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National evaluation report

Changes in the Characteristics of SSLP Areas between 2000/01 and 2004/05

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Changes in the Characteristics of SSLP Areas between 2000/01 and 2004/05

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides descriptions of changes in the average characteristics of SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 between the fiscal years 2000/01 and 2004/05, unless otherwise specified. For some domains change is reported for a more recent year, due either to alterations in the way that data were made available or to difficulties in obtaining a full dataset in Year 1 of the evaluation. At the end of the period in question (March 31st 2005) programmes in Rounds 1 to 4 had been in operation for between 39 and 83 months (average 63 months).

The following core questions are addressed:

- Have the characteristics of Sure Start Local Programme areas changed between 2000/2001 and 2004/2005?

- What is the relationship between change in the characteristics of SSLP areas and change in England?

- What factors are associated with more or less change in community characteristics?

Factors included in the analyses, when studying where more or less change occurred, fall into three groups: the variability between and within areas (area typology, area variability); other activities in the areas (other ABIs); and the SSLPs themselves (time of operation, spend per child, health-led).

Variability *between* SSLP areas is based on five types of SSLP area which were derived from clustering based on their demographic features at the outset of the evaluation: 54 SSLP areas designated *'Least deprived'* had, in relation to other SSLPs, less average deprivation; 29 *'Most deprived'* areas had the highest mean levels of all indicators of deprivation; 87 areas were designated '*Typical*' in that their deprivation was close to the SSLP mean for all indicators considered and they had relatively low percentages of residents who were from Black or minority ethnic groups; two further clusters of SSLP area were characterised mainly by larger percentages of residents with minority ethnic backgrounds, 59 were deemed *'Ethnically diverse*' with a varied population; a smaller group of 28 areas had the highest proportion of '*Indian subcontinent'* residents and a high concentration of children relative to adults in the population.

Three indicators of area variability were constructed, based on data from the Census 2001, describing the variability *within* SSLP areas in terms of: the housing (social or owned); the extent of disadvantage of residents; and the ethnic background of residents. The LCA team obtained data on the boundaries of other Area Based Initiatives (ABIs) to determine the number that overlapped with each SSLP area. Time of operation of the SSLP was studied by comparing change for each Round separately, and by examining the association between change and months of operation. The average spend per child in the SSLP area in 2004 and whether or not the programme was health-led were determined from other NESS data.

Methodology

When reading this report it is important to understand the nature of the data. The Local Context Analysis (LCA) study is a longitudinal study of aggregate data providing descriptions of the characteristics of areas, not of individuals. Data have been collected about features of the residents of the areas, such as the proportion receiving certain benefits or being admitted to hospital for specific conditions, so that comparisons can be made between the average characteristics of individuals living in SSLP areas from Rounds 1 to 4 at two points in time, but the actual families involved may not necessarily be the same. Indeed it is very likely that a substantial proportion of those incorporated into the statistics describing the year 2004/5 will not have been living in the SSLP areas in 2000/1 and vice versa since there is usually a high level of population mobility in areas characterised by a high level of deprivation. The NESS Impact study is able to answer questions about the progress of specific children and parents over time, while the LCA provides contextual information about change at the level of the community.

Demography - Population

If there is substantial change in the population it may have an impact on local services, especially if there is an increase in the target population – in the case of SSLPs the absolute number of children under four years and the proportion of the population that they represent. The average birth rate increased similarly in SSLP areas and in England. However, the SSLP areas included in the evaluation became on average home to more young children over the five years of data collection, with children under four representing a greater proportion of the population relative to adults in these areas. These increases were greater in SSLP areas than across England, making them more likely to be home to young children than they were at the outset. The aggregate data that were available annually to LCA did not include individual identifiers that could show whether the same families were still in the neighbourhoods; they only indicated whether the number and the proportion of young children relative to the proportion of adults in the population had changed. In consequence any explanation for this shift in the population can only be speculative. All that can be concluded with certainty is that services for children and families in the SSLP areas, including those provided by SSLPs, were coping with more children in their target age group by 2004/5.

Demography - Family Structure

Changes in family structure in SSLP areas did not differ from those across the country. For instance there were on average significantly more births to lone mothers in 2004 than in 2000 in SSLP areas, but this was also the case for England. Separating out the five types of SSLP area, the increase was restricted to the 'least deprived' SSLP areas, while the rate remained stable in the other types of SSLP area.

There was a significant reduction in SSLP areas in the rate of births to mothers less than 18 years of age although again this change was equivalent to the reduction in England, with the mean SSLP rate remaining almost twice that of England. This reduction was significant in only two of the five types of SSLP area, those described as 'Typical' and those having 'Ethnic diversity'. However a reduction in births to young mothers was associated with other area factors – it was greater when there were more other ABIs locally, and also when the area was more uniform in the extent of population economic deprivation. These two factors are linked, more other ABIs were present when there

was more area deprivation, but it appears that concerted efforts to tackle social exclusion may have had an impact, whereas SSLPs in environments with fewer such activities were not able to effect marked change in this particular outcome.

Family Deprivation

Clear improvements in the average level of family deprivation were identified in SSLP areas, more marked than those in England overall. There was significantly more of a decrease in SSLP areas compared to England in: the percentage of children under four years living in workless households; the percentage in households in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance; the percentage in households in receipt of Income Support; and the overall percentage of working age adults receiving Income Support .

Change in one indicator suggested increasing deprivation in SSLP areas relative to England however; there was an increase in SSLP areas in the percentage of adults in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA), greater than the small increase across England. This could either mean that more adults in the SSLP areas had health problems, or that more who previously did not receive the relevant benefits had been able to obtain them.

Child Health, illness and disability

Neonatal and infant health, based on low birth weight and early mortality, remained virtually unchanged, in SSLP areas and across England, and Child Health System records showed no evidence of any increase in median birth weight. However there was a pattern of significant improvements in infant health for the 'Indian subcontinent' SSLP areas with significant reductions in the low birth weight rate, less neonatal mortality and less infant mortality.

Some improvements in the average health of children aged 0 to 3 living in SSLP areas are indicated by significant reductions in rates of emergency hospitalisation for lower respiratory infection and severe injury, whereas there was an increase (respiratory infection) or virtually no change (severe injury) in England. However the reduction in hospitalisations for lower respiratory infection was not evident in the least deprived or typical SSLP areas, only the most deprived and those with larger minority ethnic populations. A reduction was evident only when there were 5 or 6 other ABIs in the area and when there was little variability in the economic deprivation of the population. These two factors were themselves more likely in areas of higher overall deprivation.

It appeared that over the years in question a greater proportion of children of school age in SSLP areas had been identified with disabling conditions or learning problems, a change that was not evident in England overall. There was a significant increase in the average proportion of children aged four to 17 in SSLP areas in receipt of DLA and the average percentage of children resident in SSLP areas identified with Special Educational Needs (SEN) school action/school action plus (levels one to four in the previous system) also increased significantly and more than the increase in England.

Child Welfare

No firm conclusions can be drawn about change in the levels of social service activity in the SSLP areas over time. From the outset of the evaluation it proved challenging to obtain information about all the SSLP areas due to staffing and technical problems in

social service departments. Thus the data in this report do not fully represent all the areas, and over time complete data were obtained for approximately half. With that in mind, while no significant changes were identified there was a trend for rates of referral of under fives and under 16s to Social Service departments to show upward movement in SSLP areas, set against a decline in referrals in England.

There were different patterns in the five types of SSLP area. Referrals of children under five had some fluctuation but no overall change in the 'least deprived' and 'typical' areas; there was more fluctuation year on year in the 'most deprived' areas and those with 'ethnic diversity'. However rates of referral for under fives and under 16s declined significantly (and were the lowest in 2004/5) in the areas with more Indian subcontinent residents. Thus, while there appears to have been more social service activity in some types of area, this was not the case for all SSLPs.

School Achievement

Clear evidence was found of improvements in the achievement of older children living in SSLP areas. The mean level of achievement of 11 year old pupils living in SSLP areas at Key Stage two (KS2) revealed increases for three of the English assessments, increases that were greater than those for England. There were significant increases in the percentage of SSLP residents aged 15 or 16 gaining at least five good (A* to C) passes at GCSE and an increase in the proportion staying on at school after the age of 16, again greater than the England increases. The increases in good passes at GCSE and the proportion of children staying on at school were also associated with more other ABIs being in the area. At the same time however, there was also a significant increase in the (relatively small) proportion of pupils in SSLP areas gaining no passes at GCSE, also greater than the increase in England. This negative change for older children was more likely if the housing in the area was more varied.

Little evidence emerged of any positive change in the average achievement of younger (7 year old) school children living in SSLP areas between 2000/1 and 2004/5. *A* significant increase in performance in Mathematics at Key Stage one (KS1) emerged both in SSLP areas and across England but there was no overall change in achievement in KS1 Reading or Comprehension and a small but significant decrease in Writing achievement in SSLP areas, greater than the drop for England. To be noted, however, is that the method of assessment differed for the two time points, based on formal assessments in 2000/1 but on teacher ratings in the 2004/5 school year, due to a change in Government policy.

Local Services - Childcare

Reliable figures from Ofsted on childcare providers and places were only available from 2001 and from that time until 2005 there were on average substantial increases in the rates of crèche providers and places in SSLP areas, larger than increases in England with the rate of crèche provision in SSLP areas in 2004/5 almost twice that for England. There were also significant increases in SSLP areas in the rates of both the providers of full day care and the places available, but the increases were significantly smaller than those seen across England and mean rates of provision remained substantially lower in SSLP areas than England rates. However, looking at the five types of SSLP separately, there were no significant increases in either crèche provision or full day care in the two groups of areas with more BME residents - 'ethnic diversity' and 'Indian subcontinent'.

No evidence emerged of increases in the provision of childminders or places for children aged under eight years old in SSLP areas, the rates remaining substantially below those for England. Out of school care increased on average in line with the increase in England, but a marked increase was identified in the least deprived SSLP areas.

Community Disorder

A mixed picture of changes in crime in SSLPs emerged across the period 2001/2 to 2004/5 (data were not collected from all areas for 2000/1). Burglary from dwellings, other burglary and vehicle crime declined significantly in all types of SSLP area, with the reduction in burglary from dwellings significantly greater than the decrease in England. This improvement was more likely if there were several other ABIs in the area, if the SSLP was led by health and if there was little variability in the economic deprivation of the population. Reduction in vehicle crime was also predicted by the presence of more ABIs.

Somewhat in contrast, there was a significant increase in violence against the person in SSLP areas, greater than that which took place in England. This was more likely in areas with more variability in the ethnic background of the population, and with few ABIs. This was also evident in all types of SSLP areas. Criminal damage and drug offences increased significantly in SSLP areas and in England. However, separating the types of SSLP area, there was only a significant increase in drug crime in those with ethnic diversity.

The extent of poor behaviour and poor attendance in schools with children resident in SSLP areas showed some improvement, greater than changes seen in England. The average rates of both permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences from primary schools with pupils from SSLP areas declined significantly from 2000/1 to 2004/5, whereas in primary schools across England exclusions rose marginally and unauthorised absences dropped only minimally. Unauthorised absences of secondary schools with SSLP pupils were also reduced on average to a greater extent than all schools in England. Exclusions dropped, but at a similar rate to the reduction in England. Thus, taken in conjunction with the improvements in achievement of older children in SSLP areas, a culture of valuing education may have been promoted in SSLP areas.

Methodological issues

Any conclusions about change in SSLP areas must be tempered by understanding that much of the relevant data could not be obtained from the very beginning to the very end of the investigation, or for all SSLP areas at each time point. There were several reasons for this. In some cases there was no national database e.g. for crime, child welfare, child health and each relevant local police division, social service department and child health systems had to be contacted so that the relevant post codes, digitised boundaries and details of the information required could be provided. Even with this individualised attention it was never possible to obtain a complete dataset for these domains. Contributing factors were that responsibility for collating and thus sharing data in locales shifted during the period of inquiry; many localities proved to be short staffed in this area; and poor data systems plagued many agencies.

Other problems occurred even when there were national systems from which to extract data. The method of assessing the academic attainment of children aged seven changed from formal testing to teacher ratings during the evaluation meaning that

results were not totally comparable. Definitions of Special Education Need were also altered partway through the work. The data management system of the NHS Hospital Episode Statistics was transferred to a new supplier mid-way through, with some alterations in data completeness. And the DWP altered the way that they collated information leading to lack of comparability from year to year in estimates of households with young children in receipt of benefits.

Conclusions

Over the five-year period covered by the NESS analysis of the local contexts in which SSLPs operated, some improvements in SSLP areas were detected, though few could be linked in a straightforward way to being the areas where the Sure Start activities were located, if only because many changes simply reflected national trends. Consistent with this interpretation changes were generally not related to the amount spent per child or to the length of time that the programme had been operating. The only associating between the SSLP being health led and a positive outcome was for a reduction in burglary from dwellings, not for a health outcome.

Nevertheless, even as the SSLP areas became home to more young children over time, the proportion living in households totally dependent on benefits, or in receipt of benefits indicating a job seeker or someone on a low wage decreased markedly. For instance, the average proportion of children under 4 living in 'workless' households in SSLP areas dipped just below 40%, having started out at 45% in 2000/01. One third were living in a household in receipt of Income Support, down from 39%. These average levels are still much higher than the England rates (22% and 18%) but show important improvements.

Some aspects of crime and disorder in SSLP areas have also changed for the better, notably burglary and exclusions, unauthorised absence from schools and children from 11 upwards are demonstrating improved academic achievement, particularly when there are other ABIs operating locally. While infant health has not improved the reductions in emergency hospitalisations of young children for severe injury and for lower respiratory infection are indicators that families in SSLP areas may be accessing routine health care within the neighbourhood, at GP surgeries or child health clinics, supported by possibly more 'joined-up' working between health and social services. It appears too that increases in the health screening of young children occurred in SSLP areas over time, as the percentage of children identified with special educational needs or eligible for benefits related to disability increased across the five-year study period.

Other important data may be available to document health benefits in the areas of preventive health such as the rate of breast-feeding or take-up of routine immunisations. Where these data were obtained from local child health systems some gains were suggested. However without information on all SSLP areas no conclusions can be drawn. The LCA team has slightly more success in obtaining information from social service departments, but the lack of data year on year for more than half the areas made it impossible to draw any conclusions about child welfare.

Documenting changes in neighbourhoods over relatively short periods of time is not straightforward; many factors need to be taken into account that might explain any change that is detected. Data sources need to be available at the small area level, available annually, and recorded in the same way at each time-point. Many comments in this report indicate that this was not always achieved, even when data were extracted from national datasets. However, in addition to contributing to the body of knowledge

about SSLPs, hopefully this work will be useful in pinpointing ways forward for collecting and analysing neighbourhood data, to evaluate other similar area-based initiatives designed to enhance children's well-being and family functioning.

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

1.1 Aims of the report

1.1.1 Sure Start Local Programmes were area-based, covering relatively small neighbourhoods, the boundaries of which were defined by the programme partnership boards after consultation with local community members. This is the fifth and final report from the Local Context Analysis (LCA) module of the National Evaluation of Sure Start (NESS), it has the task of documenting change over time in the characteristics of Sure Start Local Programme (SSLP) neighbourhoods, based on the boundaries specified when SSLPs were first implemented, between 1999 and 2002[1].

1.1.2 The extent of change over time might indicate a community level impact of SSLPs, though of course it is not possible to attribute all, or any, changes specifically to the presence of SSLPs. In addition some of the indicators described in this report are not the focus of the SSLP objectives and aims, such as academic achievement of older children or the extent of crime. However, the extent of area change is nevertheless important contextual information that will be integrated into the analysis of the impact of SSLPs for children and families, being evaluated by NESS, and their cost effectiveness.

1.1.2 This report provides descriptions of the SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 in the calendar year 2004 or the fiscal year April 2004 to March 2005 (unless otherwise specified) and how they have changed since the calendar year 2000 or the fiscal year 2000/1 (unless otherwise specified). At the point of final data collection (March 31st 2005) programmes in Rounds 1 to 4 had been in operation for between 39 and 83 months (average 63 months). Information about the SSLP areas in the first year of data collection (2000/1; Barnes et al., 2003), their change after one year up to 2001/2 (Barnes et al., 2004), after two years up to 2002/3 (Barnes et al., 2005a) and after three years up to 2003/4 (Barnes et al., 2006) can be found respectively at:

http://www.ness.bbk.ac.uk/documents/activities/lca/127.pdf
http://www.ness.bbk.ac.uk/documents/activities/lca/399.pdf
http://www.ness.bbk.ac.uk/documents/activities/lca/987.pdf
http://www.ness.bbk.ac.uk/documents/activities/lca/1384.pdf

1.1.3 Change may occur in some SSLP areas and not others and this may be attributable to a range of factors. Each Round has been studied separately, the average amount of change in different Government Office regions has been reported and change has been presented for each of five 'types' of SSLP community (see Appendix B for details).

1.1.4 Change has been studied in relation to the number of months that the programme was in operation and the average amount spent per age relevant child in the area. In recent years it has been suggested that children may prosper developmental and academically in neighbourhoods that are mixed in their housing compared with children in neighbourhoods that are uniformly deprived (HM Treasury, 2005, p. 35). Other work in the USA has found that children do well academically if neighbourhoods have a mix in terms of the social class of residents (Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn, 2000). Birkbeck's South East Regional Research Laboratory created indicators of the variability *within* SSLP areas in terms of the housing (social or owned), the extent of disadvantage of

[1] Some SSLPs amended their original boundaries during their first year or so of operation

residents, and the ethnic background of residents. They have also collated data on the boundaries of other Area Based Initiatives (ABIs) to determine the number that overlap with each SSLP area. Variability indicators and the number of other ABIs have been used to look at variation in change between SSLP areas.

1.1.5 The report addresses the following core questions:

- Have the characteristics of Sure Start Local Programme areas changed between the fiscal years 2000/2001 and 2004/2005?

- What is the relationship between change in the characteristics of SSLP areas and change in England?

- What factors are associated with more or less change in community characteristics?

1.2 Methods

1.2.1 Many national and local sources of administrative data have been accessed to obtain the information presented in this report (see Appendix A for all sources). Statistical comparisons have been made between levels of each indicator in 2000/1 and 2004/5 (see Appendix B for details of the analysis strategy). The absolute level of each indicator and the extent of change have been compared between each of Rounds 1 to 4 and between Rounds 1 to 4 and Round 5, between the nine Government Office regions and between the five types of SSLP area identified in the first report from the NESS LCA module (see Appendix B for details). The average change in SSLP areas has been compared to change in England.

1.2.2 Correlation coefficients that assess the extent of association between two factors have been calculated between change and factors that might be associated with change. Analyses that examine the association between a pair of indicators only tell part of the story; many of these potential explanatory factors are associated with each other and with the extent of deprivation in the area. Therefore a statistical method (multiple regression) has also been used that takes into account these inter-relationships and identifies the most important explanatory factors (see Appendix B for details). Area deprivation incorporated into these calculations is based on Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 domain scores.

1.2.3 It would be useful to make comparisons between change in the characteristics of SSLP areas and change in other deprived areas without a SSLP. However until recently there are few types of data collected annually at the small area level. In recent months some data have become available from the Neighbourhood Statistics website at the super output area level (http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk). The LCA team created a list of the (lower level) super output areas within the 30% most deprived that do not contain a SSLP community from any Round (1 to 6) and compared them with the super output areas containing SSLPs in Rounds 1 to 4. In some cases these data are available for more than one year, in other cases only a cross-sectional comparison at the end-point of the year 2004/5 could be conducted.

1.3 Interpreting the data

1.3.1 Each chapter is organised so that the main findings are given after details of the indicators and the method, followed by all tables, then any figures. If the change in SSLP areas is not different from that in England a dash appears in the relevant column or (in a small number of cases) where comparable data for England were not available. If there was no significant change in the mean value for SSLP areas then no calculation was conducted and a dash also appears in the relevant column.

1.3.3 In the Technical Annex the mean values for SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 for 2004/5 and change data are presented Round by Round (Chapter 11), comparing Rounds 1 to 4 values with Round 5 (Chapter 12), comparing the five SSLP community types (Chapter 13) and comparing values for SSLP areas in different Government Office regions (Chapter 14).

1.3.4 Chapter 15 of the Technical Annex contains correlation coefficients that indicate the extent to which change in each indicator is associated with a number of factors. These coefficients are used to decide which (if any) of these continuous factors to enter in to regression analyses to explain change, described in Chapter 9, with the results of the regression analyses given in Chapter 16.

1.3.5 In all tables in the Technical Annex, the numbering is such that there is one table for each chapter, numbered according to the relevant chapter number from the main report (i.e. the table numbering in the Technical Annex starts with 11.2, 12.2, 13.2, 14.2 and 15.2 since there are no data in Chapter 1).

1.3.6 In all tables, asterisks have been used to indicate the level of significance of change for the time period specified as follows: ** significant change at the 0.01 level; * significant change at the 0.05 level. When change is downwards (i.e. lower rate, smaller percentage) the value is marked with (-) and when there has been an increase it is indicated as (+) but in Chapters 15 and 16, providing correlation coefficients and results of significant regression analyses, the symbol (↓) is placed next to the indicator's name to facilitate the interpretation of + or – correlation coefficients and Beta values.

2. DEMOGRAPHY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Areas of deprivation experience high residential mobility. If there is substantial change in the population it may have an impact on services available locally, especially if there is an increase in the target population – in the case of SSLPs the proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years. However the anonymised, aggregate data that were available annually for this study cannot show whether the same families are still in the neighbourhoods, only whether the number has changed and whether the relative proportion young children in the population has changed.

2.1.2 Change in the rate of births to young (under 18) mothers or to lone mothers can provide some indication of whether the introduction of SSLPs has been instrumental in reducing the proportion of births in the area to these potentially vulnerable groups.

2.2 Indicators

2.2.1 The following indicators (listed according to source) are reported in Chapter 2.
Office of National Statistics:

- Live births
- Births to mothers younger than 18 years
- Births inside marriage
- Births to lone mothers

Department for Work and Pensions:

- Children under 4 years old
- Children under 16 years old

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 The methods used to allocate births and population counts to programmes areas are the same as those used in the previous LCA reports.

2.4 Findings

Population

- While there were on average fewer than 700 children aged 0 to 3 resident in SSLP areas in 2000/01 there were on average close to 800 per area in 2004/05. Nevertheless, as with many of the other indicators described in this report, there was a substantial range in the number of young children per area, with the area containing the most children almost ten times greater than that with the fewest (range 299 to 2,537), highlighting the variability between SSLP areas.

- In 2005 the SSLP areas included on average more children under four years of age per 100 households than in 2001, representing a greater proportion of the area population. These increases were greater in SSLP areas than across England. The average number of children under four per 100 households is highest in the SSLP areas with more residents from the Indian subcontinent, and there has been most average increase in these areas (see Figure 2.1).

- Significant predictors of a greater increase in the number and in the proportion of children under 4 per 100 households in the SSLP area are: programme not led by health, more Environment deprivation, less area Education deprivation, more variability in the housing in the area, less variability in the ethnic background of area residents, and a larger number or greater proportion of children under 4 in 2001.

- Significant predictors of increase in the proportion of the population aged under 16 years are: more variability in housing in the area, less Education and Health deprivation, more Environment deprivation and the 2001 proportion of under 16s being higher.

Vulnerable groups

- There was a significant reduction in SSLP areas, equivalent to the reduction in England, in the rate of births to mothers less than 18 years of age and the mean rate in SSLP areas remains almost twice that of England. There was a significant reduction in Round 4 areas, and in the 50 Round 5 areas included as a comparison group at the outset (see Figure 2.2). The reduction found in Round 5 areas was significantly greater than the average reduction in Rounds 1 to 4 suggesting that a focus on preventing teen pregnancy may have been given more emphasis in the more recently established SSLPs.

- The reduction in infants born to mothers under the age of 18 was significant in two types of SSLP area, those described as 'Typical' and those having 'Ethnic diversity' (see Figure 2.3). Dividing the areas according to their Government Office region those in the North East showed a significant reduction.

- The reduction in births to young mothers was greater when the population in the area was more uniformly deprived; the reduction was also greater when there were more other ABIs in the area (see Figure 2.4).

- Significant predictors of a greater reduction in the rate of births to mothers under 18 are: lower area Education, Employment and Crime derivation, higher area Income deprivation, a more uniformly disadvantage population and a higher rate of births to young mothers in 2000.

- There were more births to lone mothers in SSLP areas, also the case for England, but this increase took place predominantly in the least deprived SSLP areas, and in SSLP programmes in the South West Government Office region.

- There was an interaction between the average increase in births to lone mothers over the time period. The rate was higher in 2005 than in 2000 when there were few other ABIs in the SSLP but there was on average a decrease if there were 5 or 6 ABIs (see Figure 2.5). However no causation can be necessarily implied from this statistical relationship.

- While increase in the percentage of births to lone mothers was associated with the presence of fewer ABIs on the basis of correlations, once other related factors were taken into account the relationship was not seen. Significant predictors are: less variability in the area housing and fewer births to lone mothers in 2000.

Table 2.1: Mean resident population and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change 2000/01 to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	Mean s.d. (range)				
Number of children under 4yrs[a]	**773.3** 255.1 (299.0,2537.0)	+80.4**	**2,271** (000,s)	+75 (000,s)	n/a
Children under 4 per 100 households[a,b]	**16.3** 6.9 (5.5,56.1)	+1.9**	**11.1**	+0.6	**
% Population aged<4[a]	**6.6** 2.1 (2.6,19.1)	+0.7**	**4.6**	+0.2	**
% Population aged<16[a]	**25.7** 5.8 (8.8,53.4)	+1.5**	**19.7**	+0.1	**

Sources: [a]DWP 2001, 2005; [b]Census 2001
** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 2.2: Mean birth rate and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2000 to 2004**	**England 2004**	**England Change 2000 to 2004**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	Mean s.d. (range)				
Number of live births [b]	**201.1** 69.9 (58.0,657.0)	+13.2**	**607** (000,s)	+34 (000,s)	n/a
Births per 1,000 population [a,b]	**17.1** 5.7 (6.7,50.4)	+1.1**	**12.4**	+0.7	n.s.

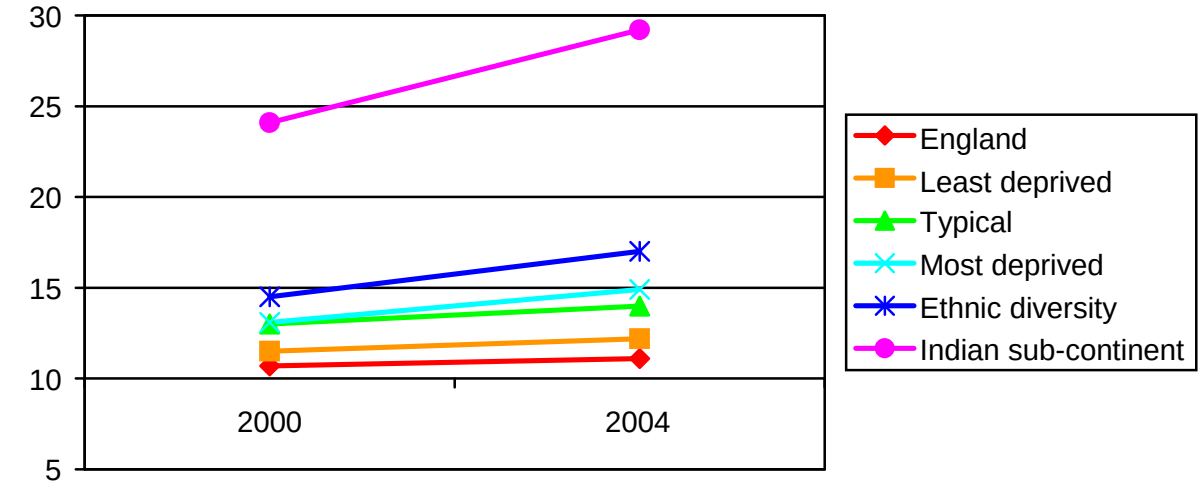
Sources: [a] DWP 2001, 2005; [b] Census 2001
** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 2.3: Mean marital status of birth registrations and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2000 to 2004**	**England 2004**	**England Change 2000 to 2004**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
% of all births	Mean s.d. (range)				
To mothers <18 years	**3.9** 2.3 (0.0,11.7)	-0.4*	**2.1**	-0.2	n.s.
Inside marriage	**43.2** 18.8 (11.3,96.0)	-2.5**	**58.3**	-2.6	n.s.
To lone mothers[1]	**25.8** 10.3 (2.7,61.3)	+0.8**	**15.2**	+0.7	n.s.

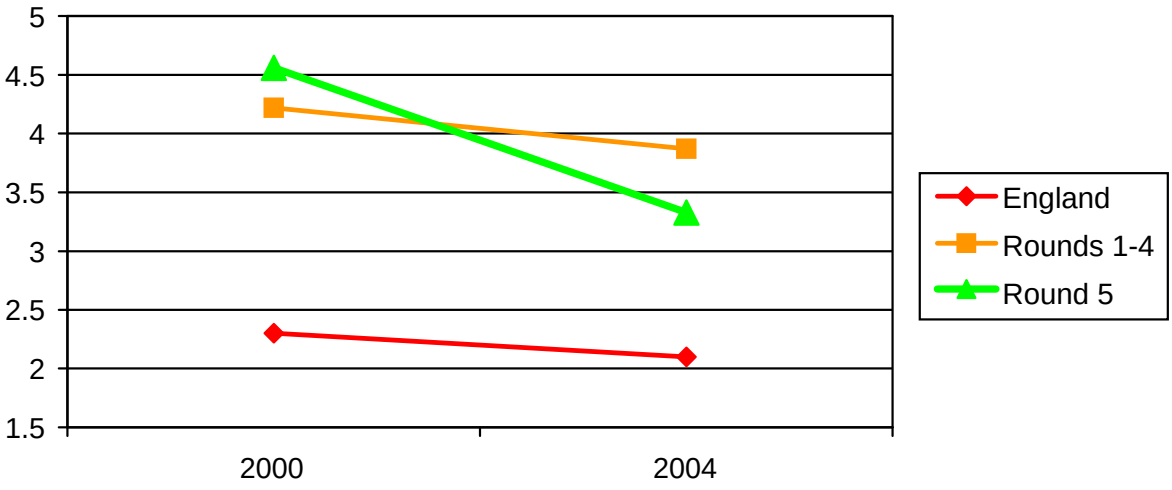
Source: Birth registration, ONS 2000, 2004
[1] Birth outside marriage, sole and joint registration, parents have different addresses
** significant at the 0.01 level
* significant at the 0.05 level

Figure 2.1: Change in the mean number of children per 100 households in the five types of SSLP community and England



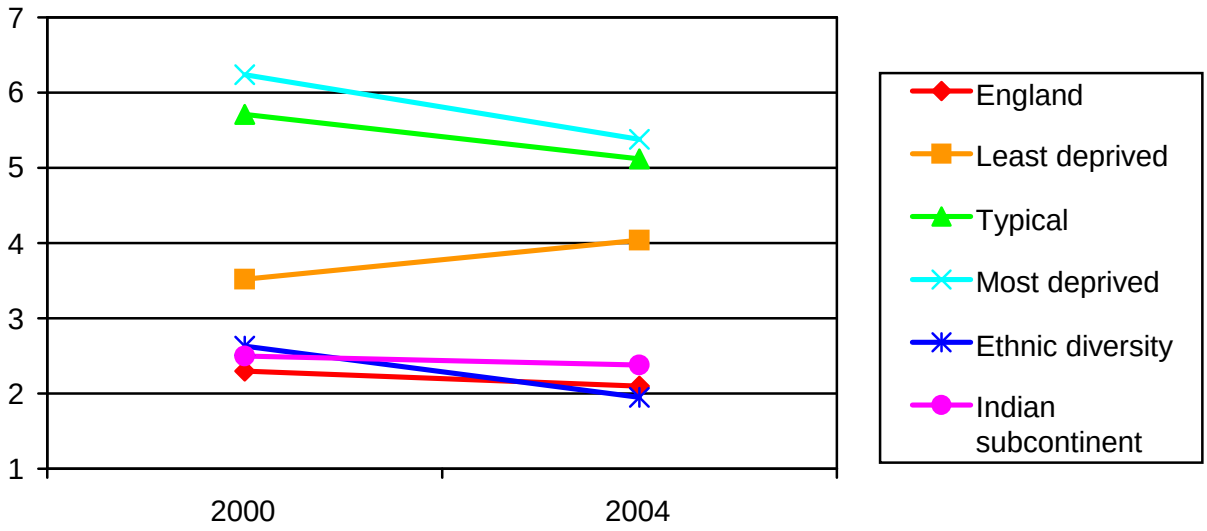
Source: ONS 2000, 2004

Figure 2.2: Change in the mean percentage of mothers under 18 years in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4, Round 5 and England



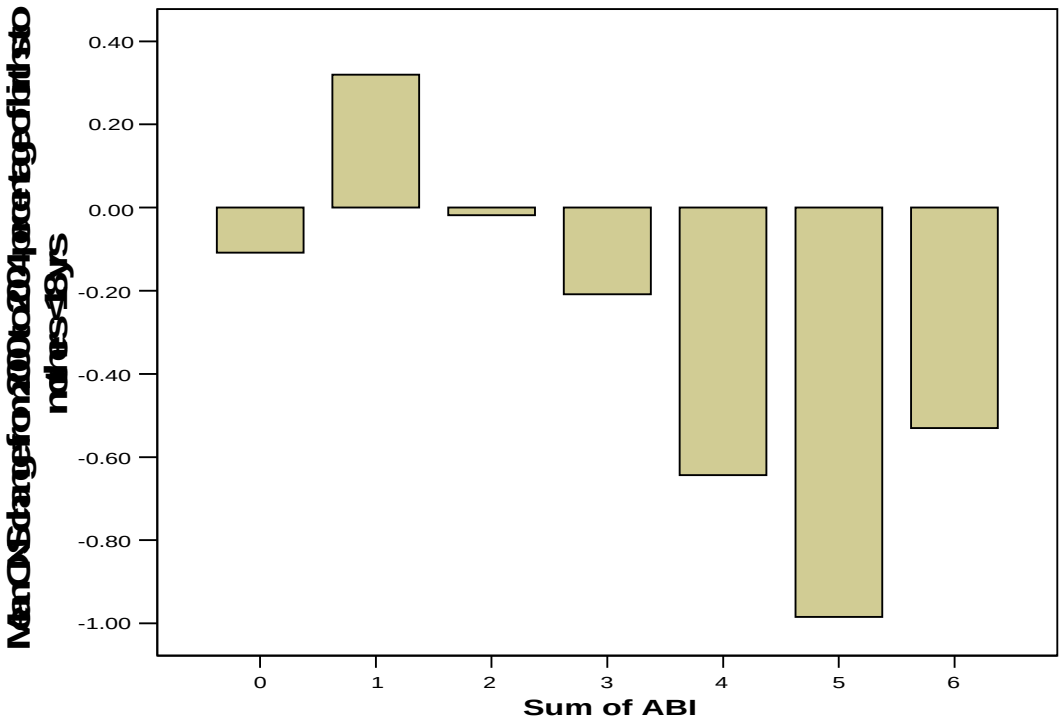
Source: ONS 2000, 2004

Figure 2.3: Change in the mean percentage of mother under 18 in the five SSLP community types and in England



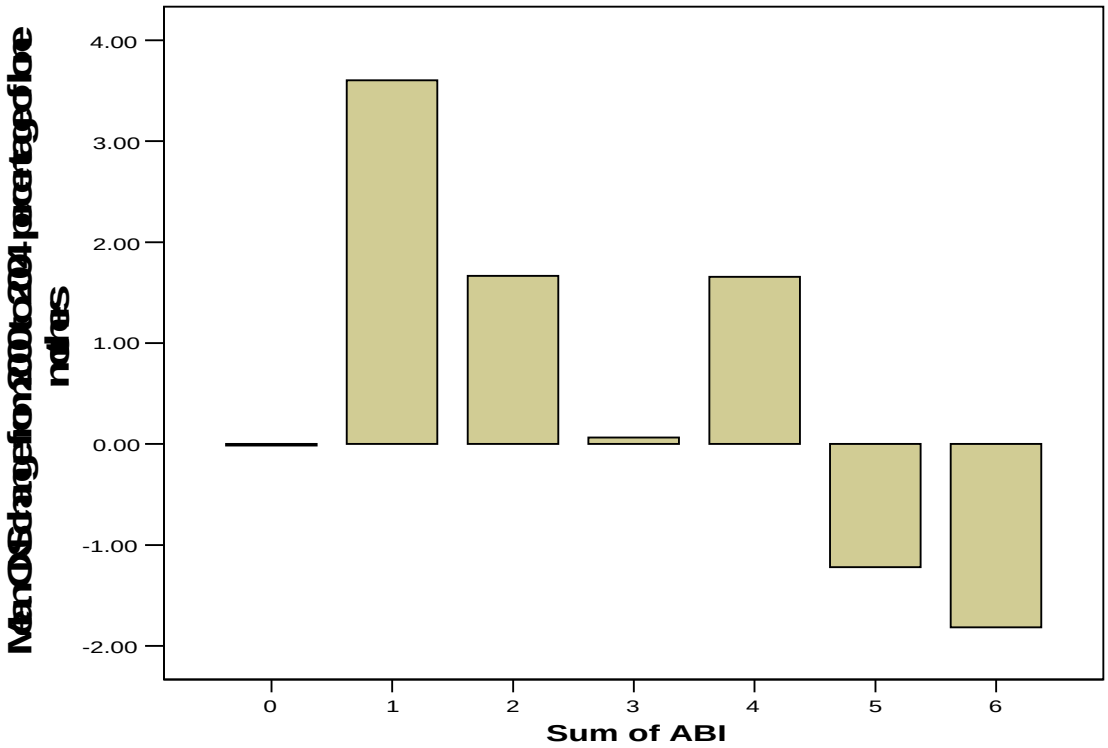
Source: ONS 2000, 2004

Figure 2.4: Mean change in the percentage of births to mothers <18 years in Rounds 1 to 4 SSLP areas in relation to the number of other Area Based Initiatives (ABIs) in the area (r=-0.17)



Source: ONS 2000, 2004, SERRL 2005

Figure 2.5 Mean change in the rate of births to lone mothers in relation to the number of other Area Based Initiatives (ABIs) in the SSLP area (r = -0.23)



Source: ONS 2000, 2004, SERRL 2005

2.5 Conclusions

2.5.1 At the outset SSLP were to be established in deprived areas with a high concentration of families with infants and preschool age children. Over the five years that the areas have been monitored they appear to contain relatively even more such families than at the outset. Encouragingly there are fewer vulnerable families such infants born to mothers younger than 18 years, though this change has been evident across England, not only in SSLP areas. However, the importance of the details of the SSLP area are highlighted, changes are more or less evident depending on the extent of deprivation, the proportion of the population who are of Black or Minority ethnic background, or whether there are other initiatives designed to combat area level disadvantage.

2.5.2 The relevance of other area-based initiatives is highlighted in relation to changes in the proportion of children born in vulnerable families. To support the most disadvantaged families successfully it may be important to have several initiatives operating in conjunction with SSLPs. However, aspects of the deprivation in the area are likely to have the most profound effects, limiting or enhancing the likelihood of change.

3. FAMILY DEPRIVATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Reducing the proportion of children living in homes reliant on state benefits, where no adult is employed, is central to the aims of the government and Sure Start Local Programmes have been an important part of that effort. In particular many programmes have offered activities and services designed to help parents to enhance their employment prospects (Meadows & Garbers, 2004).

3.1.2 Living in a family where parents are in poor health can often contribute to social exclusion, for example, through unemployment both at the family level and more broadly at the community level. Chronic health problems often prevent parents from entering the job market, which proves a major source of stress to families with young children, and results in reliance on benefits.

3.2 Indicators

3.2.1 The following indicators are reported in Chapter 3.
Department of Work and Pensions:

Children in workless households i.e. in receipt of means-tested benefits
Children in households receiving Income Support
Adults receiving Income Support
Percentage of eligible adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)
Percentage of children under 4 in households receiving Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)
Adults up to age 64 receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA)
Adults of working age who receive either Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB)

3.3 Methods

3.3.1 The methods used to allocate data from the Department for Work and Pensions to SSLP areas are similar to those used in the previous LCA reports (data are collected on claimants at one time point at the beginning of April) but changes within the DWP benefit system have led to some discrepancies between counts used in previous years up to 2003 and the current year (April 2005). Appropriate adjustments were made by DWP (see Appendix B for details).

3.3.2 In previous years one indicator of adult poor health in the community was the proportion of adults aged 65 and older in receipt of Attendance Allowance (AA). Information about this benefit could not be obtained for 2004/5 because, at the time of extraction of the data for SSLP areas, inaccuracies in the DWP data (numbers in the system exceeded numbers of payments nationally) were still under investigation.

3.4 Findings

- There was significantly more of an average decrease in the percentage of children aged 0 to 3 living in ‘workless’ households (defined as wholly dependent

on state benefits) in SSLP areas than the decrease for the whole of England. The average reduction is evident in all Rounds 1 to 4 and 5 (see Figure 3.1), in all five types of SSLP area (see Figure 3.2) and in all nine Government Office regions.

- There has been more of a reduction in the percentage of children aged 0 to 3 living in workless households in SSLP areas where the area population are uniformly disadvantaged (see Figure 3.3, r -0.29).

- A number of factors predicted more of a reduction in the proportion of children under 4 living in workless households: more variability in the housing in the area, lower area Crime and Education deprivation and more children in workless households in 2001.

- Some households have one low wage earner so children living in households dependent on Income Support were also studied. In SSLP areas there has been an average decrease in the percentage of working age adults receiving Income Support, greater than the decrease in England. This average reduction can again be seen in all types of SSLP area and in all regions. There has also been more of a decrease in the percentage of children under 4 or aged 4 to 17 living in households receiving Income Support in SSLP areas than in England.

- Factors associated with more of a decrease in the average proportion of adults in receipt of Income Support are: less variability in the amount of disadvantage of the population and more other ABIs in the area (see Figure 3.4).

- The strongest predictors of a greater reduction in the percentage of adults in receipt of Income Support are: lower area Crime deprivation, more area Health deprivation, more variability in the extent of disadvantage of the local population, a health-led programme, and a higher rate in 2001. The strongest predictors of a greater reduction in the percentage of children under 4 in households receiving Income Support are: greater variability in the housing of the area, less area Crime and Education deprivation, and a higher rate in 2001.

- Fewer adults were on average receiving benefits related to seeking employment (Job Seeker's Allowance, JSA) in SSLP areas, a greater decrease than in England. This reduction was significant in the least deprived, typical and most deprived areas, but not in the areas with more black and minority ethnic residents. There was more of a reduction in the proportion of adults receiving JSA when there were more other ABIs in the area (see Figure 3.5, r -0.21)

- Relatedly, there was more of a decrease in the percentage of children under 4 years living in a household where an adult received JSA in SSLP areas than in England, significant in all five types of SSLP area and in all regions except the East and South East. There was also likely to be a greater reduction in this indicator when there were more other ABIs in the area (r-0.16).

- Factors predicting a greater decrease in the rate of adults receiving JSA are: more area Education and Health deprivation, less area Income and Crime deprivation, more variability in the disadvantage of the area population, and a higher rate of adults receiving JSA in 2001. There were only two significant

predictors of a decrease in the percentage of children aged 0 to 3 in JSA households, less area Income deprivation in the area and a higher rate of children in JSA households in 2001.

- There has on average been an increase in SSLP areas in the percentage of adults with poor health in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA), greater than the increase across England. This could either mean that more adults in the SSLP areas have health problems, or that more who previously did not receive the benefits that they were entitled to have now been able to obtain them.

- This increase was evident in all regions and all types of SSLP community. It was also evident in Round 5 SSLP areas. It was not associated with other measured area characteristics.

- The average increase in adults claiming other benefits related to poor health such as Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) in SSLP areas is similar to that found in England.

Table 3.1: Mean rate of children aged 0-3 in workless[1] households, children in households receiving Income Support (IS), adults receiving Income Support and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change 2000/01 to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	Mean s.d. (range)				
% children <4 in workless[1] households	**39.6** 10.6 (14.9, 69.6)	-4.6**	**22.0**	-1.2	**
% children <4 in IS households	**33.5** 10.3 (11.8, 64.0)	-5.5**	**18.0**	-2.3	**
% children 4-17 in IS households	**30.7** 9.5 (7.7, 60.2)	-5.1**	**15.5**	-2.3	**
% working age adults receiving IS	**14.2** 5.2 (3.4, 30.7)	-1.4**	**6.4**	-1.0	**

Source: DWP 2001, 2005
** significant at the 0.01 level

[1] Defined as households totally dependent on state benefits.

Table 3.2: Mean rate of adults eligible for Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	England 2004/5	England Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
	Mean s.d. (range)				
% eligible adults receiving JSA	**5.0** 2.3 (1.0, 17.2)	-0.6**	**2.6**	-0.3	**
% children <4 in JSA households	**3.9** 1.9 (0.5, 13.4)	-1.3**	**2.3**	-0.3	**

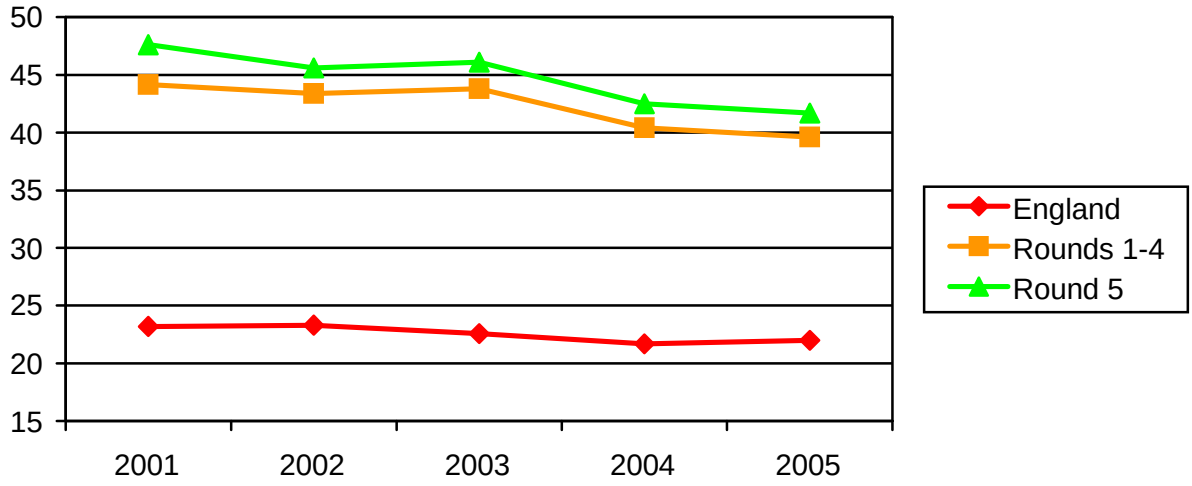
Source: DWP 2001, 2005
** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 3.3: Mean adults receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA), working-age adults receiving Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB) and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1- 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	England 2004/5	England Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
	Mean s.d. (range)				
% adults population receiving DLA	**8.6** 2.6 (3.8, 17.9)	+1.4**	**5.1**	+0.7	**
% adults aged 18-64 receiving SDA or IB	**14.1** 4.4 (5.7, 31.4)	+0.6**	**7.9**	+0.2	n.s

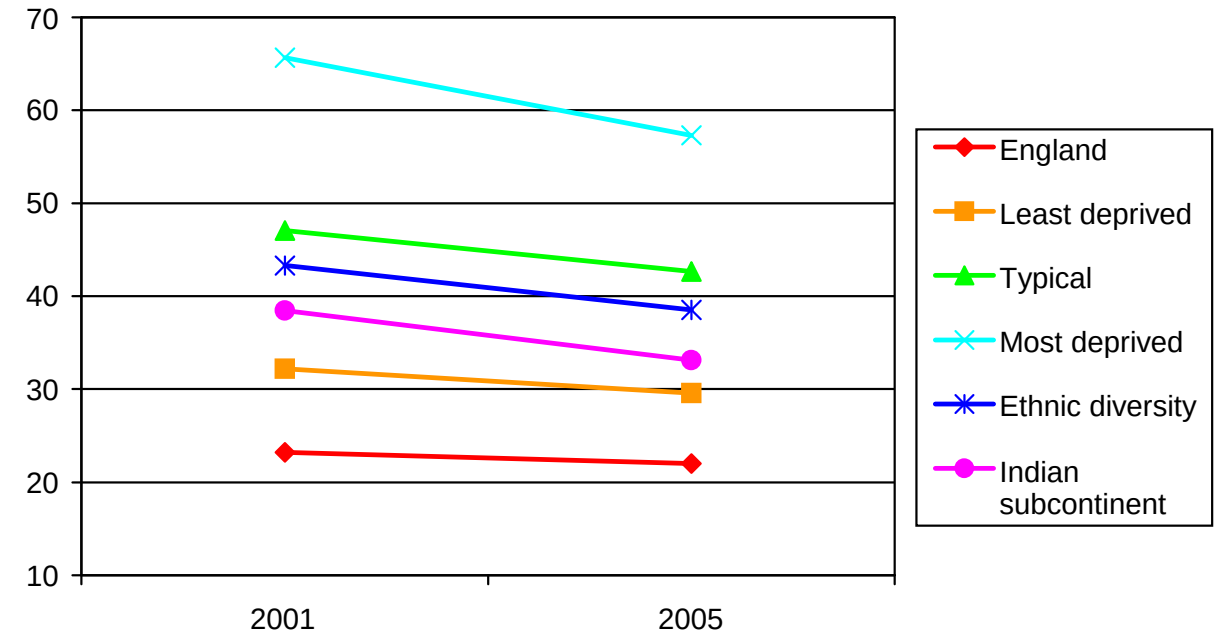
Source: DWP 2001, 2005
** significant at the 0.01 level

Figure 3.1: Change in the mean percentage of children <4 in 'workless' households in Rounds 1- 5, Round 5 and England, from 2001 to 2005



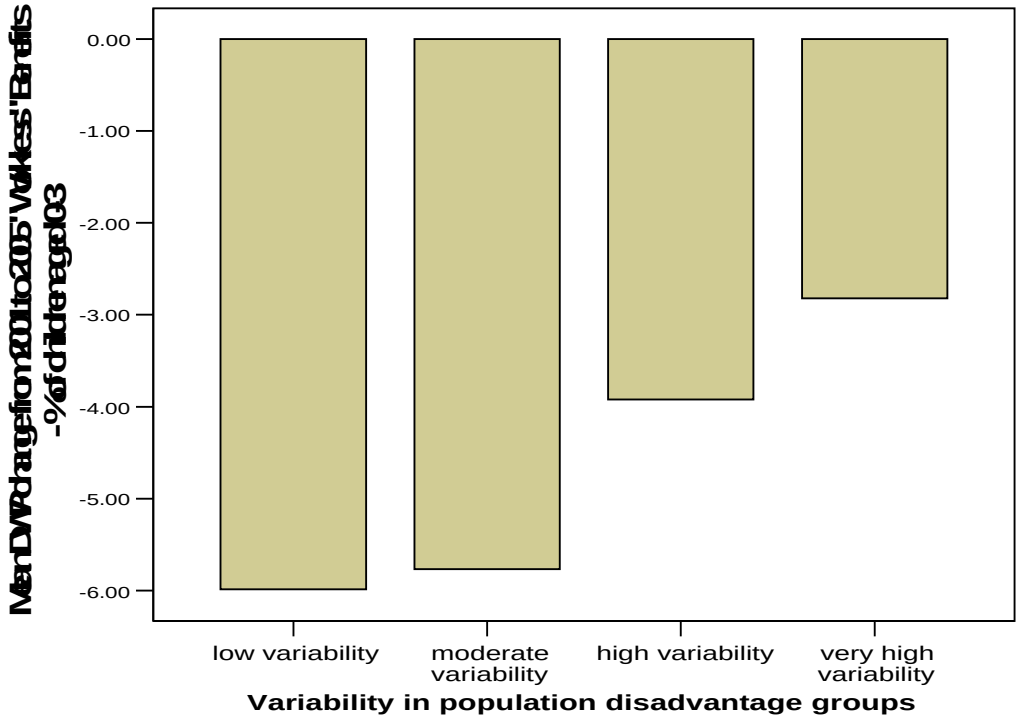
Source: DWP 2001, 2005

Figure 3.2: Change in the mean percentage of children <4 in 'workless' households in different SSLP community types and in England



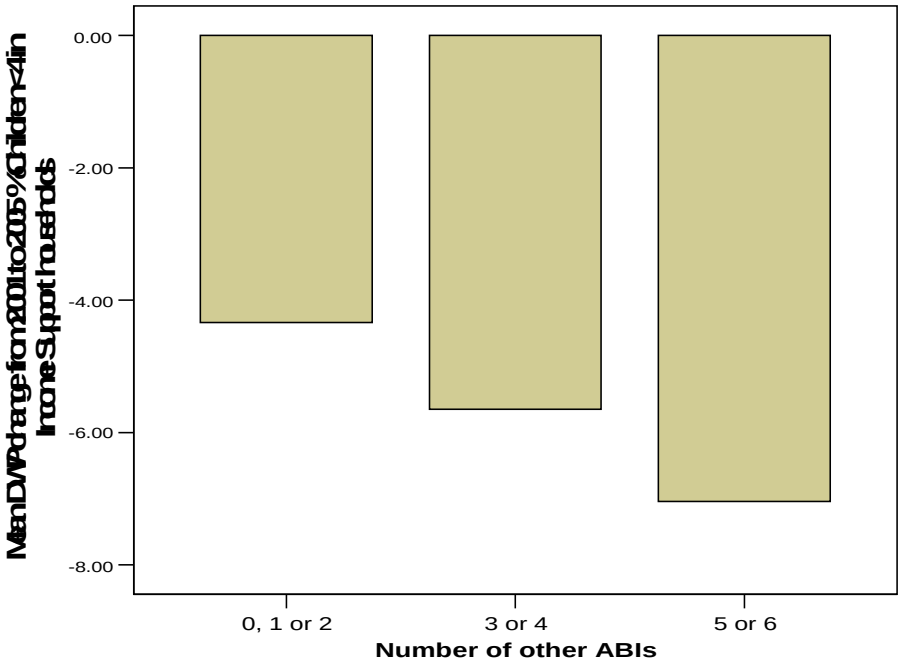
Source: DWP 2001, 2005

Figure 3.3 Association between reduction in the mean percentage of children 0 to 3 living in workless households and the amount of variability in population disadvantage (r -0.29)



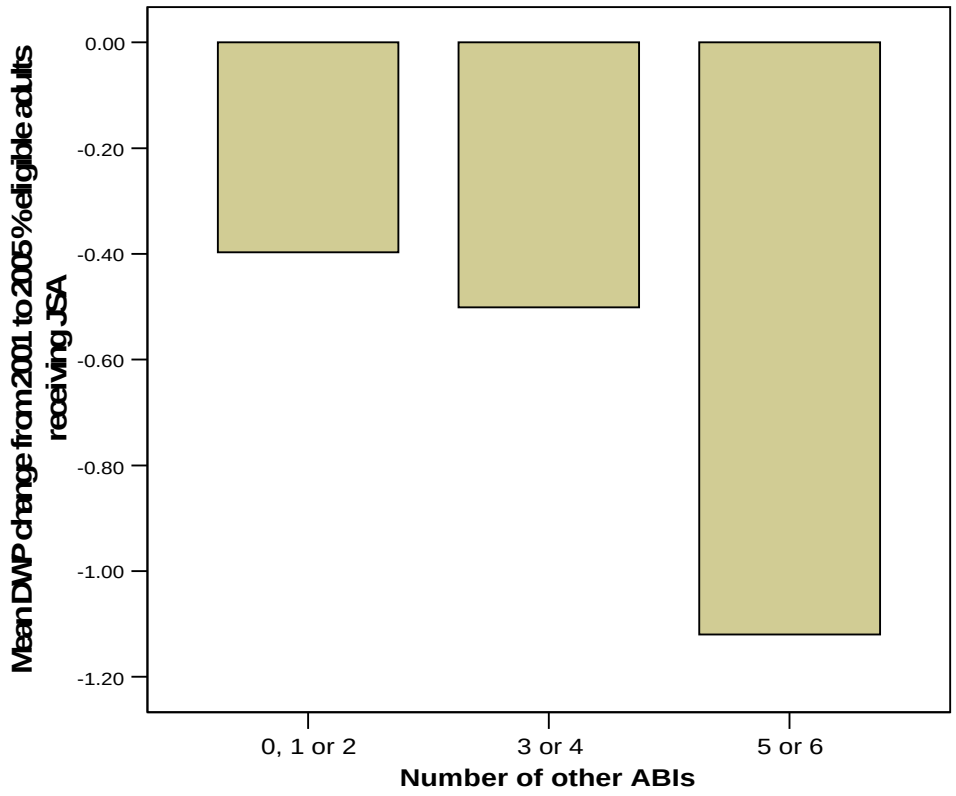
Sources: DWP 2001, 2005; SERRL 2005

Figure 3.4 Association between the reduction in the mean percentage of children under 4 in households in receipt of Income Support and the number of other ABIs (r -0.25)



Sources: DWP 2001, 2005; SERRL 2005

Figure 3.5: The association between reduction in the mean percentage of eligible adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) and the number of other ABIs in the area (r -0.21)



Sources: DWP 2001, 2005; SERRL 2005

3.5 Conclusions

3.5.1 It is encouraging that there has been a marked reduction in the average proportion of young children living in homes typified by dependence on state benefits for their income in the uniformly economically deprived SSLP areas. It is of concern however that the same improvement has not been found, on average, in the communities with more BME residents.

3.5.2 The relevance of other area based initiatives needs to be considered. Reduction in the proportion of adults requiring benefits to bring their income up to a living wage appears to have been more likely when other initiatives are also present, directed at overall enhancement of neighbourhood conditions.

3.5.3 Efforts by LCA to monitor changes in SSLP areas have been influenced by changes in the way that the DWP collates information about benefit recipients. If such changes are frequent, then estimates of change over time in aggregate data may become unreliable. Although adjustments were made they may have influenced the findings presented in this chapter.

4. Child Health

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 One of the aims of Sure Start Local Programmes was to improve the health of infants and young children. Outreach work since the inception of the programme has been designed to increase the likelihood that mothers expecting new babies in SSLP areas will receive the antenatal care that is likely to enhance the well-being of their infants, reducing the likelihood of low birth weight and early mortality. Targets of SSLPs have also been the reduction of specific illnesses such as gastroenteritis and lower respiratory infection and other risks to child health such as injury requiring hospitalisation. This chapter reports on the extent of, and changes in, child health problems in SSLP areas.

4.1.2 Screening and in particular a speech and language assessment tool (Harris et al., 2004) have been used to identify as early as possible children in need of special educational support to increase their chances of academic success. Changes in the proportion of children identified with such needs have been examined, to look for the impact of screening.

4.2 Indicators

4.2.1 The following indicators (listed according to source) are reported in Chapter 4.

Office of National Statistics (ONS):
- Low birth weight
- Mortality in the first year of life

Child Health Systems
- Median birth weight by gestation for singleton births
- % children with completed primary immunisations
- % mothers breastfeeding and bottle feeding at birth

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP):
- Children receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

Department for Education and Skills (DfES):
- Children in mainstream schools with special educational needs
- Children attending special schools

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES):
- Emergency hospital admissions for lower respiratory infection, gastroenteritis and severe injury

4.3 Methods

4.3.1 The methods used are the same as in the previous LCA report. Examination of change over time in the rate of children with identified special educational needs (statements of SEN) and those attending special schools are based on change from 2001/2 since pupil level data from the National Pupil Database (NPD) were only available from that year onwards. Previous figures produced by the NESS LCA team were estimates based on school level data, weighted according to the percentage of children on the school roll who lived in SSLP areas. Change over time for SEN levels 'school action' or 'school action plus' only cover the years 2002/3 and 2003/4 since the definitions used prior to that are not comparable.

4.3.2 The Child Health data are not complete (see Appendix D) and their representativeness needs to be considered. If results are based on fewer than 50% of programme areas (n=130) then they should be treated as tentative.

4.3.3 Using the Child Health system data, which include weeks of gestation in addition to birth weight, it was possible to examine birth weight by gestation for singleton births. As birth weight is not normally distributed the median is reported as the measure of central tendency rather than the mean.

4.3.4 England data from the Hospital Episode Statistics were collated differently in 2004/5 from previous years. The Department of Health provided hospitalisations for all the lower Super Output Areas in England. In previous years the England data were provided at the ward level. The rates of hospitalisations for the three types of condition (gastroenteritis, lower respiratory infection, severe injury) based on summing super output areas were much higher for England in 2004/5 than the totals for the previous years, based on summing ward figures. There were increases of up to 20% while previous years had not fluctuated more than a few percent. Since there was such a large discrepancy, the England figures presented in the tables represent the mean for the previous year (2003/4) rather that the 2004/5 England data supplied by HES. The change has not affected the data for SSLP areas, which are extracted on the basis of a list of the postcodes.

4.4 Findings

Birth weight

- There has been no overall change on average in SSLP areas or in England in the mean proportion of infants born below 2500 grams (considered to be low birth weight). However there has been a significant average reduction in the Indian subcontinent/large families SSLP areas, although the rate remains highest in these areas (see Figure 4.1).

- Based on Child Health System records (received for about half the SSLP areas for each year under consideration) there is no evidence of any overall increase in median birth weight for singleton births. If anything there is a trend for the median birth weight for infants born prior to reaching term (36 to 38 weeks) to be lower. However this is also found in the England figures. The median birth weight for infants born at 42 weeks showed some increase in 2002 and 2003 in SSLP areas but the 2004 value is virtually identical to that found in 2000. It must be noted, however, that the programme areas represented at each time point are not necessarily all the same ones.

Mortality

- There was no change on average in perinatal or neonatal mortality in SSLP areas or in England. There was a significant reduction in the mean rate of infant mortality (death during the first year) in SSLP areas from 2000 to 2004, but the drop was similar to that seen in England.

- As with low birth weight, when each of the five types of SSLP areas was examined separately, there was a mean reduction in perinatal mortality in the

Indian subcontinent areas, though they had the highest rate in all years from 2000 to 2004 (see Figure 4.2)

Infant Feeding

- Firm conclusions cannot be drawn from the small number of programme areas for which there are data at each time point, which might be areas with programmes that were make a particular effort to encourage breastfeeding. The available data show some small increases over time, although the rate in 2004 is lower than that recorded in 2003, which just tipped over 50%. Nevertheless, it is clear that the rates are substantially lower than that for England (78%) based on the 2005 Infant Feeding Survey.

Immunisations

- The mean rate of children receiving the Triple immunisation (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) has fluctuated between 2000 and 2004 for children in SSLP areas, the highest being 89% in 2002 (close to the England rate), but down to 80% in 2004. However it must be noted that data year on year are not for the same SSLP areas; in addition in no year are even 50% of the 260 Rounds 1 to 4 areas represented.

- The mean rate of children receiving a Polio vaccination in their first year in SSLP areas has fluctuated similarly, though the 2004 rate of 85% is slightly higher than the average SSLP area Triple rate.

- There has been a gradual increase in the mean proportion of children in SSLP areas receiving the Haemophilias Influenzae b (Hib) immunisation, rising from 77% in 2000 to 85% in 2004. Again the same reservation must be noted in that data year to year are not all from the same programme areas.

- The average rate of uptake of the MMR vaccination has not changed markedly from year to year in SSLP areas.

Children with disability and SEN

- There has been a significant increase in the average proportion of children aged 4 to 17 in SSLP areas in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA), significantly greater than the increase in England. This increase is significant in all five types of SSLP area though the increase is highest in the least deprived areas. The increase was on average greater when more was spent on average per child by the SSLP in 2004 (see Figure 4.3).

- The increase is significantly greater in the South East, which (jointly with the North East) had in 2004/5 the highest average rate of children aged 4 to 17 in receipt of DLA.

- Significant predictors of an increase in the percentage of children aged 4 to 17 receiving DLA are: more area Education deprivation, more spent on average per child by the SSLP and a lower rate in 2001.

- There has on average been a greater increase in the proportion of children identified with Special Educational Needs (stages 1 to 4, not statemented) in SSLP areas than the increase in England, and the rate is higher than that in England. The increase was greatest in the averagely deprived (typical) SSLP areas, though the mean rate remains highest in the most deprived areas.

- The mean rate of children identified with SEN stages 1 to 4 is highest in SSLP areas in the South East region, where there was the second highest increase. The highest increase was in Yorkshire and Humber, and the lowest increase in the SSLP areas in the North West.

- Significant predictors of more of an increase are: less variability in the housing in the area, more variability in the ethnic background of the area population, more spent on average per child by the SSLP and a lower rate of children with SEN stages 1 to 4 in 2002/3.

- The average proportion of children with special educational needs who were statemented (SEN level 5) increased significantly for children in SSLP areas, but this was in line with the increase in England. The same was true for the mean proportion of children resident in SSLP areas attending special schools.

Emergency hospital admissions

- The average rates of emergency hospitalisations for lower respiratory infection and severe injury decreased significantly for children aged 0 to 3 living in SSLP areas whereas there was an increase (respiratory infection) or virtually no change (severe injury) in England.

- The mean rate of decrease differed depending on the type of SSLP area. Emergency hospitalisations for lower respiratory infection only decreased significantly on average in the most deprived areas, those with ethnic diversity and those with more Indian subcontinent residents (see Figure 4.4).

- In contrast with emergency hospitalisations for lower respiratory illness, there was not a significant decrease in the mean rate of hospitalisation for severe injury in the most deprived SSLP areas or in the least deprived (see Figure 4.5).

- The mean decrease in hospitalisations for children aged 0 to 3 for lower respiratory infection was greater when there were either 5 or 6 other ABIs in the area (r -0.14, see Figure 4.6). The mean decrease was also greater if there was little variability in the extent of disadvantage of the residents of the area (r 0.15, see Figure 4.7).

- Significant predictors of more decrease in children 0-3 hospitalised as an emergency for lower respiratory infection are: less area Education and Health deprivation, more area Housing deprivation, a more uniformly deprived area population and a higher rate of hospitalisations for lower respiratory infection in 2000/1.

- The average decrease in the rate of emergency hospitalisations of children aged 0-3 for severe injury was greatest in Yorkshire and Humber and least in the East

Midlands and North West regions. The rate of hospitalisations for lower respiratory infections decreased most in SSLP areas in the North East and least in Yorkshire and Humber.

- Significant predictors of more of a decrease in emergency hospitalisations of children aged 0-3 for severe injury are: less area Employment deprivation, more area Employment and Environment deprivation, less spent per child by the SSLP and a higher rate of hospitalisations of this age group for severe injury in 2000/01.

Table 4.1: Mean rate of low birth weight and early mortality and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2000 to 2004**	**England 2004**	**England Change 2000 to 2004**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	mean s.d. (range)				
% of births <2500g	**9.3** 2.7 (2.7,17.1)	-0.1	**7.6**	0.0	-
Perinatal mortality[1] (per 1,000 births)	**10.2** 7.4 (0.0,44.6)	-0.3	**8.2**	0.0	-
Neonatal mortality[2] (per 1,000 live births)	**4.5** 5.7 (0.0,43.5)	-0.8	**3.4**	-0.5	-
Infant mortality[3] (per 1,000 live births)	**6.7** 6.7 (0.0,43.5)	-1.3*	**5.0**	-0.6	n.s.

Source: ONS 2000, 2004

[1] Still births and deaths during first week

[2] Deaths during first 4 weeks, excluding perinatal

[3] Deaths during first year, excluding perinatal

* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 4.2: Median birth weight (gms) by gestation (wks) for singleton births in SSLP areas, Rounds 1 - 4 from 2000 to 2004

Weeks	Rounds 1-4 2000	Rounds 1-4 2001	Rounds 1-4 2002	Rounds 1-4 2003	Rounds 1-4 2004	England 2000 and 2004
	n=125	n=128	n=128	n=138	n=138	
	median weight (5th and 95th percentiles)					
All	**3226.4** (2542.9, 3760.5)	**3216.6** (2530.0, 3762.5)	**3215.8** (2552.4, 3732.0)	**3199.9** (2517.5, 3750.3)	**3210.3** (2520.0, 3760.0)	**3291, 3271**
36	**2668.2** (2220.0, 3150.0)	**2620.7** (2181.0, 2989.3)	**2689.1** (2271.2, 3259.4)	**2626.4** (2203.3, 3042.5)	**2630.0** (2191.8, 3105.0)	**2750, 2720**
37	**2929.0** (2552.2, 3292.6)	**2904.6** (2587.5, 3217.0)	**2906.8** (2575.1, 3256.3)	**2869.9** (2541.0, 3202.0)	**2894.1** (2598.5, 3267.5)	**2980, 2960**
38	**3120.6** (2884.1, 3340.0)	**3107.0** (2880.2, 3325.2)	**3108.0** (2861.2, 3372.0)	**3083.5** (2844.6, 3295.6)	**3105.2** (2868.5, 3332.3)	**3200, 3180**
39	**3257.7** (3010.4, 3490.0)	**3271.7** (3052.2, 3451.5)	**3262.8** (3067.7, 3452.4)	**3243.5** (3046.1, 3430.9)	**3254.5** (3020.0, 3491.0)	**3345, 3320**
40	**3414.9** (3200.8, 3628.0)	**3419.0** (3235.2, 3600.0)	**3421.2** (3209.8, 3658.8)	**3404.9** (3184.8, 3600.0)	**3418.2** (3229.5, 3610.5)	**3490, 3470**
41	**3566.7** (3348.8, 3822.8)	**3556.5** (3328.5, 3798.7)	**3564.8** (3343.5, 3806.5)	**3526.3** (3267.8, 3711.1)	**3539.5** (3269.0, 3776.6)	**3610, 3600**
42	**3626.8** (3217.5, 4082.0)	**3631.6** (3178.0, 4123.9)	**3570.1** (3184.0, 4001.3)	**3646.3** (3236.8, 4044.0)	**3628.7** (3181.7, 4148.0)	**3660, 3650**

Sources: Child health systems 2000/1, 2001/2, 2002/3, 2003/4; HES 2001/2, 2003/4

Table 4.3: Mean percentage of mothers recorded as breast-feeding at birth in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 from 2000-2004 and England in 2005

	Rounds 1-4 2000 n=18	Rounds 1-4 2001 n=18	Rounds 1-4 2002 n=24	Rounds 1-4 2003 n=37	Rounds 1-4 2004 n=40	England 2005
	Mean % s.d. (range)					
Breast feeding at birth	**29.3** 15.1 (3.1,57.5)	**34.0** 20.2 (2.1,87.1)	**38.2** 21.1 (4.0,91.1)	**51.7** 19.1 (21.0,89.5)	**46.1** 16.5 (18.3,86.4)	**78**

Sources: Child Health Systems 2000-2004; DH Infant Feeding Survey 2005

Table 4.4: Mean completed primary courses: percentage of children recorded as immunised by their 1st birthday in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 for the years 2000-2004[2] and England 2000 and 2004

	CHS Rounds 1-4 2000	CHS Rounds 1-4 2001	CHS Rounds 1-4 2002	CHS Rounds 1-4 2003	CHS Rounds 1-4 2004	England 2000 and 2004
	Mean % s.d. (range)					
	n=69	**n=103**	**n=90**	**n=97**	**n=97**	
Triple[3]	**77.3** 15.9 (51.4,100)	**86.1** 12.9 (51.1,100)	**88.8** 12.2 (53.7,100)	**84.0** 13.9 (50.8,100)	**80.4** 11.1 (53.2,100)	**91, 90**
	n=72	**n=105**	**n=91**	**n=95**	**n=96**	
Polio	**77.0** 15.5 (50.8,100)	**86.3** 11.3 (51.1,100)	**89.7** 10.4 (54.1,100)	**83.8** 14.0 (50.8,100)	**84.8** 13.7 (52.8,100)	**91, 90**
	n=69	**n=101**	**n=87**	**n=92**	**n=91**	
Haemophilias Influenzae b (Hib)[4]	**76.7** 15.3 (50.8,100)	**86.3** 11.4 (51.1,100)	**89.8** 10.6 (60.4,100)	**83.3** 14.2 (50.8,100)	**84.5** 14.4 (53.2,100)	**91, 90**
	n=73	**n=108**	**n=92**	**n=77**	**n=81**	
Meningitis C[5]	**74.7** 15.2 (50.0,100)	**84.7** 11.5 (50.2,100)	**89.0** 10.6 (54.8,100)	**84.0** 12.6 (50.2,100)	**81.1** 8.7 (53.4,100)	**n/a, 90**

Sources: Child Health Systems 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004; NHS Immunisation Statistics 2004-05.

[2] National guidelines state that all these should be completed by 4 months old

[3] Triple consists of diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. Diphtheria is a disease caused by bacterial infection and can be fatal in the very young. Pertussis can cause bouts of coughing and choking. Tetanus affects the muscles and can cause breathing problems.

[4] Hib can cause a number of serious diseases such as meningitis and septicaemia.

[5] Meningococcal group C is a type of bacteria that can cause meningitis and septicaemia

Table 4.5: Mean completed primary courses: percentage of children recorded as immunised by their 2nd birthday in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 for the years 2000-2004 and England 2000 and 2004

	CHS Rounds 1-4 2000	CHS Rounds 1-4 2001	CHS Rounds 1-4 2002	CHS Rounds 1-4 2003	CHS Rounds 1-4 2004	England 2000 and 2004
	Mean % s.d. (range)					
	n=69	**n=104**	**n=91**	**n=97**	**n=97**	
Triple	**78.3** 16.1 (51.4,100)	**88.5** 12.5 (55.1,100)	**91.0** 11.9 (52.2,100)	**86.8** 14.1 (50.8,100)	**83.3** 11.0 (54.2,100)	**95, 94**
	n=71	**n=105**	**n=93**	**n=95**	**n=96**	
Polio	**78.0** 15.8 (50.8,100)	**89.2** 10.5 (58.1,100)	**91.6** 10.6 (51.6,100)	**86.6** 14.1 (50.8,100)	**87.2** 13.0 (54.2,100)	**95, 94**
	n=69	**n=101**	**n=89**	**n=92**	**n=91**	
Haemophilias Influenzae b (Hib)	**77.6** 15.6 (50.8,100)	**89.1** 10.6 (58.1,100)	**91.4** 11.2 (51.6,100)	**86.2** 14.4 (50.8,100)	**86.8** 13.9 (54.2,100)	**94, 93**
	n=73	**n=108**	**n=93**	**n=78**	**n=81**	
Meningitis C	**75.9** 15.5 (50.0,100)	**87.4** 10.9 (55.3,100)	**91.1** 10.4 (51.6,100)	**86.9** 12.7 (50.2,100)	**83.9** 8.3 (56.7,100)	**n/a, 93**
	n=2	**n=93**	**n=90**	**n=97**	**n=109**	
MMR[6]	**77.6** 29.8 (56.5,98.7)	**77.0** 14.8 (50.5,100)	**80.0** 12.5 (51.6,100)	**76.2** 12.0 (52.2,100)	**76.2** 12.1 (51.4,100)	**87, 81**

Sources: Child HealthSystems 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004; NHS Immunisation Statistics 2004-05.

[6] MMR is the combined vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella. National guidelines state that MMR should be given to children when they are 12-15 months old.

Table 4.6: Mean children receiving Disability Living Allowance and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	England 2004/5	England Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
	mean s.d. (range)				
% aged 0-3 receiving DLA	**1.1** 0.5 (0.4, 2.8)	-0.2**	**1.0**	0.0	n.s.
% aged 4-17 receiving DLA	**4.0** 1.0 (1.7, 9.1)	+0.8**	**3.0**	+0.6	**

Source: DWP 2001, 2005
** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 4.7: Mean percentage of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) in primary schools with children from SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4, mean percentage of school-age children resident in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England attending special schools and mean change

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change	England 2004/5	England Change to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
	Mean s.d. (range)				
SEN school action/school action plus[a]	**22.2** 5.2 (11.6, 40.7)	2.1**	**16.1**	+1.6	**
Statement of SEN[b]	**4.1** 1.2 (0.7, 8.5)	0.1*	**3.2**	+0.2	n.s.
% school age children attending special schools[b]	**1.6** 0.6 (0.2, 3.4)	0.1*	**1.2**	+0.1	n.s.

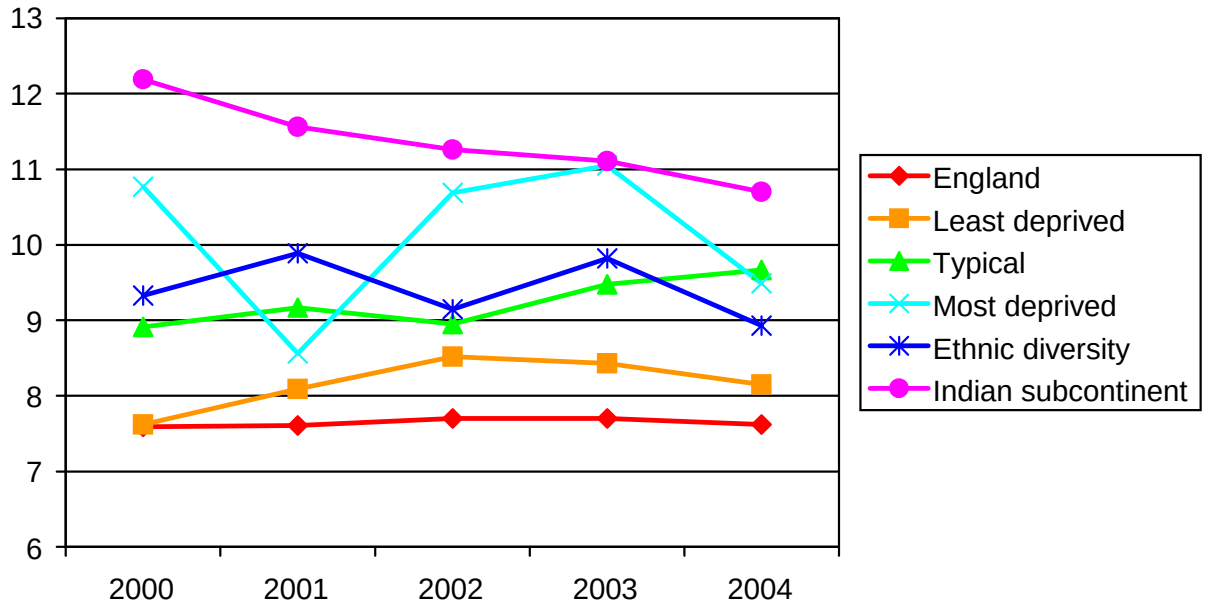
Sources: DfES 2002; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
[a] Change is from 2002/3 to 2004/5; 2000/1 and 2001/2 data are unavailable
[b] Change is from 2001/2 to 2004/5; 2000/1 data are unavailable
** significant at the 0.01 level
* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 4.8: Mean emergency hospital admissions in children aged 0-3 and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	England 2004/5[a]	England Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
Per 1000 children	**mean s.d. (range)**				
Gastroenteritis	**14.1** 11.0 (0.0,50.8)	+1.2	**9.7**	+1.0	-
Lower Respiratory Infection	**21.9** 10.7 (1.2,62.0)	-2.3**	**18.6**	+0.7	**
Severe Injury	**12.2** 7.5 (0.0,50.0)	-3.3**	**10.5**	-0.1	**

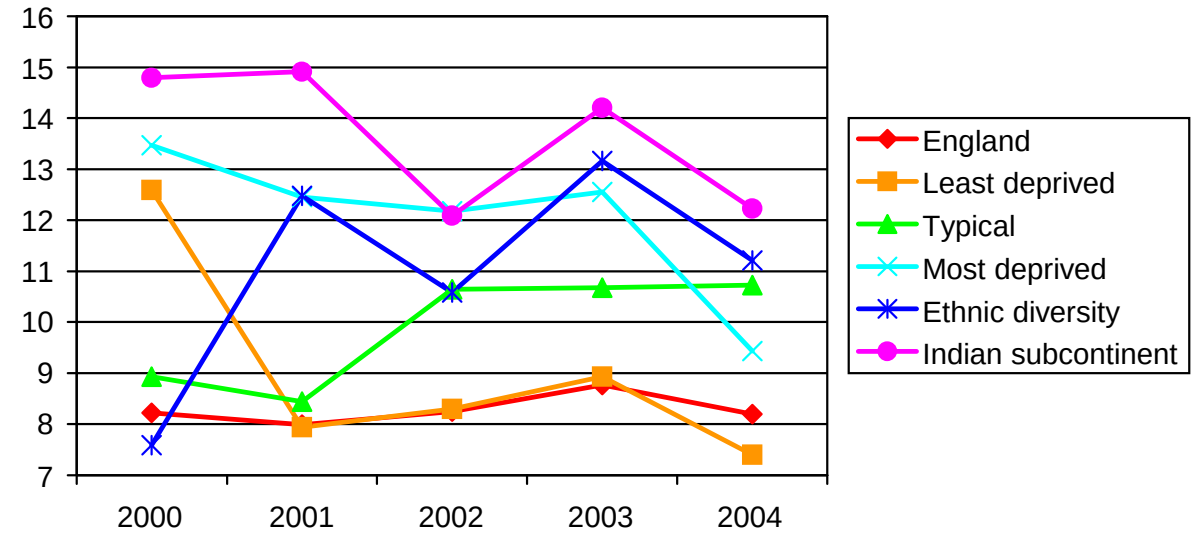
Sources: HES 2000/1, 2004/5; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5
[a] England figure for 2004/5 is the mean for the previous four years.
** significant at the 0.01 level

Figure 4.1: Change in mean low birth weight (% of births) in five types of SSLP community in Rounds 1 to 4 and England



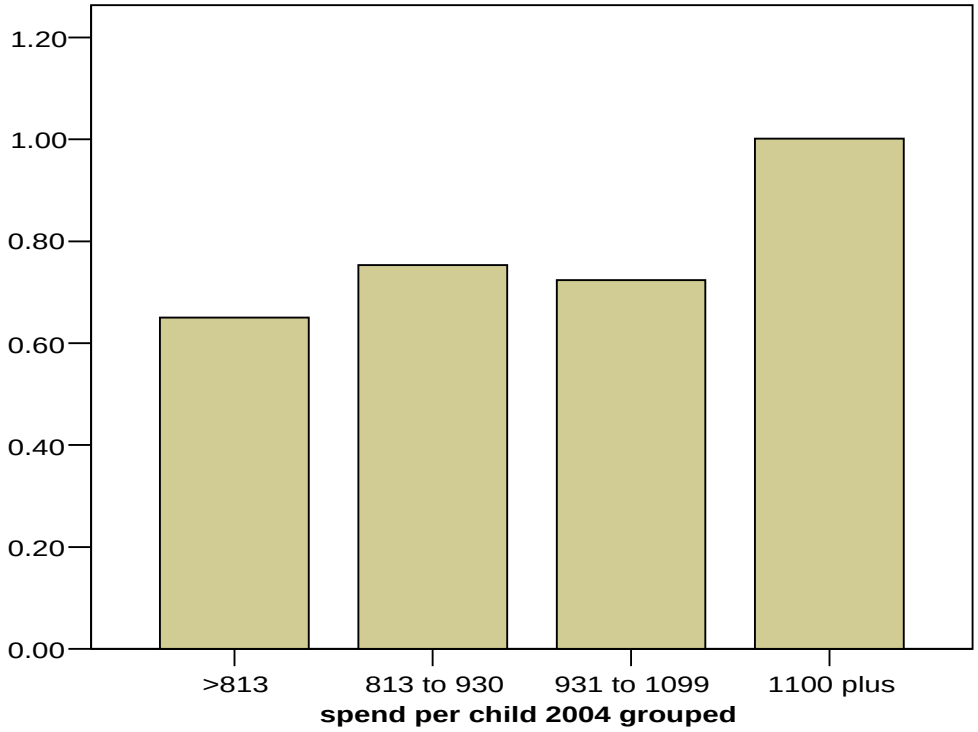
Source: ONS 2000-2004

Figure 4.2: Change in mean perinatal mortality (per 1,000 births) in five types of SSLP community in Rounds 1 to 4 and England



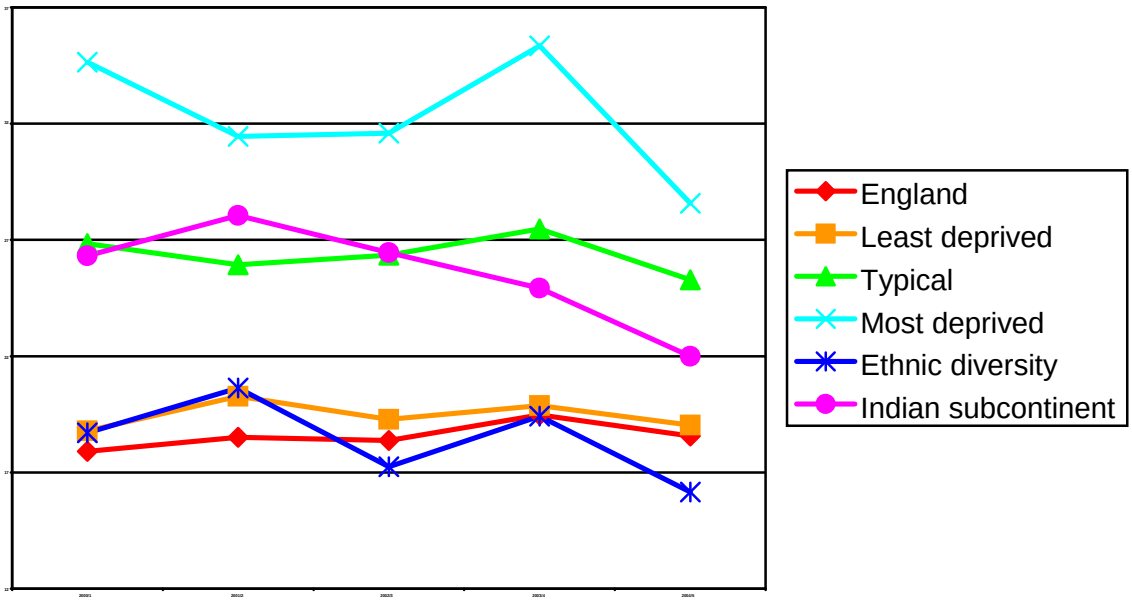
Source: ONS 2000-2004

Figure 4.3: Change in the mean percentage of children age 4-17 in receipt of Disability Living Allowance and average spend per child (£) in 2004 (r 0.16)



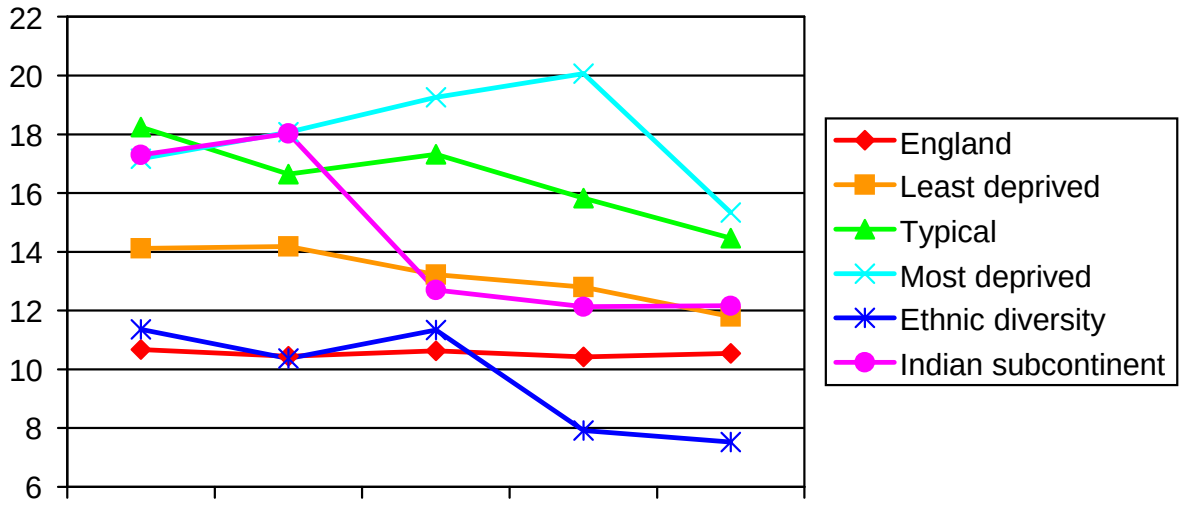
Sources: DWP 2000/1-2004/5; NESS 2005

Figure 4.4: Change in mean rates (per 1000) of emergency hospitalisations of children aged 0-3 years for lower respiratory in five types of SSLP community, in Rounds 1 to 4 and England



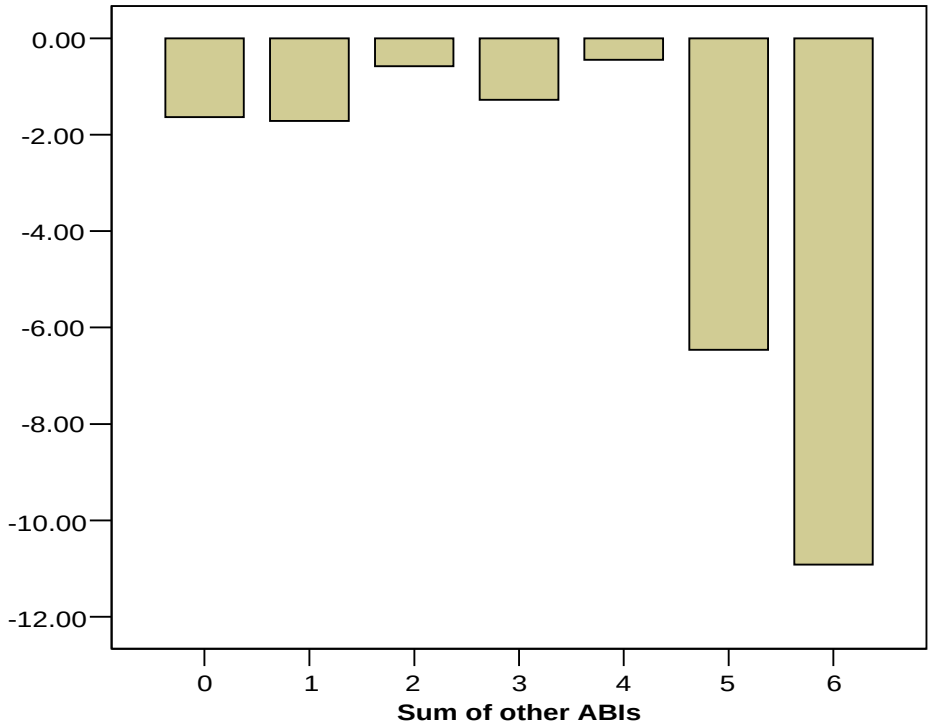
Sources: HES 2000/1 - 2004/5

Figure 4.5: Change in mean rates (per 1000) of emergency hospitalisation of children aged 0-3 years for severe injury in five types of SSLP community in Rounds 1 to 4, and England



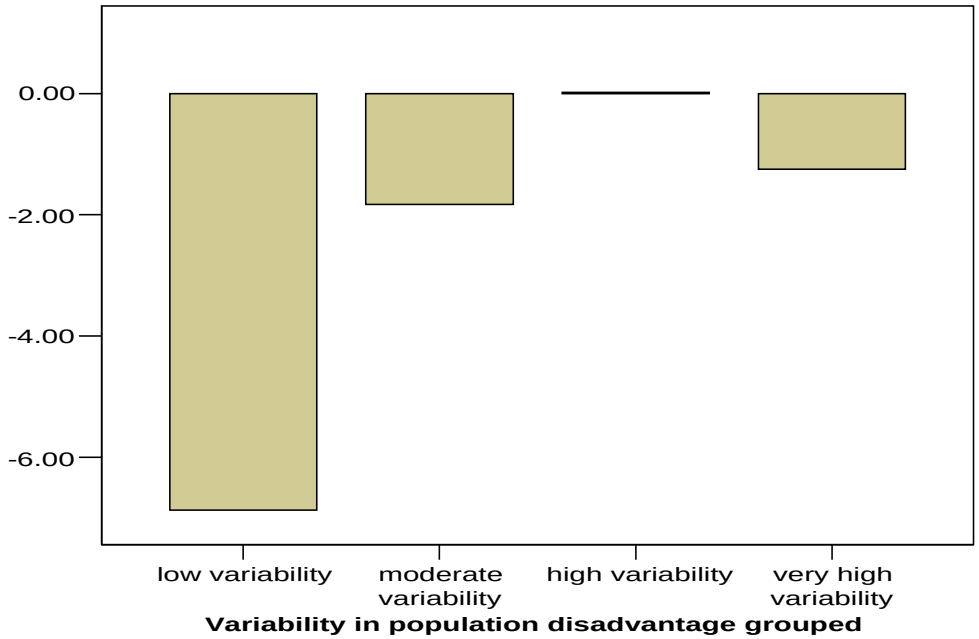
Source: HES, 2000/1-2004/5

Figure 4.6: Mean change in the rate of emergency hospitalisations of children 0 to 3 for lower respiratory infection and the number of other ABIs (r -0.14)



Sources: HES 2000/1, 2004/5; SERRL 2005

Figure 4.7: Mean change in the rate of emergency hospitalisations of children 0 to 3 for lower respiratory infection and variability in the level of disadvantage of the population



Sources: HES 2000/1, 2004/5; SERRL 2005

4.5 Conclusions

4.5.1 With the exception of information about births from the national birth registration listings, it has been challenging to collect data about change over time in the health of children in the relatively small SSLP areas. It would have been informative to collect information about visits to GPs for a range of typical early childhood illnesses such as otitis media respiratory infections, and visits to Accident and Emergency (A & E) departments (for whatever reason). Unfortunately these types of data, while stored in computer systems in various medical settings, are not collated nationally. Those children admitted to hospital as emergencies reflect more serious cases, but the numbers are small in comparison to those who visit a GP or an A&E setting and are thus more subject to variation from year to year.

4.5.2 Child Health systems could be important sources of information about improvements in health related parenting such as breast feeding or taking infants to receive their recommended immunisations in a timely fashion. Unfortunately, despite a substantial amount of encouragement from the LCA team and the provision of technical assistance, data from these systems was not forthcoming. When information was obtained about children living in SSLP areas, it was usually incomplete. For example birth weight might be present and one immunisation but nothing else. It is not necessarily accurate to assume that this child did not receive further immunisations; it is equally (perhaps more) probably that the immunisation was given but the data were not entered. Thus the estimates reported here regarding breast-feeding or immunisation uptake may be inaccurate. Consistency between Trusts about the type of data system that is used and the manner in which data are entered would greatly facilitate the national (or even regional) evaluation of initiatives designed to enhance young children's health.

5. CHILD WELFARE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Sure Start Local Programmes aimed to strengthen families as part of their strategy to improve young children's social and emotional development. Much of the important work supporting families takes place through contact with social services.

5.2 Indicators

5.2.1 The following indicators are reported in Chapter 5.
Social Service Departments, 2002, 2005:

- Referrals to Social Services
- Children who were the subject of Section 47 enquiries
- Number of children on the Child Protection Register
- Registrations during the year
- Children who were looked after by the Local Authority
- % of children registered during the year on the Child Protection Register who had been previously registered
- % of child protection cases which should have been reviewed during the year that were reviewed.

5.3 Method

5.3.1 All Social Services departments in England (128) were asked to extract the numbers for each indicator for each of the SSLP areas covered by their department. Area specific information was extracted using postcodes. Some Social Service departments were not able to provide information for every indicator; thus the number of SSLP areas varies between indicators in the tables below and those in the Technical Annex. A particular problem was that some departments did not have their data broken down by age group with sufficient accuracy to report on children aged 0 to 4. This age grouping was selected rather than the SSLP target age of 0 to 3 because some summary statistics are routinely collected by Social Service departments to allow them to report on national performance targets for under 5s.

5.3.2 The number of cases was converted to a rate per 10,000 children using population estimates from the DWP. England rates are not available for children under 5 years for some of the indicators and rates for children under 16 in SSLP areas are compared with rates for children under 18 in England.

5.3.3 The data received after the first request, for the year 2000/1, described fewer than 100 SSLP areas and data for the 2004/5 year were not available for all of these areas. To maximise the reliability of the calculation of change over time by increasing the sample size, all results are based on the time period from the second year (2001/02) to the final year (2004/05). In each table an indication is given of both the number of programmes for which there are data for the current year, and the number for which there is information about change over time.

5.3.4 Some charts provide a visual representation of levels of social service activity in different years. In these charts the results year by year represent the average for the *total* number of programmes for which there were data at that time point. By reducing

the charts to those for which there was information for *all* four successive years, it reduced the total number of programmes to such an extent that the resulting charts would not represent SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 adequately.

5.4 Findings

- While the LCA data collection exercise has led to increasing numbers of returns each year, with data received for 198 of the 260 SSLPs in the final year 2004/5, only 138 of those also had data for 2001/2, while some for which there was information in 2001/2 did not send in information in the final year. With this limitation in mind, there were no significant differences between 2001/2 and 2004/5 means. What can be seen, nevertheless, is that there is a very wide range of values between the programmes for each indicator and a large amount of fluctuation from year to year within each SSLP. With the proviso that no significant changes were identified taking all Rounds 1 to 4 SSLP areas together, there were some interesting trends.

- The rate in England of referrals to Social Service departments of children <18 appears to have declined since 2001/2 whereas the rates of referral of under fives and under 16s in SSLP areas has shown an upward movement.

- There are significantly different patterns in the five types of SSLP area: referrals of children under five have changed little from year to year in the least deprived and typical areas; there is more variation from year to year in the most deprived areas and those with ethnic diversity; but rates of referral have declined significantly (and are lowest) in the areas with more Indian subcontinent residents and large families (see Figure 5.1). The same significant average reduction in these areas can be seen for referrals of children under 16.

- Referrals of children in both age groups have increased significantly (and more than other regions) in the North East Government Office region, and have dropped significantly (more than other regions) in the South West.

- There has been virtually no change in England in the rates of children under five or under 18 on the Child Protection Register (CPR), nor for children under 16 in SSLP areas. The trend is downwards for the rate of children under 5 on the CPR in SSLP areas, though the reduction is not significant because of the large amount of variability between SSLP areas.

- The reduction in the proportion of children under 5 years on the CPR is significant in the Indian subcontinent/large family SSLP areas. However the majority of the change in the mean rate appears to have taken place between 2001/2 and 2002/3, after which it is relatively stable (see Figure 5.2).

- There is no change overall in the SSLP areas (or in England) in the mean rates of looked after children of either age group, but change in the rate of looked after children is associated with the number of other ABIs in the area both for under 5s (r-0.26) and for children under 16 (r-0.22). If there are none or just 1 or 2, then the mean rate of looked after children of both age groups has on average risen, whereas there is a substantial average reduction in the SSLP areas with 6 other ABIs (see Figure 5.3).

- The rate of looked after children under 5 increased on average significantly in the East Midlands SSLP areas, and was lower in 2004/5 for both under fives and under 16s in the SSLP areas in Yorkshire and Humber.

- While there was no overall change in the percentage of child protection cases that had been reviewed, there was a significant increase in the mean rate in SSLP areas with more ethnic diversity. There was on average also a significant increase in SSLP areas in the East Midlands, London and the West Midlands.

Table 5.1: Mean child welfare indicators for children under 5 years old and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England between 2001/2 and 2004/5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 (< 5 yrs)	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02 to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change 2001/02 to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
Per 10,000 children < 5	mean s.d. (range)				
	n=198	**n=138**			
Rate of referrals	**941.1** 525.6 (134.3,2895.0)	+31.4	**n/a**	n/a	-
	n=182	**n=104**			
Rate of Section 47 enquiries	**133.8** 133.9 (0.0,733.0)	-9.3	**n/a**	n/a	-
	n=201	**n=140**			
Rate on Child Protection Register	**78.3** 65.1 (0.0,385.2)	-10.5	**36.7**	-0.3	-
	n=197	**n=138**			
Rate of registrations during year	**99.1** 75.6 (0.0,432.5)	-0.5	**46.2**	+3.0	-
	n=201	**n=145**			
Rate of looked after children	**71.5** 64.6 (0.0,472.8)	+1.1	**40.6**	-1.5	-

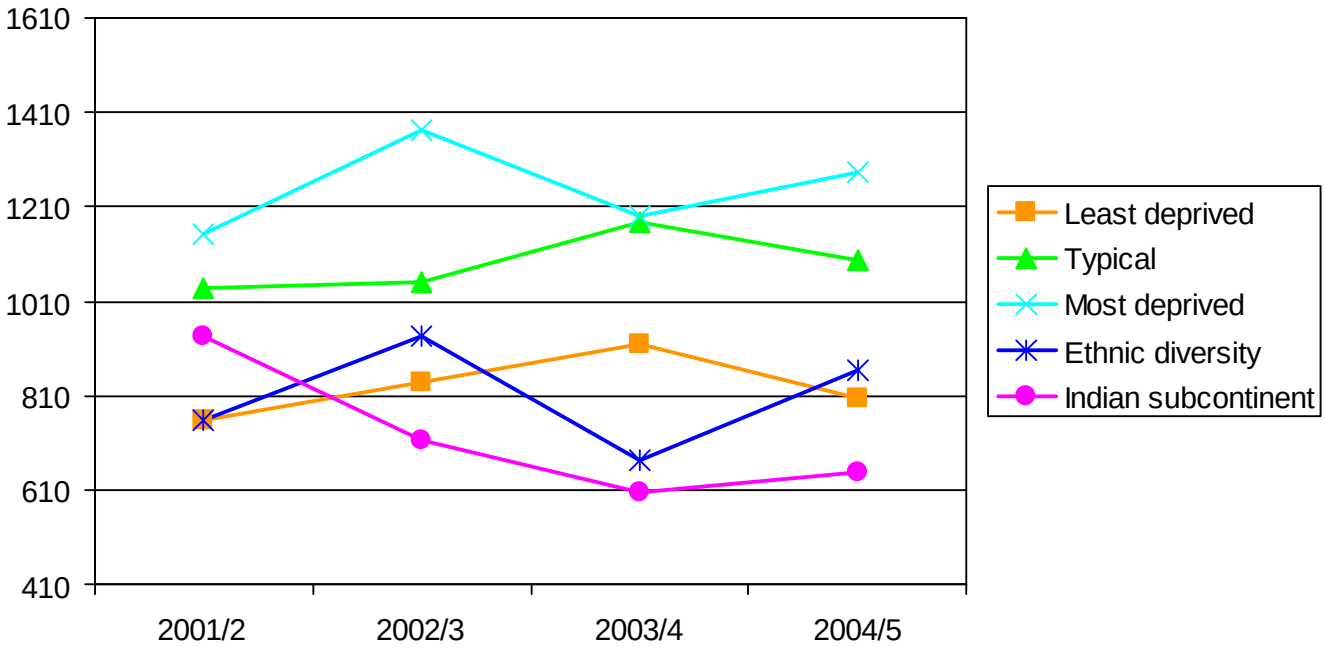
Source: Social Services departments 2001/02, 2004/05

Table 5.2: Mean child welfare indicators for under 16 year olds and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England, 2001/2 to 2004/5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 (< 16yrs)	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02 to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5 (< 18yrs)**	**England Change 2001/02 to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
Per 10,000 children <16	mean s.d. (range)				
	n=199	**n=139**			
Rate of referrals	**807.9** 413.5 (212.7,2259.3)	+24.9	**515.1**	-27.9	-
	n=182	**n=108**			
Rate of Section 47 enquiries	**113.7** 109.9 (0.0,789.8)	+0.5	**63.9**	-2.8	-
	n=201	**n=149**			
Rate on Child Protection Register	**56.8** 48.5 (0.0,310.7)	+0.6	**24.2**	-0.3	-
	n=197	**n=143**			
Rate of registrations during year	**64.0** 50.0 (0.0,295.5)	+6.7	**28.7**	+2.2	-
	n=201	**n=150**			
Rate of looked after children	**93.1** 79.3 (0.0,566.4)	+2.4	**56.8**	-0.1	-
	n=206	**n=137**			
% re-registered on Child Protection Register	**14.6** 17.8 (0.0,100.0)	+1.7	**13.4**	-0.2	-
	n=209	**n=124**			
% of child protection cases reviewed	**95.8** 17.2 (0.0,100.0)	+6.2	**n/a**	n/a	-

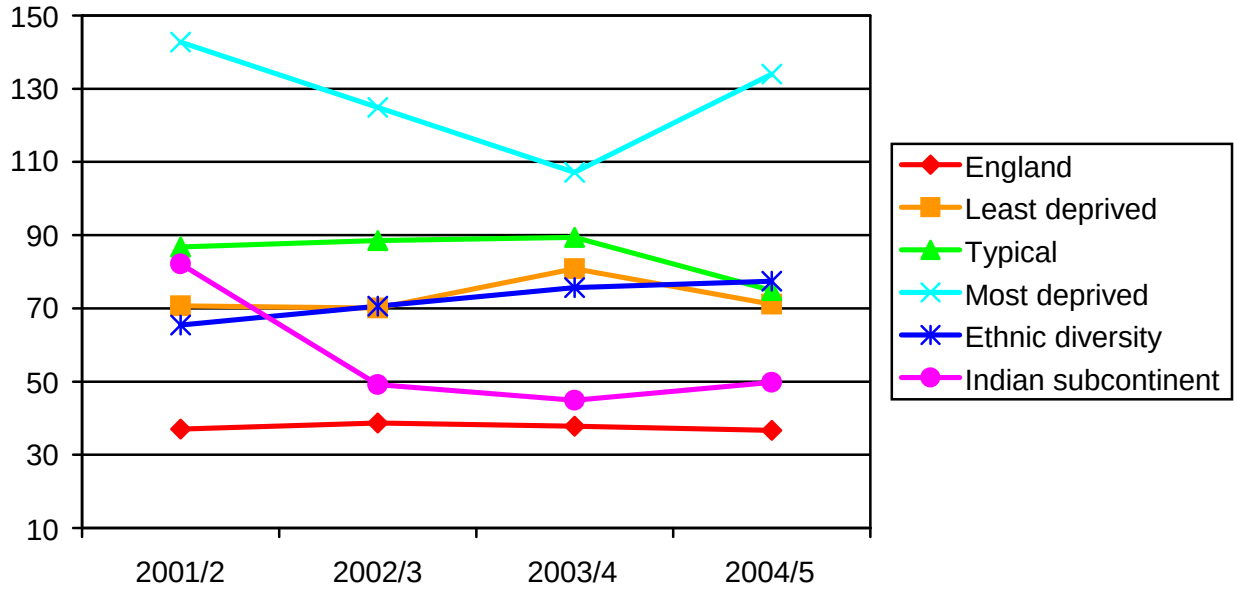
Source: Social Services departments, 2001/02, 2004/05

Figure 5.1: Mean change in rates per 10,000 children under 5 of referrals to Social Services in five types of SSLP area between 2001/2 and 2004/5



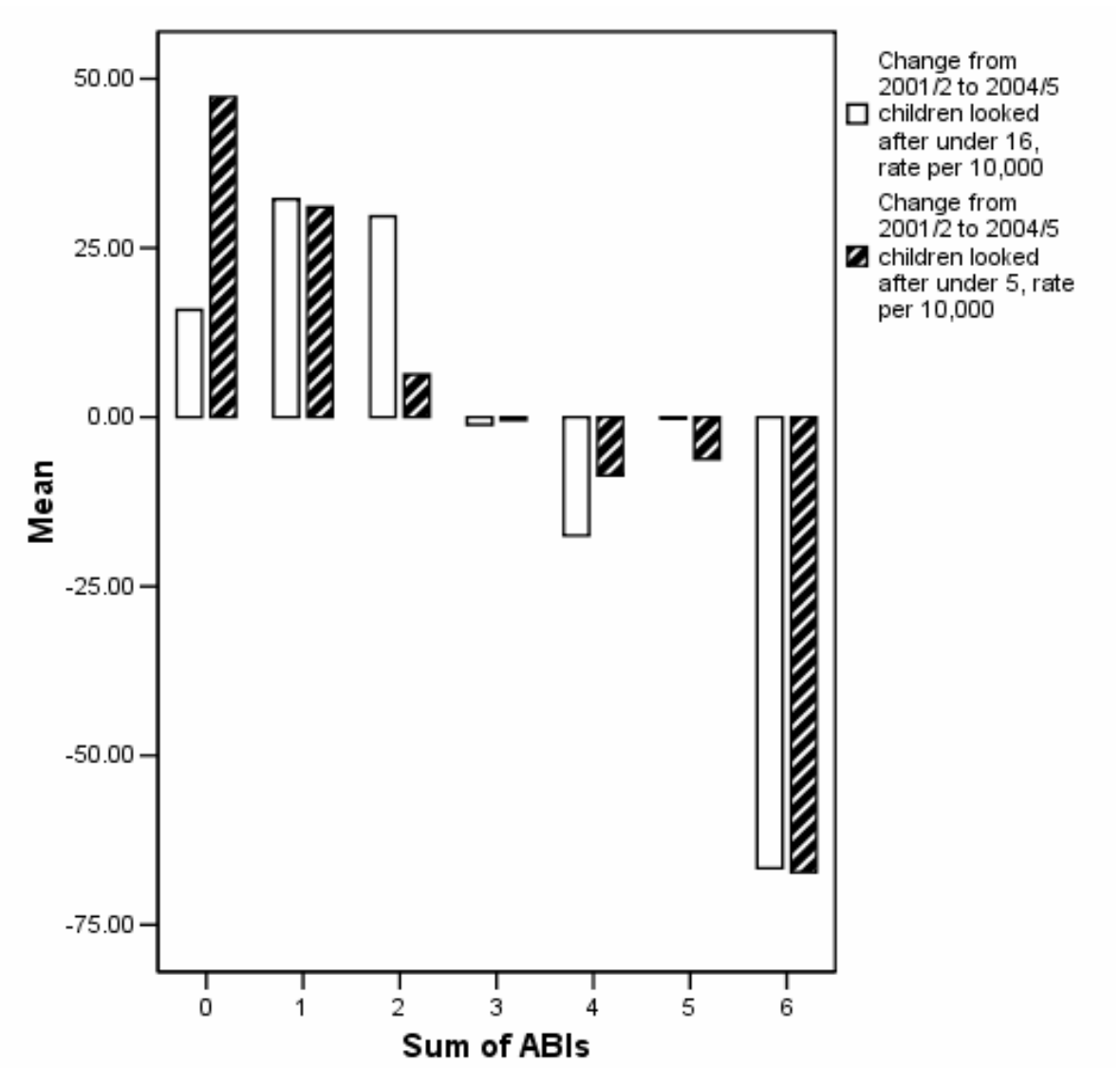
Source: Social Service departments 2001/2 to 2004/5

Figure 5.2: Mean change in rates per 10,000 children <5 on the Child Protection register in the five types of SSLP community



Sources: Social Service departments 2001/2 to 2004/5

Figure 5.3: Association between mean change in the rate of looked after children <16 and <5 years and the number of other ABIs in the SSLP area (r -.22, -.26 respectively)



Sources: Social Service departments 2001/2, 2004/5; SERRL 2005

5.5 Conclusions

5.5.1 The capacity of the LCA team to identify change over time in social service activity was hampered by missing information at each time point. Only a small proportion of departments responded to the first request for information but unfortunately responding to the second request did not guarantee subsequent responses. Consequently, the total number for which change is available is much lower than had been hoped even when the analyses included only the second to the fifth year. Staff changes, data system changes and staff shortages were all reported by some districts as reasons why they could not respond to the final NESS request for data. Thus no firm conclusions can be drawn from these results, although some of the trends look positive. For instance, there appears to be an overall trend indicative of more referrals to Social Service departments of children living in SSLP areas, but a smaller proportion of children under the age of 5

considered to be at risk (Section 47 enquiries) or placed on the CPR in SSLP areas, a pattern not evident in the England rates. This could be related to more attention being given to vulnerable families (perhaps through outreach and home visiting) so that referrals are made at an earlier stage, when problems are less severe.

5.5.2 While the number of SSLP areas within the Indian subcontinent/large families cluster is small, and the number for which there are data for both relevant years even smaller, it appears that there have been some positive changes in these areas not evident in other types of SSLP bringing their rates of children on the CPR to a level lower than other SSLP areas, and similar to the England rate. Thus social service work may have been focussed differently depending on the population of the area.

5.5.3 Changes indicating more improvement in family functioning, such as fewer looked after children in an area, were more likely if there were a number of other ABIs operating locally.

5.5.4 Positive changes may have been taking place in SSLP areas for which there was no information, or they may have been failing, it is not possible to tell. Some social service departments, to explain their failure to provide SSLP area data, mentioned capacity problems. Others did not hold their data in a format that facilitated data extraction based on post-codes. If monitoring of social service work is to be conducted in the future, and particularly if it is to be related to small areas, then it may be important to strengthen the capacity for data storage and data analysis in Social Service departments, and ensure that geo-markers such as postcode are routinely and accurately entered into all databases.

6. SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 One of the aims of Sure Start Local Programmes was to promote the cognitive development of babies and young children, thus enhancing their school readiness and subsequent academic achievement. However the time period described in this report does not allow for conclusions about children who were exposed to SSLP activity. Even the youngest children, aged seven years in 2004/5, the subject of standardised teacher assessments reported in this chapter (Key Stage 1), would only have had access to SSLP services in 2001, when they were three years old, at the time that many SSLPs were not fully operational. Indeed, given the known population mobility, many could have moved in from other areas that had no Sure Start programme at all. Thus this area level information is relevant mainly as an indicator of the academic context into which SSLP 'graduates' may be moving, or as an indication that SSLP activity might have promoted more of an academic focus in families living in SSLP areas. Many SSLP activities were developed to encourage parents to value and enhance learning opportunities, and to become involved with their local schools. In addition, the level of achievement in primary and secondary schools set the backdrop for the environment in the community. Schools with higher academic achievement generally have less disorder and provide a more supportive presence in the neighbourhood (Barnes et al., 2006).

6.2 Indicators

6.2.1 The following indicators (listed according to source) are reported in Chapter 6.
National Pupil Database (Department for Education and Skills):

- Children achieving level 2+ at Key Stage 1
- Children achieving level 4+ at Key Stage 2
- Young people achieving five or more GCSEs grade A*-C
- Young people achieving five or more GCSEs grade A*-G
- Young people with no passes at GCSE

Department of Work and Pensions (DWP):

- Young people staying on at school after 16 (in receipt of child benefit)

6.3 Method

6.3.1 The National Pupil Database (NPD) holds data at the individual pupil level and pupil postcodes were used to compile lists of pupils resident in each SSLP area. This method is more accurate than the one used in the first LCA report, which relied on school level information weighted according to the proportion of pupils on the roll resident in the SSLP area. However it means that change can only be calculated for the years when the NPD has been in operation, since the school year 2001/2.

6.3.2 The data for 2001/2 and 2004/5 Key Stage 1 (KS1) results assessments may not be wholly comparable. Prior to 2004 both National Curriculum task/test and teacher assessments were submitted to the Department. In 2004, a trial took place in 34 Local Education Authorities where the requirement was for schools to report teacher assessments only. As a result of the successful outcome of an external evaluation of

the trial, Ministers announced that the new assessment arrangements, based only on teacher information, would be rolled out nationally. Thus the 2004/5 data are solely based on teacher assessments while the 2001/2 data are based solely on the results of tests.

6.4 Findings

Key Stage 1

- There has been no overall change in SSLP areas in mean achievement at KS1 in reading or comprehension. There is a small but significant decrease in the mean level of performance at KS1 in writing, greater than the drop for England. The significant average increase in 7 year olds' performance in mathematics is evident both in SSLP areas and across England.

- Writing scores dropped on average significantly in the typical, most deprived and Indian subcontinent SSLP types of area, but not in the least deprived of those with ethnic diversity.

- Significantly predictors of more decrease in KS1 Writing achievement in SSLP areas are: lower area Health deprivation, higher area Education deprivation, less variability in the ethnic background of the population, less spent on average per child by the SSLP in 2004 and a higher level of KS1 achievement in Writing in 2001.

- The rise in Mathematics achievement was not found in the most deprived SSLP areas or those with more Indian subcontinent residents and large families. Significant predictors of more increase are: higher area Housing deprivation, lower area Crime, Education and Income deprivation, more variability in the ethnic background of the area population, fewer other ABIs, and a lower average level of achievement in KS1 Mathematics in 2001.

Key Stage 2

- Achievement at KS2 (age 11) increased on average for children living in SSLP areas in English final, English reading, English writing and Mathematics, with increases in English attainment greater than those for England.

- Average increases in attainment at KS2 differ significantly depending on the Government Office region, with the greatest increase in SSLP areas in the South East, and the smallest (non-significant) increases in the East Midlands, where average attainment in mathematics dropped (see Figure 6.1).

- Some area characteristics were predictive of a greater increase in pupil attainment at KS2 in English final, English reading, English writing and Mathematics, namely: less area Education deprivation, less variability in the type of housing in the area and lower average attainment in 2002 for the activity in question. In addition, increased attainment in English final and English reading were predicted by less area Income deprivation.

GSSE Achievement and staying on after 16.

- The average proportion of children gaining five or more GCSE passes at grades A* to C increased for children living in all types of SSLP areas, and increased more than the rate across England (see Figure 6.2). More increase was likely if there were more ABIs in the area (r .27, see Figure 6.3), if there was less variability in population disadvantage (r -.28), less variability in the ethnic background of the residents (r -.14) and less spent per child by the SSLP (-.14).

- The average improvement over the period from 2000/1 to 2004/5 in good passes at GCSE differed depending on the type of SSLP area. The greatest improvement over time was in the Indian subcontinent areas. The greatest average increase was in the North East.

- Significant predictors of a greater increase in the proportion of SSLP residents attaining 5 or more good GCSE passes are: less area Education deprivation, more area income deprivation, less variability in the ethnic background of area residents, more other ABIs in the area and a lower rate of children attaining 5 good passes in 2002.

- The mean proportion of children aged 15 or 16 living in SSLP areas gaining no passes at GCSE also increased significantly for children in SSLP areas. Again the increase was significantly larger than that for England. The greatest increase was in the most deprived areas, with least increase in the least deprived. The greatest increase was in the Yorkshire and Humber Government Office region.

- Significant predictors of an increase in the percentage of pupils gaining no passes at GCSE are: more area Education and Environment deprivation, more variability in housing in the area, and a lower percentage of pupils attaining no GCSE passes in 2002.

- On average there was an increase from 2001 to 2005 in SSLP areas in the percentage of children who were receiving benefits for staying on in school, greater than the increase in England. The highest average increase was in the most deprived areas and increases were highest in SSLP areas in the North East, North West and South West Government Office regions.

- Significant predictors or a greater ncrease in the proportion of children staying on in school are: less area Education deprivation, more area Environment deprivation, more variability in housing in the area, more other ABIs and a smaller proportion of children staying on in 2001.

Table 6.1: Mean percentage of children achieving level 2+ at Key Stage 1 (Teacher Assessment) in reading, comprehension, writing and mathematics and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England between 2001/2 and 2004/5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02[a] to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change from 2001/02[a] to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	Mean s.d. (range)				
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 (TA) Reading	**77.2** 6.2 (60.7,90.5)	+0.3	**85.1**	+0.6	-
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 (TA) Comprehension	**80.7** 7.0 (46.9,94.2)	+0.7	**87.9**	+0.9	-
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 (TA) Writing	**73.4** 6.8 (46.3,90.5)	-2.0**	**82.4**	-1.3	*
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 (TA) Mathematics	**85.7** 5.0 (65.2,96.2)	+3.0**	**90.9**	+2.2	n.s.

Sources: DfES 2001; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2005
[a] 2000/1 data were not available
** significant at the 0.01 level
* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 6.2: Mean percentage of children aged 11 years achieving level 4+ at Key Stage 2 in English, reading, writing, mathematics and science and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England between 2001/2 and 2004/5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02[a] to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change from 2001/02[a] to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	Mean s.d. (range)				
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 English Final	**67.7** 7.6 (43.7, 83.6)	6.1**	**78.8**	+4.2	**
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 English Reading	**74.4** 6.8 (51.1, 88.4)	6.7**	**84.1**	+4.6	**
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 English Writing	**51.6** 8.9 (28.1, 72.1)	5.1**	**63.0**	+3.6	**
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 Mathematics	**64.1** 7.9 (42.0, 85.3)	2.4**	**74.9**	+1.9	n.s.
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 Science	**78.2** 7.0 (54.2, 92.2)	0.1	**86.2**	0.0	-

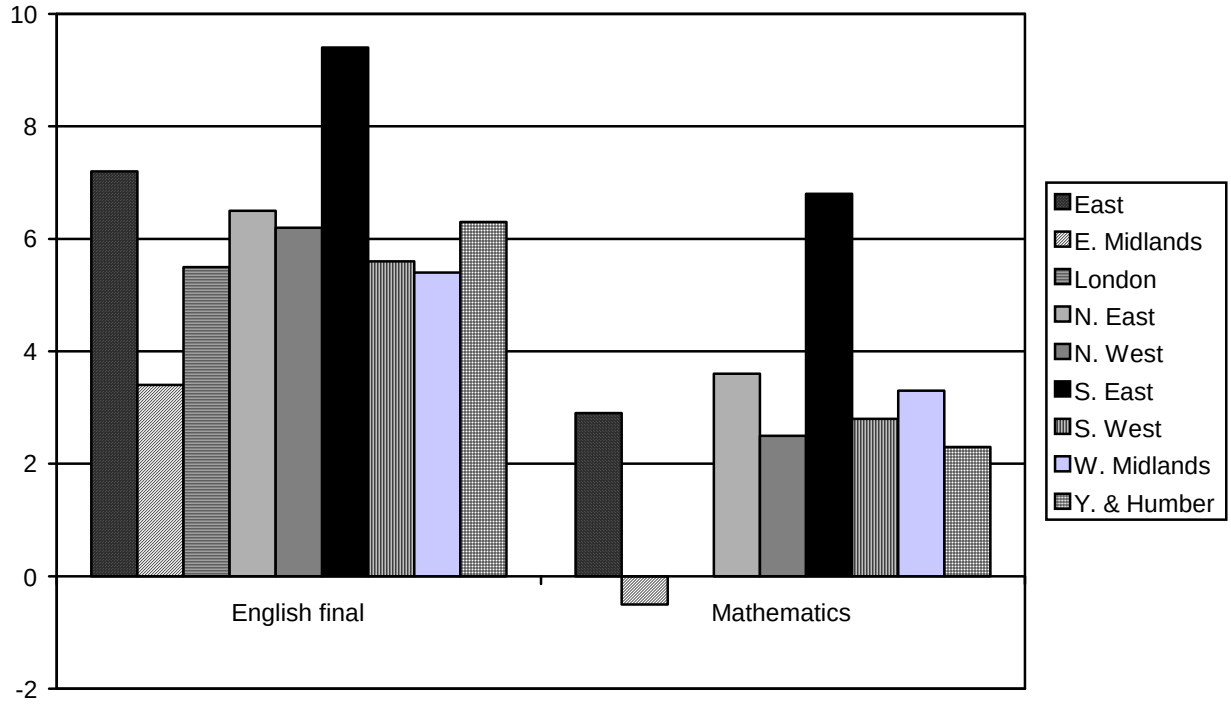
Sources: DfES 2001; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2005
[a] 2000/1 data were not available
** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 6.3: Mean percentage of young people achieving five or more GCSE grades A*-C, five or more grades A*-G, no passes at GCSE , 17 year olds staying in education and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02[a] to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change from 2001/02[a] to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
	Mean s.d. (range)				
	n=260				
% five or more GCSEs grade A*-C[1]	**38.5** 9.5 (16.4, 66.7)	5.5**	**55.5**	+2.4	**
% five or more GCSEs grade A*-G[1]	**81.8** 7.3 (56.9, 96.1)	-4.2**	**87.9**	-3.7	n.s.
% no passes at GCSE[1]	**6.2** 3.4 (0.0, 16.4)	2.3**	**3.8**	+1.5	**
%17:16 year olds receiving child benefit[2]	**67.7** 12.1 (37.4, 110.1)	8.7**	**75.8**	+5.2	**

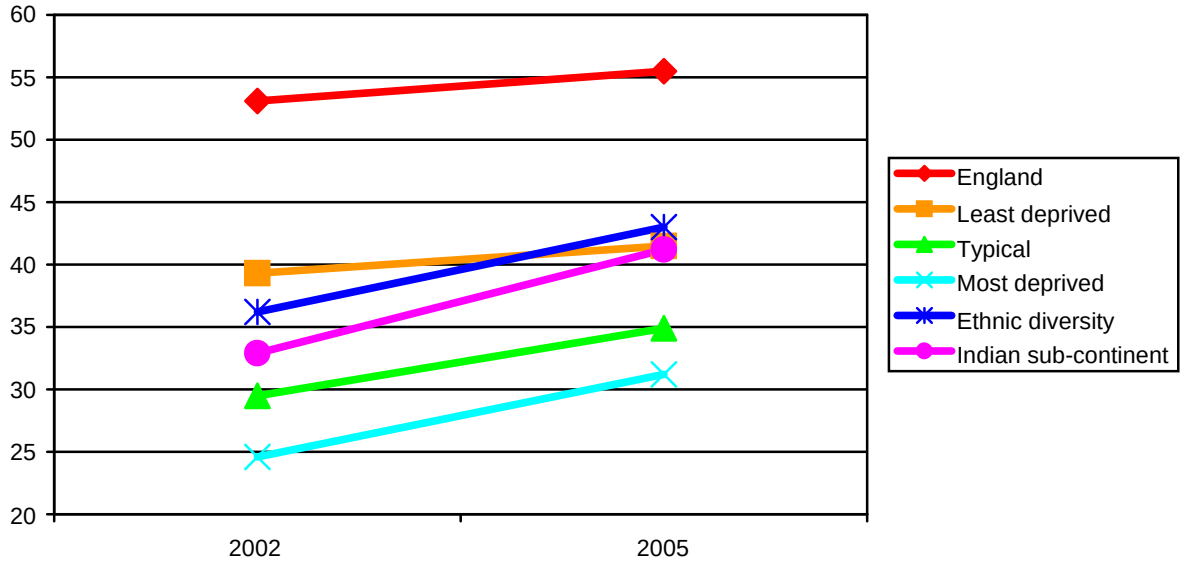
Sources: [1]DfES 2001; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2005; [2]DWP 2001, 2005
[a] 2000/1 data were not available
** significant at the 0.01 level

Figure 6.1 Mean increase in KS2 achievement in English (final) and Mathematics in the nine Government Office regions from 2001/2 to 2004/5



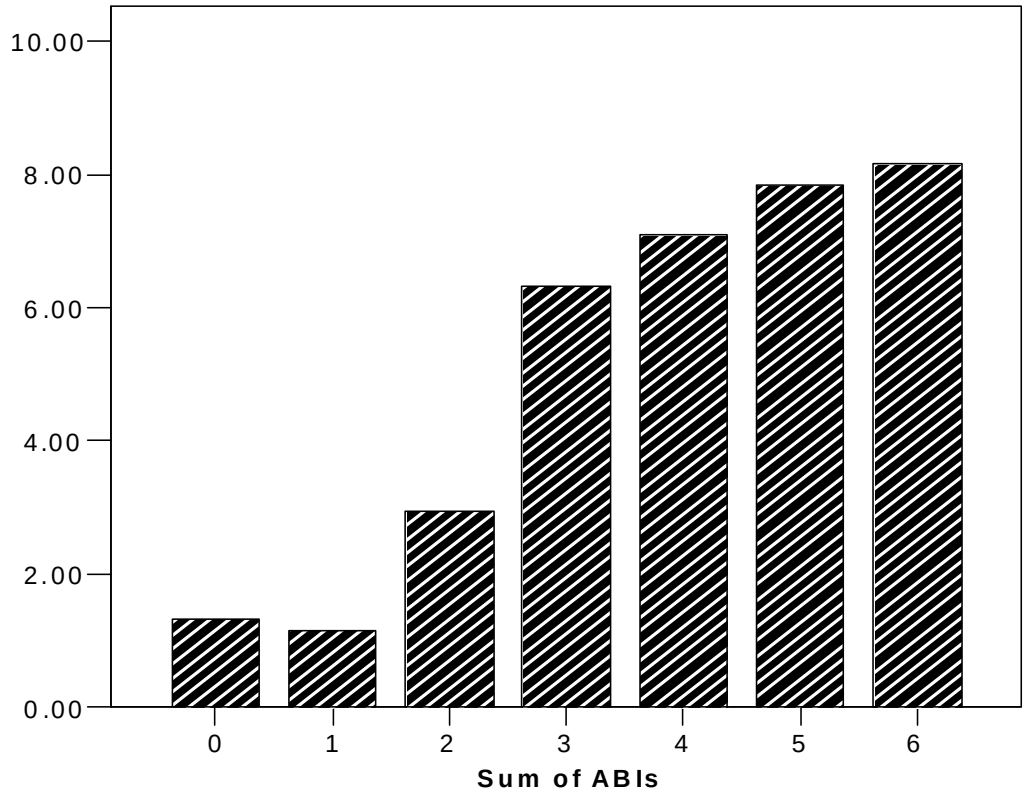
Source: National Pupil Database (DfES) 2005

Figure 6.2: Change in the mean percentage of children gaining 5 or more GCSE passes at A* to C in five types of SSLP community and in England between 2001/2 and 2004/5



Source: National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2005

Figure 6.3: Association between mean increase in % children achieving 5 or more passes at GCSE A* to C and the number of other ABIs in the SSLP area (r 0.27)



6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 It may be seen as an improvement to school life for teachers and pupils alike that children of seven are no longer required to take formal tests. However this change in national educational policy could have reduced the likelihood of identifying any changes in the achievement of children of this age in SSLP areas, between 2001/2 and 2004/5. It is of note that the achievement of older children resident in SSLP areas has increased from the time that SSLPs were just becoming established. It is thus surprising that their younger counterparts showed no similar improvement. If children in disadvantaged neighbourhoods are to be studied over time in any future work, then these kinds of changes in national assessment need to be taken into account.

7. Local Services

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 SSLPs aim to enhance the likelihood that children will be well prepared at school entry and one strategy to achieve this is to develop a wide range of good quality childcare provisions. If families with young children take advantage of these services this should not only enhance young children's social and emotional development, language and readiness for academic work but also allow those parents who desire it to gain employment.

7.2 Indicators

7.2.1 Information about the following services (listed according to source) is presented in Chapter 7.

Ofsted:

Number of childminders and places
Number of full day care providers and places
Number of sessional day care providers and places
Number of out of school care providers and places
Number of crèches and places

7.3 Method

7.3.1 The information provided by Ofsted has some limitations. The number of places available was not recorded for all providers. Where the information about places was missing, we have used an estimated number of places based on the average number of places for that type of provider for that Government Office region.

7.3.2 It was not possible to demonstrate change for England from 2000 because there are no equivalent accurate England data until 2001. Thus results are provided for change in SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 both for the time period from 2000 to 2004 and the time from 2001 to 2004, but only the latter has been used in comparisons with change across England.

7.4 Findings

Childcare providers and places

- The rate of childminder provision (providers and places) in SSLP areas has increased significantly when comparing 2000 with 2004. However change is not present when comparisons are made from 2001 suggesting that the majority of change took place early on in the implementation of SSLPs. The rate remains substantially below those for England.

- The significant increase from 2000 to 2001 in childminder provision took place predominantly in Round 1 SSLP areas. The increase in providers was significant only in the typical SSLP areas and those with ethnic diversity (see Figure 7.1) while the increase in places was significant only in the typical SSLP types of area. There were also differences between Government Office regions with significant

increase in childminder provision on average only in those SSLPs in the North (East and West) and Yorkshire and Humber regions.

- There have been significant increases in both the providers of full day care and the places available for full day care, but the increases are significantly lower than those seen across England and rates of provision remain lower than in England.

- Full day care providers and places increased significantly on average in SSLP areas from Rounds 2, 3 and 4 but not in areas from Round 1. There were also differences between the types of SSLP area. While the provision of full day care providers and places increased significantly in SSLP areas in the least deprived, typical and most deprived groups, there were no significant increases in areas with ethnic diversity, or areas with greater Indian subcontinent populations and larger families (see Figure 7.2).

- There was more of an increase in full day care providers when the average spend per child in 2004 was higher, particularly if it was above £930 per child (r 0.16; see Figure 7.3).

- There was only one significant predictor of an increase in full day care providers, having fewer in 2001. Increase in full day care places was predicted by fewer in 2001 and more area Environment deprivation.

- Sessional day care decreased significantly, both in SSLP Round 1 to 4 areas and in England. The decrease in providers and places was significant in Round 3 and 4 SSLP areas but not in Round 1 and 2 areas. However there was no significant association between change and months since programme approval.

- There was a significant reduction in sessional day care places in all types of SSLP area apart from those with more Indian subcontinent residents and larger families (see Figure 7.4). The largest reductions were in the North East, South East and East regions.

- Out of school care providers and places increased significantly in SSLP areas, but the change was similar to that seen in England. The average increase was only significant in the least deprived and typical SSLP areas. The increase in out of school care places was greatest in the North West, South West and South East regions and the West Midlands.

- The rates of crèche providers and places increased significantly in SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4, more so than in England, and the rates in 2004/5 were almost twice those of England. The increases were not significant in the 50 Round 5 comparison areas.

- There were only significant increases in both crèche providers and places in the least deprived and typical SSLP areas (see Figure 7.5). The average increases were significant for SSLP areas in the North West, East and Yorkshire and Humber regions.

- There were only two predictors of increase in crèche providers, having fewer in 2001 and more variability of the disadvantage of area residents.

Table 7.1: Mean childcare providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02 to 2004/05	England 2004/5	England Change 2001/02 to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
	mean s.d. (range)					
Childminders per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**81.4** 50.1 (0.0,227.1)	+9.9**	-1.2	**152.4**	-0.2	-
Full day care providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**16.4** 12.1 (0.0,64.0)	+3.9**	+2.4**	**26.3**	+4.8	**
Sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7year olds	**10.1** 10.1 (0.0,48.5)	-2.7**	-3.8**	**22.2**	-3.9	ns
Out of school care providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**12.9** 11.4 (0.0,62.3)	+3.1**	+0.9	**21.1**	+3.2	-
Crèches per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**9.2** 10.5 (0.0,65.5)	+3.7**	+2.5**	**5.4**	+1.1	*

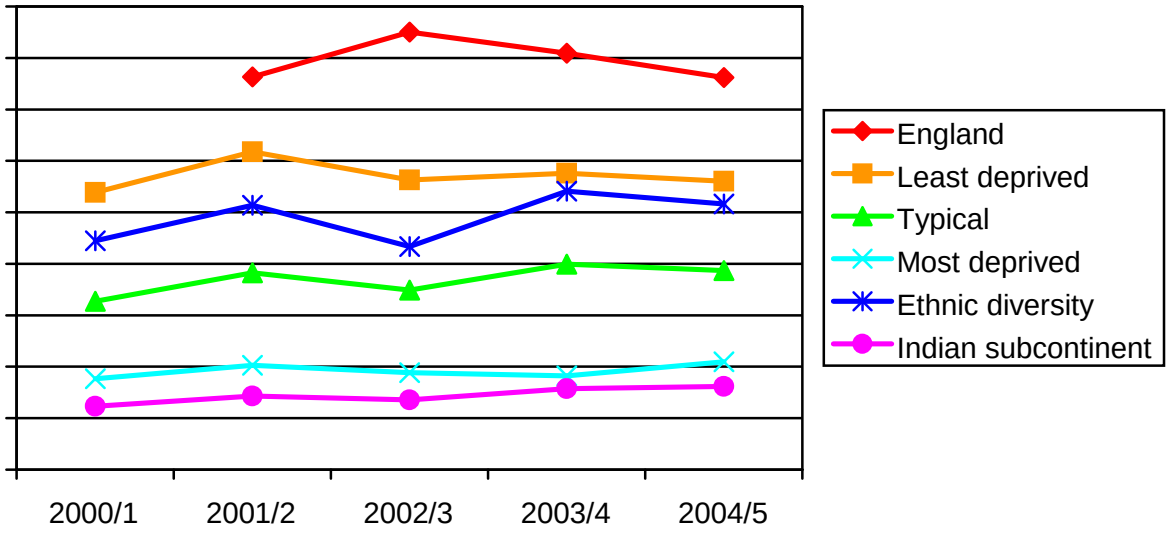
Source: Ofsted 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005
** significant at the 0.01 level
* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 7.2: Mean places at childcare providers per 1,000 0-7 year olds and mean change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05	Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02 to 2004/05	England 2004/5	England Change 2001/02 to 2004/05	Change Sure Start vs. England
	mean s.d. (range)					
Childminder places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	**34.1** 22.0 (0.0,110.3)	+2.8**	-1.3	**68.6**	+1.3	-
Full day care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	**65.8** 53.1 (0.0,286.2)	+18.6**	+12.7**	**112.5**	+26.7	**
Sessional day care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	**22.2** 23.0 (0.0,106.6)	-7.5**	-9.7**	**54.2**	-9.7	ns
Out of school care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	**42.2** 39.9 (0.0,213.5)	+9.0**	+2.4	**74.1**	+6.6	-
Crèche places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	**15.4** 18.8 (0.0,141.6)	+5.8**	+4.0**	**9.4**	-0.4	**

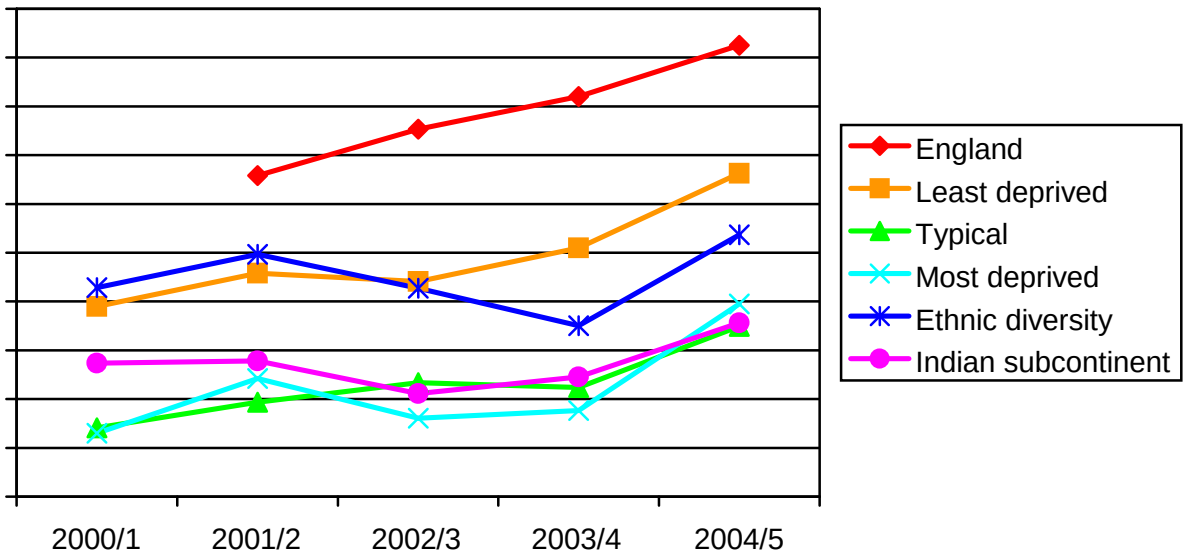
Source: Ofsted 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005
** significant at the 0.01 level
* significant at the 0.05 level

Figure 7.1: Mean change in the provision of childcare, number of child minders per 10,000 0-7 year olds, for the five SSLP community types and for England



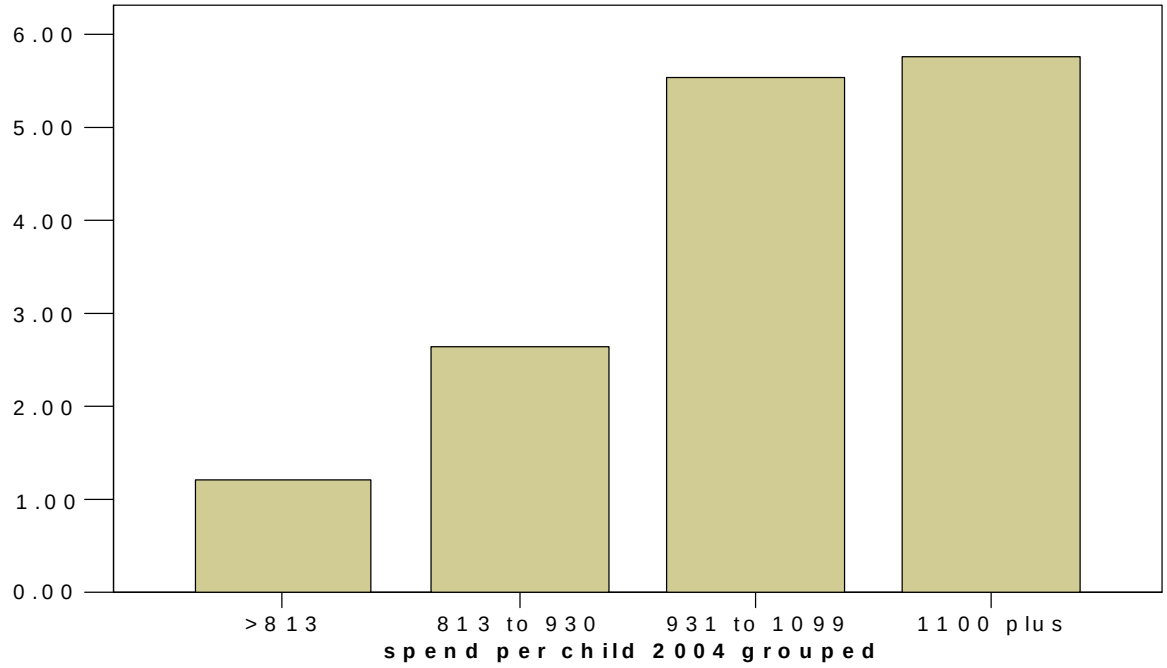
Sources: Ofsted 2000/1-2004/5; DWP 20001-2005

Figure 7.2: Mean change in provision of childcare, full day care places per 1,000 7 year olds, for the five SSLP community types and for England



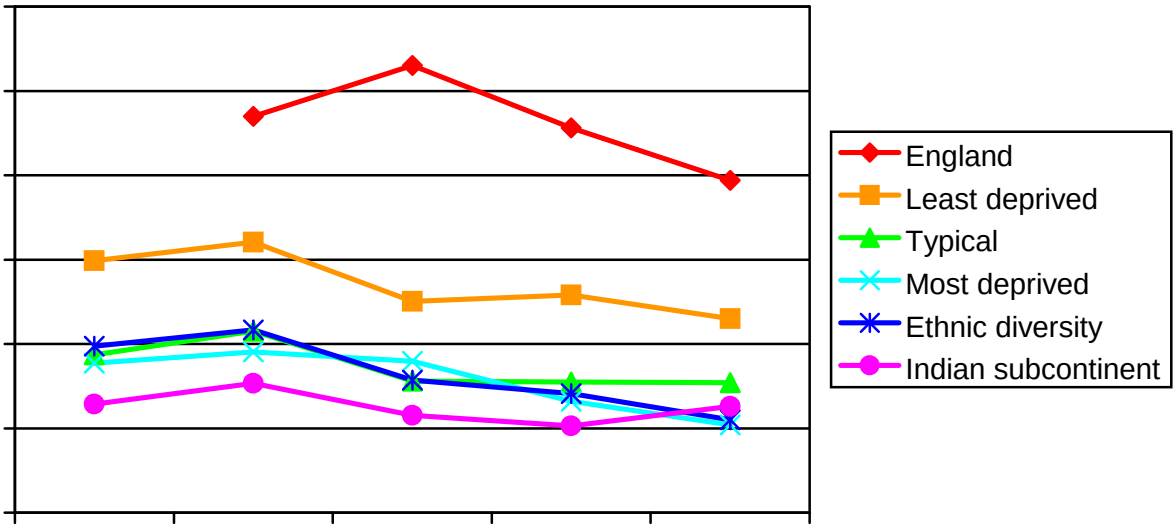
Sources: Ofsted 2000/1, 2004/5; NESS 2004

Figure 7.3 Association between mean change in the rate of full day care providers per 10,000 children 0 to 7 and the average spend per child in 2004 (r 0.16).



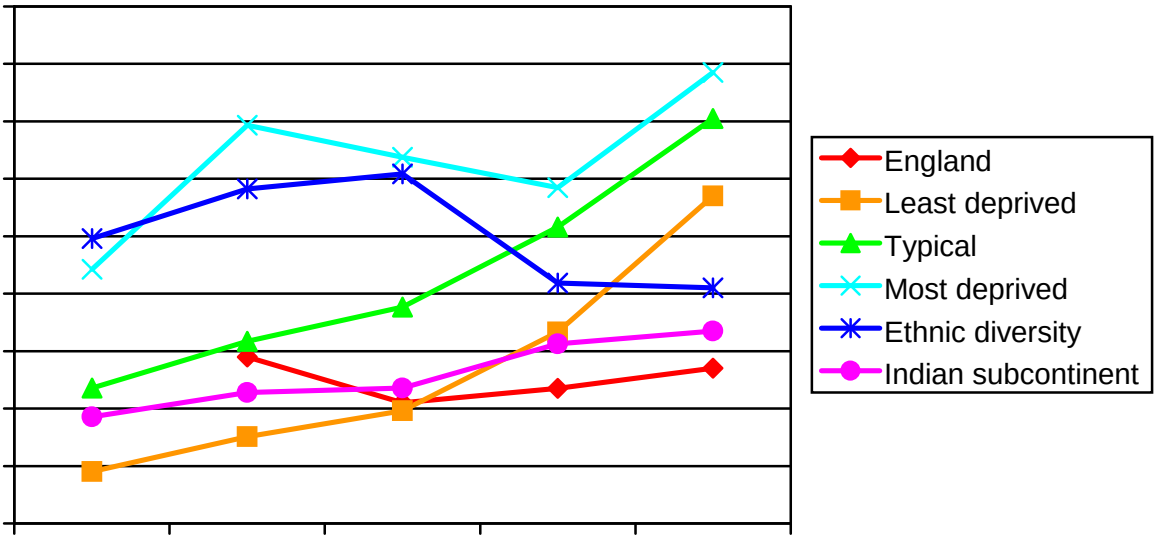
Sources: Ofsted 2000/1, 2004/5; NESS 2005

Figure 7.4: Mean change in sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds for the five types of SSLP community



Sources: Ofsted 2000/1-2004/5; DWP 20001-2005

Figure 7.5: Mean change in provision of childcare, crèche places per 1,000 7 year olds, for the five SSLP community types and for England



Source: Ofsted 2000/1 to 2004/5

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 It appears that SSLPs have been able to boost some forms of childcare, namely home-based childminder care and crèche provision. However, while full day care places are available for a greater proportion of young children than had been the case in 2001, the provision in SSLP areas is on average below that of England. As with much of the information provided in this report, some reservations need to be applied to the information. Ofsted was just starting to take over responsibility for documenting childcare at the outset, so any increase over time might be related not to a real increase but to a more complete national dataset.

8. COMMUNITY DISORDER

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The extent of crime and disorder in a community can have a major impact on family life, parenting and children's social development. Thus the extent of disorder is relevant as a backdrop against which to interpret other findings. However, one of the aims of SSLPs is to involve local parents and other community members in planning and providing services, which may lead to increased social cohesion. Thus it is important for two reasons to know whether the communities themselves are changing for better or worse in relation to the level of crime and violence. First, if they are changing in ways that indicate more crime it may be more difficult to conduct outreach and home visiting or other services that involve staff being out an about in the local area. Secondly, if there is, after five years of Sure Start service, less crime in some but not all SSLP areas, this might be related to the development of more social cohesion in some localities.

8.1.2 Disorder in local schools can be illustrative of the relationship between local families and local institutions, with more altercations between parents and teachers, and between pupils and teachers, and more crimes such as theft committed on school premises when the community is less cohesive.

8.1.3 In Chapter 8 community disorder is examined in three ways: the level of crime in SSLP areas; the risk for disorder such as delinquency in the community as measured by permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences from local schools; and the frequency of incidents in primary schools indicating violence between pupils or parents and teachers, and crime committed on school property.

8.2 Indicators

8.2.1 The following indicators (listed according to source) are reported in Chapter 8.

Police departments:
- Burglary from dwellings
- Other burglary
- Vehicle crime
- Violence against the person
- Criminal damage
- Drug offences

Department for Education and Skills:
- Permanent exclusions
- Unauthorised absences

NESS primary school questionnaire:
- Frequency of: bullying between children, verbal and physical aggression directed at teachers by parents and by pupils, incidents occurring on school premises that were reported to the police and temporary exclusions.

8.3 Method

8.3.1 The crime rates and the information about exclusions and absences from school were collected as described in previous reports. Crime data were only collected for Rounds 1 to 3 in the first year of data collection (2000/1) due to delays in the finalisation

of boundaries for Rounds 4 and 5. Thus change in crime rates is reported twice, first from 2000/1 to 2003/4 for Rounds 1 to 3 SSLP areas, and then from 2001/2 to 2003/4 for all rounds 1 to 4 and Round 5. All the data in the Technical Annex refer to the latter time period.

8.3.2 Primary schools with 10% or more of their pupils resident in a SSLP area were sent a Pastoral Care questionnaire (See Barnes et al., 2004, Appendix F for full details of the questionnaire). To report on the 2005/06 school year the number sent out was 2,681 with 909 returned and completed (33.9%). To avoid distortion related to the nature of schools who did not respond, longitudinal comparisons have only been made of responses from those 623 schools for which there is information at both time points. The earliest school questionnaire data are for 2002/3.

8.3.3 School disorder scores are combined to obtain mean values for SSLP areas; each school was only applied to one SSLP, based on selecting those schools with the highest proportion of pupils of the school roll living in each Round 1 to 4 SSLP. Results are only reported if a minimum of two schools in a SSLP area responded (196/260 SSLP areas, mean number of schools per area = 3.5; range 2 to10).

8.3.4 It was not possible to compare change in school disorder in primary schools to change in England because permission was only granted by the DfES to send the questionnaire to schools that had children from SSLP areas on their roll.

8.4 Findings

Crime

- There has been a significant reduction since 2001/2 in burglary from dwellings, other burglary and vehicle crime in SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4. The reduction in burglary from dwellings is significantly greater than the reduction in England. The average reduction was found in each Round separately, in all five types of SSLP community and in all nine Government Office regions.

- Reduction in burglary from dwellings was greatest in the Indian Subcontinent areas. There was also a significant difference between Government Office regions in the average amount of reduction in burglary from homes in SSLP areas; the greatest reduction was found in Yorkshire and Humber, and the lowest average reduction in the London region.

- The reduction in burglary from dwellings was greater in areas with less variability in population disadvantage (i.e. the uniformly disadvantaged areas, r 0.19) and it was greater when there were more other ABIs in the area (r –0.21; see Figures 8.1 and 8.2). Note that variability in population disadvantage and the presence of other ABIs are associated with each other – areas with more ABIs are likely to be more uniformly disadvantaged (r –0.46).

- Significant predictors of a greater decrease in burglary from dwellings are: less area Crime and Health deprivation, more area Employment deprivation, more variability in housing in the area, a health led SSLP and a higher level of burglary from dwellings in 2001/2.

- The average amount of vehicle crime in SSLP areas was lower in 2004/5 than in 2001/2, but the decrease was also seen across England. The decrease was significant in all types of area; greatest in SSLP areas in the North East, East Midlands and East; and greater when there were more other ABIs in the area (r-0.18; see Figure 8.3).

- In contrast there has on average been a significant increase in violence against the person in SSLP areas, a greater increase than in England. This was evident in each of the Rounds and in all types of SSLP area, though there was a significant difference between the types in the amount of change, with the greatest average increase in the typical areas, which has a relatively low level in 2001/2 (see Figure 8.4).

- The rate of increase in violence against the person was likely to be higher in SSLP areas with more variability in the ethnic population (r 0.28; see Figure 8.5). Significant predictors of more increase are: more area Crime and Employment deprivation, less area Health deprivation, more variability in the ethnic background of area residents, fewer other ABIs and a lower rate of violence in 2001/2.

- Criminal damage and Drug offences increase significantly on average in SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4, but this was similar to change in England. Comparing the five types of SSLP area, there was an average increase only in the areas typified by ethnic diversity. There was also a difference between regions with a significant average increase only in SSLP areas in London and the North West regions, while there was a significant decrease in the North West region.

School disorder

- The average rate of permanent exclusions of children from primary schools and the average rate of unauthorised absence from primary schools dropped significantly in SSLP areas, changes that are significantly different from England where exclusions rose marginally and absences dropped only minimally.

- Examining change in the five types of SSLP community, the average reduction in permanent primary exclusions was significant only in the most deprived areas and those with ethnic diversity. While unauthorised absences dropped significantly in all types of area on average, there was difference between them; the reduction was greatest in the areas with ethnic diversity and least in the least deprived areas (see Figure 8.6). Significant reductions in primary exclusions were found in SSLPs in all Government Office regions.

- Exclusions from secondary schools attended by pupils living in SSLP areas dropped but at a similar rate to the reduction in England. However unauthorised absences have been reduced to a greater extent for the SSLP areas than for England. This reduction is evident in all types of SSLP area apart from the least deprived. It is most marked in secondary schools with pupils from SSLP areas in the East and in London.

- Reductions of unauthorised absence in both primary and secondary schools with pupils living in SSLP areas was significantly different depending on the variability

of the population in terms of disadvantage; with more reduction when there is little variability in disadvantaged (uniformly disadvantaged) but very little or no reduction in areas of high variability (more of a mix of residents, some of whom are less disadvantaged) (correlations between change in unauthorised absence and variability of population disadvantage: primary 0.26, secondary 0.18; see Figure 8.7).

- Significant predictors of more reduction in permanent exclusions from primary school for SSLP areas are: more other ABIs in the area and a higher rate of exclusions in the 2001/2 school year. Significant predictors of more reduction in primary unauthorised absence are: less area Housing and Environment deprivation, fewer ABIs in the area and a higher rate of unauthorised absence in the 2001/2 school year.

- Significant predictors of more reduction in unauthorised absence of SSLP area residents from secondary schools are: less area Crime and Environment deprivation and a higher rate in the 2001/2 school year.

- The extent of disorder in primary schools in SSLP areas, as reported in the NESS questionnaire, has not changed significantly between 2001/2 and 2004/5 for any of the specific behaviours or for the total extent of disorder.

Table 8.1: Mean crime rates and change in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 s.d. (range)	**Rounds 1-3 Change 2000/01 to 2004/05**	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/02 to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change 2001/02 to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
Per 1000 households	**n=229**	**n=152**	**n=224**			
Burglary from dwellings	**23.3** 13.7 (1.4,80.7)	-9.3**	-11.3**	**15.2**	-5.3	**
Per 1000 population						
Other burglary	**8.0** 4.9 (0.4,35.7)	-2.5**	-2.5**	**6.9**	-1.8	n.s
Vehicle crime	**20.0** 10.0 (1.1,56.9)	-5.3**	-6.6**	**15.7**	-5.0	n.s.
Violence against the person	**30.9** 15.6 (1.7,108.5)	+12.5**	+10.2**	**20.0**	+7.5	**
Criminal damage	**35.6** 17.7 (1.8,127.0)	+6.6**	+1.8*	**22.8**	+2.3	n.s.
Drug offences	**4.3** 4.5 (0.0,33.8)	+0.5	+0.5*	**2.9**	+0.6	n.s.

Source: Police Departments, 2000/1, 2001/2, 2004/5
** significant at the 0.01 level
* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 8.2: Mean rates of permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences and mean change in schools with pupils resident in SSLP areas Rounds 1 - 4 and England

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260 s.d. (range)	**Rounds 1-4 Change 2001/2[a] to 2004/05**	**England 2004/5**	**England Change 2001/2 to 2004/05**	**Change Sure Start vs. England**
% Primary permanent exclusions	**0.03** 0.05 (0.00,0.48)	-0.02**	**0.03**	+0.03	**
% Secondary permanent exclusions	**0.35** 0.11 (0.12,0.83)	+0.04**	**0.24**	+0.04	n.s.
% of half days Primary unauthorised absences	**0.53** 0.26 (0.02,1.26)	-0.32**	**0.43**	-0.07	**
% of half days Secondary unauthorised absences	**1.38** 0.49 (0.28,3.10)	-0.33**	**1.23**	+0.14	**

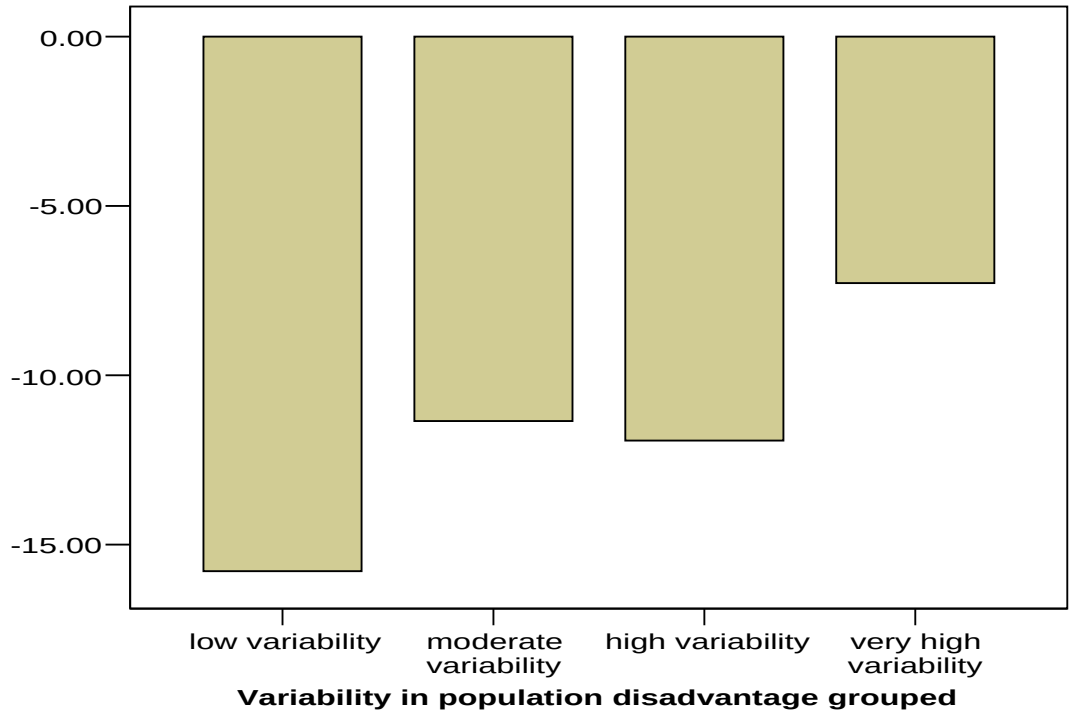
Source: DfES 2001/2, 2004/5 ; [a]2000/1 data were not available
** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 8.3: Mean disorder and change in primary schools in SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4

Questionnaire Item	**Rounds 1 to 4 n=196**	**s.d.**	**Change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 n=175**
Parent verbal aggression	1.1	0.6	-0.1
Parent physical aggression	0.2	0.4	0.0
Pupil verbal aggression	1.6	0.9	0.0
Pupil physical aggression	1.3	0.9	+0.1
Bullying between pupils	2.1	0.8	-0.1
Incidents reported to police	1.0	0.7	-0.1
Temporary exclusions	1.6	0.9	+0.1
Total disorder	8.9	3.5	-0.2

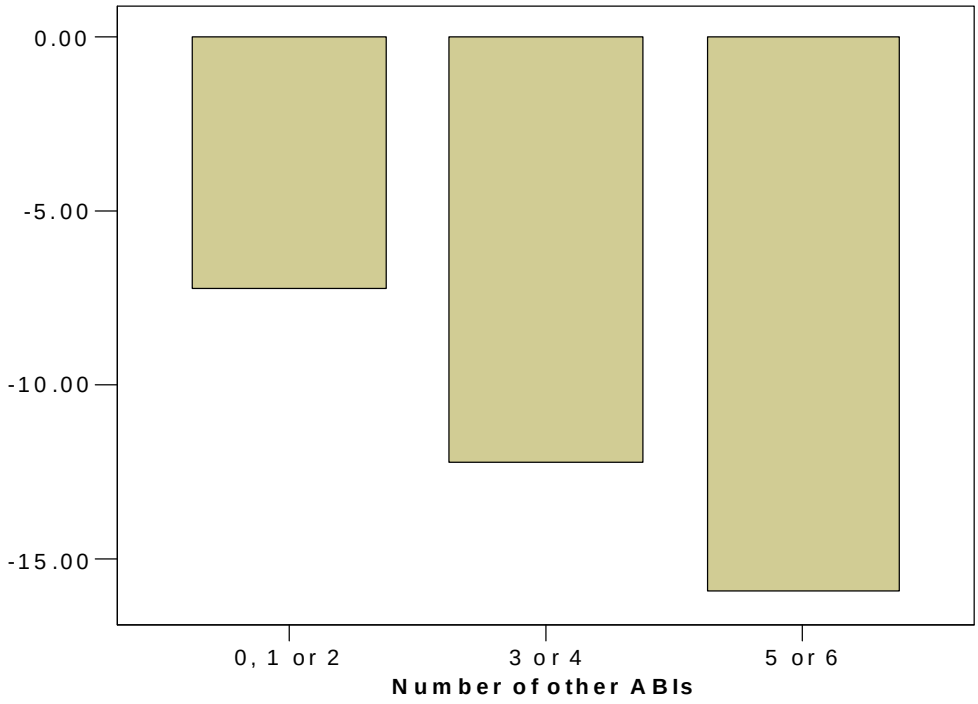
Source: NESS school questionnaire 2002/3, 2005/6

Figure 8.1. Association between change in the mean rate of burglary from dwellings per 1,000 households and variability in population disadvantage (r 0.19)



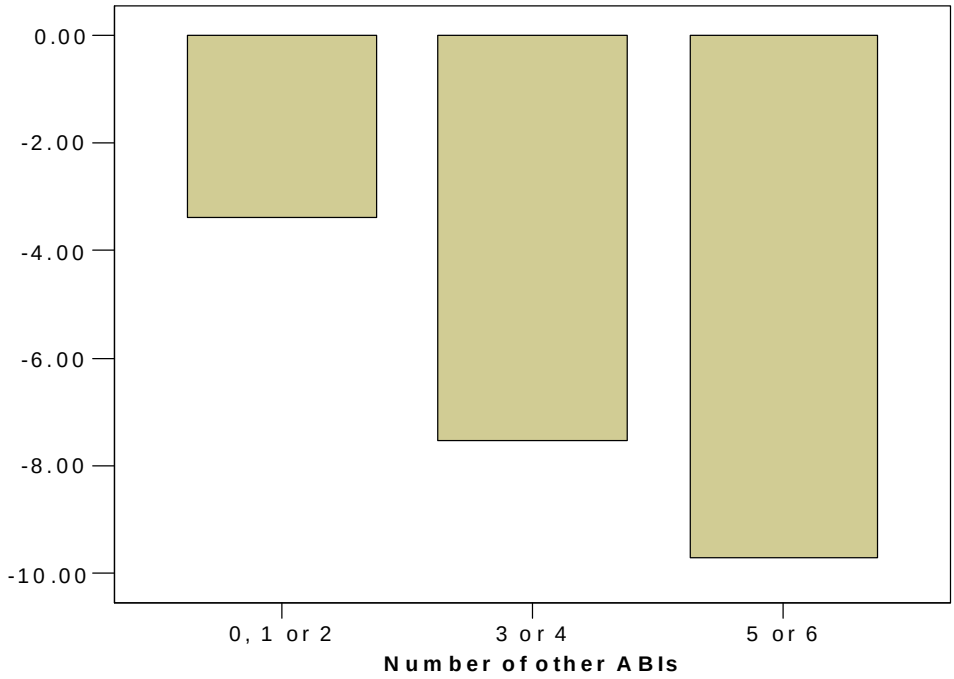
Sources: Police departments 2001/2 and 2004/5; SERRL 2005

Figure 8.2. Association between change in the mean rate of burglary from dwellings per 1,000 households and the number of other ABIs in the SSLP area (r –0.21)



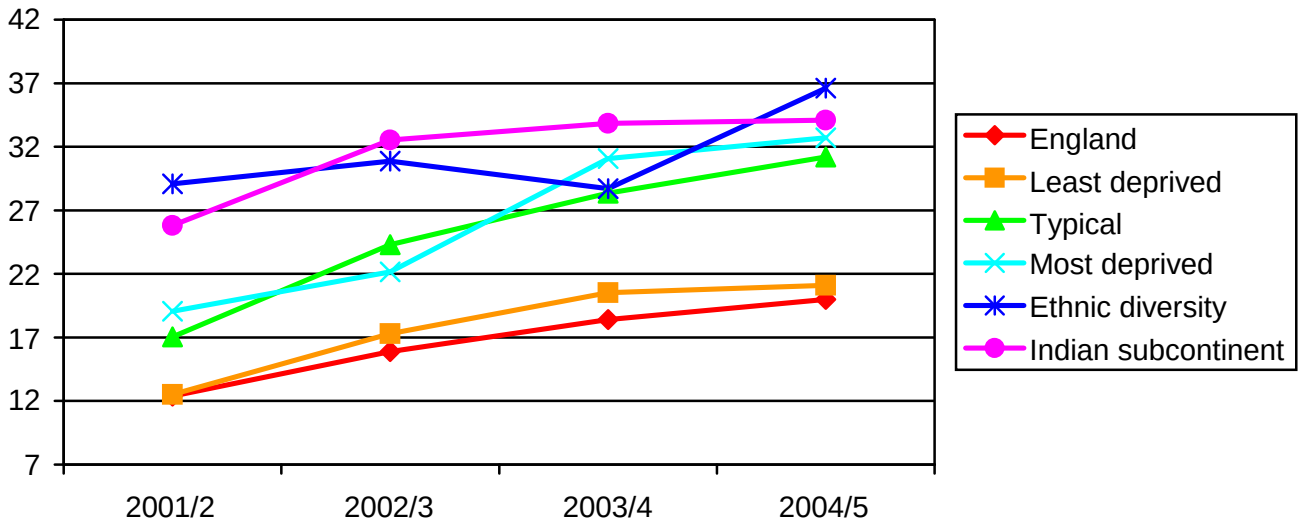
Sources: Police departments 2001/2 and 2004/5; SERRL 2005

Figure 8.3: Association between change in the mean rate of vehicle crime and the number of other ABIs (r –0.18)



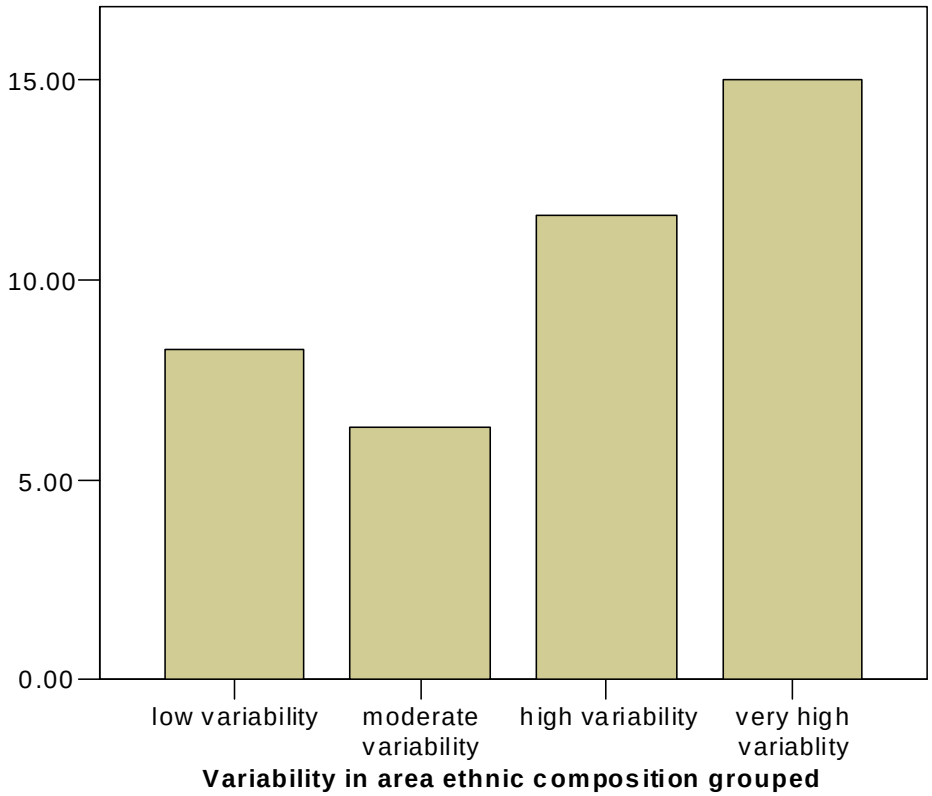
Sources: Police departments 2001/2 and 2004/5; SERRL 2005

Figure 8.4: Mean change in rates of violence against the person per 1,000 population for the five SSLP community types and for England



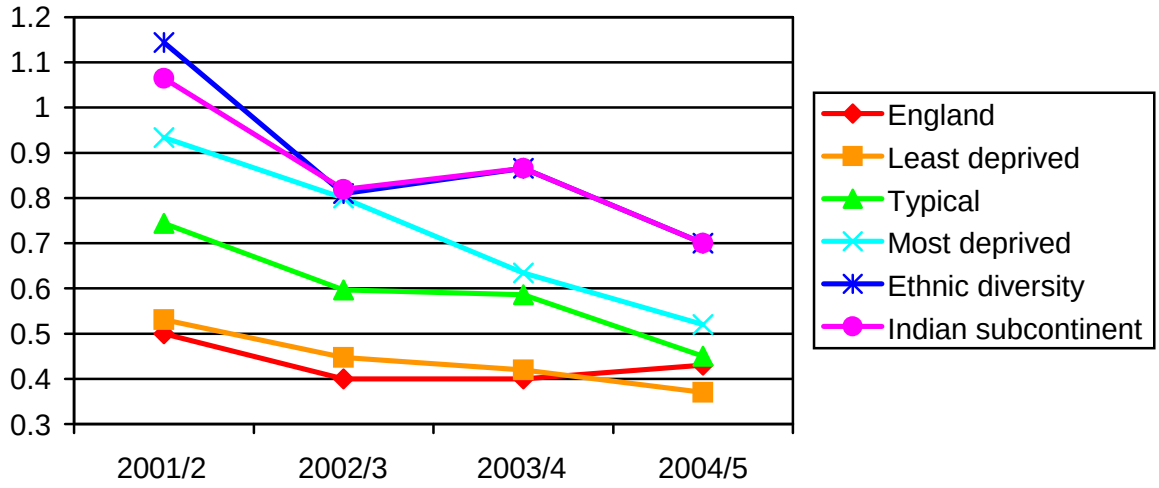
Source: Police Departments 2001/2-2004/5

Figure 8.5 Association between change in the mean rate of violence against the person and the extent of variability in area ethnic composition (r 0.28)



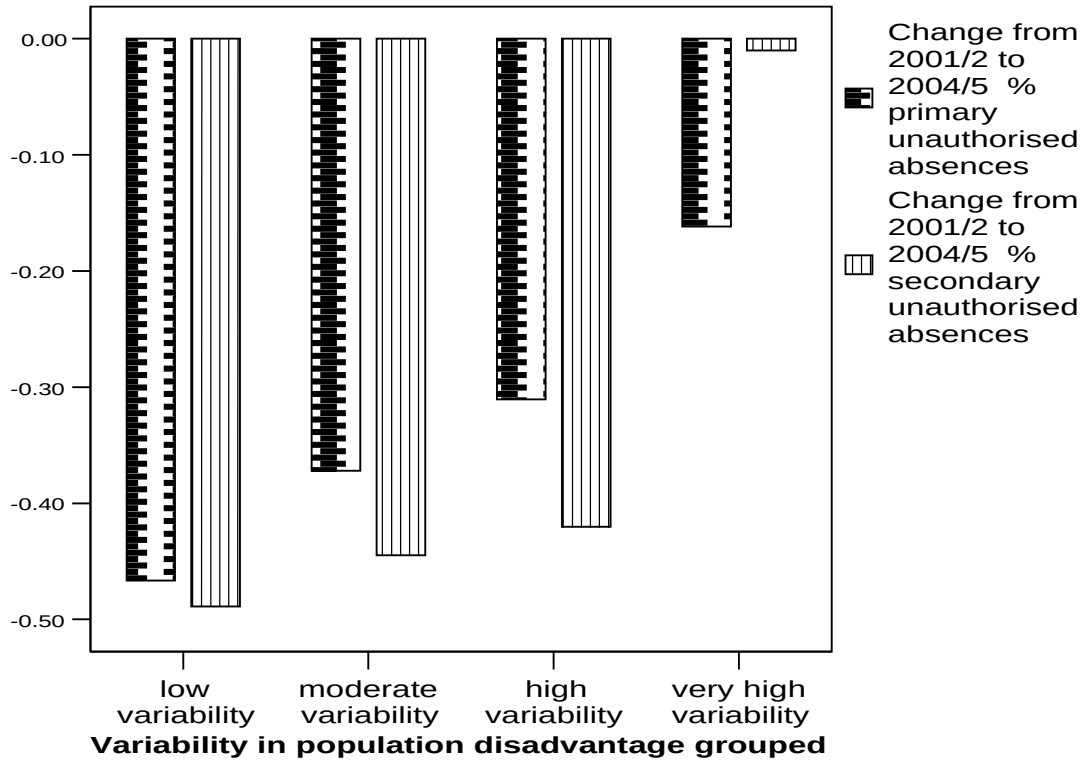
Sources: Police departments 2001/2 and 2004/5; SERRL 2005

Figure 8.6 Change in the mean rate of unauthorised absences from primary schools (% of half days missed) in the five types of SSLP areas



Source: Police Departments 2001/2-2004/5

Figure 8.5 Association between change in the mean rate unauthorised absence from schools with SSLP area pupils and the extent of variability in area disadvantage (primary r 0.26; secondary r 0.18)



Sources: DfES 2001/2, 2004/5; SERRL 2005

8.5 Conclusions

8.5.1 The importance of taking into account the nature of the SSLP area when examining change over time in crime rates is highlighted, for some crimes the extent of uniform disadvantage is relevant – areas with more mixed populations including some affluent families seem to have change less; for other crimes the proportion of residents who are of Black or Minority Ethnic background is relevant. The presence of other initiatives focussing of neighbourhood improvement is also important. Thus, while some conclusions can be made based on the average change in all SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4, it is more sensible to think about the type of area in more detail when interpreting findings.

8.5.2 The extent to which primary schools with SSLP pupils are experiencing disorder and violent behaviour from pupils or parents appears to be stable. It would have been interesting to compare this information with schools in other areas around England. Many anecdotal reports form teaching unions suggest that problems are increasing. If they are not increasing in SSLP areas, this might have been influenced by the work of the programmes, but it is not possible to tell without comparable data from non-SSLP schools.

9. CROSS SECTIONAL COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEPRIVED AREAS.

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 In previous LCA reports comparisons were made between SSLP areas and other deprived areas based on data at the electoral ward level. For example, the 20% most deprived wards were divided into those with and without a SSLP within their boundaries and the percent of residents in different ethnic groups were compared, using data from the Census 2001 (Barnes et al., 2004, pp.15-16). The comparisons revealed that the SSLP areas had a smaller proportion of White British and a greater proportion of Asian Bangladeshi and Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Back African residents than other wards within the 20% most deprived, but without a SSLP area. Comparisons of other demographic data revealed that levels of unemployment were similar in the two groups, but that more adults in the Rounds 1 to 4 SSLP areas had no educational qualifications, compared with those in other deprived wards without an SSLP. With IMD 2004 data available at the output area, the extent of deprivation in wards with and without a SSLP, but within the 20% most deprived were compared (Barnes et al., 2005a; p. 74), revealing that the SSLP areas (Rounds 1 to 4) were more deprived that those with no SSLP.

9.1.2 The difficulty with looking at relative change over time between these two groups of deprived areas has been that information at the small area level for the whole of England was only reported every ten years (Census) or every 4 to 5 years (IMD). However a range of annually collected information has recently become available from the Neighbourhood statistics website (http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk) at the Lower Layer Super Output Area (SOA) level. For this report, cross-sectional comparisons are made for the year ending in March 2005 but the availability of this ever-expanding data source would allow for ongoing comparisons between SSLP areas and other deprived areas over time.

9.2 Indicators

9.2.1 The following indicators are reported in Chapter 9.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD, 2004) Total Deprivation score

Office of National Statistics, Census 2001
- Population of Lower Super Output Areas aged 16 to 59

Neighbourhood Statistics website (Lower Super Output Area totals)[7]
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants
- Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) claimants
- Income Support (IS) claimants
- Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants
- Key Stage 1 Reading, % achieving Level 2+
- Key Stage 1 Writing, % achieving Level 2+
- Key Stage 1 Mathematics, % achieving Level 2+
- Key Stage 2 English, % achieving Level 4+
- Key Stage 2 Mathematics, % achieving Level 4+
- Key Stage 2 Science, % achieving Level 4+

[7] Benefit data provided by the Department for Work and Pensions; academic achievement data by the Department for Education and Skills

GCSE, % achieving 5+ passes at A*-C
GCSE, % achieving 5+ passes at A*-G
GCSE, % with no passes

9.3 Methods

9.3.1 In previous reports (Barnes et al., 2004; 2005a) comparisons were made within the 20% most deprived wards between those with and without a SSLP area within their boundaries. However, while SSLPs were meant for the most part to be within the 20% most deprived, some were located in slightly less disadvantaged areas. Therefore, to include the maximum number of SOAs contained in the SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 the analyses were based on the 30% most deprived. The SOA boundaries of the 30% most deprived wards were overlaid on SSLP areas to identify those SOAs that intersected with any Rounds 1 to 4 SSLP areas, those that intersected with any SSLP areas (Rounds 1 to 6) and consequently to identify those in the 30% most deprived that did not intersect with any SSLP areas.

9.3.2 Mean indicator scores were calculated for the SOAs representing SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 and the SOAs that did not intersect with any SSLP areas. Comparisons of all mean scores were made using tests. Then linear regressions were calculated for each indicator concerned with receipt of benefits and academic achievement to determine whether being an SSLP area led to any difference in the mean score, taking into account the difference in deprivation between the two groups of SOAs.

9.3.3 Many of the results for achievement of children in schools showed suppressed values for a number of SOAs. Consequently the number of SOAs for which there were usable results are shown for each indicator. Note that in some cases fewer than half the relevant SOAs were represented.

9.4 Findings

9.4.1 Deprivation

- Based on the IMD total score, the SOAs representing SSLP areas in Rounds 1 to 4 are more deprived than those SOAs without an SSLP. The mean scores based on the 30% most deprived areas are comparable to, though not surprisingly slightly higher than, scores previously calculated by LCA based on wards in the 20% most deprived (SSLP 43.1, non-SSLP 34.0, from Barnes et al., 2005a).

- There were significant differences between the two groups of SOAs in terms of adults receiving benefits related to ill health (SDA, IB, DLA) and unemployment or low wages (JSA, IS). However, once the extent of deprivation in the areas was taken into account the mean rates of benefit in deprived SOAs with and without SSLPs were not significantly different.

9.4.2 Academic Achievement

- The mean scores for academic achievement at Key Stage 1 (KS1, for 7 year olds) and Key Stage 2 (KS2, for 11 year olds) were lower in SOAs with SSLP areas, and remained so even after taking the level of deprivation into account.

- Achievement for 15 year olds (GCSE) was on average lower in SSLP SOAs than in SOAs in non-SSLP areas but the average percentages of 15 year olds gaining 5 or more passes at A* to C, and at A* to G were comparable once area deprivation had been taken into account.

- Significantly more 15 year olds in SOAs with SSLP areas gained no GCSEs compared to SOAs that did not overlap with an SSLP, a difference that remained even when deprivation in the areas was accounted for.

Table 9.1: Comparison of mean deprivation and mean receipt of benefits for ill health or disability and benefits for unemployment of low wage in Super Output Areas with a Rounds 1 to 4 SSLP area and those without any SSLP area within their boundaries.

	SOAs with a R 1-4 SSLP n = 2,298	**SOAs with no SSLP n = 5,176**	**Difference**	**Difference taking IMD into account**
	mean (s.d.)	**mean** (s.d.)	**t**	**Beta**
Total IMD 2004 score	**45.8** (13.1)	**38.7** (10.4)	58.95**	n/a
% adults receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	**7.5** 3.0	**6.6** 2.5	13.23**	-.010
% adults receiving Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)	**13.4** (5.3**)**	**11.4** (4.3)	17.24**	-.008
% adults 16-59 receiving Income Support (IS)	**15.1**** (6.4)	**12.3** (5.0)	20.75**	.008
% adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)	**5.7** (2.7)	**4.6** (2.2)	17.20**	.011

* *test significant at p<0.001

Table 9.2: Comparisons of mean levels of academic achievement in Super Output Areas with SSLP Rounds 1 to 4 areas and those with no SSLP areas within their boundaries.

	SOAs with a R 1-4 SSLP n = 2,298	**SOAs with no SSLP n = 5,176**	**Difference**	**Difference taking IMD into account**
	mean (s.d.)	**mean** (s.d.)	**t**	**Beta**
	n = 1,497	**n = 2,899**		
% with level 2+ Key Stage 1 Writing	**70.2** (11.7)	**73.0** (12.5)	7.11**	-.04*
	n = 1,346	**n = 2,595**		
% with level 2+ Key Stage 1 Reading	**73.6** (11.0)	**76.5** (11.9)	7.55**	-.05*
	n = 957	**n = 1, 921**		
% with level 2+ Key Stage 1 Mathematics	**83.5** (11.4)	**87.4** (11.8)	8.54**	-.06**
	n = 1,668	**n = 3,348**		
% with level 4+ Key Stage 2 English	**65.6** (12.1)	**68.1** (12.2)	6.81**	-.03
	n = 1,768	**n = 3,638**		
% with level 4+ Key Stage 2 Mathematics	**62.2** (12.6)	**64.8** (12.6)	7.31**	-0.05**
	n = 1,313	**n = 2,478**		
% with level 4+ Key Stage 2 Science	**75.0** (11.9)	**77.8** (12.6)	6.57**	-.05*
	n = 1,845	**n = 4,095**		
% of 15 year olds gaining 5+ A* to C GCSE passes	**39.8** (13.8)	**42.5** (14.4)	6.72**	-0.02
	n = 1,079	**n = 2,161**		
% of 15 year olds gaining 5+ A* to G GCSE passes	**78.8** (12.8)	**82.4** (13.0)	7.43**	-0.02
	n = 933	**n = 2,286**		
% of 15 year olds with no passes at GCSE	**3.2** (7.1)	**1.4** (5.1)	-7.66*	0.05*

* *test significant at p<0.001

* test significant at p<0.01

9.5 Conclusions

9.5.1 Comparisons between small areas with and without SSLPs, but all within the group that are the most deprived in England, have indicated that the SSLP areas were, in 2005, still more deprived than those deprived areas that do not have SSLPs, based on adult poor health or unemployment and on children's achievement in school.

9.5.2 Once the extent of deprivation described in the IMD 2004 (reflecting 2001) is taken into account there appears to be equivalence between SSLP and non-SSLP deprived areas, at least in terms of adult deprivation though disappointingly not for young children's achievement. In time the SSLP areas may start to overtake other deprived areas without this kind of initiative. This could be examined by looking at annual figures at the SOA level over time for other domains, as more become available.

10. CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Methodological challenges

10.1.1 Before considering the evidence about SSLP areas, it is worth noting the methodological issues relevant to documenting change at the area level. Investigation of change over time at the neighbourhood level is not straightforward, presenting many challenges. While many studies in the UK and elsewhere have followed children or groups such as those in one class or school over time to illuminate how they develop and change, relatively less attention has been given to change in spatially defined communities. Until 1990 or so, almost the only source of nationally available data in a standard format across the country, available at a small area level, was the Decennial Census. Its strength lay in its standardised format; its main weaknesses were its relatively limited coverage and the infrequency of any updating (Noble & Dibben, 2004). Also the geographical units were prone to change from one census to another, making any comparison over time problematic. Research assessing "neighbourhood change" was effectively restricted to using either the census, locally available data (e.g. collected by specific authority) or specially mounted surveys.

10.1.2 Lupton and Power noted recently (2004) that there are no sets of monitoring data covering a consistent set of indicators for particular types of neighbourhoods over time, making it hard to assess neighbourhood trends. They identify some additional difficulties in making estimates of neighbourhood change beyond the limited range of data available--agreement about the concept of neighbourhood, what spatial delineators should be used, how to look at change from different perspectives and whether change should be conceptualised in relative or absolute terms. In the time that NESS has been operating there has been a rapid expansion of neighbourhood-level data for geographical areas smaller than electoral wards, previously the main way that most data were collated. The government's Neighbourhood Statistics website (http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk) now provides a wealth of data at the lower Super Output Area (SOA) level. Consequently, uniquely defined areas can be 'constructed' from output areas. Unfortunately these welcome developments came too late for the NESS LCA team, apart from the cross-sectional comparison included in this report between SOAs in the 30% most deprived with and without a SSLP.

10.1.3 Any conclusions about change in SSLP areas must be tempered by the appreciation, noted in many chapters, that much of the relevant data could not be obtained from the very beginning to the very end of the investigation, or for all SSLP areas at each time point. There were several reasons for this. In some cases there was no national database e.g. for crime, child welfare, child health and each relevant local police division, social service department and child health systems had to be contacted so that the relevant post codes, digitised boundaries and details of the information required could be provided. Even with this individualised attention it was never possible to obtain a complete dataset for these domains. Contributing factors were that responsibility for collating and thus sharing data in locales shifted during the period of inquiry; many localities proved to be short staffed in this area; and poor data systems plagued many agencies.

10.1.4 Other problems occurred even when there were national systems from which to extract data. The method of assessing the academic attainment of children aged seven changed from formal testing to teacher ratings during the evaluation meaning that

results were not totally comparable. Definitions of Special Education Need were also altered partway through the work. The data management system of the NHS Hospital Episode Statistics was transferred to a new supplier mid-way through, with some alterations in data completeness. And, the DWP altered the way that they collated information leading to lack of comparability from year to year in estimates of households with young children in receipt of benefits.

10.1.5 In addition to the issue of which data were available and which were consistent year on year, the issue of neighbourhood definition needs to be kept in mind. These neighbourhoods were carefully defined by the SSLP partnership boards. Although a common strategy was used to define the neighbourhoods – areas where there were high concentrations of families with children under four, where enhanced and new services should be offered -- the resultant areas vary both in size and population. Thus any average based on all Round 1 to 4 areas includes a varied population – it might be likened to discussing averages about trees in a park when some are large oaks, others medium sized willows or silver birch, while yet others are small rowan trees or holly bushes. Conclusions based on subgroups – just the oaks, just the holly, might be more useful.

10.1.6 Clearly, the kind of work carried out by the NESS LCA team in order to chronicle change over time at the community level will continue to present challenges to researchers. Only when records are well maintained and nationally consistent data sources are available with indicators whose definitions are not subject to ongoing modification will the task of studying community change prove easier and probably more accurate. In consequence, the following conclusions need to be read with these provisos in mind and the most reliable findings are flagged for particular attention.

10.2 Have the SSLP areas changed, and changed in a different manner to England?

10.2.1 There are changes in the nature of the SSLP areas under examination, and some, but not all, changes are different to those evident in England as a whole. With respect to contextual changes in community demographics and disorder, the overall pattern is that over the five year in question SSLP communities grew in terms of both number and proportion of children, fewer births were to teenage mothers, fewer young children lived in home totally dependent on benefits, there was less property crime and fewer severe behavioural problems in schools, though more violent crime. While some of the positive changes were greater than those taking place across England over the same five-year period, this was not always the case. For instance the reduction of births to teenage mothers, while a target of work in SSLPs, was only marginally greater than change across England. To understand change in some indicators it is necessary to be aware of other area factors. The example of births to teenage mothers is useful in this respect in that there was a marked reduction in those SSLP areas that also had other area based initiatives (ABIs), with virtually no change in SSLP areas with few or no other ABIs. Thus, section 10.3, linking change to other factors, is of particular relevance.

10.2.2 **Child Health**: The overall picture is mixed in terms of child health. There was little evidence that infant health, based on the proportion born with low birth weight and mortality in the first year, had changed either in England as a whole or in SSLP areas. A positive overall change was evident in the lower rates of young children taken to hospital as emergencies and then hospitalised, either for lower respiratory infection or severe injury. The increase in the rate of children identified with special need or disability that

requires supporting by financial assistance could also be perceived as positive – possibly better screening was in place.

10.2.3 **Academic achievement**: Compared to children in deprived areas without a Sure Start programme, the achievement of children in SSLP areas was lower, even when the differences in deprivation between these two groups of areas was taken into account. The pattern of change was variable. There were no positive changes in English achievement in SSLP areas over the five years; the only significant change for this age group that differed from change across England was in fact a decrease in Writing performance. Achievement did increase for KS1 Mathematics but it was similar to change across the country. However examination of the attainment of 11 year olds in SSLP areas (KS2) revealed several positive changes, particularly for the English assessments. Similarly, the proportion of SSLP residents gaining 5 or more good passes at GCSE increased and a greater proportion of 16 year olds in SSLP areas stayed on at school, both improvements that were larger than those in England. Thus there was an overall pattern of older children living in SSLP areas performing better than similarly aged children had in the past, and this increase was faster than any improvements across England. The absence of similar results for the younger age group could be related to changes in the way that the KS1 assessments were administered during the time period in question. Thus it seems that families in the SSLP areas may have become more attuned to the importance of encouraging their children to work hard and gain qualifications.

10.2.4 **Child welfare**: It was not possible to identify significant changes in social service support for families or the rate at which child abuse and neglect were identified. Rates of social service activity such as the proportion of children on the at risk register or those deemed in need of a Section 47 enquiry fluctuated hugely from year to year, and varied considerably between SSLP areas. This, combined with the fact that in no year was it possible to collect data for more than three quarters of the SSLP areas, meant that there was little chance of noting significant change over time. Nevertheless, there was in indication that, on average, social service activity has tended to increase in SSLP areas to a greater extent than it increased in England.

10.2.5 **Childcare:** There was a mixed pattern in terms of changes of provision in SSLP areas. While there was a significant increase in full-day care it was less than that across England, and the rate remained below the England rate. This seems surprising given the emphasis in SSLPs both on providing good quality childcare and on encouraging parental employment. Crèche provision did increase over time in SSLP areas at a greater rate than in England, and the level of provision was higher than in England. While not sufficient to meet the needs of some parents working full-time, this increase in occasional child care is important as a support to allow parents to attend groups for parents and other short-term opportunities, or possibly as a source of child care to cover the time between one parent starting work and another finishing.

10.2.6 **Community disorder**: Any community change needs to be interpreted alongside contextual features of the areas, and SSLP neighbourhoods seem in some ways safer than they had been at the outset of the evaluation, but in other ways more challenging. There was less property crime in the shape of burglary from homes or vehicle crime, partly related to a national emphasis on reducing burglary but also it may be that the areas have more cohesion, with more likelihood of neighbours keeping an eye out for potential burglary. Unfortunately, the level of violent crime had increased to a greater extent on average in SSLP areas, compared to change in England. However, some

positive influences may be coming from families in the SSLP areas; the behaviour of pupils living in SSLP areas showed improvement with reductions in unauthorised absence from primary and secondary schools. The overall nature of a community is likely to be enhanced if fewer children and young people are hanging about during the day and possibly causing a disturbance.

10.3 What factors are associated with change?

10.3.1 It is one thing to chronicle change over time in SSLP areas at the community level and to compare such change with the benchmark of England, but it is also important to try and unpick the change and determine which other area features are associated with more, less or no change. Considered first are factors related to the activities of the programmes themselves, followed by the particular type of SSLP area (as defined in the NESS typology), the presence of other local initiatives, finally focussing on whether or not the areas were more or less mixed in terms of the residents and the housing.

Sure Start activity

10.3.2 Three aspects of SSLP activity were studied as possible predictors of change in SSLP areas: the length of time that the programme had been in operation, the average amount spent per child in 2004, and whether the programme has a health lead agency. Only those that remained in the multivariate regression analyses are commented on here. SSLP characteristics predicted few changes at the community level. Therefore, those reported here need to be considered in the context of the large number of possible associations investigated, thereby calling attention to the prospect that some of these findings could reflect chance as well as actual causal processes.

10.3.3 More months of programme operation predicted greater increase in crèche providers and less decrease in proportion of adults receiving JSA, which may both be linked with programmes making a particular effort to encourage parents into work. Whether the lead agency was health (or not) was associated with few changes, none of which in fact involved child health outcomes. When the lead agency was health, programme areas were more likely to experience a reduction in burglary from homes and a decrease in the percentage of adults receiving Income Support.

10.3.4 The average amount spent per child in the SSLP area in 2004 significantly predicted two child health outcomes: when the average spend per child was greater, the percentage of children identified with SEN school action/school action plus increased by more; and the proportion of children under four hospitalised as an emergency for severe injury decreased by more. Both of these changes may be related to more resources being given to fund screening and for surveillance and support of vulnerable families and children. More spending also forecast a greater increase in full day care providers.

Types of SSLP community

10.3.5 The SSLP areas differed in a number of ways, captured in the NESS typology that described five groups of area: those with less deprivation than the average area, those with more deprivation, and those that were in all senses average, typical SSLP areas. Two further groups were defined largely on the basis of more residents from ethnic minority backgrounds, either with a mix of different backgrounds (ethnic diversity)

or predominantly from the Indian subcontinent. Some changes were identified only in some of these groupings but not in others.

10.3.6 **Indian subcontinent**: The group of SSLP areas that appeared to have made the most progress was those typified by a larger proportion of residents of minority ethnic, Indian subcontinent background and more families with several children. While they had the largest average increase in the number of under 4 year olds in the population, there were on average in these areas significant improvements in infant and child health – mean decreases in low birth weight, infant mortality, hospitalisations for lower respiratory infection and for severe injury. Possibly related to the decrease in hospitalisations for injury, these areas also had an average decrease in the proportion of under 5s on the Child Protection register, and a mean decrease in the rate of referrals to Social Services. Older children in these areas showed most improvement in GCSE achievement (increase in 5+ passes at A* to C) and there was a significant decrease in vehicle crime. Some childcare changes also typified these areas; no increase in full day care, and no decrease in sessional day care.

10.3.7 **Ethnic diversity:** The SSLP areas with a diverse range of residents of minority ethnic background did not show the improvement in adult employment found in other areas, with no reduction in JSA recipients. There was also a significant increase in these areas in criminal damage and drug related crimes. However, there was a significant reduction in the rate of births to mothers under the age of 18. In terms of children's development, at age seven there was no reduction at KS1 in writing, and an average improvement in KS1 mathematics. As was the case in areas with more Indian subcontinent residents, there was no average increase in full day care, but the provision of childminders increased significantly in the 'ethnic diversity' areas.

10.3.8 **Most deprived**: These SSLP areas had the largest decrease in JSA benefit recipients. Reductions in the proportion of young children hospitalised for respiratory infection were significant in these areas, but there was no significant reduction in hospitalisations for severe injury. The changes related to older children were also mixed; there was in these areas the greatest increase in the proportion of 16 year olds staying on at school (who generally need to have gained some good passes at GCSE). However, there was on average also the largest increase in the (small) proportion of 15 to 16 year olds gaining no passes at GCSE.

10.3.9 **Least Deprived**: On average in these areas there was an increase in the proportion of children born to lone mothers, a decrease on the proportion of adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance and an increase in the provision of full day care providers and places. In these areas there was no average decrease in emergency hospitalisations of young children for severe injury or respiratory infection. There was no decrease in Writing achievement at KS1 but there was an increase in Mathematics achievement for that age group in these least deprived areas. The highest increase in the proportion of children aged 4 to 17 receiving DLA was also in these areas.

10.3.10 **Typical**: In common with the ethnically diverse areas there was an average reduction in the typical SSLP areas in births to mothers younger than 18 years, and there was an increase in the provision of childminders. There was also the largest increase in the proportion of children identified with levels 1 to 4 Special Educational Needs in these areas.

Other Area Based Initiatives

10.3.11 Correlations indicated that the number of other ABIs in the SSLP area --ranging from none to six--was associated with several of changes identified over the five years. However the number of ABIs was also significantly associated with the extent of deprivation in the SSLP area, more ABIs when there was more deprivation. Thus their potential impact needs to be interpreted after taking area deprivation into account.

10.3.12 Once this was done through the use of multivariate statistical techniques (see Appendix B), some community-level changes were found to be more likely when the SSLP area had more ABIs overlapping their patch. In particular, several improvements in school achievement and behaviour were related to the presence of more ABIs including increase in writing achievement at KS2, increase in five or more good GCSE passes, decrease in permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences from primary schools and a greater number of children staying on at school after 16. Only one effect involving academic achievement associated with numbers of ABIs operating in the SSLP area was in the reverse direction: Greater improvement in mathematics achievement at KS1 was predicted by the presence of fewer ABIs in the area. More ABIs in the SSLP area was also associated, though only at the trend level (i.e., $p < .10$), with a smaller decrease in children under four living in workless households, a smaller increase in adults receiving DLA, greater reduction in the percentage of adults receiving JSA and smaller increase in violence against the person.

Variability within the SSLP area

10.3.13 Increased variability in an area indicates a more mixed neighbourhood in terms of family economic status, housing and/or family ethnicity. When the SSLP area was more mixed, it appeared that some changes were more likely, though not all were positive changes. Greater variability with regard to economic disadvantage proved predictive of several negative changes- to a smaller decrease in the proportion of teen mothers (i.e., <18 years), to a smaller decrease in emergency hospitalisations for lower respiratory infection, to less decrease in the rate of unauthorised absence of both primary and secondary aged children from school and to a greater increase in crimes involving violence against the person in the area. However it was related to one positive change, a greater increase in the rate of crèche provision.

10.3.14 When the area was more mixed in terms of housing the changes were generally positive; there was a smaller increase in the proportion of children born to lone mothers, a greater decrease in children living in deprivation (workless households, Income Support households), a greater decrease in burglary from homes and a greater increase in the proportion of children staying on at school after 16.

10.3.15 Increased variability in the ethnic background of the area population was associated with both positive and negative changes. More ethnic variability related to a smaller increase in KS2 mathematics achievement and less of an increase in the proportion of children identified with special educational needs (school action). Areas with more variability in family ethnicity were also likely to show greater increase in violence against the person and smaller increase in the percentage of children gaining at least five good GCSE passes, but in such areas there were also smaller declines in writing achievement at KS1 and greater increases in KS1 writing achievement.

10.4 Final Comments

10.4.1 Over the five-year period covered by the NESS analysis of the local contexts in which SSLPs operated, some improvements in SSLP areas were detected, though few could be linked in a straightforward way to the areas being the locations of SSLPs, if only because many changes simply reflected national trends.

10.4.2 Notable, nevertheless was that even as SSLP areas increased over time in the proportion of children residing in the area, the proportion of children living in poverty declined. Some aspects of crime and disorder changed for the better, too, notably burglary and exclusions or truancy from primary schools.

10.4.3 Also on the positive side was evidence of improvements in infant health in some types of areas, notably those with more residents from the Indian subcontinent, the only type of area also to show a significant reduction in the rate of children referred to social services. The reductions in emergency hospitalisations of young children for severe injury and for lower respiratory infection may have been a function of more families accessing routine health care within the neighbourhood, at GP surgeries or child health clinics, changes in which were described in the previous LCA report. It appears that increases in the health screening of young children occurred in SSLP areas over time, as the percentage of children identified with special educational needs or eligible for benefits related to disability increased across the five-year study period.

10.4.6 The fact that the majority of the improvements in children's achievement involved older children tested at age 11 or 16 seems difficult to attribute to SSLPs in any simple way, as these programmes focussed specifically on the under fours. However much of the focus of SSLP activities has been to alert parents to educational opportunities and some may have also been encouraged to emphasise school learning in the home with older children in the family. Parents who gained literacy skills in SSLPs may have felt more confident to assist with homework or read with their children.

10.4.7 Some positive changes also emerged in services for young children and their families. There was an increase in childcare provision, particularly group care such as full day care or crèches. However, this increase still left SSLP areas with less full day care than other parts of the country and childminder provision did not change. It was not possible, given the data available, to discern any significant changes in the activities of social services, perhaps due to so much missing information, but overall the trend was for increased rather than decreased activity with more children referred.

10.4.8 Having partialled out the status of the areas at the outset and their level of deprivation, few changes could be directly attributable to SSLP activity based on the rather crude indicators of number of months of operation or average spend per child. Nevertheless some positive changes appear more likely when a number of ABIs were present in addition to SSLPs suggesting that intervention at the area level may be more effective when several initiatives come together in one area, working together to tackling the multifaceted impact of neighbourhood deprivation and social exclusion.

10.4.9 The belief that mixed neighbourhoods are advantageous is not clearly confirmed here, at least in relation to improvements in SSLP areas. Some changes were more likely when the population of the SSLP areas were more uniformly deprived, which may be linked with the fact that these areas generally had the most extreme levels of indicators – more deprivation, more child illness, the lowest academic achievement. Change is more likely statistically for extreme values. There were some positive effects of more of a mix in housing (i.e., more reduction in deprivation, more improvement in

academic achievement). There were however some negative effects of a greater mix of ethnic background, such as more violent crime, and less educational achievement improvement.

10.4.10 The LCA team faced a range of methodological difficulties and in no domain was it possible to collect complete data for all programme areas for each year, apart from the ONS national birth and death registers which provided information on low birth weight, births to young and lone mothers, and mortality in the first year of life. Clearly, this kind of work, documenting change over time at the community level will continue to present challenges to researchers. Only when records are well maintained and nationally consistent data sources are available with indicators whose definitions are not subject to ongoing modification will the task of studying community change prove easier and more accurate.

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Appendix A: List of indicators by source and date

Department for Education and Skills 2000/1 to 2004/5:

- Children in mainstream schools with special educational needs
- Children attending special schools.
- Permanent exclusions
- Authorised absences
- Unauthorised absences

Department for Education and Skills Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2001/2 to 2004/5:

- Children achieving level 2+ at Key Stage 1
- Children achieving level 4+ at Key Stage 2
- Young people achieving five or more GCSEs grade A*-C
- Young people achieving five or more GCSEs grade A*-G
- Young people with no passes at GCSE

Department of Work and Pensions 2000/1 to 2004/5:

- Children under 4 years old, from child benefit recipients
- Children under 16 years old, from child benefit recipients
- Children in workless households i.e. in receipt of means-tested benefits
- Children in households receiving Income Support
- Adults receiving Income Support
- Percent of eligible adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance
- Percent of children under 4 in households receiving Job Seeker's Allowance
- Children receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA)
- Young people staying on at school after 16
- Adults up to age 64 receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA)
- Adults of working age who receive either Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB)

Hospital Episode Statistics 2000/1 to 2004/5:

- Emergency hospital admissions for lower respiratory infection, gastroenteritis and severe injury

Local Police Departments 2001/2 to 2004/5:

- Burglary dwelling
- Burglary other
- Vehicle crime
- Violence against the person
- Criminal damage
- Drug offences

Local Social Service Departments, 2001 to 2005

- Number of referrals to Social Services
- Number of children who were the subject of Section 47 enquiries
- Number of children on the Child Protection Register
- Number of registrations during the year
- % of children registered during the year on the Child Protection Register who had been previously registered
- % of child protection cases which should have been reviewed during the year that were reviewed
- Number of children who were looked after by the Local Authority

NESS primary school questionnaire 2002 and 2005:

Frequency of seven aspects of the school environment: bullying, verbal and physical aggression directed at teachers by parents, verbal and physical aggression directed at teachers by pupils, incidents reported to the police, temporary exclusions.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2000 to 2004:

Numbers of live births
Births to mothers younger than 18 years
Births inside marriage
Births to lone mothers
Low birth weight
Mortality in the first year of life

Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted) 2001 to 2005

Number of childminders and places
Number of full day care providers and places
Number of sessional day care providers and places
Number of out of school care providers and places
Number of crèches and places

South East Regional Research Laboratory (SERRL), Birkbeck

Number of Area Based Initiatives
Variability in population disadvantage
Variability in population Ethnic Background
Variability in area Housing
IMD scores

National Statistics Website

Benefits recipients in 30% most deprived Lower Level Super Output Areas
School achievement in 30% most deprived Lower Level Super Output Areas

Appendix B: Technical details of the analysis

Analysis strategy to examine change
Paired t tests were used to demonstrate whether changes over time (2000/1 to 2004/5 or in some cases 2001/2 to 2004.5) are significant. The presence of a difference between Rounds 1 to 4 and Round 5, between Government Office regions and between SSLP community types in the absolute levels of indicators in the current year, and in the extent of change, has been determined by ANOVAs and post hoc Tukey tests.

To determine whether there are significant differences in change in each indicator between Sure Start Local Programme areas and England, multilevel analyses have been conducted in MLwiN, using the technique of iterative generalised least squares (IGLS) with Chi-square tests to estimate the parameters of the model. This has made it possible to say which changes are unique to SSLP areas rather than reflecting change in the whole of England (see Appendix B of Barnes et al., 2006 for full details of the analytic method).

In all tables, when information about change in England between 2000/1 and 2004/5 is available, the significance of the comparison between significant change in SSLPs and change in England reflects the results of Chi Square tests based on the multi-level modelling analyses (MLwiN), to demonstrate whether change is unique to SSLP areas or whether it reflects a national trend.

Five types of SSLP area
In the first report of the LCA (Barnes et al., 2003; pp. 112-123) five different types of SSLP area were identified defined on the basis of demographic features (age of population, family structure, ethnic background), economic deprivation and health deprivation (adult health problems).

Summarising the characteristics of the five types of community briefly, the **54** SSLP areas designated **'Least deprived'** have – in relation to other SSLPs – less economic deprivation. For instance an average rate of 32% of children 0-3 living in workless households and 10% of working age adults receiving Income Support. The **29 'Most deprived'** have twice as many children 0 to 3 in workless households (66%), more than twice as many adults in receipt of Income Support (26%), with the highest rate of births to lone mothers (43%) and births to mothers under 18 years (7%). In addition, the adults in the most deprived areas have the highest rates of limiting long-term illness (males 28%, females 26%) and the highest proportions receiving disability benefits (SDA or IB, 22.3%). The **87** areas designated **'Typical'** fall between the other two groups in terms of economic deprivation, and have relatively low percentages residents who are black (1%) or whose origins are in the Indian subcontinent (2%).

Two further groups of SSLP area are characterised mainly by larger percentages of residents with minority ethnic backgrounds. Areas designated **'Ethnically diverse'** (**59**) have the highest percentage of black residents (16%) with a moderate proportion of Indian subcontinent residents (12%) with relatively lower levels of adult poor health. For example they have the lowest proportion of adults receiving disability living allowance or attendance allowance (6%). A smaller group of **28** areas (Indian subcontinent) have the highest proportion of '**Indian subcontinent**' residents (41%), the largest percentage of the population who are children under 16 years (31%) but the lowest rate of births to lone mothers (14%). Full details of the characteristics of the types of community can be found in Barnes et al., 2006, Appendix C, tables C2 and C3.

Factors associated with change

The factors included in correlational analyses are: the months the SSLP had been in operation; the average amount spent per child in the year ending in March 2004; variability *within* SSLP areas in three dimensions – overall economic disadvantage, ethnic background of residents (white/non-white), and housing type (all derived from the Census 2001; see Barnes et al, 2006, p. 86); and the number of other area based government initiatives in the SSLP area (ABIs; see Barnes et al., 2006, pp.87-89 for details).

When presenting results that refer to continuous indicators of variability between SSLP areas (e.g. the months the SSLP had been in operation; the average amount spent per child in the year ending in March 2004; the number of other ABIs) in graphical presentations they have been re-coded as categorical indicators, with values grouped into quartiles; the number of ABIs has been grouped in tertiles since this fitted the distribution better. All correlation coefficients are presented in Chapter 15 of the Technical Annex.

Multiple regressions were calculated for those indicators with significant change over time that differed from change in England. One dichotomous explanatory factor - whether the programme was health led or not - was added to the continuous indicators used in calculating correlation coefficients since it proved relevant to some of the cross sectional findings of the Impact Study (NESS, 2005). The initial level of each relevant indicator was also included in the multiple regression calculations. A summary of regression results is given in each chapter, with full details in Chapter 16. Degrees of freedom for all regression results are 15 and 222 except for those in Chapter 2, which do not include spend per child. All predictors mentioned in the text are significant at $p<0.05$.

Adjustment to DWP benefit data (Chapter 3)

Following the introduction of Child Tax Credit in April 2003, it was no longer a mandatory requirement for the details of any dependent children to be recorded when a person claims a DWP benefit. This did not affect the April 2003 Sure Start data as Child Tax Credit was just being implemented and the information held on the DWP computer systems was still complete.

The April 2004 benefit data (reported in Barnes et al., 2006) were adjusted to take into account discrepancies in the number of children that being recorded. Used without any adjustment, an artificial decrease in the number/percentage of children dependent on 'workless' benefits would be observed. To resolve this issue, with permission of Inland Revenue (IR), DWP used Child Tax Credit (CTC) data at the same point in time, to fill in the gaps for children who may be missing from the DWP benefit data. By adding in the CTC data DWP believed that the information was as complete as it could be made with the information that was available.

In fact the information based on benefits data supplemented by the CTC data was thought by DWP to be even more complete / reliable than that provided in previous years. Some benefits (mainly IB/SDA) did not record all children in a family if they did not receive benefit for these additional children, even before the introduction of CTC. This usually occurred when a partner was working and so some or all of the child dependency increases were 'extinguished' and hence not recorded on the computer system. These children are now being included via the CTC data and so, when

comparing the 2004 data against the 2003 Sure Start data, an artificial step increase in 2004 was apparent due to the change in methodology. Consequently, to enable the April 2004 data to be compared with April 2001-2003, a rated down version of the data were supplied, reported in the previous LCA report.

Following further investigation and analysis of both 2005 DWP benefits data and CTC data it became apparent to DWP that the use of CTC data to fill the gaps for children who are missing from the benefits data did not provide the best source of data for use in the Sure Start Evaluation. In addition, they identified a shortfall in the number of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants when using their existing data source. Therefore a new methodology was introduced for 2005. They took DWP benefits data from the Working Age Statistical Database (WASD) which utilises an alternative data source (JUVOS) to inform on Job Seeker's Allowance claimants and allows for retrospection in all benefits (IS, JSA, IB and SDA). They also used Child Benefit data to add children. At this they believe that this provides the most reliable data to inform the Sure Start Evaluation of the number of children living in households dependent on workless benefits.

Children's details from April, May and August 2005 were combined together to allow for late claims to Child Benefit. Duplicates and children born after 26th April 2005 were removed. They were then merged onto the claimant DWP benefit data via the claimant's national insurance number. If a parent/guardian was present on the Child Benefit data but not on the benefits data then a match was made using their partner's national insurance number, to include as many children as possible. As the number of children recorded on DWP benefits data is known to be deficient the number of children recorded was derived solely from the match with Child Benefit data.

Appendix C: Technical note about using NOMIS data to measure employment change, 2000 to 2004

Our intention was to include a chapter assessing levels of employment change in and around SSLPs between 2000 and 2004 in this final Local Context Report. We regret that changing boundaries of the areas for which the Annual Business Inquiry (the core dataset used) is released have made this impossible. Considerable efforts have been made to adapt the available data to produce estimates of change but, having conducted a full analysis of the results of these efforts, our conclusion is that the estimated changes are too unreliable to support publication and release.

The Annual Business Inquiry for 2000 is released using the ward boundaries that were current in 2000 or for boundaries that were used in the tabulation of 1991 Census of Population data. The 2004 data are released for 2004 wards, or for the wards used to release the 2001 Census of Population, or for the Super Output Areas that form an important unit in the current release of Neighbourhood Statistics. The NESS team attempted to recreate the 2000 ward boundaries (and groups of these in and around SSLPs) by aggregating the smaller, current Super Output Areas to produce 'best fit' combinations. The core problem is that, while Super Output Areas can be grouped into the wards used to release the 2001 Census of Population, their boundaries frequently do not fit those of the 2000 wards. The 'Census' wards were in fact those current at the beginning of 2003 providing the opportunity for three years' boundary changes.

Several NESS analyses have depended on such a 'best fit' approach to coping with boundary changes but these are generally applied to data based on residences where information such as postcode records can be used to estimate the proportions of residents affected by boundary changes and adjust area estimates accordingly. This is more difficult for employment records from the ABI that are based on the address of the place of employment. Substantial numbers of people can be employed at a single postcode that appears as a single point on a map. Whether such a point is included or not included within the aggregation of Super Output Areas can have a substantial effect on measures of employment growth or decline.

Analyses were attempted in which the degree to which the proportion of a Super Output Area's physical area overlapped with a 2000 ward was used as the basis for including it within the analysis. Inspection programme by programme showed that the presence of large individual employment sites (e.g. a police headquarters or a large general hospital) made this approach was unreliable. A high threshold (e.g. a 75% overlap) excluded sites that had been included in 2000 while a low threshold (e.g. 50% overlap) included sites that were not in the 2000 wards. Moreover, the effects of different thresholds varied from programme to programme. These difficulties resulted in highly volatile estimates of employment change for individual programmes in which some programmes' employment levels rose by more than 33% while others lost equivalent proportions. On both conceptual and practical grounds our conclusion is that the resulting measures of change are unacceptable.

Appendix D: Technical report on data from Child Health Systems

Data from child health systems were collected because they contain information on indicators of child health that are not routinely available, such as gestational age, birth order, immunisations and method of feeding. Information from child health systems is located in child health departments within PCTs, NHS Trusts and child health information services. These organisations were contacted to provide data for a number of indicators. The data specification requested information included: an anonymous patient identifier, postcode, the child's date of birth (date of birth range 1/1/2001 to 31/12/2004), gestation, birth weight, number of babies born within the confinement, method of feeding (breast or bottle) and immunisation information (type, course and date of immunisation). The previous LCA report that included data from child health systems (2002/2003; Barnes et al., 2004) contained data on smoking, neonatal screening and child's ethnic group. However, this information was not requested for this report due to its absence from most of the systems; for instance in 2002 only 8 SSLP areas contained data on maternal smoking.

Different systems

There are many different child health systems in use by PCTs. Technical assistance was offered and a number of the software providers developed data extraction 'macros' so that the process should have been relatively straightforward. The major suppliers are: McKesson Swift, McKesson Totalcare, Health Solution Wales (HSW) NCH, and HSW Community Child Health 2000 (CCH2000) and all wrote programmes to make it easier for PCTs to provide the information, and provided support to the PCTs with extracting the information. Other suppliers and local systems include Infotek Comwise, Isoft PiMS, iSOFT Continuum Leicester SCCHS, PEAK Child Health System, Community Information System, Combined Healthcare Information Processing Systems, Clinical Information System - Child Health Module, Southern Derbyshire Child Health System, Tees Esk and Wear Valleys PBIS, Genesis, PCIS, ePEX, and South Devon Healthcare NHS Trust. Information is recorded in these child health systems in a number of different formats and also there are large inconsistencies in data recording within each system. Therefore all data had to be reformatted before analysis could be performed by SSLP area.

Data received

It was voluntary for PCTs to provide data to NESS. Some data were received from 189 Sure Start areas out of the target of 260, though many fields were missing for each individual child. Child health departments were unable to provide data for various reasons, mainly due to shortcomings of their child health systems. Reported reasons for not providing data included having problems because their child health system was too new and being unable to extract historic data; in the process of changing to a new system that was not fully up and running; the system was too old and no longer in use; the system was too old and they were unable to extract the data at postcode level; they lacked the technical expertise to extract data; they did not recording personal information; there were concerns about data confidentiality.

Data for 3 SSLP areas could not be included due to data being supplied with incorrect postcodes (2 areas) and invalid data being provided (1 area). All of the remaining 186 areas provided data with birth information although only 184 provided data within the correct age range for each year. 175 SSLP areas supplied data on immunisations.

However, only data for 136 areas could be included due to 30 areas using systems that could not pick up the course of the immunisation, 6 areas not including date of immunisation, 3 areas not being extracted correctly. 76 areas provided data on method of feeding, for at least one time of feeding (e.g. feeding at birth) [note-I am not sure about exact counts here until analysis has been done, as many counts are very low so may be excluded, and also some areas only provided data on times we are not using such as the primary visit at 10-14 days]. Where feeding information is recorded, it is not consistently recorded on systems, so most programmes could not pick up this information.

Data cleaning and conversion

The data received were in MS Excel, MS Access, CSV or DAT format, and were initially converted into MS Excel files so that they could be reformatted. Two files were generally received for each area, one for birth details occasionally including method of feeding, and one for immunisations. First, the birth details file was reformatted. Indicators included in this file were patient ID, postcode, gestation, birth weight, number born and date of birth. SSLP areas were derived by postcode, and postcodes were then deleted for confidentiality. Date of birth was reformatted so that it was in date format (as the dates arrived in many different formats, many of which were not recognised as dates), and gestation and birth weight were put into number format. The reformatted data were then appended to a birth details table in MS Access. For 2003, babies born from 1/1/2003 to 31/12/2003 were included, and for 2004, babies born from 1/1/2004 to 31/12/2004 were included. Birth weights were considered outliers and excluded if they were less than 500 grams or more than 6000 grams. Gestation was reported on between 36-42 weeks.

In order to analyse information on immunisations, the data were matched with the birth data by patient identifier, as the immunisation files generally did not contain information on postcode which was required to derive the SSLP area, or date of birth which was required to calculate age at immunisation, and also to determine whether or not the immunisation date was valid. Valid immunisation dates were from 1/1/2003 to 31/1/2003 for 2003 and 1/1/2004 to 31/12/2004 for 2004. The data specification specified the date of birth range from 1/1/2001 to 31/12/2004, because babies born 2001 may have been less than 2 years of age in 2003. Dates were included from 0 to 365 days at age one and 0 to 730 days at age two, so no immunisations were included where immunisation date preceded date of birth. Where there was no valid day of birth, but a month and a year, the day was entered as the 1st of the month. Immunisations were not included where they did not have a valid course. There were many different coding systems used for immunisations. Data were reformatted so that there was a consistent coding system used throughout, and also so there was one immunisation per row (data from one infant could therefore extend over many rows). The reformatted data were then appended to an immunisation details table in MS Access. Age at immunisation was calculated by subtracting date of birth from immunisation date.

Information on method of feeding was sometimes provided with the birth details, and sometimes separately. As with the immunisation information, the data had to be matched with the birth data by patient identifier, as the feeding files generally did not contain information on postcode or date of birth. Valid dates were again from 1/1/2003 to 31/1/2003 for 2003 and 1/1/2004 to 31/12/2004 for 2004. Babies were classified as breast or bottle-fed (mixed/ supplementary feeding was classified as breast-feeding) at

birth and 6 weeks. The reformatted data were then appended into a feeding details table in Access.

Duplicate records were deleted from all three tables. The raw data were then aggregated at SSLP level for 2003 and 2004. Queries were performed to calculate mean birth weight by number born, median birth weight by gestation, numbers of babies receiving completed primary courses of immunisations by their first and second birthdays, and numbers of babies breast and bottle-fed at birth and 6 weeks. For the birth and method of feeding indicators, the child health systems data was used as the denominator, which is a measure of the number of children born or moved into each Sure Start area per year. Percentage of children receiving each immunisation was calculated by using DWP child benefits data as a denominator, which is a measure of the number of children under a certain age (i.e., under one and under two) living in each Sure Start area per year. Immunisation data were excluded from the analysis if the percentage of completed records was less than 50% for an area. As the data for each year was for different SSLPs, it was not possible to determine change from 2000 for child health system indicators.

Data analysis

To decide whether to present information in this report, within each area the number of records with information completed for each indicator was compared to the number of children of that age group, based on DWP child benefit recipients to arrive at a percentage. Data for any SSLP area were only included in the analysis if data completeness for an indicator was at least 50%, but this means that some may be over-estimates.

The number of children with immunisation uptake recorded was analysed by looking at primary courses completed by the child's 1st birthday and by the child's 2nd birthday. These analyses were based on the overall uptake of all primary immunisations and then comparisons were made with the national data available from the Department of Health's statistical bulletin: NHS Immunisation Statistics, England 2004-2005. For immunisations the total number of children in the child health system were included in the analyses, converted into percentages.

The percentage of children who were recorded as being either breast fed or breast and bottle fed right after birth is based only on cases where feeding was recorded. There are two limitations to these results: first the majority of the Child Health Systems did not include information about feeding. Second, when there was information it was not present for all children for whom there was other information (e.g. such as their birth weight or whether immunisations had been given). Thus the final percentages have as their denominators the smaller number of children for whom feeding was recorded, not the larger number of all children represented, so may be overestimates. National data were obtained from the Infant Feeding Survey, conducted every five years.

Chapter 11: Comparison between Rounds 1, 2, 3 and 4

Table 11.2: Changes in Demography since 2000/1 for Rounds 1-4

	Round 1 2004/5 n=59	Change From 2000/1	Round 2 2004/5 n=69	Change From 2000/1	Round 3 2004/5 n=65	Change From 2000/1	Round 4 2004/5 n=67	Change From 2000/1
Births	**mean**		**mean**		**mean**		**mean**	
Births per 1,000 population	16.7	+1.2**	17.2	+1.3**	16.6	+1.1**	17.7	+0.6
Live births	214.9	+15.9**	208.2	+12.6**	196.2	+11.9**	186.5	+12.8
Demography								
Children <4 years old	823.3	+91.0**	804.8	+76.9**	754.7	+79.8**	714.8	+75.3**
Population structure								
Children <4 years old per 100 households	15.9	+1.8**	16.2	+1.9**	15.6	+1.7**	17.3	+2.0**
% Population < 4 years old	6.5	+0.7**	6.6	+0.8**	6.4	+0.7**	6.8	+0.8**
% population <16 years old	25.6	+1.4**	25.6	+1.6**	25.3	+1.5**	26.3	+1.6**
Birth registrations								
% births to mothers<18 years	4.3	-0.3	3.7	-0.4	3.8	-0.2	3.7	-0.5*
% births in marriage	38.9	-2.8**	45.3	-1.3	42.9	-3.3**	45.1	-2.8**
% births to lone mothers	28.1	+1.2*	25.3	+0.3	24.8	+0.9	25.0	+0.8

Sources: ONS 2000, 2004 ** significant change at the 0.01 level; *significant change at the 0.05 level

Table 11.3: Changes in Family Deprivation since 2000/1 for Rounds 1-4

	Round 1 2004/5 n=59	Change From 2000/2001	Round 2 2004/5 n=69	Change From 2000/2001	Round 3 2004/5 n=65	Change From 2000/2001	Round 4 2004/5 n=67	Change From 2000/2001
Poverty -Worklessness	**mean**		**mean**		**mean**		**mean**	
% children<4 in workless households	42.7	-4.3**	39.1	-5.8**	37.8	-3.9**	39.1	-4.1**
% children<4 in Income Support households	36.7	-4.3**	33.1	-6.6**	31.5	-5.5**	32.9	-5.6**
% children 4-17 in Income Support households	32.3	-4.7**	30.9	-5.1**	29.2	-5.0**	30.5	-5.6**
% working age population on income support	14.9	-1.2**	14.2	-1.4**	13.5	-1.5**	14.1	-1.4**
% eligible adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance	5.1	-0.6**	4.8	-0.6**	5.0	-0.7**	5.0	-0.6**
% <4 in Job Seeker's Allowance households	4.0	-1.6**	3.7	-1.2**	4.0	-0.9**	3.9	-1.5**
% adult population receiving DLA[a]	8.7	+1.5**	8.5	+1.2**	8.6	+1.5**	8.5	+1.4**
% adults aged 18-64yrs receiving SDA or IB	14.3	+0.8**	14.4	+0.4**	13.7	+0.5**	14.2	+0.6**

Sources: DWP 2000/1, 2004/5

** significant change at the 0.01 level

[a] In previous years rates were calculated for DLS plus AA, but AA data were not available for 2005.

Table 11.4: Changes in Child Health since 2000/1 for Rounds 1-4

	Round 1 2004/5 n=59	Change From 2000/2001	Round 2 2004/5 n=69	Change From 2000/2001	Round 3 2004/5 n=65	Change From 2000/2001	Round 4 2004/5 n=67	Change From 2000/2001
Low Birth Weight	**mean**		**mean**		**mean**		**mean**	
% of births <2500g	9.5	+0.5	8.9	0.0	9.4	+0.1	9.3	-0.7
Early Mortality								
Perinatal mortality (per 1000 births)	10.4	+1.9	10.2	0.0	9.1	-1.7	11.0	-1.3
Neonatal mortality (per 1000 births)	4.7	0.0	3.8	-2.2*	4.2	-0.7	5.1	-0.2
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	6.8	-1.4	5.8	-2.5*	6.4	-1.4	7.7	0.0
Children receiving DLA								
% 3 year olds	1.2	-0.2**	1.1	-0.2	1.1	-0.3**	1.1	-0.3**
% 4-17 year olds	4.0	+0.9**	3.9	+0.7**	4.0	+0.8**	4.0	+0.7**
Children with SEN								
% primary school children with SEN stages 1-4 *(w)* [a]	22.8	1.6**	22.2	2.4**	21.9	2.2**	22.0	2.1**
% primary school children with SEN statement (stage 5) *(w)* [b]	3.9	0.2	4.1	0.0	4.2	0.2*	4.1	0.1
% attending special needs schools [b]	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1*	1.7	0.0

Table 11.4: Changes in Child Health since 2000/1 for Rounds 1-4 (continued)

	Round 1 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002	Round 2 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002	Round 3 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002	Round 4 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002
Emergency hospital admissions								
Gastroenteritis per 1000 0-3 year olds	14.3	+2.4	14.8	+0.1	13.7	+0.9	13.6	+1.6
Lower respiratory infection per 1000 0-3 year olds	20.5	-4.5*	20.7	-2.1	23.8	+0.1	22.3	-3.0*
Severe injury per 1000 0-3 year olds	11.9	-5.0**	12.3	-3.8**	12.2	-1.8	12.4	-2.8*

Sources: ONS 2000 to 2004; DWP 2000/1 to 2004/5; DfES 2001/2 to 2004/5; HES 2000/1 to 2004/5

[a] Change is from 2002/3 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 and 2001/2 data are unavailable

[b] Change is from 2001/2 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 data are unavailable

** significant change at the 0.01 level

* significant change at the 0.05 level

Table 11.5: Changes in Child Welfare since 2001/2 for Rounds 1-4

	Round 1 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002	Round 2 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002	Round 3 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002	Round 4 2004/5	Change From 2001/2002
Rates per 10,000 under 5s	**mean**		**mean**		**mean**		**mean**	
Referrals	**n=47** 954.3	**n=31** -58.2	**n=51** 1086.6	**n=37** +217.5	**n=52** 856.8	**n=36** -70.3	**n=48** 865.1	**n=34** +18.5
Section 47 enquiries	**n=44** 132.9	**n=23** +48.3	**n=49** 135.8	**n=31** -51.3	**n=47** 114.9	**n=24** -18.4	**n=42** 153.8	**n=26** -1.9
On Child Protection Register	**n=48** 70.5	**n=35** -20.1	**n=54** 82.1	**n=37** -16.6	**n=52** 74.7	**n=35** -1.3	**n=47** 85.8	**n=33** -3.3
Registrations during the year	**n=45** 97.7	**n=35** -13.9	**n=54** 96.7	**n=37** -12.9	**n=52** 103.9	**n=35** +16.9	**n=46** 98.0	**n=31** +10.0
Children looked after	**n=48** 70.4	**n=37** -6.4	**n=53** 70.0	**n=36** -2.3	**n=51** 70.8	**n=38** +13.2	**n=49** 75.0	**n=34** -0.6
Rates per 10,000 under 16s								
Referrals	**n=48** 795.0	**n=32** -26.1	**n=51** 946.5	**n=37** +213.6*	**n=52** 747.9	**n=36** -61.0	**n=48** 738.7	**n=34** -41.3
Section 47 enquiries	**n=44** 112.8	**n=25** +38.3	**n=49** 112.8	**n=32** -18.2	**n=47** 109.6	**n=25** -10.1	**n=42** 120.3	**n=26** -2.6
On Child Protection Register	**n=48** 52.8	**n=38** -12.3	**n=54** 57.4	**n=40** +3.4	**n=52** 57.4	**n=36** +5.4	**n=47** 59.4	**n=35** +6.3
Registrations during the year	**n=45** 64.7	**n=35** -4.8	**n=54** 61.5	**n=40** +8.3	**n=52** 70.4	**n=35** +15.6	**n=46** 59.2	**n=33** +7.7
Children looked after	**n=48** 94.6	**n=38** -8.9	**n=53** 81.7	**n=38** -6.8	**n=51** 101.0	**n=38** +12.1	**n=49** 95.5	**n=36** +13.8
% registered who had previously been registered	**n=48** 17.6	**n=34** +4.5	**n=56** 17.4	**n=38** +7.2	**n=52** 13.3	**n=32** -3.0	**n=50** 9.9	**n=33** -3.0
% of child protection cases reviewed	**n=49** 94.0	**n=33** +3.9	**n=57** 96.9	**n=33** +6.9	**n=53** 95.8	**n=31** +8.0	**n=50** 96.4	**n=27** +5.8

Source: Social Services departments 2001/2, 2004/05; * significant change at the 0.05 level

Table 11.6: Changes in School Achievement since 2001/2 for Rounds 1-4

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]
School Achievement								
Key Stage 1	**n=59**		**n=69**		**n=65**		**n=67**	
% achieving level 2+ Reading	77.4	+1.4	76.8	-0.3	77.7	+0.7	76.9	-0.3
% achieving level 2+ Comprehension	81.3	+1.7	80.7	+0.6	80.7	+1.1	80.2	-0.4
% achieving level 2+ Writing	73.0	-1.3	74.1	-1.9**	73.3	-2.4**	73.2	-2.4**
% achieving level 2+ Mathematics	86.0	+3.5**	85.7	+2.7**	86.1	+3.6**	85.3	+2.2**
Key Stage 2	**n=59**		**n=69**		**n=65**		**n=67**	
% achieving level 4+ English Final Test	67.9	+6.5**	67.8	+6.1**	67.8	+5.8**	67.2	+5.9**
% achieving level 4+ English Reading	74.2	+6.5**	74.2	+6.6**	74.7	+6.0**	74.4	+7.5**
% achieving level 4+ English Writing	51.7	+5.7**	52.6	+5.9**	51.1	+4.8**	50.8	+4.0**
% achieving level 4+ mathematics	63.3	+2.7**	64.5	+3.1**	64.5	+1.7	63.8	+2.0**
% achieving level 4+ science	78.4	+0.2	78.2	+0.1	77.9	-0.2	78.4	+0.5

Table 11.6: Changes in School Achievement since 2001/2 for Rounds 1-4 (Continued)

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002[a]
GCSE and staying on	**n=59**		**n=69**		**n=65**		**n=67**	
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-C	36.7	+5.0**	39.2	+5.6**	39.3	+5.4**	38.5	+6.0**
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-G	80.0	-5.3**	81.7	-4.1**	82.7	-3.4**	82.4	-4.2**
% no passes at GCSE	7.0	+2.8**	6.0	+1.9**	5.9	+2.3**	6.1	+2.3**
17:16 year olds receiving child benefit[2]	67.7	+10.1**	67.2	+10.4**	68.6	+8.2**	67.3	+6.4**

Sources: National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2005; DWP 2001, 2005

** significant change at the 0.01 level

* significant change at the 0.05 level

[a] 2000/1 data were not available at the pupil level

Table 11.7.1: Changes in Local Child Care Services since 2000/1 for Rounds 1-4

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001
Childcare Providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**n=59**		**n=69**		**n=65**		**n=67**	
Childminders per 10,000 0-7's	84.7	+14.5**	78.6	+8.0	86.6	+9.5*	76.3	+8.2
Full day care providers per 10,000 0-7s	15.2	+1.9	17.4	+5.1**	17.4	+4.7**	15.6	+3.6*
Sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7s	8.6	-2.2	10.1	-1.5	11.2	-3.0*	10.4	-4.1**
Out of school care providers per 10,000 0-7s	11.2	+0.1	13.0	+3.2*	12.4	+3.5*	14.9	+5.1**
Crèches per 10,000 0-7s	10.7	+4.4**	9.9	+3.4*	8.1	+4.7**	8.2	+2.2*

Sources: *Ofsted 2001, 2005*
** significant change at the 0.01 level
* significant change at the 0.05 level

Table 11.7.1: Changes in Local Child Care Services since 2000/1 for Rounds 1-4 (Continued)

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001
Places at providers per 1,000 0-7 year olds	**n=59**		**n=69**		**n=65**		**n=67**	
Childminder places per 1,000 0-7s	33.8	+4.2	33.5	+1.6	36.9	+3.1	32.1	+2.4
Full day care places per 1,000 0-7s	59.2	+9.7	74.5	+25.4**	65.0	+17.0**	63.3	+20.8**
Sessional day care places per 1,000 0-7s	18.4	-6.7	22.6	-4.0	23.9	-8.2**	23.5	-10.9**
Out of school places per 1,000 0-7s	37.0	+0.3	41.9	+8.1	41.5	+11.9**	47.6	+14.7*
Crèche places per 1,000 0-7s	17.5	+4.5	16.5	+6.6**	13.8	+8.3**	13.9	+3.8*

Source: Ofsted 2001, 2005
** significant change at the 0.01 level
* significant change at the 0.05 level

Table 11.8.1: Changes in Community Disorder since 2001/2 for Rounds 1-4 based on crime statistics from Police Departments, and since 2001/2 based on permanent exclusions from schools and unauthorised absences

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002
Crime	**n=54**		**n=59**		**n=59**		**n=57**	
Burglary dwelling	24.3	-10.7**	23.5	-11.3**	21.4	-10.3**	23.9	-13.2**
Burglary other	8.3	-3.0**	7.8	-2.1**	7.4	-2.2**	8.4	-2.8**
Vehicle crime	20.5	-8.7**	20.6	-6.1**	18.8	-4.6**	20.2	-7.3**
Violence against the person	33.3	+11.8**	29.1	+8.2**	30.3	+11.1**	31.0	+9.8**
Criminal damage	37.9	+2.2	35.7	+2.8*	33.3	+2.6	35.8	-0.2
Drug offences	4.4	+0.6	4.0	-0.1	4.3	+0.5	4.6	+1.2*

Table 11.8.1: Changes in Community Disorder since 2001/2 for Rounds 1-4 based on crime statistics from Police Departments, and since 2001/2 based on permanent exclusions from schools and unauthorised absences (Continued)

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2000/2001
School permanent exclusions and absences	**n=59**		**n=69**		**n=65**		**n=67**	
Primary % permanent exclusions	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.02*	0.03	-0.02*	0.04	-0.03*
Secondary % permanent exclusions	0.35	+0.05	0.36	+0.03	0.32	+0.03	0.35	+0.05
Primary unauthorised absences	0.60	-0.35**	0.49	-0.30**	0.53	-0.34**	0.50	-0.31**
Secondary unauthorised absences	1.52	-0.41**	1.30	-0.36**	1.43	-0.31**	1.31	-0.26**

Sources: Police Departments 2001/2, 2004/5; DfES 2001/2, 2004/5

** significant change at the 0.01 level

* significant change at the 0.05 level

Table 11.8.2: Changes in Community Disorder since 2001/2 for Rounds 1-4 based on the questionnaire to Primary schools

	Round 1 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 2 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 3 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002	Round 4 2004/5 mean	Change From 2001/2002
Primary school questionnaire	**n=44**		**n=52**		**n=49**		**n=51**	
Parental verbal aggression	1.1	-0.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	-0.1	0.9	-0.2*
Parental physical aggression	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Pupil verbal aggression	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	+0.1	1.5	0.0
Pupil physical aggression	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	+0.3
Bullying between pupils	2.2	-0.1	2.2	0.0	2.0	-0.1	2.0	-0.1
Incidents reported to the police	1.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.0
Temporary exclusions	1.7	+0.2	1.7	+0.1	1.4	+0.1	1.4	0.0
Total disorder	9.5	-0.3	9.2	-0.1	8.5	-0.1	8.3	-0.1

Source: NESS Pastoral Care questionnaire 2001/2, 2004/5
All questions have a response scale ranging from 0 (indicating little or no problem) to 4 (indicating a frequent problem)
** significant change at the 0.01 level
* significant change at the 0.05 level

Chapter 12: Comparison between Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

Table 12.2: Changes in Demography for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2000/01	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2000/01	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Child population	**mean**					
Children <4	773.3	+80.4**	778.3	+94.3**	-5.1	-13.9
Children under 4 per 100 households	16.3	+1.9**	16.9	+2.3**	-0.6	-0.4
Percent population aged <4	6.6	+0.7**	6.7	+0.9**	-0.2	-0.1
Percent population aged < 16	25.7	+1.5**	26.0	+2.0**	-0.1	-0.5
Births						
Births per 1,000 population	17.1	+1.1**	17.5	+1.4**	-0.4	-0.3
Live births	201.1	+13.2**	203.3	+16.6**	-2.1	-3.4
Birth registrations						
% all births to mothers<18 years	3.9	-0.4**	3.3	-1.2**	+0.5	0.9**
% all births inside marriage	43.2	-2.5**	47.8	+0.1	-4.6	-2.7**
% all births to lone mothers[1]	25.8	+0.8**	25.6	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3

Sources: DWP 2001, 2005; Census 2001; Birth registration, ONS 2000, 2004
[1] Outside marriage, sole and joint registration, parents have different addresses; ** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 12.3: Changes in Family Deprivation for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2000/01	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2000/01	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Deprivation	**mean**					
% children <4 in workless households	39.6	-4.6**	41.7	-5.3**	-2.1	0.7
% children <4 in Income Support households	33.8	-5.5**	35.5	-5.6**	-2.0	0.1
% children 4-17 in Income Support households	30.7	-5.1**	33.4	-5.5**	-2.9*	0.4
% working age population on Income Support	14.2	-1.4**	15.5	-1.1**	-1.4	-0.3
Job Seeker's Allowance	**mean**					
% eligible adults receiving JSA	4.9	-0.6**	5.2	-0.5**	-0.2	-0.1
% children <4 in JSA households	3.9	-1.3**	4.1	-1.4**	-0.2	0.1
Adult disability benefits	**mean**					
% adult population receiving DLA[a]	8.6	+1.4**	8.8	+1.5**	-0.2	-0.1
% adults aged 18-64 yrs receiving SDA or IB	14.1	+0.6**	15.0	+0.7**	-0.9	-0.2

Sources: Source: DWP 2001-2005

[a] AA data for 2005 are not available.

** significant at the 0.01 level

Table 12.4: Changes in Child Health for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2000/01	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2000/01	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Low birth weight	**Mean**					
% of births <2500g	9.2	-0.1	9.5	-0.2	+0.8	0.8
Early mortality						
Perinatal mortality (per 1000 births)	10.2	-0.3	11.1	+2.2	-0.9	-0.4
Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	4.5	-0.8	4.7	+1.2	-0.2	1.4
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	6.7	-1.3	7.7	+0.8	-1.0	-0.1
Children receiving DLA						
% 3 year olds	1.1	-0.2**	1.2	-0.3**	0.0	0.0
% 4-17 year olds	4.0	+0.8**	3.7	+0.5**	+0.2	0.3**
Children with SEN						
% primary school children with SEN stages 1-4 [a]	22.2	+2.1**	22.2	2.5**	+0.1	-0.4
% primary school children with SEN statement (SEN stage 5) [b]	4.1	+0.1*	3.8	+0.1	+0.3	0.0
% attending special needs schools [b]	1.6	+0.1*	1.5	+0.1	+0.1	0.0

Table 12.4: Changes in Child Health for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5 (Continued)

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2000/01	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2000/01	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Emergency Hospital Admissions	**mean**					
Gastroenteritis	14.1	+1.2	15.0	+2.6*	-0.9	-1.4
Lower Respiratory Infection	21.6	-2.3**	23.3	-0.5	-1.4	-1.8
Severe Injury	12.2	-3.3**	12.1	-2.8*	0.1	-0.5

Sources: ONS 2000, 2004; DWP 2001-2005; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2003, 2005; HES 2000/1, 2004/5

[a] Change is from 2002/3 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 and 2001/2 data are unavailable

[b] Change is from 2001/2 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 data are unavailable

** significant at the 0.01 level

* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 12.5: Changes in Child Welfare for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2001/02	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2001/02	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Rates per 10,000 under 5s	**mean**					
Referrals	**n=198** 941.1	**n=138** +31.4	**n=41** 874.4	**n=27** +81.6	+66.7	-50.1
Section 47 enquiries	*n=182* 133.8	**n=104** -9.3	**n=36** 135.8	**n=18** -25.1	-2.0	15.8
Children on Child Protection Register	*n=201* 78.3	**n=140** -10.5	**n=41** 71.6	**n=28** -4.4	+6.7	-6.1
Registrations during the year	*n=197* 99.1	**n=138** -0.5	**n=40** 85.2	**n=25** -0.5	+13.9	0.9
Children looked after	*n=201* 71.5	**n=145** +1.1	**n=40** 65.5	**n=29** +0.3	+6.0*	0.8

Table 12.5: Changes in Child Welfare for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5 (Continued)

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2001/02	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2001/02	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Rates per 10,000 under 16s	**mean**					
Referrals	**n=199** 807.9	**n=139** +24.9	**n=41** 775.7	**n=27** +41.2	+32.2	-16.2
Section 47 enquiries	*n=182* 113.7	**n=108** +0.5	**n=36** 122.9	**n=19** +7.0	-9.1	-6.5
Children on Child Protection Register	*n=201* 56.8	**n=149** +0.6	**n=41** 48.7	**n=30** -1.3	+8.1	1.8
Registrations during the year	*n=197* 64.0	**n=143** +6.7	**n=40** 52.3	**n=27** -2.3	+11.7	9.1
Children looked after	*n=201* 93.1	**n=150** +2.4	**n=40** 75.1	**n=30** -7.1	+17.9	9.5
% registered who had previously been registered	**n=206** 14.6	**n=137** +1.7	**n=42** 13.1	**n=26** -1.8	+1.1	3.5
% of child protection cases that should have been reviewed that were reviewed	*n=209* 95.8	**n=124** +6.2	**n=42** 94.8	**n=23** +4.1	+1.5	2.1

Sources: Social Services Departments, 2000/1, 2004/5

Table 12.6: Changes in School Achievement for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2001/02[a]	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2001/02[a]	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Key Stage 1		**mean**				
% achieving level 2+ English Reading	77.2	+0.3	77.8	+1.6	-0.6	-1.2
% achieving level 2+ English Comprehension	80.7	+0.7	82.2	+2.9**	-1.5	-2.2*
% achieving level 2+ English Writing	73.4	-2.0**	74.5	-0.4	-1.0	-1.6
% achieving level 2+ mathematics	85.7	+3.0**	86.3	+3.8**	-0.6	-0.8
Key Stage 2						
% achieving level 4+ English Final	67.7	+6.1**	68.6	+6.2**	-1.0	-0.1
% achieving level 4+ English Reading	74.4	+6.7**	75.5	+7.6**	-1.1	-0.9
% achieving level 4+ English Writing	51.6	+5.1**	52.0	+3.1*	-0.4	2.0
% achieving level 4+ mathematics	61.1	+2.4**	65.1	+1.9	-1.0	0.5
% achieving level 4+ science	78.2	+0.1	78.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.0

Table 12.6: Changes in School Achievement for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5 (Continued)

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2001/02[a]	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2001/02[a]	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
GCSE and staying on		**mean**				
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-C	38.5	+5.5**	38.5	5.9**	0.0	-0.4
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-G	81.8	-4.2**	81.4	-4.4**	+0.3	0.2
% no passes at GCSE	6.2	+2.3**	6.9	+2.6**	-0.6	-0.2
%17:16 year olds receiving child benefit	67.7	+8.7**	66.9	+6.6**	+0.8	+2.1

Sources: DfES 2001; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2005
[a] 2000/1 data were not available

Table 12.7.1: Changes in Local Child Care Services for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Rounds 1-4 Change from 2000/1	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2000/1	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Providers and places per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**mean**					
Childminders per 10,000 0-7s	81.4	+9.9**	69.8	+7.0	+11.6	2.9
Full day care providers per 10,000 0-7s	16.4	+3.9**	15.3	+1.6	+1.1	2.3
Sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7s	10.1	-2.7**	7.4	-2.8*	+2.7	0.0
Out of school care providers per 10,000 0-7s	12.9	+3.1**	14.1	+3.4*	-1.2	-0.3
Crèches per 10,000 0-7s	9.2	+3.7**	7.4	+0.8	+1.8	2.9
Childminders places per 1,000 0-7s	34.1	+2.8**	27.4	+1.9	+6.6*	0.9
Full day care places per 1,000 0-7s	65.8	+18.6**	66.9	+13.9	-1.1	4.7
Sessional day care places 1,000 per 0-7s	22.2	-7.5**	17.6	-5.1	+4.6	-2.4
Out of school care places per 1,000 0-7s	42.2	+9.0**	44.6	+7.4	-2.4	1.6
Crèche places per 1,000 0-7s	15.4	+5.8**	10.1	-0.2	+5.3	6.1

*Source: Ofsted 2001, 2005 ** significant at the 0.01 level * significant at the 0.05 level*

Table 12.8: Changes in Community Disorder, permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences in schools for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=229	Round 1-4 Change from 2001/02 n=224	Round 5 2004/5 n=42	Round 5 Change from 2001/02 n=42	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Crime rates	**mean**					
Burglary dwelling	23.3	-11.3**	23.7	-15.2**	-0.5	3.9
Burglary other	8.0	-2.5**	10.0	-2.5*	-2.0*	-0.0
Vehicle crime	20.0	-6.6**	26.9	-6.9**	-6.9**	0.2
Violence against the person	30.9	+10.2**	39.0	+14.2**	-8.2**	-4.0
Criminal damage	35.6	+1.8*	42.1	+4.4	-6.4*	-2.5
Drug offences	4.3	+0.5*	5.6	+0.6	-1.3	-0.0

Table 12.8: Changes in Community Disorder, permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences in schools for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5 (Continued)

	Rounds 1-4 2004/5 n=260	Round 1-4 Change from 2001/02 n=260	Round 5 2004/5 n=50	Round 5 Change from 2001/02 n=50	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2004/5	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
School Permanent exclusions and absences	**mean**					
% Primary school permanent exclusions	0.03	-0.02**	0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.0
% Secondary school permanent exclusions	0.35	+0.04**	0.34	+0.03	0.01	0.0
% half days missed : Primary school unauthorised absences	0.53	-0.32**	0.64	-0.24**	-0.11*	-0.1
% half days missed Secondary school unauthorised absences	1.38	-0.33**	1.44	-0.41**	-0.06	0.1

Sources: Police Departments 2001/2, 2004/5; DfES, 2001/2, 2004/5

** significant at the 0.01 level

* significant at the 0.05 level

Table 12.8.3: Changes in Disorder in Primary Schools for Rounds 1-4 and Round 5

	Rounds 1-4 2005/6 n=196	Round 1-4 Change from 2002/03 n=175	Round 5 2005/6 n=44	Round 5 Change from 2002/03 n=39	Difference between R 1-4 and R 5 2005/6	Difference in Change R 1-4 minus R 5
Questionnaire Item	**mean**					
Parent verbal aggression	1.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Parent physical aggression	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pupil verbal aggression	1.6	0.0	1.4	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Pupil physical aggression	1.3	+0.1	1.1	-0.3*	+0.2	+0.4*
Bullying between pupils	2.1	-0.1	2.1	-0.3	0.0	+0.2
Incidents reported to the police	1.0	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	+0.1	0.0
Temporary Exclusions	1.6	+0.1	1.5	-0.2	+0.1	+0.3
Total Disorder	8.9	-0.2	8.4	-1.2*	+0.5	+1.0

*Source: NESS school questionnaire 2002/3, 2005/6; * significant at the 0.05 level*

Chapter 13: Comparison between five Community Types (clusters)

Table 13.2: Changes in Demography for Community Types

	Least Deprived n=54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
Child population	**mean 2005 (Change from 2000)**				
Number of children <4 [ww, ##]	721.7 (+40.0**)	718.3 (+50.5**)	660.6 (+62.9**)	914.1 (+134.2**)	854.1 (+150.2**)
Children under 4 per 100 households [ww, ##]	12.2 (+0.7**)	14.0 (+1.0**)	14.9 (+1.8**)	17.0 (+2.5**)	29.2 (+5.1**)
% population aged <16 [ww, ##]	22.1 (+0.9**)	24.4 (+0.4*)	26.4 (+1.0)	25.7 (+2.9**)	34.6 (+1.8**)
% population aged < 4 [ww, ##]	5.2 (+0.3**)	5.9 (+0.4**)	6.6 (+0.9**)	7.0 (+1.0**)	10.1 (+3.6**)
Births	**mean 2004 (Change from 2000)**				
Births per 1,000 population [ww, ##]	12.9 (+0.6*)	15.0 (+1.1**)	17.1 (+1.5)	19.0 (+2.2**)	26.5 (+2.9**)
Live births [ww, ##]	179.6 (+7.8*)	183.6 (+13.6**)	170.9 (+10.5)	249.1 (+26.5**)	225.3 (+25.1**)
Birth registrations					
% all births to mothers<18 years [w, ##]	4.0 (+0.5)	5.1 (-0.6*)	5.4 (-0.9)	1.9 (-0.7**)	2.4 (-0.1)
% all births inside marriage [ww, ##]	41.2 (-6.5**)	30.7 (-3.9**)	24.0 (-1.8)	56.6 (+1.5*)	74.8 (+0.2)
% all births to lone mothers [ww, ##]	21.2 (+3.1**)	29.3 (0.0)	42.9 (+0.4)	22.4 (-0.2)	14.0 (+0.8)

Sources: Census 2001; ONS 2001, 2005; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Community Types at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.01 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.3: Changes in Family Deprivation for Community Types

	Least Deprived n=54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
Deprivation	**mean 2005 (Change from 2001)**				
% children <4 in workless households [ww, ##]	29.5 (-2.7**)	42.7 (-4.4**)	57.3 (-8.4**)	38.5 (-4.8**)	33.1 (-5.0**)
% children <4 in Income Support households [ww, ##]	24.3 (-3.5**)	36.0 (-5.4**)	50.7 (-9.9**)	33.4 (-5.6**)	25.9 (-5.3**)
% children 4-17 in Income Support households [ww, ##]	20.3 (-3.5**)	29.9 (-4.5**)	44.3 (-6.9**)	34.6 (-5.1**)	30.4 (-8.2**)
% working age population on Income Support [ww, ##]	8.7 (-0.9**)	14.2 (-1.7**)	22.7 (-3.0**)	13.6 (-0.5**)	16.6 (-1.6**)
Unemployment	**mean 2005 (Change from 2001)**				
% eligible adults receiving JSA [ww, ##]	3.0 (-0.6**)	4.6 (-0.9**)	6.9 (-1.3**)	5.5 (+0.1)	6.8 (-0.5)
% children <4 in JSA households [##]	3.0 (-1.0**)	4.1 (-1.2**)	3.8 (-1.6**)	3.7 (-1.3**)	5.2 (-1.8**)

Table 13.3: Changes in Family Deprivation for Community Types (continued)

	Least Deprived n=54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
Adult disability benefits	**mean 2005 (Change from 2001)**				
% adult population receiving DLA[a] [##]	7.1 (+1.4**)	9.8 (+1.5**)	12.7 (+1.2**)	6.1 (+1.4**)	8.7 (+1.6**)
% adults aged 18-64yrs receiving SDA or IB [ww, ##]	10.6 (+0.5**)	15.4 (+0.4**)	22.1 (-0.2)	11.0 (+1.1**)	15.6 (+0.8**)

Sources: Census 2001; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5

[a] AA data for 2005 are not available.

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.01 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

Table 13.4: Changes in Child Health for Community Types

	Least Deprived n=54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
Low birth weight	**mean 2004 (Change from 2000)**				
% of births <2500g [ww, ##]	8.1 (+0.5)	9.7 (+0.8)	9.5 (-1.3)	8.9 (-0.4)	10.7 (-1.5**)
Early mortality					
Perinatal mortality (per 1000 births) [ww, #]	7.4 (-5.2*)	10.7 (+1.8)	9.4 (-4.0)	11.2 (+3.6*)	12.2 (-2.5)
Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births) [w]	3.1 (-1.1)	4.8 (+0.7)	4.7 (-3.8)	5.0 (+0.3)	4.7 (-3.8*)
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births) [#]	4.3 (-2.2)	6.9 (-0.6)	8.8 (-1.6)	6.8 (0.1)	7.6 (-5.0**)
Children receiving DLA[1]	**mean 2004/5 (Change from 2000/1)**				
% 3 year olds [##]	1.0 (-0.1)	1.2 (-0.2**)	1.4 (-0.5*)	0.9 (-0.2*)	1.3 (-0.3)
% 4-17 year olds [##]	3.9 (+0.9**)	4.3 (+0.8**)	4.8 (+0.7**)	3.3 (+0.7**)	3.6 (+0.6**)
Children with SEN					
% primary school children with SEN school action plus [a ##]	19.6 (+2.1**)	22.7 (+2.3**)	24.4 (+1.7**)	23.2 (+2.1**)	21.2 (+1.7**)
% primary school children with SEN statement (SEN stage 5) [b ##]	4.1 (+0.2*)	4.4 (+0.1)	3.9 (0.0)	3.7 (+0.2*)	3.8 (0.0)
% attending special needs schools [b ##]	1.5 (+0.1)	1.8 (+0.1*)	1.9 (-0.1)	1.4 (+0.1*)	1.5 (-0.1)

Table 13.4: Changes in Child Health for Community Types (Continued)

	Least Deprived n=54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
Emergency Hospital Admissions	**mean 2004/5 (Change from 2000/1)**				
Gastroenteritis per 1000 0-3 year olds [w, ##]	15.0 (+3.3*)	18.5 (+2.9*)	14.4 (-2.5)	6.9 (+0.3)	14.3 (-2.1)
Lower Respiratory Infection per 1000 0-3 year olds [##]	19.0 (+0.2)	25.3 (-1.6)	28.6 (-6.1*)	16.2 (-2.6*)	22.0 (-4.3*)
Severe Injury per 1000 0-3 year olds [##]	11.8 (-2.3)	14.5 (-3.8**)	15.3 (-1.8)	7.5 (-3.8**)	12.2 (-5.1*)

Sources: Birth Registrations, ONS 2000, 2004; Death Registrations, ONS 2000, 2004; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5; HES 2000/1, 2004/5; National Pupil Database (DfES, 2000/1, 2004/2005)

[a] Change Is from 2002/3 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 and 2001/2 data are unavailable

[b] Change is from 2001/2 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 data are unavailable

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Community Types at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.5: Changes in Child Welfare for Community Types

	Least Deprived	Typical	Most Deprived	Ethnic Diversity	Indian subcontinent
Rates per 10,000 under 5 s	**mean 2005 (Change from 2001/02)**				
Referrals [##]	**n=41 (n=31)** 804.8 (+81.1)	**n=72 (n=45)** 1095.4 (+108.3)	**n=19 (n=12)** 1281.7 (+157.3)	**n=39 (n=28)** 863.4 (-0.8)	**n=24 (n=19)** 648.8 (-277.4**)
Section 47 enquiries [##]	**n=36 (n=23)** 107.6 (-45.1)	**n=66 (n=38)** 144.5 (+20.7)	**n=17 (n=12)** 260.0 (-27.4)	**n=39 (n=17)** 109.9 (+47.3)	**n=21 (n=13)** 97.2 (-91.4)
Children on Child Protection Register [##]	**n=39 (n=29)** 71.1 (-6.2)	**n=71 (n=48)** 74.9 (-16.9)	**n=23 (n=15)** 134.0 (+21.0)	**n=41 (n=27)** 77.4 (-4.1)	**n=24 (n=18)** 49.8 (-40.7**)
Registrations during the year[##]	**n=37 (n=29)** 100.5 (+8.2)	**n=70 (n=45)** 101.5 (-8.3)	**n=23 (n=16)** 150.1 (+18.8)	**n=41 (n=28)** 86.3 (+3.4)	**n=23 (n=17)** 65.7 (-24.0)
Children looked after [##]	**n=39 (n=30)** 61.5 (+12.8)	**n=73 (n=48)** 83.6 (+3.2)	**n=21 (n=16)** 112.9 (-6.0)	**n=40 (n=29)** 51.8 (-16.7)	**n=25 (n=19)** 45.7 (-1.9)

Table 13.5: Changes in Child Welfare for Community Types (Continued)

	Least Deprived	Typical	Most Deprived	Ethnic Diversity	Indian subcontinent
Rates per 10,000 under 16s	**mean 2005 (Change from 2001/02)**				
Referrals [##]	**n=41 (n=31)** 708.0 (+56.1)	**n=72 (n=45)** 915.9 (+106.5)	**n=19 (n=12)** 1010.6 (+45.5)	**n=39 (n=28)** 783.7 (+15.2)	**n=25 (n=20)** 603.2 (-223.2**)
Section 47 enquiries [##]	**n=36 (n=24)** 95.4 (-15.1)	**n=66 (n=41)** 119.8 (+17.9)	**n=17 (n=12)** 204.2 (-26.5)	**n=39 (n=17)** 101.4 (+48.0)	**n=21 (n=13)** 83.0 (-63.1)
Children on Child Protection Register [##]	**n=39 (n=30)** 50.0 (+3.7)	**n=71 (n=51)** 53.9 (-3.5)	**n=23 (n=16)** 91.0 (+21.2)	**n=41 (n=30)** 58.3 (-0.1)	**n=24 (n=19)** 40.5 (-12.6)
Registrations during the year	**n=37 (n=29)** 62.1 (+11.2)	**n=70 (n=47)** 63.2 (+2.0)	**n=23 (n=16)** 89.2 (+12.6)	**n=41 (n=30)** 64.7 (+11.2)	**n=23 (n=18)** 44.9 (-5.1)
Children looked after [##]	**n=39 (n=30)** 73.2 (+10.6)	**n=73 (n=51)** 107.9 (+1.6)	**n=21 (n=16)** 139.2 (+6.8)	**n=40 (n=30)** 75.2 (-22.2)	**n=25 (n=20)** 55.8 (-2.3)
% registered who had previously been registered	**n=40 (n=28)** 18.6 (-3.2)	**n=75 (n=46)** 14.4 (+1.7)	**n=23 (n=15)** 8.9 (-5.0)	**n=42 (n=29)** 14.7 (+10.0)	**n=24 (n=18)** 14.9 (+1.1)

Table 13.5: Changes in Child Welfare for Community Types (Continued)

	Least Deprived	Typical	Most Deprived	Ethnic Diversity	Indian subcontinent
	n=41 (n=28)	**n=76 (n=41)**	**n=23 (n=13)**	**n=43 (n=26)**	**n=24 (n=15)**
% of child protection cases that should have been reviewed that were reviewed	95.5 (+4.9)	95.7 (-2.6)	96.5 (+3.1)	95.9 (+20.8**)	95.7 (+9.9)

Sources: Social Services Departments, 2001/2, 2003/4

ww significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

w significant differences between Community Types at the 0.05 level

significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.01 level

significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

Table 13.6: Changes in School Achievement for Community Types

	Least Deprived	Typical	Most Deprived	Ethnic Diversity	Indian subcontinent
Key Stage 1	**Mean 2004/5 (Change from 2001/2[a])**				
	n=54	**n=87**	**n=29**	**n=59**	**n=28**
% achieving level 2+ Reading [##]	81.4 (+0.8)	76.4 (-0.1)	75.0 (-1.3)	77.5 (+1.0)	73.3 (+0.3)
% achieving level 2+ Comprehension[##]	84.9 (+0.7)	81.3 (+1.1)	79.6 (+1.6)	80.7 (+1.2)	72.4 (-2.2)
% achieving level 2+ writing [##]	78.2 (-1.5)	72.9 (-2.2**)	70.8 (-3.1*)	73.8 (-1.1)	68.1 (-3.4*)
% achieving level 2+ mathematics [##]	89.3 (+3.6**)	85.3 (+2.8**)	83.5 (+1.5)	86.2 (+3.7**)	81.5 (+2.2)
Key Stage 2					
	n=54	**n=87**	**n=29**	**n=59**	**n=28**
% achieving level 4+ English Final Test [##]	70.3 (+4.9**)	67.3 (+6.5**)	65.2 (+6.5**)	68.6 (+5.1**)	64.4 (+8.1**)
% achieving level 4+ English Reading [##]	77.7 (+6.0**)	74.5 (+7.0**)	72.1 (+6.8**)	74.6 (+6.0**)	69.3 (+7.9**)
% achieving level 4+ English Writing [##]	52.2 (+3.5**)	49.9 (+4.9**)	48.4 (+5.6**)	54.8 (+5.6**)	52.0 (+7.3**)
% achieving level 4+ mathematics [##]	66.5 (+2.5*)	64.2 (+3.1**)	64.2 (+3.9*)	63.4 (+0.5)	59.9 (+2.4*)
% achieving level 4+ science [##]	80.9 (0.0)	79.2 (+0.7)	78.2 (+1.0)	77.3 (-1.1)	72.0 (+0.5)

Table 13.6: Changes in School Achievement for Community Types (Continued)

	Least Deprived	Typical	Most Deprived	Ethnic Diversity	Indian subcontinent
GCSE and staying on					
	n=54	**n=87**	**n=29**	**n=59**	**n=28**
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-C [ww, ##]	41.5 (+2.2*)	34.9 (+5.4**)	31.2 (+6.6**)	43.0 (+6.8**)	41.2 (+8.2**)
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-G [ww, ##]	84.5 (-3.9**)	79.2 (-5.9**)	73.4 (-5.4**)	85.0 (-2.5**)	85.1 (-2.5**)
% no passes at GCSE [##]	5.1 (+1.7**)	7.1 (+2.7**)	9.7 (+3.0**)	4.9 (+1.9**)	5.7 (+2.8**)
%17:16 year olds receiving child benefit [ww, ##]	66.7 (+7.4**)	62.7 (+9.5**)	61.2 (+13.4**)	73.8 (+7.5**)	78.7 (+7.7*)

Sources: National Pupil Database (DfES) 2000/1, 2004/5; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.01 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.7.1: Changes in the rates of child care providers for Community Types

	Least Deprived n = 54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
Child Care Providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds	**mean 2005 (Change from 2000/01)**				
Childminders per 10,000 0-7s [##]	112.1 (+4.4)	77.4 (+11.9**)	41.9 (+6.6)	103.3 (+14.3*)	32.3 (+7.6)
Full day care providers per 10,000 0-7s [ww, #]	20.3 (+5.4**)	14.3 (+5.4**)	15.6 (+7.8**)	18.3 (+0.2)	13.6 (+1.6)
Sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7s [#]	14.0 (-3.4**)	10.2 (-1.7)	7.7 (-3.7)	8.0 (-4.3**)	8.8 (-0.1)
Out of school care providers per 10,000 0-7s [w]	14.9 (+7.2**)	12.1 (+3.8**)	13.1 (+2.6)	13.3 (-0.7)	10.6 (+1.4)
Crèches per 10,000 0-7s [w]	9.2 (+6.2**)	11.3 (+5.4**)	10.3 (+2.4)	6.8 (+0.4)	7.1 (+1.9)

Source: Ofsted 2001, 2005

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Community Types at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community Types at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.7.2: Changes in the rates of child care places for Community Types

	Least Deprived n = 54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28

Places per 1,000 0-7 years old	mean 2004/5 (Change from 2000/01)				
Childminders places per 1,000 0-7s [##]	50.6 (+2.3)	35.3 (+4.5**)	18.8 (+2.3)	36.1 (+1.5)	11.7 (+1.5)
Full day care places per 1,000 0-7s [##]	86.3 (+27.3**)	54.9 (+20.8**)	59.5 (+26.5*)	73.7 (+10.9)	55.6 (+8.2)
Sessional day care places 1,000 per 0-7s [##]	31.4 (-7.5*)	22.5 (-4.9*)	13.8 (-12.6**)	18.8 (-10.8**)	18.2 (-3.0)
Out of school care places per 1,000 0-7s	42.3 (+16.5**)	40.2 (+11.7**)	49.6 (+13.1)	44.4 (-2.2)	36.2 (+5.1)
Crèche places per 1,000 0-7s[w]	15.4 (+9.6**)	18.1 (+9.4**)	19.7 (+6.8*)	12.2 (-1.7)	10.7 (+3.0)

Sources: Ofsted 2001, 2005

[w] significant differences between Community Types at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Community Types at the 0.01 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.8.1: Changes in Community Disorder for Community Types

	Least Deprived n=49	Typical n=76	Most Deprived n=17	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=25
Crime rates	**Mean 2004/5 (Change from 2001/02)**				
Burglary dwelling [ww, ##]	13.6 (-7.2**)	23.3 (-11.8**)	32.5 (-16.1**)	24.7 (-6.7**)	32.2 (-26.3**)
Burglary other [ww, #]	6.8 (-2.6**)	9.2 (-2.7**)	9.8 (-3.2*)	6.9 (-0.9*)	7.8 (-5.3**)
Vehicle crime [w, ##]	13.9 (-3.9**)	17.9 (-6.1**)	23.8 (-6.7*)	24.3 (-6.7**)	25.8 (-13.4**)
Violence against the person [w, ##]	21.1 (+8.3**)	31.2 (+14.0**)	32.7 (+11.7**)	36.6 (+7.9**)	34.1 (+7.5*)
Criminal damage [ww, ##]	27.5 (+3.3*)	44.4 (+6.8**)	54.0 (+3.2)	25.7 (-2.5**)	36.6 (-5.9)
Drug offences [##]	2.4 (-0.1)	3.2 (+0.3)	3.6 (+0.3)	6.5 (+1.5**)	6.5 (+0.6)

Source: Local Police Departments2001/2, 2004/5

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Community Types at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Community types at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.8.2: Changes in permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences in schools for Community Types

	Least Deprived n=54	Typical n=87	Most Deprived n=29	Ethnic Diversity n=59	Indian subcontinent n=28
School permanent and exclusions and absences	**mean 2005 (Change from 2001/02)**				
% Primary school permanent exclusions [#]	0.04 (-0.01)	0.04 (-0.02)	0.04 (-0.05*)	0.02 (-0.04**)	0.03 (0.00)
% Secondary school permanent exclusions	0.34 (+0.07*)	0.35 (+0.01)	0.32 (+0.03)	0.37 (+0.04)	0.35 (+0.03)
% half days missed : Primary school unauthorised absences [ww, ##]	0.37 (-0.17**)	0.45 (-0.29**)	0.52 (-0.42**)	0.70 (-0.46**)	0.70 (-0.37**)
% half days missed Secondary school unauthorised absences [ww]	1.20 (-0.07)	1.37 (-0.45**)	1.64 (-0.47**)	1.33 (-0.35**)	1.59 (-0.22*)

Sources: DfES 2001/2, 2004/5

[ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Community Types at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Community Types at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 13.8.3: Changes in Community Disorder since 2001/2 for Community Types

	Least Deprived n=42	Typical n=65	Most Deprived n=21	Ethnic Diversity n=46	Indian subcontinent n=19
Questionnaire Item	**mean**				
Parent verbal aggression [w]	0.8 (-0.2)	1.1 (0.0)	1.1 (-0.1)	1.3 (-0.2)	1.0 (-0.1)
Parent physical aggression	0.1 (-0.1)	0.1 (-0.1)	0.2 (-0.1)	0.3 (0.0)	0.1 (-0.1)
Pupil verbal aggression	1.4 (-0.2)	1.8 (+0.2)	1.6 (0.0)	1.6 (-0.1)	1.6 (0.0)
Pupil physical aggression	1.3 (-0.1)	1.4 (+0.2)	1.2 (+0.2)	1.4 (-0.1)	1.2 (+0.2)
Bullying between pupils [w]	1.8 (-0.2)	2.2 (-0.1)	2.1 (-0.2)	2.1 (+0.1)	2.4 (+0.2)
Incidents reported to the police [ww]	1.0 (-0.1)	1.0 (-0.2*)	1.4 (0.0)	0.7 (-0.1)	1.2 (+0.1)
Temporary Exclusions	1.2 (0.0)	1.7 (+0.2)	1.7 (0.0)	1.6 (0.0)	1.4 (+0.1)
Total Disorder	7.6 (-0.8)	9.3 (+0.1)	9.2 (-0.1)	9.1 (-0.3)	8.9 (+0.5)

Source: NESS questionnaire 2002, 2005

* significant change at the 0.05 level; [ww] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.01 level
;[w] significant difference between Community Types at the 0.05 level

Chapter 14: Comparisons between Government Office regions

Table 14.2: Changes in Demography by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East n=14	East Midlands n=21	London n=44	North East n=30	North West n=53	South East n=18	South West n=19	West Midlands n=29	Yorkshire & Humber n=32
Child Population				**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**					
Number of children under 4 years old [ww, ##]	728.9 (+90.6**)	754.4 (+91.0**)	971.6 (+146.7**)	692.8 (+37.4**)	686.9 (+54.0**)	684.4 (+57.6**)	775.3 (+61.3*)	774.4 (+86.6**)	798.6 (+80.3**)
Children under 4 years old per 100 households [ww, #]	16.9 (+2.2**)	15.9 (+2.7**)	18.2 (+2.9**)	12.5 (+0.7**)	16.3 (+1.5**)	15.3 (+1.2**)	14.6 (+1.2**)	17.2 (+2.1**)	17.6 (+1.9**)
% population < 4years [ww, #]	6.8 (+0.9**)	6.9 (+1.2**)	7.4 (+1.2**)	5.3 (+0.3**)	6.5 (+0.6**)	6.3 (+0.5**)	6.1 (+0.5**)	6.6 (+0.8**)	6.8 (+0.7**)
% population <16 years old [ww]	25.8 (+2.0**)	26.3 (+2.6*)	27.1 (+3.4**)	22.4 (+0.2)	26.1 (+0.5)	24.4 (+1.1**)	25.1 (+1.6**)	25.9 (+1.7**)	26.6 (+1.1**)
Births				**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**					
Birth rate per 1,000 population [##]	17.7 (+2.6**)	17.6 (+2.3*)	20.2 (+1.7*)	13.9 (+1.1**)	16.8 (+1.1**)	15.7 (+0.7)	14.7 (+0.5)	17.2 (-1.3)	17.5 (+1.3**)
Live births [##]	188.6 (+25.4**)	193.6 (+16.3**)	265.9 (+20.5*)	178.4 (+13.6**)	178.0 (+10.6**)	172.9 (+6.9)	188.7 (+7.6)	200.6 (+2.1)	205.9 (+16.7**)
Birth registrations				**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**					
% births to mothers<18 years [##]	3.1 (-0.8)	4.8 (+0.1)	1.8 (-0.4)	4.4 (-1.2**)	4.4 (-0.2)	3.6 (-0.1)	3.5 (-1.0)	3.4 (-0.6)	5.7 (+0.6)
% births in marriage [ww, ##]	46.4 (-1.1)	38.5 (-2.3)	59.3 (+1.1)	33.0 (-3.7**)	36.9 (-3.6**)	41.6 (-2.4)	37.8 (-6.7**)	47.9 (-2.2*)	42.5 (-3.2*)
% births to lone mothers [##]	20.8 (+1.5)	25.5 (+2.2)	23.3 (+0.2)	30.7 (-0.7)	30.9 (+0.2)	22.4 (+0.8)	22.9 (+1.9*)	22.8 (+1.1)	24.7 (+1.5)

Sources: Census 2001;ONS 2000, 2004; DWP 2000/1, 2004/[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level [w] significant differences between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level [##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level [#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level * significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.3: Changes in Family Deprivation by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
	n=14	n=21	n=44	n=30	n=53	n=18	N=19	n=29	n=32
Deprivation	mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)								
% children under 4 in workless households [#]	34.5 (-3.6*)	40.9 (-4.3**)	41.1 (-4.5**)	41.3 (-5.7**)	42.9 (-5.2**)	37.3 (-4.1**)	35.5 (-3.0**)	35.4 (-3.5**)	39.5 (-5.3**)
% children under 4 in Income Support households [w, ##]	27.9 (-5.2**)	33.8 (-4.7**)	35.9 (-5.5**)	34.4 (-6.3**)	36.8 (-7.3**)	31.7 (-4.8**)	30.3 (-3.9**)	29.0 (-4.3**)	32.9 (-5.2**)
% children 4-17 in Income Support households [w, ##]	26.2 (-4.5**)	28.5 (-5.1**)	38.2 (-5.3**)	29.0 (-5.2**)	33.6 (-6.3**)	28.2 (-3.8**)	26.3 (-3.7**)	26.3 (-4.2**)	28.6 (-5.4**)
% working population on income support [ww, ##]	11.1 (-1.2**)	14.0 (-1.1**)	15.3 (-0.3*)	14.0 (-2.0**)	16.9 (-2.4**)	12.4 (-0.7**)	12.7 (-0.9**)	11.7 (-1.2**)	13.6 (-1.6**)
Employment	mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)								
% eligible adults receiving JSA [ww, ##]	4.7 (+0.1)	5.6 (-0.9**)	5.9 (+0.3**)	4.8 (-1.7**)	4.8 (-0.7**)	4.0 (0)	3.4 (-0.4**)	5.1 (-0.3)	5.2 (-1.4**)
% children <4 in JSA households [w, #]	4.7 (-0.3)	4.7 (-1.6**)	3.9 (-1.5**)	3.7 (-2.1**)	3.2 (-0.9**)	3.9 (-0.6)	3.1 (-1.0**)	4.3 (-1.1**)	4.4 (-1.9**)
Adult disability benefits	mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)								
% adult population receiving DLA[a] [ww, ##]	6.9 (+1.4**)	9.6 (+1.7**)	6.2 (+1.4**)	9.2 (+0.6**)	11.0 (+1.5**)	6.8 (+1.9**)	8.2 (+1.9**)	8.0 (+1.3**)	9.0 (+1.4**)
% adults aged 18-64 yrs receiving SDA or IB [ww, ##]	11.0 (+0.9**)	14.4 (+0.5**)	11.3 (+1.1**)	16.9 (+0.2)	18.2 (-0.2)	11.3 (+1.0**)	13.2 (+1.3**)	12.2 (+0.6**)	13.8 (+0.6**)

Sources: Census 2001;DWP 2000/1, 2004/5 [a] AA data for 2005 are not available [ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level [w] significant differences between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level [##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level [#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level ** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

Table 14.4: Changes in Child Health by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
	n=14	**n=21**	**n=44**	**n=30**	**n=53**	**n=18**	**n=19**	**n=29**	**n=32**
Low birth weight	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**								
% of births <2500g	8.4 (-1.8)	9.8 (+0.5)	8.7 (-0.3)	8.8 (-0.4)	10.0 (+0.2)	9.1 (+1.3)	8.1 (+0.4)	9.8 (0.0)	9.7 (-0.5)
All births									
Perinatal mortality (per 1000 births)	7.6 (-3.7)	11.5 (-0.3)	10.9 (+3.6*)	9.2 (-2.2)	10.1 (-3.1)	9.3 (+0.8)	11.6 (+2.8)	9.7 (-1.3)	10.6 (+0.4)
Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	2.0 (-5.1*)	4.4 (+1.3)	5.1 (0.0)	3.6 (-1.6)	4.7 (-1.8)	4.6 (+3.7)	4.7 (+1.3)	5.1 (-1.2)	4.5 (-2.6)
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	3.5 (-6.4**)	6.4 (+1.1)	7.3 (+0.3)	6.1 (-1.4)	8.0 (-1.6)	5.9 (+2.9)	5.6 (-1.6)	6.3 (-2.1)	7.3 (-3.7)
Gestation (weeks)	**Median birthweight 2004/5**								
	n=0	**n=17**	**n=17**	**n=15**	**n=31**	**n=8**	**n=12**	**n=26**	**n=12**
All	-	3200.7	3189.9	3245.4	3200.6	3248.7	3235.2	3213.4	3179.8
36	-	2507.7	2787.8	2629.7	2612.5	2632.7	2672.1	2620.1	2599.8
37	-	2936.5	2898.2	2857.8	2889.6	2937.1	2921.0	2858.2	2901.7
38	-	3093.9	3092.4	3066.7	3118.8	3186.4	3106.0	3085.4	3133.5
39	-	3227.8	3245.9	3273.1	3240.9	3358.0	3311.5	3270.0	3157.0

40	-	3431.2	3364.4	3478.7	3408.9	3374.4	3466.2	3407.8	3427.7
41	-	3553.2	3458.6	3539.5	3561.1	3555.6	3503.0	3599.4	3474.4
42	-	3683.0	3482.2	3739.7	3584.4	3696.8	3666.1	3710.1	3515.9
Immunisation % by 1st birthday	**mean 2004/5**								
Triple	-	83.0	85.1	82.7	75.5	88.5	82.4	81.2	77.9
Polio	-	86.2	85.1	82.8	77.6	97.5	91.5	91.0	80.5
Haemophilias Influenzae b (Hib)	-	83.0	85.0	81.1	77.6	97.4	91.4	91.0	79.5
Meningitis C	-	84.8	85.6	82.1	76.8	86.8	81.0	80.8	77.8
Children receiving DLA	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**								
% 3 year olds ww, ##	1.3 (+0.1)	1.2 (-0.1)	0.9 (-0.2*)	1.0 (-0.7**)	1.4 (-0.1)	0.9 (-0.2)	0.9 (-0.2)	1.2 (-0.1)	1.2 (-0.3**)
% 4-17 year olds ww, ##	4.5 (+0.9**)	4.1 (+0.8**)	3.1 (+0.7**)	4.5 (+0.6**)	4.1 (+0.9**)	4.5 (+1.3**)	4.2 (+0.6**)	3.8 (+0.6**)	3.9 (+0.9**)
Children with SEN	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**								
% primary school children with SEN school action plus a ##	22.9 (+1.7)	22.1 (+1.8**)	22.8 (+1.9**)	21.3 (+2.4**)	21.6 (+1.5**)	28.5 (+2.6**)	22.2 (+2.5**)	20.4 (+1.9**)	21.4 (+3.2**)
% primary school children with SEN statements b w, #	3.9 (+0.1)	3.7 (+0.2)	3.8 (+0.2*)	4.0 (+0.1)	4.5 (+0.1)	4.0 (+0.1)	4.5 (-0.4*)	4.4 (+0.4**)	3.8 (0.0)
% attending special needs school b ##	1.3 (0.0)	1.4 (+0.1)	1.3 (+0.1*)	1.9 (+0.1)	1.9 (0.0)	2.0 (+0.1)	1.6 (-0.1)	1.9 (0.9)	1.3 (+0.1**)

Table 14.4: Changes in Child Health by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4 (Continued)

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
	n=14	n=21	n=44	n=30	n=53	n=18	n=19	n=29	n=32
Emergency hospital admissions	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)**								
Gastroenteritis per 1000 0-3 year olds [##]	14.3 (+2.9)	16.3 (+5.5*)	3.7 (-0.7)	24.2 (+0.1)	15.6 (+0.8)	12.8 (+2.9)	11.9 (4.7*)	13.2 (+2.0)	17.5 (-1.7)
Lower respiratory infection per 1000 0-3 year olds [##]	19.4 (+3.5)	23.8 (+0.8)	12.7 (-5.0**)	25.3 (-8.1**)	26.4 (-1.7)	18.0 (-1.0)	18.4 (-3.3)	23.9 (-0.6)	25.7 (-0.3)
Severe injury per 1000 0-3 year olds [##]	9.9 (-5.4)	13.0 (-1.7)	6.6 (-2.8**)	15.4 (-4.6*)	15.1 (-1.0)	14.3 (-2.7)	13.8 (-3.4)	11.3 (-2.4)	11.4 (-7.8**)

Sources: Birth Registrations, ONS 2000, 2004; Death Registrations, ONS 2000, 2004;DWP 2000/1, 2004/5; HES 2000/1, 2004/5; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2000/1, 2004/5

[a] Change Is from 2002/3 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 and 2001/2 data are unavailable

[b] Change is from 2001/2 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 data are unavailable

[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.5: Changes in Child Welfare by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
Rate per 10,000 under 5s	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2001/2)**								
Referrals [ww, ##]	**n=10 (n=5)** 899.8 (+146.5)	**n=13 (n=13)** 699.5 (-199.1)	**n=31 (n=20)** 792.6 (+123.9)	**n=25 (n=21)** 1177.2 (+517.5**)	**n=40 (n=24)** 1015.7 (-47.8)	**n=14 (n=9)** 1143.1 (+289.0)	**n=12 (n=9)** 903.3 (-414.6)	**n=26 (n=18)** 671.7 (-78.7)	**n=27 (n=19)** 1085.8 (-181.9)
Section 47 enquiries	**n=10 (n=3)** 154.9 (-129.0)	**n=15 (n=15)** 112.0 (+3.3)	**n=31 (n=8)** 101.4 (+97.6)	**n=28 (n=22)** 174.5 (+12.0)	**n=34 (n=23)** 144.3 (-29.5)	**n=14 (n=7)** 191.8 (+72.0)	**n=9 (n=4)** 116.1 (-3.8)	**n=19 (n=13)** 124.8 (-8.9)	**n=22 (n=9)** 95.1 (-152.7)
Child Protection Register	**n=10 (n=7)** 68.9 (-49.5)	**n=17 (n=16)** 101.2 (+17.3)	**n=33 (n=23)** 77.7 (-2.9)	**n=28 (n=21)** 79.0 (-28.3)	**n=42 (n=25)** 78.9 (-4.0)	**n=14 (n=8)** 83.7 (-26.1)	**n=8 (n=3)** 63.0 (+7.1)	**n=24 (n=16)** 77.2 (+0.2)	**n=25 (n=21)** 68.4 (-21.9)
Registrations during the year	**n=8 (n=7)** 142.6 (-19.5)	**n=18 (n=17)** 136.1 (+33.2)	**n=33 (n=23)** 81.9 (+4.3)	**n=28 (n=22)** 110.6 (+3.5)	**n=42 (n=26)** 92.7 (-11.9)	**n=14 (n=8)** 111.5 (+15.4)	**n=8 (n=4)** 69.5 (+7.6)	**n=21 (n=13)** 95.1 (+23.3)	**n=25 (n=18)** 85.3 (-45.1)
Looked after children [w, #]	**n=10 (n=8)** 82.0 (+8.2)	**n=15 (n=15)** 91.9 (+42.9*)	**n=31 (n=22)** 47.4 (-1.2)	**n=28 (n=22)** 77.2 (+9.1)	**n=42 (n=28)** 75.0 (+5.6)	**n=14 (n=8)** 72.9 (+4.7)	**n=10 (n=4)** 127.6 (+50.9)	**n=25 (n=17)** 63.3 (-10.3)	**n=26 (n=21)** 58.4 (-45.0*)

Table 14.5: Changes in Child Welfare by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4 (Continued)

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
Rate per 10,000 under 16s	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2001/2)**								
Referrals [ww]	**n=10 (n=5)** 858.7 (+138.6)	**n=13 (n=13)** 657.1 (-83.8)	**n=31 (n=20)** 741.4 (+111.8)	**n=26 (n=22)** 918.7 (+345.7**)	**n=40 (n=24)** 829.2 (-20.5)	**n=14 (n=9)** 947.0 (+340.8)	**n=12 (n=9)** 743.4 (-344.1*)	**n=26 (n=18)** 613.2 (-62.2)	**n=27 (n=19)** 944.1 (-228.3)
Section 47 enquiries	**n=10 (n=6)** 137.4 (-69.6)	**n=15 (n=15)** 102.8 (+31.9)	**n=31 (n=8)** 100.9 (+86.0)	**n=28 (n=22)** 140.5 (+8.4)	**n=34 (n=23)** 115.4 (-11.4)	**n=14 (n=7)** 135.1 (+40.9)	**n=9 (n=5)** 91.1 (-52.7*)	**n=19 (n=13)** 113.5 (+17.4)	**n=22 (n=9)** 87.6 (-96.1)
Child Protection Register	**n=10 (n=8)** 55.2 (-21.4)	**n=17 (n=16)** 74.8 (+21.8)	**n=33 (n=24)** 63.2 (+4.1)	**n=28 (n=22)** 51.4 (-13.5)	**n=42 (n=27)** 53.7 (+5.5)	**n=14 (n=8)** 55.5 (-8.5)	**n=8 (n=7)** 51.2 (+3.9)	**n=24 (n=16)** 53.6 (+10.5)	**n=25 (n=21)** 53.5 (-8.1)
Registrations during the year	**n=8 (n=7)** 94.5 (+4.9)	**n=18 (n=17)** 85.3 (+29.0)	**n=33 (n=24)** 64.8 (+11.5)	**n=28 (n=22)** 64.5 (+7.6)	**n=42 (n=27)** 56.5 (-3.6)	**n=14 (n=8)** 67.2 (+10.0)	**n=8 (n=7)** 46.6 (-4.6)	**n=21 (n=13)** 60.8 (+22.8)	**n=25 (n=18)** 56.8 (-14.0)
Looked after children [w]	**n=10 (n=8)** 108.2 (+23.6)	**n=15 (n=15)** 89.9 (+37.2)	**n=31 (n=23)** 83.7 (+8.5)	**n=28 (n=22)** 91.4 (+16.5)	**n=42 (n=29)** 98.2 (+6.7)	**n=14 (n=8)** 105.6 (+15.8)	**n=10 (n=7)** 154.5 (+3.6)	**n=25 n=17)** 81.2 (+1.5)	**n=26 (n=21)** 74.5 (-62.6**)

Table 14.5: Changes in Child Welfare by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4 (Continued)

% re-registered	**n=10 (n=8)** 31.6 (+20.0)	**n=16 (n=14)** 17.4 (-3.0)	**n=34 (n=20)** 9.8 (+3.1)	**n=28 (n=18)** 11.4 (+1.0)	**n=42 (n=27)** 15.1 (-4.9)	**n=14 (n=8)** 17.4 (-5.9)	**n=12 (n=9)** 15.6 (+6.2)	**n=23 (n=15)** 11.4 (+8.6*)	**n=27 (n=18)** 16.1 (+1.6)
% of child protection cases reviewed [ww]	**n=10 (n=8)** 86.1 (-15.8)	**n=18 (n=17)** 98.7 (+19.1*)	**n=32 (n=15)** 95.2 (+14.5*)	**n=28 (n=17)** 90.9 (-13.3)	**n=42 (n=20)** 96.2 (-7.6)	**n=15 (n=8)** 99.3 (+22.8)	**n=11 (n=8)** 99.9 (-0.1)	**n=26 (n=16)** 99.2 (+24.3*)	**n=27 (n=15)** 96.0 (+10.2)

Sources: Social Services Departments 2001/2, 2003/4

[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.6: Changes in School Achievement by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
Key Stage 1	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2001/2[a])**								
	n=14	**n=21**	**n=44**	**n=30**	**n=53**	**n=18**	**n=19**	**n=29**	**n=32**
% achieving level 2+ Reading	79.7 (+3.3)	78.4 (+1.2)	77.8 (+1.4)	78.7 (0.0)	77.2 (+0.3)	75.7 (+1.0)	75.5 (-1.0)	76.2 (-0.7)	75.8 (-1.4)
% achieving level 2+ Comprehension	80.3 (+2.3)	81.3 (+1.0)	79.6 (+0.5)	83.2 (+1.1)	80.5 (+1.5)	83.8 (+3.9)	81.3 (+0.6)	79.5 (-1.3)	79.0 (-1.4)
% achieving level 2+ Writing	74.0 (+0.1)	74.9 (0.0)	73.2 (-2.0*)	75.3 (-2.0)	73.4 (-2.0*)	73.5 (-0.4)	71.9 (-1.4)	72.2 (-3.5**)	72.5 (-4.2**)
% achieving level 2+ mathematics [w]	88.1 (+4.7**)	86.2 (+4.0**)	85.9 (+3.5**)	86.3 (+2.4**)	85.6 (+3.1**)	88.3 (+6.0**)	85.2 (+2.9**)	84.4 (+1.0)	84.0 (+1.3)
Key Stage 2									
	n=14	**n=21**	**n=44**	**n=30**	**n=53**	**n=18**	**n=19**	**n=29**	**n=32**
% achieving level 4+ English Final Test [##]	65.0 (+7.2**)	63.3 (+3.4)	71.2 (+5.5**)	70.0 (+6.5**)	68.8 (+6.2**)	67.6 (+9.4**)	64.6 (+5.6**)	67.5 (+5.4**)	64.9 (+6.3**)
% achieving level 4+ English Reading [##]	72.0 (+7.8**)	70.8 (+4.6*)	76.6 (+6.0**)	76.7 (+7.4**)	75.2 (+6.6**)	75.1 (+8.9**)	72.2 (+5.7**)	74.4 (+6.4**)	72.0 (+7.5**)
% achieving level 4+ English Writing [##]	48.1 (+8.3**)	48.2 (+3.7)	58.0 (+5.6**)	51.5 (+4.6*)	52.1 (+4.4**)	49.8 (+8.2**)	46.1 (+3.6)	51.6 (+4.3**)	49.8 (+5.5**)
% achieving level 4+ mathematics [w, ##]	59.7 (+2.9)	60.1 (-0.5)	66.2 (0.0)	67.7 (+3.6**)	66.3 (+2.5**)	61.7 (+6.8**)	61.0 (+2.8)	63.4 (+3.3**)	62.3 (+2.3)
% achieving level 4+ science [#]	74.3 (+2.3)	76.5 (-0.2)	78.9 (-1.4)	81.1 (0.0)	79.2 (+0.8)	78.3 (+3.1)	76.4 (+0.2)	78.4 (+0.8)	76.6 (-1.6)

Table 14.6: Changes in School Achievement by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4 (Continued)

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
GCSE and staying on									
	n=14	**n=21**	**n=53**	**n=30**	**n=53**	**n=18**	**n=19**	**n=29**	**n=32**
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-C [w, ##]	36.3 (+3.6*)	34.7 (+2.1)	45.4 (+7.6**)	39.9 (+8.1**)	37.1 (+5.4**)	36.8 (+3.9)	34.4 (+0.8)	40.6 (+5.5**)	34.8 (+7.2**)
% 5+GCSE Grade A*-G [ww, ##]	81.2 (-2.7*)	79.7 (-2.9)	87.5 (-1.6**)	80.7 (-5.3**)	80.7 (-5.9**)	80.5 (-5.3**)	79.4 (-5.6**)	83.9 (-3.1**)	78.3 (-4.8**)
% no passes at GCSE [##]	7.3 (+2.3)	7.3 (+1.6)	4.0 (+1.6**)	7.0 (+2.6**)	6.8 (+2.8**)	5.4 (+1.5)	6.1 (+2.1**)	5.4 (+1.8**)	7.9 (+3.8**)
%17:16 year olds receiving child benefit [ww, ##]	66.1 (+7.7)	66.4 (+10.3**)	76.8 (+8.0**)	65.7 (+11.4**)	64.9 (+10.1**)	63.2 (+3.5)	66.3 (+10.1**)	68.9 (9.3**)	65.4 (+6.2**)

Sources: National Pupil Database (DfES) 2000/1, 2004/5; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5

[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.7.1: Changes in Local Child Care providers and places by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Mid-lands	York-shire & Humber
	n=14	n=21	n=44	n=30	n=53	n=18	n=19	n=29	n=32
Child Care providers	mean 2004/5 (change from 2000/1)								
Childminders per 10,000 0-7s [#]	92.4 (+7.7)	83.1 (-1.8)	105.7 (+12.2)	84.9 (+17.3**)	65.7 (+8.9*)	87.1 (+3.0)	78.1 (-1.5)	73.9 (+6.9)	70.3 (+23.7**)
Full day care providers per 10,000 0-7s [w]	12.5 (+4.4*)	16.4 (+3.8)	14.7 (-1.0)	17.7 (+8.1**)	14.0 (+5.9**)	21.6 (+3.8)	16.4 (+3.5)	20.9 (+1.6)	16.5 (+5.7**)
Sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7s	15.0 (-6.1**)	12.3 (-1.3)	8.0 (-3.6**)	7.5 (-5.2*)	11.2 (0.0)	11.6 (-6.6*)	13.4 (-4.4*)	8.5 (-0.8)	8.8 (-1.6)
Out of school care providers per 10,000 0-7s [ww, #]	8.4 (-0.9)	11.8 (+4.9)	13.1 (+1.2)	12.2 (+1.5)	15.8 (+7.9**)	6.8 (-8.5*)	15.2 (+7.0**)	17.2 (+6.0*)	9.4 (+1.1)
Crèches per 10,000 0-7s [##]	12.3 (+8.7*)	10.4 (+2.6)	4.6 (+0.7)	16.0 (+3.4)	9.2 (+6.1**)	10.8 (+3.1)	6.2 (+3.4)	9.5 (+3.9)	7.7 (+2.9*)
Places at childcare providers									
Childminder places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	37.5 (+0.9)	37.9 (+0.9)	32.4 (-0.8)	39.7 (+7.2*)	29.8 (+3.6*)	36.6 (-0.8)	34.6 (-0.5)	34.2 (+1.6)	32.2 (+9.0**)
Full day care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds	53.2 (+21.6*)	68.6 (+15.7)	53.9 (+2.6)	69.1 (+29.6**)	59.1 (+24.3**)	97.4 (+31.6*)	56.1 (+14.2)	85.2 (+13.3)	64.2 (+21.2**)
Sessional day care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds [#]	37.2 (-13.1**)	26.7 (-6.2)	18.8 (-7.7*)	14.9 (-15.7**)	24.3 (-1.3)	27.7 (-18.2*)	28.2 (-11.6*)	17.2 (-4.3)	18.6 (-2.4)
Out of school care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds [ww, ##]	18.8 (-8.8)	38.8 (+11.1)	41.6 (+0.3)	38.5 (+1.4)	54.8 (+28.6**)	29.9 (-23.7*)	48.2 (+21.5**)	60.4 (+19.9*)	24.6 (+2.9)
Crèche places per 1000 0-7 year olds [#]	16.5 (+10.3*)	22.7 (+8.3)	9.5 (+2.0)	25.3 (+7.5)	14.6 (+9.4**)	17.3 (-3.0)	10.6 (+6.3)	15.0 (+5.5)	12.5 (+5.2*)

Source: Ofsted 2001, 2005

[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[w] significant differences between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

[##] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2000/1 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.8.1: Changes in Community Disorder by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East n=14 (n=12)	East Midlands n=21 (n=21)	London n=44 (n=43)	North East n=19 (n=19)	North West n=35 (n=35)	South East n=18 (n=18)	South West n=17 (n=17)	West Midlands n=29 (n=27)	Yorkshire & Humber n=32 (n=32)
Crime rates	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2001/2)**								
Burglary dwelling ww, ##	14.1 (-7.1*)	30.3 (-12.3**)	24.6 (-4.5**)	22.0 (-16.1**)	26.5 (-12.1**)	16.7 (-8.5**)	21.9 (-5.2*)	18.1 (-11.0**)	27.0 (-23.1**)
Burglary other ww, ##	8.4 (-1.2)	10.9 (-4.2**)	4.9 (-0.5)	8.7 (-5.3**)	8.5 (-1.8*)	9.0 (+0.2)	7.0 (-0.4)	7.8 (-3.9**)	9.2 (-5.2**)
Vehicle crime #	18.9 (-8.8**)	21.5 (-10.2**)	22.5 (-4.9**)	18.5 (-12.2*)	22.7 (-4.1*)	20.4 (-6.2*)	12.4 (-3.7)	18.2 (-7.7**)	19.8 (-6.1**)
Violence against the person ww, ##	31.9 (+15.2**)	35.4 (+12.4**)	36.2 (+6.4**)	24.4 (+12.4**)	28.1 (+8.3**)	36.0 (+15.4**)	23.9 (+10.1**)	26.0 (-2.1)	32.2 (+20.1**)
Criminal damage ww, ##	35.9 (+1.8)	45.7 (+3.5)	22.7 (-2.9**)	47.0 (+11.2)	42.9 (-0.6)	33.8 (+5.7)	27.0 (+4.4*)	28.9 (-2.8*)	43.7 (+4.5*)
Drug offences ww, ##	3.8 (+0.8)	4.5 (+0.6)	7.1 (+2.2**)	3.3 (-1.8*)	3.8 (+1.2**)	3.5 (-0.4)	3.7 (+1.1)	3.4 (-0.4)	3.2 (-0.2)

Sources: Local police forces, 2001/2, 2004/05; DfES 2000/1, 2004/5

ww significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.8.2: Changes in permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences in schools by Government Office region for Rounds 1-4

	East n=14	East Midlands n=21	London n=44	North East n=30	North West n=53	South East n=18	South West n=19	West Midlands n=29	Yorkshire & Humber n=32
School exclusions and absences	**mean 2004/5 (change from 2001/2)**								
% Primary permanent exclusions	0.05 (-0.02)	0.07 (0.00)	0.02 (-0.02*)	0.03 (-0.01)	0.03 (-0.04**)	0.03 (-0.03)	0.04 (-0.03)	0.04 (-0.02)	0.04 (0.00)
% Secondary permanent exclusions	0.35 (+0.01)	0.36 (+0.02)	0.37 (+0.08**)	0.30 (+0.02)	0.36 (+0.03)	0.38 (+0.11*)	0.29 (-0.02)	0.36 (+0.07)	0.34 (0.00)
% half days missed: Primary unauthorised absences [ww]	0.49 (-0.45*)	0.52 (-0.40**)	0.82 (-0.44**)	0.30 (-0.13*)	0.50 (-0.35**)	0.61 (-0.33*)	0.47 (-0.31*)	0.40 (-0.15*)	0.51 (-0.37**)
% half days missed Secondary unauthorised absences [ww, #]	1.23 (-0.72*)	1.83 (-0.10)	1.36 (-0.60**)	1.08 (-0.21)	1.41 (-0.24*)	1.40 (-0.19)	1.07 (-0.39)	1.14 (-0.13)	1.82 (-0.45**)

Sources: Local police forces, 2001/2; 2004/5 DfES 2001/2, 2004/5.

[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[#] significant differences in changes from 2001/2 to 2004/5 between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

** significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 14.8.3: Changes in Community Disorder since 2002/3 by Government Office region based on the questionnaire to Primary schools

	East n=11	East Midlands n=14	London n=38	North East n=22	North West n=46	South East n=8	South West n=18	West Midlands n=16	Yorkshire & Humber n=23
Questionnaire Item	**mean 2005/6 (change from 2002/3)**								
Parent verbal aggression	1.4 (+0.1)	1.2 (-0.1)	1.3 (-0.3*)	0.8 (-0.2)	0.9 (0.0)	0.8 (-0.6)	1.1 (+0.1)	1.1 (-0.1)	1.1 (-0.1)
Parent physical aggression	0.2 (-0.1)	0.3 (0.0)	0.3 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (-0.1)	0.1 (-0.2)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (+0.1)	0.0 (-0.2*)
Pupil verbal aggression [w]	2.4 (+0.7)	1.7 (0.0)	1.6 (-0.2)	1.5 (+0.3)	1.3 (-0.1)	1.6 (-0.3)	1.8 (+0.1)	1.5 (0.0)	2.0 (0.0)
Pupil physical aggression [ww]	2.1 (+0.8)	1.7 (+0.5)	1.3 (-0.3)	1.1 (+0.3)	1.0 (+0.1)	1.4 (-0.1)	1.6 (-0.1)	1.1 (0.0)	1.5 (0.0)
Bullying between pupils	2.5 (+0.3)	2.3 (+0.2)	2.0 (0.0)	2.0 (-0.3)	1.9 (-0.2)	2.0 (-0.1)	2.1 (+0.1)	1.8 (-0.3)	2.4 (+0.1)
Incidents reported to police	1.1 (0.0)	0.9 (-0.3)	0.7 (-0.1)	1.1 (+0.1)	1.1 (-0.3*)	1.2 (+0.2)	1.0 (-0.2)	1.0 (0.0)	1.2 (0.0)
Temporary exclusions	2.0 (+0.3)	1.8 (+0.4)	1.6 (-0.1)	1.4 (+0.2)	1.4 (-0.1)	2.0 (+0.1)	1.8 (+0.3)	1.2 (-0.2)	1.7 (+0.2)
Total disorder [w]	11.6 (+2.1)	9.9 (+0.7)	8.7 (-1.1*)	8.0 (+0.5)	7.9 (-0.6)	9.0 (-1.0)	9.5 (+0.3)	7.8 (-0.5)	10.0 (+0.1)

Sources: NESS school questionnaire 2002/3, 2005/6

[ww] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.01 level

[w] significant difference between Government Office regions at the 0.05 level

* significant change from 2002/3 to 2005/6 at the 0.05 level

Chapter 15: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in outcome indicators between 2000/01 and 2004/05

Table 15.2: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in Demography

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004** [a]
Change in resident population in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Number of children under 4yrs (n=250 - 260) ↑[b]	0.02	-0.23**	-0.23**	0.21**	0.11	-0.27**
Children under 4 per 100 households (n= 250 – 260) ↑	-0.04	-0.34**	-0.25**	0.17**	0.13*	-0.06
% Population aged<4 (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.02	-0.31**	-0.22**	0.16*	0.12	-0.01
% Population aged<16 (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.05	-0.24**	-0.25**	0.22**	0.08	-0.02
Change in birth and birth rate SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Number of live births (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.00	0.05	-0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.18**
Births per 1,000 population (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	-0.06

[a] The calculation of spend per child uses the number of children aged under 4 in the SSLP

[b] In all tables, significant mean change in indicated by ↓ or ↑. If there is no arrow, there has not been a significant change.

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in marital status of birth registrations in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 (% of all births)						
To mothers <18 years (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.02	0.14*	0.06	0.00	-0.17**	0.01
Inside marriage (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.01	-0.22**	-0.22**	0.14*	0.30**	-0.14*
To lone mothers (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.03	0.12	0.01	-0.08	-0.23**	0.07

Sources: Census 2001; ONS 2000, 2004; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5

** significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 15.3: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in Family Deprivation for Rounds 1-4

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in children aged 0-3 in workless households, children in households receiving Income Support, and adults receiving Income Support in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
% children<4 in workless households (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.08	0.29**	-0.08	0.03	-0.12	-0.02
% children <4 in Income support households (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.05	0.31**	-0.05	0.05	-0.25**	0.03
% children 4-17 in Income Support households (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.06	0.36**	0.02	-0.04	-0.29**	0.08
% working age adults receiving Income Support (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.00	0.18**	-0.15*	0.21**	-0.20**	0.01

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in adults eligible for Job Seeker's Allowance in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
% eligible adults receiving JSA (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.03	0.02	-0.20**	0.08	-0.21**	-0.11
% children<4 in JSA households (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.01	0.10	0.03	-0.05	-0.16**	-0.11
Change in adults receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or Attendance Allowance (AA), and working-age adults receiving Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB) in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
% adults population receiving DLA or AA (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.01	-0.11	0.04	-0.05	-0.08	0.12
% adults aged 18-64 receiving SDA or IB (n=248 – 258) ↑	0.02	-0.15*	0.03	0.10	-0.02	-0.06

Sources: DWP 2000/1, 2004/5, Census 2001

** significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 15.4: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in Child Health for Rounds 1-4

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in the rate of low birth weight in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
% of births <2500g (n=250 – 260)	0.10	0.06	-0.03	-0.12	-0.16*	-0.03
Change in early mortality in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Perinatal mortality (per 1,000 births) (n=250 – 260)	0.09	-0.09	-0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04
Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births) (n=250 – 260)	-0.04	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	-0.15*	-0.06
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.08	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.07	-0.08
Change in children receiving Disability Living Allowance in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
% aged 0-3 receiving DLA (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.05	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.11	-0.08
% aged 4-17 receiving DLA (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.06	0.13*	0.06	-0.03	-0.15*	0.16*

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) in primary schools with children from SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 and the proportion of school-age children attending special schools who are resident in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 in primary age children with SEN (%)						
SEN stage 1-4 [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.04	0.03	0.14*	-0.12	-0.02	0.08
With statements [a] (SEN stage 5) (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	-0.11	0.04
% school age children attending special schools [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.00	0.12*	0.08	0.12*	-0.15*	0.02

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in Emergency hospital admissions in children (per 1000) aged 0-3 in Sure Start local programme areas Rounds 1-4						
Gastroenteritis (n=250 – 260)	0.02	0.10	0.17**	-0.08	-0.10	0.05
Lower Respiratory Infection (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.04	0.15*	0.02	-0.08	-0.14*	-0.14*
Severe Injury (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.10	0.11	-0.09	-0.06	-0.08	0.09

Sources: ONS 2000, 2004; DWP 2000/1, 2004/5; HES 2000/1, 2004/5; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2000/1, 2004/5
** significant correlation with change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level
* significant correlation with change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level
[a] Change is from 2001/2 to 2004/5 as 2000/1 pupil level data are unavailable

Table 15.5: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in Child Welfare for Rounds 1-4

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in child welfare indicators for children (per 10,000) under 5 years old in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Rate of referrals (n=133 – 138)	-0.01	0.08	0.06	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07
Rate of Section 47 enquiries (n=101 – 104)	0.04	0.09	-0.11	-0.07	-0.06	0.08
Rate on Child Protection Register (n=137 – 140)	-0.11	0.03	-0.05	-0.11	-0.07	0.05
Rate of registrations during year (n=134 – 138)	-0.13	0.13	-0.05	0.02	-0.15	0.09
Rate of looked after children (n=141– 145)	-0.03	0.06	0.01	0.05	-0.26**	0.04

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in child welfare indicators for under 16 year olds (per 10,000) in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Rate of referrals (n=134 – 139)	0.06	0.12	0.06	-0.11	-0.13	-0.05
Rate of Section 47 enquiries (n=105 – 108)	0.07	0.11	-0.08	-0.03	-0.05	0.05
Rate on Child Protection Register (n=145 – 149)	-0.11	-0.01	0.02	-0.06	-0.12	0.02
Rate of registrations during year (n=139 – 143)	-0.08	0.11	-0.00	0.09	-0.14	0.01
Rate of looked after children (n=145 – 150)	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.04	-0.22**	0.01
% re- registered on Child Protection Register(n=131 – 137)	0.13	0.05	-0.04	0.15	0.04	-0.14*
% of child protection cases reviewed (n=120 – 124)	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.12

Source: Social Services 2001/2, 2003/4

** significant correlation with change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

Table 15.6: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in School Achievement for Rounds 1-4

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in the percentage of children achieving level 2+ at Key Stage 1 in reading, comprehension, writing and mathematics in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 from 2001/2 to 2004/5						
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 Reading [a] (n=250 – 260)	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.05	0.05
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 Comprehension [a] (n=250 – 260)	0.12*	-0.06	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.16*
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 Writing [a] (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.08	0.04	-0.00	-0.07	-0.06	0.14*
% level 2+ Key Stage 1 mathematics [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.07	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.09	0.15*

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in the percentage of children aged 11 years achieving level 4+ at Key Stage 2 in English, reading, writing, mathematics and science in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 from 2001/2 to 2004/5						
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 English Final [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.05	-0.17**	0.14*	-0.15*	0.05	-0.01
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 English Reading [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.03	-0.12	0.12	-0.08	-0.02	-0.11
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 English Writing [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.08	-0.13*	0.12	-0.13*	0.08	0.04
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 mathematics [a] (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.06	-0.03	0.15*	-0.17*	-0.06	0.03
% level 4+ Key Stage 2 science [a] (n=250 – 260)	-0.02	-0.02	0.09	-0.12*	-0.11	0.04

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in the percentage of young people achieving five or more GCSE grades A*-C, five or more grades A*-G, the percentage with no passes at GCSE and the percentage of 17 year olds staying in education in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 from 2001/2 to 2004/5 [a]						
% five or more GCSEs grade A*-C (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.05	-0.28**	-0.14*	-0.02	0.27**	-0.14*
% five or more GCSEs grade A*-G (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.11	-0.02	-0.16*	0.17**	-0.02	-0.12
% no passes at GCSE (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	-0.05
%17:16 year olds receiving child benefit (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.12	-0.13*	0.14*	-0.01	0.06	-0.12

Sources: DfES 2001, 2004/5; National Pupil Database (DfES) 2002, 2004; DWP 2001, 2005

** significant correlation with change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant correlation with change from 2001/2 to 2004/2005 at the 0.05 level

[a] 2000/1 data were not available

Table 15.7: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in Local Services for Rounds 1-4

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in child care providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Childminders per 10,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.07	0.09
Full day care providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.01	0.02	0.08	-0.07	-0.07	0.16*
Sessional day care providers per 10,000 0-7s (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.10	0.00	-0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.03
Out of school care providers per 10,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.14*	0.15*	0.04	-0.11	-0.11	0.08
Crèches per 10,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.07	0.14*	0.02	-0.12*	-0.10	0.05

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in places at child care providers per 1,000 0-7 year olds in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
Childminder places per 1,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.04	0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.12
Full day care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.03	0.06	0.06	-0.05	-0.10	0.07
Sessional day care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.09	0.03	-0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.01
Out of school care places per 1,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.13*	0.07	0.06	-0.13*	-0.07	0.03
Crèche places per 1,000 0-7 year olds (n=250 – 260) ↑	0.03	0.01	0.05	-0.17**	-0.03	0.03

Sources: Ofsted 2001, 2005

** significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Table 15.8: Associations between factors that vary between SSLPs and change in Community Disorder for Rounds 1-4

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in crime rates in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4 from 2001/2 to 2004/5						
Burglary from dwellings Per 1000 households (n=216– 224) ↓	0.02	0.19**	-0.07	-0.14*	-0.21**	0.05
Other burglary Per 1000 population (n=215 – 223) ↓	-0.06	0.02	-0.11	-0.06	-0.11	0.02
Vehicle crime Per 1000 population (n=216 – 224) ↓	-0.08	0.17*	0.01	-0.09	-0.18**	0.05
Violence against the person Per 1000 population (n=216 – 224) ↑	0.05	-0.12	0.28**	-0.08	-0.02	0.02
Criminal damage Per 1000 population (n=215 – 223) ↑	0.09	0.07	0.22**	-0.06	-0.06	0.02
Drug offences Per 1000 population (n=215– 223)	-0.08	-0.06	-0.07	-0.02	0.02	-0.05

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Changes in permanent exclusions and unauthorised absences in schools with pupils resident in SSLP areas Rounds 1-4						
% Primary permanent exclusions (n=250 – 260) ↓	0.04	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02
% Secondary permanent exclusions (n=250 – 260) ↑	-0.01	0.04	-0.07	0.03	-0.07	0.09
% of half days missed Primary unauthorised absences (n=247 – 257) ↓	-0.02	0.26**	0.07	0.02	-0.07	0.08
% of half days Secondary unauthorised absences (n=250 – 260) ↓	-0.07	0.18**	-0.12	0.15*	-0.05	0.08

Measures	**Months since programme approval**	**Variability in area population disadvantage**	**Variability in area ethnic composition**	**Variability in area housing**	**Presence of other ABIs**	**Average spend per child 2004**
Change in disorder in primary schools for Rounds 1-4						
Parent verbal aggression (n= 169– 175)	0.03	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05	-0.10	-0.09
Parent physical aggression (n= 169 – 175)	-0.05	0.00	-0.04	-0.08	0.01	-0.08
Pupil verbal aggression (n= 169 – 175)	-0.02	-0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09
Pupil physical aggression (n= 169 – 175)	-0.06	-0.01	-0.04	0.12	-0.02	0.01
Bullying between pupils (n= 169 – 175)	0.02	-0.06	-0.03	0.07	-0.06	0.07
Incidents reported to the police (n= 169 – 175)	-0.09	0.00	-0.03	0.14	0.03	-0.16*
Temporary exclusions (n= 169 – 175)	0.06	0.00	-0.06	0.02	-0.03	0.04
Total disorder (n= 169 – 175)	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	0.08	-0.03	-0.01

Sources: Police Departments, 2001/2, 2004/5; DfES, 2000/1, 2004/5; Source: NESS school questionnaire 2002/3 , 2005/6

** significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.01 level

* significant correlation with change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 at the 0.05 level

Chapter 16: Results of significant multiple regression analyses to predict change in SSLP areas

Table 16.2.1 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the number of children under 4 per 100 households in SSLP areas (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-3.67	1.80		-2.04	.04
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.02	.03	.61	.54
Disadvantage variance	.74	1.43	.05	.51	.61
Ethnicity variance	-.40	.20	-.11	-1.98	.05
Housing variance	1.16	.55	.12	2.13	.03
Sum of ABIs	-.15	.12	-.09	-1.30	.20
Health led	-.88	.36	-.12	-2.43	.02
IMD Crime score 2004	.46	.34	.09	1.33	.18
IMD Education Score 2004	-.03	.01	-.16	-2.04	.04
IMD Employment score 2004	4.29	6.69	.13	.64	.52
IMD Environment Score 2004	.02	.01	.14	2.44	.02
IMD Housing score 2004	.02	.02	.09	1.15	.25
IMD Health score 2004	-.56	.60	-.12	-.94	.35
IMD Income score 2004	5.70	4.13	.24	1.38	.17
2001 % <4 per 100 households	.20	.03	.41	5.89	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .41; F (14,233) = 13.42***

Table 16.2.2 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in % of the population under 4 years (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-1.76	.85		-2.08	.04
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.01	.04	.77	.44
Disadvantage variance	.40	.64	.06	.63	.53
Ethnicity variance	-.18	.09	-.12	-2.04	.04
Housing variance	.53	.24	.13	2.21	.03
Sum of ABIs	-.07	.05	-.10	-1.34	.18
Health led	-.37	.16	-.13	-2.32	.02
IMD Crime score 2004	.22	.15	.11	1.46	.15
IMD Education Score 2004	-.01	.01	-.17	-1.99	.05
IMD Employment score 2004	3.70	2.95	.26	1.26	.21
IMD Environment Score 2004	.01	.01	.13	2.11	.04
IMD Housing score 2004	.01	.01	.09	1.05	.30
IMD Health score 2004	-.47	.27	-.25	-1.77	.08
IMD Income score 2004	2.55	1.90	.26	1.35	.18
2001 % population <4 years	.20	.06	.28	3.37	.01

*R^2 (adjusted) = .33; F (14,233) = 9.55****

Table 16.2.3 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the percentage of the population under 16 years (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-2.26	2.43		-.93	.36
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.02	.02	.06	1.00	.32
Disadvantage variance	-.89	1.66	-.05	-.53	.60
Ethnicity variance	-.44	.23	-.11	-1.88	.06
Housing variance	1.68	.62	.16	2.71	.01
Sum of ABIs	-.09	.13	-.05	-.70	.49
Health led	-.44	.42	-.06	-1.04	.30
IMD Crime score 2004	.50	.40	.09	1.27	.20
IMD Education Score 2004	-.05	.01	-.32	-3.63	.00
IMD Employment score 2004	9.65	7.79	.26	1.24	.22
IMD Environment Score 2004	.03	.01	.16	2.56	.01
IMD Housing score 2004	.02	.02	.07	.84	.40
IMD Health score 2004	-2.12	.69	-.43	-3.08	.01
IMD Income score 2004	7.72	4.95	.30	1.56	.12
2001 % population <16 years	.09	.05	.15	1.78	.08

*R^2 (adjusted) = .32; F (14,233) = 9.45***

Table 16.2.4 Predictors of change from 2000 to 2004 in the percentage of births to mothers <18 yrs (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-.28	1.59		-.18	.86
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.01	.02	.39	.70
Disadvantage variance	2.94	1.32	.21	2.23	.03
Ethnicity variance	.27	.19	.08	1.47	.14
Housing variance	-.85	.50	-.10	-1.71	.09
Sum of ABIs	-.08	.11	-.06	-.72	.47
Health led	.36	.34	.06	1.05	.30
IMD Crime score 2004	.67	.32	.15	2.10	.04
IMD Education Score 2004	.04	.01	.32	3.54	.00
IMD Employment score 2004	12.48	6.06	.41	2.06	.04
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.01	.01	-.06	-.97	.33
IMD Housing score 2004	-.01	.02	-.04	-.52	.60
IMD Health score 2004	-.28	.58	-.07	-.49	.63
IMD Income score 2004	-6.75	3.56	-.31	-1.90	.06
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	-.01	-.21	.84
2000 percentage of births to mothers <18 years	-.77	.07	-.81	-11.62	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .39; F (15,222) = 11.11***

Table16.2.5 Predictors of change from 2000 to 2004 in the percentage of births to lone mothers (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.83	3.98		.71	.48
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.03	.03	.05	.78	.44
Disadvantage variance	.99	3.26	.03	.30	.76
Ethnicity variance	.23	.46	.03	.49	.62
Housing variance	-2.82	1.30	-.16	-2.18	.03
Sum of ABIs	-.43	.27	-.13	-1.56	.12
Health led	-.11	.84	-.01	-.13	.90
IMD Crime score 2004	.54	.79	.06	.69	.49
IMD Education Score 2004	.05	.03	.17	1.75	.08
IMD Employment score 2004	10.00	14.81	.16	.68	.50
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.00	.02	-.01	-.09	.93
IMD Housing score 2004	.02	.04	.05	.52	.61
IMD Health score 2004	.05	1.41	.01	.03	.97
IMD Income score 2004	-6.76	8.57	-.15	-.79	.43
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.02	.29	.77
ONS 2000 percentage of births to lone mothers	-.18	.04	-.41	-4.82	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .11; F (15,222) = 3.02**

Table 16.3.1 Predictors of change in the percentage of children under 4 in 'workless' households (completely dependent on benefits) (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.82	3.75		1.55	.12
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.03	.03	-.05	-.86	.39
Disadvantage variance	3.91	3.06	.12	1.28	.20
Ethnicity variance	-.31	.43	-.04	-.74	.46
Housing variance	-3.54	1.20	-.18	-2.97	.01
Sum of ABIs	.47	.25	.13	1.88	.06
Health led	.04	.79	.00	.05	.96
IMD Crime score 2004	1.89	.74	.18	2.56	.01
IMD Education Score 2004	.05	.03	.17	2.04	.04
IMD Employment score 2004	1.28	13.78	.02	.09	.93
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.03	.02	-.09	-1.37	.17
IMD Housing score 2004	.05	.04	.11	1.36	.18
IMD Health score 2004	-.05	1.32	-.01	-.03	.97
IMD Income score 2004	6.54	8.17	.13	.80	.42
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	-.01	-.13	.90
2001 "Workless" Benefits - % of children aged 0-3	-.34	.04	-.86	-9.72	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .38; F (15,222) = 10.47***

Table 16.3.2 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 the percentage of children <4 in Income Support households**(**↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-2.10	3.13		-.67	.50
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.03	.03	.07	1.26	.21
Disadvantage variance	4.18	2.55	.16	1.64	.10
Ethnicity variance	-.13	.36	-.02	-.36	.72
Housing variance	-2.36	1.01	-.15	-2.35	.02
Sum of ABIs	.15	.21	.05	.70	.48
Health led	-.68	.66	-.06	-1.03	.31
IMD Crime score 2004	1.50	.62	.18	2.44	.02
IMD Education Score 2004	.04	.02	.16	1.91	.06
IMD Employment score 2004	.84	11.45	.02	.07	.94
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.02	.02	-.06	-.89	.38
IMD Housing score 2004	.02	.03	.05	.62	.53
IMD Health score 2004	-1.65	1.11	-.22	-1.49	.14
IMD Income score 2004	7.04	6.76	.17	1.04	.30
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	-.00	-.04	.97
2001 % Children <4 in Income Support households	-.25	.03	-.71	-8.39	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .36; F (15,222) = 9.90****

Table 16.3.3 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the percentage of children 4-17 years old in Income Support households (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-.49	2.41		-.20	.84
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.02	.03	.55	.58
Disadvantage variance	.44	1.95	.02	.22	.82
Ethnicity variance	-.24	.27	-.05	-.89	.37
Housing variance	-1.43	.73	-.12	-1.96	.05
Sum of ABIs	.20	.16	.10	1.28	.20
Health led	-.79	.50	-.09	-1.59	.11
IMD Crime score 2004	.78	.46	.13	1.68	.09
IMD Education Score 2004	.02	.02	.10	1.19	.24
IMD Employment score 2004	9.81	8.70	.24	1.13	.26
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.01	.02	.23	.82
IMD Housing score 2004	-.02	.03	-.07	-.77	.44
IMD Health score 2004	-2.51	.86	-.45	-2.92	.01
IMD Income score 2004	-9.01	5.75	-.31	-1.57	.12
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.01	.18	.86
2001 % children 4-17 in Income Support households	-.08	.04	-.29	-2.24	.03

*R^2 (adjusted) = .31; F (15,222) = 8.15***

Table 16.3.4 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 the percentage of working age adults receiving Income Support (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.37	1.06		.35	.73
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.01	.08	1.42	.16
Disadvantage variance	-1.69	.87	-.19	-1.94	.05
Ethnicity variance	-.04	.12	-.02	-.37	.72
Housing variance	.24	.34	.04	.69	.49
Sum of ABIs	-.03	.07	-.03	-.38	.71
Health led	-.48	.22	-.12	-2.19	.03
IMD Crime score 2004	.55	.21	.19	2.63	.01
IMD Education Score 2004	-.00	.01	-.02	-.21	.84
IMD Employment score 2004	.72	3.86	.04	.19	.85
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.01	.04	.60	.55
IMD Housing score 2004	.02	.01	.13	1.64	.10
IMD Health score 2004	-.78	.39	-.30	-2.02	.05
IMD Income score 2004	2.15	2.61	.16	.82	.41
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.05	.93	.35
2001 % working age adults receiving Income Support	-.16	.04	-.65	-3.93	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .37; F (15,222) = 10.29***

Table 16.3.4 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the percentage of eligible adults receiving Job Seeker's Allowance (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.54	.74		2.09	.04
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.01	.09	1.80	.07
Disadvantage variance	-1.73	.61	-.23	-2.83	.01
Ethnicity variance	-.12	.09	-.07	-1.46	.15
Housing variance	.11	.23	.03	.49	.63
Sum of ABIs	-.09	.05	-.11	-1.74	.08
Health led	-.07	.16	-.02	-.41	.68
IMD Crime score 2004	.40	.15	.17	2.66	.01
IMD Education Score 2004	-.02	.01	-.24	-3.20	.01
IMD Employment score 2004	-1.54	2.98	-.10	-.52	.61
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.00	.02	.27	.79
IMD Housing score 2004	.01	.01	.11	1.51	.13
IMD Health score 2004	-.49	.29	-.23	-1.68	.09
IMD Income score 2004	7.58	1.71	.67	4.45	.00
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	-.08	-1.49	.14
2001 % eligible adults receiving JSA	-.40	.04	-.89	-9.65	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .52; F (15,222) = 18.39***

Table 16.3.5 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 % children <4 in Job Seeker's Allowance households (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.64	1.23		1.33	.18
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.01	.05	1.06	.29
Disadvantage variance	-.74	1.02	-.06	-.72	.47
Ethnicity variance	-.02	.14	-.01	-.14	.89
Housing variance	-.00	.39	.00	-.00	.99
Sum of ABIs	-.09	.09	-.07	-1.05	.30
Health led	-.02	.26	-.00	-.08	.94
IMD Crime score 2004	.17	.25	.04	.70	.49
IMD Education Score 2004	.00	.01	.01	.09	.93
IMD Employment score 2004	-3.42	4.60	-.13	-.74	.46
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.01	.02	.32	.75
IMD Housing score 2004	-.01	.01	-.06	-.93	.35
IMD Health score 2004	-.49	.45	-.14	-1.08	.28
IMD Income score 2004	6.67	2.76	.36	2.41	.02
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.08	-1.48	.14
2001 % children <4 in JSA households	-.59	.04	-.80	-15.05	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .51; F (15,222) = 17.52***

Table 16.3.6 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 % adults in the population receiving DLA (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.01	.66		1.54	.13
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.01	.07	1.06	.29
Disadvantage variance	-.10	.52	-.02	-.20	.85
Ethnicity variance	.11	.07	.10	1.50	.14
Housing variance	-.20	.20	-.07	-.99	.32
Sum of ABIs	-.08	.04	-.15	-1.77	.08
Health led	-.08	.14	-.04	-.62	.54
IMD Crime score 2004	.26	.13	.17	2.05	.04
IMD Education Score 2004	-.00	.00	-.10	-.98	.33
IMD Employment score 2004	2.83	2.38	.28	1.19	.24
IMD Environment Score 2004	.01	.00	.24	3.37	.00
IMD Housing score 2004	-.00	.01	-.01	-.13	.90
IMD Health score 2004	-.39	.24	-.29	-1.61	.11
IMD Income score 2004	-.10	1.48	-.01	-.07	.95
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.08	1.05	.30
2001 DLA claimants aged 18-64	.00	.00	-.12	-1.34	.18

*R^2 (adjusted) = .13; F (15,222) = 3.37**

Table 16.4.1 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 % Disability Living Allowance Claimants aged 4-17 years (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.68	.52		1.31	.19
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.00	.00	-.01	-.12	.91
Disadvantage variance	.29	.42	.08	.68	.50
Ethnicity variance	.07	.06	.08	1.23	.22
Housing variance	-.01	.16	-.00	-.05	.96
Sum of ABIs	-.01	.04	-.03	-.34	.74
Health led	.12	.11	.07	1.06	.29
IMD Crime score 2004	-.02	.10	-.01	-.15	.89
IMD Education Score 2004	.01	.00	.26	2.51	.01
IMD Employment score 2004	-1.42	1.89	-.18	-.75	.46
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.00	.02	.30	.77
IMD Housing score 2004	-.00	.00	-.05	-.47	.64
IMD Health score 2004	.08	.18	.08	.45	.65
IMD Income score 2004	-.09	1.11	-.02	-.08	.94
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.16	2.35	.02
2001 % DLA Claimants aged 4 – 17 years	-.19	.04	-.32	-4.31	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .09; F (15,222) = 2.53**

Table 16.4.2 Predictors of Change from 2002/3 to 2004/5 % of children SEN stage 1-4 (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.45	2.54		2.93	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.02	.02	-.07	-1.00	.32
Disadvantage variance	-1.97	2.05	-.11	-.96	.34
Ethnicity variance	.54	.29	.13	1.89	.06
Housing variance	-1.58	.77	-.15	-2.05	.04
Sum of ABIs	.09	.17	.05	.53	.60
Health led	-.50	.53	-.06	-.94	.35
IMD Crime score 2004	.15	.50	.03	.31	.76
IMD Education Score 2004	.02	.02	.09	.88	.38
IMD Employment score 2004	-13.14	9.20	-.34	-1.43	.16
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.01	.02	.28	.78
IMD Housing score 2004	-.01	.03	-.04	-.38	.70
IMD Health score 2004	.94	.90	.18	1.04	.30
IMD Income score 2004	-2.36	5.40	-.09	-.44	.66
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.14	2.06	.04
SEN 2002/03 % of children stage 1-4	-.15	.04	-.26	-3.73	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .09; F (15,222) = 2.47**

Table 16.4.3 Predictors of change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 in the rate of children aged 0 to 3 hospitalised as an emergency for lower respiratory infection (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	12.74	8.60		1.48	.14
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.12	.08	-.08	-1.57	.12
Disadvantage variance	13.88	7.14	.17	1.94	.05
Ethnicity variance	-.32	1.00	-.02	-.32	.75
Housing variance	-2.98	2.68	-.06	-1.11	.27
Sum of ABIs	.32	.60	.04	.54	.59
Health led	-.08	1.84	-.00	-.05	.96
IMD Crime score 2004	-.56	1.73	-.02	-.32	.75
IMD Education Score 2004	.14	.06	.19	2.38	.02
IMD Employment score 2004	-48.38	32.10	-.28	-1.51	.13
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.01	.05	-.01	-.14	.89
IMD Health score 2004	7.27	3.11	.32	2.34	.02
IMD Housing score 2004	-.17	.09	-.14	-1.83	.07
IMD Income score 2004	18.98	18.83	.16	1.01	.32
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.04	-.74	.46
2000/1 Rates of 0-3 year olds with Lower Respiratory Infection	-.80	.06	-.74	-12.68	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .44; F (15,222) = 13.42***

Table 16.4.4 Predictors of change from 2000/1 to 2004/5 in the rate of 0-3year olds hospitalized as an emergency with Severe Injury (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11.52	6.08		1.89	.06
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.03	.05	-.03	-.54	.59
Disadvantage variance	-3.67	5.12	-.06	-.72	.48
Ethnicity variance	-.75	.71	-.05	-1.07	.29
Housing variance	-.63	1.91	-.02	-.33	.74
Sum of ABIs	-.18	.42	-.03	-.42	.67
Health led	.27	1.30	.01	.21	.84
IMD Crime score 2004	.57	1.22	.03	.46	.64
IMD Education Score 2004	.01	.04	.02	.21	.83
IMD Employment score 2004	64.31	22.73	.51	2.83	.01
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.07	.03	-.12	-2.11	.04
IMD Housing score 2004	.00	.06	.00	.06	.95
IMD Health score 2004	-1.25	2.21	-.07	-.56	.57
IMD Income score 2004	-35.10	13.28	-.40	-2.64	.01
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.11	2.08	.04
2000/1 Rates of 0-3year olds with Severe Injury	-.73	.05	-.70	-13.49	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .48; F (15,222) = 15.49***

Table 16.6.1 Predictors of change from 2001/2 to 2004/5 in Key stage 1 Writing achievement (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	45.70	6.52		7.01	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.04	.02	.34	.74
Disadvantage variance	-3.09	3.82	-.08	-.81	.42
Ethnicity variance	1.08	.54	.12	2.02	.04
Housing variance	-1.60	1.43	-.07	-1.12	.27
Sum of ABIs	-.43	.32	-.10	-1.38	.17
Health led	-.30	.99	-.02	-.31	.76
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.21	.93	-.10	-1.30	.19
IMD Education Score 2004	-.08	.03	-.22	-2.54	.01
IMD Employment score 2004	-8.43	17.51	-.10	-.48	.63
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.02	.03	-.05	-.78	.44
IMD Housing score 2004	.05	.05	.09	1.06	.29
IMD Health score 2004	4.05	1.66	.36	2.44	.02
IMD Income score 2004	-17.44	10.39	-.30	-1.68	.10
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.11	1.81	.07
2001 % of children scoring 2+ in Eng Writing	-.55	.05	-.65	-10.28	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .33; F (15,222) = 8.65***

Table 16.6.2 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in KS1 mathematics achievement (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	60.46	5.48		11.04	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.04	.03	.06	1.20	.23
Disadvantage variance	-2.10	2.83	-.07	-.74	.46
Ethnicity variance	.84	.39	.11	2.14	.03
Housing variance	-.43	1.06	-.02	-.41	.68
Sum of ABIs	-.52	.23	-.15	-2.23	.03
Health led	-.62	.73	-.04	-.86	.39
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.30	.69	-.13	-1.89	.06
IMD Education Score 2004	-.05	.02	-.17	-2.16	.03
IMD Employment score 2004	9.29	12.84	.14	.72	.47
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.01	.02	-.05	-.79	.43
IMD Housing score 2004	.08	.04	.17	2.27	.02
IMD Health score 2004	1.06	1.23	.12	.87	.39
IMD Income score 2004	-15.41	7.58	-.32	-2.03	.04
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.08	1.52	.13
2002 % of children scoring 2+ in Maths	-.67	.05	-.75	-13.67	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .46; F (15,222) = 14.34***

Table 16.6.3 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in KS2 English Final achievement (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	59.71	7.20		8.29	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.01	.05	.02	.28	.78
Disadvantage variance	-7.37	4.62	-.15	-1.59	.11
Ethnicity variance	.89	.64	.08	1.38	.17
Housing variance	-3.17	1.74	-.11	-1.82	.07
Sum of ABIs	.34	.38	.06	.88	.38
Health led	.36	1.20	.02	.30	.76
IMD Crime score 2004	-.59	1.12	-.04	-.53	.60
IMD Education Score 2004	-.13	.04	-.28	-2.97	.00
IMD Employment score 2004	23.83	20.95	.23	1.14	.26
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.03	.03	-.07	-1.05	.30
IMD Housing score 2004	.02	.06	.03	.40	.69
IMD Health score 2004	.59	2.01	.04	.29	.77
IMD Income score 2004	-29.97	12.48	-.41	-2.40	.02
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	-.01	-.13	.90
2002 % of children scoring 4,5,6 in English Final Test	-.65	.06	-.75	-10.75	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .35; F (15,222) = 9.66***

Table 16.6.4 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in KS2 English reading achievement (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	62.20	6.22		9.99	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.02	.04	-.02	-.42	.68
Disadvantage variance	-2.98	3.80	-.07	-.78	.43
Ethnicity variance	.89	.53	.09	1.68	.10
Housing variance	-2.53	1.44	-.10	-1.76	.08
Sum of ABIs	-.03	.31	-.01	-.11	.92
Health led	.05	.98	.00	.05	.96
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.53	.92	-.12	-1.66	.10
IMD Education Score 2004	-.08	.04	-.20	-2.29	.02
IMD Employment score 2004	7.23	17.37	.08	.42	.68
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.05	.03	-.11	-1.89	.06
IMD Housing score 2004	.04	.05	.07	.90	.37
IMD Health score 2004	1.62	1.65	.14	.98	.33
IMD Income score 2004	-19.87	10.34	-.32	-1.92	.06
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.07	-1.21	.23
2002 KS2 % of children scoring 4,5 in English Reading Test	-.63	.05	-.79	-11.65	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .39; F (15,222) = 11.03***

Table 16.6.5 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in % children scoring 4+ in KS2 English writing achievement (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	35.53	8.39		4.24	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.03	.06	.03	.49	.62
Disadvantage variance	-5.75	5.78	-.11	-.99	.32
Ethnicity variance	.83	.81	.07	1.03	.31
Housing variance	-2.60	2.17	-.08	-1.20	.23
Sum of ABIs	.94	.48	.16	1.97	.05
Health led	-1.18	1.49	-.05	-.79	.43
IMD Crime score 2004	-.55	1.40	-.03	-.39	.69
IMD Education Score 2004	-.11	.05	-.20	-1.95	.05
IMD Employment score 2004	.29	26.06	.00	.01	.99
IMD Environment Score 2004	.02	.04	.04	.54	.59
IMD Housing score 2004	.06	.07	.07	.76	.45
IMD Health score 2004	.80	2.53	.05	.32	.75
IMD Income score 2004	-14.45	15.50	-.18	-.93	.35
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.03	.41	.68
2002 KS2 % of children scoring 4,5 in English Writing Test	-.56	.08	-.55	-7.17	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .20; F (15,222) = 4.88***

Table 16.6.6 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the % of children scoring 4+ in KS2 mathematics (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	44.05	6.63		6.64	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.01	.05	-.01	-.24	.81
Disadvantage variance	-.76	4.38	-.02	-.17	.86
Ethnicity variance	.50	.61	.05	.82	.41
Housing variance	-3.87	1.65	-.14	-2.34	.02
Sum of ABIs	.19	.36	.04	.51	.61
Health led	.26	1.13	.01	.23	.82
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.69	1.06	-.12	-1.60	.11
IMD Education Score 2004	-.07	.04	-.17	-1.87	.06
IMD Employment score 2004	31.70	19.73	.33	1.61	.11
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.06	.03	-.14	-2.20	.03
IMD Housing score 2004	.05	.06	.07	.82	.41
IMD Health score 2004	-.14	1.92	-.01	-.08	.94
IMD Income score 2004	-15.95	11.73	-.24	-1.36	.18
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.06	-.94	.35
2002 KS2 % of children scoring 4,5,6 in Mathematics	-.53	.05	-.65	-10.08	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .33; F (15,222) = 8.69***

Table 16.6.7 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the percentage of children gaining 5 or more GCSE passes at levels A* to C (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	31.99	7.04		4.54	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.05	.06	-.06	-.90	.37
Disadvantage variance	1.57	5.20	.03	.30	.76
Ethnicity variance	-1.62	.72	-.14	-2.24	.03
Housing variance	.74	1.95	.03	.38	.70
Sum of ABIs	1.22	.43	.22	2.84	.01
Health led	-.11	1.35	-.01	-.08	.94
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.94	1.27	-.12	-1.53	.13
IMD Education Score 2004	-.16	.05	-.33	-3.10	.00
IMD Employment score 2004	-38.30	23.34	-.36	-1.64	.10
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.03	.00	.01	.99
IMD Health score 2004	1.95	2.28	.14	.86	.39
IMD Housing score 2004	-.11	.07	-.14	-1.59	.11
IMD Income score 2004	23.35	13.64	.31	1.71	.09
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.06	-.96	.34
2002 % of children achieving 5 + GCSEs grades A*-C	-.52	.08	-.60	-6.95	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .33; F (15,222) = 8.69****

Table 16.6.8 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the percentage of children gaining no passes at GCSE (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-4.00	2.47		-1.62	.11
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.02	.02	.05	.84	.40
Disadvantage variance	2.68	2.06	.13	1.30	.20
Ethnicity variance	.20	.29	.04	.71	.48
Housing variance	1.43	.77	.12	1.86	.07
Sum of ABIs	.08	.17	.03	.44	.66
Health led	-.44	.53	-.05	-.83	.41
IMD Crime score 2004	.80	.50	.12	1.60	.11
IMD Education Score 2004	.08	.02	.42	4.62	.00
IMD Employment score 2004	3.56	9.22	.08	.39	.70
IMD Environment Score 2004	.03	.01	.12	1.90	.06
IMD Housing score 2004	.01	.03	.03	.38	.70
IMD Health score 2004	.80	.90	.14	.90	.37
IMD Income score 2004	-4.41	5.41	-.14	-.82	.42
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	-.03	-.45	.65
2002 % of children achieving no GCSE passes	-.69	.07	-.61	-9.42	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .31; F (15,222) = 8.02****

Table 16.6.9 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the proportion of children staying on at school after the age of 16 (based on those receiving child benefit) (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	61.43	9.59		6.41	.00
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.08	.08	.05	1.02	.31
Disadvantage variance	-12.44	7.36	-.15	-1.69	.09
Ethnicity variance	1.26	1.03	.06	1.22	.22
Housing variance	9.17	2.76	.18	3.33	.00
Sum of ABIs	1.16	.61	.12	1.90	.06
Health led	3.02	1.89	.08	1.60	.11
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.76	1.79	-.07	-.99	.33
IMD Education Score 2004	-.26	.07	-.33	-3.88	.00
IMD Employment score 2004	-31.19	33.15	-.17	-.94	.35
IMD Environment Score 2004	.09	.05	.11	1.84	.07
IMD Housing score 2004	-.02	.09	-.01	-.16	.87
IMD Health score 2004	-.33	3.18	-.01	-.11	.92
IMD Income score 2004	25.52	19.81	.20	1.29	.20
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.09	-1.71	.09
2001 % 17:16 year olds receiving Child Benefit	-.82	.06	-.85	-13.57	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .48; F (15,222) = 15.66***

Table 16.7.1 Predictors of change from 2001 t0 2005 in the rate of full day care providers per 10,000 children aged 0 to 7 (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.18	8.61		.49	.63
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.04	.08	-.03	-.51	.61
Disadvantage variance	7.90	7.29	.11	1.08	.28
Ethnicity variance	-.03	1.00	-.00	-.03	.98
Housing variance	.87	2.69	.02	.32	.75
Sum of ABIs	.17	.59	.02	.28	.78
Health led	-2.31	1.85	-.07	-1.25	.21
IMD Crime score 2004	-1.91	1.74	-.08	-1.10	.27
IMD Education Score 2004	-.03	.06	-.05	-.53	.59
IMD Employment score 2004	12.11	32.25	.08	.38	.71
IMD Environment Score 2004	.07	.05	.10	1.52	.13
IMD Health score 2004	-.68	3.11	-.03	-.22	.83
IMD Housing score 2004	-.12	.09	-.11	-1.32	.19
IMD Income score 2004	.32	18.79	.00	.02	.99
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.11	1.79	.08
2001 rate of full day care providers per 10,000.	-.45	.05	-.55	-8.90	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .29; F (15,222) = 7.83***

Table 16.7.2 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the rate of full day care places per 1,000 children aged 0 to 7 (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	34.71	39.34		.88	.38
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.25	.35	-.05	-.72	.47
Disadvantage variance	34.39	33.29	.11	1.03	.30
Ethnicity variance	-.50	4.55	-.01	-.11	.91
Housing variance	4.88	12.26	.03	.40	.69
Sum of ABIs	1.47	2.71	.04	.54	.59
Health led	-.55	8.43	-.00	-.07	.95
IMD Crime score 2004	-8.38	7.93	-.09	-1.06	.29
IMD Education Score 2004	-.05	.28	-.02	-.19	.85
IMD Employment score 2004	-16.20	146.89	-.03	-.11	.91
IMD Environment Score 2004	.41	.21	.13	1.92	.06
IMD Housing score 2004	-.69	.41	-.15	-1.67	.10
IMD Health score 2004	-1.09	14.17	-.01	-.08	.94
IMD Income score 2004	-11.95	85.70	-.03	-.14	.89
2004 Spend per child	.01	.01	.05	.82	.41
2001 rate of places full day care per 1,000.	-.42	.06	-.47	-7.37	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .20; F (15,222) = 4.97***

Table 16.7.3 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the rate of crèche providers per 10,000 children aged 0 to 7 (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-14.74	8.94		-1.65	.10
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.13	.08	.10	1.67	.10
Disadvantage variance	17.69	7.40	.24	2.39	.02
Ethnicity variance	-.32	1.02	-.02	-.32	.75
Housing variance	-1.07	2.76	-.02	-.39	.70
Sum of ABIs	.20	.60	.03	.33	.74
Health led	1.94	1.88	.06	1.03	.30
IMD Crime score 2004	-.71	1.76	-.03	-.40	.69
IMD Education Score 2004	.06	.06	.09	1.05	.30
IMD Employment score 2004	-14.66	32.82	-.09	-.45	.66
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.06	.05	-.08	-1.21	.23
IMD Housing score 2004	-.09	.09	-.08	-1.00	.32
IMD Health score 2004	.51	3.16	.03	.16	.87
IMD Income score 2004	23.28	19.19	.21	1.21	.23
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.03	.54	.59
2001 rate of creche providers per 10,000.	-.67	.07	-.56	-9.37	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .30; F (15,222) = 7.86***

Table 16.7.4 Predictors of change from 2001 to 2005 in the rate of crèche places per 1,000 children aged 0 to 7 (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-14.12	16.58		-.85	.40
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.17	.14	.07	1.17	.24
Disadvantage variance	29.23	13.68	.21	2.14	.03
Ethnicity variance	-.05	1.86	-.00	-.03	.98
Housing variance	-5.08	5.05	-.06	-1.01	.32
Sum of ABIs	.82	1.11	.05	.74	.46
Health led	4.11	3.45	.07	1.19	.23
IMD Crime score 2004	1.19	3.23	.03	.37	.71
IMD Education Score 2004	-.02	.11	-.02	-.21	.84
IMD Employment score 2004	6.68	60.05	.02	.11	.91
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.15	.09	-.11	-1.77	.08
IMD Housing score 2004	-.31	.17	-.15	-1.80	.07
IMD Health score 2004	-6.30	5.78	-.16	-1.09	.28
IMD Income score 2004	61.40	35.07	.30	1.75	.08
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.01	.22	.82
OFSTED 2001 rate of crèche places per 1,000 0 to 7 year olds.	-.67	.07	-.58	-9.96	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .34; F (15,222) = 9.09***

Table 16.8.1 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the rate of burglary from dwellings, per 1,000 households (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	10.79	8.29		1.30	.20
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	-.01	.07	-.01	-.11	.91
Disadvantage variance	-3.10	6.83	-.03	-.45	.65
Ethnicity variance	-.80	.99	-.03	-.81	.42
Housing variance	-6.97	3.19	-.10	-2.19	.03
Sum of ABIs	-.13	.59	-.01	-.22	.83
Health led	-4.15	1.76	-.09	-2.36	.02
IMD Crime score 2004	9.06	1.86	.30	4.88	.00
IMD Education Score 2004	.00	.06	.00	.06	.95
IMD Employment score 2004	-66.32	30.13	-.29	-2.20	.03
IMD Environment Score 2004	-.04	.05	-.03	-.77	.44
IMD Housing score 2004	.05	.09	.04	.58	.56
IMD Health score 2004	6.28	2.93	.20	2.14	.03
IMD Income score 2004	20.88	18.16	.14	1.15	.25
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.05	1.16	.25
2001/2 rate of Burglary Dwelling per 1000 households	-.69	.04	-1.02	-18.30	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .71; F (15,222) = 33.86***

Table 16.8.2 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the rate of violence against the person per 1,000 population (↑)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-5.09	11.30		-.45	.65
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.13	.10	.10	1.34	.18
Disadvantage variance	-3.02	9.28	-.04	-.33	.75
Ethnicity variance	3.93	1.34	.21	2.94	.00
Housing variance	6.55	4.20	.12	1.56	.12
Sum of ABIs	-1.41	.81	-.16	-1.73	.09
Health led	1.43	2.38	.04	.60	.55
IMD Crime score 2004	7.10	2.40	.29	2.96	.00
IMD Education Score 2004	.07	.08	.10	.88	.38
IMD Employment score 2004	94.59	40.92	.52	2.31	.02
IMD Environment Score 2004	.03	.06	.03	.43	.67
IMD Housing score 2004	.08	.12	.07	.65	.52
IMD Health score 2004	-8.25	3.93	-.34	-2.10	.04
IMD Income score 2004	-12.15	24.49	-.10	-.50	.62
2004 Spend per child	-.00	.00	-.05	-.71	.48
2001/2 rate of Violence against Person per 1000 population	-.27	.08	-.28	-3.46	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .17; F (15,222) = 3.69**

Table 16.8.3 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the rate of permanent exclusions from primary schools (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.03	.04		.71	.48
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.00	.00	.02	.40	.69
Disadvantage variance	-.01	.04	-.02	-.24	.81
Ethnicity variance	-.00	.01	-.01	-.25	.81
Housing variance	-.02	.01	-.05	-1.19	.23
Sum of ABIs	-.01	.00	-.10	-1.94	.05
Health led	.00	.01	.01	.31	.76
IMD Crime score 2004	.00	.01	.03	.51	.61
IMD Education Score 2004	.00	.00	.03	.52	.61
IMD Employment score 2004	-.09	.16	-.08	-.56	.58
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.00	-.03	-.60	.55
IMD Housing score 2004	.00	.00	-.06	-1.06	.29
IMD Health score 2004	.00	.02	.03	.23	.82
IMD Income score 2004	.09	.09	.11	.93	.36
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.06	1.34	.18
2001/2 % primary permanent exclusions	-.92	.04	-.84	-21.01	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .65; F (15,222) = 30.67***

Table 16.8.4 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the rate of unauthorised absence from primary schools (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.01	.15		.09	.93
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.00	.00	.03	1.04	.30
Disadvantage variance	-.14	.13	-.05	-1.11	.27
Ethnicity variance	.00	.02	.00	.09	.93
Housing variance	-.00	.05	-.00	-.03	.98
Sum of ABIs	.03	.01	.08	2.48	.01
Health led	-.03	.03	-.03	-1.02	.31
IMD Crime score 2004	.03	.03	.03	.92	.36
IMD Education Score 2004	-.00	.00	-.02	-.51	.61
IMD Employment score 2004	-.47	.56	-.08	-.84	.40
IMD Environment Score 2004	.00	.00	.06	2.13	.03
IMD Housing score 2004	.01	.00	.20	5.36	.00
IMD Health score 2004	-.01	.05	-.01	-.18	.86
IMD Income score 2004	.33	.33	.08	1.01	.31
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.01	.53	.60
2001/2 % primary unauthorised absences	-.79	.02	-1.03	-36.14	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .86; F (15,222) = 99.00****

Table 16.8.5 Predictors of change from 2002 to 2005 in the rate of unauthorised absence from secondary schools (↓)

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.13	.37		.35	.73
Months since Approval to 31/03/05	.00	.00	.02	.60	.55
Disadvantage variance	.28	.30	.06	.91	.36
Ethnicity variance	-.06	.04	-.05	-1.44	.15
Housing variance	.02	.11	.01	.20	.85
Sum of ABIs	.03	.03	.06	1.26	.21
Health led	-.05	.08	-.02	-.59	.56
IMD Crime score 2004	.14	.07	.09	1.86	.06
IMD Education Score 2004	.00	.00	.04	.69	.49
IMD Employment score 2004	-.67	1.36	-.06	-.49	.62
IMD Environment Score 2004	.01	.00	.14	3.54	.00
IMD Housing score 2004	-.00	.00	-.01	-.19	.85
IMD Health score 2004	.08	.13	.06	.63	.53
IMD Income score 2004	.45	.79	.06	.57	.57
2004 Spend per child	.00	.00	.03	.85	.40
2001/2 % secondary unauthorised absences	-.80	.04	-.94	-22.49	.00

*R^2 (adjusted) = .74; F (15,222) = 46.69***

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