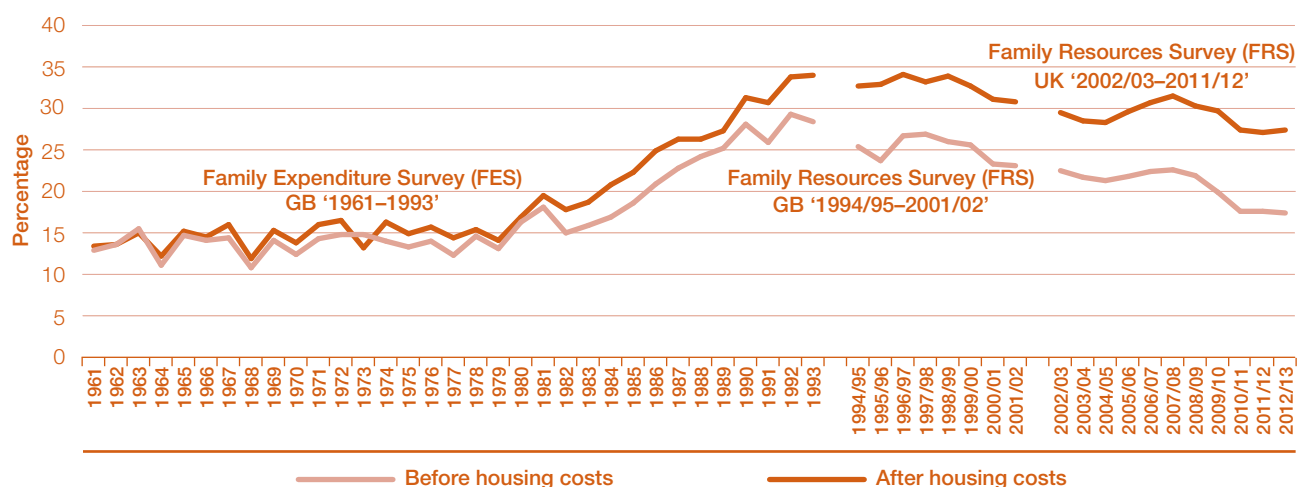


The UK Government's Child Poverty Indicators

Relative Low Income – Proportion of Children in Households <60 per cent Median Income



Source: Institute for Fiscal Studies, *Fiscal Facts: Poverty, Inequality and Living Standards – data tables 2014*¹

	FRS (UK) Percentage										
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
BHC	22.5	21.7	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.6	21.9	19.9	17.6	17.6	17.4
AHC	29.54	28.5	28.3	29.6	30.7	31.5	30.3	29.7	27.4	27.1	27.4

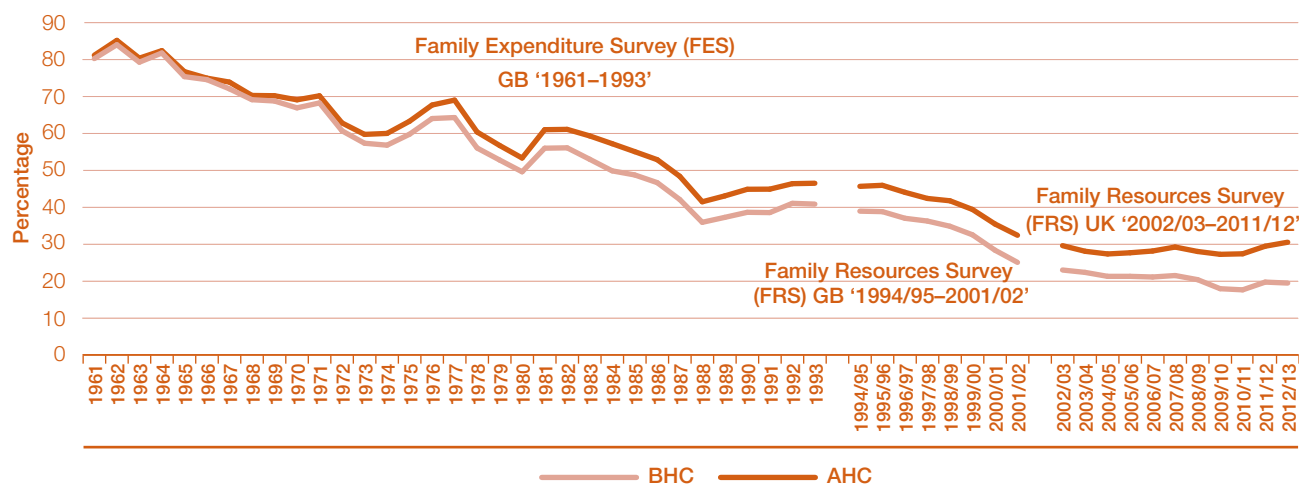
Relative low income before housing costs is one of the headline targets in the Child Poverty Act 2010. The target in the Act is to get the percentage of children living in relative poverty below ten per cent by 2020 and beyond.

Over the long-term, the rate of relative poverty rose moderately over the 1980s until the mid-1990s before gradually decreasing from 1994/95 until the mid-2000s after which it rose again slightly. Since 2007/08 relative child poverty has fallen moderately. In 2010/11, the rate before housing costs was 17.6 per cent, the lowest rate of child poverty since 1984, however the following two years saw stalling improvements, and between 2010/11 to 2012/13 the rate only improved by one per cent. After housing costs, the rate is higher but the trend is much the same, however between 2011/12 to 2012/13 the rate increased slightly by 0.3 of a percentage point (one per cent).

This therefore means that in 2012/13 2.3 million children were in relative poverty BHC and 3.7 million AHC.

¹ IMPORTANT: All statistics are based on IFS calculations using the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) up to and including 1992, and the Family Resources Survey (FRS) thereafter. Incomes are measured net of direct taxes and inclusive of state benefits and tax credits, and at the household level. Income is therefore defined as net equivalised household income, and is measured both before housing costs are deducted (BHC) and after housing costs are deducted (AHC). BHC incomes are adjusted for inflation using a series based on the Retail Prices Index (comprising all items less local taxes) and AHC incomes are adjusted using a series again based on the RPI, but excluding some housing costs. BHC incomes are adjusted for inflation using a series based on the Retail Prices Index (comprising all items less local taxes) and AHC incomes are adjusted using a series again based on the RPI, but excluding some housing costs. These figures have been revised back to 2002/03 using grossing factors based on 2011 Census data. Figures may differ to those published within the Households Below Average Income release due to the exclusion of Northern Ireland data within the IFS data set.

Absolute Low Income – Proportion of Children in Households <60 per cent Median Income in 2010-11, adjusted for prices



Source: Institute for Fiscal Studies, *Fiscal Facts: Poverty, Inequality and Living Standards – data tables 2014*²

		FRS (UK) Percentage										
		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
BHC		23.0	22.4	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.5	20.4	18.0	17.6	19.8	19.5
AHC		29.6	28.1	27.4	27.7	28.2	29.2	28.0	27.3	27.4	29.5	30.6

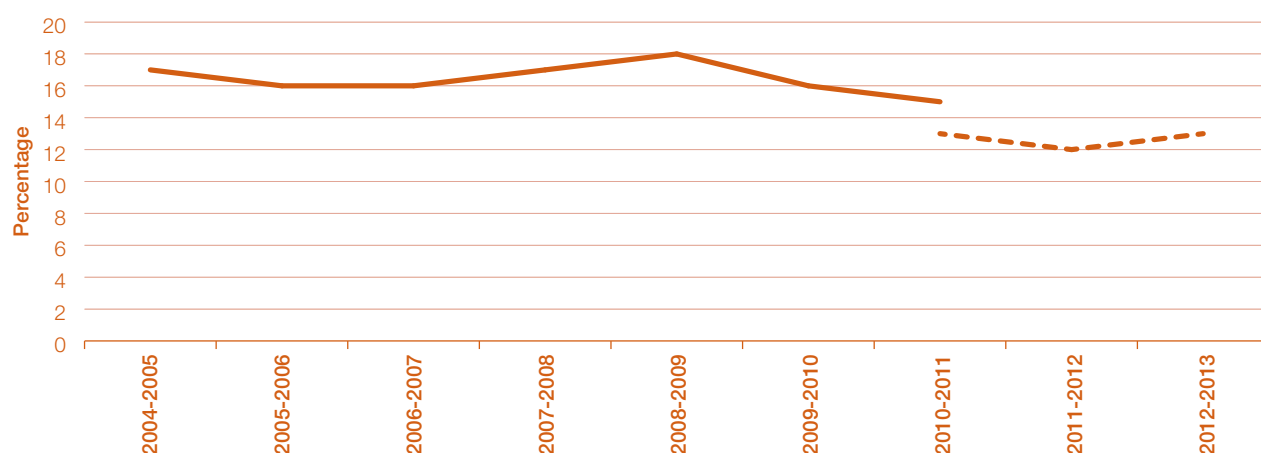
Absolute low income tracks the proportion of children living in households with incomes less than a 'fixed' poverty threshold: the relative poverty line in 2010/11. It is, therefore, a measure of what is happening to living standards in the poorest households. The Child Poverty Act 2010 target is to get the percentage of children in absolute poverty below five per cent by 2020 and beyond.

Over the long term, the proportion of children living in absolute poverty has, overall, decreased moderately, though in some periods progress went into reverse or was static. It is worth noting that the 1980s, which saw a big rise in relative child poverty, saw significant falls in absolute child poverty: absolute living standards of the poorest households improved while inequality increased.

More recently, absolute poverty before housing costs (BHC) fell overall by two per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13 however after housing costs (AHC) it increased for the third year running from 29.5 per cent in 2011/12 to 30.6 per cent in 2012/13 (a four per cent increase). This therefore means that in 2012/13 2.6 million of children are in absolute poverty BHC and 4.1 million AHC.

² All statistics are based on IFS calculations using the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) up to and including 1992, and the Family Resources Survey (FRS) thereafter. Incomes are measured net of direct taxes and inclusive of state benefits and tax credits, and at the household level. Monetary amounts are pounds per week in 2011–12 prices. They are expressed as the equivalent for a childless couple using the Modified OECD equivalence scale. This is the same income definition that is used in the Government's official publication: Households Below Average Income (HBAI).
Income is therefore defined as net equivalised household income, and is measured both before housing costs are deducted (BHC) and after housing costs are deducted (AHC). BHC incomes are adjusted for inflation using a series based on the Retail Prices Index (comprising all items less local taxes) and AHC incomes are adjusted using a series again based on the RPI, but excluding some housing costs.
These figures have been revised back to 2002/03 using grossing factors based on 2011 Census data.
Figures may differ to those published within the Household Below Average Income release due to the exclusion of Northern Ireland data within the IFS data set.

Low Income and Material Deprivation – Proportion of Children who are in Material Deprivation and Live in Households with Equivalised Income that is less than 70 per cent of Median Income



Source: Department for Work and Pension, *Households Below Average Income (HBAI)*, 2014³

BHC	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Old %	17	16	16	17	18	16	15	–	–
New %	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	13

This is a measure of the number of children in low-income households at a slightly higher 70 per cent threshold who live without certain things deemed as necessities.⁴ The target in the Child Poverty Act 2010 is to get the proportion of children living in households with the combined low income and material deprivation below five per cent by 2020 and beyond.

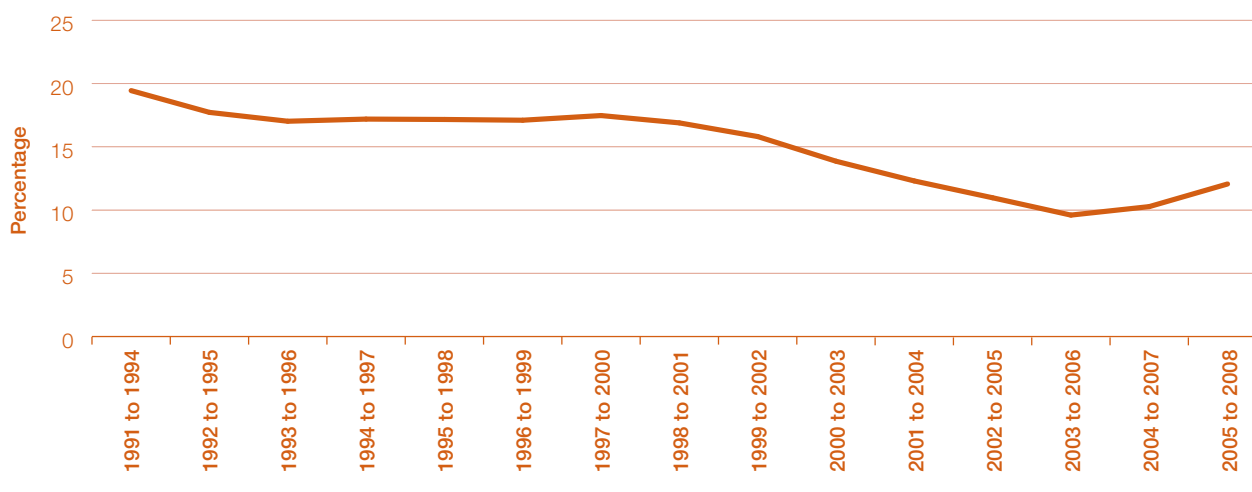
Looking at the period 2004/05 to 2010/11 the proportion of children in material deprivation and living in households below 70 per cent of median income fell marginally. This decline was primarily driven by a decrease in the total number of children in material deprivation, since the number with sufficiently low income to be included in the measure remained the same.

The proportion of children in material deprivation living in households with less than 70 per cent of median income increased by one percentage point (eight per cent) from 2011/12 to 2012/13.

³ a. A family is in low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 70 per cent of contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See the HBAI Quality and Methodology Information Report 2012/13 for further details.
 b. A family is in severe low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 50 per cent of contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See the HBAI Quality and Methodology Information Report 2012/13 for further details.
 c. This report and tables are the first to use grossing factors based on 2011 Census data. Figures have been revised back to 2004/05 using these new grossing factors.
 4. Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties.
 d. New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable.

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/214520/rrep746.pdf

Persistent Poverty – Proportion of Children in Households where Income is less than 60 per cent of Median Income for three out of the last four years



Source: Department for Work and Pension, *Households Below Average Income (HBAI)*, 2014

Graph and table figures may differ due to rounding

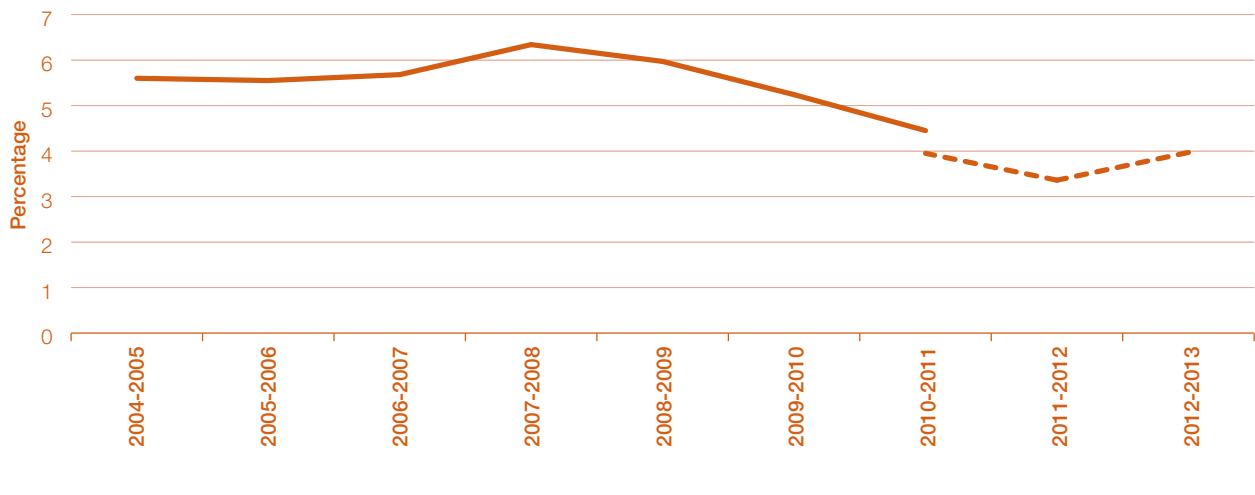
BHC	1991–1994	1992–1995	1993–1996	1994–1997	1995–1998	1996–1999	1997–2000	1998–2001	1999–2002	2000–2003	2001–2004	2002–2005	2003–2006	2004–2007	2005–2008
Relative low income in three out of four years (%)	19	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	14	12	11	10	10	12

Persistent poverty measures the number of children living in relative income poverty in three out of the last four years. It measures the number of children affected by poverty over a long period of time, and is an important metric of poverty given the greater impact on living standards and life chances that long-term poverty has. The Government has a statutory duty under the Child Poverty Act 2010 to set a target for this measure by 2015, once more survey data is available.

Persistent poverty trends show that there was limited progress over the 1990s followed by significant progress in the first part of the 2000s, with the proportion of children in persistent poverty falling from 17 per cent between 1998 and 2001 to ten per cent between 2003 and 2006. The latest figures available show an increase of two percentage points from 2004–2007 to 2005–2008.

No data against this measure has been published recently owing to a change in how data is collected (the previous survey was discontinued). The next update is planned for the end of 2015, which means there will be a five year gap and the data will not be comparable.

Severe Poverty – Proportion of Children in Material Deprivation who Live in Households where Income is <50 per cent of Median Income



Source: Department for Work and Pension, *Households Below Average Income (HBAI)*, 2014⁵

Graph and table figures may differ due to rounding

BHC	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Old (%)	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	–	–
New (%)	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	4

Severe poverty attempts to measure the numbers living in ‘deep’ poverty. It is a measure of the number of children in low income households at a low 50 per cent threshold who live without certain things deemed as necessities.⁶ It is in the Child Poverty Strategy 2014–2017, not the Act, so there is no statutory target.

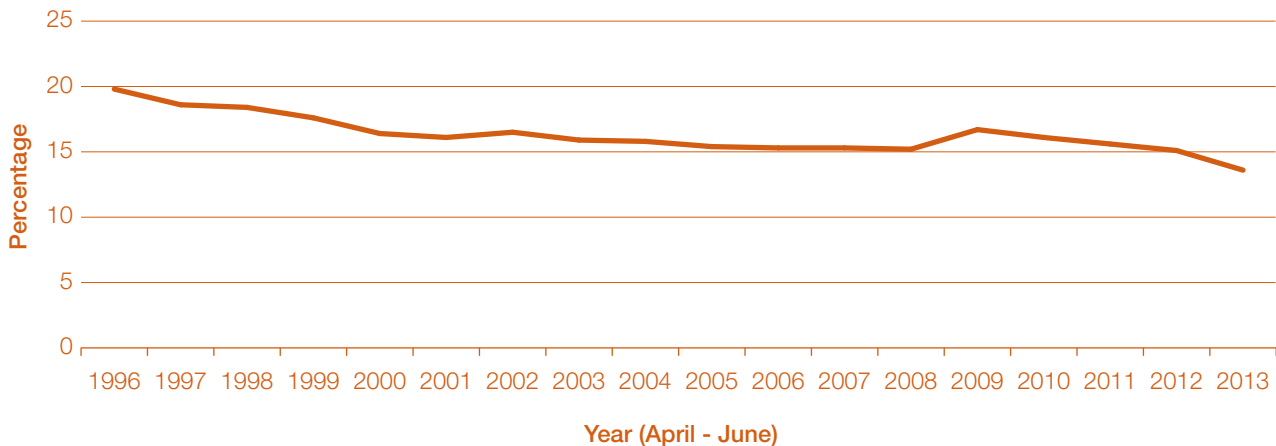
There was limited change in this metric over the late 2000s, but since 2008/09 to 2010/11, there was a two percentage point (33 per cent) decrease in the proportion of children in poverty against this measure.

Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the proportion increased by one percentage point (18 per cent). This means that in 2012/2013 500,000 children remains in severe poverty.

⁵ New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable.

⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/214520/rrep746.pdf

Children in Workless Households – Proportion of Children in Workless Households



Source: Office for National Statistics, *Working and Workless Households, 2014*

BHC	Year (April-June)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All workless households (%)	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.1	13.6

Workless households are at significantly higher risk of being in poverty, so this is a measure of progress in tackling one of the underlying drivers of poverty (though not all workless households are poor, and many working households are poor).

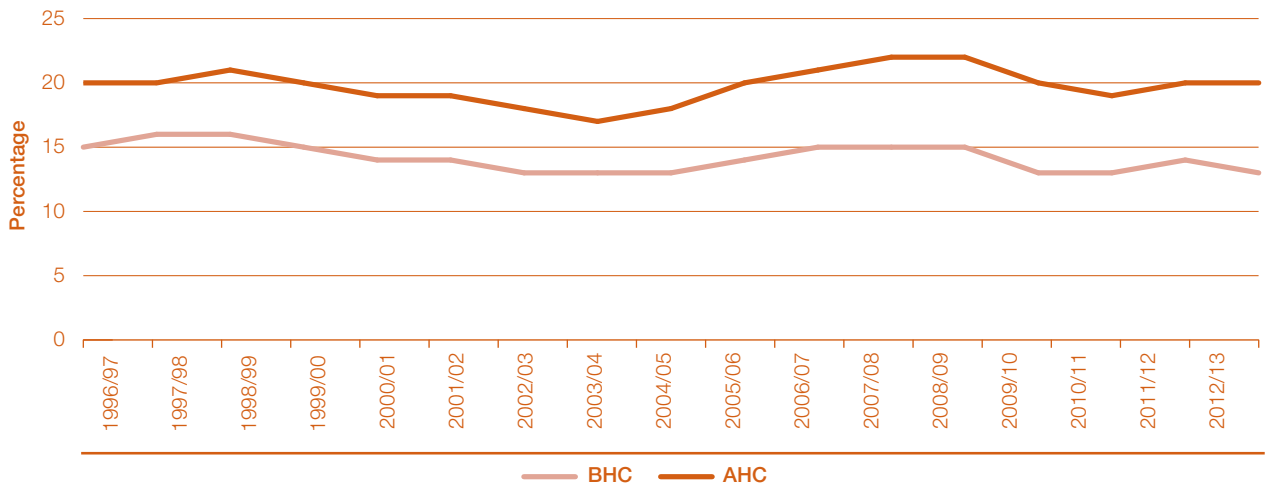
The data shows that in 2013 there were approximately 1.59 million children living in workless households, representing 13.6 per cent of all children in the UK, and a fall of 273,000 between 2010 and 2013 while the percentage was down 2.5 percentage points.

This is significant progress and means that the proportion of children in workless households is as low as it has been for several decades.

The recent trend arguably represents resumption of a long-term but slow decline in the number and percentage of children in workless households observed from the mid 1990s up to the start of the recession.

Data for 2014 will not be available until November 2014 due to reweighting of the Labour Force Survey data.

In-Work Poverty – Proportion of Children Growing up in Families where at least One Person Works but which are still in Relative Poverty



Source: Department for Work and Pension, *Households Below Average Income (HBAI)*, 2014

Graph and table figures may differ due to rounding

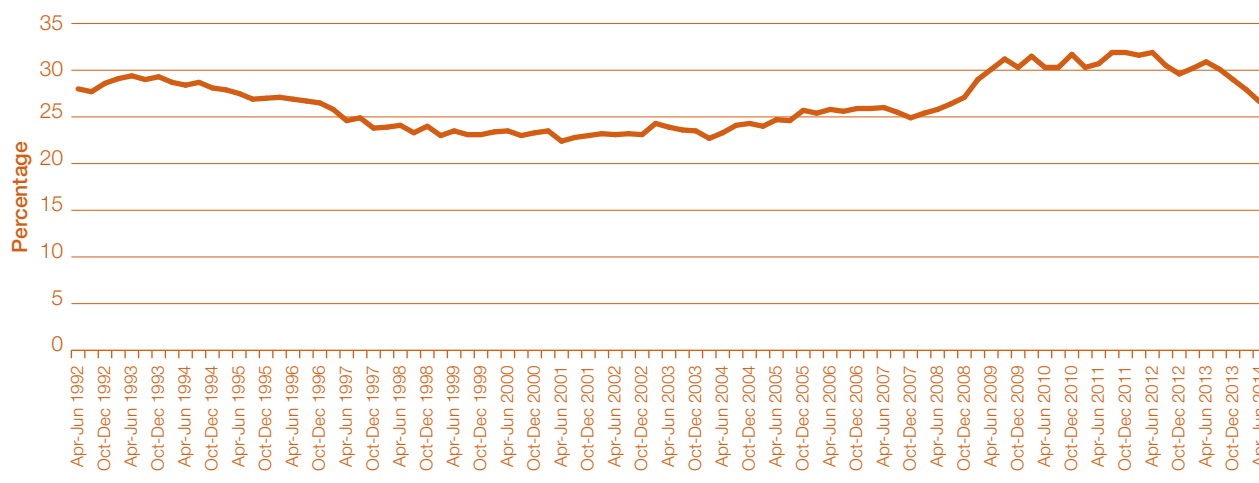
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
BHC (%)	15	16	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	13	13	14	13
AHC (%)	20	20	21	20	19	19	18	17	18	20	21	22	22	20	19	20	20

This is a measure of the proportion of children in families that are poor despite one or more adult working, which currently stands at 13 per cent before housing costs.

From 1996/97 to 2012/2013 there has been relatively limited change in in-work poverty rates. The percentage has fluctuated between 13 and 16 per cent before housing costs and 17 and 21 per cent after housing costs.

Though not apparent from this data the proportion of children in workless households has decreased (between 1996/97 and 2011/12), while the proportion in households where at least one adult is in work who are in poverty has been stable. As such in-work poverty now accounts for a bigger proportion of overall child poverty. In 2012/13 62 per cent (three in five) of poor children lived in households where someone worked.

Proportion of 18–24 year olds not in Full-Time Education who are Inactive or Unemployed



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), *Labour Market Statistics*, 2014

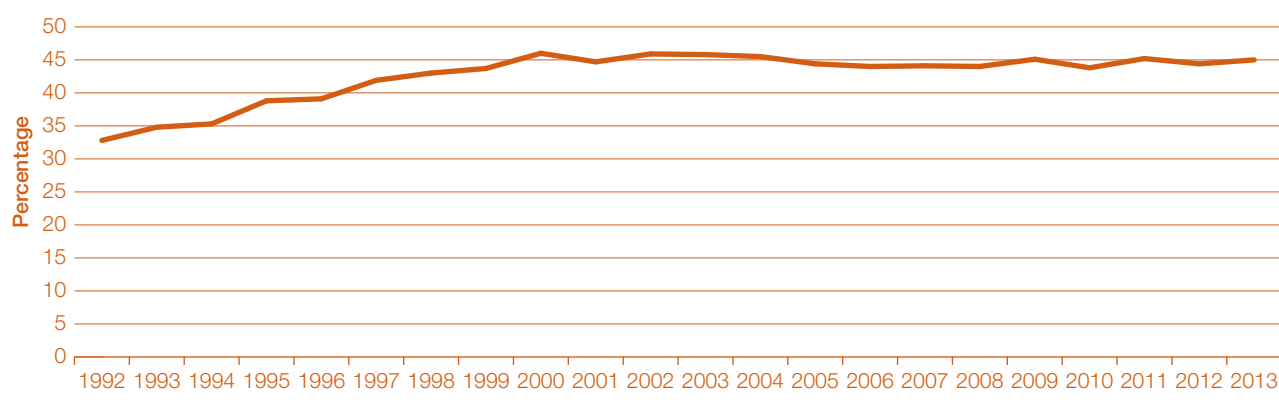
Jan-Mar 2012	Apr-Jun 2012	Jul-Sep 2012	Oct-Dec 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Apr-Jun 2013	July-Sep 2013	Oct-Dec 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014
31.6	31.9	30.5	29.6	30.2	30.9	30.1	29.0	27.9	26.6

This is a measure of labour market and educational inactivity – capturing the percentage of young people not in full-time education who are not in work. It includes those who are inactive and do not want to work such as mothers with young children, carers and part-time students, as well as those who are not in full-time education who want a job. It excludes unemployed young people who are looking for work if they are in full-time education.

The numbers have been on an upward trend since the early 2000s, accelerated by the recession. Since 2013 the rate has declined towards the level that might have been expected had the early 2000s trend continued. Young people's moves from school to work are discussed in detail in chapter 4 of the Annual Report.

Caution is required in interpreting trends in this indicator over time as they are affected by changes (nearly doubling) in participation rates in full-time education of young adults seen over the last two decades. For example, as a proportion of all 18–24 year olds (rather than just those not in full-time education), the proportion not in full-time education or employment is at the same level in 2013 as it was in early 1997.

Proportion of 18–24 year olds participating in Part-Time or Full Time Education or Training



Source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, *18-24-year-olds participating in education and training*⁷

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
% of 18–24 Population	44.4	44.0	44.1	44.0	45.1	43.8	45.2	44.4	45.0

This is a measure of educational activity.

Since 1992 there has been a general increase in the participation rate, which rose from 32.8 per cent in 1992 to 46 per cent in 2000. The statistically significant changes in the percentage of 18–24 year olds participating in education occurred from 1992 to 1993 (2.0 percentage points), 1994 to 1995 (3.4 percentage points), 1996 to 1997 (2.8 percentage points) and 1999 to 2000 (2.3 percentage points).

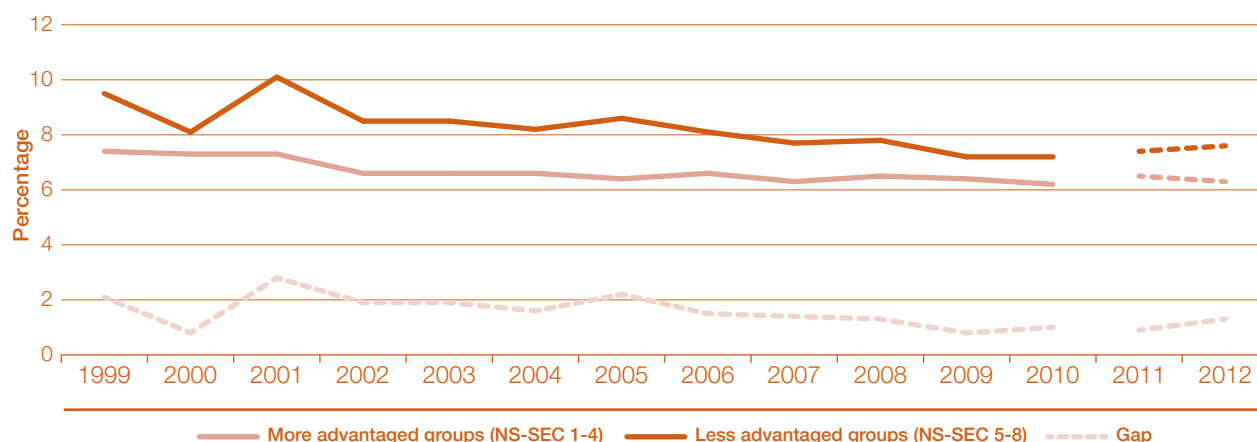
In 2013 the percentage of 18–24 year olds participating in education or training was 45.0 per cent, which is an increase of 0.6 of a percentage point compared to the previous year but 0.2 of a percentage point (0.4 per cent) lower than 2011.

7

Notes:

- Age refers to academic age, which is the respondent's age at the preceding 31 August
- All estimates should be viewed in conjunction with their Confidence Intervals. Confidence Intervals indicate how accurate an estimate is. For example: a 95% CI of +/- 1,000 means that the true value is between 1,000 above the estimate and 1,000 below the estimate, for 95% of estimates.
- All estimates are taken from the Labour Force Survey.
- All estimates refer to Q4 calendar quarters.
- Numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- The Labour Force Survey has not been reweighted to reflect the Census 2011 population estimates.

Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams) – Gap between Social Classes 1–4 and 5–8



Source: Office for National Statistics, *Childhood, infant and perinatal mortality in England and Wales (annual data for 2002–12)*⁸

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
More advantaged groups ¹	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.2
Less advantaged groups ²	8.2	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5
Gap	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3

1: N-SEC 1-4, 2: N-SEC 5-8

This is a measure of the proportion of live births of a low weight (<2,500 grams) – a risk factor for later poor health and low attainment, and one with a marked social gradient. The measure used here is occupation – so it is comparing the four more advantaged occupational groups with the four less advantaged occupational groups.

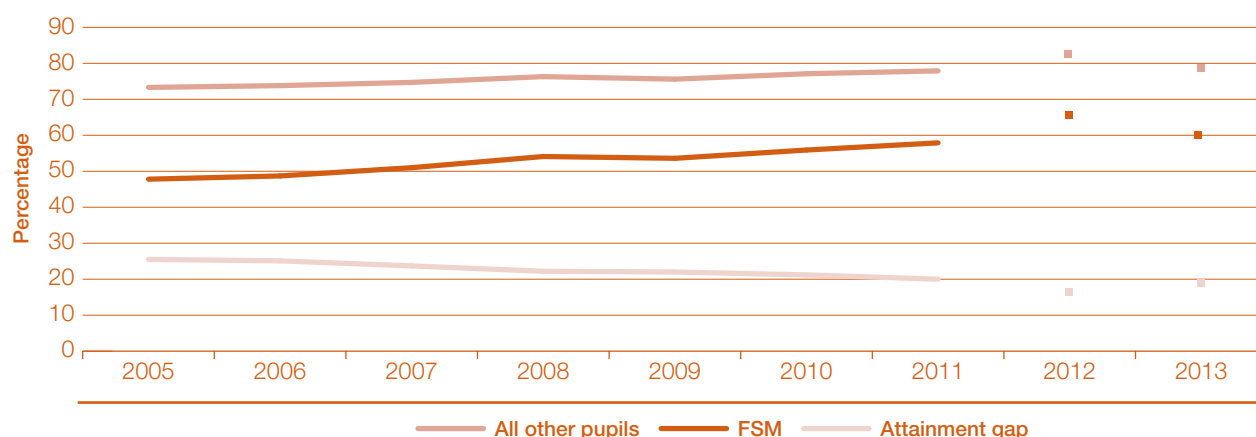
From 2004 to 2010 the proportion of low-weight babies born to less-advantaged groups slowly declined by 12 per cent and the gap between the more-advantaged group and less-advantaged groups declined by 38 per cent.

Since 2011 there has been a 0.1 percentage point decrease in the proportion of low-weight babies born to the less-advantaged group and the gap increased by 0.3 of a percentage point.

⁸ a. In 2011, NS-SEC was rebased on the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010). Compared with the SOC2000 NS-SEC a number of changes have resulted (Rose and Pevalin, 2010), consequently figures for 2012 and 2011 are not directly comparable to those for 2010.

b. From the 2011 data year ONS have used the combined method for reporting NS-SEC for birth statistics (using the most advantaged NS-SEC of either parent and creating a household level classification rather than just using the father's classification). Hence before 2011 the data was for joint registration however from 2011 the data includes joint and single registrations.

Attainment at 11 – Proportion of Children Achieving Level 4 in both English and Maths ('basics') at end of Key Stage 2 by Free School Meal Eligibility



Source: DfE, *National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 in England, 2013 SFR51/2013*⁹

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All other pupils	73.3	73.8	74.7	76.3	75.6	77.1	77.9	82.5	78.8
FSM	47.8	48.7	51.0	54.1	53.6	55.9	57.9	65.7	60.1
Attainment gap	25.5	25.1	23.7	22.2	22.0	21.2	20.0	16.8	18.7
Relative chance	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3

This is a measure of attainment and of the gap by social background in the attainment of children attending schools in England schools at the age of 11.

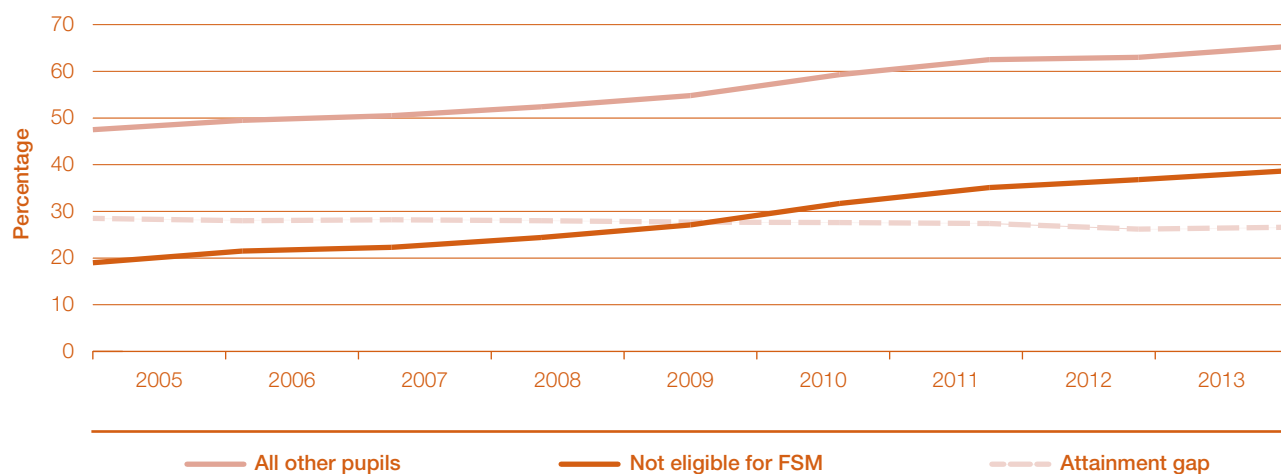
The trend between 2005 and 2011 was of rising attainment for both children eligible free school meals (FSM) and all other pupils, as well as substantial closing of the gap between them.

The 2013 data shows that three-fifths of FSM children hit the benchmark compared with just under four-fifths of non-FSM children. The gap is 18.7 percentage points or – put another way – in 2013, pupils not eligible for free school meals were 31 per cent more likely to achieve the Level 4 threshold than those who were eligible for free school meals.

⁹ Note that 2012 data at key stage 2 is not comparable to earlier years due to changes in testing methods in English: we estimate about half of the decrease in the gap between 2011 and 2012 was due to the switch from reading and writing tests in 2011 to reading tests and writing teacher assessments in 2012.

Note: From 2013 Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths became new headline measures

Attainment at 16 – Proportion of Children Achieving A*–C in English and Maths, by Free School Meal Eligibility



Source: DfE, *GCSE and equivalent attainment by pupil characteristics in England, 2012/13: SFR 05/2014*¹⁰

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All other pupils	47.5	49.5	50.5	52.4	54.8	59.3	62.5	63.0	65.3
FSM	19.0	21.5	22.3	24.4	27.1	31.7	35.1	36.8	38.7
Attainment gap	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.0	27.7	27.6	27.4	26.2	26.6
Relative chance	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Odds ratio	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0

This is a measure of attainment and the gaps in attainment by social background of children attending schools in England at the end of Key Stage 4 (usually when aged 16). It looks at achievement in the core subjects of maths and English, which are taken by almost all pupils.

The trend is of rising attainment for both children eligible free school meals (FSM) and other pupils, with big improvements from 2005 to 2013 – almost twice as many children eligible for FSM achieved good GCSEs in English and maths in 2013 compared to in 2005.

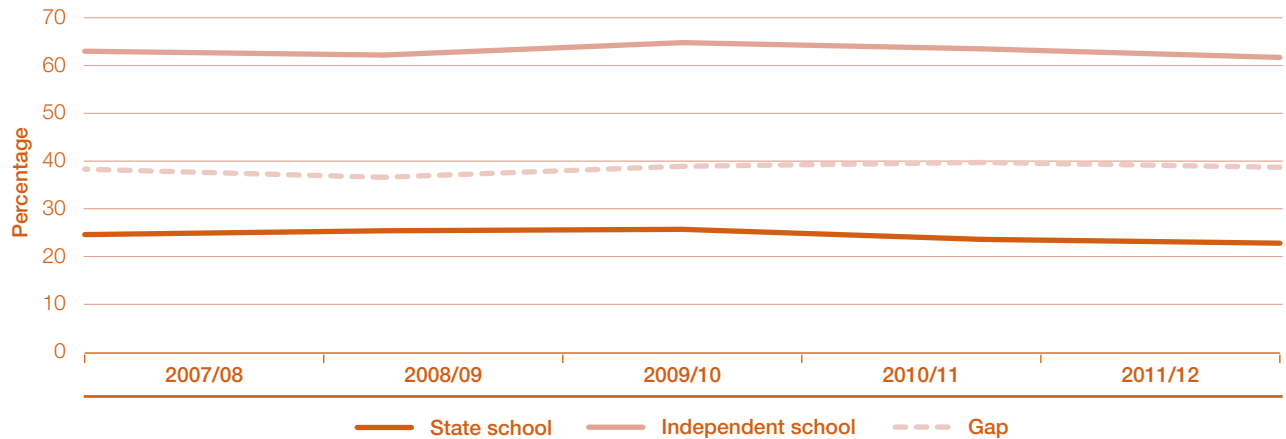
There was arguably limited progress in closing of the gap between them: a 1.9 percentage point reduction from 2008 to 2013 and a 1.4 percentage point decrease from 2005, however, the odds ratios for this indicator fell from 3.9 to 3.0 over this period. This means that, although the odds against FSM pupils achieving good passes are three times as high as for other pupils, they fell from being almost four times as high in 2005.

In 2013, over three-fifths of children not eligible for FSM got A*–C in English and maths (65.3 per cent) versus under two-fifths (38.5 per cent) of those eligible for FSM. All other pupils were nearly 70 per cent more likely to hit the benchmark.

¹⁰ Note that 2011 and 2012 data includes English and maths iGCSEs as well as GCSEs

Attainment at 19 by Free School Meals at 15 – Proportion of Children in Maintained Schools at age 15 who Achieve Level 3 Qualifications (at least two A-levels or Equivalent) by Age 19, by Free School Meal Eligibility at age 15

Level 3 at 19 through 2+ A-levels/International Baccalaureate



Source: DfE, *Statistical first release SFR 10/2014*

	19 in..									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
FSM	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.7	14.4	14.7	15.2	15.6	15.9	
Non-FSM	37.0	36.3	35.8	34.9	35.3	35.5	36.9	37.5	37.9	
Gap	22.7	21.9	21.8	21.3	20.9	20.8	21.7	21.9	21.9	

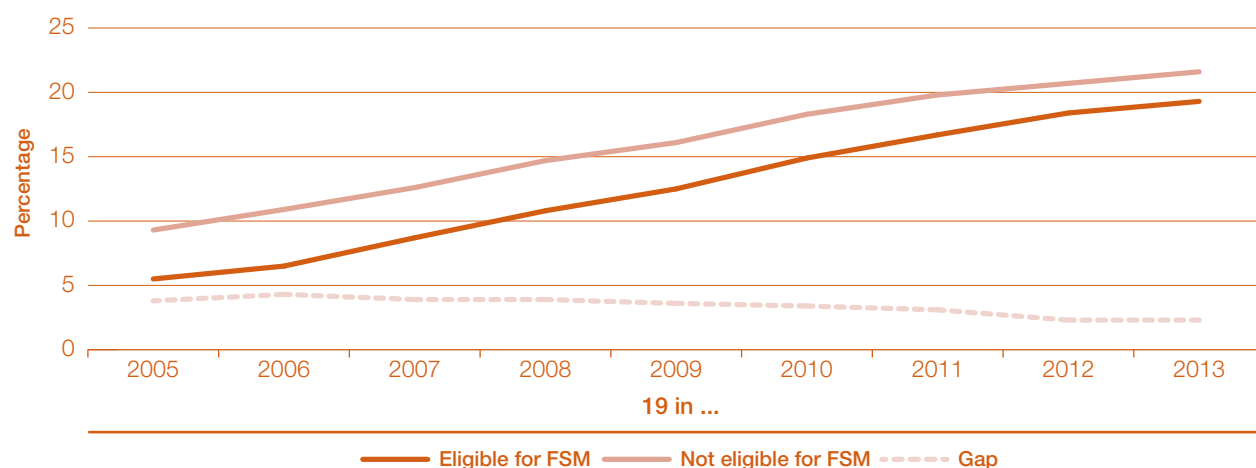
This is a measure of attainment and social gaps in attainment at 19 of children attending schools in England schools who were at maintained schools at age 15 using two A-levels/ International Baccalaureate as the benchmark.

The trend is of limited change. The proportion of young people eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those not achieving two A-levels by the age of 19 has been broadly static over time, with, for example, fewer than two in five children eligible for free school meals achieving at this level.

And the gap between FSM and the rest at 19 in Level 3 shows no major improvement over the eight year period we have data for. The attainment gap between pupils eligible for FSM and others for Level 3 at 19 obtaining two plus A-levels or International Baccalaureate ranged from 22.7 percentage points in 2005, to 20.8 percentage points in 2010 and then increased slightly in 2012 to 21.9 per cent. This was a reduction of 0.7 of a percentage point for the eight year period, and looking at the three years of data available since 2010 the gap has worsened by 1.1 percentage point.

Other pupils remain more than twice as likely to get two plus A-levels/International Baccalaureate as FSM students.

Level 3 at 19 through other Qualifications



Source: DfE, *Statistical first release SFR 10/2014*

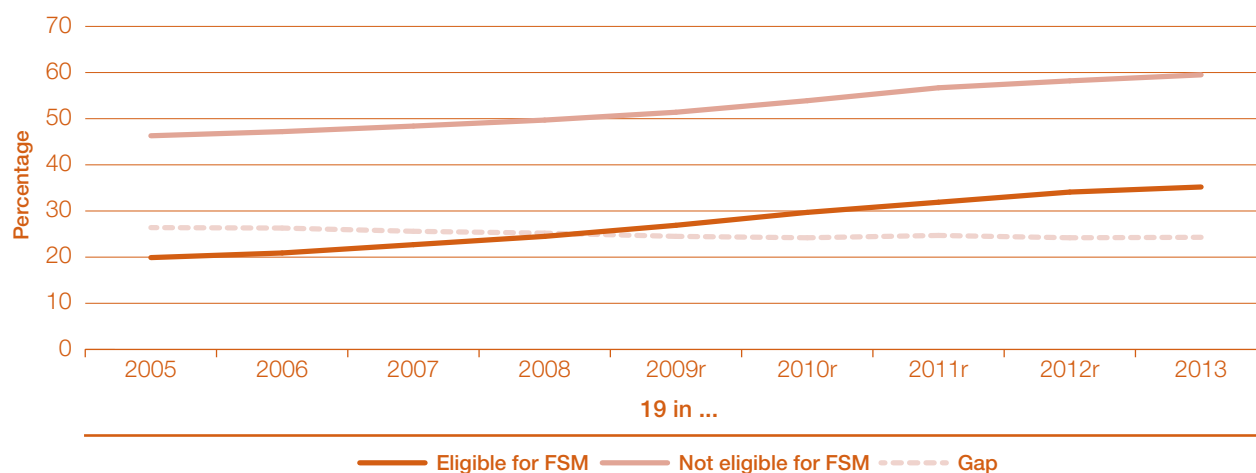
	19 in..									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
FSM	5.5	6.5	8.7	10.8	12.5	14.9	16.7	18.4	19.3	
Non-FSM	9.3	10.9	12.6	14.7	16.1	18.3	19.8	20.7	21.6	
Gap	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.3	

This is a measure of attainment and social gaps in attainment of children attending schools in England at the age of 19 using other Level 3 qualifications as the benchmark (i.e. A-level equivalents).

The trend in the data is one of improvement. The proportion of children in maintained schools at age 15 who achieve Level 3 through other than A-levels increased at a steady rate for all children. The proportions increased from 5.5 per cent to 19.3 per cent for students eligible for free school meals (FSM) – this is an improvement of 13.8 percentage points.

The gap – already relatively modest – has fluctuated but also narrowed somewhat. In 2012 it was at a seven-year low (2.3 percentage points), and it remained stable in 2013, though there has only been a 1.5 percentage point decrease since 2005.

Proportion of Children in Maintained Schools at age 15 who achieve Level 3 Qualifications (at least two A-levels or equivalent) by age 19, by Free School Meal Eligibility at age 15



Source: DfE, *Statistical first release SFR 10/2014*

	19 in..									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009r	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013	
FSM	19.9	20.9	22.7	24.5	26.9	29.7	31.9	34.1	35.2	
Non-FSM	46.3	47.2	48.4	49.7	51.4	53.9	56.7	58.2	59.5	
Gap	26.4	26.3	25.6	25.2	24.5	24.2	24.7	24.1	24.3	

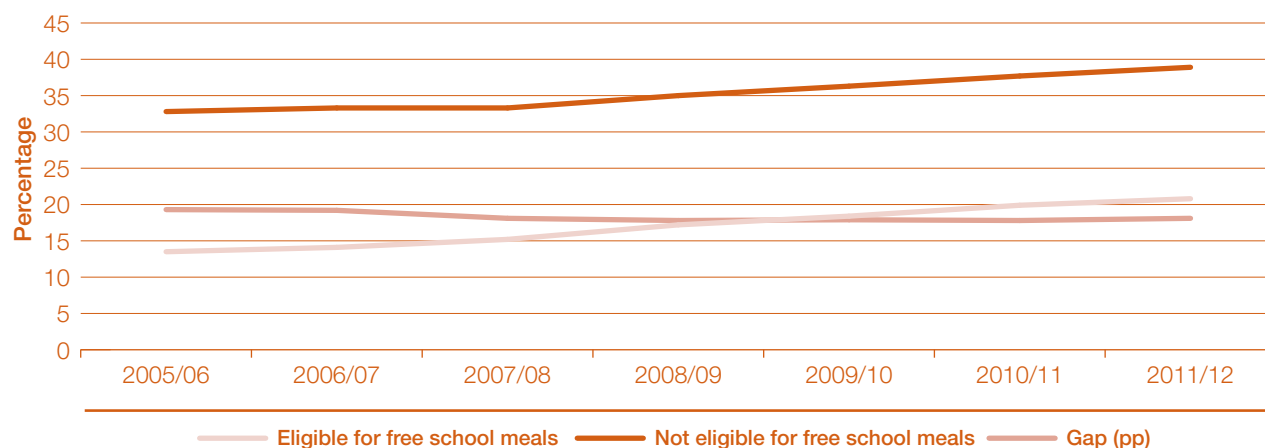
This is a measure of attainment and social gaps in attainment of children attending schools in England at the age of 19 using any Level 3 qualifications as the benchmark – so it combines the previous two indicators.

The trend in the data is positive. Since 2008 there has been a 44 per cent improvement in the achievement of students eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieving any Level 3 at 19. Most of the improvement is due to increasing numbers of children eligible for free school meals achieving Level 3 qualifications other than A-levels.

The gap has shown little improvement from 2005 to 2013. In 2013 it stood at 24.3 percentage points.

Overall in 2013, over two-thirds of FSM students were not getting any Level 3 qualification by the age of 19, compared to two in five non-FSM students.

Progression of Pupils aged 15 to Higher Education at 19 – Free School Meals at 15, non-Free School Meal age 15 and gap



Source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, *Widening Participation in Higher Education 2014*
(pp) percentage points, (r) data has been revised

Estimated % who entered HE	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
FSM	13.5	14.1	15.2	17.2	18.4	19.9	20.8
Non-FSM	32.8	33.3	33.3	35.0	36.3	37.7	38.9
Gap (pp)	19.3	19.2	18.1	17.8	17.9	17.8	18.1
All	30.0	30.6	30.8	32.6	33.8	35.2	36.4

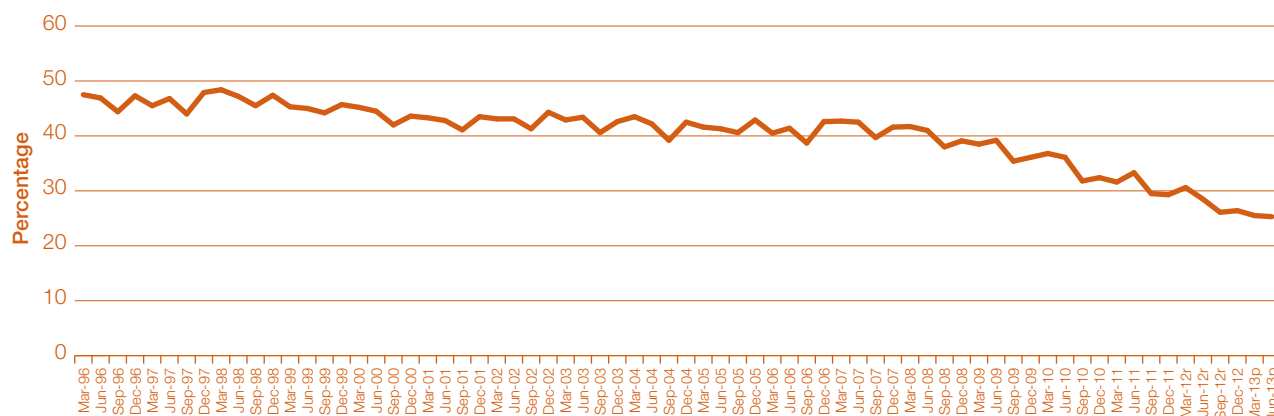
This is a measure of progression to higher education, broken down by social background.

The trend in the data is one of progress. The proportion of pupils aged 15 going to higher education by the age of 19 increased between 2005/06 to 2011/12, with pupils eligible for FSM improving by 7.3 percentage points compared to pupils not eligible for FSM who improved by 6.1 percentage points.

However, there has been no major narrowing of the absolute gap as the proportion of non-FSM pupils aged 15 who have entered higher education by age 19 has continued to rise. Young people eligible for free school meals are still only half as likely to progress to university as others.

An issue with this indicator is that it has an extremely long time lag. For example – any impact of the 2012/13 reforms to the higher education funding system on 18 year old applicants will not show up in this indicator until 2013/14 data is available in the summer of 2016.

Conception rate per 1,000 for 15–17 year olds in England and Wales (under 18 at conception)



Source: ONS, *Quarterly Conception to Women Aged Under 18, England and Wales*¹¹

Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12r	Jun-12r	Sep-12r	Dec-12	Mar-13p	Jun-13p
31.6	33.3	29.5	29.3	30.6	28.5	26.1	26.4	25.5	25.3

This is a measure of teenage pregnancy, though with no social breakdown.

Rates are only available up to June 2013. Therefore it is not possible to assess performance over the past 16 months.

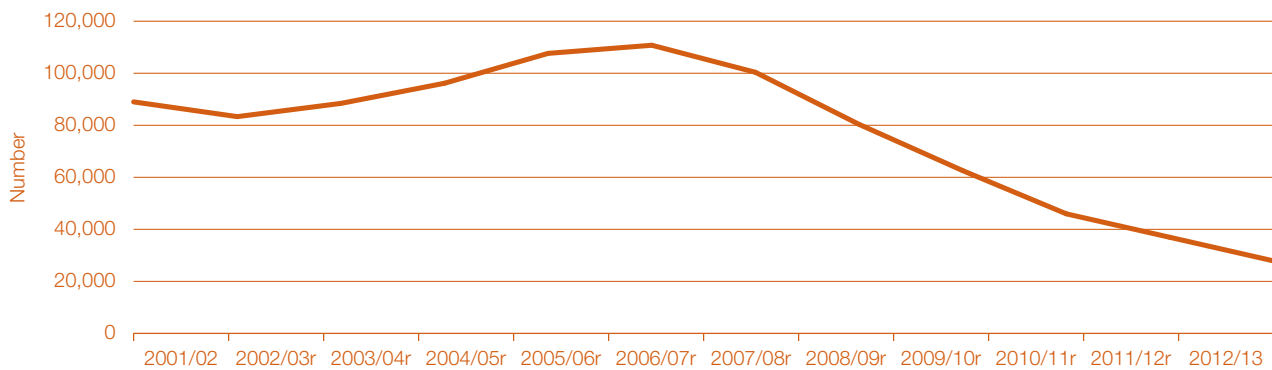
The trend in teenage conception rate per 1,000 for 15–17 year olds has been on a downward trend over the last 17 years with regular fluctuations within years. There has been substantial acceleration of this downward trend since 2007.

¹¹ Notes: Subnational rates for September 2012 have been calculated on the mid-2012 population estimates and the 2011 based population projections for 2013. National rates for September 2012 have been calculated using the mid-2012 population estimates and the 2010 based population projections for 2013. Following the publication of 2011 Census figures, local authority conception statistics are now only available on the current local authority boundaries (those in force from 1 April 2009 when new Unitary Authorities were formed). Statistics are no longer available for the former local authority districts abolished in 2009. Mid-year population estimates (MYEs) are also not available for the former local authority districts abolished in 2009. The publication of conception statistics and MYEs for current local authorities only is consistent with the way in which 2011 Census statistics for local authorities are being published.

- To protect confidentiality, teenage conceptions for City of London have been combined with those for Hackney, teenage conceptions for Rutland UA have been combined with those for Leicester UA and teenage conceptions for Isles of Scilly UA have been combined with Cornwall UA
- To protect confidentiality, rates based on counts lower than five have been suppressed and, where necessary, secondary suppression has been applied.

P Data are provisional
r Data has been revised

Number of 10-17-year-olds receiving First Reprimand, Warning or Conviction



Source: Ministry of Justice, Youth Justice Statistics Table 2.1

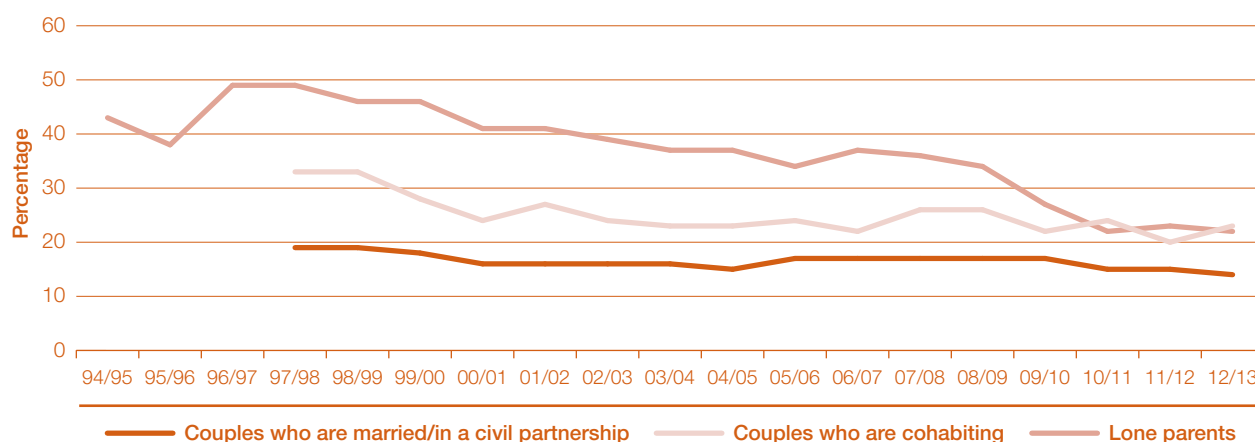
Financial Year	2005/06r	2006/07r	2007/08r	2008/09r	2009/10r	2010/11r	2011/12r	2012/13
Number	107,626	110,748	100,353	80,340	62,559	45,950	36,920	27,854

This is a measure of children and young people's involvement in the criminal justice system, though there is no metric for social background.

There have been substantial falls in this indicator since 2006/07, after numbers peaked at 110,748. The number of first-time entrants has fallen by nearly 70 per cent between 2001/02 and 2012/13. However, the driver of this fall is unclear: some of the change may be due to policy changes in how young people are dealt with by the criminal justice system rather than underlying changes in behaviour.

In 2012/13, there were 27,854 first time entrants to the Youth Justice System. The number of first time entrants fell 25 per cent compared to the previous year.

Family Structure: Proportion of Children Living in Relative Poverty in Families: – Married Cohabiting Lone Parents



Source: DWP, *Households Below Average Income (HBAI)*, 2014¹²

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
BHC									
Couples who are married/in a civil partnership	15	17	17	17	17	17	15	15	14
Couples who are cohabiting	23	24	22	26	26	22	24	20	23
Lone parents	37	34	37	36	34	27	22	23	22
AHC									
Couples who are married/in a civil partnership	20	22	23	23	22	23	21	21	20
Couples who are cohabiting	30	30	31	36	36	34	34	29	36
Lone parents	52	50	53	52	50	46	41	42	42

This is a measure of children in relative poverty by different family type.

It shows that children of lone parents and couples who are cohabiting are at a higher risk of poverty than those of married/civil partnership couples. Children of lone parents have generally been at slightly more risk of poverty than those of cohabiting couples, though this offers no insight into causation.

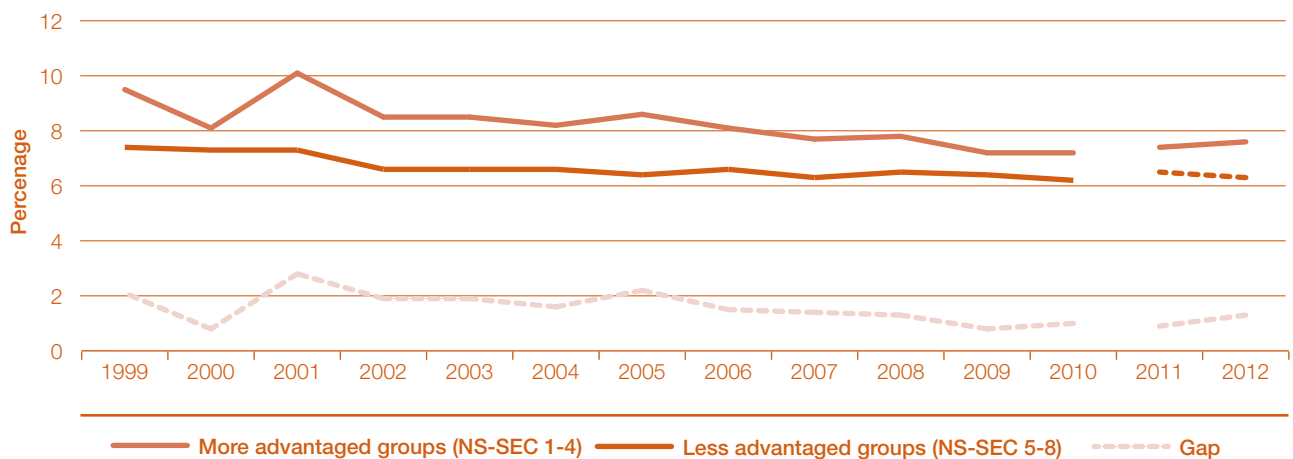
On trends, poverty for children in families where couples are married was broadly stable at between 15 and 17 per cent for a decade; however in 2012/13 it reduced to 14 per cent. The rates for cohabiting couples have fluctuated but have come down somewhat from 33 per cent in 1997/98. The big change is poverty among lone parents, which has more than halved. In 1997/98 the proportion of children living in relative poverty in lone parent families was just over 49 per cent, this risk reduced to around 22 per cent by 2010/11.

¹² a) Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
 b) This report and tables are the first to use grossing factors based on 2011 Census data. Figures have been revised back to 2002/03 using these new grossing factors.
 c) No economic status data is available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years.

The other notable feature of poverty by family type is the difference that housing costs make – to the level, but not the trend. AHC poverty for children of married couples increases by nearly a half from 14 to 20 per cent; poverty for children of lone parents nearly doubles from 22 to 42 per cent.

The UK Government's Social Mobility Indicators

Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams) – Gap between Social Classes 1–4 and 5–8



Source: ONS, Childhood, infant and perinatal mortality in England and Wales (annual data for 2002/12)¹

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
More advantaged groups ¹	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.2
Less advantaged groups ²	8.2	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5
Gap	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3

1. N-SEC 1–4, 2. N-SEC 5–8

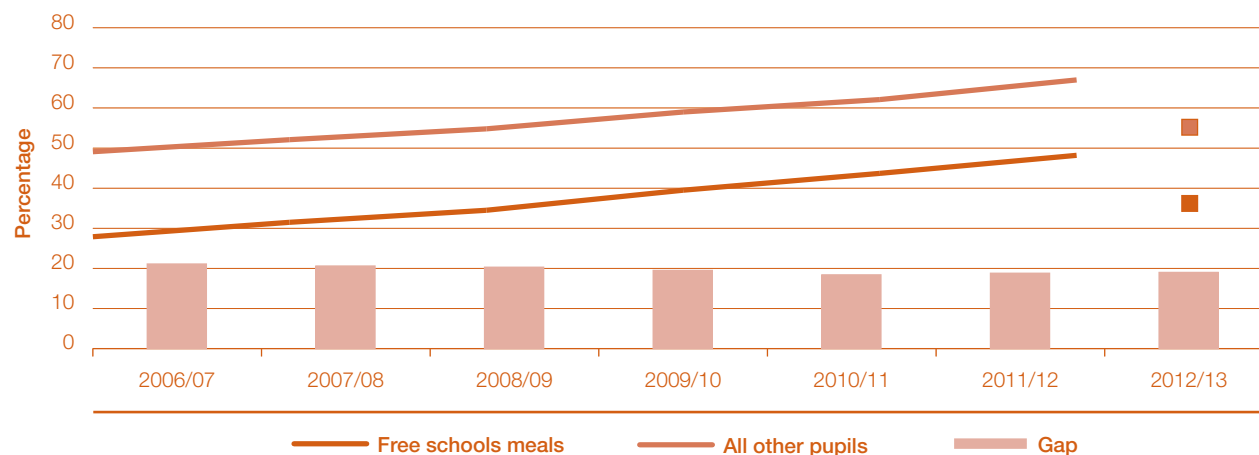
This is a measure of the proportion of live births of a low-weight (<2,500 grams) – a risk factor for later poor health and low attainment, and one with a marked social gradient. The measure used here is occupation – so it is comparing the four more advantaged occupational groups with the four less advantaged occupational groups.

From 2004 to 2010 the proportion of low-weight babies born to less-advantaged groups slowly declined by 12 per cent and the gap between the more-advantaged group and less-advantaged groups declined by 38 per cent.

Since 2011 there has been a 0.1 percentage point decrease in the proportion of low-weight babies born to the less-advantaged group and the gap increased by 0.3 of a percentage point.

¹ a) In 2011, NS-SEC was rebased on the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010). Compared with the SOC2000 NS-SEC a number of changes have resulted (Rose and Pevalin, 2010), consequently figures for 2012 and 2011 are not directly comparable to those for 2010.
b) From the 2011 data year ONS have used the combined method for reporting NS-SEC for birth statistics (using the most advantaged NS-SEC of either parent and creating a household level classification rather than just using the father's classification). Hence before 2011 the data was for joint registration however from 2011 the data includes joint and single registrations.

School Readiness – Proportion of Children Achieving a Good Level of Development – in Early Years Foundation Stage, by Free School Meal Eligibility



Sources:

- 1) Department for Education (DfE), *Early Years Foundation Stage Profile by Pupil Characteristics in England: Academic Year 2012 to 2013*, SFR 47/2013 – national and local authority tables
- 2) Department for Education (DfE), *Early Years Foundation Stage Profile by Pupil Characteristics in England: Academic Year 2011 to 2012*, SFR 30/2012 – national and local authority tables
- 3) Department for Education (DfE), *Early Years Foundation Stage Profile by Pupil Characteristics in England: Academic Year 2010 to 2011*, SFR 29/2011 – national and local authority tables
- 4) Department for Children, School and Families, (DCSF): *Foundation Stage Profile Attainment by Pupil Characteristics, England 2009/10*, SFR 39/2010 – main tables²

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Free school meals	27.9	31.5	34.5	39.5	43.7	48.2	36.2
All other pupils	49.1	52.1	54.8	59.0	62.1	67.0	55.2
Gap	21.1	20.6	20.3	19.5	18.4	18.8	19.0

This is a measure of children's development and social gaps in development. The early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP) is a statutory assessment of each child's development and learning for children in the final year of the Foundation Stage – the end of the academic year when they turn five. Local authorities must submit data for all children who turn five that academic year in either maintained schools or still receiving the Government's free childcare offer.

The trend in school readiness from 2006/07 to 2011/12 was positive with figures for both pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) and other pupils increasing steadily since 2006/07 – up by nearly 20 percentage points for children eligible for FSM and more than 17 for other pupils.

² For any given category, the percentage achieving the given level is calculated from the number of pupils who achieved that level divided by the total number of eligible pupils.

A new EYFS profile was introduced in September 2012 and the first assessments took place in the summer of 2013. The new profile's 'emerging', 'expected-and' 'exceeding'-scales are very different to the previous profile's 117 point scale and the number of early learning goals has been reduced. This means there is a break in the time series as the results will not be comparable to past years.

However, absolute gaps have remained stubborn, falling only 2.3 percentage points over the period 2006/07 to 2011/12, though there was some improvement in the relative chances of poorer children achieving a good level of development. And large gaps remain: children not eligible for FSM are still 39 per cent more likely to achieve a good level of development than poorer children.

There is a structural break in the trend from 2012/13 to reflect the revised framework for the EYFS published March 2012 and implemented in September 2012.

In 2012/13 nearly two-thirds pupils eligible for FSM were not achieving a good level of development compared to just under half of all other pupils.

School Readiness – Proportion of Year 1 Children Meeting the Expected Standard in the Phonics Screening Check, by Free School Meal Eligibility

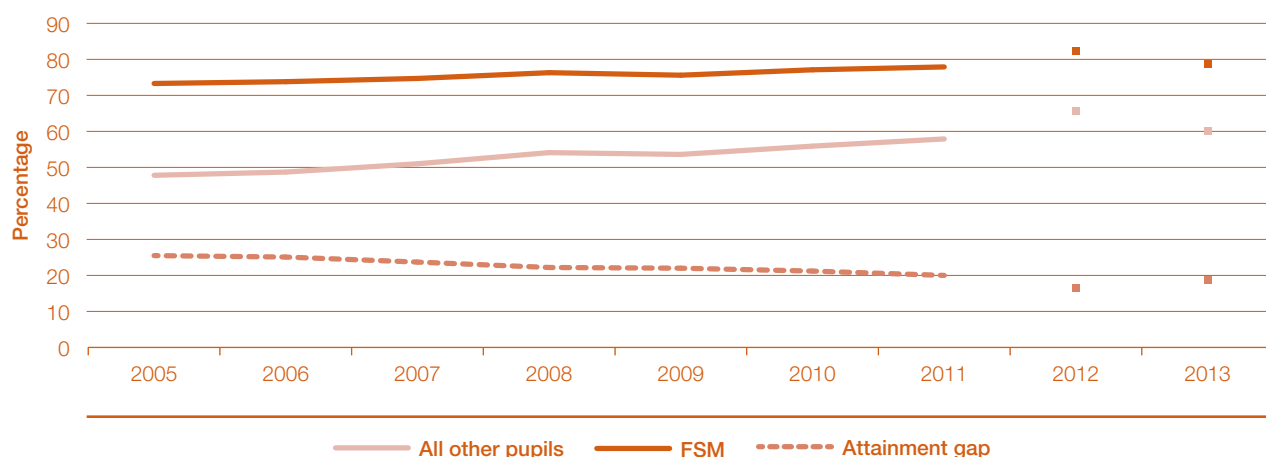
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
FSM (%)	44	56	61
All other pupils (%)	61	72	74
The gap (percentage points)	17	17	13

Source: Department for Education (DFE), *Phonics Screening Check and National Curriculum Assessment at Key Stage 1 in England 2013/14, SFR 34/2014*

The phonics screening check was administered for the first time in 2012. The most recent data shows a 17 percentage points increase (39 per cent) between 2011/12 and 2013/14 data points for pupils eligible for free school meals. The increase in the proportion for all other pupils for the same period was slightly lower at 13 percentage points (21 per cent).

The gap has improved by four percentage points (23.5 per cent) between 2011/12 and 2013/13 reducing from 17 percentage points to 13 percentage points.

Attainment at 11 – Proportion of Children Achieving Level 4 in both English and Maths ('basics') at end of Key Stage 2 by Free School Meal Eligibility



Source: DfE, *National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 in England. 2013 SFR51/2013*³

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All other pupils	73.3	73.8	74.7	76.3	75.6	77.1	77.9	82.5	78.8
FSM	47.8	48.7	51.0	54.1	53.6	55.9	57.9	65.7	60.1
Attainment gap	25.5	25.1	23.7	22.2	22.0	21.2	20.0	16.8	18.7
Relative chance	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3

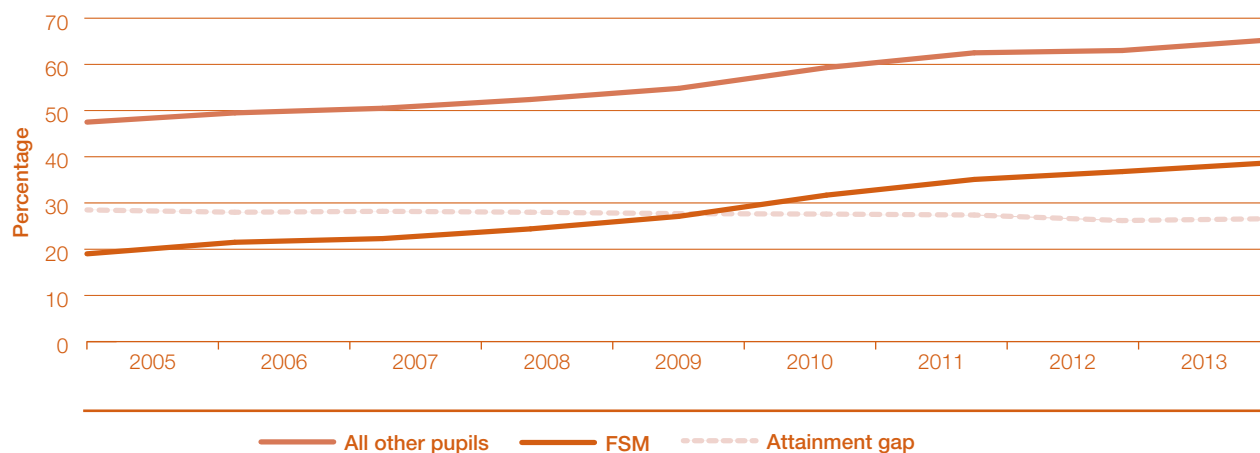
This indicator is also in the Child Poverty Strategy. It is a measure of attainment and of the gap by social background in the attainment of children attending schools in England at the age of 11.

The trend is of rising attainment for both children eligible free school meals (FSM) and all other pupils, as well as substantial closing of the gap between them, with small improvements from 2008 to 2011.

The 2013 data shows that three-fifths of pupils eligible for FSM hit the benchmark compared with more than four-fifths of all other pupils. The gap is 18.7 percentage points or – put another way – in 2013 pupils not eligible for FSM were 31 per cent more likely to achieve the Level 4 threshold than those who were eligible for FSM pupils.

³ a) The 2012 data at Key Stage 2 is not comparable to earlier years due to changes in testing methods in English: we estimate about half of the decrease in the gap between 2011 and 2012 was due to the switch from reading and writing tests in 2011 to reading tests and writing teacher assessments in 2012.
b) From 2013 Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths became new headline measures.

Attainment at 16 – Proportion of Children Achieving A*–C in English and Maths, by Free School Meal Eligibility



Source: DfE, *GCSE and equivalent attainment by pupil characteristics in England, 2012/13: SFR 05/2014*⁴

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All other pupils	47.5	49.5	50.5	52.4	54.8	59.3	62.5	63.0	65.3
FSM	19.0	21.5	22.3	24.4	27.1	31.7	35.1	36.8	38.7
Attainment gap	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.0	27.7	27.6	27.4	26.2	26.6
Relative chance	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Odds ratio	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0

This is a measure of attainment and the gaps in attainment by social background children attending schools in England at the end of Key Stage 4 (usually when aged 16). It looks at achievement in the core subjects of maths and English, which are taken by almost all pupils.

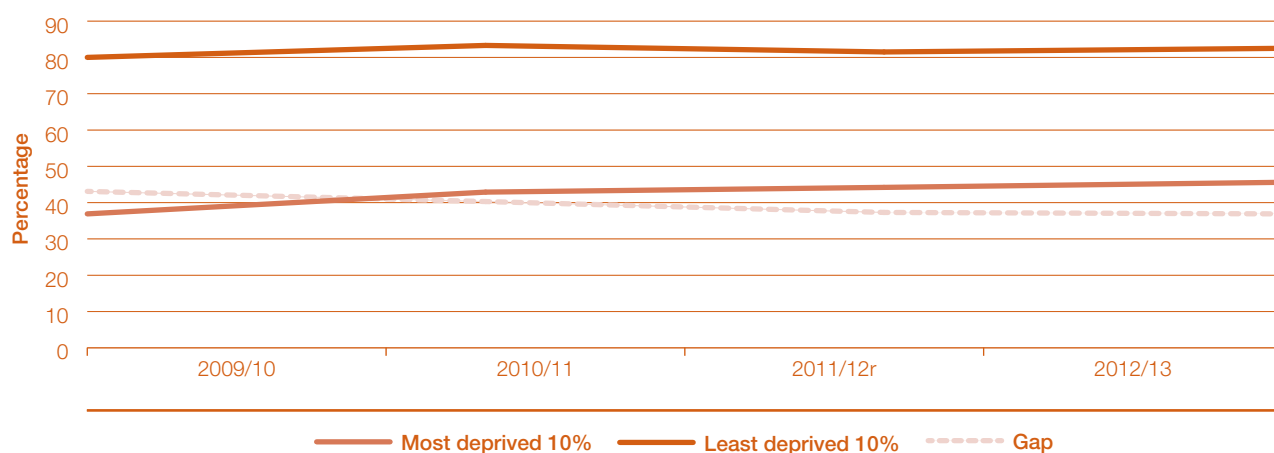
The trend is of rising attainment for both children eligible free school meals (FSM) and other pupils, with big improvements from 2005 to 2013 – almost twice as many children eligible for FSM achieved good GCSEs in English and maths in 2013 compared to in 2005.

There was arguably limited progress in closing of the gap between them: a 1.9 percentage point reduction from 2008 to 2013 and a 1.4 percentage point decrease from 2005, however, the odds ratios for this indicator fell from 3.9 to 3.0 over this period. This means that, although the odds against FSM pupils achieving good passes are three times as high as for other pupils, they fell from being almost four times as high in 2005.

In 2013, over three-fifths of children not eligible for FSM got A*–C in English and maths (65.3 per cent) versus under two-fifths (38.5 per cent) of those eligible for FSM. All other pupils were nearly 70 per cent more likely to hit the benchmark.

⁴ That 2011 and 2012 data includes English and maths iGCSEs as well as GCSEs.

Attainment at 16 – Proportion of Children Achieving A*–C in English and Maths in schools with the highest and lowest proportions of disadvantaged pupils



Sources:

1) HM Government, Social Mobility Indicators – Number 7, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-mobility-indicators>

2) Department for Education (DfE), *GCSE and Equivalent Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England 2012 to 2013*, SFR05/2014 – Sources: National Pupil Database (2011/12 and Key Stage 4 attainment data (2012/13)⁵

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12r	2012/13
Most deprived 10%	36.9	42.9	44.2	45.6
Least deprived 10%	80.0	83.3	81.5	82.5
Gap	43.1	40.3	37.3	36.9
Odds Ratios	6.8	6.6	5.6	5.6

This is a measure of the gap in performance of schools with different levels of deprivation. Given that data is only available for four years, and there are changes to the schools monitored it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about trends over time.

Performance of the most deprived ten per cent of schools (those with the highest proportion of disadvantaged pupils) has been improving from a low base while the least deprived ten per cent (those with the lowest proportion of disadvantaged pupils) has moved up and down, though overall slightly improving. The net effect is that since 2009/10 the gap in the proportion of children achieving A*–C in English and maths between the most and least deprived schools has narrowed by 6.2 percentage points.

This is also evident when looking at the odds ratios, which have decreased from 6.8 to 5.6 since 2009/10. The odds against pupils in the most deprived schools achieving good English and maths GCSEs are more than five times as high. In 2009/10 this was almost seven times as high.

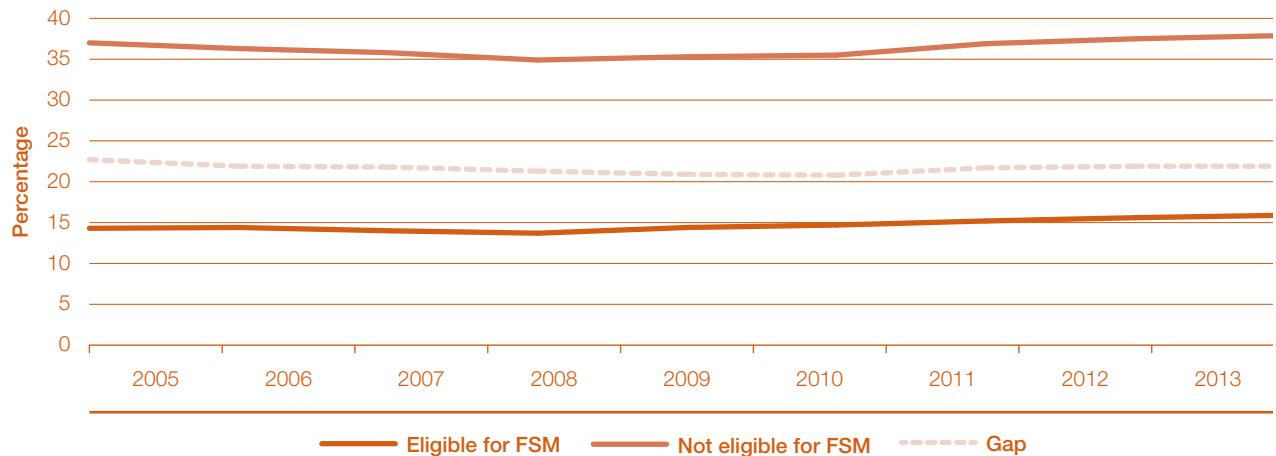
⁵ a) The ten per cent of schools with the highest proportion (most deprived) of all pupils at the school who are disadvantaged (eligible for FSM in any spring, autumn, summer, alternative provision or pupil referral unit census from year 6 to year 11, or are looked-after children).
 b) The ten per cent of schools with the lowest proportion (least deprived) of all pupils at the school who are disadvantaged (eligible for FSM in any spring, autumn, summer, alternative provision or pupil referral unit census from year 6 to year 11 or are looked after children).
 c) r=revised.

However there still remain stark inequalities with less than half of students at the most deprived ten per cent of schools getting A*–C at GCSE compared with more than four-fifths of students at the least deprived ten per cent of schools.

Caution is required in interpreting the data as the identity of the top ten per cent and the least ten per cent deprived schools changes every year. Therefore it is unclear if changes are due to 'real-changes' in the performance of deprived schools nationally, or this compositional effect (i.e. that we have captured a set of deprived schools who happen to have higher attainment at GCSE than the set of schools captured the previous year).

Attainment at 19 by Free School Meals at 15 – Proportion of Children in Maintained Schools at age 15 who Achieve Level 3 Qualifications (at least 2 A-Levels or Equivalent) by Age 19, by Free School Meal Eligibility at age 15

Level 3 at 19 through 2+ A-levels/International Baccalaureate



Source: DfE, Statistical first release SFR 10/2014

	19 in..									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
FSM	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.7	14.4	14.7	15.2	15.6	15.9	
All other pupils	37.0	36.3	35.8	34.9	35.3	35.5	36.9	37.5	37.9	
Gap	22.7	21.9	21.8	21.3	20.9	20.8	21.7	21.9	21.9	

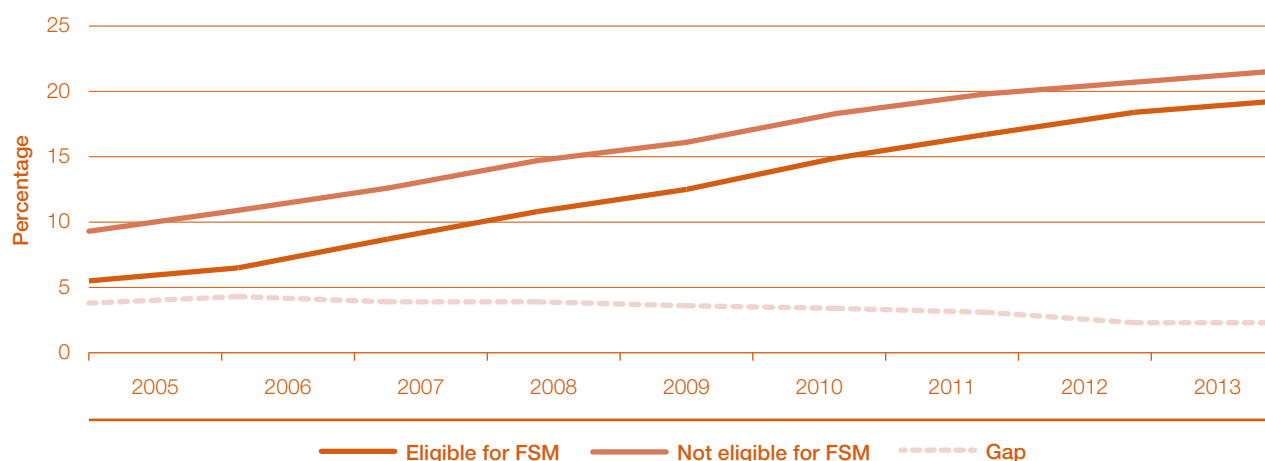
This is a measure of attainment and social gaps in attainment at 19 of children attending schools in England who were at maintained schools at age 15 using two A-levels/International Baccalaureate as the benchmark.

The trend is of limited change. The proportion of young people eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those not achieving two A-levels by the age of 19 has been broadly static over time, with, for example, fewer than two in five children eligible for free school meals achieving at this level.

And the gap between FSM and the rest at 19 in Level 3 shows no major improvement over the eight year period we have data for. The attainment gap between pupils eligible for FSM and others for Level 3 at 19 obtaining 2 plus A-levels or International Baccalaureate ranged from 22.7 percentage points in 2005, to 20.8 percentage points in 2010 and then increased slightly in 2012 to 21.9 per cent. This was a reduction of 0.7 of a percentage point for the eight year period, and looking at the three years of data available since 2010 the gap has worsened by 1.1 percentage point.

Other pupils remain more than twice as likely to get two plus A-levels/International Baccalaureate as FSM students.

Level 3 at 19 through other Qualifications



Source: DfE, *Statistical first release SFR 10/2014*

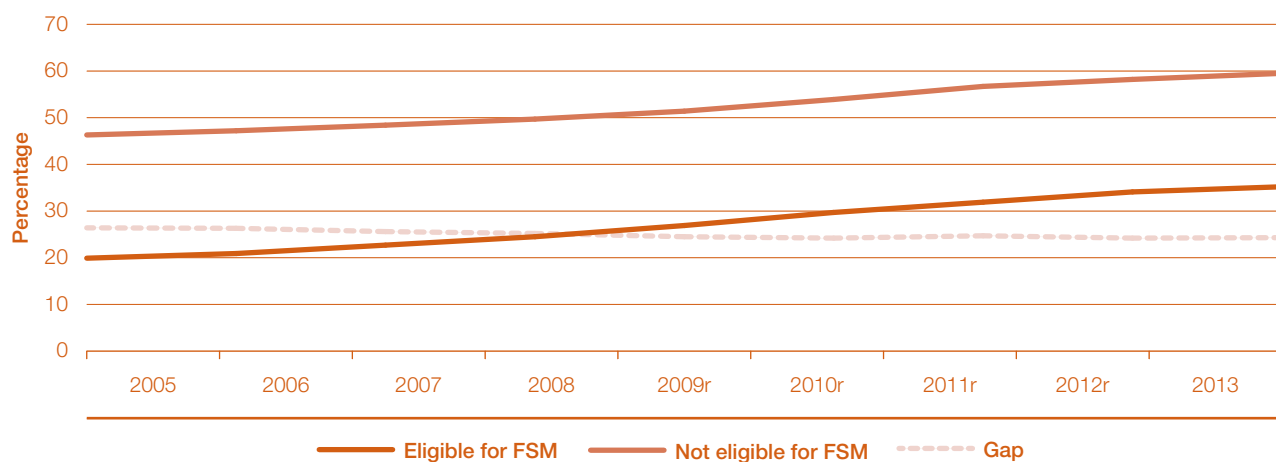
	19 in..								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FSM	5.5	6.5	8.7	10.8	12.5	14.9	16.7	18.4	19.3
All other pupils	9.3	10.9	12.6	14.7	16.1	18.3	19.8	20.7	21.6
Gap	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.3

This is a measure of attainment and social gaps in attainment of children attending schools in England at the age of 19 using other Level 3 qualifications as the benchmark (i.e. A-level equivalents).

The trend in the data is one of improvement. The proportion of children in maintained schools at age 15 who achieve Level 3 through other than A-levels increased at a steady rate for all children. The proportions increased from 5.5 per cent to 19.3 per cent for students eligible for free school meals (FSM) – this is an improvement of 13.8 percentage points.

The gap – already relatively modest – has fluctuated but also narrowed somewhat. In 2012 it was at a seven-year low (2.3 percentage points), and it remained stable in 2013, though there has only been a 1.5 percentage point decrease since 2005.

Proportion of Children in Maintained Schools at age 15 who achieve Level 3 Qualifications (at least 2 A-Levels or equivalent) by age 19, by Free School Meal Eligibility at age 15



Source: DfE, *Statistical first release SFR 10/2014*⁶

	19 in..									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009r	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013	
FSM	19.9	20.9	22.7	24.5	26.9	29.7	31.9	34.1	35.2	
All other pupils	46.3	47.2	48.4	49.7	51.4	53.9	56.7	58.2	59.5	
Gap	26.4	26.3	25.6	25.2	24.5	24.2	24.7	24.1	24.3	

This is a measure of attainment and social gaps in attainment of children attending schools in England at the age of 19 using any Level 3 qualifications as the benchmark – so it combines the previous two indicators.

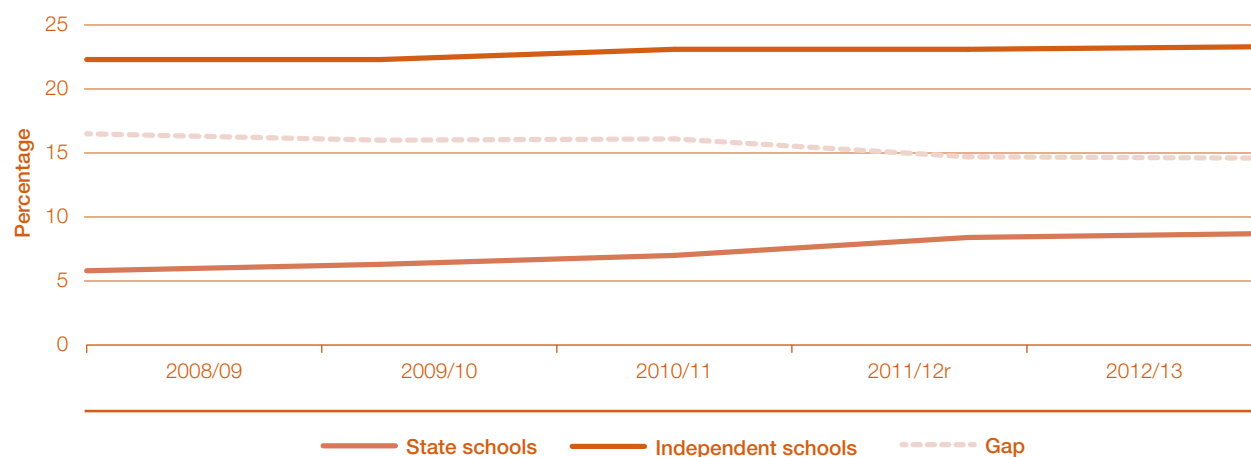
The trend in the data is positive. Since 2008 there has been a 44 per cent improvement in the achievement of students eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieving any Level 3 at 19. Most of the improvement is due to increasing numbers of children eligible for free school meals achieving Level 3 qualifications other than A-levels.

The gap has shown little improvement from 2005 to 2013. In 2013 it stood at 24.3 percentage points.

Overall in 2013, over two-thirds of FSM students were not getting any Level 3 qualification by the age of 19, compared to two in five non-FSM students.

⁶ r data has been revised

High Attainment by School Type – Proportion of Children Studying A-levels in Facilitating Subjects at 17 who get AAB by School Type



Sources:

- 1) HM Government, Social Mobility Indicators – Number 9, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-mobility-indicators>
- 2) Department for Education (DfE), A level and other level 3 results: academic year 2012 to 2013 (revised), SFR02/2014 (Source: 2012/13 Key Stage 5 attainment data (revised) Covers facilitating A-level subjects: biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, further mathematics, geography, history, English literature, modern and classical languages)
- 3) 2012/13 figures may change when they are verified in October 2014

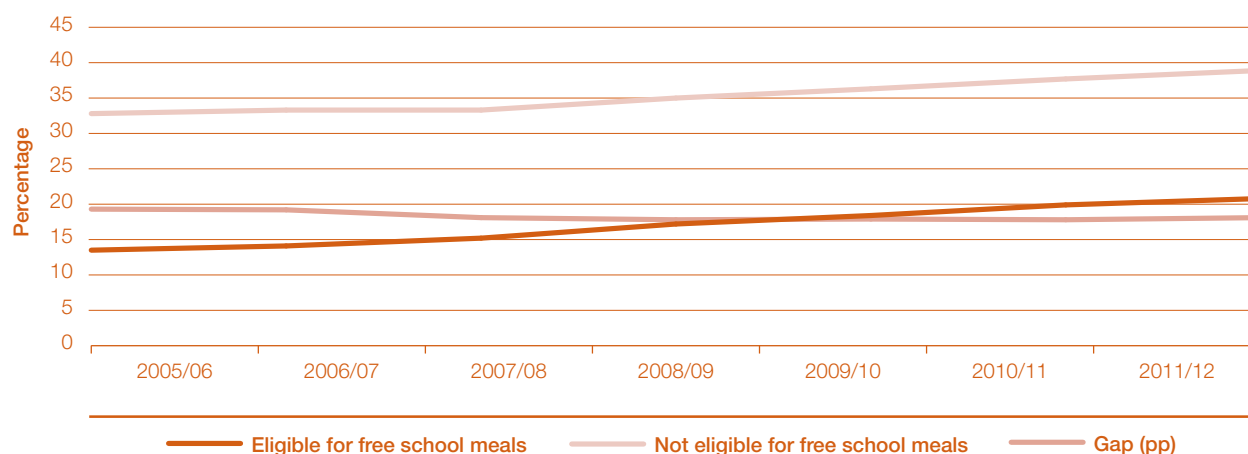
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 ^r	2012/13
State schools	5.8	6.3	7.0	8.4	8.7
Independent schools	22.3	22.3	23.1	23.1	23.3
Gap	16.5	16.0	16.1	14.7	14.6

This is a measure that seeks to track the proportion of students by school type achieving grades in the ‘right-subjects’ at a high enough level to access the most selective universities. Unlike previous measures it is not comparing the pupils eligible for free school meals with the rest but (imperfect) proxies of the middle (state schools as a whole) and the top (independent schools). What it suggests is a stark difference in state and independent school outcomes. Only 8.7 per cent of state school children who are studying A-levels in three facilitating subjects achieved AAB in 2012/13 – compared with approaching a quarter of students at independent schools.

The trend is the narrowing of the positive: the proportion of children studying A-levels in facilitating subjects at 17, who get AAB and attended state schools has improved over the past four years by 2.9 percentage points and the gap has narrowed, but there remains a long way to go. The Commission notes that three facilitating subjects are not actually required to access the most selective universities, as the Russell Group of universities has pointed out. The Government should change this indicator to ensure it is consistent with the advice given by the Russell Group in *Informed Choices*.⁷

⁷ <http://russellgroup.org/InformedChoices-latest.pdf>

Higher Education by Free Schools Meal eligibility – Proportion of Children who enter Higher Education by Free School Meal eligibility, and gap



Source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), *Widening Participation in Higher Education*, 2013

Estimated % who entered HE	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
FSM	13.5	14.1	15.2	17.2	18.4	19.9	20.8
All other pupils	32.8	33.3	33.3	35.0	36.3	37.7	38.9
Gap (pp)	19.3	19.2	18.1	17.8	17.9	17.8	18.1
All	30.0	30.6	30.8	32.6	33.8	35.2	36.4

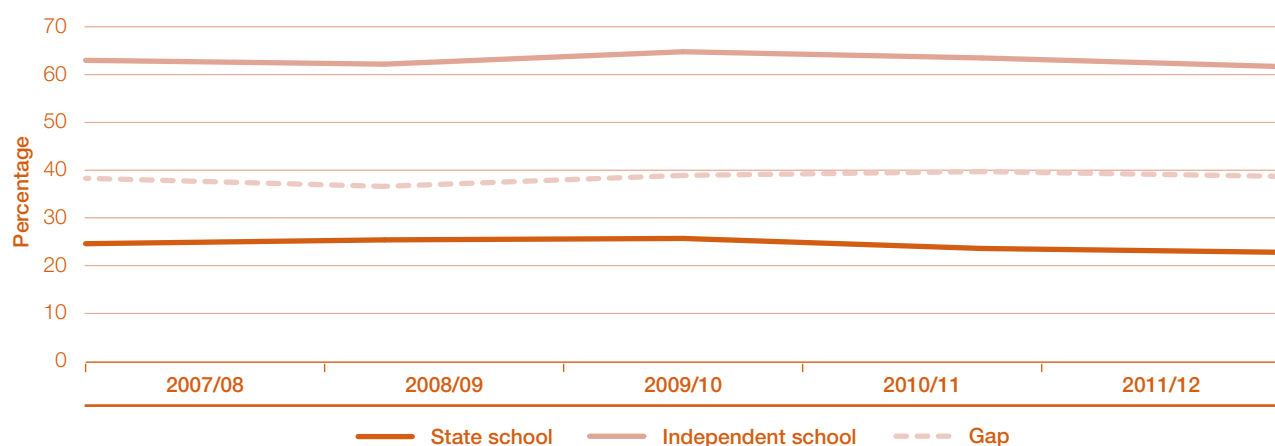
This is a measure of progression to higher education, broken down by social background.

The trend in the data is one of progress. The proportion of pupils aged 15 going to higher education by the age of 19 increased between 2005/06 and 2011/12, with students eligible for FSM improving by 7.3 percentage points compared to all other students who improved by 6.1 percentage points.

However, there has been no significant narrowing of the absolute gap as the proportion of non-FSM pupils aged 15 who have entered higher education by age 19 has continued to rise. Young people eligible for free school meals are nearly half as likely to progress to university as others.

An issue with this indicator is that it has an extremely long time lag. For example – any impact of the 2012/13 reforms to the higher education funding system on 18-year-old applicants will not show up in this indicator until 2013/14 data is available in the summer of 2016.

Higher Education Participation in the Most Selective Institutions by School Type – Proportion of A-Level Students going to most Selective Universities by Type of School



Source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), *Widening Participation in Higher Education*, 2014

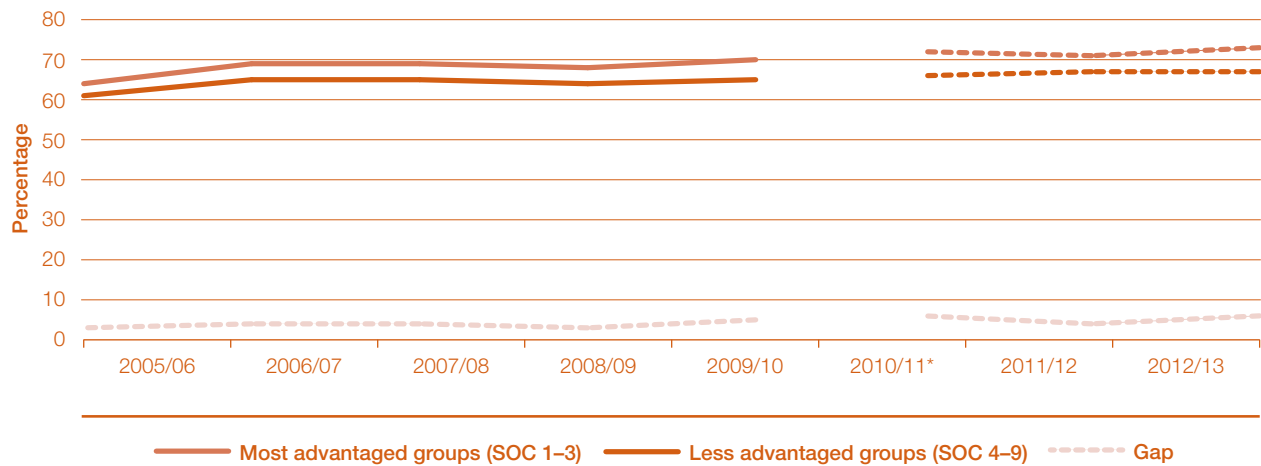
Progressed to HE by age 19 in:	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
State school	24.8	25.6	25.9	23.8	23.0
Independent school	63.2	62.4	65.0	63.7	61.9
Gap	38.5	36.8	39.1	39.9	38.9

This is a measure of access to the most selective institutions by school type – as above arguably seeking to compare access of the middle ('state school') with the top ('independent school').

For 2011/12, less than a quarter (23.0 per cent) of A-level students going to state schools went on to the most selective universities compared with three-fifths (61.9 per cent) of A-level students who attended independent schools. This is a gap of 38.9 percentage points.

Since 2007/08 the trend shows, little progress with the gap widening between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (0.8 of a percentage point) and decreased slightly (one percentage point) between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Higher Education – Graduate Destinations; Proportion of Graduates in Employment six months after Graduating who are in Graduate Jobs by Social Background



*A change to the UCAS question on occupation in 2008/09 means that 2010/11 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

Source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), *Widening Participation in Higher Education*, 2014

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11*	2011/12	2012/13
Most advantaged groups (SOC 1-3)	64	69	69	68	70	72	71	73
Less advantaged groups (SOC 4-9)	61	65	65	64	65	66	67	67
Gap	3	4	4	3	5	6	4	6

This is a measure of the prospects of graduates from advantaged backgrounds compared with those from disadvantaged backgrounds, using parental occupation as the key measure.

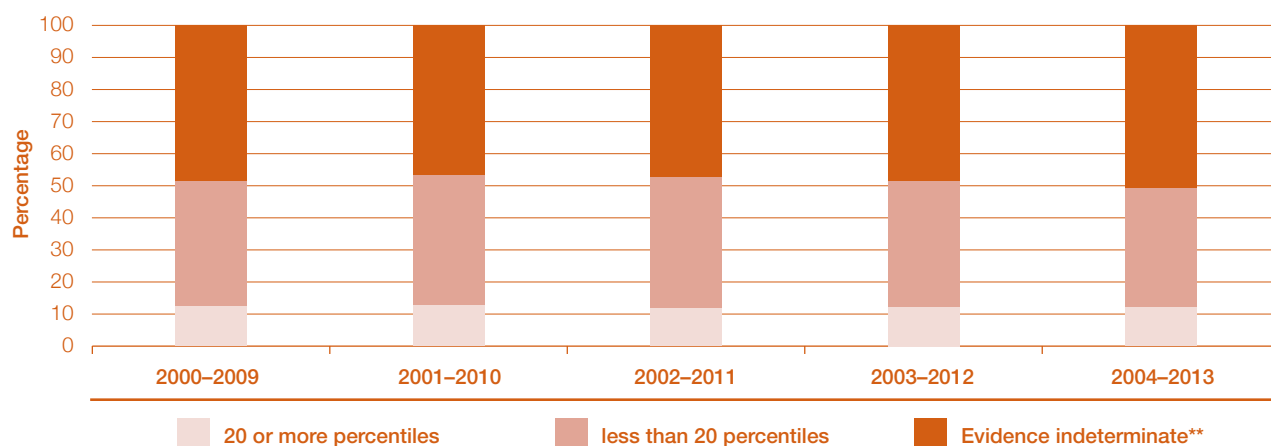
It shows that those from advantaged backgrounds are more likely to be in graduate employment six months after graduating, with the gap widening from three percentage points in 2005/06 to five percentage points in 2009/10.

The figure in 2009/10 for less advantaged graduates (65 per cent) was just above the figures for the most advantaged graduates four years previously.

Since 2010/11 the proportion of graduates from advantaged backgrounds in graduate jobs six months later increased by one percentage point, similarly the proportion for less advantaged backgrounds went up by one percentage point.

Note: this indicator excludes all graduates who don't enter full-time employment within six months of graduation so is likely to underplay social differences (those from less well-off backgrounds are more likely to be unemployed).

Progression in the Labour Market – Proportion of the Lowest Earners (defined as those in the Bottom 20 per cent of Earners at age 25–30) who Experience Wage Progression over the course of a Decade (defined as being 20 percentiles or higher in the Earnings Distribution at age 34–39)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Business Plan Transformation Measures*, Number 6 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-business-plan-transparency-measures>

* Figures rounded to the nearest 10.

** The evidence indeterminate group are those who were aged 25–30 and in the bottom quintile in the start year but had dropped out of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings by the end year. This could be for a variety of reasons including a switch to self-employment, temporary or longer-term unemployment or inactivity and migration.

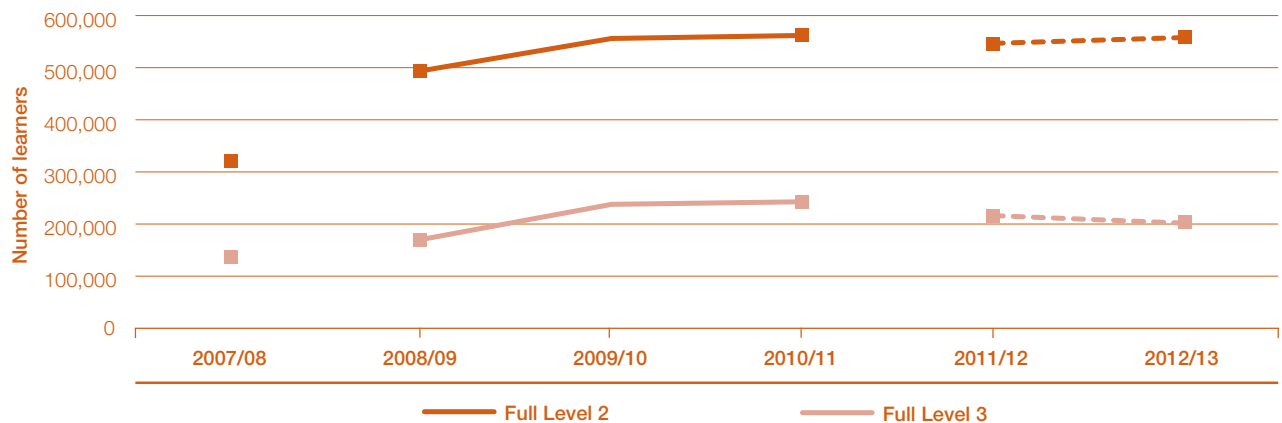
Movement along the earnings distribution*	2000/09	2001/10	2002/11	2003/12	2004/13
20 or more percentiles	12.4	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.1
Less than 20 percentiles	39.1	40.7	41.0	39.1	37.3
Evidence indeterminate**	48.4	46.7	47.3	48.7	50.6

This indicator is a measure of relative intragenerational or career social mobility – the extent to which someone can improve their earnings or occupation within their working life.

What it suggests is that – of the (approximately) half of earners for whom data is available for – about a quarter experienced some relative wage progression over the last decade, which means that the majority (three quarters) have experienced no long range relative wage progression over the previous ten years (enough to move them up the income ladder relative to others from the bottom fifth, by 20 percentiles or more). However, this indicator is complex and makes accurate interpretation of any improvement in wage progression difficult. Furthermore, a high proportion of the lowest earners are unaccounted-for within the dataset so its accuracy is uncertain.

The Commission recommends that the Government replace this indicator with a better measure of earnings progression with more complete data and that is easier to interpret.

Second Chances – Adult (19+) Further Education and Skills Achievement by Level (2007/08 to 2011/12) – Learner Volumes



Source: Department for Business Innovation and Skills, Further Education and Skills: Learning Participation, Outcomes and Level of Highest Qualification Held, SFA/SFR24⁸

		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Level		Full Year	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year
Achievement of which							
	Full Level 2	320,300	493,900	556,000	561,800	546,600	557,800
	Full Level 3	134,400	170,200	237,800	242,700	216,200	201,700

This indicator is intended as a measure of adult's second chances, recording progress in over-19s achieving Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications. Changes in data collection methods mean that it is not possible to assess performance against this indicator. More broadly, evidence suggests that the extent to which achieving Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications post-19 is sensitive to the nature of the qualification and the age of the learner.

⁸ a) This table includes Apprenticeships, Workplace Learning, Community Learning and Education and Training provision taken at General Further Education Colleges (including Tertiary), Sixth Form Colleges, Special Colleges (Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges and Art and Design Colleges), Specialist Colleges and External Institutions.
 b) Figures for 2011/12 onwards are not directly comparable to earlier years as a Single Individualised Learner Record (ILR) data collection system has been introduced. Small technical changes have been made in the way learners from more than one provision type are counted, leading to a removal of duplicate learners and a reduction in overall learner numbers of approximately 2 per cent. More information on the Single ILR is available at:
 c) Data for earlier years are available in the Further Education and Skills Supplementary Tables: http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/Statistics/fe_data_library/further_education_skills/
 d) Prior to 2009/10 Level 4+ Apprenticeships were included with Level 3 Apprenticeships.
 e) In 2012/13 there were 89,900 offenders aged 18 or over in the prison system participating in learning, 68,400 achieved a learning outcome. These offenders were funded via the Offenders-Learning and Skills Service (OLASS) budget.
 f) In 2012/13 500,900 learners benefited from support for the unemployed (those nearest the workforce), of which 496,200 were aged 19+. These are defined as those learners reporting that they were in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance – Work Related Activity Group (ESA WRAG) or Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).
 g) Figures for English and maths (previously Skills for Life) include GCSEs, Functional Skills, Adult Basic Skills Certificates including ESOL Certificates, and Qualifications and Credit Framework Certificates and Awards in English and maths.
 h) Figures for 2008/09 onwards are not directly comparable to earlier years as the introduction of demand led funding has changed how data is collected and how funded learners are defined from 2008/09 onwards.

As the Wolf Review demonstrated, lots of Level 2 vocational qualifications have negative wage.⁹ So this is a very crude measure. The Government needs to ensure that this indicator looks only at those qualifications that are likely to have a significant return in the labour market.

⁹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/180504/DFE-00031-2011.pdf

The UK Government's Social Justice Indicators

Proportion of Children who have a Stable Family Free from Breakdown, and the Proportion of such Families reporting a Good Quality Relationship

Percentage of children living with both birth parents, by age of child:

Age	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	Living with both birth parents	Not living with both birth parents	Living with both birth parents	Not living with both birth parents	Living with both birth parents	Not living with both birth parents
<1	79	21	85	15	79	21
1	77	23	78	22	82	18
2	76	24	77	23	74	26
3	71	29	75	25	76	24
4	75	25	72	28	76	24
5	72	28	76	24	73	27
6	70	30	73	27	76	24
7	67	33	72	28	71	29
8	66	34	67	33	72	28
9	62	38	64	36	67	33
10	60	40	62	38	65	35
11	61	39	61	39	65	35
12	55	45	60	40	61	39
13	58	42	56	44	62	38
14	55	45	59	41	58	42
15	55	45	54	46	57	43
16	–	–	53	47	56	44
All	–	–	67	33	69	31

Source: *Understanding Society, 2010–2012* and Social Justice Outcomes Framework: Family Stability Indicator, 2014

Percentage of children living with both birth parents, where the parents report happiness or unhappiness in their relationship:

	Happy parental relationship	Unhappy parental relationship
2011-12	76	24

Source: *Understanding Society (USoc), 2010–2012* and Social Justice Outcomes Framework: Family Stability Indicator, 2014¹

This is a measure of family stability and relationship quality.

Looking at children living with both parents; there are only three years of data available and therefore it is not possible to comment on the trend. Similarly with the proportion of children living with both birth parents where the parents report happiness in their relationship; only one year of data exists and therefore it is not possible to robustly assess this measure. However in 2011/12 nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) of parents whose children lived with both birth parents reported happiness in their relationship.

¹ Results presented are based on parents' self-reported level of happiness with their relationship, all things considered. A relationship is classified as unhappy based on it being reported as 'extremely unhappy', 'fairly unhappy' or 'a little unhappy'. Where each parent within a couple responded but gave different answers, we use the answer of the least happy parent. Where only one parent within the couple responded, the happiness of the relationship has been classified according to that reply. It is recognised that this has the potential to introduce some degree of bias where relationships classified as happy would have been classified differently if the non-responding partner was unhappy. An analysis of cases where both partners answered suggests that in 78 per cent of cases they would have been classified in the same way irrespective of which partner's response we relied upon. Our overall judgement is that the potential bias introduced by our choice of treatment of such cases is likely to be small.

² In Social Justice: transforming lives – one year on it was estimated that of children living with both birth parents between 11–28 per cent reported an unhappy relationship, and 72–89 per cent of parents reported a happy relationship. This was reported as a range to account for uncertainty caused by a high proportion of missing data for this question in USoc wave 1, 2009/10. The same question in 2011/12 is now subject to lower missing response, following a change in survey methodology, and can therefore be benchmarked as a point estimate for comparative purposes in future. Due to the change in survey methodology results for 2011/12 are not comparable to those for 2009/10.

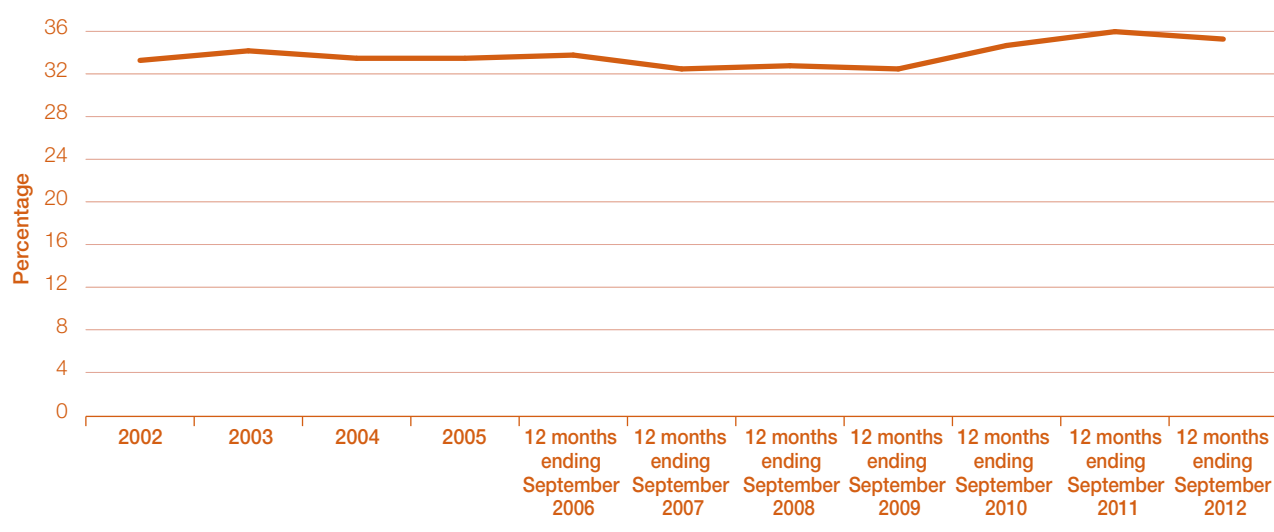
³ All figures are based on survey data and are therefore subject to a degree of uncertainty. Small differences should be treated with caution as these will be affected by sampling error and variability in non-response.

⁴ The percentage of all children living with both birth parents where parents report happiness or unhappiness in 2011/12 each have a 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 0.8 per cent.

⁵ The binomial proportion confidence intervals presented in the table notes relate to 2011/12 only and have been calculated for overall figures using the normal approximation interval.

⁶ The relationship happiness element is only surveyed biannually in USoc, so comparisons cannot be made until the indicator is updated in 2016.

Percentage of Youth Offenders who go on to Reoffend



Source: Ministry of Justice, *Proven reoffending statistics quarterly, 2014 England and Wales*: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-october-2011-to-september-2012> and Department for Work and Pensions, *Social Justice Outcomes Framework*

				12 months ending September...						
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
33.4	34.3	33.6	33.6	33.9	32.6	32.9	32.6	34.8	36.1	35.4

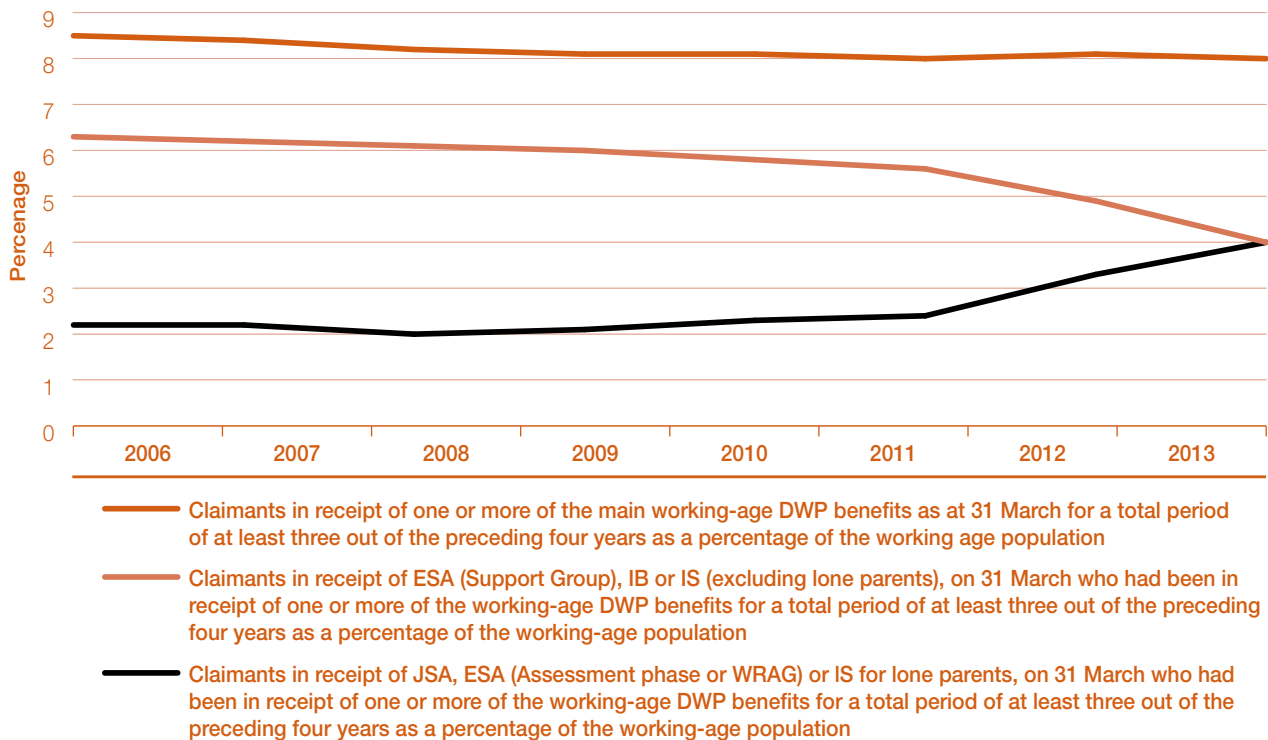
This measures the proportion of young people who are convicted of a further offence that results in a reprimand, warning, caution or conviction in a one year follow up period.

In 2012 the re-offending rate for young people was 35.4 per cent. The youth re-offending rate fluctuated around 33 per cent from 2002 to 2009. However from June 2009 the rate gradually increased – from 32.6 in 2009 to 35.4 in June 2011 a 2.8 percentage point increase (nine per cent), between 2011 and 2012 the rate decreased slightly by 0.7 of a percentage point (two per cent).

Caution however is needed in interpreting these figures as the size of the young cohort has dropped substantially from 176,000 in 2007 to 61,000 in 2012. The cohort has changed considerably over this time: it has more than halved in size due to a substantial decrease in the number of offenders with no previous offences and for those receiving a reprimand or final warning. As such, the cohort is now comprised of offenders whose characteristics mean that they are more likely to re-offend than those in the 2000 cohort.²

² More information can be found: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/342705/social-justice-framework-indicator-3.pdf

Proportion of Working-Age Population who have Received Working-Age Benefits for at least three out of the previous four years



Source: benefit data is from the National Benefits Database (NBD), GB. The 2006 to 2012 figures are based on September 2012 NBD and the 2013 data on the September 2013 NBD. Population estimates are from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), Q1 of the relevant year.

1) The main working age benefits include Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Income Support (IS). Figures include some people working less than 16 hours and on one of the benefits listed.

2) Figures only include those who are aged 22 to 59 on 31 March 2013.

	Claimants in receipt of one or more of the main working-age DWP benefits as at 31 March for a total period of at least three out of the preceding four years as a percentage of the working age population	Claimants in receipt of ESA (Support Group), IB or IS (excluding lone parents), on 31 March who had been in receipt of one or more of the working-age DWP benefits for a total period of at least three out of the preceding four years as a percentage of the working-age population	Claimants in receipt of JSA, ESA (Assessment phase or WRAG) or IS for lone parents, on 31 March who had been in receipt of one or more of the working-age DWP benefits for a total period of at least three out of the preceding four years as a percentage of the working-age population
2006	8.5	6.3	2.2
2007	8.4	6.2	2.2
2008	8.2	6.1	2.0
2009	8.1	6.0	2.1
2010	8.1	5.8	2.3
2011	8.0	5.6	2.4
2012	8.1	4.9	3.3
2013	8.0	4.0	4.0

This is a measure of entrenched worklessness (claimants on one or more of the main working-age DWP benefits for at least three out of the last four years).

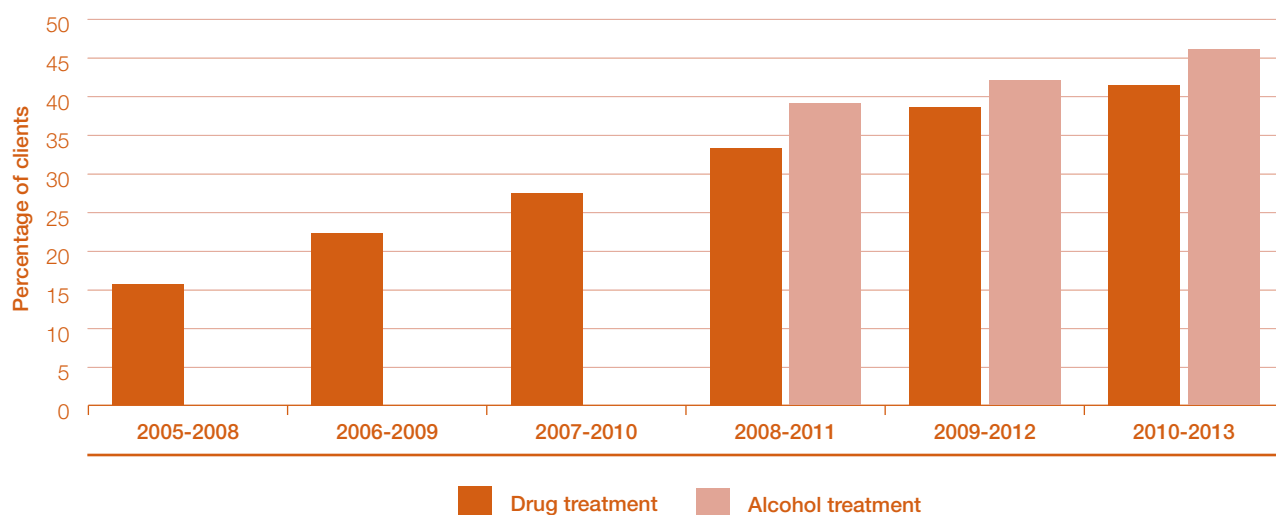
The overall volume of those in entrenched worklessness has remained fairly static since 2006 at around 8.0 per cent of the working age population. Between 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2013 this proportion fell slightly by 0.1 percentage points to 8.0 per cent.

The proportion of the population deemed 'closer to work' (those claiming JSA, ESA (WRAG and assessment phase) and IS lone parent) appears to have increased over the last few years. This reflects the transition of claimants receiving predecessor incapacity benefits to the ESA AP, the ESA WRAG and, in some cases, JSA (the number of claimants receiving 'closer to work' benefits increased from 660,000 in 2006 to 1,244,000 in 2013).

Improved Outcomes for those in Drug/Alcohol Treatment

Of those who first presented for drug or alcohol treatment during the course of a three year period:

- The proportion who had exited successfully and not returned by the end of that period; (only figures for this group are currently available – see below);
- The proportion who had achieved employment by the date that period ended;
- The proportion who had not been convicted of a criminal offence by the date that period ended;
- The proportion who achieved all three of the above.



Source: Data provided to the Commission by the Department for Work and Pensions, 2014, England only

Proportion of those entering treatment for the first time over a three year period who had successfully exited treatment and not returned by the date that period ended						
	2005– 2008	2006– 2009	2007– 2010	2008– 2011	2009– 2012	2010– 2013
Drug treatment	16	22	27	33	39	41
Alcohol treatment	–	–	–	39	42	46

Of the 78,000 individuals who first presented for drug treatment in the three year period between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2013, 32,000 people had successfully completed treatment and had not re-presented by 31 March 2013. This represents 41 per cent of all starts during that period.

Of the 142,000 individuals who first presented for alcohol treatment in the three year period between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2013, 65,000 people had successfully completed treatment and had not re-presented by 31 March 2013. This represents 46 per cent of all starts during that period.

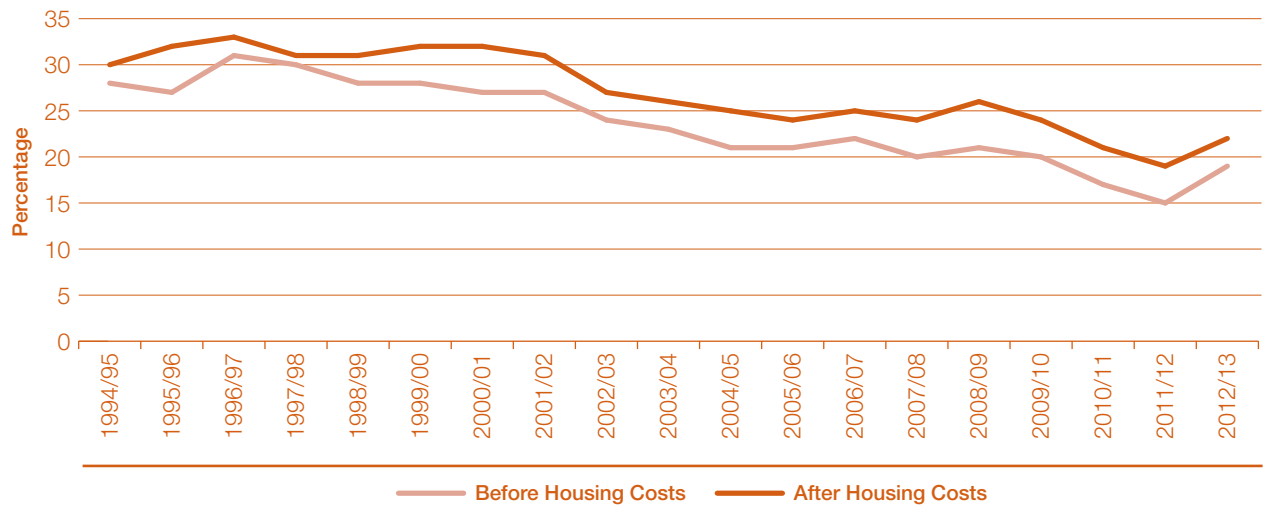
Over time, a higher proportion of first-time clients have successfully completed treatment, and have not subsequently returned. This suggests that better outcomes are now being achieved for these clients than in the past.

Estimates for the other sub indicators, and for Scotland and Wales, are still in the process of being developed, against data provided by BIS.³

³ The first sub-indicator is live in England. The second sub-indicator requires HMRC employment data to be matched to treatment records. Officials are working to identify how this may be achieved, taking into account the sensitive nature of the data. Once matched, analysis will be carried out to determine what measure of employment is most feasible, relevant and informative. The third sub-indicator requires data on criminal offences to be matched to Public Health England (PHE) data. We are considering the detailed definitions which would underlie this indicator. The final sub-indicator requires all the data matches to be in place before it can be estimated.

The Scottish Government's Indicators

Relative Poverty: Proportion of Children below 60 per cent of the UK Median Income in Scottish Households



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Household Below Average Income 2013, 2014*

Note: This will not match data published by DWP on HBAI results, which gives a 3-year average to allow for comparison between all regions.

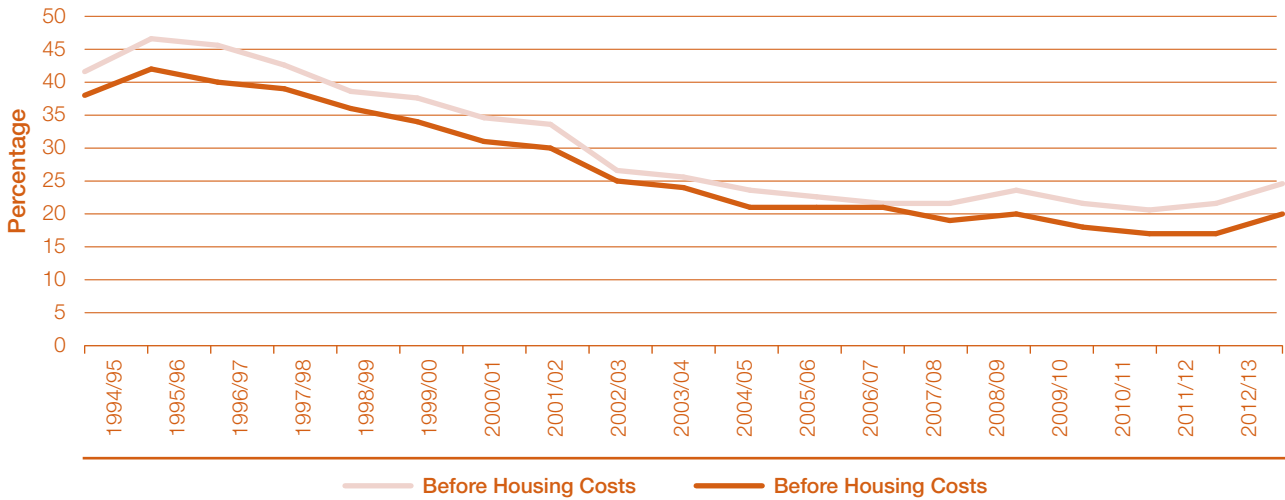
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
BHC	23	21	21	22	20	21	20	17	15	19
AHC	26	25	24	25	24	26	24	21	19	22

Relative low income is one of the headline targets in the Child Poverty Act 2010. The Scottish National Indicators measure the proportion of all individuals in relative poverty however, given the Commission's focus is on child poverty we have looked only at the proportion of children living in relative poverty.

Progress over time has been uneven: relative poverty before housing costs fell considerably from 31 per cent of children in 1996/97 to 21 per cent in 2004/05. It was then broadly static until 2009/10, before falling to 15 per cent of children in 2011/12 and then rising to 19 per cent in 2012/13.

Compared to the rest of the United Kingdom (UK), Scotland has a lower level of relative poverty before housing costs than Wales and Northern Ireland, but about the same as England. After housing costs Scotland has a lower level of relative poverty than England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Also, progress in Scotland has been more rapid than elsewhere in the UK, particularly when looking at poverty after housing costs.

Absolute Poverty: Proportion of Children Living below 60 per cent of inflation – adjusted 2010/11 UK Median Income in Scottish Households: 1994/95 to 2012/13



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Household Below Average Income 2013, 2014*

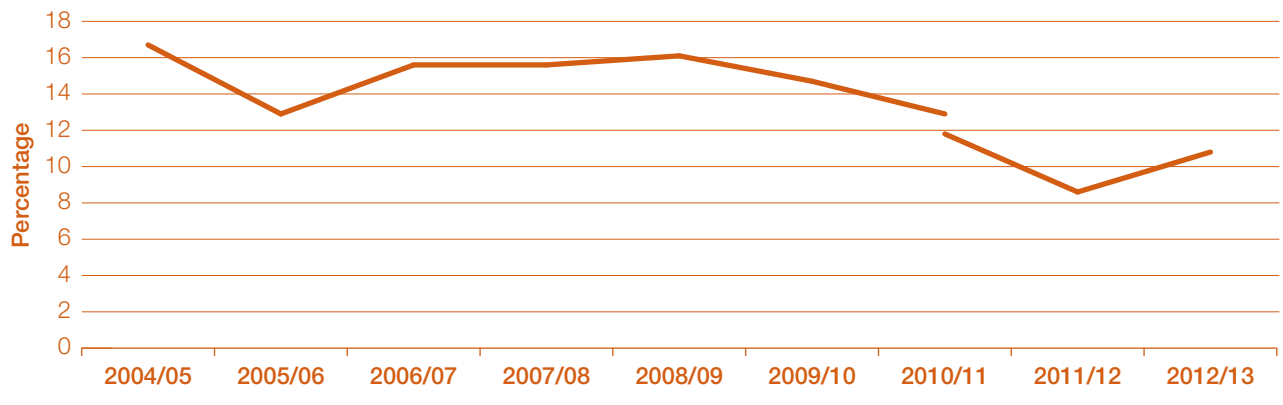
Note: This will not match data published by DWP on HBAI results, which gives a 3-year average to allow for comparison between all regions.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
BHC	21	21	21	19	20	18	17	17	20
AHC	24	23	22	22	24	22	21	22	25

The proportion of children in Scotland living in absolute poverty before housing costs has decreased over the last 18 years from 38 per cent in 1994/95 to 20 per cent in 2012/13. Progress over time has, overall, been steady, with absolute poverty decreasing in most years.

In comparison to the rest of the UK, Scotland has a lower level of absolute poverty before housing costs than England, Wales or Northern Ireland and a considerably lower level of poverty after housing costs. Also, progress in Scotland has been more rapid than elsewhere in the UK, particularly when looking at poverty after housing costs.

Proportion of Children in Combined Material Deprivation (based on a suite of questions in the Family Resources Survey) and Low Income (below 70 per cent of UK median income)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Family Resource Survey 2012 to 2013*, 2014

Note: There was a change in definition of "material deprivation" in 2010/11: data for 2011/12 and 2009/10 is not comparable.

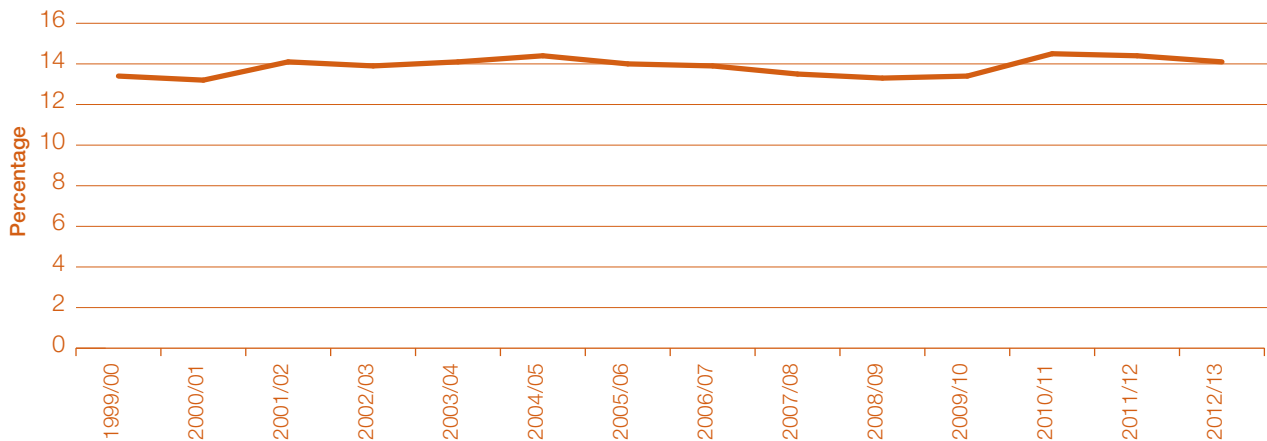
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Percentage (old indicator)	16.7	12.9	15.6	15.6	16.1	14.7	12.9	–	–
Percentage (new indicator)	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.8	8.6	10.8

The proportion of children in Scotland living in low income and material deprivation (based on the Child Poverty Act 2010 measure) has decreased over time, from 16.7 per cent in 2004/05 to 12.9 per cent in 2010/11 on the old measure and from 11.8 per cent in 2010/11 to 10.8 per cent in 2012/13 against the new measure. However, between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the proportion increased by 2.2 percentage points.

There was no clear trend over time between 2004/05 and 2008/09, with declines in low income and material deprivation beginning in 2008/09.

Compared to the UK, historically Scotland has had a lower rate of children falling below the thresholds of low income and material deprivation. In 2011/12 the rate of material deprivation fell by over a quarter in Scotland whilst the UK average only fell slightly. It is unclear why this is the case and whether these differences are statistically significant. Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the rate increased in both Scotland (26 per cent) and the UK as a whole (eight per cent).

Proportion of Total Equivalised Income going to the Bottom three Income Deciles



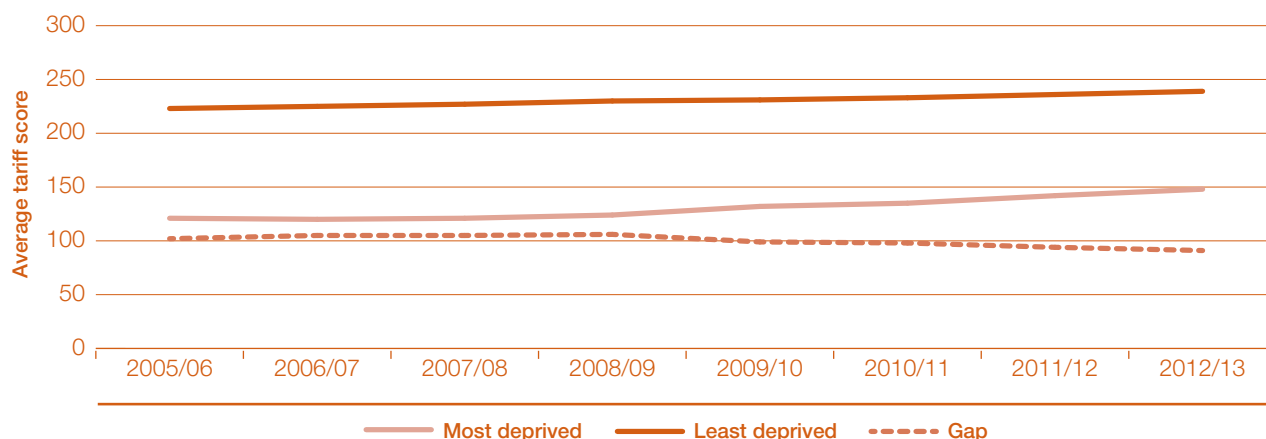
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Family Resource Survey 2012 to 2013*, 2014

1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
13.4	13.2	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.5	14.4	14.1

The proportion of household income in Scotland going to the bottom three income deciles has fluctuated between 13.2 per cent and 14.5 per cent between 1999/00 and 2012/13.

It increased in the early 2000s from 13.2 per cent in 2000/01 to 14.4 per cent in 2004/05, before falling to 13.3 per cent in 2008/09. It then rose between 2009/10 (13.4 per cent) and 2010/11 (14.5 per cent) before falling back slightly between 2011/12 (14.4 per cent) and 2012/13 (14.1 per cent).

Average Tariff Score of S4 pupils by Deprivation, for the ten per cent Most and Least Deprived



Source: Scottish Government, *Attainment and Leaver Destinations Supplementary Data 2012/13, 2014*¹

Deprivation	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
10% most deprived	121	120	121	124	132	135	142	148
10% least deprived	223	225	227	230	231	233	236	239
Gap	102	105	105	106	99	98	94	91

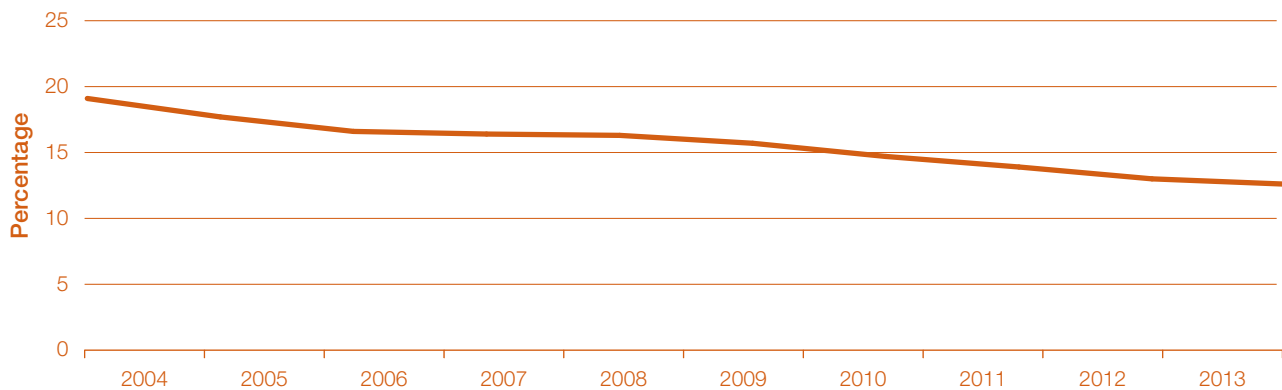
The average tariff score of S4 pupils (16-year-olds) from the most and least deprived areas has increased year on year since 2005/06, indicating a rise in overall attainment. Increases have been greater for the pupils who live in the ten per cent most deprived areas than for pupils who live in the ten per cent least deprived areas since 2009/10.

Since 2005/06, the average tariff score of young people in the most deprived areas has increased by 27 points or 22 per cent, from 121 to 148, while for young people from the least deprived areas it has increased by 16 points or seven per cent, from 223 to 239. As a result, the gap has closed by 11 tariff points or 11 per cent.

However, children from the most deprived areas still, on average, only achieve an S4 tariff score that is 60 per cent of that achieved by those in the least deprived areas.

¹ a) Data related to the ten per cent most and least deprived.
 b) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) rankings of pupil's home address Categories do not add up to 54,894 due to missing addresses. Data for 2011/12 and 2012/13 is based on 2012 SIMD Rankings, data from 2008/09 to 2010/11 is based the 2009 SIMD Rankings, the previous years are based on the 2006 SIMD Rankings.

Proportion of Adults aged 16–64 with Low or no Qualifications



Source: Office for National Statistics, *Annual Population Survey 2013*; 2014

Notes: Working age population is defined as all people aged 16–64.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
19.1	17.7	16.6	16.4	16.3	15.7	14.7	13.9	13.0	12.6

The proportion of working-age adults with low or no qualifications in Scotland has declined by just over a third from 19.1 per cent in 2004 to 12.6 per cent in 2013.

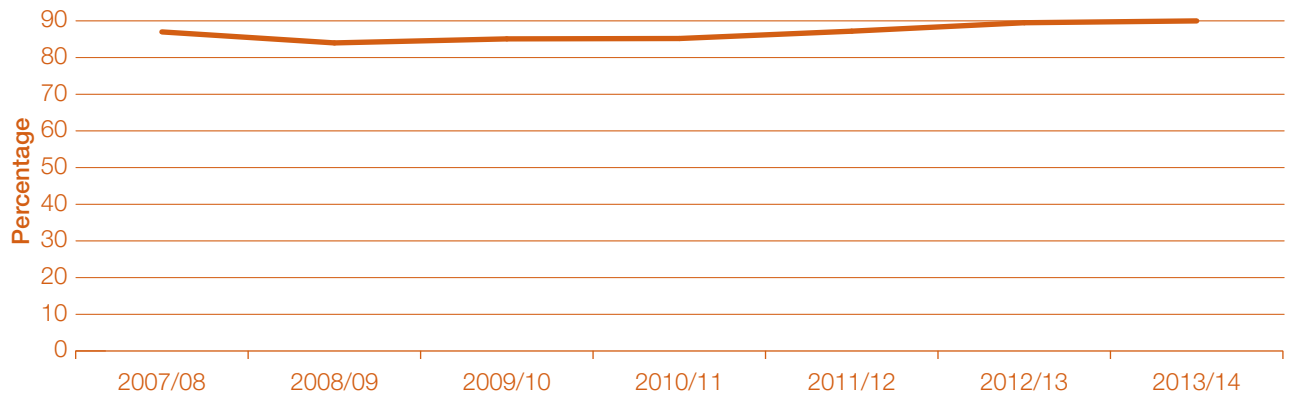
Compared to the rest of the UK, working-age adults in Scotland are more likely to have higher-level qualifications than adults in the UK, and less likely to have no qualifications than adults in Wales and Northern Ireland (Scotland had a higher percentage of working-age adults with no qualifications than England). Looking at all adults aged 16–64 (a slightly different definition than the one used by Scotland for its national indicator):

- 10.3 per cent in Scotland had no qualifications compared to 9.5 per cent in the UK as a whole;²
- 39.4 per cent in Scotland had degree-level qualifications compared to 35.0 per cent in the UK as a whole.³

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/regional-economic-indicators/july-2014/rep-regional-economic-indicators.html#tab-Skills>

³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/2013265931/report.aspx>

Proportion of School Leavers who are in a Positive Destination Approximately nine months after Leaving School



Source: Skills Development Scotland (2013)

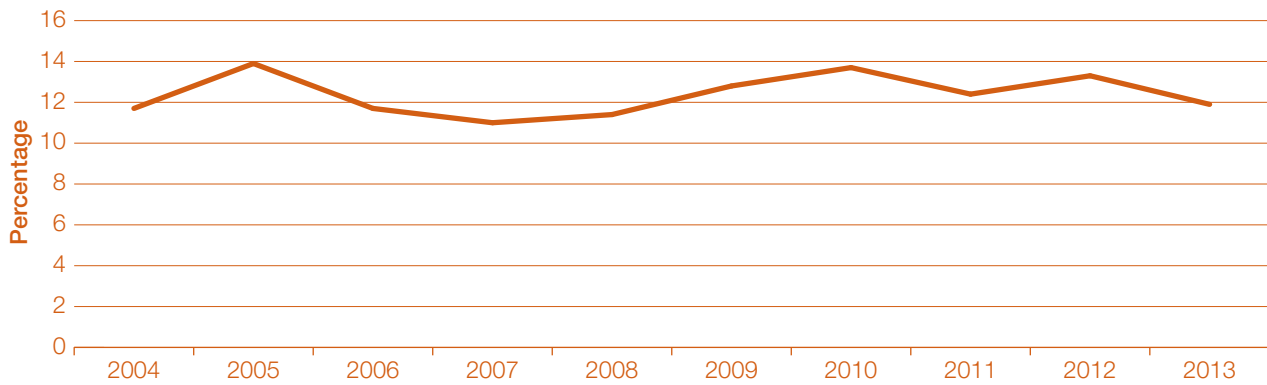
Note: In April 2011, the Scottish Government rolled out the use of Activity Agreements and this was included as a positive follow-up destination for the first time in March 2012. However, as less than one per cent of school leavers are recorded as undertaking Activity Agreements, this does not constitute a break in series and 2010/11 and earlier data can still be compared with 2011/12 and later.

2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
87.0	84.0	85.1	85.2	87.2	89.5	90.0

The proportion of young people (aged 16+) who are in a positive destination nine months after leaving school increased between 2007/08 and 2013/14 (from 87 per cent to 90 per cent).

In 2013/14 14 per cent fewer school leavers from the 20 per cent most deprived areas were in positive destinations (82.6 per cent compared to 95.7 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas).

Proportion of 16–19 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), Scotland, 2004–2013



Source: Office for National Statistics, *Annual Population Survey, January to December*

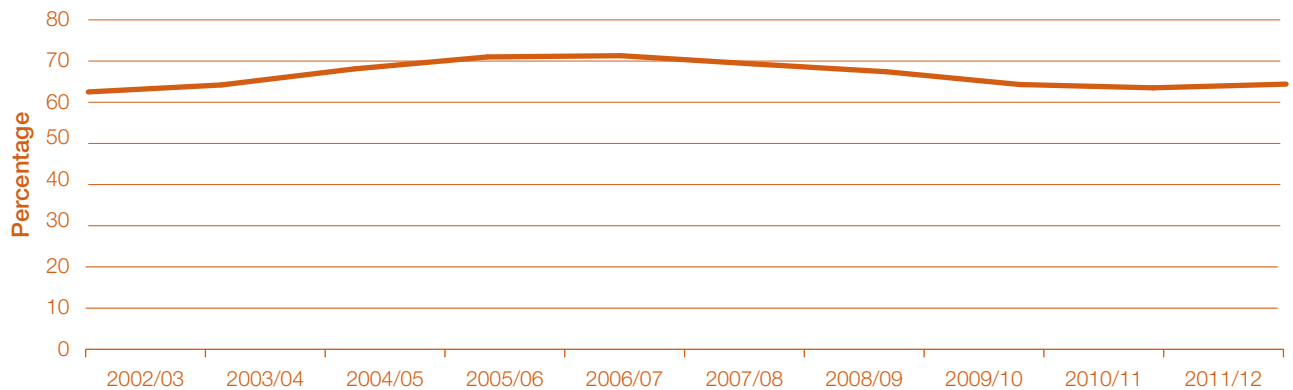
Note: Rates are calculated on unrounded figures.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
11.7	13.9	11.7	11.0	11.4	12.8	13.7	12.4	13.3	11.9

The proportion of 16–19-year-olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has fluctuated between 11 per cent and almost 14 per cent over the last nine years, with the rate falling from 13.9 per cent in 2005 to 11.0 per cent in 2007, before rising during the recession to a peak of 13.7 per cent in 2010. Since then there is no clear trend: with fluctuations in the proportion of young people NEET from 12.4 in 2011, 13.3 in 2012 and 11.9 in 2013 (the lowest the figure has been since 2008).

The Scottish Government publish NEET estimates as part of their Annual Local Area Labour Markets publication (they are not part of the National Indicator set). The official measure of NEET is based on those aged 16 to 19 and does not cover young people aged over 19 (e.g. 19–24 year olds).

Proportion of Graduates in Positive Destinations six months after Graduating, 2002/03 to 2011/12



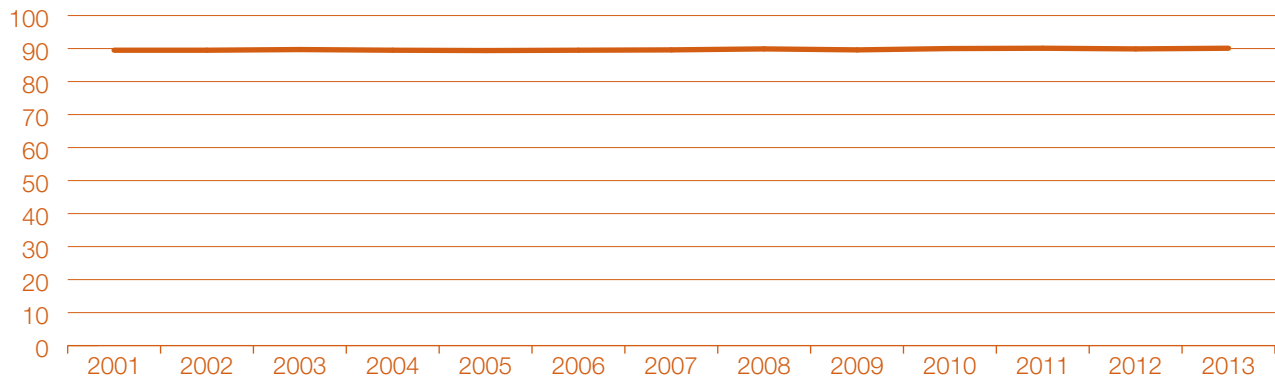
Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) – 2013

Note: Changes were made to the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education Questionnaire issued to 2011/12 leavers. Percentages have been calculated using unrounded figures.

Percentage of graduates in positive destinations six months after graduating										
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Employed in professional and managerial occupations in Scotland (SOC 1–3)	50.1	50.3	55.4	58.1	58.1	55.2	50.9	49.8	49.8	50.6
Further study or training anywhere in the world	12.4	14.0	12.8	12.9	13.2	14.1	16.5	14.0	13.7	13.7
Other destination	37.5	35.8	31.9	29.0	28.7	30.7	32.6	35.7	36.5	35.6
Positive destination	62.5	64.2	68.1	71.0	71.3	69.3	67.4	64.3	63.5	64.4

The proportion of Scottish graduates in positive destinations six months after graduation increased slightly between 2011 and 2012 (by almost one percentage point) driven by a rise in the proportion of students employed in professional and managerial occupations in Scotland and a fall in those in 'other destinations'.

Proportion of New-Born Babies with a Weight Appropriate for Gestational Age

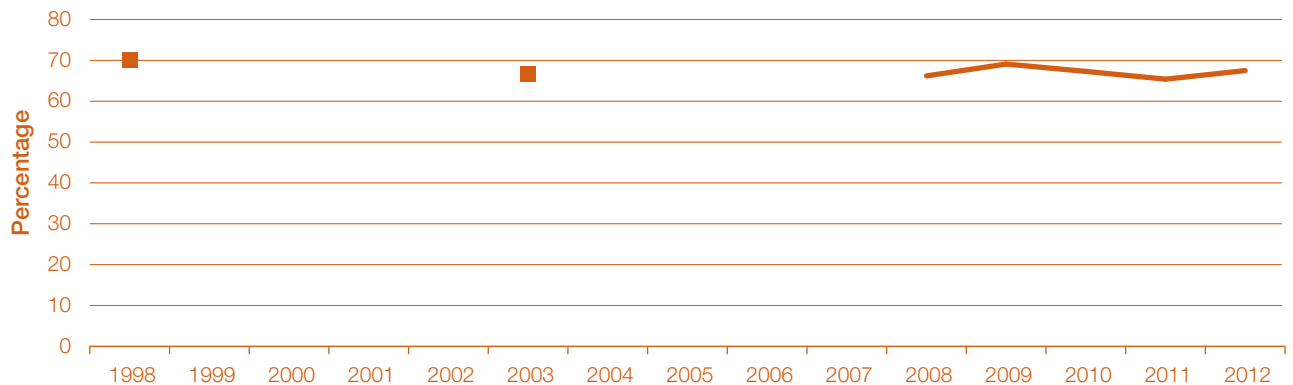


Source: Scottish Morbidity Record 02, Information Services Division

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
% babies with a healthy birth weight	89.5	89.5	89.7	89.5	89.4	89.5	89.6	89.9	89.6	90.0	90.1	89.9	90.1

The proportion of babies with a weight appropriate for gestational age has been broadly static at 89–90 per cent over the past 12 years.

Proportion of Children Aged 2–15 years whose Body Mass Index (BMI) lies within a Healthy Range



Source: Scottish Health Survey 2013⁴

Percentage of children aged 2–15 years whose Body Mass Index lies within a healthy range															
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Proportion of children with a healthy weight	70.1	–	–	–	–	66.7	–	–	–	–	66.2	69.1	67.3	65.4	67.5

The proportion of children in Scotland with a healthy body weight (as defined by this indicator) has decreased from 70.1 per cent in 1998 to 67.5 per cent in 2012. This has been driven by a rise in the proportion of children who are overweight.

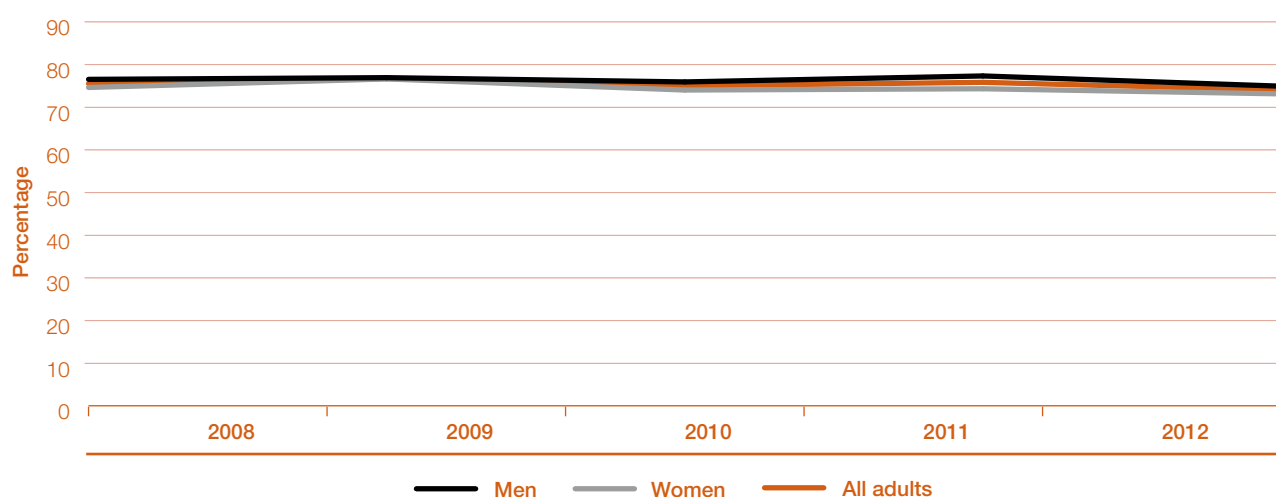
There is an association between deprivation and the proportion of children with a healthy body weight. In 2008/09 and 2010/11 a considerably lower proportion of children in the most deprived quintiles were of a healthy body weight; a difference of 8.3 percentage points and 5.2 percentage points respectively in the proportions of children with a healthy BMI between the most and least deprived quintiles.⁵

⁴ Healthy weight is defined as BMI greater than the 2nd percentile and below the 85th percentile according to the UK growth reference charts. Revisions were made, and the full time series has been re-run on the basis outlined below to ensure comparability:

- The threshold used to differentiate between underweight and healthy weight has been revised from the 5th percentile to the 2nd percentile;
- Minor methodological changes have been made in relation to rounding;
- The range of BMI values at the extreme ends of the distribution that are excluded has been revised from more than three standard deviations above or below the mean to more than 7 standard deviations above or below the mean. This is in recognition of the increase in child obesity since the reference curves were derived and means that some of the previously excluded cases were likely to have been valid BMIs rather than erroneous measures.

⁵ Scottish Health Survey (2013) <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/healthyweight>

Proportion of Adults who assess their Health as 'Very Good or 'Good'



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Percentage of adults who assess their health as very good or good					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Men	76.5	76.9	75.9	77.3	74.9
Women	74.6	76.6	74.0	74.3	73.1
All adults	75.5	76.7	75.0	75.8	74.0

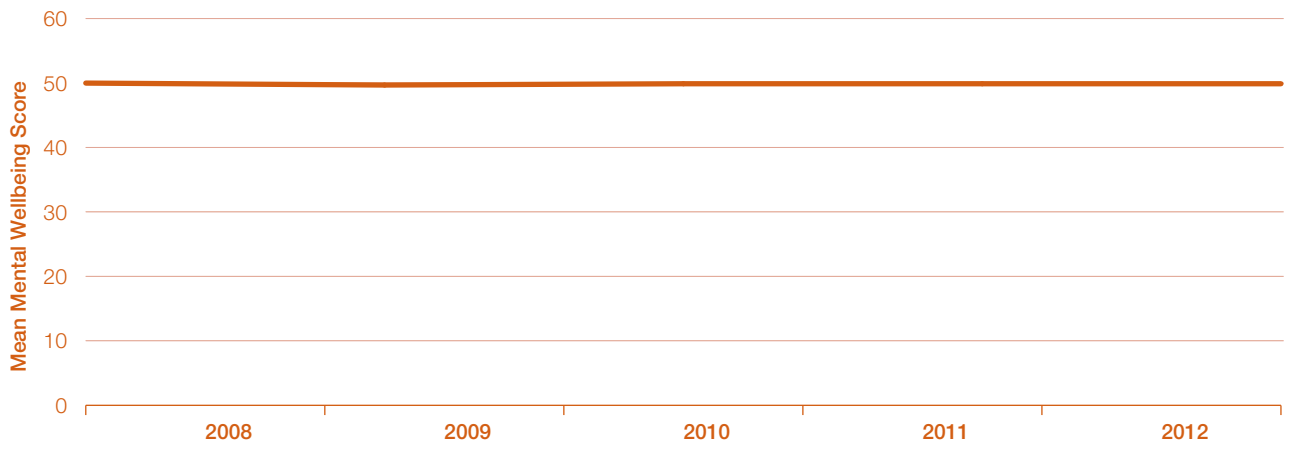
There has been little change over time in the proportion of adults who assess their health as good or very good, being broadly constant at about three-quarters of the population. There has however been recent decrease (of almost two percentage points between 2011 and 2012) in the proportion of adults who assess their health as good or very good.

On average, 24.6 per cent fewer adults in the most deprived quintile assess their health as very good or good than those in the least deprived quintile, and although the gap has not widened year on year, the gap in 2011 was 1.5 per cent greater than that in 2008, at 26.3 per cent and 24.8 per cent respectively.

There is an association between deprivation and the proportion of adults who assess their health as good or very good. Between 2008 and 2012 a lower proportion of adults in the most deprived quintile reported good or very good health (an average of 61 per cent) compared to adults in the least deprived quintile (an average of 87 per cent). The gap between quintiles fluctuated around 25 percentage points between 2008 and 2011 but widened in 2012 (to a 29 percentage points difference).⁶

⁶ Scottish Health Survey (2013) <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/generalhealth>

Improve Mental Wellbeing



Source: Scottish Health Survey

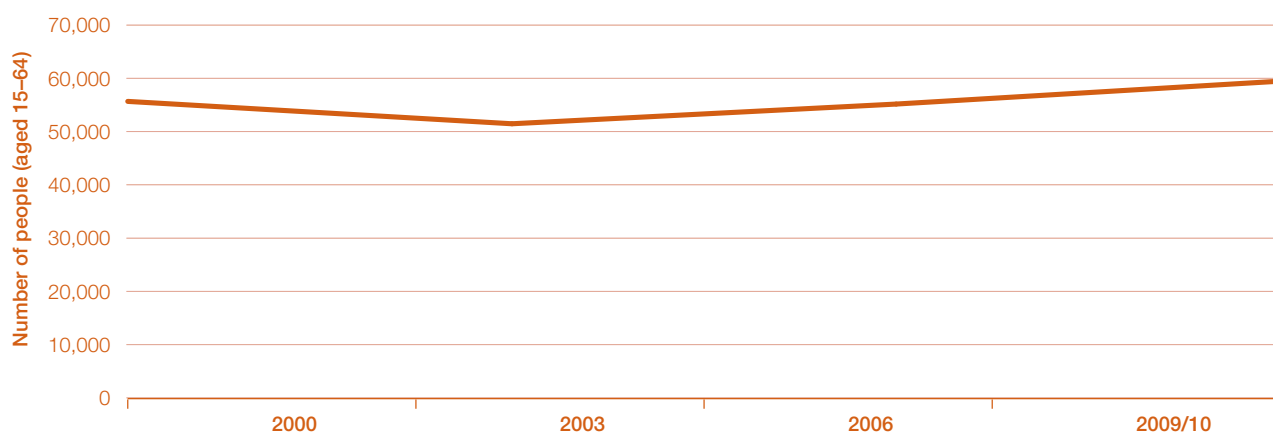
Mental wellbeing derived from average score on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) of adults aged 16+ years					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mean score	50.0	49.7	49.9	49.9	49.9

The average mental well-being of adults in Scotland has been constant over time.

Mean wellbeing score rises incrementally as deprivation decreases, indicating adults in the most deprived areas are more likely to experience lower mental well-being than those in less deprived areas. The difference in score between adults from the most and least deprived quintiles has remained fairly constant over time (fluctuating around a difference of four points in the mean score) but rose slightly between 2011 and 2012 (from a difference of 4.0 to 4.9).⁷

⁷ Scottish Health Survey (2013) <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/wellbeing>

Proportion of Adults with Problem Drug Use



Source: Centre for Drug Misuse Research, University of Glasgow Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health, *Estimating the National and Local Prevalence of Problem Drug Misuse in Scotland, 2013*

The estimated number of people (aged 15-64) in Scotland who use opiates (including illicit and prescribed methadone) and/or benzodiazepines illicitly				
	2000	2003	2006	2009/10
Number of individuals	55,800	51,600	55,300	59,600

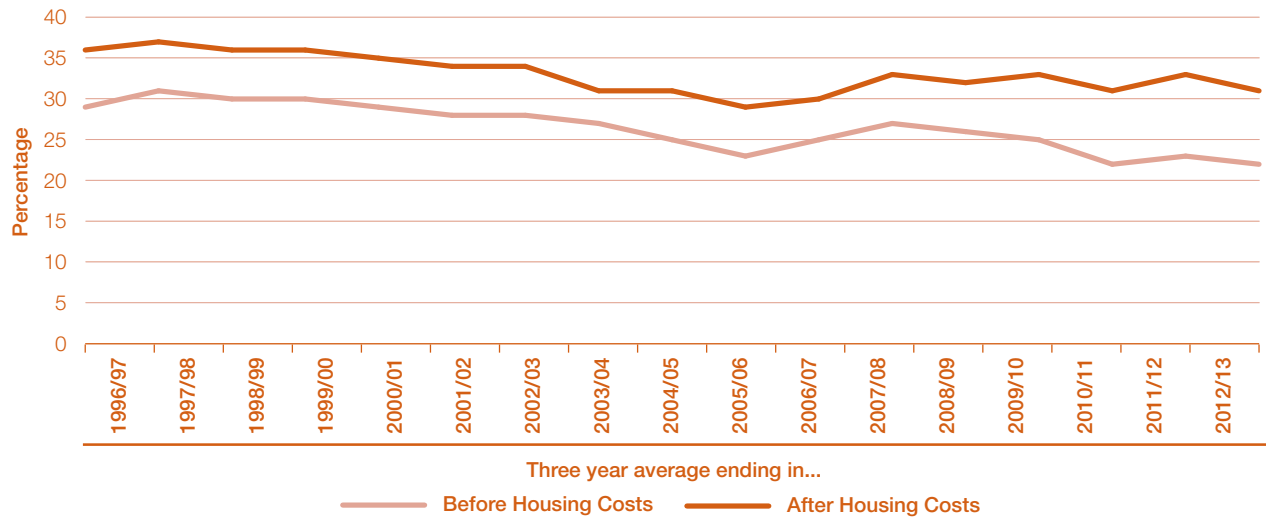
After falling between 2000 and 2003, there have been an increasing number of adults in Scotland with problem drug use according to this indicator, with a 15.5 per cent increase in the number of adults using opiates or benzodiazepines between 2003 and 2010.

The trend has been steadily increasing since it dipped in 2003, with an average annual change of 2.3 per cent between 2003 and 2006 and 2.5 per cent between 2006 and 2009/10.⁸

⁸ Centre for Drug Misuse Research (2012) *Estimating the National and Local Prevalence of Problem Drug Misuse in Scotland*. University of Glasgow: Centre for Drug Misuse Research <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/drugs>

The Welsh Government's Indicators

Relative Poverty – Proportion of Children Living in Households with less than 60 per cent of Contemporary Median Household Income, Wales



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income Survey, 2014*

	Three year average ending in..									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Before Housing Costs	25	23	25	27	26	25	22	23	22	
After Housing Costs	31	29	30	33	32	33	31	33	31	

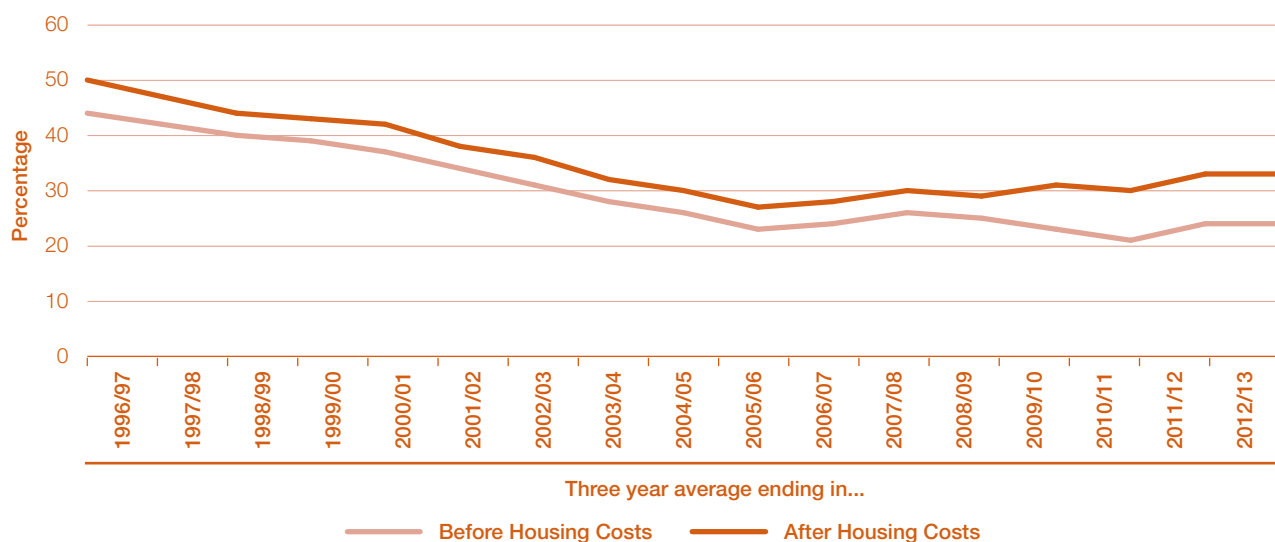
The proportion of children in Wales who are in relative poverty before housing costs has – overall – decreased over the past 16 years, from 31 per cent of children in the three years ending in 1997/98 to 22 per cent in the three years ending in 2012/13.

After 1997/98, the rate of relative child poverty gradually fell, reaching 23 per cent in the three years ending in 2005/06, before increasing to 27 per cent over the next two years. It then decreased back to 22 per cent in the three years ending in 2010/11, where it remained in 2012/13.

Compared to the rest of the United Kingdom (UK), Wales has the highest rate of relative poverty of any nation before and after housing costs. Although there have been fluctuations, there has also been no general closing of the gap between the rates of child poverty in Wales and England over the last 15 years, while the gap with Scotland has widened significantly.

It is worth noting that the proportion of children in relative poverty after housing costs in Wales has fluctuated between 30 and 33 per cent since 2007/08.

Absolute Poverty: Proportion of Children Living in Households with less than 60 per cent of 2010/11 Median Household Income held constant in Real Terms, Wales



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income Survey, 2014*

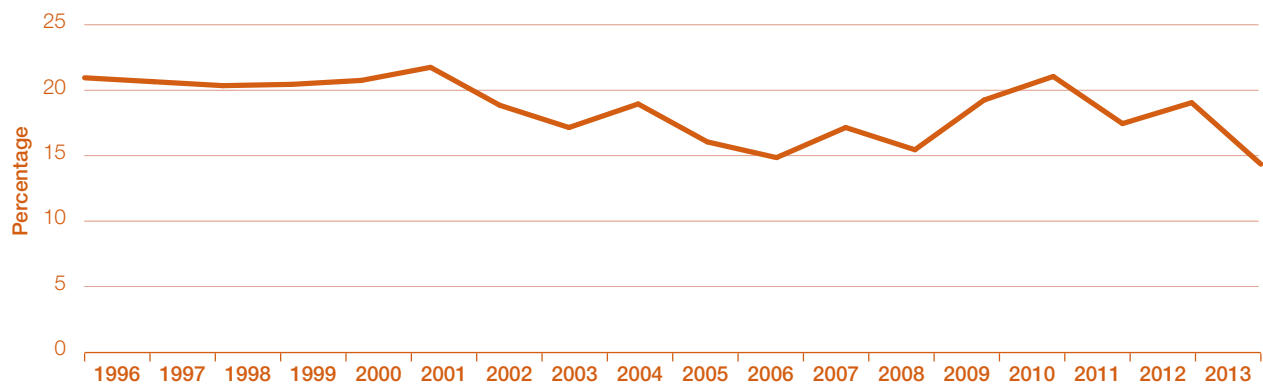
Three year average ending in..									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Before Housing Costs	26	23	24	26	25	23	21	24	24
After Housing Costs	30	27	28	30	29	31	30	33	33

The proportion of children in Wales who are in absolute poverty before housing costs has – overall – decreased over the past 16 years, from 44 per cent of children in the three years ending in 1996/97 to 24 per cent in the three years ending in 2012/13.

The rate of absolute child poverty fell rapidly reaching 23 per cent in the three years ending in 2005/06 before increasing to reach 26 per cent in the three years ending in 2007/08. It then decreased in the aftermath of recession, reaching 21 per cent in the three years ending in 2010/11 before an increase in 2011/12 to 24 per cent and remained at this level in 2012/13.

It is also notable that the proportion of children in absolute poverty after housing costs in Wales has increased considerably since 2005/06 and is now higher than it was in the three years ending 2004/05.

Proportion of Children in Workless Households



Source: Office for National Statistics, *Working and Workless Households, 2013* and Welsh Government, *Labour Market Statistics for Households, 2013*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Labour Force Survey	16.1	14.9	17.2	15.5	19.3	21.1	17.5	19.1	14.4

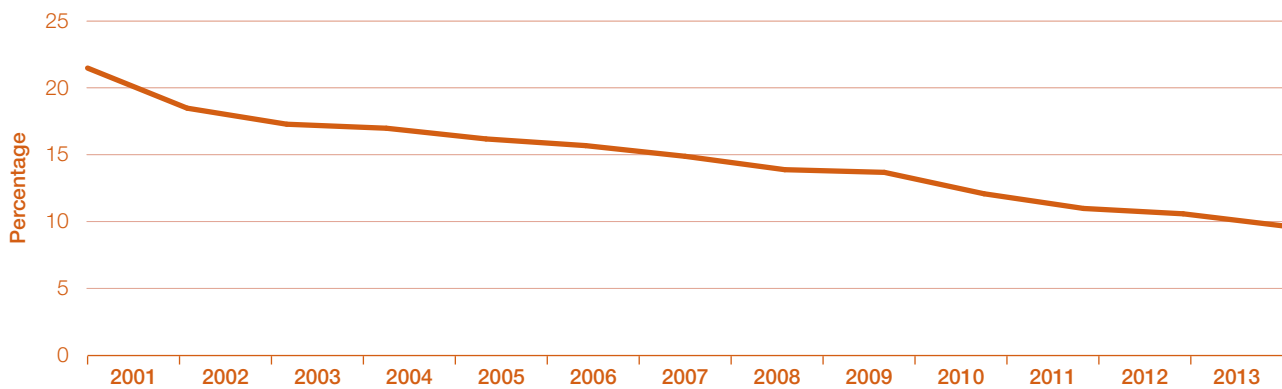
This indicator has not been updated owing to a delay in the publication of data.

The proportion of children in Wales living in workless households has decreased over the past 17 years, from 21.0 per cent in 1996 to 14.4 per cent in 2013.

The proportion of children in workless households was broadly flat between 1997 and 2001 and then decreased significantly to reach 14.9 per cent in 2006. A sharp increase was seen over the recession, climbing from 15.5 per cent in 2008 to 21.1 per cent in 2010. Since then the proportion of children in workless households has fallen to 14.4 per cent in 2013 – the lowest point since data began to be collected in 1996.

Comparing Wales to elsewhere in the UK, the proportion of children in workless households in 2013 was slightly higher in Wales than Scotland (12.0 per cent) and England (13.6 per cent), though it was lower than in Northern Ireland (16.7 per cent). The proportion of children in workless households in Wales is also lower than in many regions of England: the North East, North West, West Midlands and Inner London all had higher rates of children in workless households than Wales in 2013. Overall, trends over time in Wales have been broadly similar to elsewhere in the UK.

Proportion of Working-Age Adults with no Qualifications



Source: Welsh Government, *Annual Population Survey: Highest Qualification Level of Working-Age Adults by Gender, Age and Qualification, 2014*

Note: Working-age adults refers to males aged 18–64 and females aged 18–59.

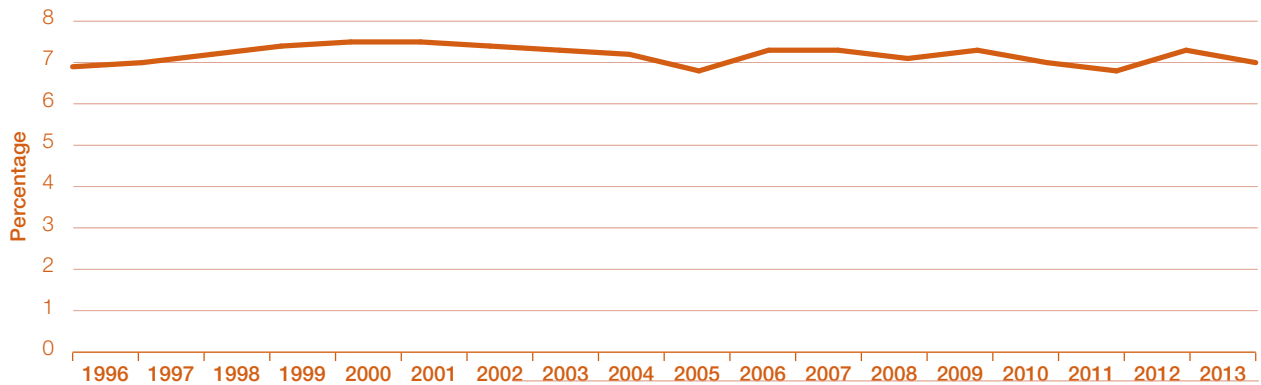
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
17.0	16.2	15.7	14.9	13.9	13.7	12.1	11.0	10.6	9.7

The proportion of working-age adults with no qualifications has been steadily decreasing over time from 21.5 per cent in 2001 to 9.7 per cent in 2013.

The qualifications attained by working-age adults in Wales have improved over time at all levels:

- 76 per cent of working-age adults in Wales held at least Level 2 qualifications (GCSE equivalent) compared with 60 per cent in 2001;
- 56 per cent of working-age adults in Wales were qualified to the Level 3 threshold compared with 40 per cent in 2001;
- The proportion holding degree-level qualifications (NQF level 4 or above) was 34 per cent compared with 22 per cent in 2001.

Proportion of Live Births with Low Weight (defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams)



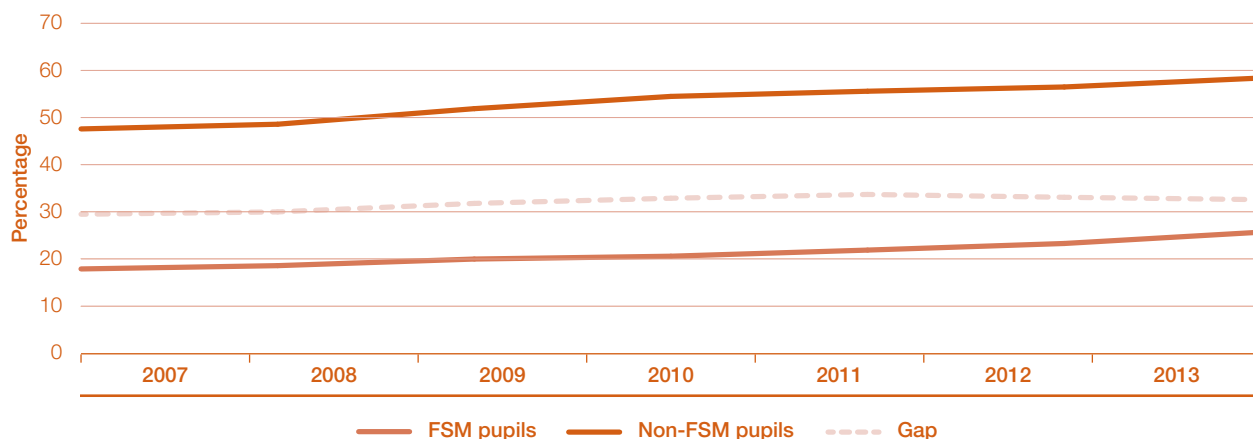
Source: Welsh Government, *Births and Infant Mortality Statistics (Wales)*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of live births weighing <2,500g	7.2	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.0

There has been no clear trend over time in the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams and has been erratic over the last 15 years. The proportion of babies born with a low birth weight was slightly higher in 2012 than it was in 1996.

In 2013, the proportion of children with low birth weight was similar in Wales (7.0 per cent) to England (7.0 per cent).

Proportion of Children Eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) who Achieve five or more GCSEs at A*–C including English/Welsh and Maths



Source: Welsh Government, *National Statistical Release – Academic achievement free school meals, 2014*¹

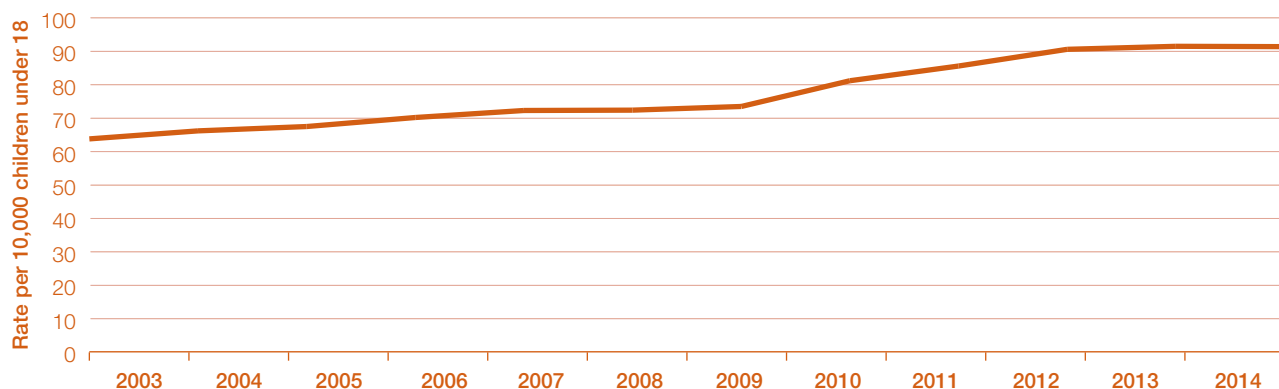
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FSM pupils	18.0	18.7	20.1	20.7	22.0	23.4	25.8
Non-FSM pupils	47.7	48.7	52.0	54.6	55.7	56.6	58.5
Gap	29.6	30.1	31.9	34.0	33.8	33.2	32.7

The proportion of children eligible for free school meals who achieve five good GCSEs including English/Welsh and maths has increased from 18.0 per cent to 25.8 per cent over the last six years. However, this means that over three-quarters of poor children in Wales still do not achieve at this threshold.

There is also still a considerable gap between children eligible for free school meals (FSM) and other children, with non-FSM pupils being more than twice as likely as poorer children to achieve five good GCSEs including English/Welsh and maths. Overall, the gap has increased somewhat over time, from 29.6 percentage points in 2007 to 32.7 percentage points in 2013, though has reduced slightly since its peak in 2010.

¹ The data used for this indicator is 'Level 2 Threshold including English/Welsh and maths. Indicators showing threshold equivalences were published (as provisional indicators) for the first time in 2007 and are now the headline indicators of performance in secondary schools. Thresholds represent a volume or size of qualifications at a specific level on the National Qualification Framework (NQF). The Level 2 threshold – is a volume of qualifications at Level 2 equivalent to the volume of 5 GCSEs at grade A*–C. Where the Level 2 threshold includes English/Welsh and maths these subjects have to be GCSE grades A*–C.

Looked-after Children per 10,000 population aged under 18



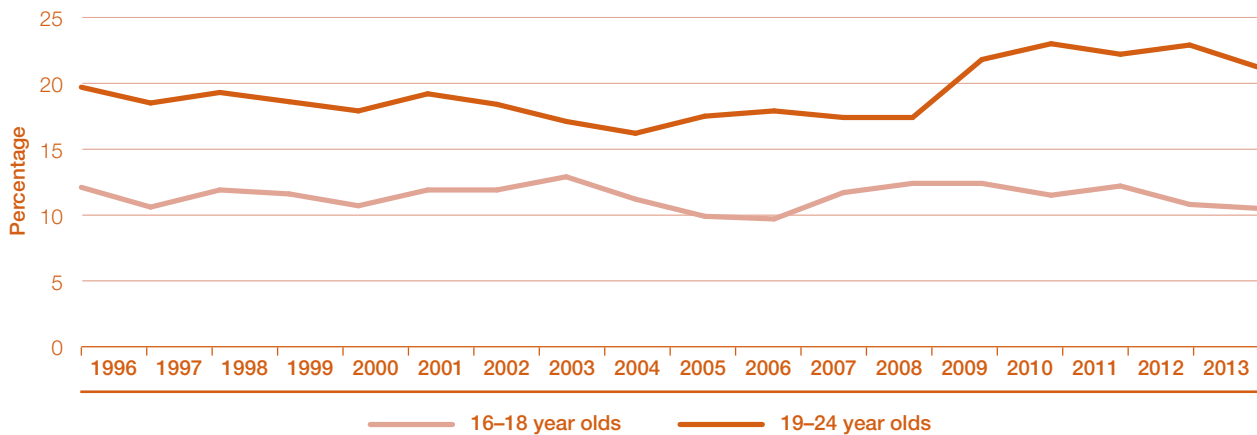
Source: Welsh Government, StatsWales (2014)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rate	63.7	66.1	67.4	70.1	72.2	72.3	73.4	81.1	85.5	90.5	91.4	91.3

The proportion of children under the age of 18 in Wales who are looked after by local authorities has increased by 43 per cent since 2003, from 64 per 10,000 in 2003 to 91 per 10,000 in 2014.

The proportion of children in Wales who are looked after by local authorities is around 50 per cent higher than in England, where 60 per 10,000 were looked after in 2013.

Proportion of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)



Source: Welsh Government, *Statistics Wales: Participation of Young People in Education and the Labour Market, 2013*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013(p)
16–18-year-olds	9.9	9.7	11.7	12.4	12.4	11.5	12.2	10.8	10.5
19–24-year-olds	17.5	17.9	17.4	17.4	21.8	23.0	22.2	22.9	21.2

(p) Data for 2013 are provisional

The percentage of young people in Wales who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has fluctuated significantly over the last 16 years.

For 16–18 year olds, the proportion NEET was broadly static in the late 1990s and early 2000s, fluctuating between 10.6 per cent and 12.9 per cent. It then decreased to reach 9.7 per cent in 2006 and then rose to hit a high of 12.4 per cent in 2009. Since then, it has decreased to 10.5 per cent in 2013 (provisional).

For 19–24 year olds, the proportion NEET gradually decreased from 19.7 per cent in 1996 to 16.2 per cent in 2004. It was then broadly static between 2004 and 2008 before increasing significantly during the recession, from 17.4 per cent in 2008 to 23.0 per cent in 2010 – the highest since the series began in 1996. Since 2010, it has been broadly unchanged, decreasing in 2013 to 21.2 per cent (provisional).