

# Profile of children and young people in Barnet

April 2015



Section 1

**Profile of Barnet  
and its children  
and young people**

## 1A Demographics

### 1.1. Population

Barnet is the second largest borough, by population, in London with a total of 367,265 people, and is home to a growing and diverse population.

### 1.2. Children and Young People Population

The borough's population of 93,590 children and young people aged 0 – 19, remains the second largest in London and this group accounts for one quarter of the overall borough's population.

### 1.3. Gender

Figure 1 shows that the largest proportion of Barnet's population is aged between 30 – 34 years. There are more males in the 0 – 24 age groups than females, but at 25 years plus females outnumber males.

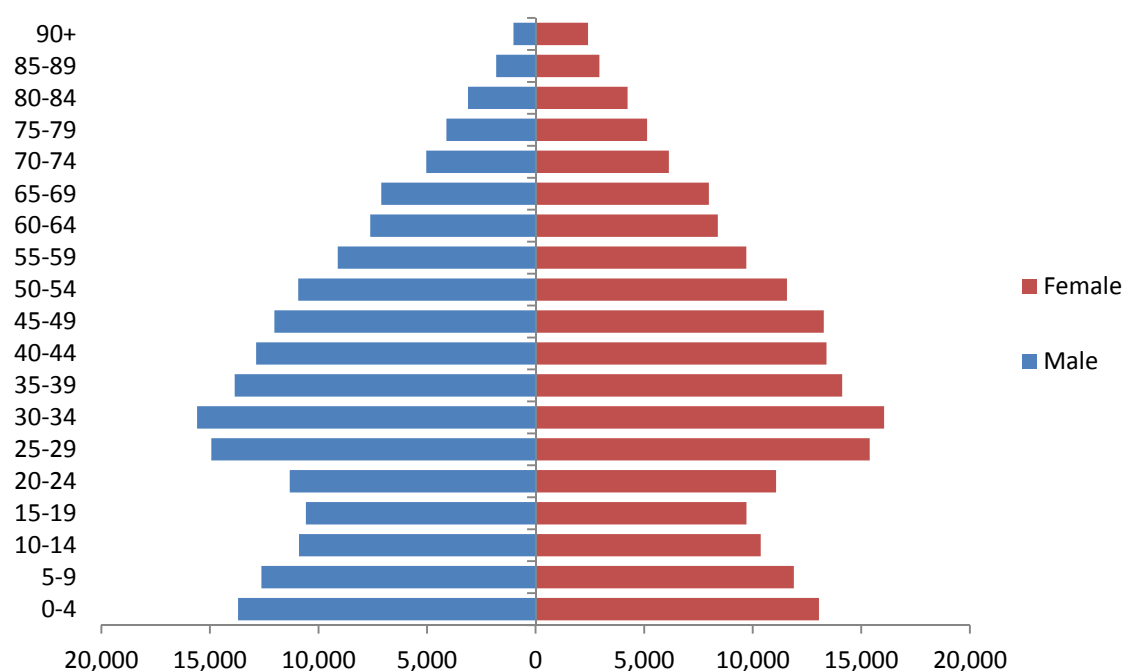


Figure 1: Gender by Age Bands for 2015, GLA Population Projections

## 1.4. Births in Barnet

Figure 2 shows that live births in Barnet have been increasing over the last ten years, but have recently declined in 2013 to 5,187.

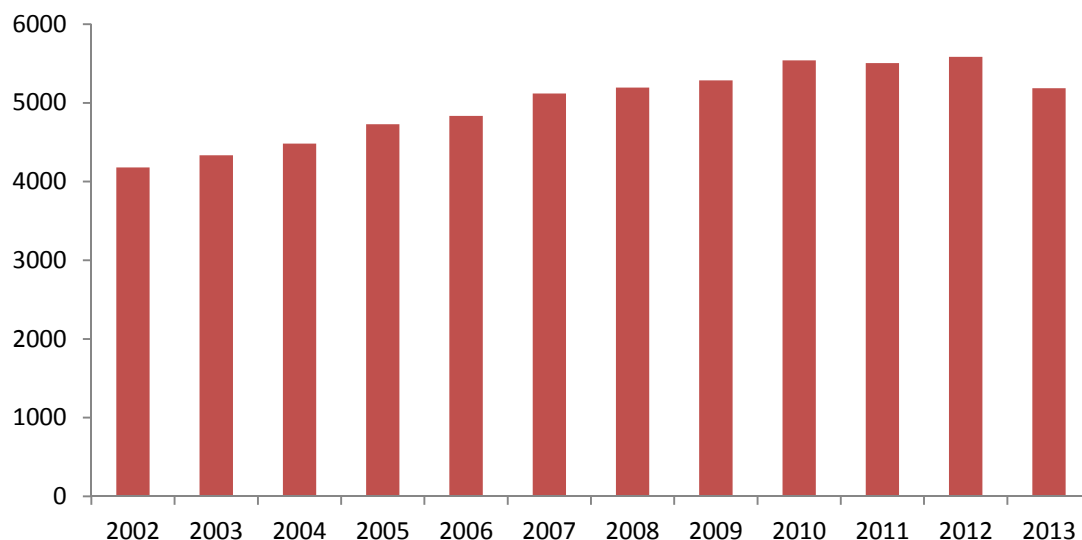


Figure 2: Barnet Live Births, GLA datastore

Figure 3 shows that since 2002, Barnet's birth rate has increased faster than London and England. In 2013 there has been a decline in Birth rates for Barnet, London and England.

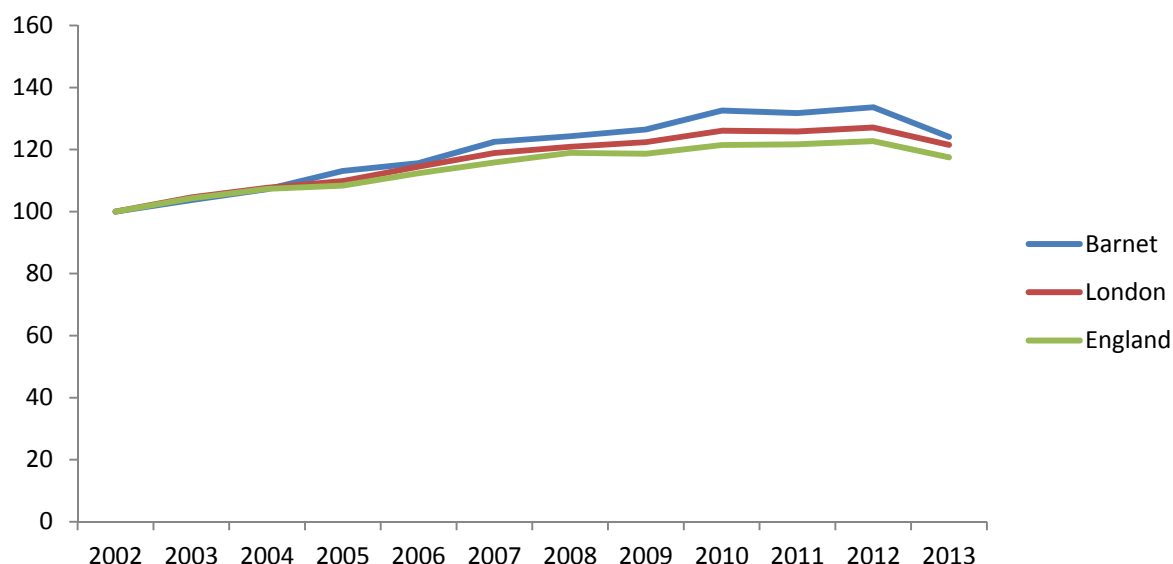


Figure 3: Births Indexed to 100<sup>1</sup>, for Barnet, London and England, GLA datastore

<sup>1</sup> Raw data for live births for Barnet, London and England have been indexed to 100, so that all the data has a common starting point. By indexing this data all the values are set as equal to one another so that comparisons can be made over a period of time, allowing for the comparison of rates of growth.

## 1.5. Population Projections

Barnet's children and young people population is estimated to grow by 6% between 2015 and 2020 when it will be 98,914, with Barnet continuing to have the second highest children and young people's population out of all London boroughs. This rate of change is similar to the 20 – 64 years while the 65 years plus is expected to grow by 8%.

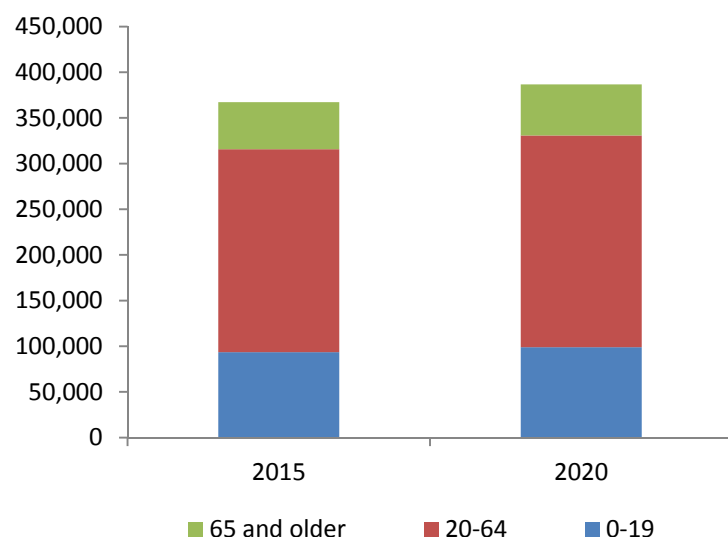


Figure 4: Population change between 2015 and 2020, [GLA Population Projection](#)

Table 1: Barnet Population Projections, [GLA Population Projection](#)

Age	2015	2020	% change from 2015 to 2020
0 - 19	93,590	98,914	6%
20 - 64	222,100	231,920	4%
65 and older	51,576	55,918	8%
Total	367,266	386,752	5%

## 1.6. Ward Population Projections<sup>2</sup>

In 2015 Golders Green will have the highest population of children and young people of any ward in Barnet at 6,218, followed by Colindale with 6,055 children. However projections suggest that by 2025 Colindale's children and young people population will be the highest of any ward.

From 2005 to 2015 Colindale ward has seen the biggest growth in children and young people of any ward. It is expected to increase significantly by 2025 to 10,943 when it overtakes Golders Green in terms of numbers of children. Colindale also has

<sup>2</sup> ONS Statistics

30.9% of children living in low-income families, the largest proportion of all wards in Barnet<sup>3</sup>.

Golders Green is also expected to see a very large increase in the children and young people population from 6,218 in 2015 to 9,727 in 2025.

Burnt Oak, a ward with a high level of deprivation, is not expected to see significant growth in numbers of children over the next 10 years, and has only seen a moderate rise from 4,826 in 2005 to 5,457 in 2015. However, it currently has the highest number of children from low-income families<sup>4</sup> in Barnet, and the highest number of out of work families<sup>5</sup>.

Underhill was the only ward to see decreases in the number of children between 2005 and 2015, with continued decreases forecast to 2025 when its children and young people population is forecast to be 3,886.

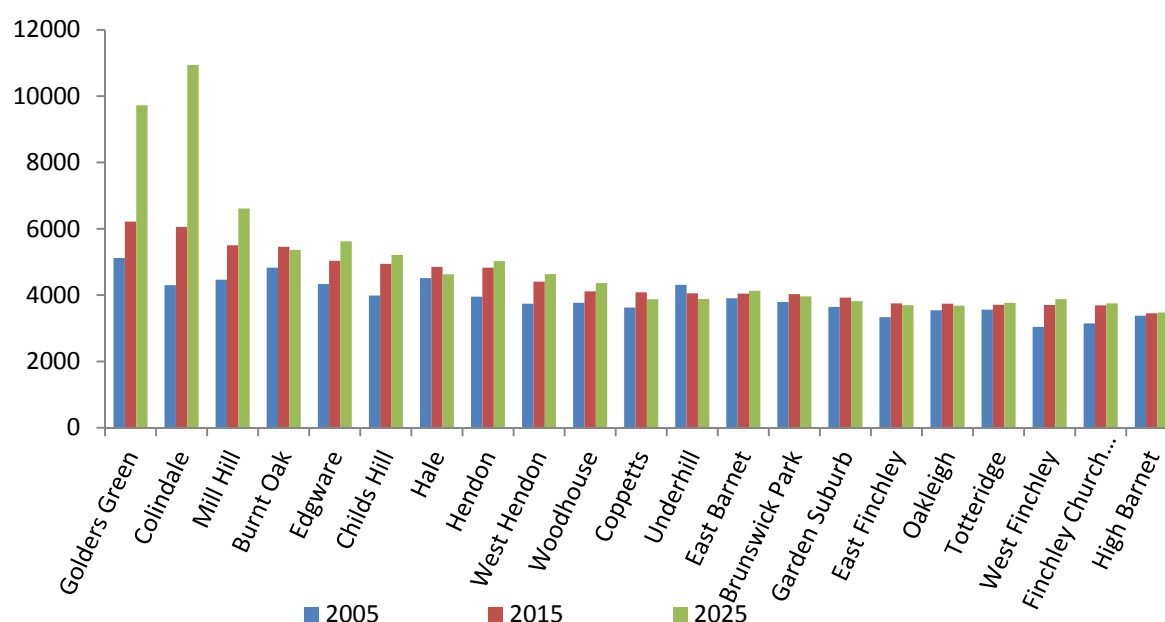


Figure 5: Population projections of 0 - 19 year olds by ward, GLA Population Projections

<sup>3</sup> HMRC 'Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure' 2012

<sup>4</sup> HMRC 'Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure' 2012

<sup>5</sup> ibid

## 1.7. Wards by Age

Table 2: 2015 Projected 0 - 19 years population by ward, GLA datastore

Ward Name	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total
Brunswick Park	973	1016	1019	1021	<b>4029</b>
Burnt Oak	1590	1405	1204	1258	<b>5457</b>
Childs Hill	1499	1294	1093	1057	<b>4943</b>
Colindale	2005	1565	1235	1250	<b>6055</b>
Coppetts	1165	1128	916	875	<b>4084</b>
East Barnet	1088	1101	976	882	<b>4047</b>
East Finchley	1176	1018	834	723	<b>3751</b>
Edgware	1416	1346	1199	1075	<b>5036</b>
Finchley Church End	1079	985	886	742	<b>3692</b>
Garden Suburb	1070	1136	945	774	<b>3925</b>
Golders Green	1712	1730	1504	1272	<b>6218</b>
Hale	1332	1322	1092	1104	<b>4850</b>
Hendon	1626	1325	1006	870	<b>4827</b>
High Barnet	917	923	816	795	<b>3451</b>
Mill Hill	1468	1416	1282	1335	<b>5501</b>
Oakleigh	1060	987	854	840	<b>3741</b>
Totteridge	1038	1013	895	759	<b>3705</b>
Underhill	964	1017	992	1083	<b>4056</b>
West Finchley	1264	1040	753	647	<b>3704</b>
West Hendon	1436	1205	949	816	<b>4406</b>
Woodhouse	1171	1021	977	945	<b>4114</b>

### Age Bands in Wards for 2015

Figure 6 shows that the largest population of children and young people aged 0 – 19 years in 2015 are in the wards to the west of the borough: Golders Green with 6,218; Colindale with 6,055; Burnt Oak with 5,457 and Mill Hill with 5,501. High Barnet has the least number of children with 3,451.

The wards with the highest number of 0 – 4 year olds are Colindale with 2,005; Golders Green with 1,712; Hendon with 1,626 and Childs Hill with 1,499.

Golders Green has the highest number of children in the 5 – 14 age groups and Mill Hill has the highest proportion of 15 – 19 year olds.

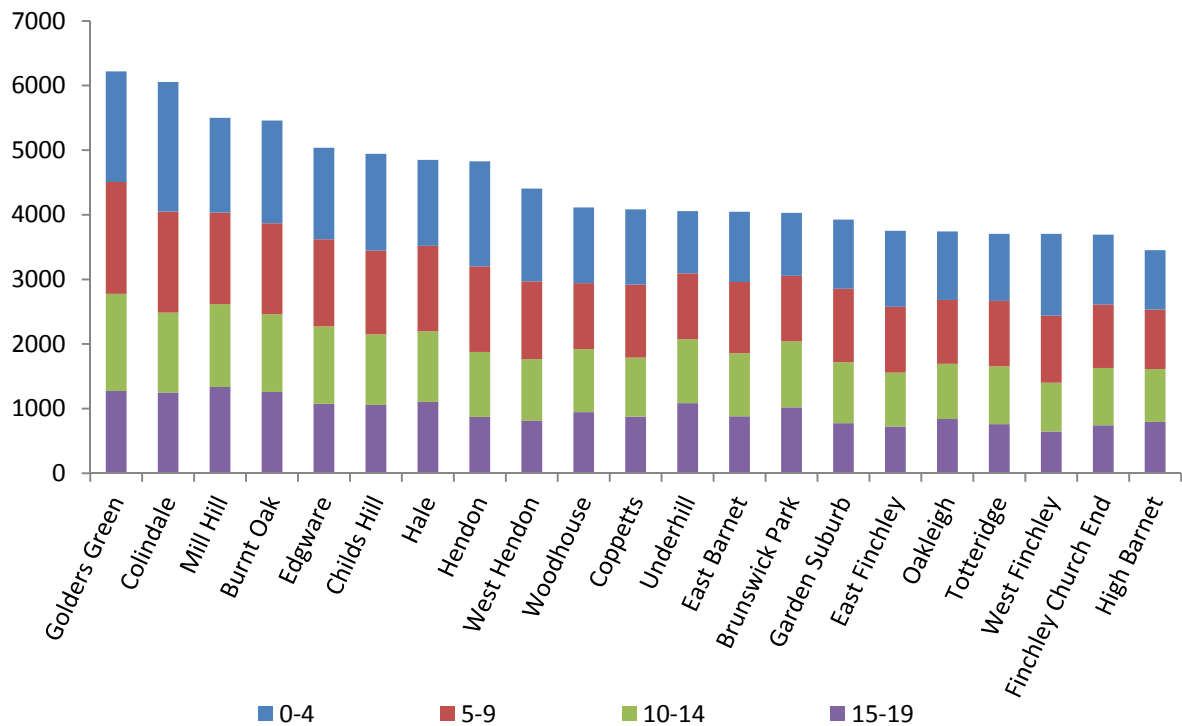


Figure 6: Age bands in wards for 2015, GLA datastore

## 1.8. Household Types

Figure 7 shows total numbers of households across London in 2010, with Barnet having the second highest number of households of all types in London at 135,915 households.

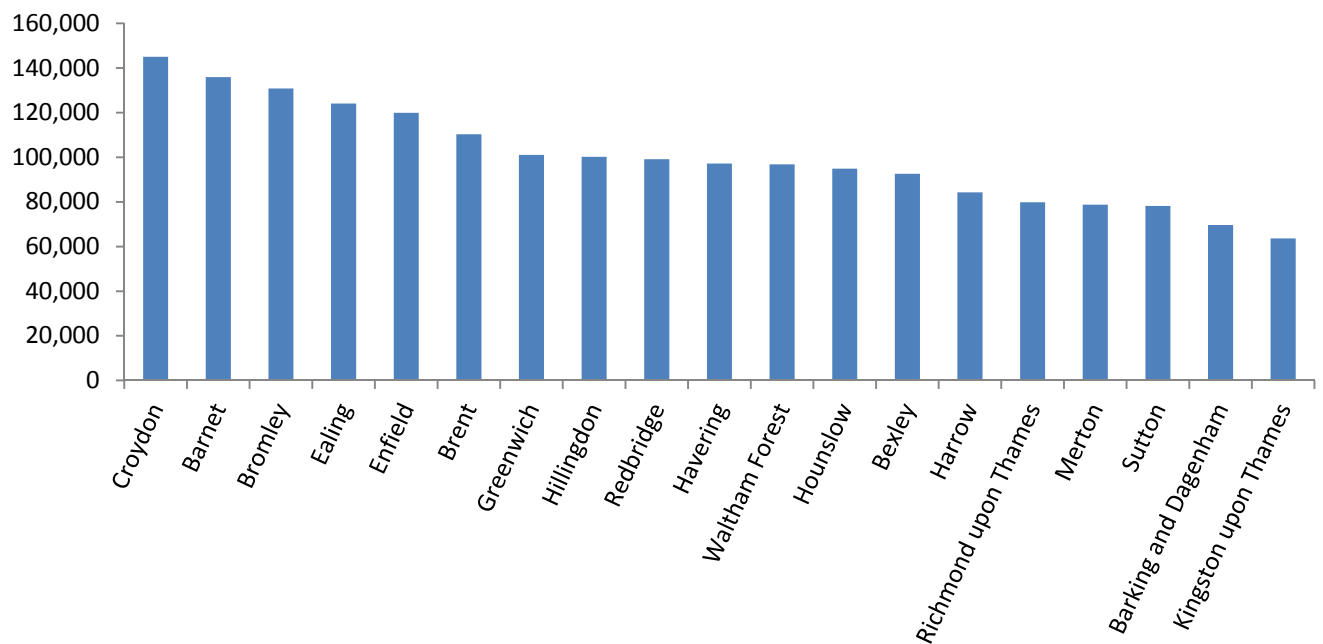
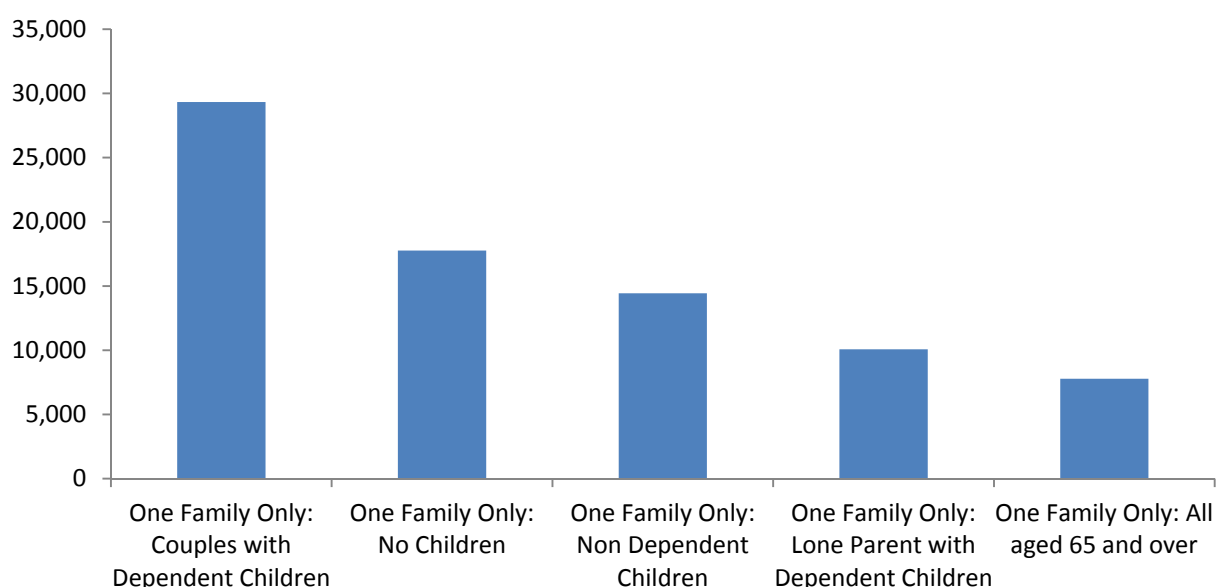


Figure 7: Total number of households comparing Barnet to other London boroughs, HMRC August 2010



In figure 8 and table 3 we see that couples with dependent children are the largest single type of family unit in Barnet, representing 40% of all One Family Households. The second largest group are families with no children, at 22%, followed by families with non-dependent children (18%), lone parents with dependent children (13%) and families aged 65 years or over (10%).



**Figure 8: Barnet households by type, HMRC August 2010**

**Table 3: Barnet households by type, HMRC August 2010**

Type of Household	Barnet Households
One Person Household	37,957
One Family Only	79,382
Other Households	18,577
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,916</b>

## 1.9. Ethnicity

Table 4 shows that there are more children from all Black and Minority Ethnic groups in the 0 – 9 age group, than there are White children. Children and young people in the 10 – 19 age groups are predominantly White. This demonstrates a more diverse population shift in terms of ethnicity.

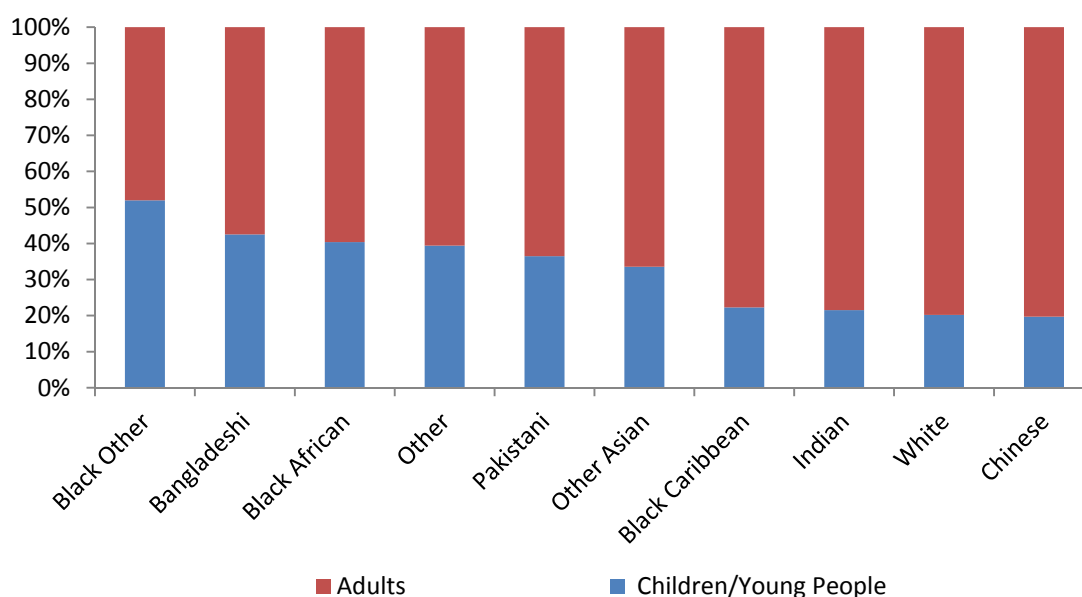
**Table 4: Numbers and Percentages of Barnet's 0 – 19 population in 2015 by ethnic groups, GLA Ethnic Group Projections**

Ethnicity	0 - 4	% of age group	5 - 9	% of age group	10-14	% of age group	15 -19	% of age group
<b>White</b>	12076	45%	11494	46%	10662	50%	11243	56%
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	234	1%	244	1%	267	1%	283	1%
<b>Black African</b>	2243	8%	2300	9%	2141	10%	1869	9%
<b>Black Other</b>	1908	7%	1695	7%	1296	6%	1122	6%
<b>Indian</b>	1744	6%	1614	6%	1346	6%	1227	6%
<b>Pakistani</b>	673	2%	561	2%	444	2%	402	2%
<b>Bangladeshi</b>	344	1%	291	1%	236	1%	172	1%
<b>Chinese</b>	497	2%	462	2%	389	2%	389	2%
<b>Other Asian</b>	3719	14%	3297	13%	2424	11%	2063	10%
<b>Other</b>	3609	13%	3037	12%	2218	10%	1351	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27048</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24996</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21423</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20121</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>BAME</b>	14972	55%	13502	54%	10761	50%	8880	44%
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### Proportion of children compared to adults

The largest ethnic group in Barnet is described as 'White'. The 'Black Other' population in Barnet has the highest proportion of children compared to adults; conversely, both the Chinese and the White population have the smallest proportion of children compared to adults.



**Figure 9: Barnet proportion of children to adults by ethnicity 2015, [GLA Ethnic Group Projections](#)**

## 1.10. Religion

Christianity is the most common religion in Barnet at 48.3%, although this is proportionately lower than London at 51%. The second highest group are those who have no religion at 21.1% which is comparatively less than London and England. Barnet has a significantly larger Jewish population than London and England at 13% compared to 1.7% in London.

Table 5: Religion in Barnet, 2013, GLA Population Religion

Religion	Barnet	London	England
Christian (all denominations)	48.3%	51.0%	59.9%
Buddhist	1.5%	1.1%	0.4%
Hindu	4.5%	5.4%	1.4%
Jewish	13.0%	1.7%	0.5%
Muslim	10.5%	13.6%	4.8%
Sikh	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Any Other Religion	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%
No Religion	21.1%	24.3%	31.2%

## 1B: Deprivation and Child Poverty

### 1.11. Inequality of outcomes

Poverty is the most significant general indicator of risk and nationally it is recognised that children living in poverty and deprivation are more vulnerable to educational under-achievement, ill health, involvement in crime and social exclusion. There remain significant numbers of children in Barnet that are at risk through poverty. The following sections outline the extent of child poverty in Barnet.

### 1.12. Multiple Index of Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) is the primary source for measuring deprivation in England and Wales and is made up of seven categories known as 'indices', each for a distinct type or 'domain' of deprivation. These domains relate to income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime, reflecting the broad range of deprivation that people can experience.

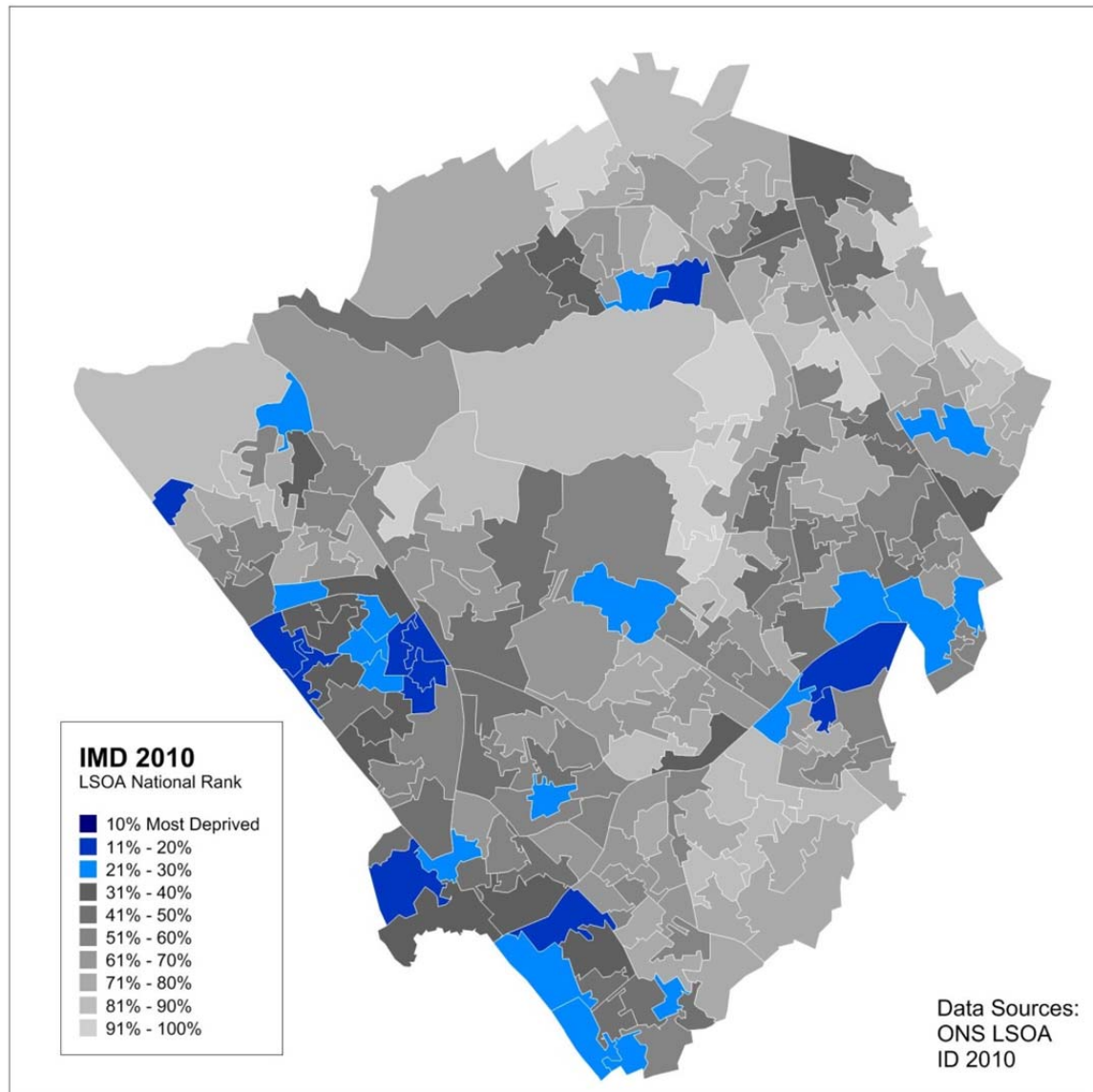
### 1.13. Extent and distribution of child poverty

Overall Barnet is a relatively affluent borough with pockets of deprivation. Barnet has 210 super output areas, of these 30 lower super output areas (LSOA<sup>6</sup>) fall within the 30% most deprived areas nationally which are predominantly located in the west of the borough and **no Barnet LSOAs within the 10% most deprived** nationally.

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<sup>6</sup> LSOAs are standardised statistically geographies containing around 1,500 individuals.

The areas with the highest levels of deprivation are in Colindale, West Hendon and Burnt Oak – areas in which large scale regeneration projects are underway. However, the most deprived LSOA in Barnet is located in East Finchley, specifically the Strawberry Vale estate, and falls within the 11% most deprived LSOAs in the country. Below is a geographical map showing clusters of super output areas in Barnet falling within the 30% most deprived nationally.



**Figure 10: Clusters of super output areas in Barnet falling within the 30% most deprived nationally, ONS datasource**

2010 HMRC data looked at all wards in London in terms of child poverty showing Barnet is the ninth least deprived borough in London, with a rate of around 21% (the least deprived has a rate of 10.7% and the most deprived 48.6%).

According to the recently adjusted '[Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure](#)' (2012 HMRC<sup>7</sup>) 19.2% of children in England under 16 years were estimated to be living in low-income families, in Barnet the figure is 17.4%.

Table 6 shows the numbers and percentages of children living in a low-income family in Barnet by wards.

**Table 6: Children living in low-income\* families by ward in England, HMRC statistics 2012**

Ward	Number of children living in a low-income family	% of children living in a low-income family
Brunswick Park	565	14.1%
Burnt Oak	1595	28.5%
Childs Hill	940	22.3%
Colindale	1460	30.9%
Coppetts	815	21.1%
East Barnet	680	17.4%
East Finchley	630	18.9%
Edgware	725	15.9%
Finchley Church End	300	9.6%
Garden Suburb	255	7.9%
Golders Green	825	14.0%
Hale	800	17.0%
Hendon	515	11.9%
High Barnet	310	9.5%
Mill Hill	720	15.5%
Oakleigh	555	15.5%
Totteridge	355	11.3%
Underhill	940	24.8%
West Finchley	345	11.4%
West Hendon	655	16.8%
Woodhouse	640	17.3%

Colindale and Burnt Oak have the highest proportion of children living in low-income families. Just over one third of the children in Burnt Oak and in Colindale are living in low-income families<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> The Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent median income.

<sup>8</sup> Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data) HMRC 2012 'Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure'.

East Finchley has an overall lower percentage at 18.9% despite having the most deprived LSOA in Barnet in the Strawberry Vale Estate.

Golders Green, which has the highest number of children of all wards in Barnet has 14% of these living in low-income families. The Garden Suburb has the lowest percentage at only 7.9%.

#### 1.14. Child Population by Deprivation

The 2010 English Indices of Deprivation shows the estimated numbers of children living in deprived households by age. Burnt Oak and Colindale have the highest numbers of children in all age groups.

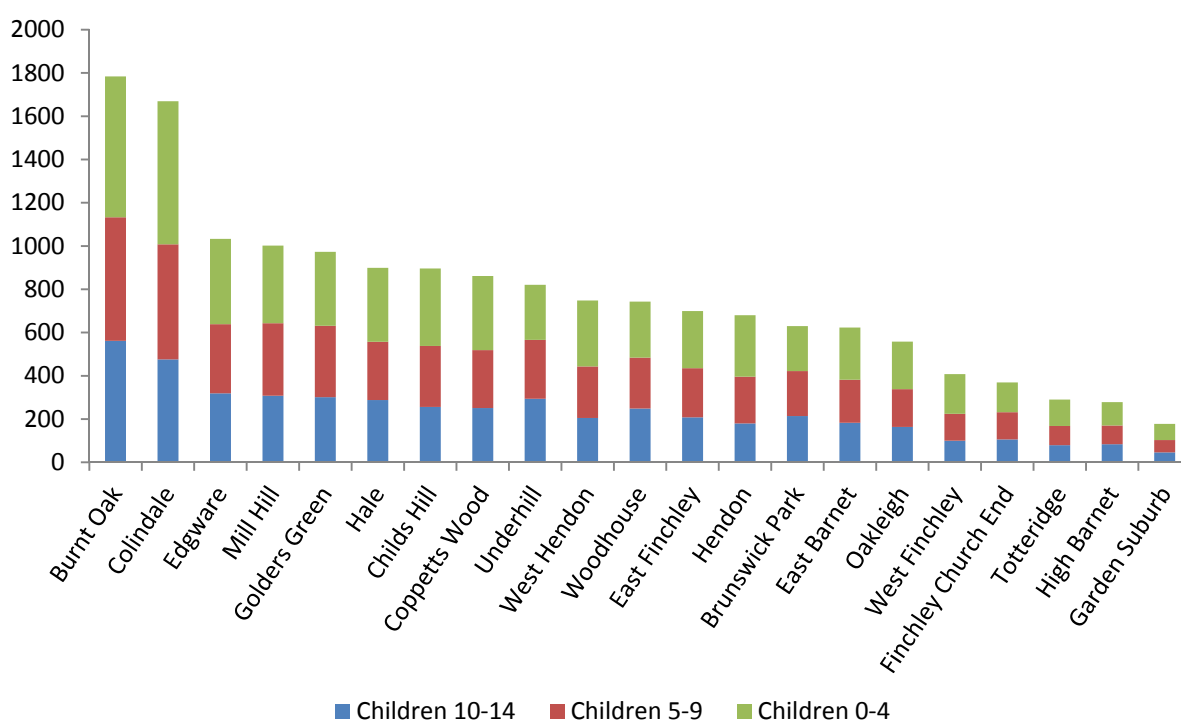


Figure 11: Estimated numbers of children in deprived houses, *Indices of Deprivation 2010*

#### 1.15. NEET – not in education, employment or training

Barnet's NEET population at 2.3% of the 16 – 18 population in 2013 was the lowest compared to its statistical neighbours, and much lower than the London average, which was 3.8%.

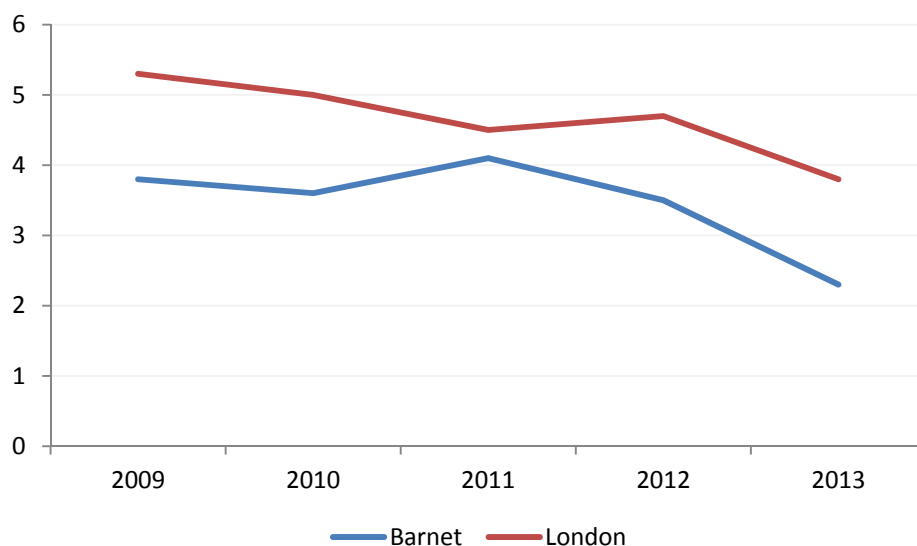


Figure 12: Percentage of NEETs by year, [GLA data source](#)

### NEETs by ward in Barnet from November 2013 to November 2014

There are fluctuations across wards when we look at the change in NEET figures from November 2013 to November 2014. Most wards have experienced a rise in the number of NEETs since last year. Colindale in particular has seen a significant rise. The wards with the biggest reduction in the number of NEETs were in Finchley Church End and East Finchley.

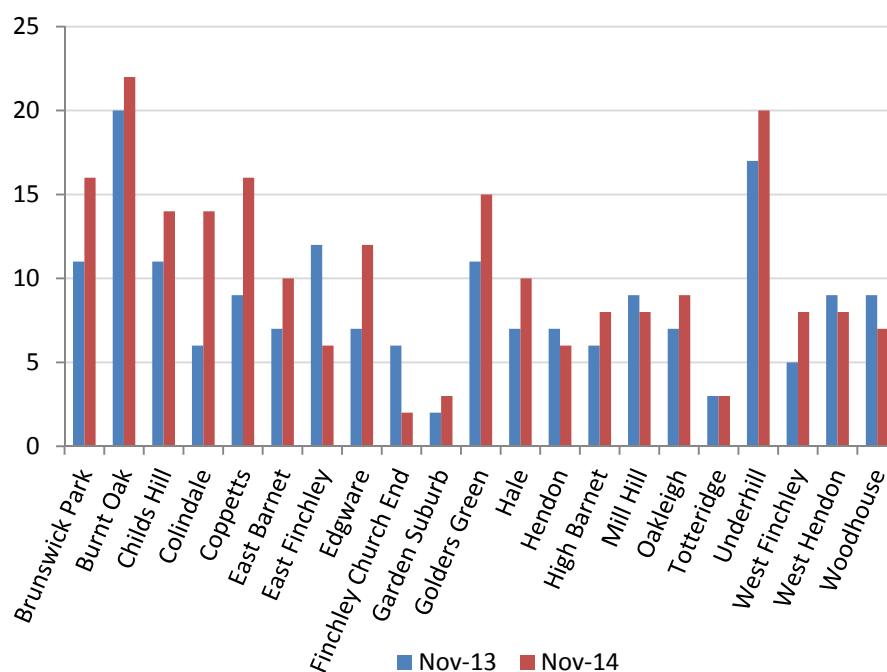
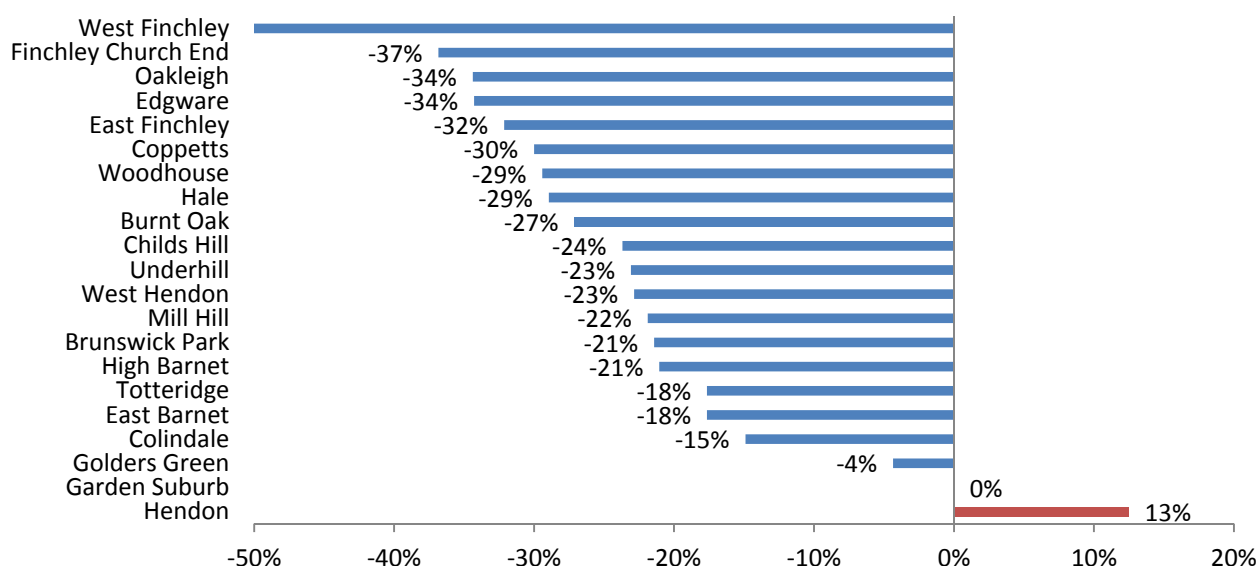


Figure 13: Change in the number of NEETs from Nov 13-Dec 14, [Connexions London West Partnership Support Unit 2014](#)

## 1.16. Unemployment

Overall, between 2010 and 2014, there has been a decrease in the number of people aged 16 – 24 claiming out of work benefits, with West Finchley in particular halving its number of claimants from 145 in 2010 to 65 in 2014. The two most deprived wards have also seen a decrease; in Burnt Oak the numbers went down from 295 in 2010 to 215 in 2014; in Colindale they decreased from 235 in 2010 to 200 in 2014.

There has only been an increase in the ward of Hendon from 120 in 2010 to 135 in 2014.



**Figure 14: Percentage change between May 2010 - May 2014 for out of work benefit claimants aged 16 – 24**

### JSA Claimants aged 18 - 24 years claiming for six months or more, by ward

In Barnet the majority of wards (14 out of 22) have experienced a decrease in JSA claimants claiming for longer than 6 months, aged 18 – 24. The ward with the biggest decrease was Garden Suburb (33% in 2013 decreasing to 0% in 2014). The 5 wards that have seen increased numbers are West Hendon, Mill Hill, Hale, Golders Green and Totteridge. Totteridge had the largest percentage increase from 29% in 2013 to 50% in 2014.



Ward	August 2012	August 2013	August 2014
Brunswick Park	23%	25%	22%
Burnt Oak	27%	28%	25%
Childs Hill	36%	33%	22%
Colindale	29%	19%	27%
Coppetts	29%	17%	11%
East Barnet	29%	31%	14%
East Finchley	33%	33%	25%
Edgware	36%	25%	25%
Finchley Church End	17%	25%	0%
Garden Suburb	50%	33%	0%
Golders Green	42%	27%	40%
Hale	27%	22%	29%
Hendon	20%	27%	0%
High Barnet	22%	25%	25%
Mill Hill	25%	14%	20%
Oakleigh	29%	25%	14%
Totteridge	29%	29%	50%
Underhill	39%	38%	11%
West Finchley	20%	29%	0%
West Hendon	25%	20%	22%
Woodhouse	25%	31%	22%
Total	29%	25%	21%

**Table 7: Percentage of JSA claimants aged 18 - 24 years claiming for over 6 months by ward, NOMIS**

### **JSA Claimants aged 18 - 24 as a percentage of all 18 - 24 year olds**

Overall 2.4% of Barnet's 18 - 24 year olds claimed Job Seekers Allowance in 2014<sup>9</sup>. The highest percentage of claimants was in East Finchley with 3.6% of the 18 - 24 years claiming JSA. The lowest was in Garden Suburb with 1%.

### **JSA Claimants aged 18 – 24 years by ward from 2012 to 2014**

Since 2013 all wards have seen a decrease in the number of JSA claimants aged 18 – 24.

The ward with the largest percentage change was Totteridge whose number of claimants decreased from 35 in 2013 to 10 in 2014 (a 71% percentage change). The ward with the smallest percentage change was West Hendon with 50 claimants in 2013 decreasing to 45 in 2014 (a 10% percentage change).

<sup>9</sup> [NOMIS www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/791.aspx](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/791.aspx)

**Table 8: JSA Claimants aged 18 - 24 years, NOMIS**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>August 2012</b>	<b>August 2013</b>	<b>August 2014</b>
Brunswick Park	65	60	45
Burnt Oak	110	90	60
Childs Hill	70	75	45
Colindale	105	80	55
Coppetts	70	60	45
East Barnet	85	65	35
East Finchley	75	60	40
Edgware	70	40	20
Finchley Church End	30	40	20
Garden Suburb	10	15	10
Golders Green	60	55	25
Hale	75	45	35
Hendon	50	55	30
High Barnet	45	40	20
Mill Hill	60	35	25
Oakleigh	70	40	35
Totteridge	35	35	10
Underhill	90	80	45
West Finchley	50	35	25
West Hendon	60	50	45
Woodhouse	60	65	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>710</b>

## **1.17. Tax Credits and Benefit claimants**

### **Out of Work Families by Ward**

Figure 15 shows out of work families by couples and lone parents. In line with the deprivation index overall, Colindale and Burnt Oak have the highest number of out of work families, particularly in terms of Lone Parents, whereas Garden Suburb has the smallest<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> HMRC August 2010 Number of families benefiting from tax credits and families with children receiving out of work benefits by LSOA: August 2010

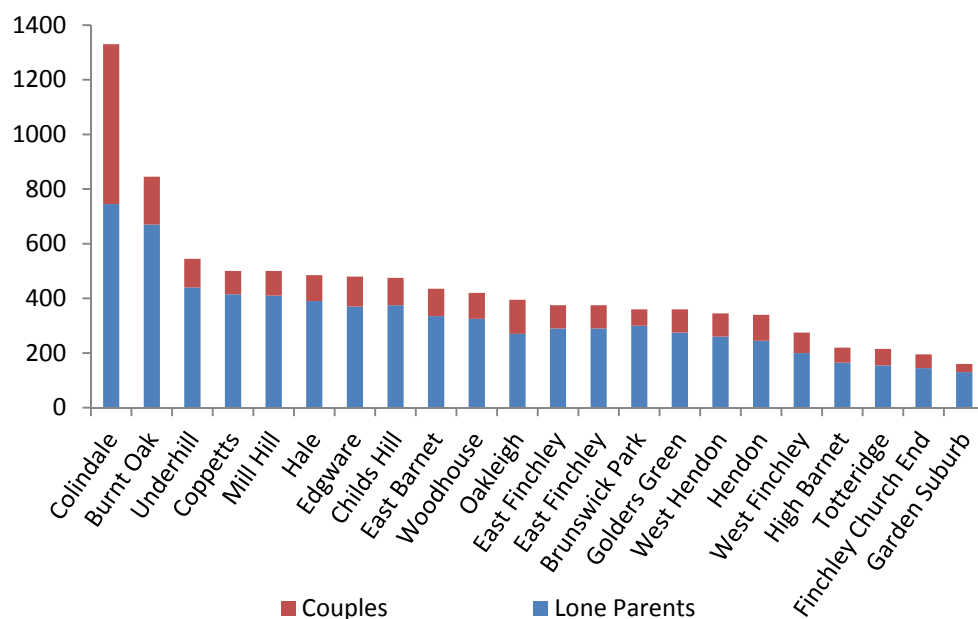


Figure 14: Out of work families by couples and lone parents, HMRC 2010

### Families in Work receiving Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit

As with previous indicators, Burnt Oak and Colindale have the highest number of benefit claimants, followed by Golders Green, which is the ward with the highest number of children.

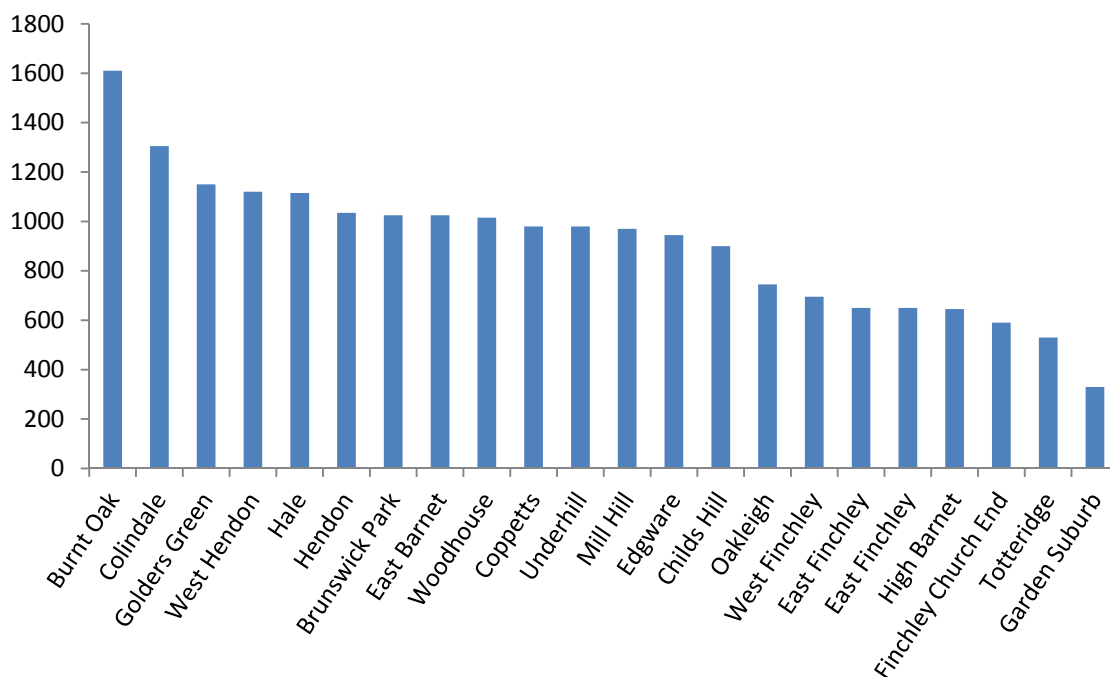


Figure 15: Families in work receiving Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit, HMRC August 2010

## Section 2

# **Children and young people's health**

## 2.1. Health Introduction

As of April 2013, responsibility for Public Health shifted from central to local government, and Public Health Teams have been created in each local authority. Barnet's Public Health Team publish Child Health, and Maternal and Infant Health profiles as part of Barnet's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and these are published in the JSNA Refresh 2015/2016 which will give a fuller range of indicators, and data is given at ward level where available.

A selection of headline indicators only are presented here – as based on the Department for Health's 'Public Health Outcomes Framework'.

## 2.2. Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is defined as being less than 2500g. Barnet's low birth-weight rate at 7.1% in 2010 and 7.5% in 2011 is not significantly different from that of London or England.

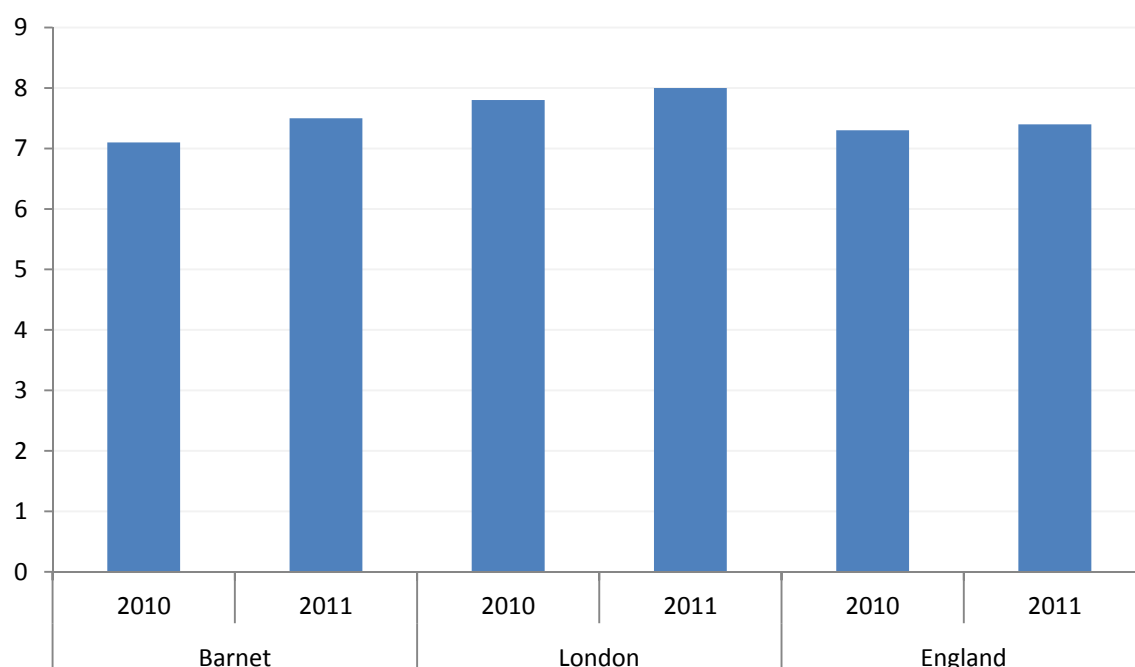
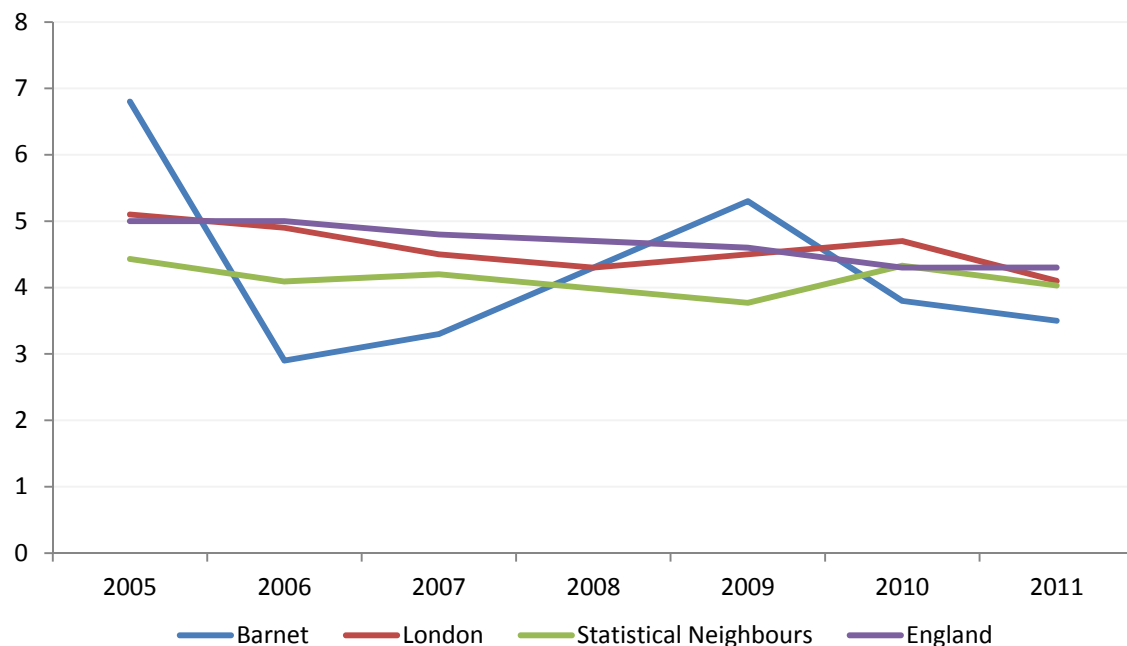


Figure 1: Percentage of live births at term with low birth weight (less than 2500g)

## 2.3. Infant Mortality

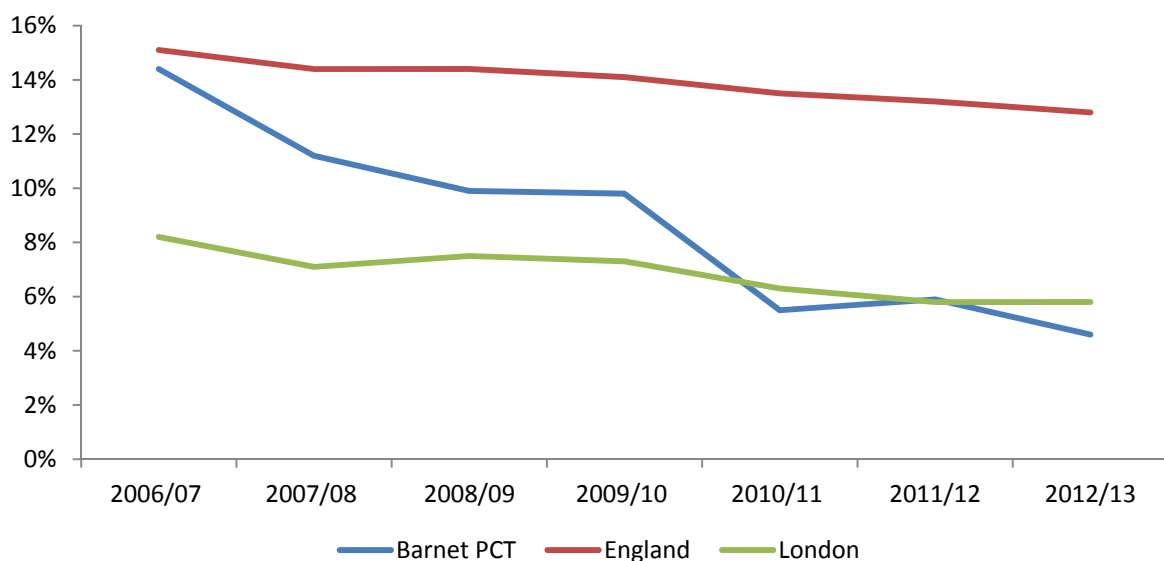
Barnet's infant mortality rate at 3.5 per 1,000 live births is slightly lower than in London or England.



**Figure 2: Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births in Barnet, London, statistical neighbours and England, ONS 2011**

## 2.4. Mothers Smoking at Point of Delivery

The percentage of mothers smoking at the point of delivery in Barnet reduced notably between 2007 and 2012 from 14.4% to 5.9%. In 2013, Barnet dipped to 4.6% which is significantly lower than the London and England average.



**Figure 3: Percentage of mothers smoking at time of delivery, Health and Social Care Information Centre 2013**

## 2.5. Under 18 conception rate

There has been a downward trend in Under 18 conceptions since 2004 in Barnet, London and England - the Barnet rate has been lower than London and England throughout that period.

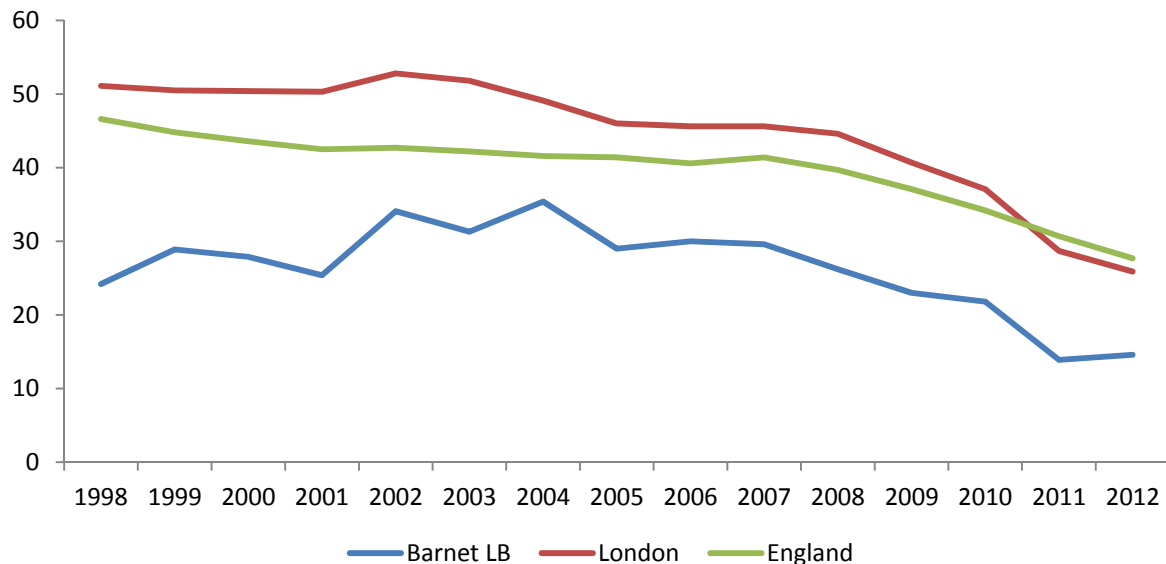


Figure 4: Under - 18 conception rate per 10,000 females aged 15 - 17, ONS 2013

## 2.6. Breastfeeding

Figure 5 shows that Barnet's levels of breastfeeding initiation, despite taking a slight dip the previous year, are significantly above England's and slightly above London's.

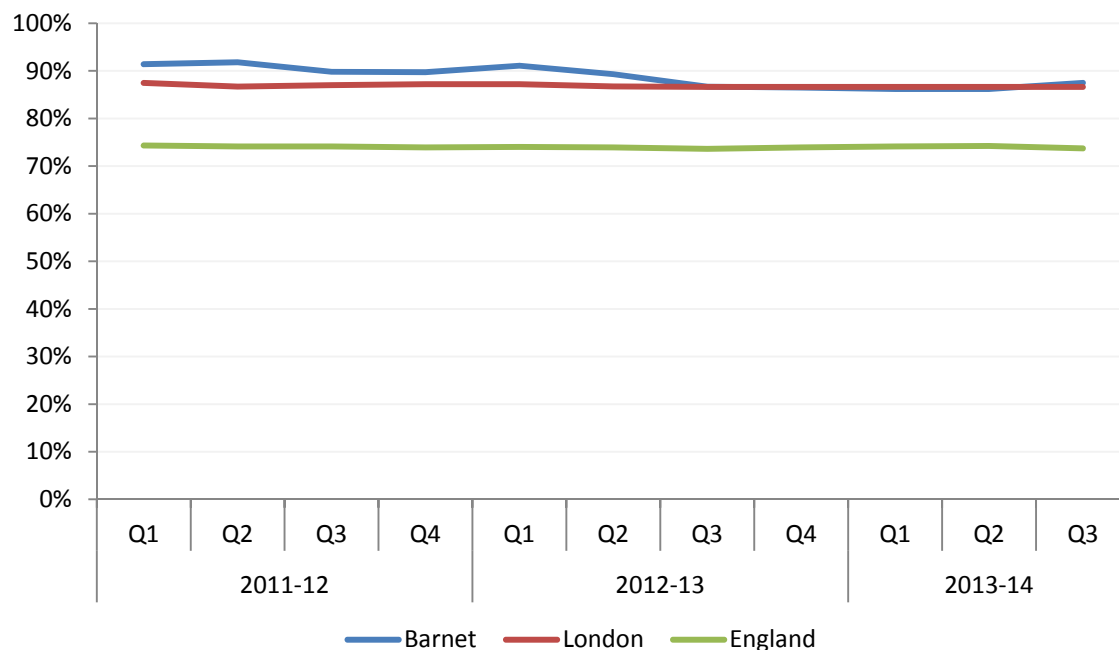
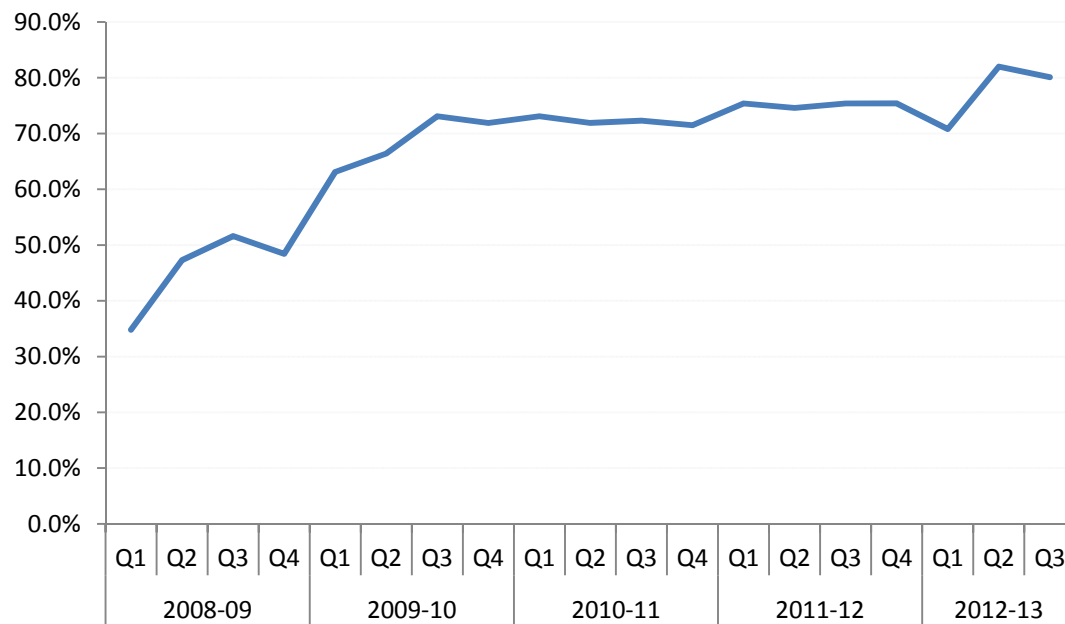


Figure 5: Breastfeeding initiation rate, Dept. of Health Breastfeeding quarterly statistics

Figure 6 shows that Barnet has high levels of breastfeeding, evidenced at the 6 - 8 week health check, and this has improved fairly consistently every year.

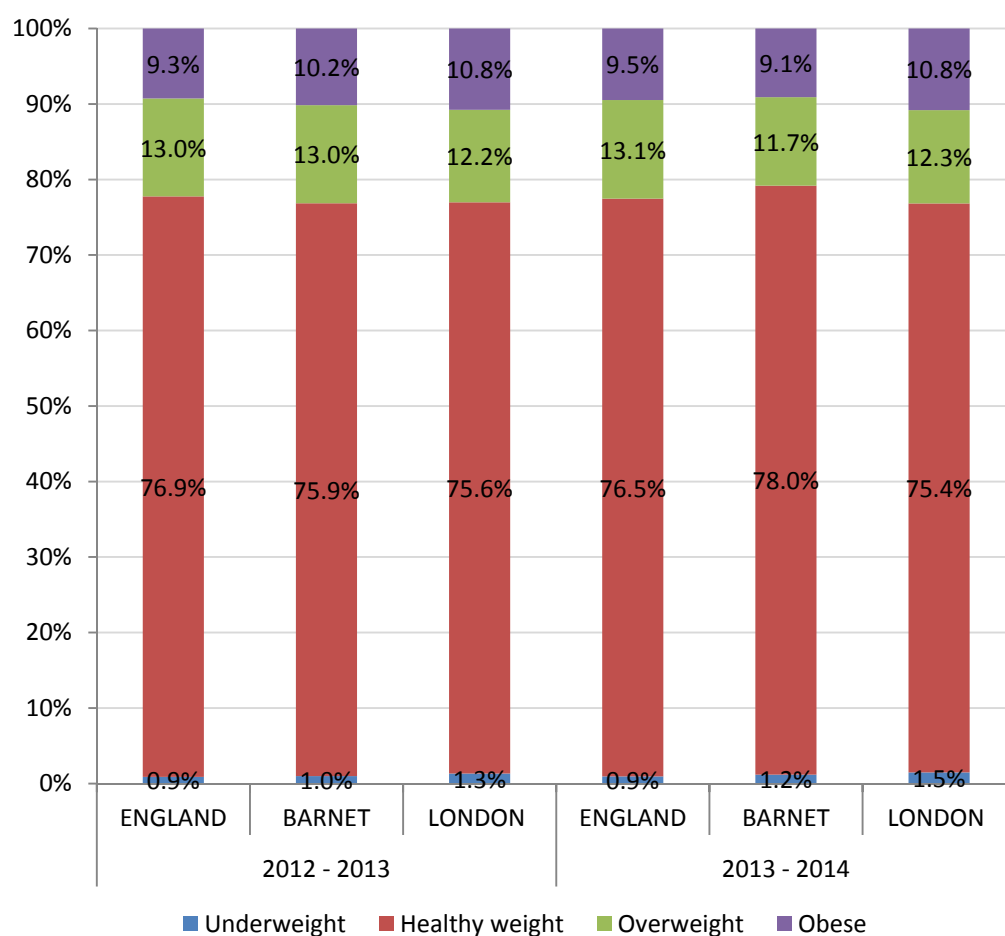


**Figure 6: Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 week health check, Dept of Health Breastfeeding quarterly statistics**



## 2.7. Excess Weight

### Reception



**Figure 7: Weight in children Reception, Health and Social Care Information Centre by Child Postcode**

Barnet has a higher proportion of healthy weight Reception aged children (78%) than England and London and has increased by 2.1% the previous year. The percentage of overweight and obese reception aged children in Barnet is lower than London and England.

## Year 6



**Figure 8: Weight in children Year 6, Health and Social Care Information Centre by Child Postcode**

Compared to Reception aged children there is a lower proportion of healthy weight children in year 6.

There has been a decrease in the percentage of healthy weight children since 2012 - 2013 due to increases in the percentage of obese and underweight children.

Barnet appears in line with England in terms of the weights of year 6 aged children; however has a higher percentage of healthy weight children than London.

## Section 3

# **Safeguarding**

### 3.1. Referral and Assessment to Children's Social Care

The process through which a child becomes known to Children's Social Care (CSC) begins when the service receives a 'contact'. This is when any agency or individual contacts Children's Services with information, concerns or a query about a child or family. The process was amended in late 2013 such that all contacts are received through the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). Information gathering now takes place over 48 hours, or within shorter time-scales dependent on the level of risk identified by the MASH.

#### Contacts and Referrals

Following the information gathering, some 'contacts' will meet the threshold for a social care referral. A referral is a request for action from CSC to react to the perceived need of a child or young person or their family. The outcome of a referral is decided within 24 hours of starting the referral process.

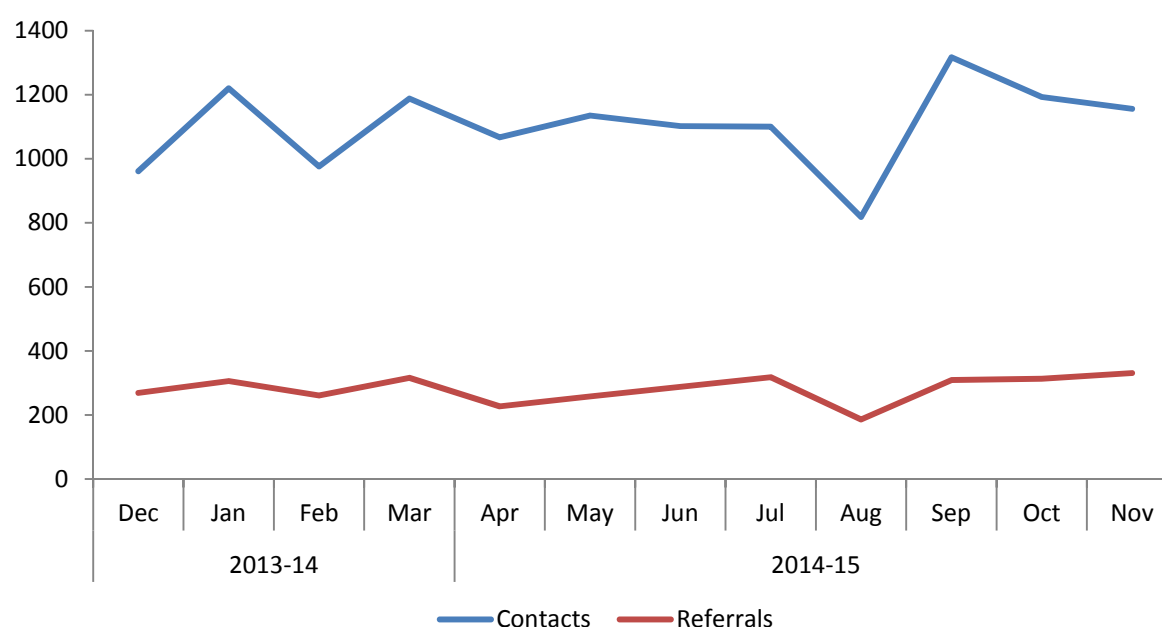
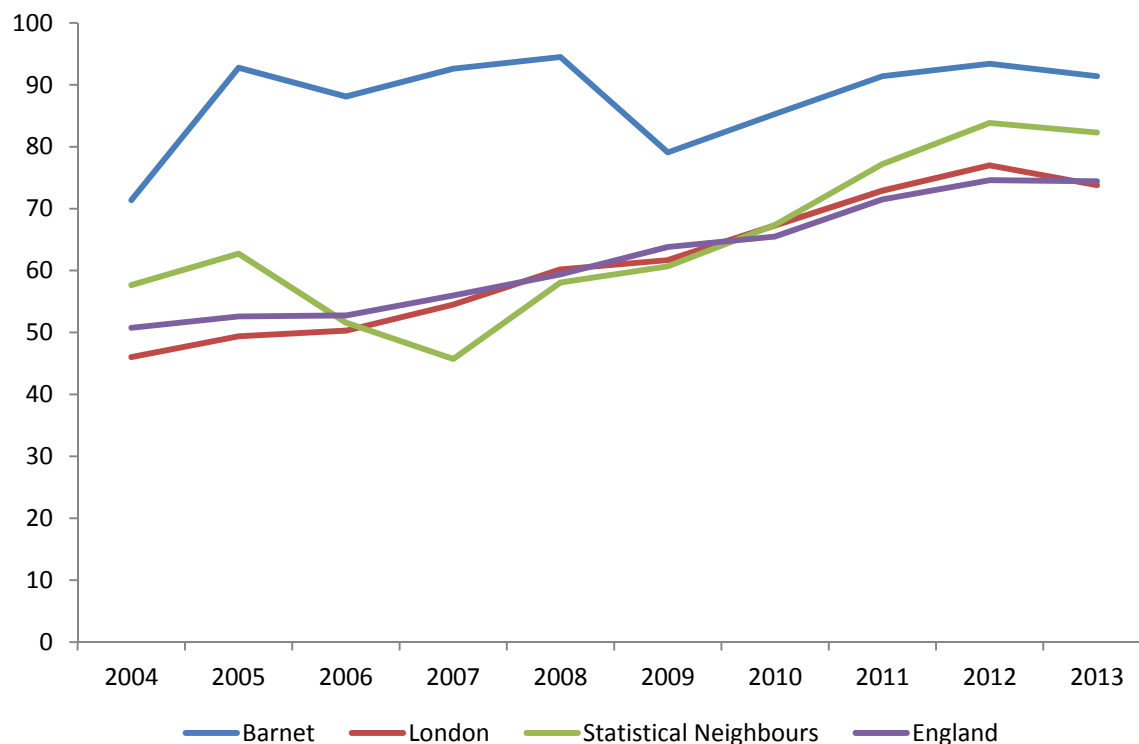


Figure 1: Number of contacts and referrals over 12 months until the end of November 2014<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Raw social care data is taken from our internal data management system, ICS (Integrated Children's System), a case management tool. Data in this system can be updated over time and therefore figures should be seen as indicative rather than final. Any figures given on an annual basis and benchmarked against our Statistical Neighbours, London and England have been taken as published by the Department for Education's Statistical First Releases



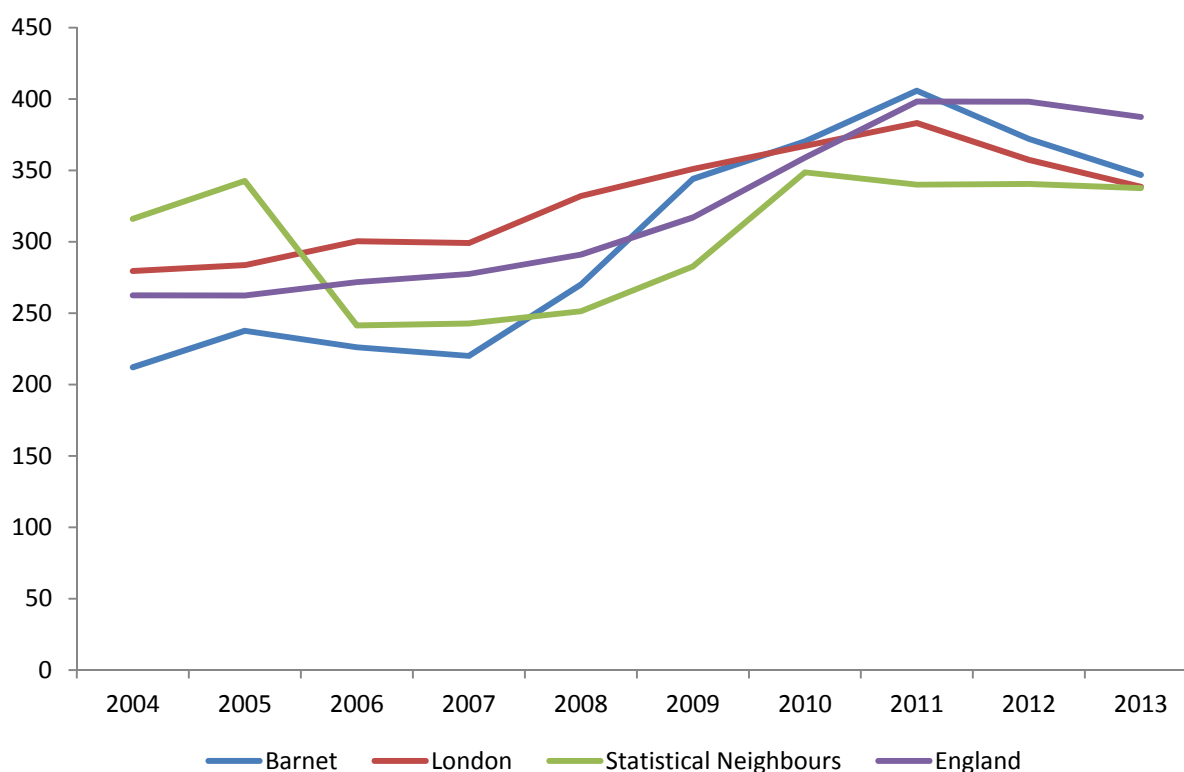
**Figure 2: Percentage of referrals progressing to initial assessment, DfE**

Figure 2 uses finalised data from the Department for Education, and shows the proportion of referrals progressing to Initial Assessment over the past 10 years. Barnet's rates have been higher than the England, London and Barnet's Statistical neighbours<sup>12</sup> rates. Although the rate in these areas and across England has been increasing over time, Barnet still has a comparatively high rate.

### Assessments

Initial assessments can only be initiated through the referral process. Initial assessments as a rate per 10,000 children over the past 10 years are shown in Figure 3 below. This indicates that in Barnet, as well in other areas, the rate of initial assessments has been increasing, particularly since 2007 - 08. Recent indications for Barnet, Barnet's Statistical neighbours, and for London, suggest that the rate may be starting to decrease.

<sup>12</sup> Statistical Neighbours are a group of similar local authorities which have been grouped based on outcomes for children in the 2007 'Every Child Matters' framework



**Figure 3: Rate of initial assessment per 10,000 child population, DFE**

### 3.2. Children in Need

Children in Need are assessed as in need of support under Section 17 of the Children Act, and entitled to a range and level of services appropriate to their needs. An analysis of children in Barnet assessed as Children in Need at any point between 1st April 2014 and 30th September 2014<sup>13</sup> shows that there were 3101 children in Barnet receiving support as a Child in Need in this period.

Tables 1 - 3 show the distribution of Children<sup>14</sup> in Need in terms of gender, age and ethnicity, while table 4 shows the prevalence of disability among Children in Need. Table 1 indicates that there is a slightly higher proportion of males than females who make up our recent population of Children in Need.

**Table 1: Gender of Children in Need between 01/04/2014 and 30/09/2014, ICS**

Gender	Total	Percentage
Female	1434	46.24%
Male	1613	52.02%
Unborn	46	1.48%
Unknown	8	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3101</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>13</sup> This date range makes up the first two 'Quarters' of the 2014-5 financial year

<sup>14</sup> Please note that we continue to support young people until the age of 25 where they have a disability or particular special educational needs.

Table 2 shows that children between 5 – 9 years are Barnet's largest age group. This group make up 27% of the Child In Need population, followed by 0 - 4 years, who make up 26%. Overall, the age of Barnet's children is skewed towards younger age bands.

**Table 2: Age groups of Children in Need between 01/04/2014 and 30/09/2014, ICS**

Age	Number	Percentage
Unborn	46	1%
0 - 4 years	816	26%
5 - 9 years	825	27%
10 - 14 years	704	23%
15 - 19 years	614	20%
20+ years	96	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3101</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3 shows the distribution of our Children in Need by ethnicity. The largest group is White British, at 29%, followed by Black/Black British African at 13%.

**Table 3: Ethnicity of Children in Need between 01/04/2014 and 30/09/2014, ICS**

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage	Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Any Other Ethnic Group	206	7%	Mixed Other	171	6%
Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi	8	0%	Mixed White & Asian	40	1%
Asian/Asian British Indian	41	1%	Mixed White & Black African	81	3%
Asian/Asian British Other	161	5%	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	126	4%
Asian/Asian British Pakistani	50	2%	Refused	2	0%
Black/Black British African	401	13%	Traveller Of Irish Heritage	8	0%
Black/Black British Caribbean	105	3%	White British	907	29%
Black/Black British Other	92	3%	White Irish	25	1%
Chinese	15	0%	White Other	298	10%
Gypsy/Roma	8	0%	Not Known	356	11%
				<b>Total</b>	<b>3101</b>

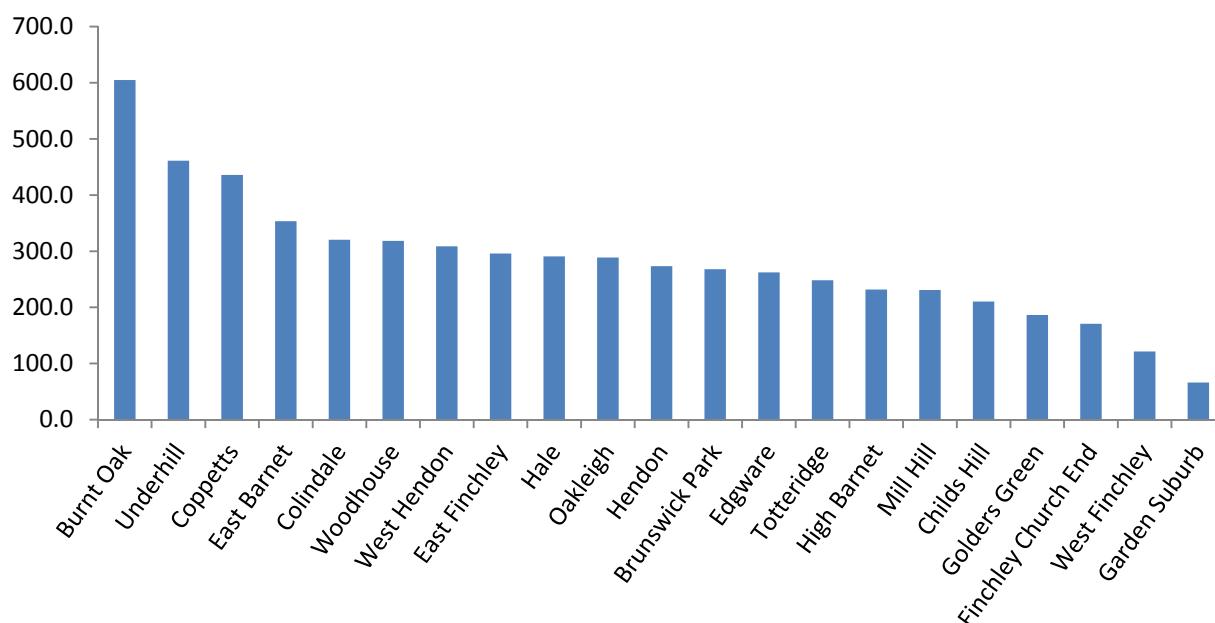
Table 4 indicates that around 9% of our Children in Need population have some form of disability.

**Table 4: Children in Need between 01/04/2014 and 30/09/2014 with a Disability, ICS**

Disability	Number	Percentage
No	2769	89.3%
Yes	332	10.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3101</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Children in Need by Ward

Further analysis was undertaken on the home address of Children in Need by ward. Figure 4 shows the rate of Children in Need per 10,000 child population (aged 0 - 19). This shows a particularly high rate of Children in Need among families in Burnt Oak, with higher rates also seen in Underhill and Coppetts and East Barnet.



**Figure 4: Rates of Children in Need by Ward over 1 April - 30 September per 10,000 children aged 0 - 19, ICS**

### 3.3. Child Protection Plan

A child at risk may be subject to a child protection plan. This plan would be drawn up at a child protection conference as a written record for parents, carers and professionals; and would direct actions towards reducing concern with a time frame detailing those responsible for any aspects of the plan. If a child is subject to a child protection plan this does not mean they will be removed from parental care, this would only be possible if there is an order from the courts. A Child Protection Plan is intended to keep the child safe, promote their welfare and support their wider family to care for them.

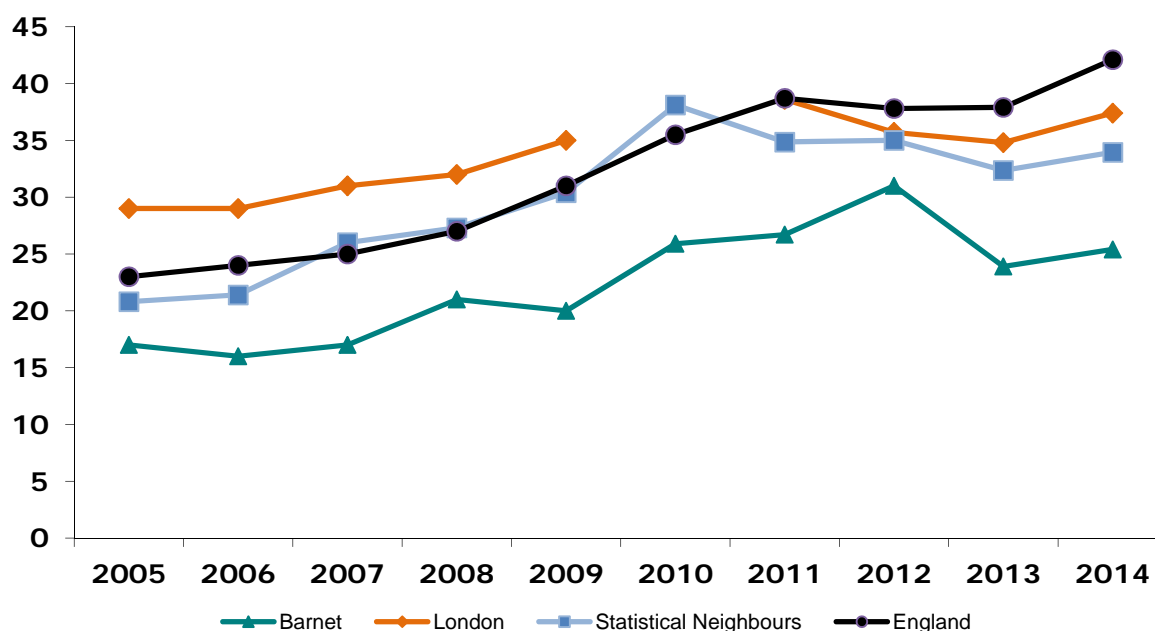
Children with a Child Protection Plan can be defined based on having suffered, or being likely to suffer, from a form of significant harm. Table 5 illustrates the number of children registered with a protection plan by abuse type. The largest category of abuse is shown to be neglect.



**Table 5: Number of children with a Child Protection Plan by category of abuse, 1 December 2013 – 30 November 2014, ICS**

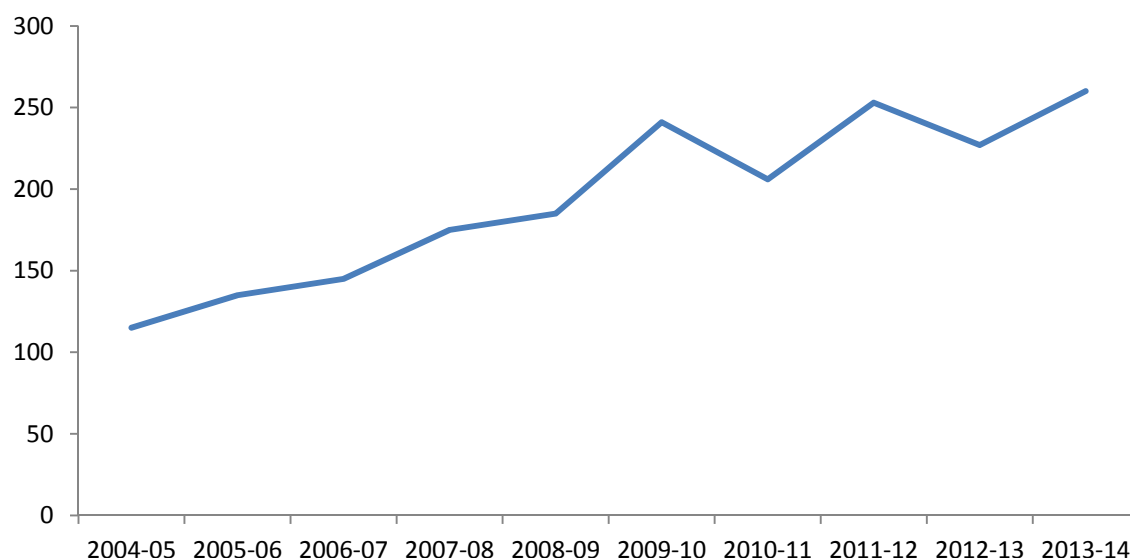
Categories	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Neglect	100	90	91	84	88	78	99	98	103	104	112	123
Physical	56	53	50	46	46	40	40	39	43	40	43	39
Sexual	8	7	7	3	3	3	1	2	5	4	2	5
Emotional	47	57	67	73	71	74	77	81	86	85	73	68
Multiple/Not Recommended	*	*	1	2	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>235</b>

Figure 5 shows how the population rate of Child Protection plans in the London Borough of Barnet (as shown in blue) compares to the rate of Child Protection plans in London, England, and among Barnet's Statistical neighbours. It indicates that since 2005, the rate across all areas has been increasing, but Barnet has consistently had a lower rate than these other comparators.



**Figure 5: Children subject to a Child Protection Plan (rate per 10,000 population under 18), LAIT**

Figure 6 shows that the number of new plans per year has steadily increased since 2004 - 05 in Barnet, with twice as many new Child Protection Plans created in 2013 -14 than in 2004 - 05.



**Figure 6: Children made subject to new Child Protection Plans, ICS**

Tables 6 - 8 show the gender, age and ethnicity of Barnet's children on Child Protection Plan's as at 31 March 2014. These indicate that there are slightly more males than females currently on Child Protection Plans, and that younger children are more likely to have a Child Protection Plan, with over half of the group aged less than 9 years.

**Table 6: Children with Child Protection Plans at 31 March 2014, by Gender, ICS**

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	96	46%
Male	114	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 7: Children with Child Protection Plans at 31 March 2014, by Age Group, ICS**

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 1 (including Unborn)	32	15%
1 - 4 years	55	26%
5 - 9 years	66	31%
10 - 15 years	53	25%
16 and over	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8: Children with Child Protection Plans at 31 March 2014, by Ethnicity, ICS**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Asian/Asian British	14	7%
Black/Black British	42	20%
Mixed	48	23%
White	94	45%
Not Stated	8	4%
Other Ethnic Groups	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to 2011 Census 'White' children account for 50% of under 19s, and 'Black' children 16.5%. Whilst the classification of ethnicities for those with Child Protection Plans does not exactly match those in the most recent census, the similarity in these two groups suggests that there is no significant tendency for Black and Minority Ethnic Groups overall to be more or less likely to be subject to a child protection plan.

### **3.4. Children in Care**

Children in Care or Looked After Children are those that the Local Authority provides care and accommodation for, for example those in foster placements or residential homes.

Figure 7 shows the rate of Children in Care per 10,000 young people aged under 18, and how Barnet's rate compares to London, England, and Barnet's Statistical Neighbours. The trend over ten years shows Barnet's rate gradually reducing from a rate similar to England to a rate significantly lower. Since 2009 Barnet's rate of Looked after Children has been lower than the rate for London, England or Barnet's Statistical Neighbours.

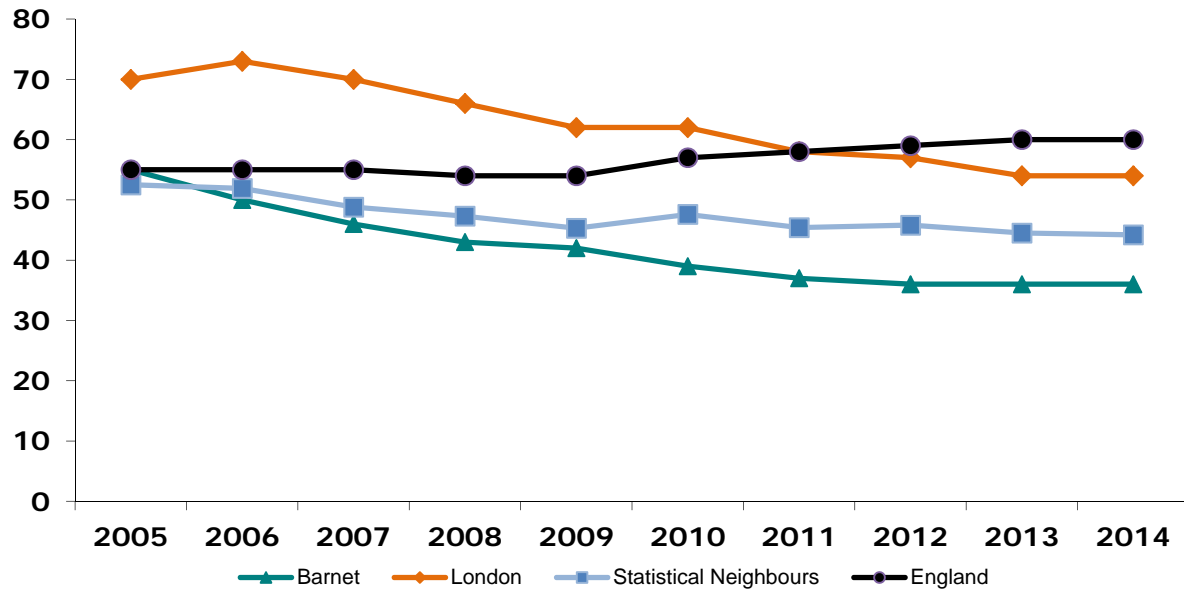


Figure 7: Looked After Children (rate per 10,000 population under 18), LAIT

## Gender

Table 9 shows that males account for nearly 60% of all Barnet's Children in Care as at 31 March 2014.

Table 9: Children in Care as at 31 March 2014, by Gender, ICS

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	129	42%
Male	181	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100%</b>

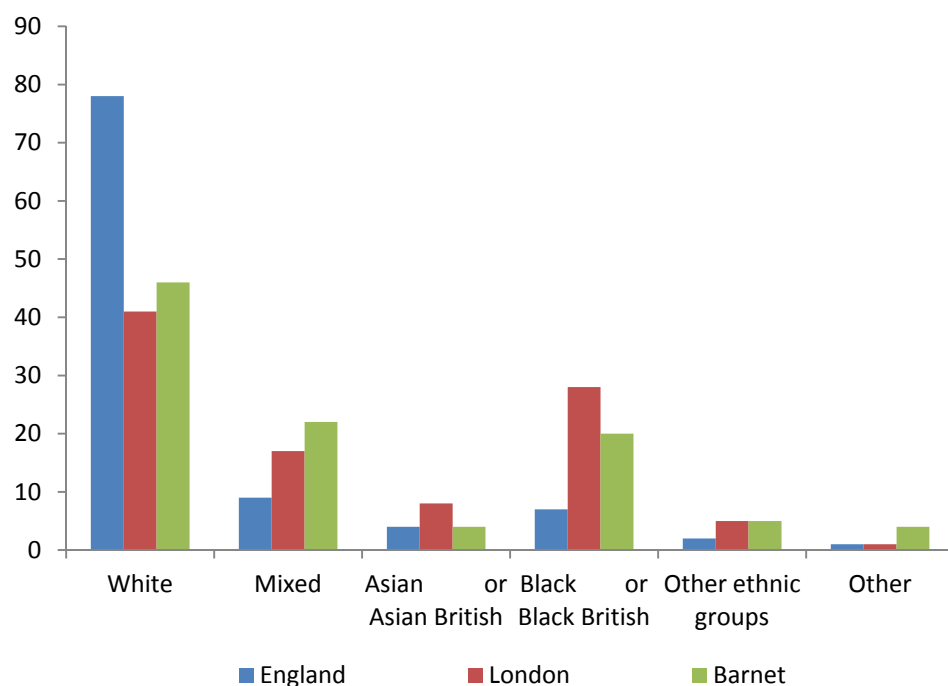
Table 10 shows the most common age band of Barnet's Children in Care is 10 - 15 as at 31 March 2014.

Table 10: Children in Care as at 31 March 2014, by Age, ICS

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 1 (including unborn)	14	5%
1 - 4 years	33	11%
5 - 9 years	41	13%
10 - 15 years	128	41%
16 and over	94	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 8 shows that the most common ethnicity for Barnet's Children in Care is White, followed by Black/Black British, and Mixed. Barnet and London both have a much lower proportion of White children in care than across England, which will reflect the more ethnically diverse population across London. Compared to London,

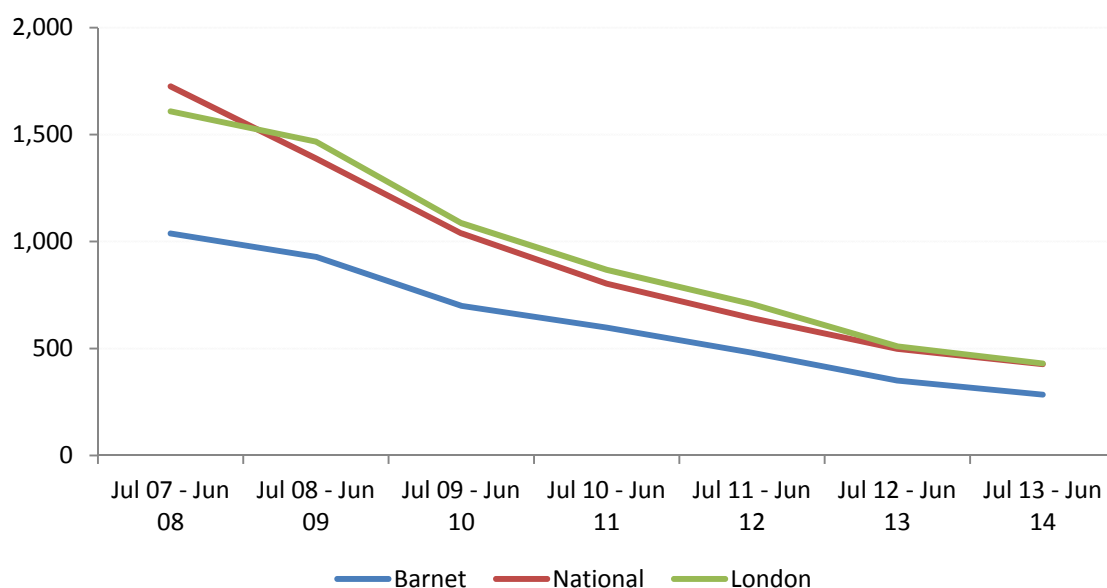
Barnet has a slightly higher proportion of Mixed and White Children in Care, and slightly lower proportions of Black or Asian Children.



**Figure 8: Ethnicity of Barnet's Looked After Children as at 31 March 2014, ICS**

### 3.5. Children and Young People Accused of Crimes in Barnet

Barnet has one of London's lowest crime rates and is among the safest boroughs. The Youth Offending Team works with under 18s who have been accused of crime. Figure 9 shows the rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Barnet, London and England. This shows how the rate of First Time Entrants has been steadily declining over time, and that Barnet has had a consistently lower rate than London and England.



**Figure 9: Rate of first time entrants per 10,000 children under 18 YJMIS**  
**Profile of First Time Entrants**

Looking at the first time entrants for July 2013 to June 2014 in more detail, we can see that there were 123 First Time Entrants and that the most likely outcomes received were Youth Conditional Cautions (33%) and Referral Order (28%).

**Table 11: Outcomes for First Time Entrants Careworks**

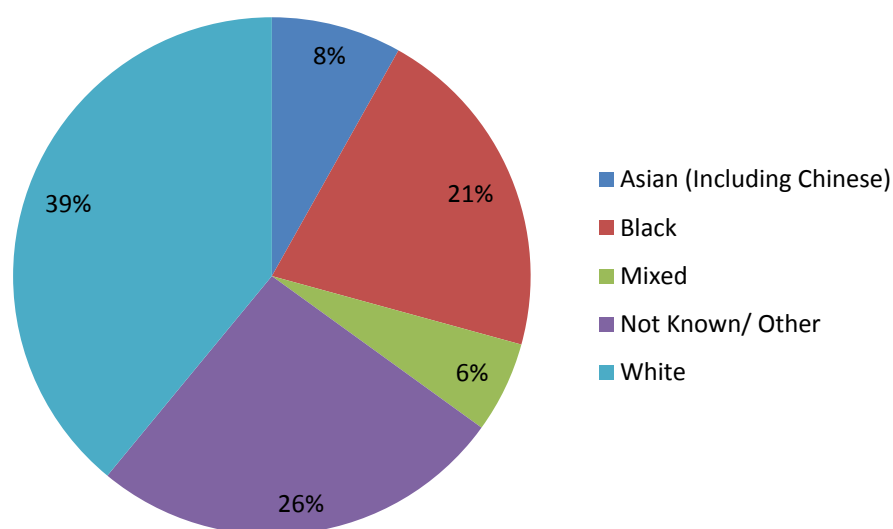
		Number	Percentage
Pre-court Outcome	Youth Conditional Caution	40	33%
	Caution	21	17%
	Other	4	3%
Court Outcome	Referral Order	35	28%
	Other	12	10%
	YRO	11	9%
Total		123	100%

Table 12 shows that the majority of our First Time Entrants were male (81%) compared to 19% of females.

**Table 12: Gender of First Time Entrants, July 2013 - June 2014 Careworks**

	Number	Percentage
Female	23	19%
Male	100	81%
Total	123	100%

Figure 10 shows the ethnicity profile of the same group; the majority were White, 39%. However 26% of Barnet's youth offenders' ethnicity is either not known or other.



**Figure 10: Ethnicity of First Time Entrants, July 2013 - June 2014, Careworks**

The age profile in table 13 suggests that young people are most likely to come into contact with the youth justice system around the age of 16 - 17.

**Table 13: Age Profile of First Time Entrants, July 2013 - June 2014, Careworks**

Age	Number	Percentage
12 to 14	10	8%
15	18	15%
16	29	24%
17	31	25%
18	29	24%
19	6	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Offence Categories

Over the same period of July 2013 to June 2014, there were 879 offences relating to young people in Barnet in total (including both First Time Entrants and others). As shown in Figure 11, the most common offence categories were Violence Against the Person, Drugs and Robbery.

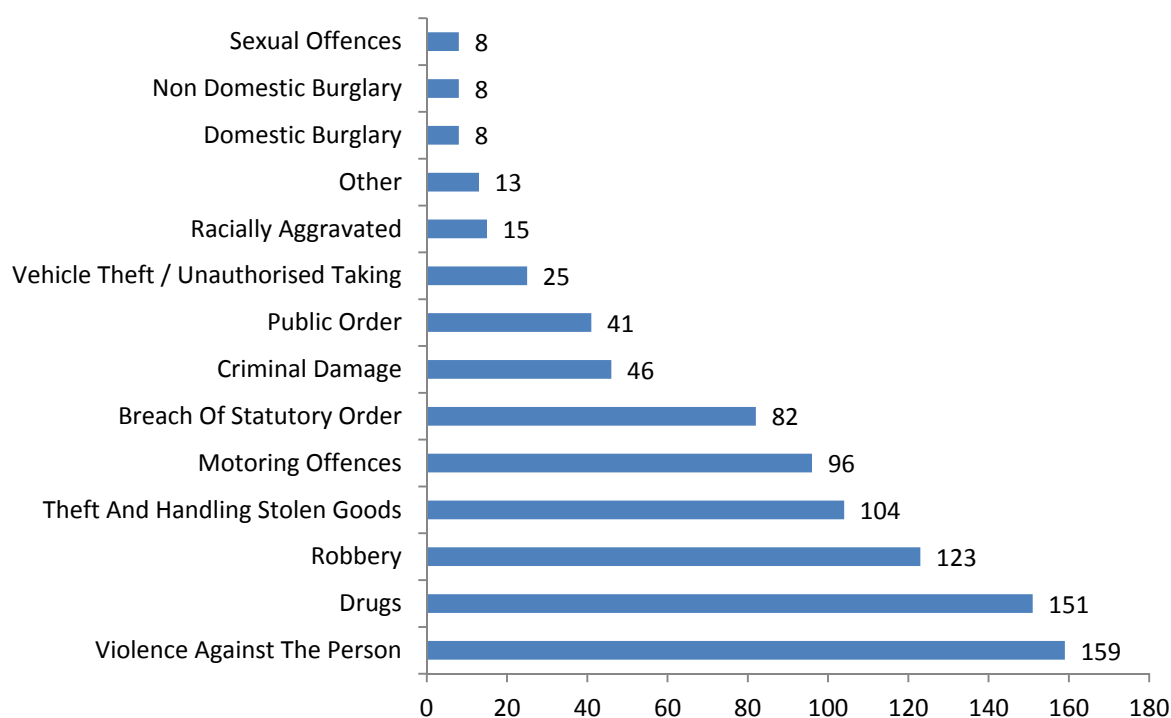
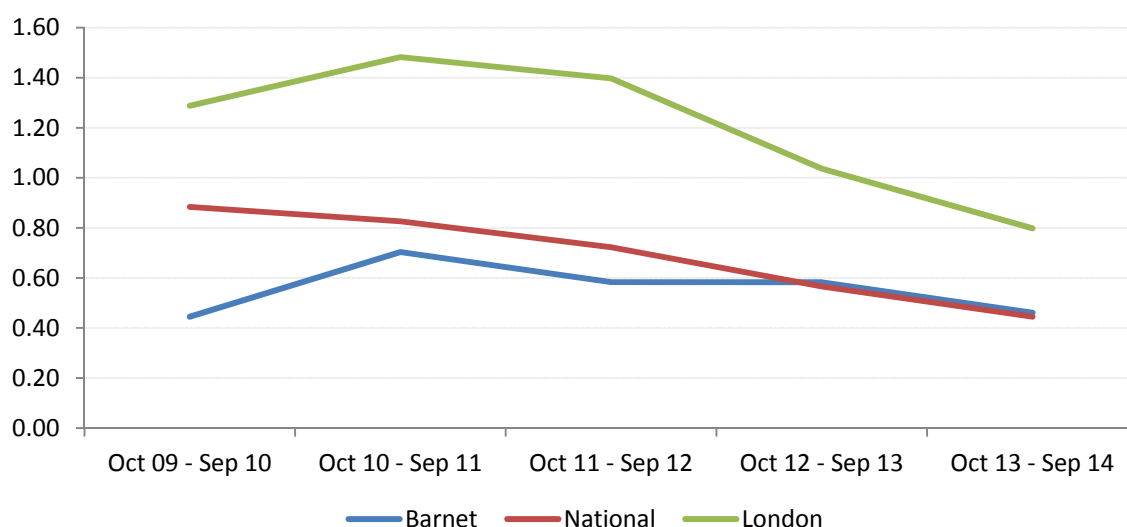


Figure 11: Offence categories, July 2013 - June 2014, Careworks

### Custodial Sentences

In some cases, young people may receive a custodial sentence. Figure 12 shows the trend over four years in the Use of Custody Rate (per 10,000 young people) in Barnet, London, and England. Barnet's rate is low compared to London and similar to England.



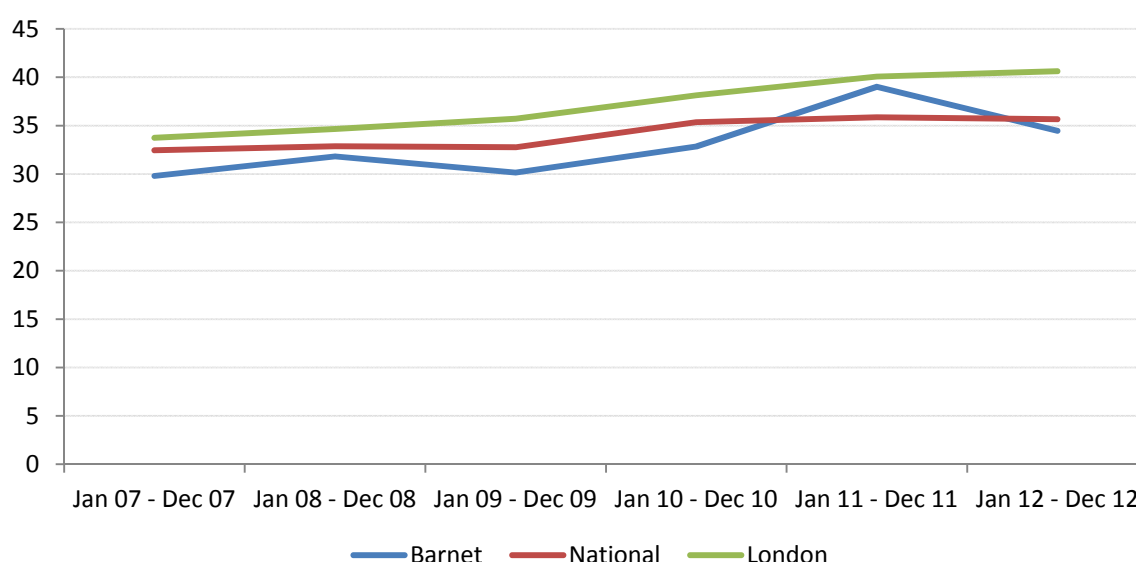


**Figure 12: Use of custody rate per 10,000 young people under 18 YJMIS**

### Reoffending

Figures 13 and 14 show the trend in reoffending rates using two different measures. Reoffending rates are based on whether the offending cohort for a 12 month period offends again in the 12 months following their disposal. For this reason, reoffending data is always lagged by at least 12 months.

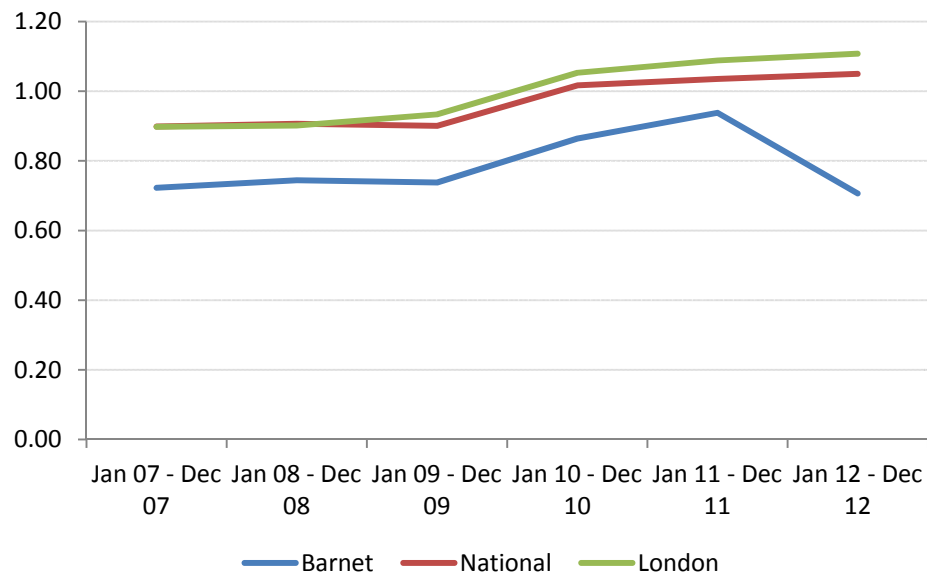
Figure 13 uses the 'binary' rate. This is the percentage of the original cohort who re-offend at least once in the 12 months which follow. This suggests that Barnet has most recently seen a decrease in the proportion of their young offenders who reoffend after 3 years of an increasing trend.



**Figure 13: Binary Reoffending Rate – the percentage who re-offend within 12 months, YJMIS**

Figure 14 uses the 'frequency' rate, which is the average number of re-offences per offender. In Barnet this rate decreased most recently, unlike the London and National rates which remained more stable.

This shows that there are fewer First Time Entrants in Barnet than in England and London. The proportion who re-offend and the frequency with which they do is also decreasing in Barnet.



**Figure 14: Frequency re-offending rate – the average offences per offender, YJMIS**

## Section 4

# **Education and attainment**

## **4.1 Early Years**

### **4.1.1. Children's Centres**

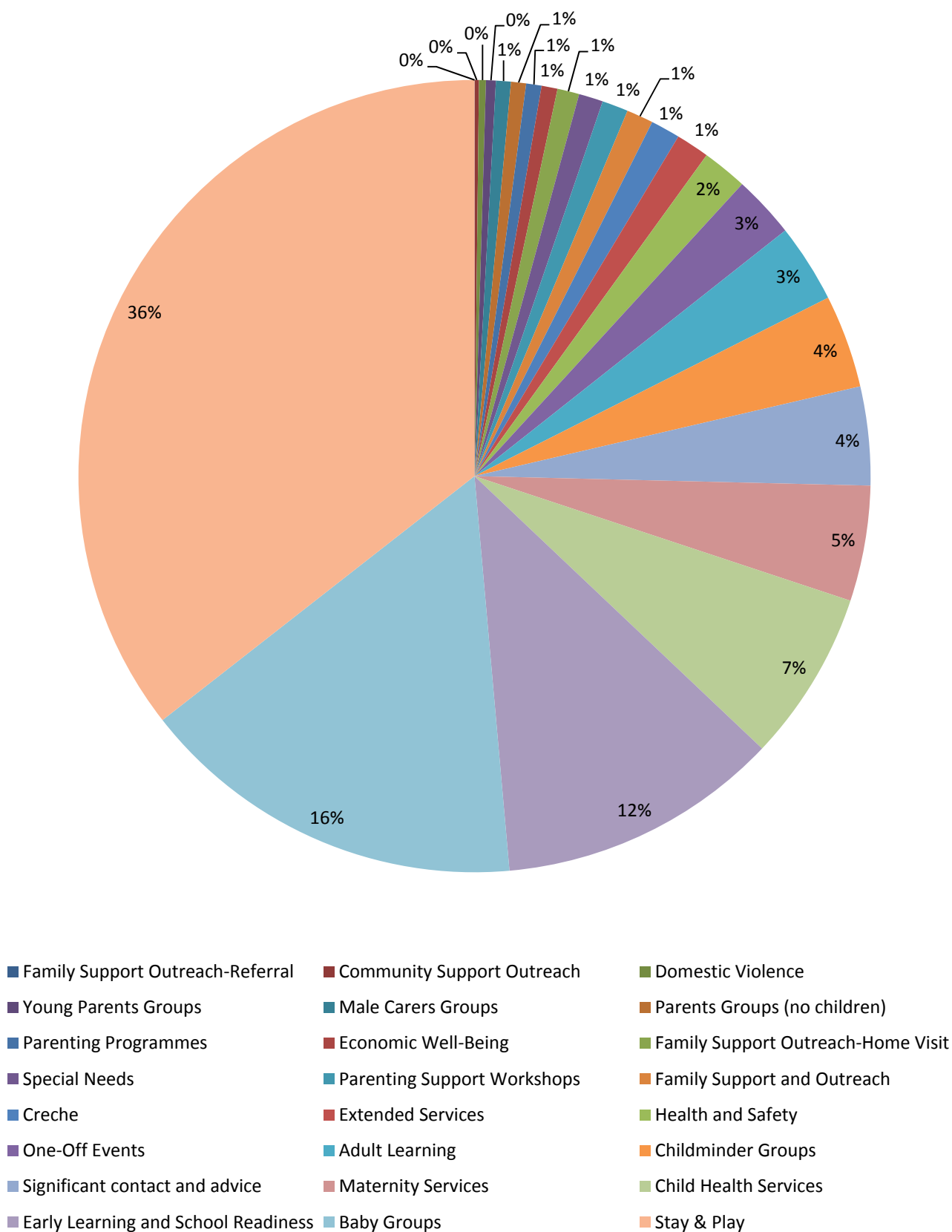
Barnet currently has 13 children's centres across the borough. The core purpose of children's centres is support for young children and their families, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged.

Children's centres provide easy access to a range of services for families with children under five years old. Such services include: community health services, parenting and family support, outreach services, integrated early education and childcare and links to training and employment opportunities. They are a key mechanism for improving outcomes of young children, while reducing inequalities and helping to bring an end to child poverty.

### **4.1.2. Attendance at children's centres**

Over the past five years, approximately 24,500 children under the age of five and living in Barnet have attended Barnet Children's Centre services at least once, representing a large majority of Barnet's under five population. Most (77%) children accessing Barnet children's centres were under the age of three.

The range of activities and their attendances are provided in figure 1.



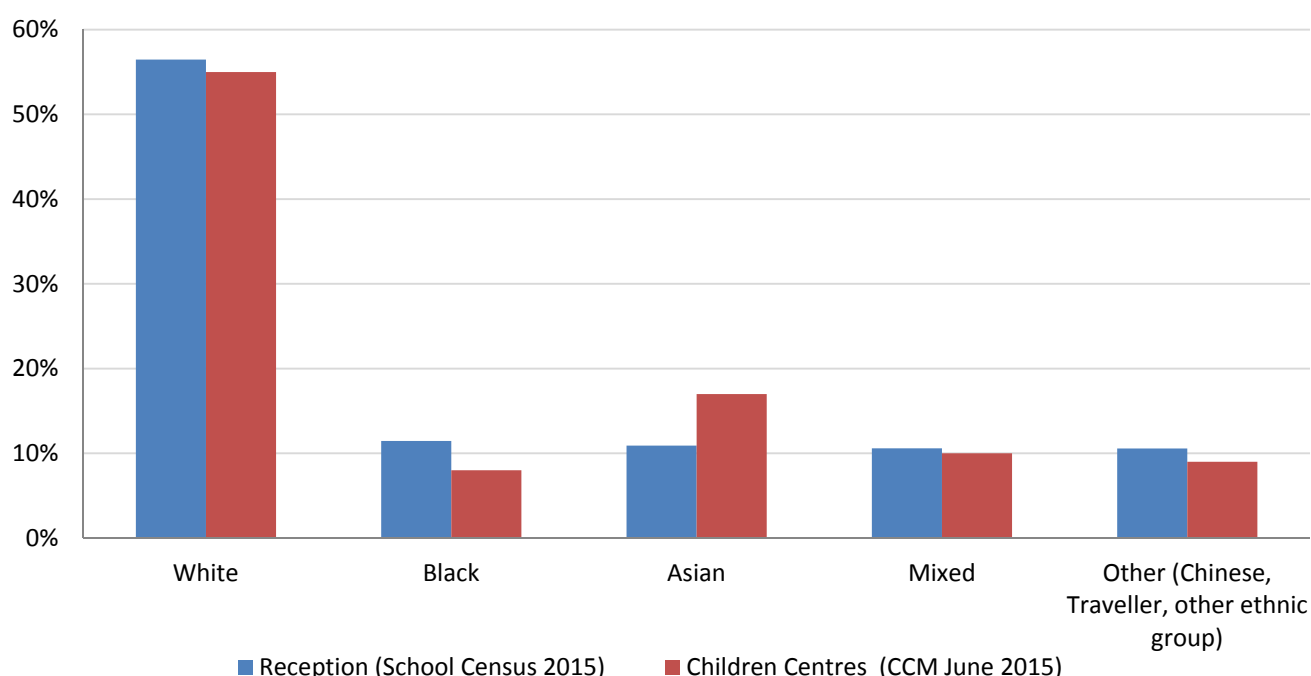
**Figure 1: Attendance at Children's Centres by Activity Type, Children Centre Management, 4 June 2014 - 3 June 2015**

### 4.1.3. Ethnicity of registered children in children's centres

Barnet is a culturally diverse borough and this is reflected in the range of ethnicities found in Barnet schools.

Figure 2 shows the comparison between the ethnicities found in Barnet's Reception classes for children aged 4/5 years and those registered at any of Barnet's children's centres aged 0 – 4 years.

Generally the ethnicities of the under 5's registered in Barnet's children centres reflect the ethnicities found in Barnet's Reception classes, with most children coming from the White ethnic group. Children's centres do however appear to represent those from Asian groups higher than those found in Reception classes. This difference may reflect the objectives of certain Children's Centres target particular groups to assist the development of these under 5's and support their families.



**Figure 2: Ethnicity Comparison between Children registered at Children's Centres and Pupils in Reception**

NB School Census – Those with ethnicity unknown, not obtained, refused to answer have been excluded (12%). CCM – 32% of attendants have unknown ethnicity and these have been excluded.

## 4.2. Free Early Years Education

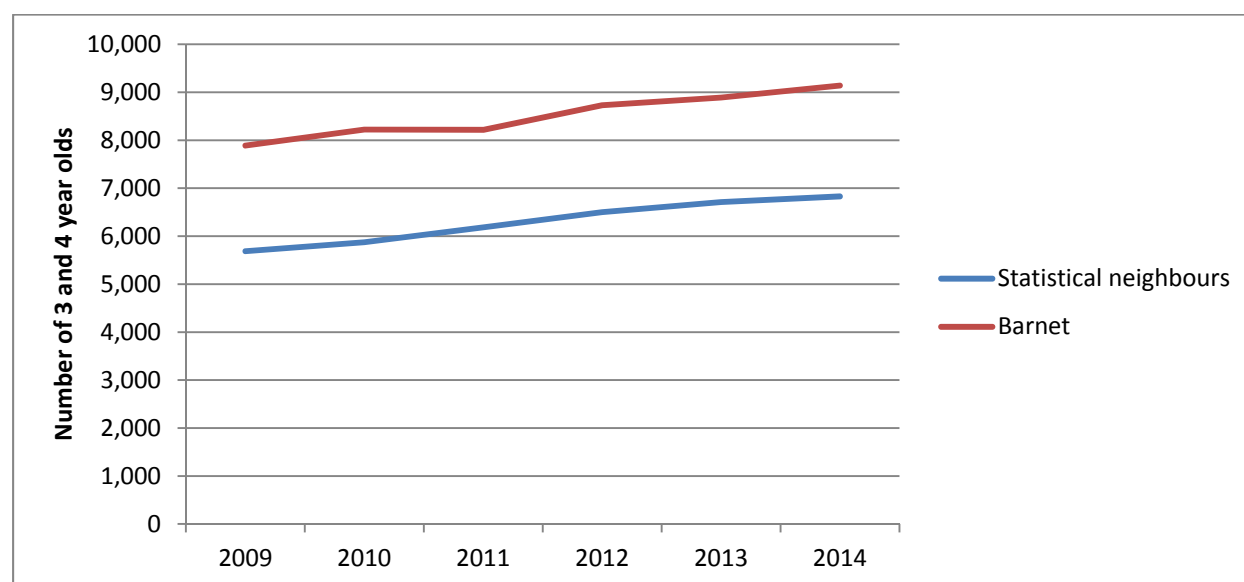
### 4.2.1. Three and four year olds

All 3 to 4 year olds in England can get 570 hours of free early education or childcare per year. This is usually taken as 15 hours each week for 38 weeks of the year.

This offer was taken up by 9,140 children from Barnet in 2014, representing 86% of this age group. This is a steady increase year on year, as demonstrated in figure 3<sup>15</sup>.

**Table1: Number of Children taking up the 3 and 4 year old offer<sup>16</sup>**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Barnet</b>	7,890	8,222	8,216	8,730	8,890	9,140
<b>Statistical neighbours</b>	5,685	5,874	6,182	6,500	6,710	6,827
<b>London</b>	84,692	191,725	200,293	207,890	212,920	215,330
<b>England</b>	1,158,755	1,186,365	1,224,465	1,264,416	1,283,497	1,299,908



**Figure 3: Number of Children taking up the 3 and 4 year old offer**

<sup>15</sup> Source: LAIT Local Area Interactive Tool 2014

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

#### 4.2.2 Disadvantaged two year olds

There is a range of evidence demonstrating that children from less advantaged backgrounds often start school 19 months behind their peers, and that that good quality childcare can reduce this gap and have a significant benefit in terms of a child's development.

Free early education for the 20% most disadvantaged two year olds was introduced in September 2013. The offer aims to improve disadvantaged children's social and cognitive outcomes, so that by the age of five they are as school-ready as their peers, through the provision of high quality early education, combined with support for parents – for example to improve their confidence in supporting their children's learning. In September 2014, the programme expanded to the 40% most disadvantaged two year olds, including children from working families on a low income.

490 two year olds in Barnet benefited from free early education in 2013/2014, as demonstrated in table 2 below. Figures for 2014/15 are not yet finalised, but early data suggests that in the region of 1,000 two-year olds are taking up the offer.

**Table 2: Number of 2 year olds taking up free early education<sup>17</sup>**

	<b>Number</b>
Barnet	490
Statistical neighbours	333
London	11980
England	86637

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid



### 4.2.3. Quality of provision

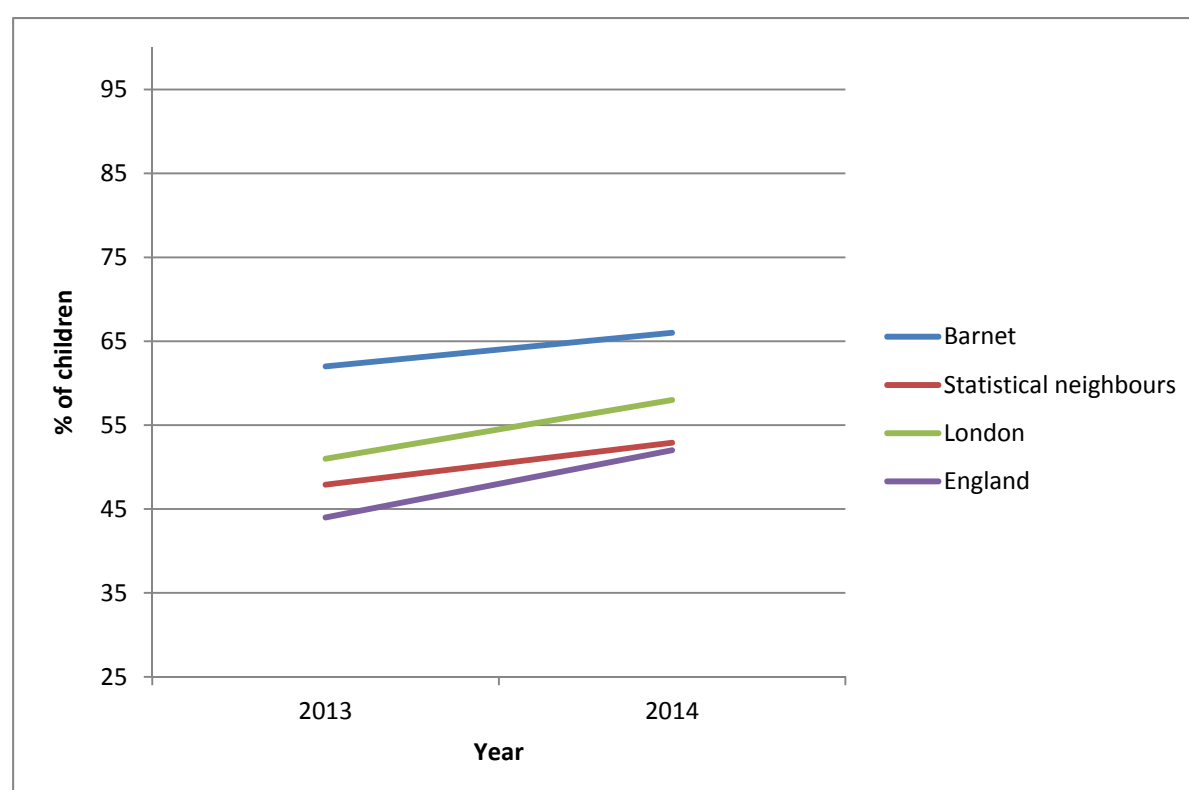
Research has shown the impact of graduate leadership on child development, with Qualified Teachers (QTS), and Early Years Professionals (EYPs) contributing strongly to improving the quality of early education and to children's outcomes.

#### 4.2.3.1 Quality of provision for 3 and 4 year olds

In 2014, 66% of Barnet's 3 and 4 year olds benefited from funded early education at settings with graduate staff - either Qualified Teacher Status (QTS) or Early Years Professional Status (EYPS), as demonstrated in the table and graph below.

**Table 3: % of 3 and 4 year olds at providers with staff with QTS or EYPS<sup>18</sup>**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Barnet	62%	66%
Statistical neighbours	47.9%	52.9%
London	51%	58%
England	44%	52%



**Figure 4: % of 3 and 4 year olds at providers with staff with QTS or EYPS**

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

#### 4.2.3.2 Quality of provision for 2 year olds

Barnet is demonstrably providing high quality early education for its disadvantaged two year olds, with over 70% of two year olds benefitting from early education with Good or Outstanding providers, and 65% from providers with EYPS or QTS. (See figure 5 below).

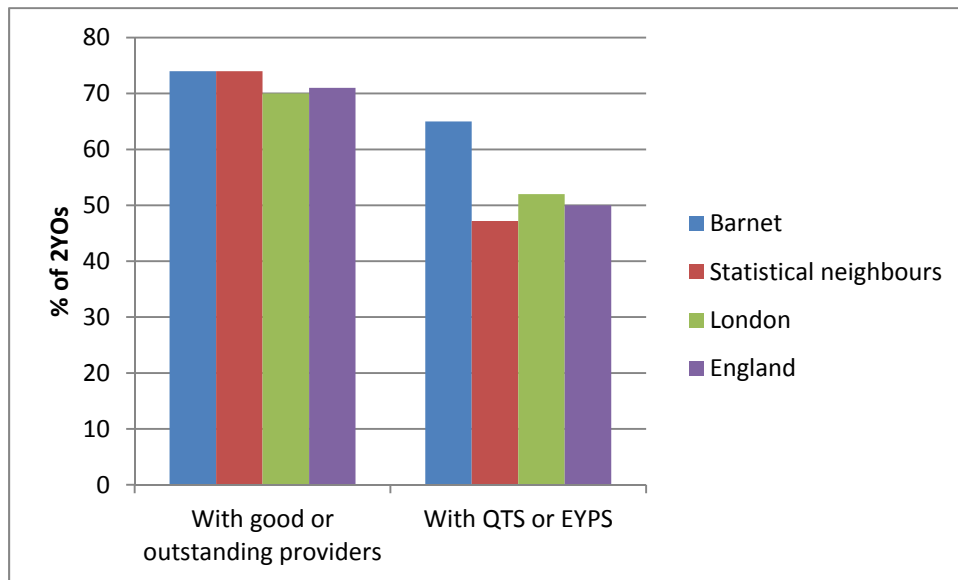
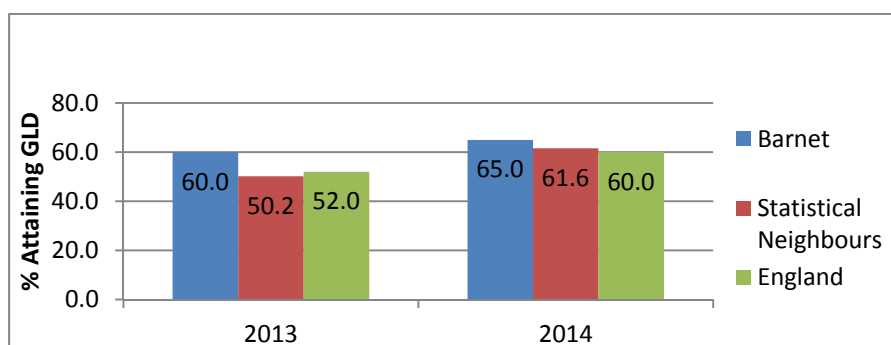


Figure 5: % of 2 year olds in high quality provision<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Ibid

### 4.3. Early Years Foundation Stage<sup>20</sup>

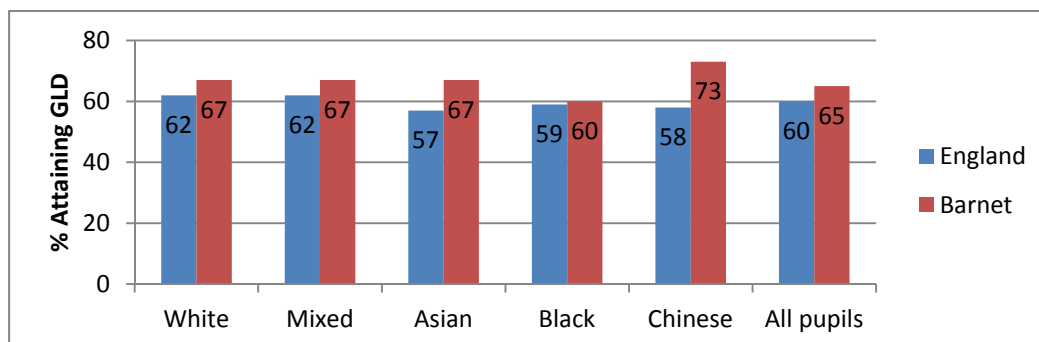
Barnet has 65% of pupils at Early Year Foundation Stage achieving a 'Good Level of Development', (the expected level of development and one of the two measures of 'school readiness') outperforming England, London and Barnet's Statistical Neighbours. Barnet's proportion increased by 5% points from 2013 when the measure was introduced, a smaller increase than that seen nationally and across Barnet's statistical neighbours.



**Figure 6: Proportion of Children Attaining a Good Level of Development at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage**

#### 4.3.1. Narrowing the Gap: Ethnicity<sup>21</sup>

All ethnic groups of Barnet pupils outperform London and England. Black pupils are the only ethnic group to attain below the Barnet average, but perform in line with the national average for all ethnic groups and above that of Black pupils nationally. The best performing children in Barnet are Barnet's Chinese population with 73% attaining a 'Good Level of Development'.



**Figure 7: Proportion of Children Attaining a Good Level of Development (2014) by Ethnic Group**

<sup>20</sup> DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT), 2014

<sup>21</sup> DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT), 2014

### 4.3.2. Narrowing the Gap: Free School Meal Eligibility<sup>22</sup>

53% of Barnet pupils eligible for free school meals achieve a 'Good Level of Development' compared to 68% of those that are not eligible. Barnet's free school meal eligible pupils do however outperform against the pupils eligible for free schools meals across England.

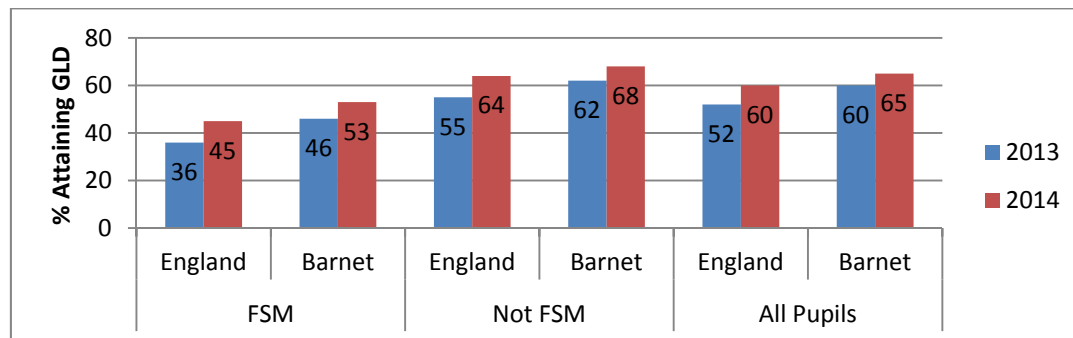


Figure 8: Proportion of Children Attaining a Good Level of Development by FSM Eligibility

### 4.3.3. Narrowing the Gap: Gender<sup>23</sup>

Boys and girls perform higher in Barnet than compared to their gender counterparts across England. The gender gap in Barnet is 14% (the same as in 2013) which is smaller than the national gender gap of 17% (16% in 2013).

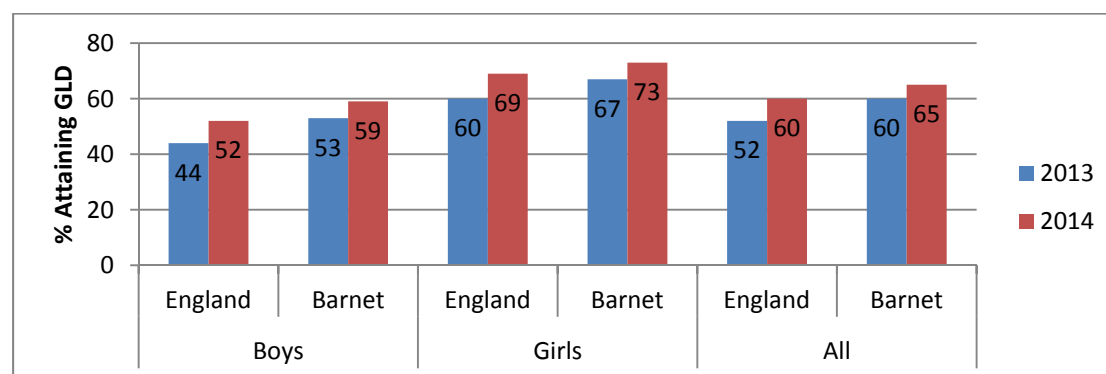


Figure 9: Proportion of Children Attaining a Good Level of Development by FSM Eligibility

<sup>22</sup> DfE SFR  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2013-to-2014>

<sup>23</sup> DfE SFR  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2013-to-2014>

## 4.4. Primary Schools

### 4.4.1. Number of Pupils on Roll in Primary schools<sup>24</sup>

In 2014, there were 30,388 pupils on roll in Barnet state-maintained primary schools, an increase of 923 (3%) from 2013.

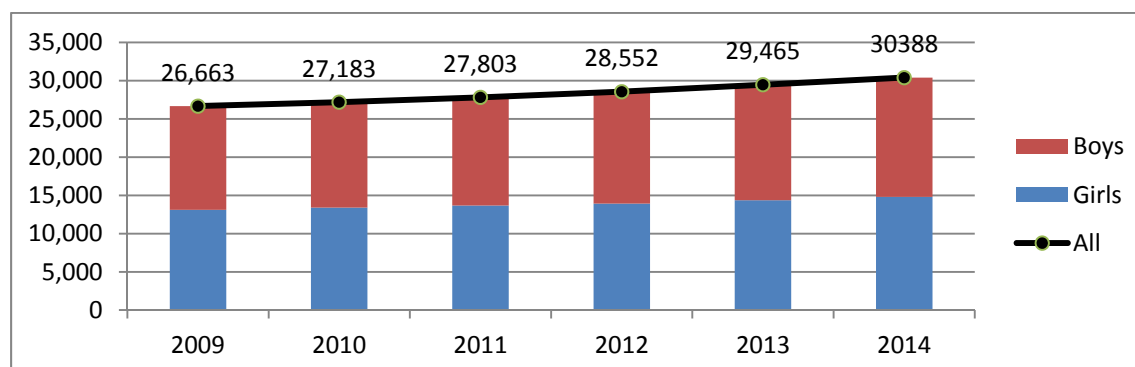


Figure 10: Count of Pupils on Roll at January Census

### 4.4.2. Special Educational Needs in Primary Schools<sup>25</sup>

5912 pupils in Barnet have some form of Special Educational Need (SEN). Barnet has slightly higher levels of pupils with SEN at all stages compared to national, the greatest difference being at school action (10.9% compared to 8.9% nationally).

Table 4: Pupils on roll at January Census by SEN Stage (Primary schools)

	Barnet	National
Statement or School Action Plus (%)	8.5	7.7
School Action (%)	10.9	8.9
Statement (%)	1.9	1.4
School Action Plus (%)	6.6	6.4

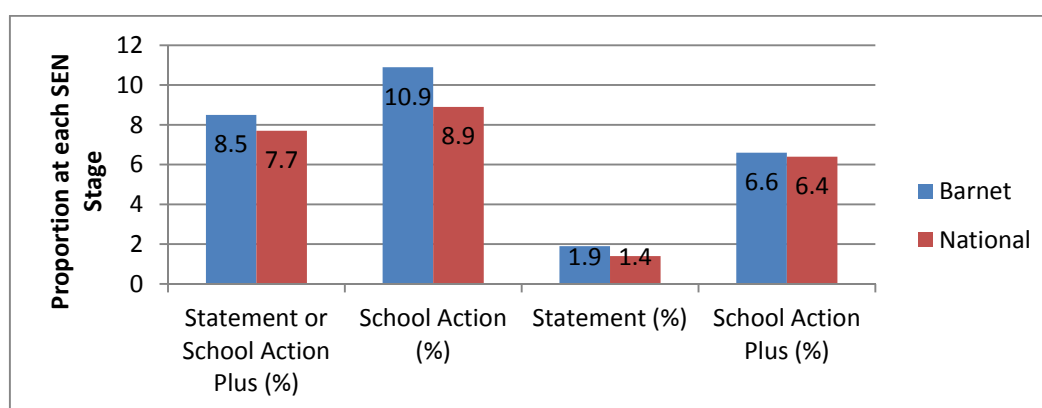


Figure 11: Primary Proportion of Pupils at each SEN Stage















































<sup>24</sup> DfE 2014 Performance Tables,  
[http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302\\_census.csv](http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302_census.csv)

<sup>25</sup> DfE 2014 Performance Tables,  
[http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302\\_census.csv](http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302_census.csv)

#### 4.4.3. Ethnicity in Primary Schools<sup>26</sup>

Since 2009, the proportion of White-British children in the Barnet population has decreased by 4.5% points (nationally this group saw the greatest decrease of 4.9% points). In Barnet, Any Other White Background and Any Other Ethnic Group saw the greatest increase in proportion, which also saw the greatest increase nationally.

**Table 5: Proportion of Pupils by Ethnic Group, 2009 and 2014:**

	Barnet			England		
	2009	2014	Change	2009	2014	Change
<b>White</b>	54.6	52.9		79.2	75.8	
White British	36.7	32.2		74.7	69.8	
Irish	1.2	1.0		0.3	0.3	
Traveller Of Irish Heritage	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	
Gypsy/ Roma	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.3	
Any Other White Background	16.5	19.5		3.9	5.3	
<b>Mixed</b>	8.9	10.0		4.1	5.3	
White And Black Caribbean	1.7	1.8		1.3	1.5	
White And Black African	1.5	1.6		0.5	0.7	
White And Asian	2.0	2.5		0.9	1.2	
Any Other Mixed Background	3.8	4.1		1.5	1.9	
<b>Asian</b>	11.3	11.0		9.3	10.5	
Indian	4.8	3.8		2.5	2.7	
Pakistani	2.0	2.0		3.9	4.3	
Bangladeshi	1.0	0.9		1.6	1.7	
Any Other Asian Background	3.5	4.3		1.3	1.7	
<b>Black</b>	13.8	12.9		4.9	5.6	
Caribbean	1.7	1.4		1.4	1.3	
African	10.8	10.2		2.9	3.7	
Any Other Black Background	1.2	1.3		0.6	0.7	
<b>Chinese</b>	1.6	1.3		0.3	0.4	
<b>Any Other Ethnic Group</b>	8.5	10.2		1.4	1.7	
Unclassified	1.2	1.8		0.7	0.7	

#### 4.4.4. Languages in Primary Schools<sup>27</sup>

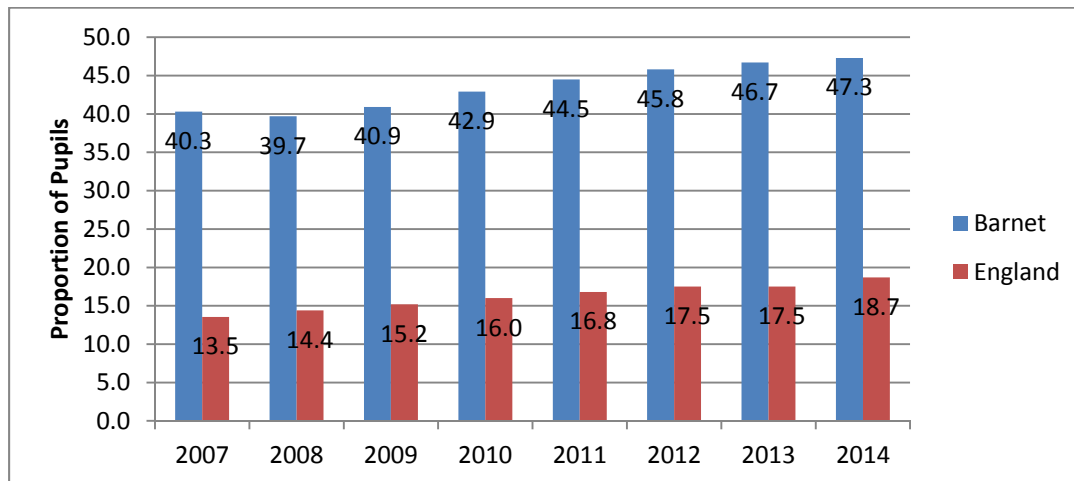
There are 177 clearly defined languages, other than English, spoken as the first language by primary school pupils. 47.7% of Barnet's primary school population have English as a second language. This has increased at a greater rate than nationally (an increase of 6.4% points compared to 3.5% points nationally) since 2009. 30 of these languages are spoken by more than 100 pupils. The language with the highest number of primary school speakers (other than English) is Polish with 4% of pupils speaking this language, with the next highest being Arabic spoken by 2.8% of pupils.

<sup>26</sup> GLA Datastore,  
<http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/ethnic-groups-broad-ethnicity-age-and-gender-borough/resource/78fc9f9e-81b0-48ae-86fb-95113a000a58>

<sup>27</sup> COLLECT DfE School Census, Jan 2014

**Table 6: Proportion of Pupils by first language, 2009 to 2014**

	Barnet			England		
	2009	2014	Change	2009	2014	Change
EAL	40.9	47.3		15.2	18.7	
Not-EAL	58.9	51.9		84.6	81.1	
Unclassified	0.1	0.8		0.2	0.2	



**Figure 12: Proportion known or believed to speak English as an Additional Language**

**Table 7: Languages other than English spoken by more than 100 pupils, School Census Jan 2014**

<b>Language</b>	<b>Proportion of Pupils Nursery to year 6</b>
Polish	4.0%
Arabic	2.8%
Somali	2.6%
Farsi/Persian (Any Other)	2.6%
Albanian/Shqip	2.5%
Romanian	2.1%
Pashto/Pakhto	1.9%
Gujarati	1.9%
Urdu	1.8%
Portuguese	1.6%
Unclassified	1.6%
Turkish	1.4%
Hebrew	1.3%
French	1.2%
Japanese	1.1%
Information not obtained	1.1%
Tamil	0.9%
Spanish	0.9%
Dari Persian	0.8%
Greek	0.8%
Bengali	0.8%
Russian	0.6%
Bulgarian	0.6%
Chinese	0.6%
Other Language	0.5%
Italian	0.5%
Hungarian	0.5%
Hindi	0.5%
Panjabi	0.4%
Lithuanian	0.4%
Persian/Farsi	0.4%
Yoruba	0.4%
Slovak	0.4%

#### 4.4.5. Attendance in Primary Schools<sup>28</sup>

Overall absence in Barnet at 4.1% are above national and London; however rates of unauthorised absence are below London and in line with national.

<sup>28</sup> Dfe SFR, [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/416339/SFR10\\_2015\\_Local\\_authority\\_tables.ods](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416339/SFR10_2015_Local_authority_tables.ods)



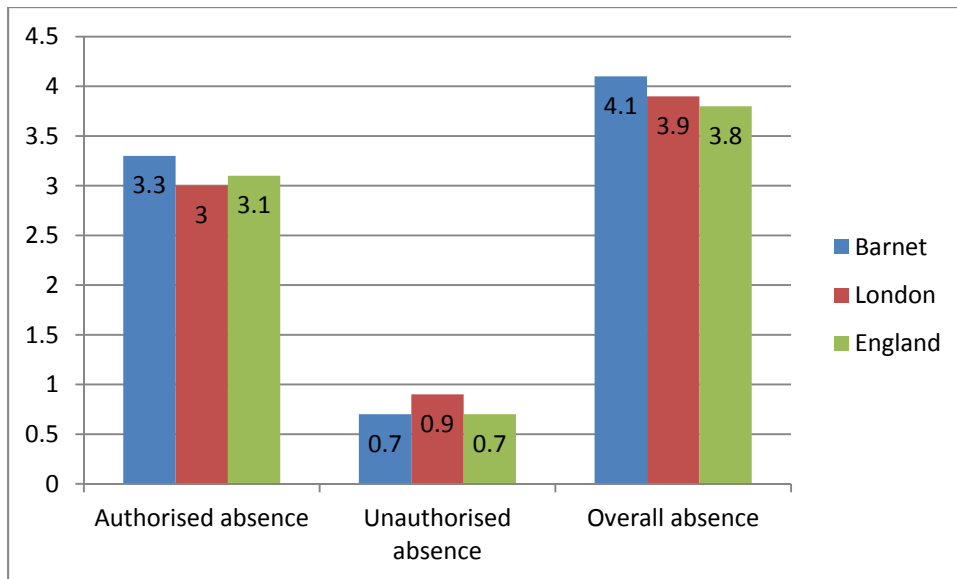


Figure 13: Percentage of Sessions Missed in state-funded primary schools, 2013-14

#### 4.4.6. Attainment<sup>29</sup>

##### Key Stage 1: Attainment at Level 2+

In 2014, Barnet pupils attained in line with national in Reading, Writing and Maths at level 2+; Maths attainment increased from 2013 whilst attainment in Reading and Writing remained in line with last year. National attainment, however, increased from 2013 in all subjects.

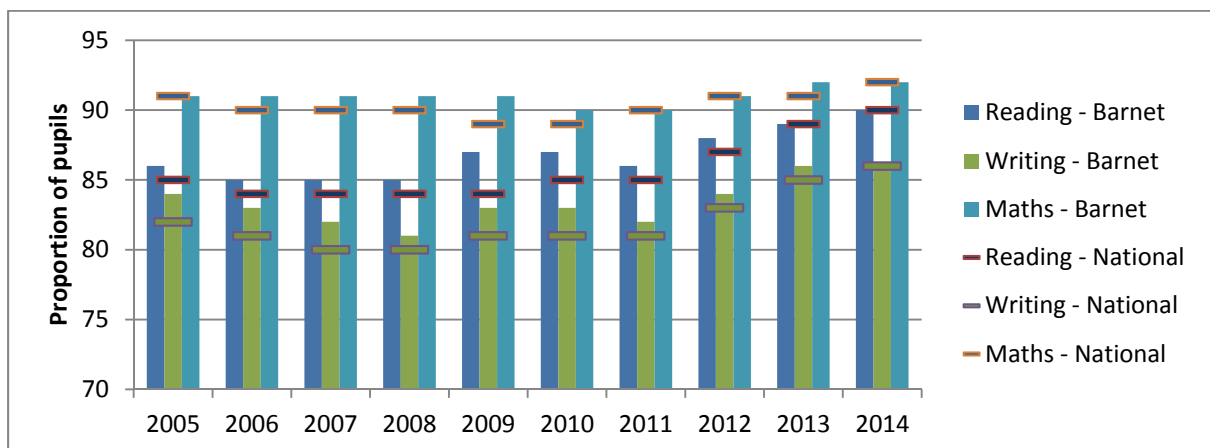


Figure 14: Proportion Attaining Level 2+ in Key Stage 1 Subjects

##### Key Stage 1: Attainment at Level 3+

In 2014 attainment at Level 3+ was below national in Reading, and above national in Writing and Maths. Attainment at level 3+ increased for Barnet in Reading and Maths at a greater rate than national, whilst attainment remained at 15% level 3+ in Writing.

<sup>29</sup> DfE, Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT), 2014

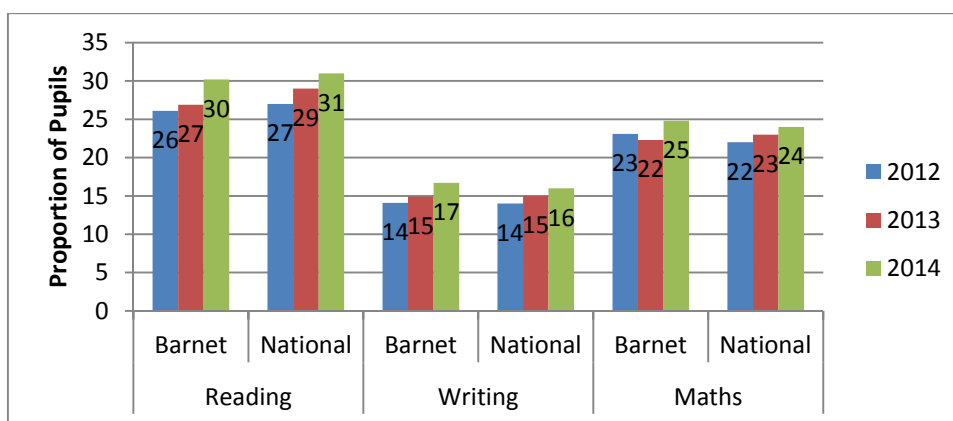


Figure 15: Proportion of Pupils Attaining a Level 3+ in Key Stage 1 Subjects

### Key Stage 2: Level 4+<sup>30</sup>

Attainment at level 4+ in Reading, Writing and Maths increased at the same rate as statistical neighbours from 2013 (an increase of 4% points). Barnet's attainment has consistently remained above statistical neighbours and England.

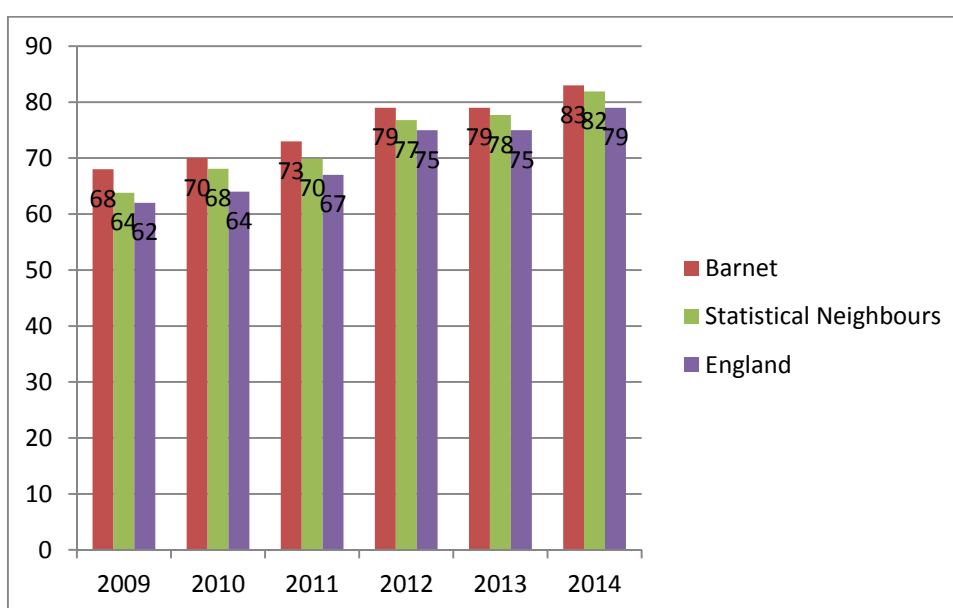


Figure 16: % of pupils achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths

Barnet's attainment in all Key Stage 2 subjects was above national in 2014. Writing and Reading attainment increased from 2013 at a greater rate than national (4% point increase), whilst attainment in Maths increased at the same rate as national.

<sup>30</sup> DfE SFR 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386905/SFR50\\_2014\\_KS2\\_LA\\_Tables\\_v2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386905/SFR50_2014_KS2_LA_Tables_v2.xls)

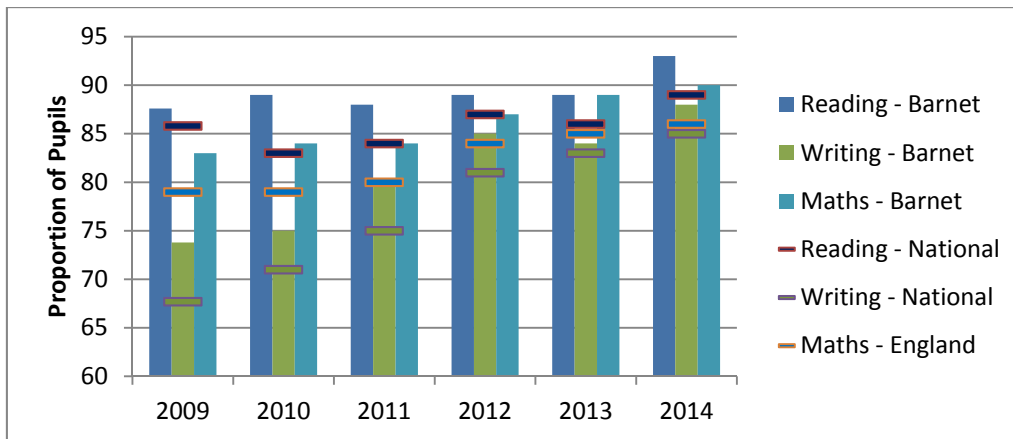


Figure 17: Proportion Attaining Level 4+ in Key Stage 2 Subjects

### Key Stage 2 Attainment: Level 5+<sup>31</sup>

The proportion of Barnet pupils attaining a level 5+ in all Key Stage 2 subjects is an increase on 2013 and above the national figures.

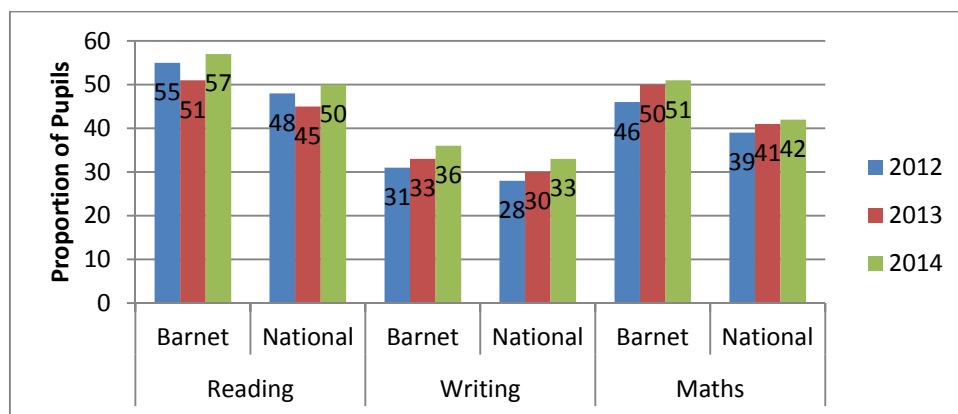


Figure 18: Proportion of Pupils Attaining Level 5+ at Key Stage 2

#### 4.4.7. Narrowing the Gap

### Key Stage 2 - Gender<sup>32</sup>

The attainment of Barnet girls and boys in Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics is above that of their national counterparts. The attainment of Barnet girls increased more than the attainment of Barnet boys from 2013. Barnet's gender gap is equal to national at 6 percentage points.

<sup>31</sup> DfE SFR 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386905/SFR50\\_2014\\_KS2\\_LA\\_Tables\\_v2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386905/SFR50_2014_KS2_LA_Tables_v2.xls)

<sup>32</sup> DfE SFR 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386905/SFR50\\_2014\\_KS2\\_LA\\_Tables\\_v2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386905/SFR50_2014_KS2_LA_Tables_v2.xls)

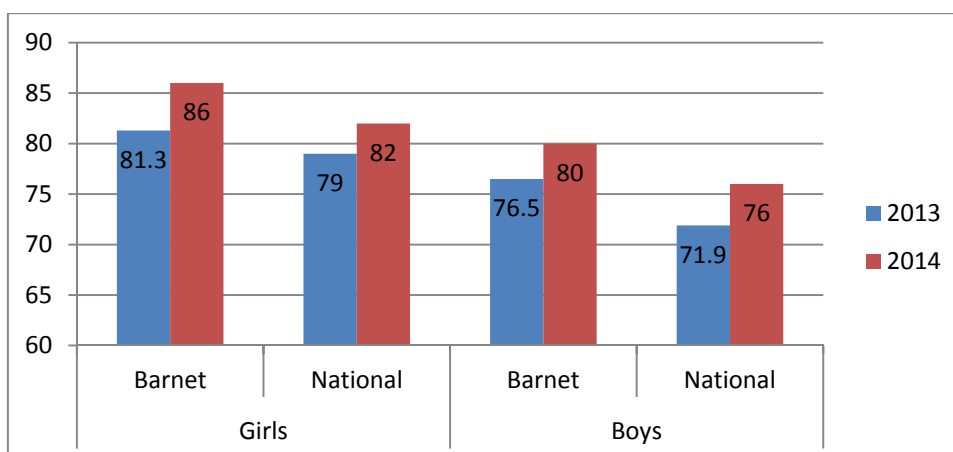


Figure 19: Proportion of Pupils Attaining Level 4+ in KS2 RWM, by Gender

### Key Stage 2 - Ethnicity<sup>33</sup>

In Barnet Chinese pupils are the highest attaining at Key Stage 2; Barnet's Black pupils attain below their London counterparts.

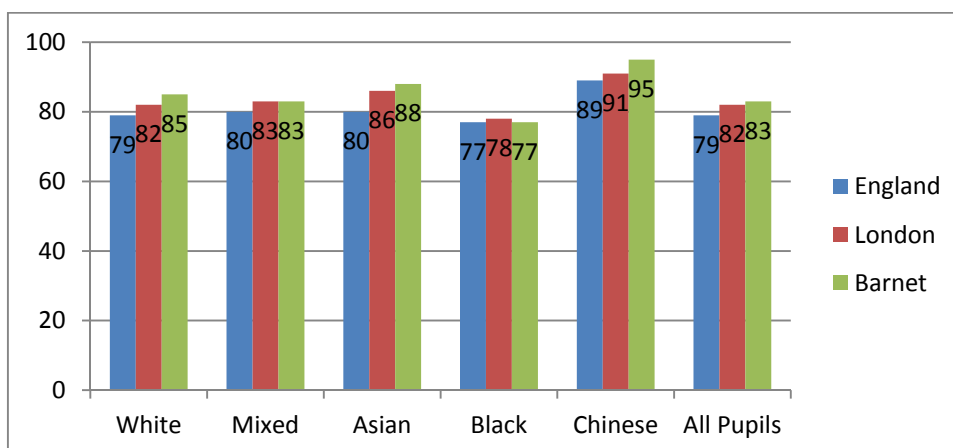


Figure 20: Proportion of Pupils Attaining Level 4+ in KS2 RWM, 2013-14

<sup>33</sup> DfE SFR 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386905/SFR50\\_2014\\_KS2\\_LA\\_Tables\\_v2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386905/SFR50_2014_KS2_LA_Tables_v2.xls)

### Key Stage 2 – Pupil Premium<sup>34</sup>

Barnet's pupil premium pupils attain above their national counterparts and show a greater increase from 2013 (increase of 7.5% points compared to 3.7% points).

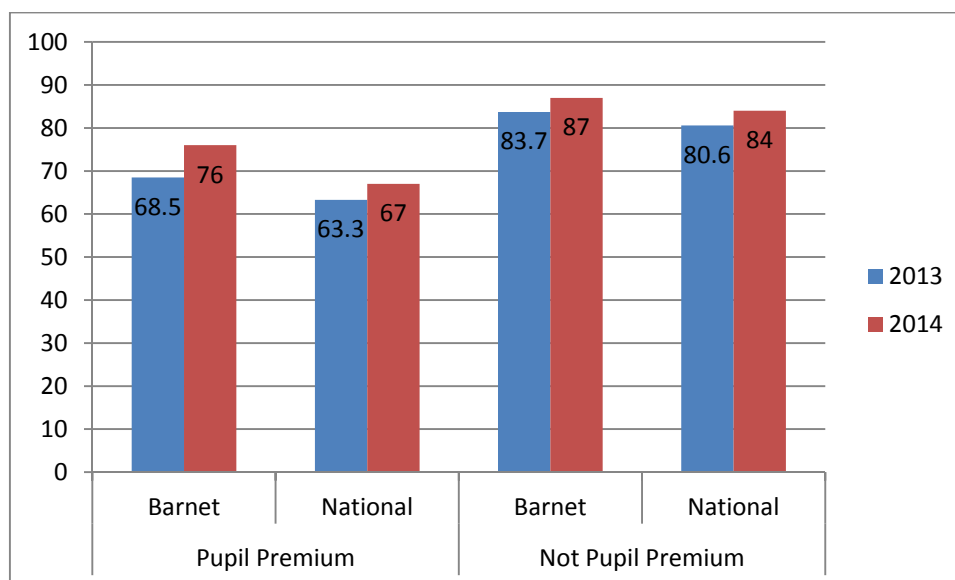


Figure 21: Proportion Attaining Level 4+ in KS2 RWM, by Pupil Premium

### Special Educational Needs<sup>35</sup>

In 2014, all Barnet SEN groups attained above their national counterparts at Key Stage 2 and all have increased their attainment from 2013.

<sup>34</sup> DfE SFR 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386905/SFR50\\_2014\\_KS2\\_LA\\_Tables\\_v2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386905/SFR50_2014_KS2_LA_Tables_v2.xls)

<sup>35</sup> DfE SFR 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386905/SFR50\\_2014\\_KS2\\_LA\\_Tables\\_v2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386905/SFR50_2014_KS2_LA_Tables_v2.xls)

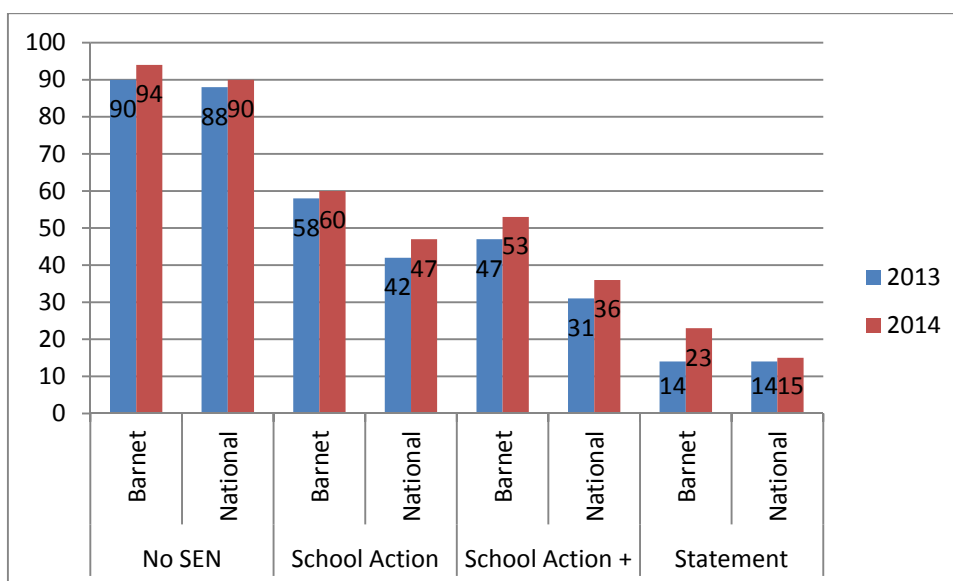


Figure 22: Proportion of Pupils Attaining Level 4+ in KS2 RWM, by SEN

## 4.5. Secondary Schools

### 4.5.1. Number of Pupils on Roll in Secondary Schools<sup>36</sup>

The number of pupils on roll at state-maintained secondary schools was 22,853 in January 2014, an increase of 2.1% from 2013.

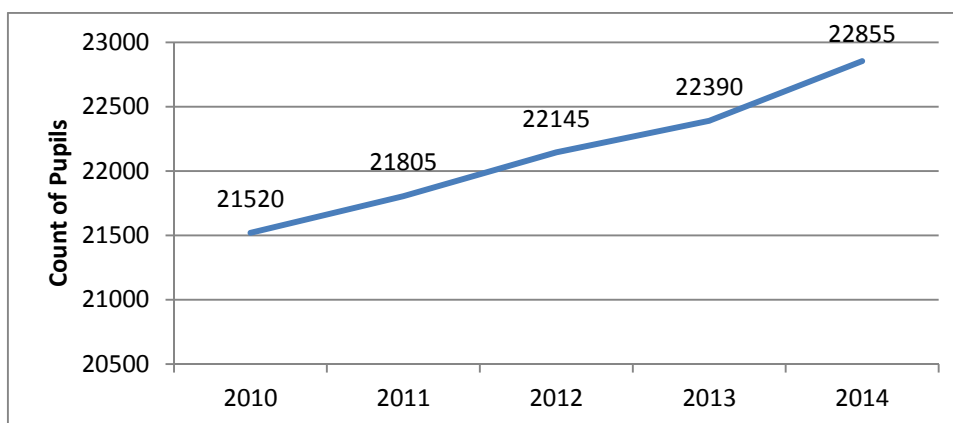


Figure 23: Number of Roll at Barnet State-Maintained Secondary Schools

### 4.5.2. Percentage of Pupils with Special Educational Needs<sup>37</sup>

The majority of Barnet's secondary SEN pupils are School Action pupils (11%), with 6% eligible for school action and 2% with statements of special educational needs.

<sup>36</sup> DfE Performance Tables 2010-2014,  
[http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302\\_census.csv](http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302_census.csv)

<sup>37</sup> DfE Performance Tables 2014,  
[http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302\\_census.csv](http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/csv/302_census.csv)






































**Table 8: Number and Proportion of pupils by SEN stage, secondary schools**

Number and Proportion of pupils by SEN stage, secondary schools		
SEN Group	Count	Percentage of Total
School Action	2481	11%
School Action Plus	1311	6%
Statement	543	2%
No SEN	18518	81%
Grand Total	22855	100%

#### 4.5.3. Ethnicity Comparison in Secondary Schools between 2005 and 2013<sup>38</sup>

In Barnet secondary schools there has been a reduction in the proportion of 'White British' pupils (33.6% to 30%) since 2009. The proportion of pupils belonging to Any Other White Background has increased the most, by 2.4% points. The decrease in this group seems to be made up of slight increases in other groups such as the 'Any Other Ethnic Group', 'Asian' and 'Any Other Mixed Background'.

**Table 9: Secondary school ethnic groups, 2009 to 2014**

	Barnet			England		
	2009	2014	Change	2009	2014	Change
<b>White</b>	49.8	48.5		81.9	78.1	
White British	33.6	30.0		78.0	73.5	
Irish	2.1	2.0		0.4	0.4	
Traveller Of Irish Heritage	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Gypsy/ Roma				0.1	0.2	
Any Other White Background	14.0	16.4		3.4	4.1	
<b>Mixed</b>	7.3	9.2		3.3	4.2	
White And Black Caribbean	1.2	1.4		1.1	1.3	
White And Black African	1.2	1.4		0.3	0.5	
White And Asian	1.5	2.1		0.7	0.9	
Any Other Mixed Background	3.5	4.4		1.1	1.5	
<b>Asian</b>	15.9	15.2		7.7	9.5	
Indian	8.5	6.8		2.5	2.7	
Pakistani	2.2	2.1		2.9	3.7	
Bangladeshi	0.8	1.0		1.2	1.6	
Any Other Asian Background	4.4	5.3		1.2	1.6	
<b>Black</b>	14.6	13.7		4.3	5.1	
Caribbean	2.4	2.1		1.4	1.4	
African	10.7	10.1		2.4	3.1	
Any Other Black Background	1.5	1.5		0.5	0.6	
<b>Chinese</b>	2.2	1.8		0.4	0.4	
<b>Any Other Ethnic Group</b>	8.5	9.4		1.2	1.4	
Unclassified4	1.8	2.2		1.4	1.2	

<sup>38</sup> GLA Datastore, <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/ethnic-groups-broad-ethnicity-age-and-gender-borough/resource/78fc9f9e-81b0-48ae-86fb-95113a000a58>

### 4.3.4. Secondary School Languages

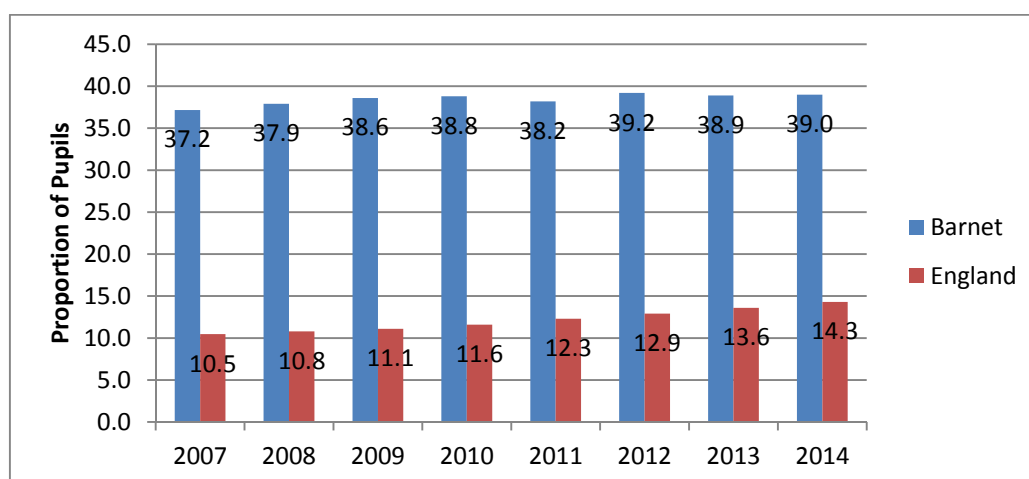
English is the known or believed to be the first language of 60.1% of Barnet pupils and the proportion of pupils known to speak English as an Additional Language has consistently increased year on year.

**Table 10: First Language of Barnet Secondary Pupils, 2009 to 2014**

	Barnet			England		
	2009	2014	Change	2009	2014	Change
First language is known or believed to be other than English	38.6	39		11.1	14.3	
First language is known or believed to be English	61	60.1		88.4	85.4	
Unclassified	0.4	0.9		0.4	0.3	

**Table 11: Proportion of pupils known or believed to speak English as an additional language trend**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Barnet	37.2	37.9	38.6	38.8	38.2	39.2	38.9	39.0
England	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.9	13.6	14.3



**Figure 23: Proportion known or believed to speak English as an Additional Language**

### 4.5.5. Attendance in Secondary Schools<sup>39</sup>

Barnet secondary schools have fewer unauthorised absences at 1% than London and England with 1.2% unauthorised absences. Barnet's authorised absences at 3.6% are lower than national, but above London's 3.5%.

<sup>39</sup> DfE SFR, [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/416339/SFR10\\_2015\\_Local\\_authority\\_tables.ods](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416339/SFR10_2015_Local_authority_tables.ods)



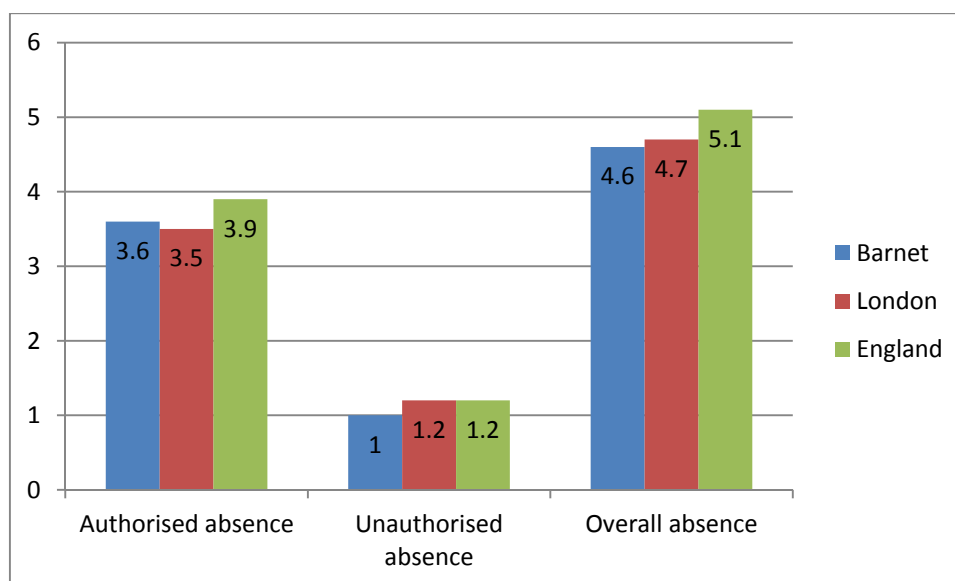


Figure 24: Percentage of Sessions Missed in state-funded secondary schools, 2013-14

#### 4.5.6. Attainment<sup>4041</sup>

Barnet's attainment at GCSE improved year on year to 2013 and was consistently above England and statistical Neighbours. Due to Key Stage 4 examination reform, results dropped in Barnet and nationally in 2014; however Barnet's attainment remained above national and statistical neighbours.

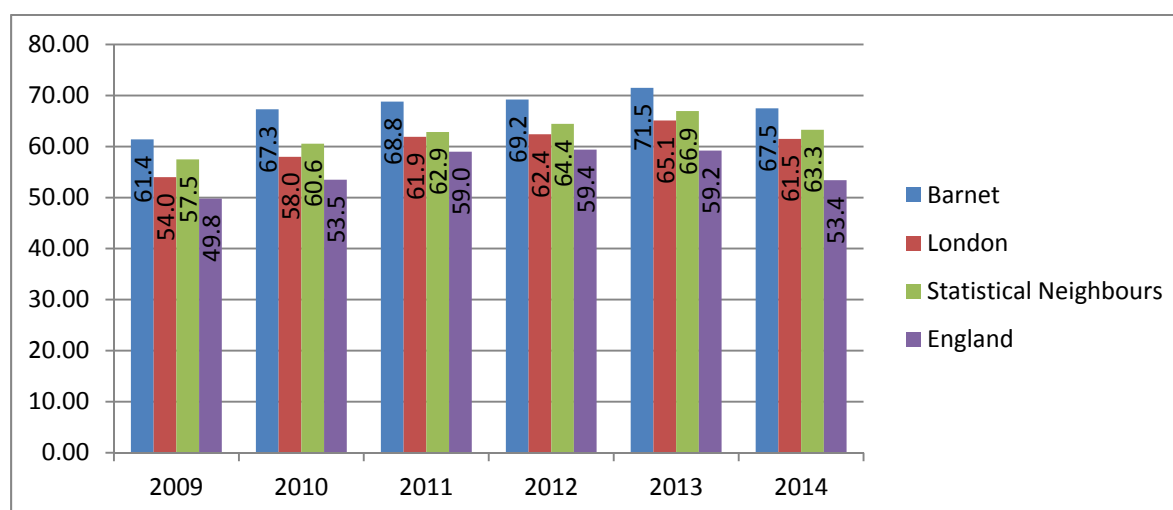


Figure 25: 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths (End of Key Stage 4)

<sup>40</sup> DfE, Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT), 2014

<sup>41</sup> DfE SFR 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-2014>

### 4.5.7. Narrowing the Gap

#### Gender<sup>42</sup>

Both boys and girls saw a decrease in attainment between 2013 and 2014, as did all pupils nationally. Barnet's male and female attainment is above boys and girls nationally, and Barnet's gender gap of 5 percentage points is smaller than the national gender gap of 7.3 percentage points in 2014.

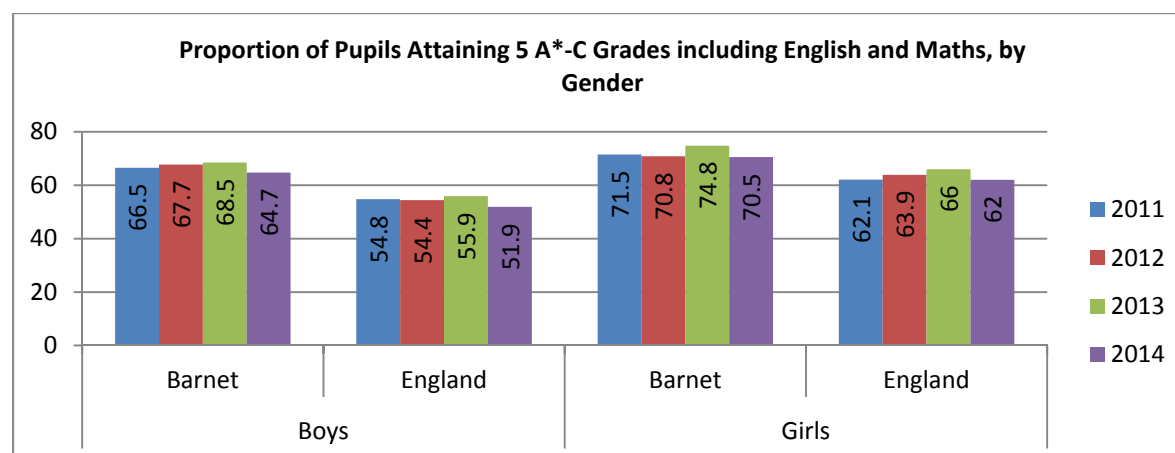


Figure 26: Proportion of Pupils Attaining 5 A\*-C Grades including English and Maths, by Gender

#### Key Stage 4 Ethnicity<sup>43</sup>

In Barnet Chinese pupils have the greatest percentage of pupils achieving the 5 or more A\*-C's including English and Maths at 89%. The ethnic group with the smallest percentage of pupils attaining the 5 or more A\*-C's including English and Maths is Black pupils (53.7%).

<sup>42</sup> DfE SFR, 2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-2014>

<sup>43</sup> DfE SFR, 2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-2014>

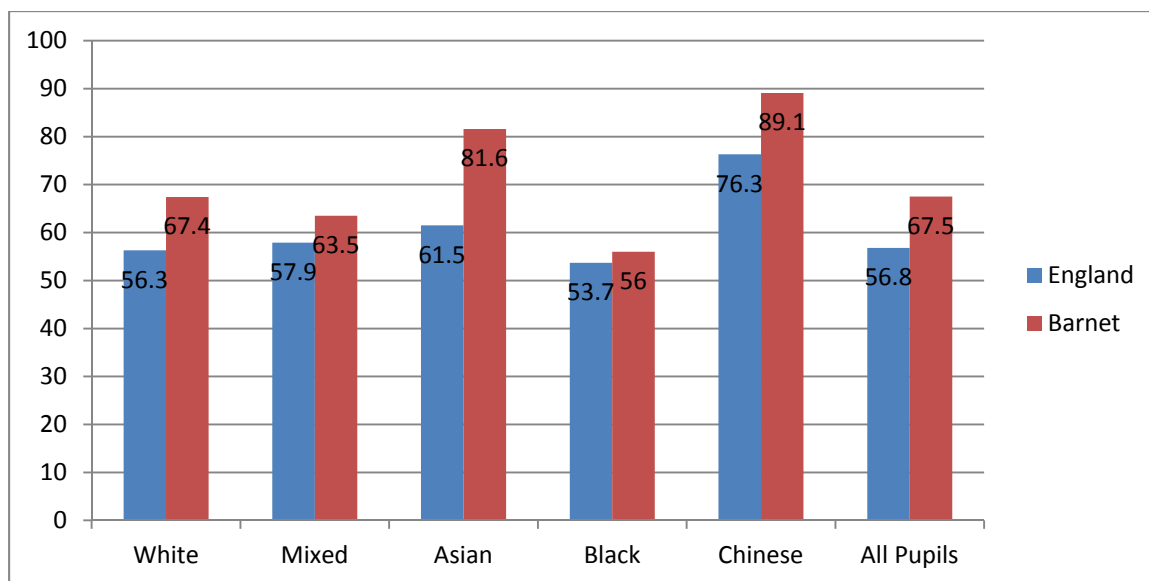


Figure 27: % Pupils attaining 5 A\*-C Grades Including English and Mathematics, 2013/14

### Free School Meals<sup>44</sup>

Between 2013 and 2014 the attainment of Barnet FSM pupils decreased at a greater rate than non-FSM pupils: FSM eligible pupil attainment fell by 7.3% points compared to 3.4% points for non-FSM eligible pupils whereas nationally, attainment of both FSM and non-FSM pupils fell at a similar rate (4.4 and 4.1% points respectively). Attainment of both FSM and non-FSM pupils remained above that of their national counterparts.

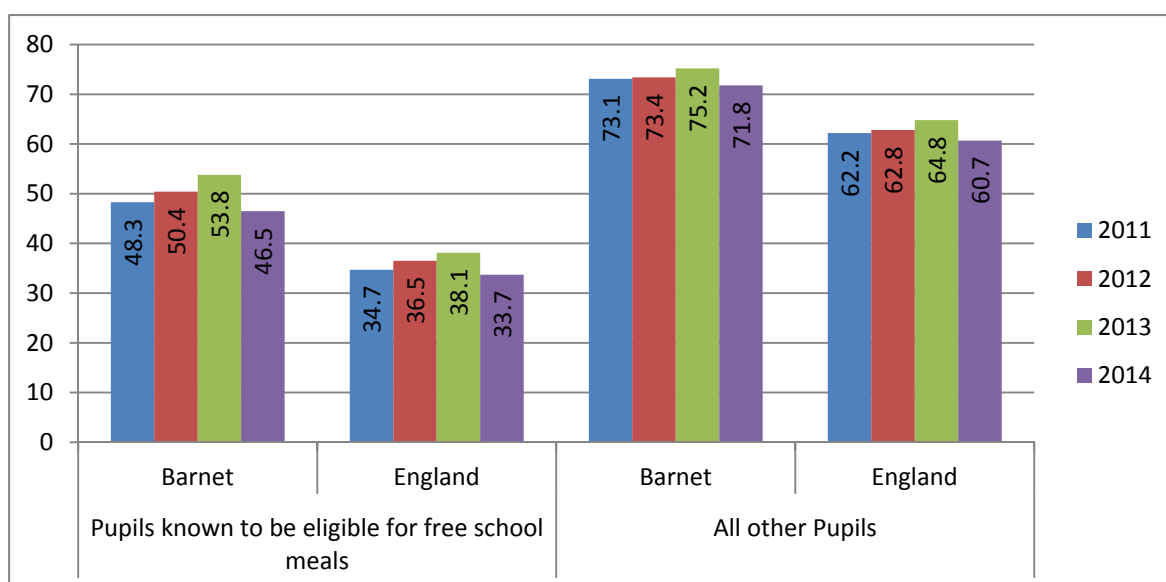


Figure 28: Proportion of Pupils Attaining 5 A\*-C Grades including English and Maths, by FSM Eligibility

<sup>44</sup> DfE SFR, 2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-2014>

## Special Educational Needs<sup>45</sup>

All Barnet SEN and non-SEN groups attained above their national counterparts in 2014: attainment of Barnet SEN pupils at all stages decreased at a greater rate than national (4.8% points compared to 3% points for school action; 6.4% points compared to 1.2% points for school action plus pupils; and 4.1% points for statemented pupils compared to 1% point nationally).

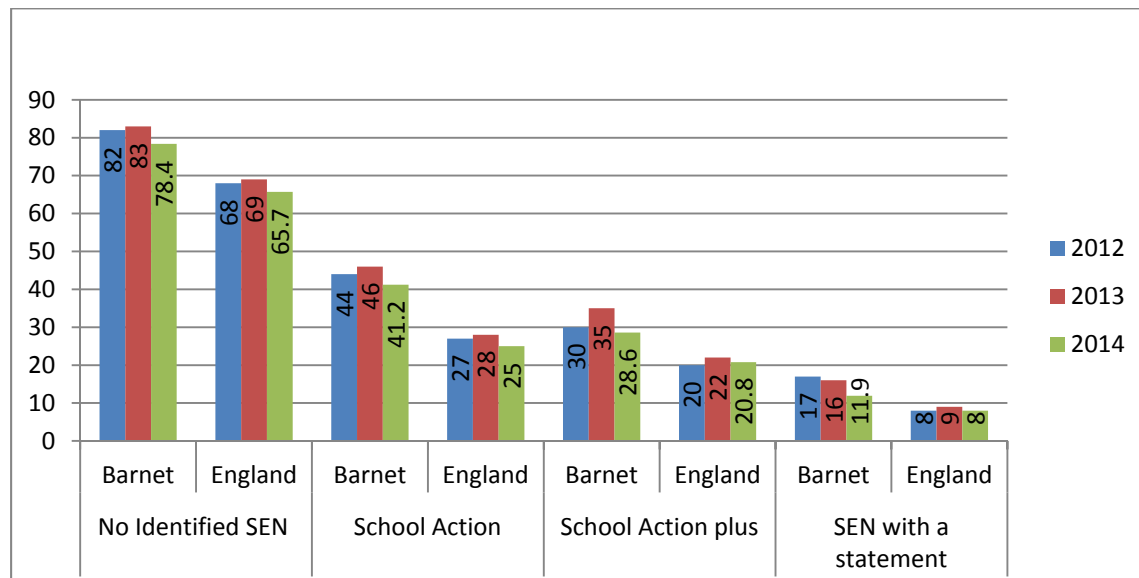


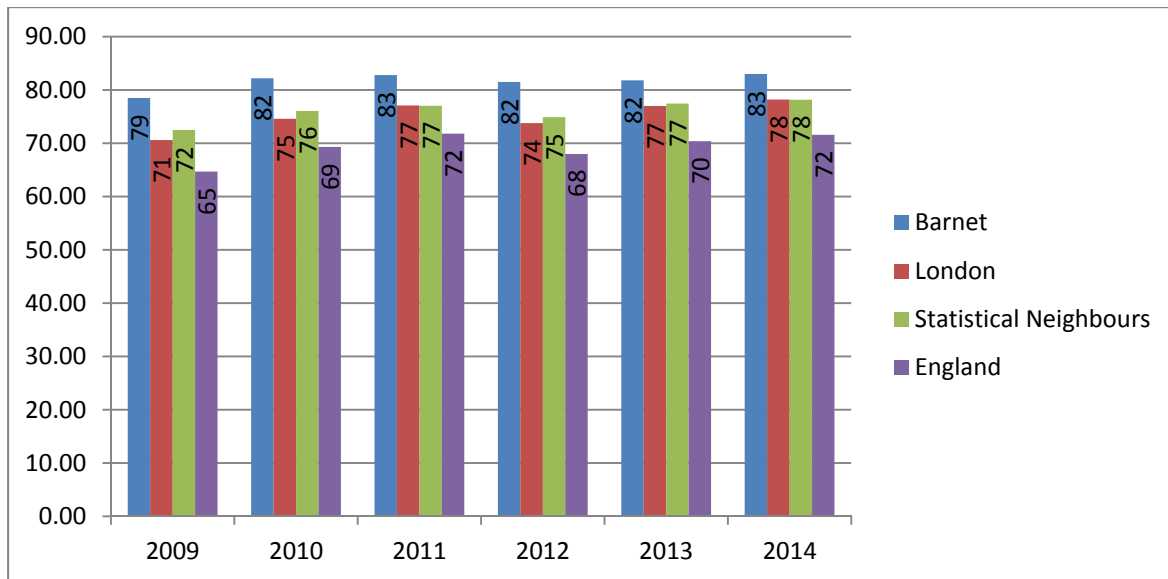
Figure 29: Proportion of Pupils Attaining 5 A\*-C Grades including English and Maths, by SEN

### 4.5.8. Progress<sup>46</sup>

Barnet produces high levels of pupils achieving the expected level of progress in English (83% in 2014) which remains consistently above the achievement of England and Barnet's Statistical Neighbours.

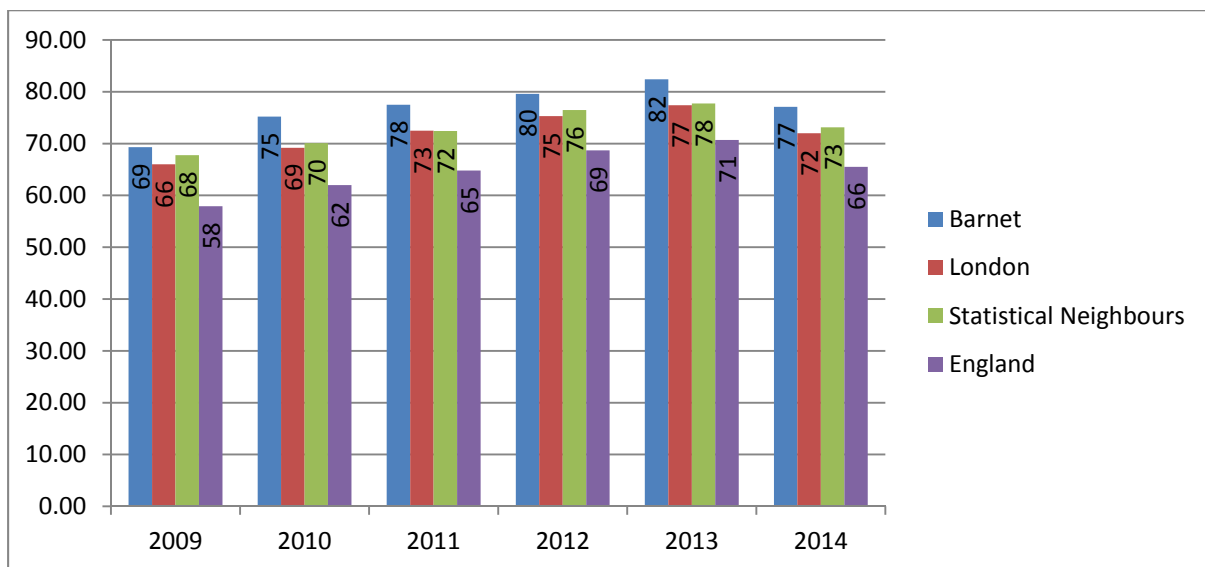
<sup>45</sup> DfE SFR, 2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-2014>

<sup>46</sup> DfE, Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT), 2014



**Figure 30: % of Pupils making expected progress from Key Stage 2 to 4 in English**

77% of Barnet pupils achieve expected progress in Mathematics, which is a decrease from 2013 but remains above national and Barnet's Statistical Neighbors.



**Figure 31: % of Pupils making expected progress from Key Stage 2 to 4 in Mathematics**

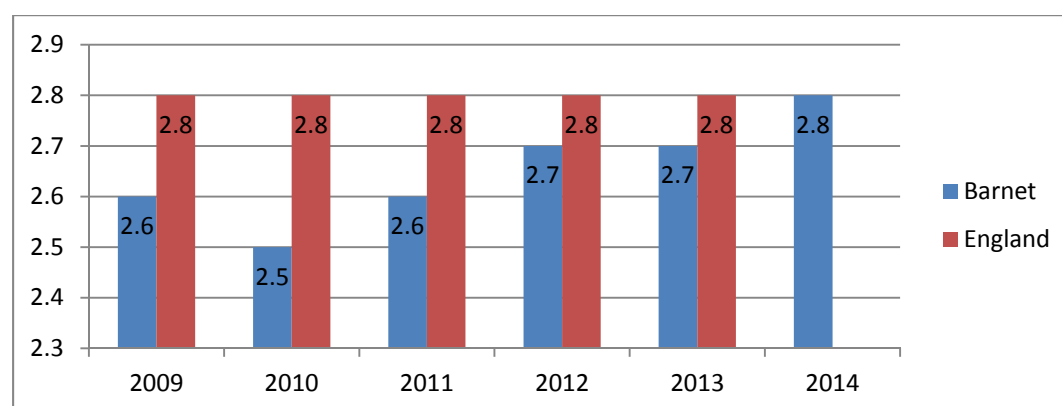
## 4.6. Special Schools<sup>47</sup>

There were 432 pupils on roll in Special Schools in 2014, with the majority attending a secondary school.

**Table 12: Number of Pupils on roll in Special Schools, 2012 to 2014**

	2012	2013	2014
Primary	186	195	203
Secondary	225	233	229
Total	411	428	432

## Proportion of Pupils with Statements of SEN, Primary and Secondary State-Maintained<sup>48</sup>



**Figure 32: Proportion of Pupils with Statements of SEN, Primary and Secondary State-Maintained**

## Primary<sup>49</sup>

In Barnet primary special schools, pupils are more likely than national to be eligible for FSM, belong to a minority ethnic group and have English as an additional language.

<sup>47</sup> COLLECT School Census, January 2014

<sup>48</sup> DfE SFR,

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/231937/SFR30-2013\\_LA\\_tablesv2.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/231937/SFR30-2013_LA_tablesv2.xls)

<sup>49</sup> DfE Performance Tables 2012 – 2014,

[http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/xls/302\\_census.xls](http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/download/xls/302_census.xls)

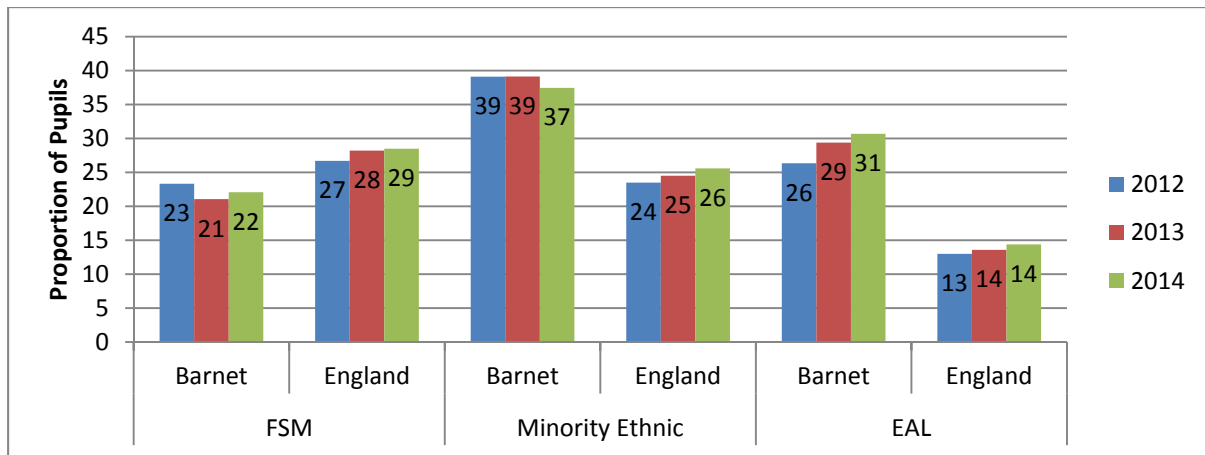


Figure 33: Proportion of Pupils in Barnet Primary Special Schools

## Secondary<sup>50</sup>

In Barnet secondary special schools, pupils are more likely than national to be eligible for FSM, belong to a minority ethnic group and have English as an additional language.

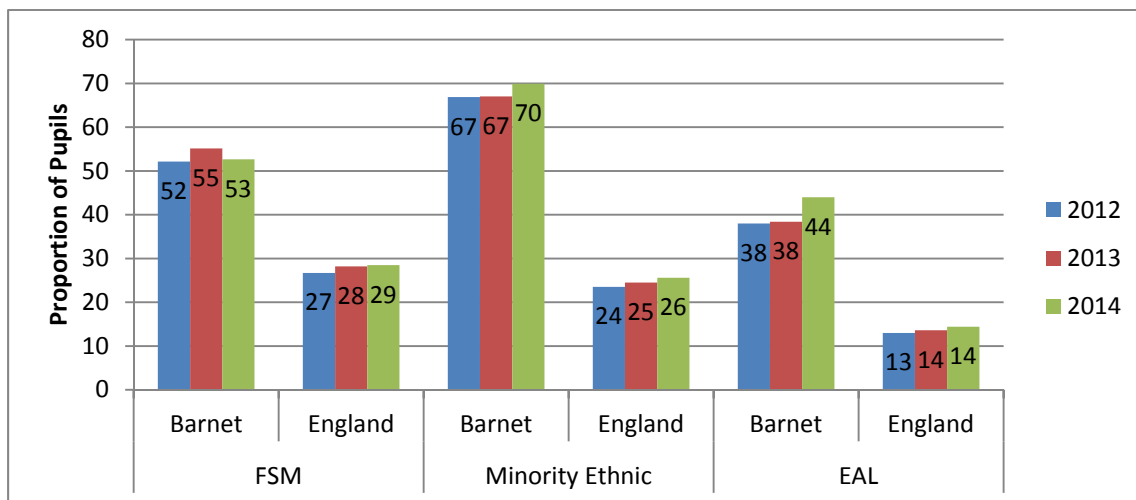


Figure 34: Proportion of Pupils in Barnet Secondary Special Schools

### 4.6.1. Category of SEN Statement Type<sup>51</sup>

In Barnet the largest group of SEN children are those with Behaviour, Emotional and Social needs (26%) and Speech Language and Communication needs and these make up (24%) of all those with Special Educational Needs. These are also the SEN types which have the greatest difference between proportions in Primary and Secondary, indicating that these needs are recognised later on in a child's academic life.

<sup>50</sup> NCER EPAS, Nexus v.6.3.WM4

<sup>51</sup> COLLECT School Census, 2014

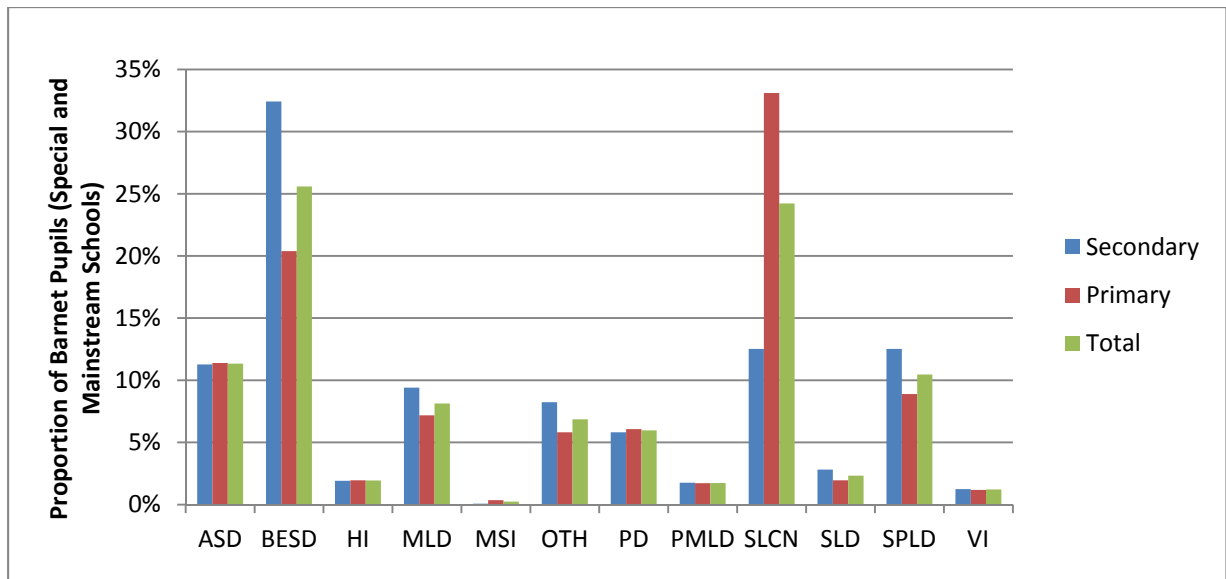


Figure 35: Proportion of SEN Population by SEN Type, 2014