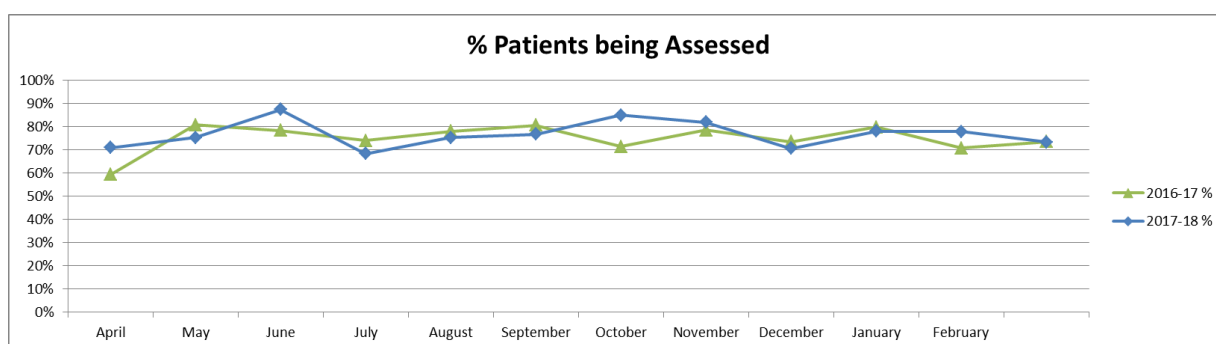
---

<sup>75</sup> ibid

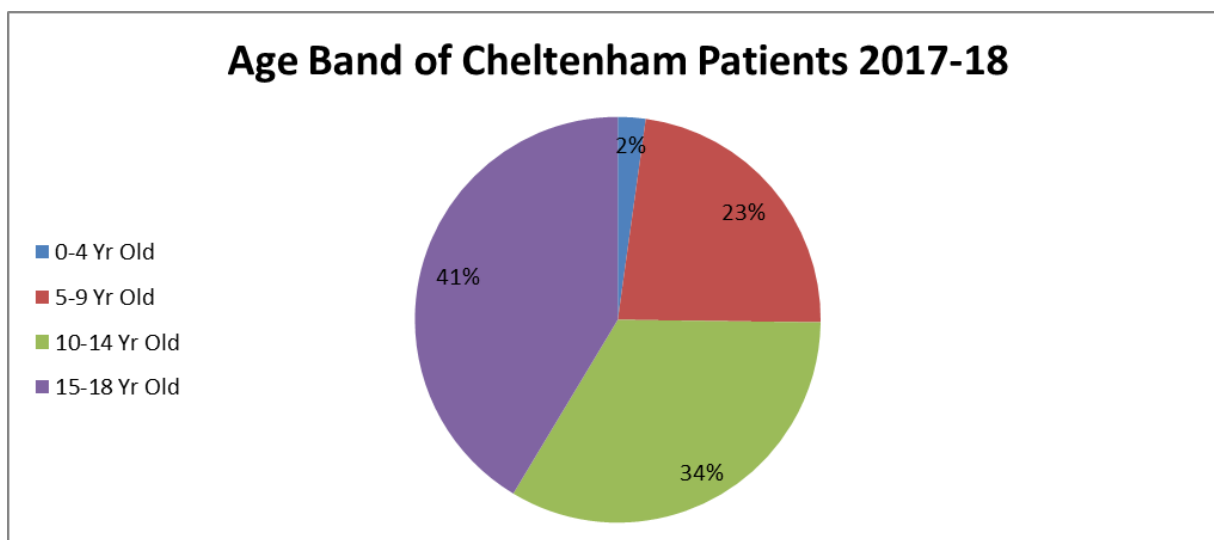
<sup>76</sup> 2gether – Paul Evetts



After the initial review of the referral, the appropriate referrals are then re-assessed to determine if they can access support from other partner organisations or whether they require clinical assessment and treatment from CAMHS. In 2017/18 an average of 77% of appropriate referrals went on to an assessment, this was slightly higher than the previous year.



The proportion of patients receiving treatment from CAMHS increases with age, the highest proportion of patients was older teenagers aged 15-18 years.



Slightly more females were treated by CAMHS in Cheltenham (48% male/52% female) in 2017/18. The gender split for all children aged 0-17 years in Cheltenham was 50.2% male/49.8% female<sup>77</sup>.

In 2016/17 157 referrals to CAMHS were for Children in Care (CiC) in Cheltenham. A child may have been referred to the service more than once within the period or may have been referred to a different part of the service so may have been counted more than once. The number recorded by CAMHS as referrals of Children in Care from Cheltenham equates to a higher number of Children in Care than had home addresses in Cheltenham in the same period (131%)<sup>78</sup>.

The majority of children referred to CAMHS in 2017/18 were White British; this is reflective of the general population. However Other White, and White and Black Caribbean ethnicities were over represented<sup>79</sup>, suggesting these groups experience higher levels of mental health issues. Studies show suicide mortality rates in migrant populations tend to closely correlate with rates in their countries of origin for some time<sup>80</sup>. Suicide rates in many European countries are higher than in England particularly Eastern European countries (such as those in the EU8 group). Further research would need to be undertaken to determine if there is a link with prevalence of poor mental health and ethnicity/country of origin of children.

In 2017/18 7.2% of referrals from Cheltenham had a referral reason as Deliberate Self Harm (DSH) this was a reduction from the previous year when 8.8% had a referral reason of DSH.

### Self Harm

The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to intentional self-harm in Gloucestershire was consistently significantly higher than England, and the gap widened between 2011/12 and 2014/15.

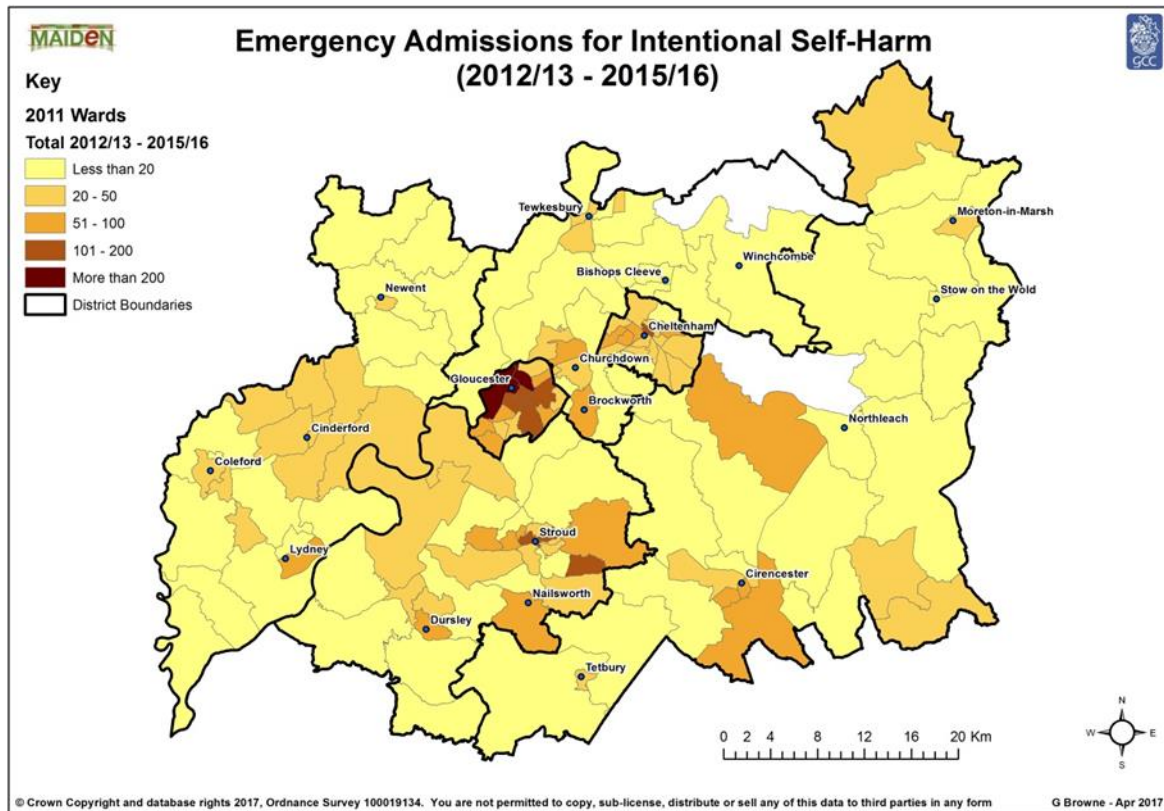
<sup>77</sup> ONS MYE 2016

<sup>78</sup> This might also be affected by the 'home' address recorded for each child; Children's Social Care will record the child's original address whereas CAMHS record their 'home' address as where they are when the referral is made which could be their placement address.

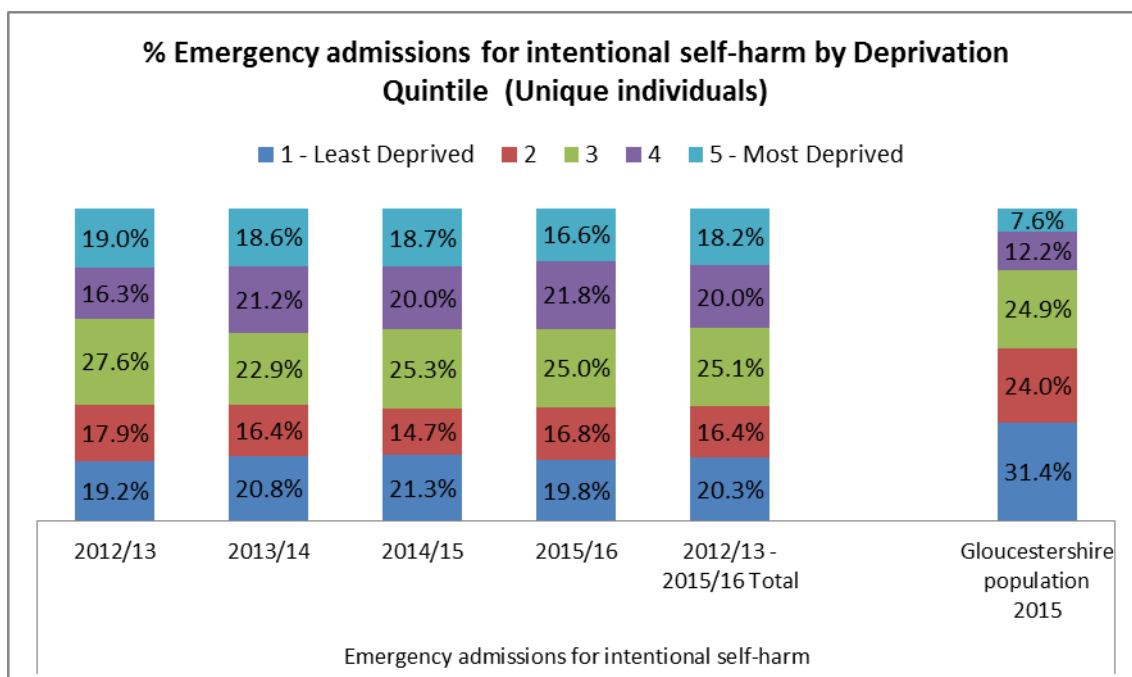
<sup>79</sup> When using 2017 School Census return – note this will be pupils attending schools in Cheltenham rather than resident

<sup>80</sup> BMJ - Suicide rates among immigrants <http://www.bmj.com/rapid-response/2011/10/30/suicide-rates-among-immigrants>

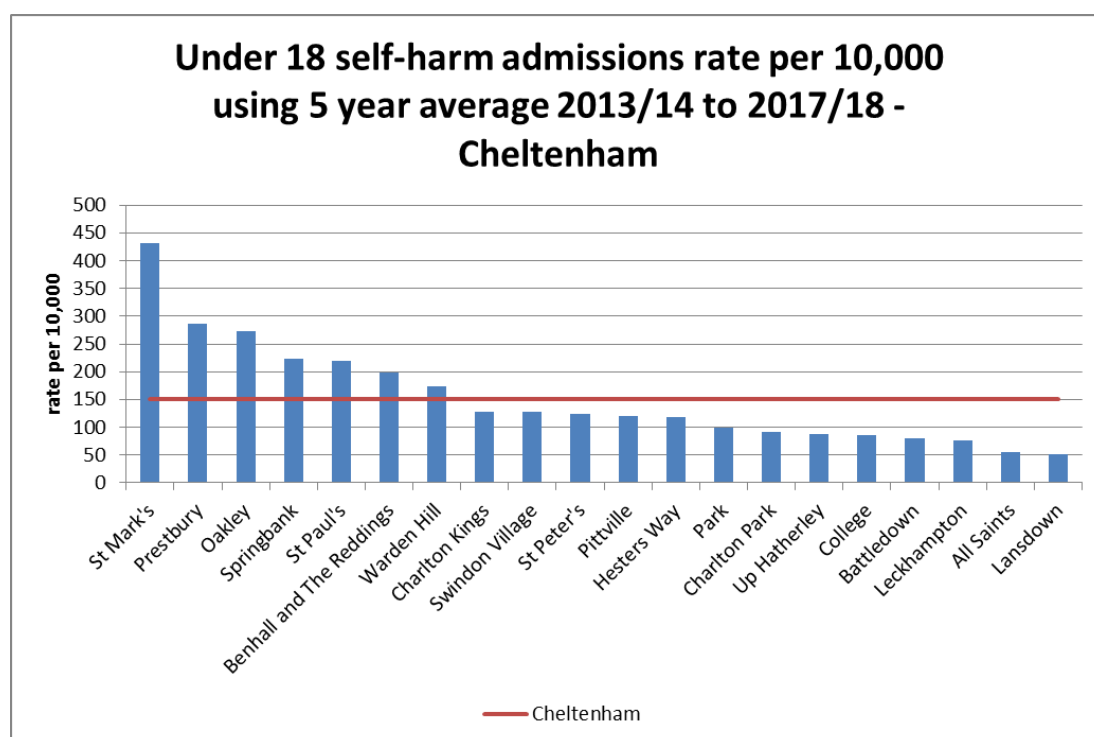
In the four years to 2015/16, two council wards accounted for 11% of all admissions for self-harm in the County over that period - they were Kingsholm and Wotton (284 admissions) and Westgate (259) - both in Gloucester. A further 6 council wards, which are located in Cheltenham (St Paul's), Gloucester (Barnwood, Barton and Tredworth) and Stroud (Central, Chalford, Valley), accounted for an additional 16% of all admissions over the same period.



There is a clear link between admissions for self-harm and multiple deprivations. While 7.6% of Gloucestershire population live in areas considered the most deprived 20% nationally, 20.3% of people admitted for self-harm live in these areas, suggesting that people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in Gloucestershire are almost 3 times as likely to be admitted to hospital for self-harm as the general population in the County. This pattern has not changed much in the past four years.



Rates of admission for self-harm in Under 18s in Cheltenham (150.6 per 10,000) was above the Gloucestershire rate of 141.5 per 10,000<sup>81</sup>. The chart below shows several wards but particularly St Mark's had significantly higher rates than both the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire rates in the same period.

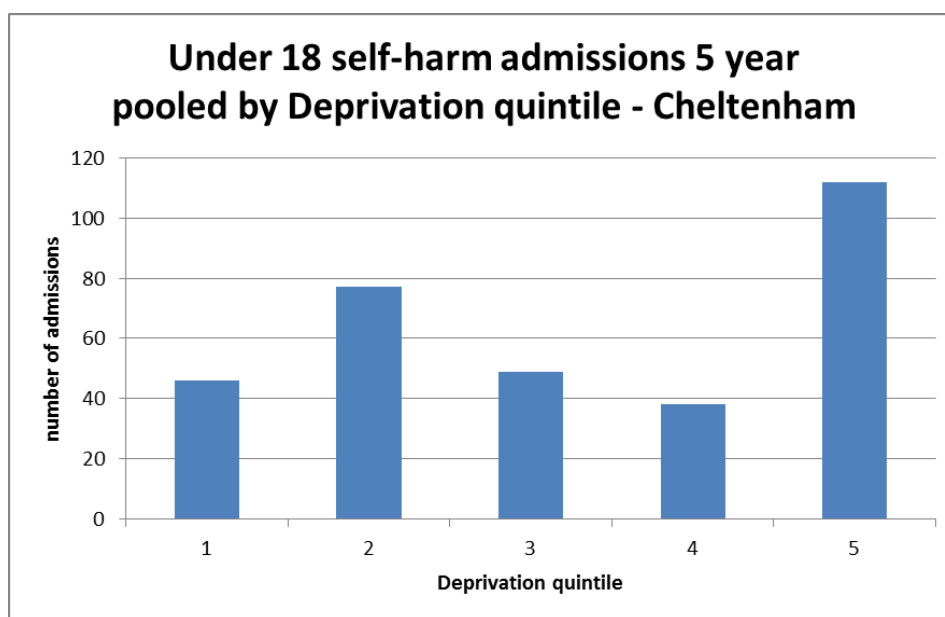


Admissions for self-harm in Cheltenham were predominantly for children aged 10-19, following the Gloucestershire trend, with slightly higher numbers recorded in the 15-19 age group compared to the 10-14 age group. Between 2013/14 and 2017/18 numbers of under 18 admissions for self harm

<sup>81</sup> Using 5 year average (2013/14 to 2017/18) and MYE 2016

in Gloucestershire have reduced by 46.9%, however in Cheltenham the number has increased by 51.7%.

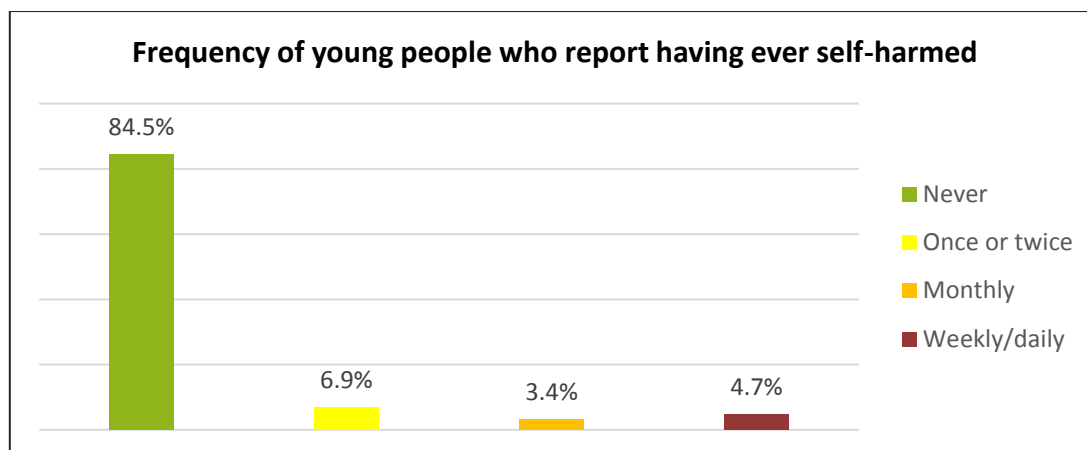
When looking at the number of Under 18 admissions by deprivation quintile, Cheltenham does not follow the national trend of self harm increasing with deprivation levels. The chart below shows Quintile 5 (the areas with lowest deprivation) had the highest number of Under 18 admissions in Cheltenham over the 5 years 2013/14 to 2017/18.



### Self-harm among children and young people – local survey

Online Pupil Survey of school pupils<sup>82</sup> commissioned by Gloucestershire County Council includes questions on self-harm. The findings from the 2016 survey showed that 4.7% of young people in secondary schools had self-harmed daily or weekly, comprising 3.4% still self-harming currently and 1.3% having had self-harm in the past. 65% of those regularly self-harming reported taking an overdose, and 30% of young people who self-harmed regularly reported requiring professional medical attention (10% attended A&E).

<sup>82</sup> The survey is carried out every two years, and the questionnaire is completed online at school by pupils in year groups 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, plus the Further Education colleges since 2012 and independent schools since 2014. In 2016 primary schools were given the option to include year 5 pupils. The number of respondents was 29,516 in 2016.



Most young people who self-harm said they receive support and help from friends or their family, followed by health professionals. However, 57% have found the help they have received as not helpful enough. 27% of those who self-harm regularly had no-one they felt they could turn to and did not seek help, mainly because they were scared or worried about what people would say, did not trust anyone, did not want help or did not want to burden someone.

In Cheltenham schools 5.2% of young people in secondary schools had self-harmed daily or weekly, which was higher than the proportion of Gloucester Secondary pupils (3.6%). Stroud had the highest proportion of secondary pupils reporting they self harmed daily or weekly (5.7%). Of those children who self harmed the proportion of children who reported they self-harmed daily or weekly was highest in Cheltenham (32%).

### Suicides in young people

Nationally, suicide is the most frequent cause of death in both young men and young women between the ages of 5 and 34<sup>83</sup>. Suspected suicides in children and young people up to the age of 18 in Gloucestershire has been around 2 per year for the past 2 decades with only 3 years exceeding this<sup>84</sup>. In this Audit, 4 were registered in a single year (2014) and a total of 8 over the 3 year period (6 of these were **under** 18). There were a further 6 suspected suicides in young people aged 19-23. Although the number of children and young people in this audit was low, there are similarities between the Gloucestershire young people who died by suicide and national research into deaths in this age group.

Both nationally and in Gloucestershire children and young people aged between 10 and 23, had evidence of disruption to family life in the months before death. This was predominantly due to; family or relationship breakdown (38% in Gloucestershire, 41% in England), history of self harm (50% in Gloucestershire, 54% in England) or major physical diagnosis (60% in Gloucestershire, 36% in England). Nationally around 18% of children and young people who die by suicide were known to social care<sup>85</sup>. Two young people (representing 14% of young people in the audit) in this audit had

<sup>83</sup> ONS

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregisteredinenglandandwalesseriesdr/2015>

<sup>84</sup> 1997, 2012 and 2014 where 7, 4 and 4 were recorded respectively

<sup>85</sup> Suicide by children and young people 2016

[http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/cmhs/research/centreforsuicideprevention/nci/reports/cyp\\_report.pdf](http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/cmhs/research/centreforsuicideprevention/nci/reports/cyp_report.pdf)

been referred to social care. 57% were students at the time of death. One young person was 'Any other white' ethnicity and cited English as a foreign language, where known all others were White British.

Where information was available 21% of young people had a known history of self harm (predominantly females) and 3 had previous suicide attempts in the 3 years prior to death. A further young person had a suicide attempt more than 3 years before death.

Nationally young females (10-23) who die by suicide seem to be more likely to have experienced adverse environmental antecedents prior to death than males in the same age group.<sup>86</sup> It is thought the accumulation of antecedents is important to monitor as national research indicates this accumulation leads to 'tipping points' when suicide occurs. All the young females in this audit had experienced relationship breakdown in the months before death, but only 18% of males in the same age group had.

Nationally females are also more likely to be known to support services such as secondary mental health than males; all females in this age group had contact with either primary or secondary mental health services; 66% were known to 2gether and two thirds had been seen at A&E in the 12 months before death. All young females were seen by their GP in the month before death and all were seen for mental health reasons by primary health services in the year before death. All young females had previous suicide attempts; where their age at the time of the attempt was known this was between the age of 12 and 14. Conversely only 45% of males in the same age group were known to support services; 45% were known to 2gether and 18% were seen by A&E in the 12 months before death. Only 27% of young males had seen their GP in the year before death, none were seen for mental health reasons. Only 1 young male had a previous suicide attempt in the 3 years before death.

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

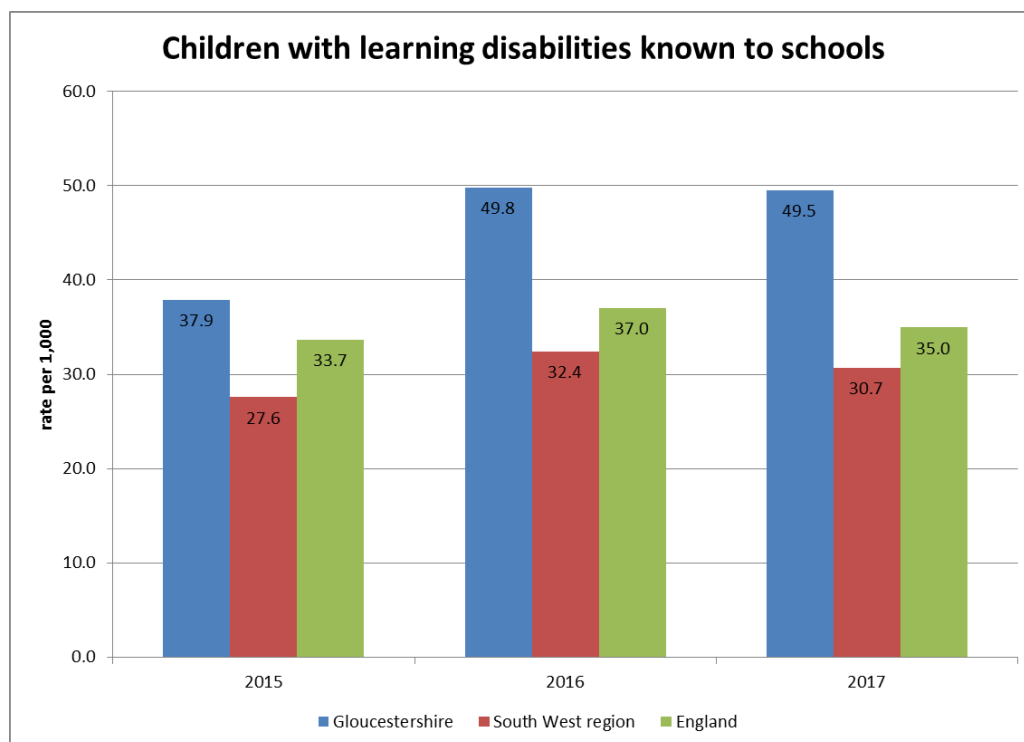
- In 2017/18 between a quarter and a third of all referrals per month to CAHMS were for children living in Cheltenham. Other White, and White and Black Caribbean ethnicities were over represented
- There was a 9.6% increase of referrals into CAHMS of children in Cheltenham on the previous year. Referrals were higher in periods of academic testing
- St. Pauls ward had a high number of hospital admissions for self harm but rates of self harm admissions in under 18 year olds were high in St. Marks, Prestbury, Oakley, Springbank and St Pauls. The number of admissions for self harm for under 18 year olds has risen in Cheltenham bucking the Gloucestershire trend

---

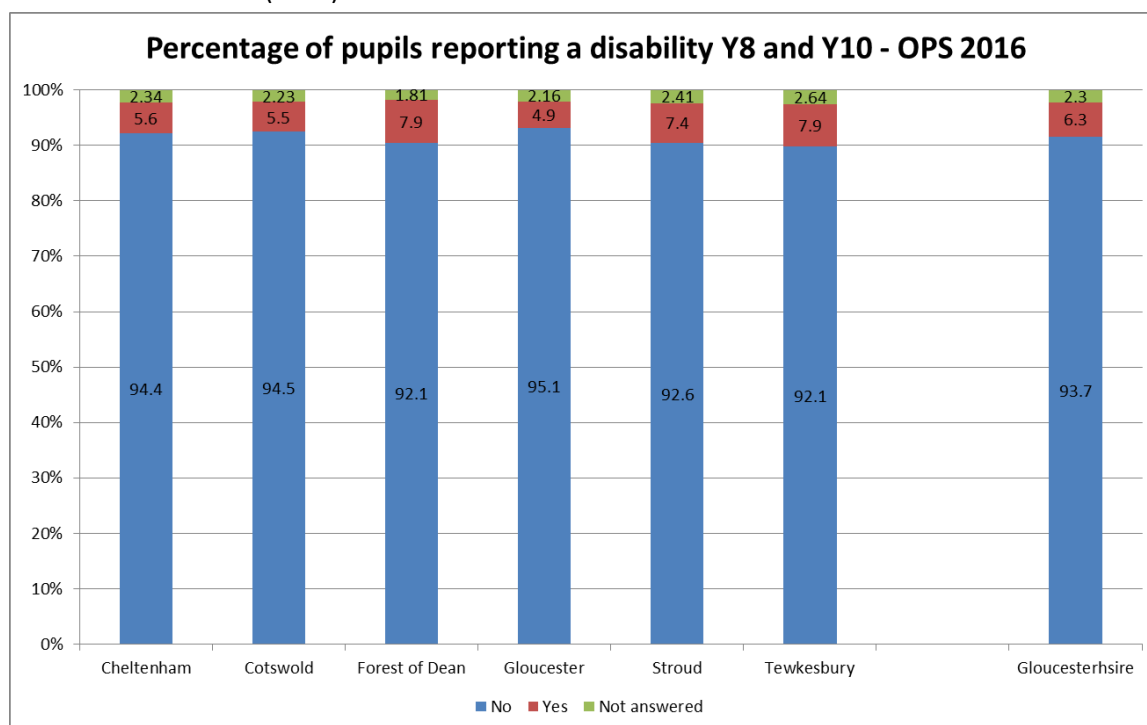
<sup>86</sup> *Ibid*

## 10. Disabilities

The rate of children known to schools with learning disabilities in Gloucestershire is above the regional and national average and has been rising in recent years<sup>87</sup>.



6.3% of Y8 and Y10 pupils reported having a disability in Gloucestershire<sup>88</sup>. This was lower in pupils of Cheltenham Schools (5.6%).



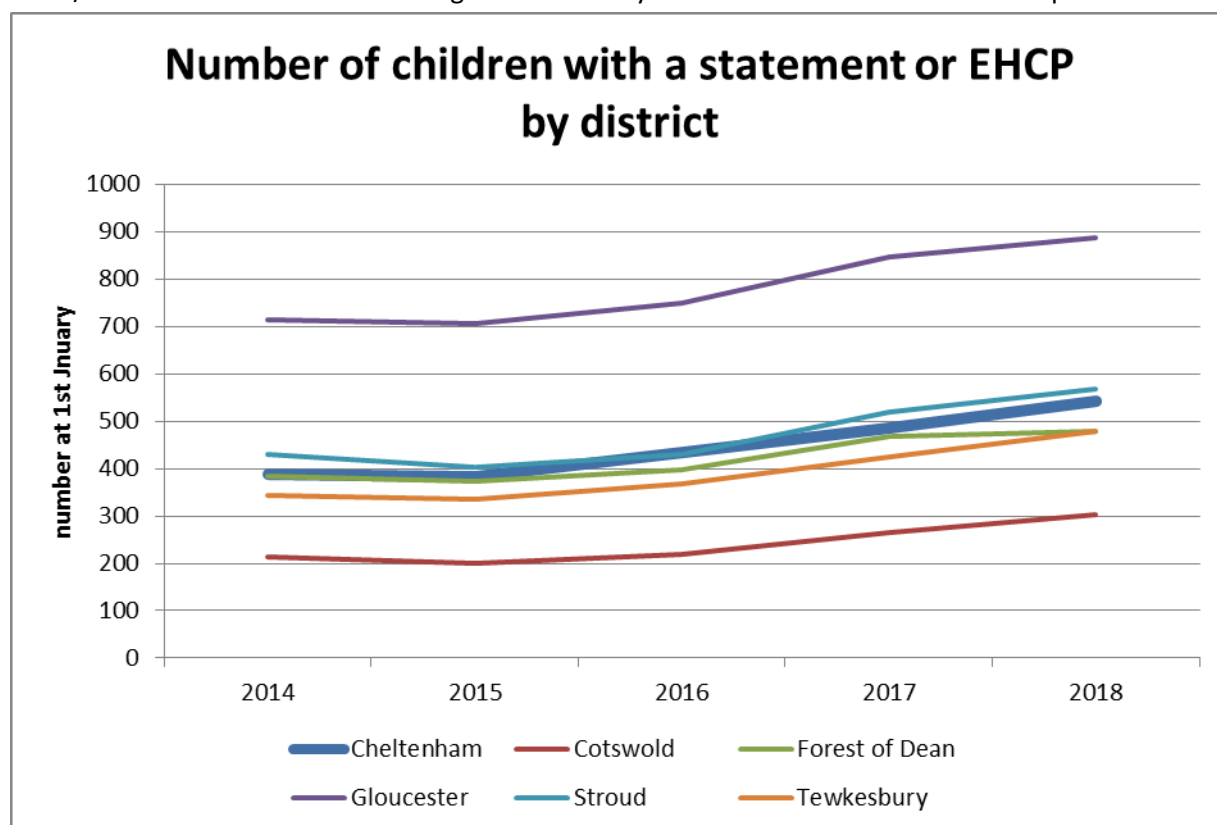
<sup>87</sup> LAIT

<sup>88</sup> OPS 2016

### Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP)

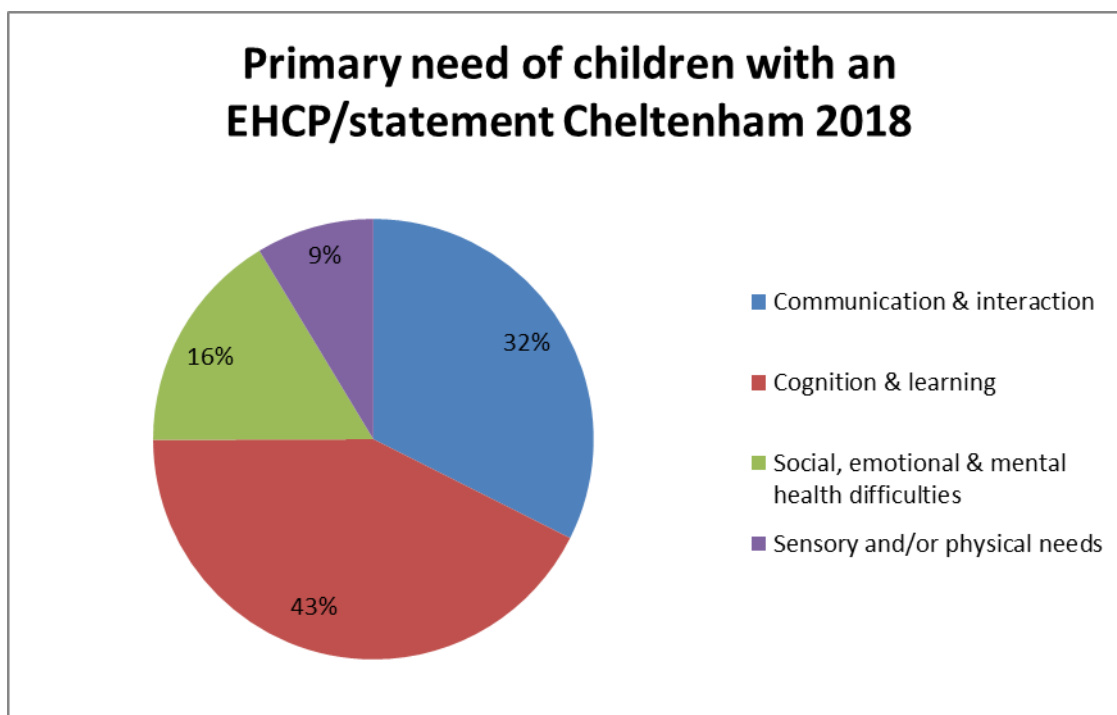
An education, health and care plan is for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support. EHC plans identify educational, health and social needs and set out the additional support to meet those needs. The local authority has a duty to facilitate the provision of additional support to children and young people with an EHCP.

In January 2018 543 children living in Cheltenham had an EHCP or statement. The number of children with EHCP/Statement in Cheltenham has increased in the last 5 years; this is reflected in all the other districts. However the percentage increase in the number of children with EHCP/Statement in Cheltenham was greater than any of the other districts in the same period.

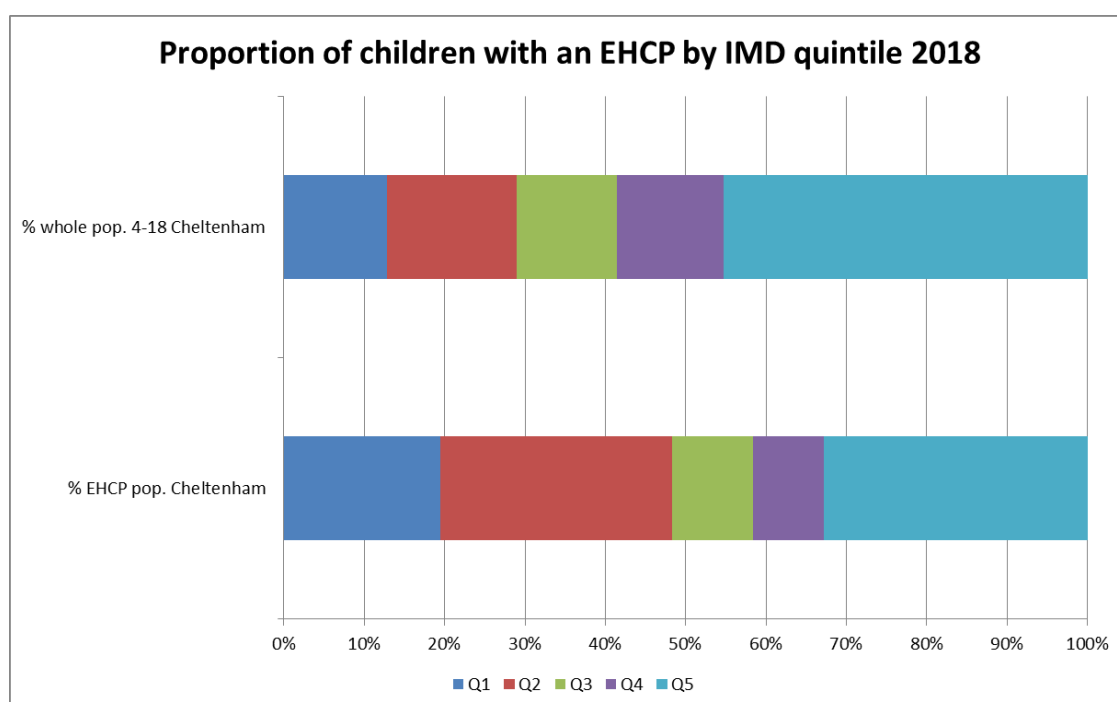


The rate of children in Cheltenham with an EHCP/Statement in 2018 was 28.0 per 1,000; this was in-line with the Gloucestershire rate (31.1) but had seen the second largest percentage increase of all the districts in the previous 5 years.

The needs of children with an EHCP/statement in Cheltenham were similar to those at a Gloucestershire level. The largest proportion of children with an EHCP/statement in Cheltenham had a Cognition & Learning need (43%) this was slightly higher than the Gloucestershire proportion (39%).

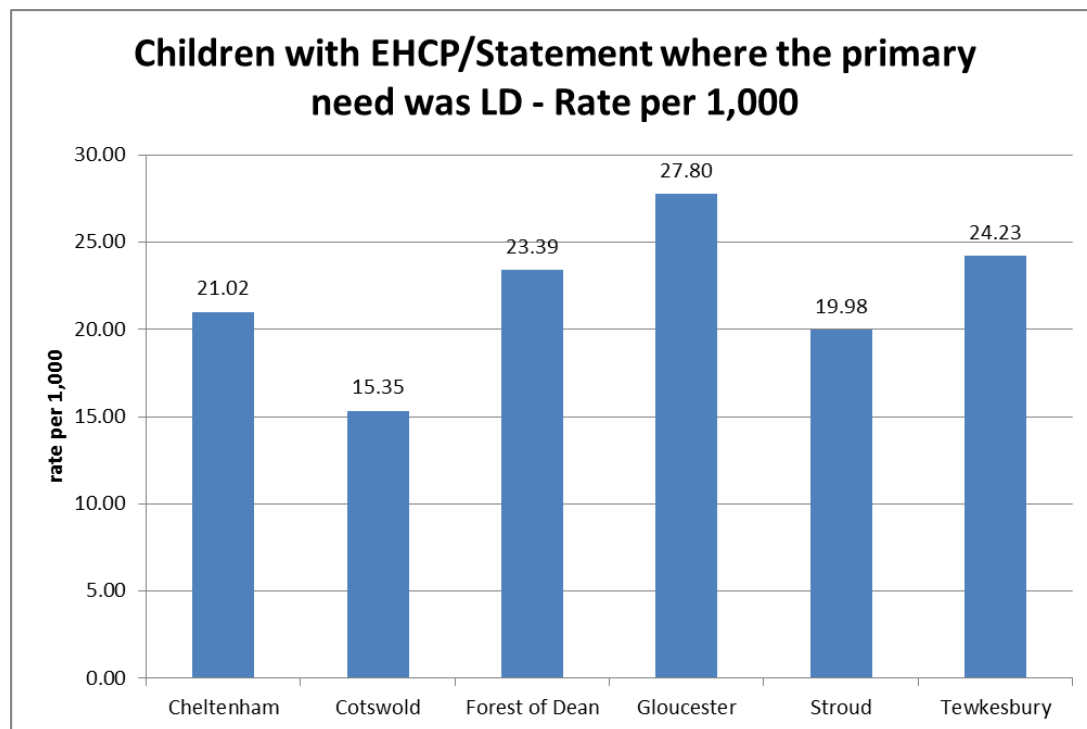


Children in Cheltenham with an EHCP are much more likely to live in a deprived area than the general population.



A third of children on EHCPs in Cheltenham attended mainstream primary schools, just over a quarter attended a special school this was similar to the county proportions.

When looking at the wards in Cheltenham, numbers of children with EHCPs was highest in St. Marks; but was also high in Oakley, St Peter's, Prestbury, Hesters Way, Springbank and St Paul's. Numbers were lowest in Charlton Kings and College. Where the primary need recorded in an EHCP was Learning Disabilities (LD) the rate per 1,000 children in Cheltenham was similar to the Gloucestershire rate.



### SEN Support in schools

In Gloucestershire in 2018 12.4% of all children in Gloucestershire schools received SEN support other than EHCPs<sup>89</sup>, as seen below.

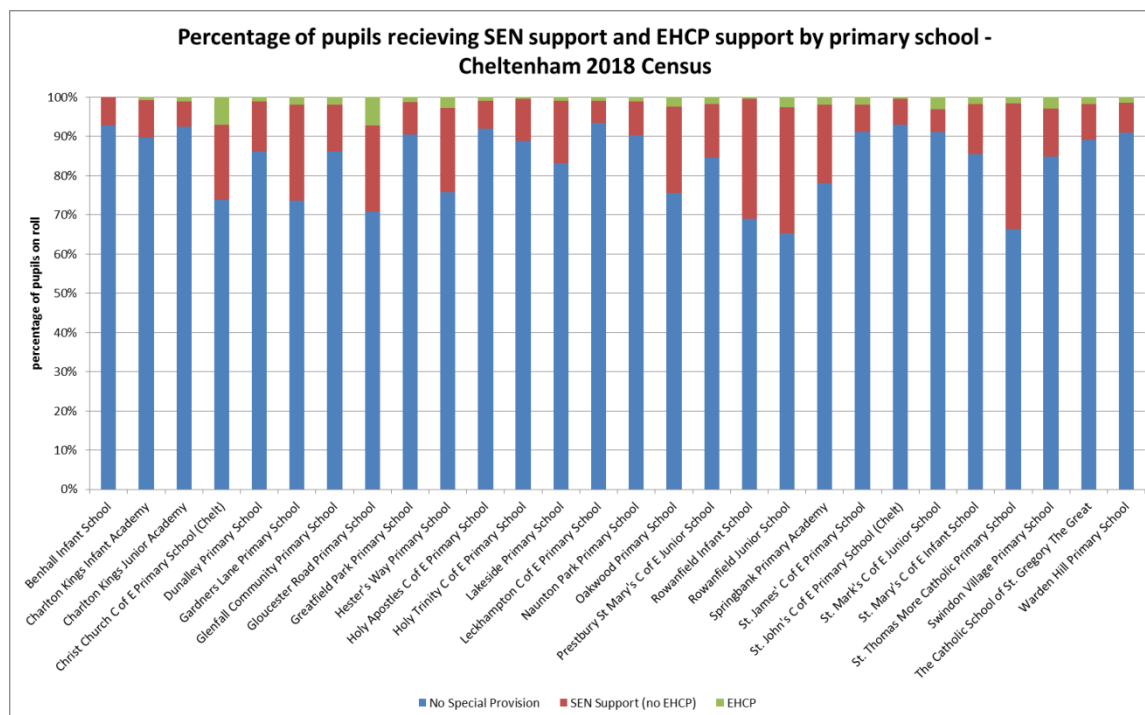
SEN - All Schools	EHCP*		No Special provision		SEN Support		Total
Primary Schools	846	1.79%	39,614	83.72%	6,860	14.50%	47,320
Secondary Schools	580	1.52%	33,616	88.29%	3,879	10.19%	38,075
Special Schools	1,089	97.76%	-	0.00%	25	2.24%	1,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2.91%</b>	<b>73,230</b>	<b>84.65%</b>	<b>10,764</b>	<b>12.44%</b>	<b>86,509</b>

In Cheltenham 11.8% of children received SEN support other than EHCPs. The proportion of children receiving SEN support in primary schools in Cheltenham was similar to the Gloucestershire proportion and slightly lower in secondary schools.

<sup>89</sup> An Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) is for children and young people between 0 and 25 in education who have additional needs. The plan coordinates the child's educational, health and social needs and sets out any additional support they may need.

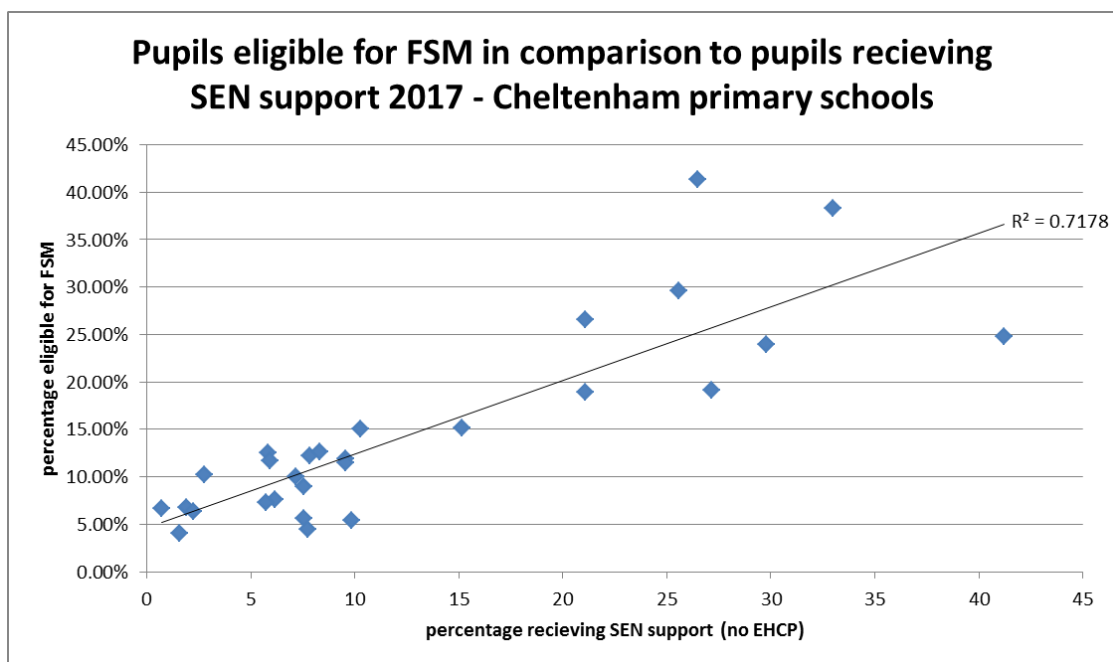
SEN - All Schools	EHCP*		No Special provision		SEN Support		Total
Primary Schools	27	0.33%	7,049	85.60%	1,159	14.07%	8,235
Secondary Schools	94	1.65%	5,098	89.31%	516	9.04%	5,708
Special Schools	329	94.81%	-	0.00%	18	5.19%	347
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>3.15%</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>85.00%</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>11.85%</b>	<b>14,290</b>

Gloucestershire's Special Educational Needs & Disability (SEND) process pathway<sup>90</sup> sets out when different assessments may take place and the different levels of support available to children with SEND. Most young people will be able to access all of the help and support locally, from within their families and communities and from other services offered by the County Council, the health services, schools, early years settings, colleges, groups, organisations and charities. Some children and young people will have very complex needs which require complex arrangements. They will normally have these met through an EHCP. The chart below shows the proportion of children at Cheltenham primary schools receiving some SEND support and the proportion with an EHCP. There is a wide variation in the proportion of children needing help across schools.

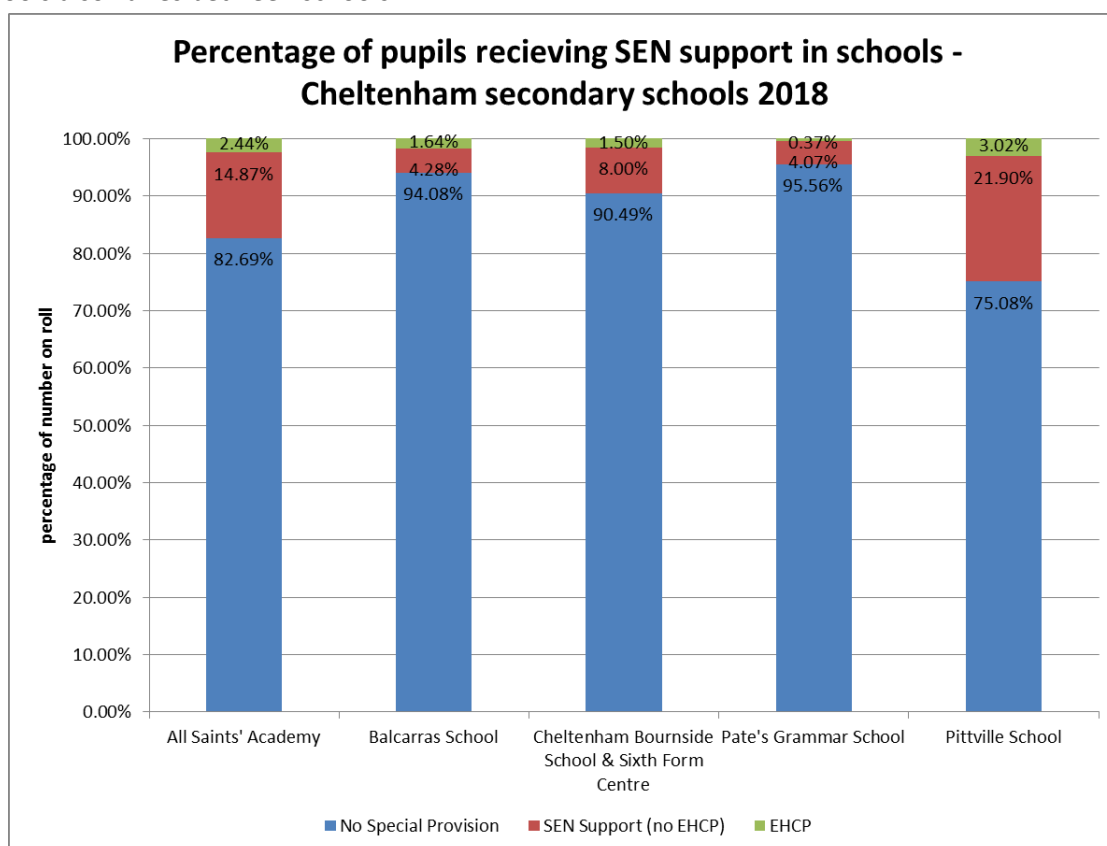


There is a strong correlation between the proportion of children receiving SEN support in primary schools (but who don't have an EHCP) and the proportion of children eligible for FSM in Cheltenham primary schools, as shown below.

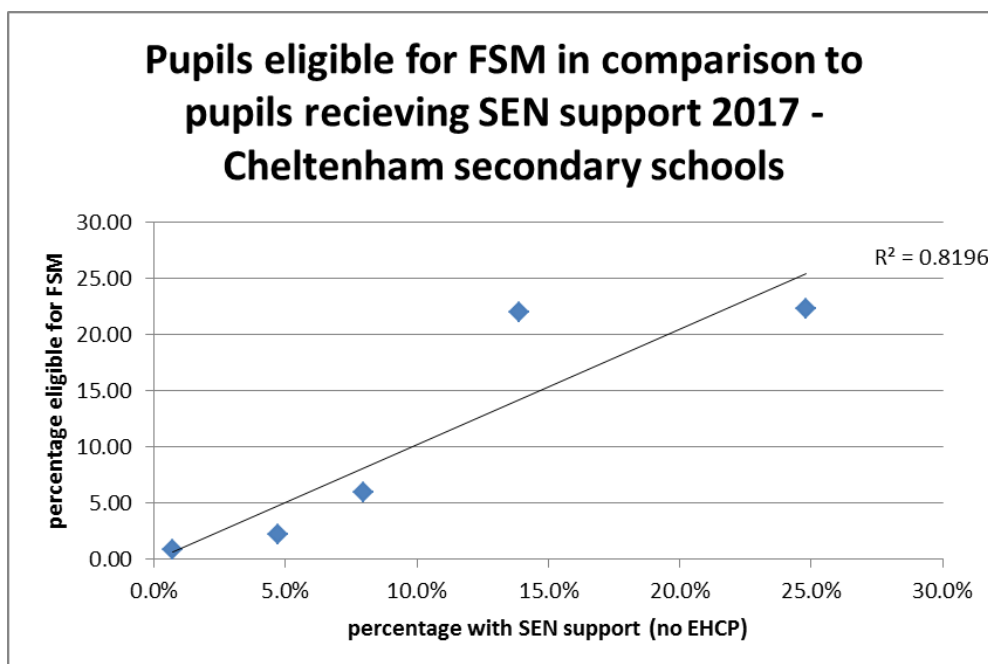
<sup>90</sup> <http://www.glosfamiliesdirectory.org.uk/kb5/gloucs/glosfamilies/advice.page?id=ktZYX6uM08s>



As at primary phase the proportions of children receiving SEN support in Cheltenham secondary schools also varies between schools.



The correlation between deprivation and SEN support is also seen in Cheltenham secondary schools.



The findings of the OPS showed a lower proportion of Y8 and Y10 pupils answered 'Yes' to the question "Do you have Special Educational Needs or an educational health care plan?" in Cheltenham schools than any of the other districts<sup>91</sup>.

Do you have Special Educational Needs or an educational health care plan?			
	No	Yes	Not answered
Cheltenham	95.1	4.9	2.67
Cotswold	94.2	5.8	2.29
Forest of Dean	93.6	6.4	2.28
Gloucester	94.3	5.7	2.08
Stroud	92	8	2.53
Tewkesbury	90.9	9.1	2.89
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.44</b>

This equated to 92 children from Cheltenham secondary schools responding 'Yes' they did have special educational needs or an EHCP. In 2016 172 secondary phase children in Cheltenham were recorded as having an EHCP/statement.

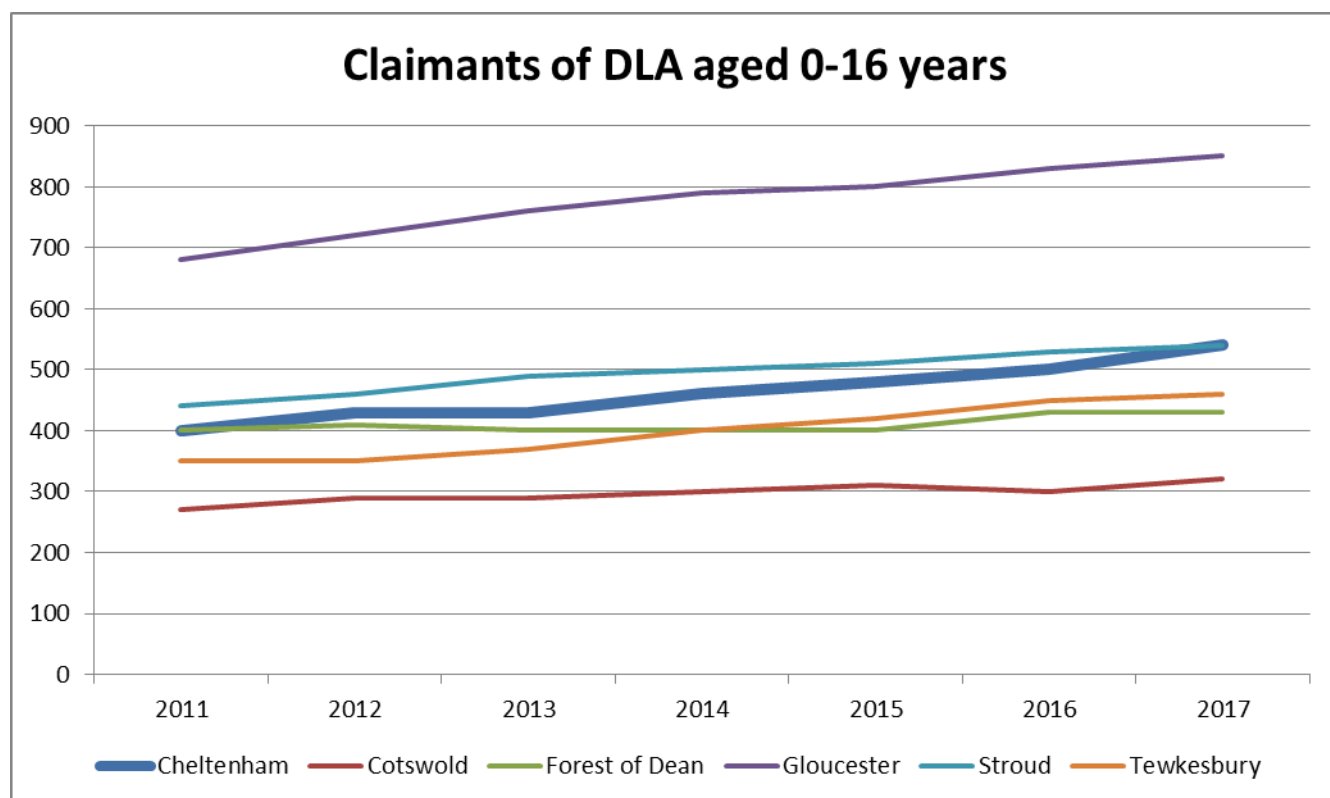
### Disability Living Allowance

Usually, to qualify for Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for children the child must be under 16 and need extra looking after<sup>92</sup> or have walking difficulties.

<sup>91</sup> 2016 OPS

The overall number of claimants in Gloucestershire of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) aged 0-16 rose between November 2011 and November 2017<sup>93</sup>. At district level Cheltenham consistently had the third highest number of claimants behind Gloucester and Stroud. From 2013 adults including young people aged 16-24 began being moved off DLA and instead could apply for PIP<sup>94</sup>.

The chart below shows all districts have seen an increase in children and young people aged 0-16 claiming DLA. Cheltenham had the largest percentage increase in claimants in the period (35%).



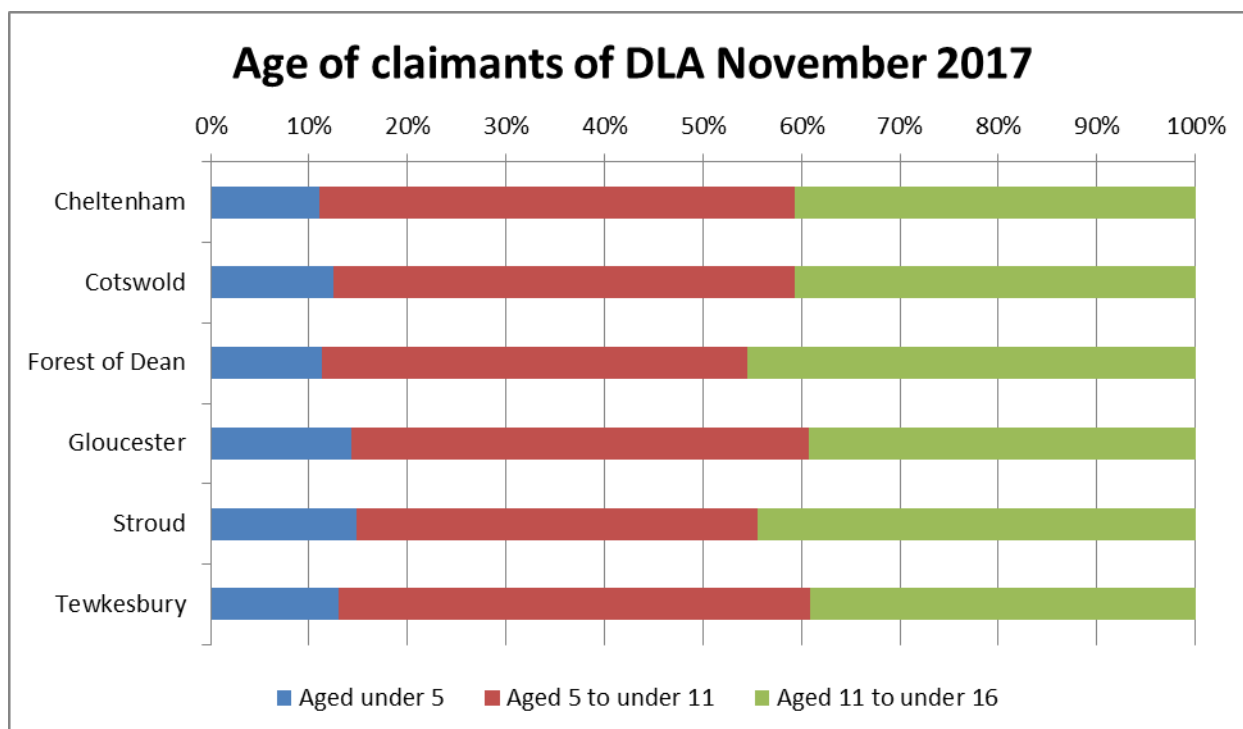
In 2017 the number of children and young people claiming DLA was highest between the ages of 5 and 10 years in all districts except Forest of Dean (where it was highest between 11 and 15 years).

<sup>92</sup> The rate the child gets depends on the level of looking after they need, for example:

- lowest rate - help for some of the day or night
- middle rate - frequent help or constant supervision during the day, supervision at night or someone to help while they're on dialysis
- highest rate - help or supervision throughout both day and night, or they're terminally ill

<sup>93</sup> Department for Work and Pensions

<sup>94</sup> Personal Independence Payment



Around 40% of children claiming DLA each year in Cheltenham between 2011 and 2017 were claiming due to a Learning Disability this was the largest single condition type and was in-line with the Gloucestershire proportion.

In November 2017 the rate of children claiming DLA who were under 16 in Cheltenham was 26.2 per 1,000, this was in-line with the Gloucestershire rate (28.2). Gloucester had the highest rate of children claiming DLA who were under 16 (32.8).

Things to consider when discussing targeting services include:

- A lower proportion of secondary pupils in Cheltenham reported having a disability than the Gloucestershire average
- The number of children with an EHCP/Statement in Cheltenham has increased in the last 5 years in line with Gloucestershire but the percentage increase in the number of children with an EHCP/Statement in Cheltenham was greater than any of the other districts in the same period.
- The needs of children with an EHCP/statement in Cheltenham were similar to those at a Gloucestershire level
- The proportion of children receiving SEN support (other than EHCP) in primary schools in Cheltenham was similar to the Gloucestershire proportion and slightly lower in secondary schools.
- There is a strong correlation between the proportion of children receiving SEN support in primary and secondary schools (but who don't have an EHCP) and the proportion of children eligible for FSM in Cheltenham schools
- Cheltenham had the largest percentage increase in the number of claimants of DLA aged 0-16 in the county.