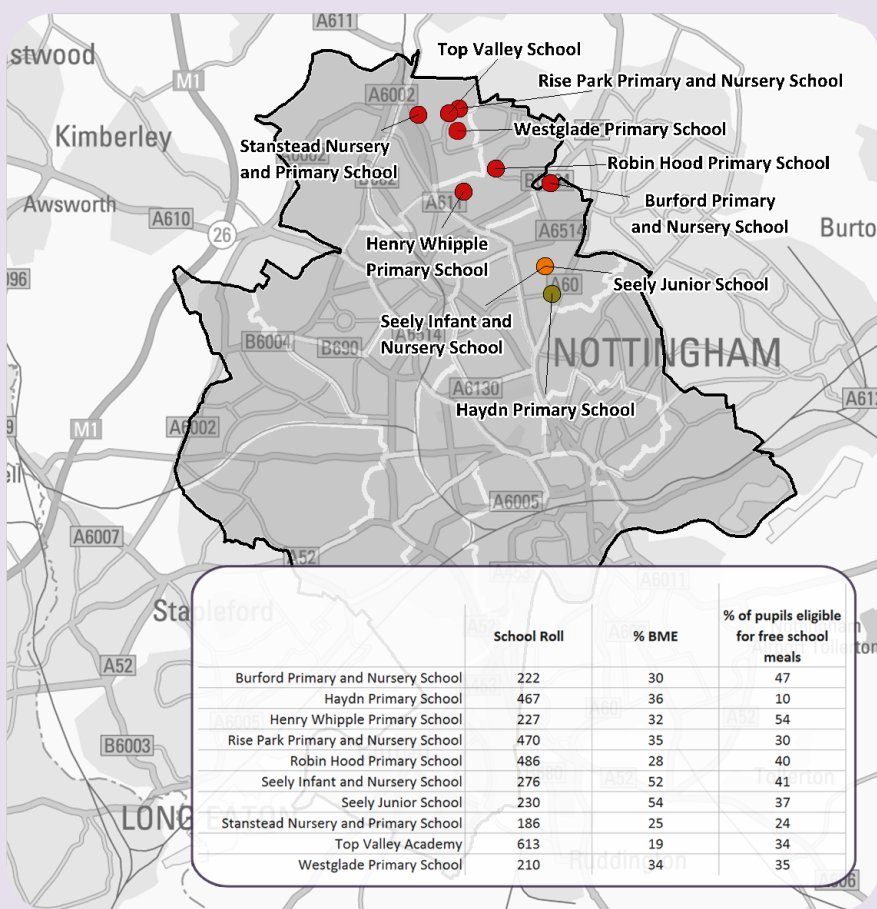


Top Valley Group



© Crown copyright and database rights [2013]. Ordnance Survey [100006026]

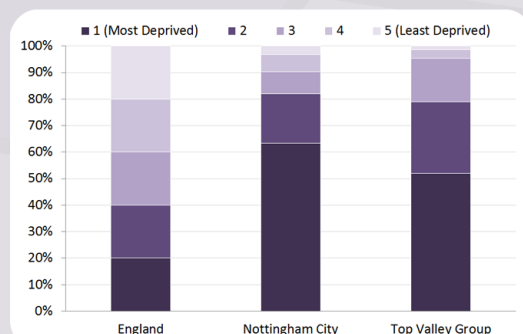
Quick Statistics

- Top Valley Group consists of **ten** schools; "Burford Primary and Nursery School", "Haydn Primary School", "Henry Whipple Primary School", "Rise Park Primary and Nursery School", "Robin Hood Primary School", "Seely Infant and Nursery School", "Seely Junior School", "Stanstead Nursery and Primary School", "Top Valley School" and "Westglade Primary School".
- The schools within Top Valley Group have approximately **3,388** pupils on their school roll.
- There is a split of **49.0% female** and **51.0% male** pupils within the Top Valley Group. This translates to **1,659 female** and **1,729 male** pupils.
- The schools in this group fall under the Nottingham North and Nottingham East constituencies. The North constituency has an estimated **2,600** children in poverty not eligible for free school meals meaning that **34%** are missing out. The East constituency has an estimated **1,800** children in poverty not eligible, equating to **35%** of children in poverty missing out on free school meals.

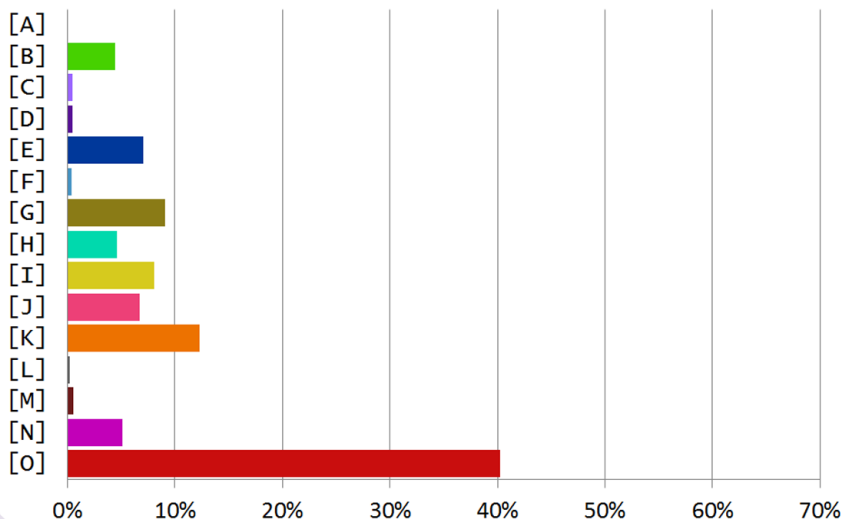
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is an index of deprivation used in the United Kingdom. The index measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households.

The chart below shows the percentage of the pupils in Nottingham and the School Group who live in each of these quintiles.



Mosaic Percentages for School Group



Mosaic, © 2012 Experian Limited

Mosaic Groups

The map highlights the locations of the schools that make up the **Top Valley Group**. Each location is highlighted in a specific colour. This relates to that schools largest mosaic group. For example "Haydn Primary School" is highlighted in GOLD, showing that group "G", "young, well-educated city dwellers" is the largest group of pupils in that school. For more details on mosaic groups please see the footnotes page.

Top Valley Group's largest mosaic group is is "O", "families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need" accounting for **40%**. Its second highest group is "K", "residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses" which accounts for **12%**.

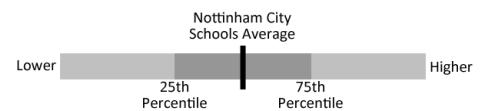
Top Valley Group Health Profile

The chart below shows how the schools within the group compare with the rest of Nottingham City schools. This group's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average value for Nottingham City schools is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. If a circle is to the right of the black line then the group's value is higher, if it is to the left of the black line their value is lower.

The range of results for all schools within Nottingham City is shown as a grey bar. A purple circle means that the group's value is significantly higher than Nottingham City average, a yellow circle indicates that their value is significantly lower. A grey circle indicates that even though a value may be higher/lower than the Nottingham City schools average; it is not significantly so.

Spine Chart

- Significantly higher than Nottingham City schools average
- Not significantly different from Nottingham City schools average
- Significantly lower than Nottingham City schools average



	Indicator	Group Number	Group %	City %	City Schools Lowest	City Schools Range	City Schools Highest
Demographics	1 % of BME pupils	829	31.9	44.9	8.1		93.0
	2 % of pupils where English is not their first language	298	11.5	25.2	1.2		87.1
	3 % of School Action pupils	303	8.9	15.0	1.3		29.1
	4 % of School Action Plus pupils	137	4.0	5.8	0.0		17.0
	5 % of Statemented pupils	7	0.2	0.4	0.0		4.6
	6 % of pupils with a SEN	447	13.2	21.1	2.1		39.6
Wider Determinants	7 % pupils achieving level 4+ in both English and Maths (KS2)	195	76.9	75.1	37.0		100.0
	8 % pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including both English and Maths GCSEs (KS4)	96	57.0	50.3	31.0		71.0
	9 % of pupils eligible for free school meals	996	33.1	33.8	7.0		71.2
	10 % of pupil enrolments that are persistent absentees	149	5.5	7.3	0.0		35.6
	11 % of sessions missed due to authorised absence	32508	4.3	4.0	1.5		9.0
	12 % of sessions missed due to unauthorised absence	10396	1.4	1.9	0.0		7.0
	13 % of sessions missed due to overall absence	42904	5.6	5.9	2.5		14.9
Health Improvement	14 % of sessions missed by persistent absentees due to authorised absence	6363	15.3	12.1	1.5		37.6
	15 % of sessions missed by persistent absentees due to unauthorised absence	4029	9.7	9.5	0.0		30.8
	16 % of sessions missed by persistent absentees due to overall absence	10392	24.9	25.3	15.5		40.5
	17 % of sessions missed due to fixed exclusions	93	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.3
	18 % of overweight and obese (age 4-5 years / reception)	93	29.4	24.8	3.7		41.2
	19 % of overweight and obese (age 10-11 years / year 6)	87	35.5	37.6	12.1		100.0
	20 School meal uptake	620	32.9	31.9	10.9		61.9
	21 % of pupils with at least one DMFT (Decayed, Missing, Filled Teeth) [Child Dental Survey]	<i>60</i>	34.9	38.6	6.7		100.0
	22 % of pupils expected to get pregnant before the age of 18	95	5.7	5.6	2.0		8.0
	23 % of pupils who have used/tried tobacco (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>< 5</i>	1.3	1.8	0.0		11.1
	24 % of pupils who have used/tried tobacco (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	18.4	3.8		41.7
	25 % of pupils smoking at least once a week (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>< 5</i>	0.0	0.2	0.0		5.3
	26 % of pupils smoking at least once a week (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	3.7	0.0		8.3
	27 % of pupils who have used/tried alcohol (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>18</i>	23.4	23.7	0.0		55.4
	28 % of pupils who have used/tried alcohol (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	56.0	3.8		69.2
	29 % pupils using alcohol at least once a week (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>< 5</i>	0.0	1.2	0.0		12.5
	30 % pupils using alcohol at least once a week (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	4.1	0.0		16.7
31 % of pupils who say they have been drunk (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>< 5</i>	0.0	1.3	0.0		4.8	
32 % of pupils who say they have been drunk (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	6.4	0.0		25.0	
33 % of pupils who have tried an illegal drug (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>< 5</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
34 % of pupils who have tried an illegal drug (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.1	0.0		8.3	
Miscellaneous	35 % of pupils who know who the school nurse is (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>57</i>	85.1	84.0	66.7		100.0
	36 % of pupils who know who the school nurse is (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	91.7	70.8		94.9
	37 Of those used the school nurse, % who said they were helpful (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>8</i>	88.9	94.9	71.4		100.0
	38 Of those used the school nurse, % who said they were helpful (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	92.3	85.0		100.0
	39 % of pupils who are very/quite happy with the way they look (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>31</i>	68.9	80.7	60.0		100.0
	40 % of pupils who are very/quite happy with the way they look (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	52.1	37.5		79.3
	41 % of pupils who are not very happy with the way they look (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>5</i>	11.1	11.0	0.0		30.0
	42 % of pupils who are not very happy with the way they look (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	19.7	0.0		37.5
	43 % of pupils who are very/quite happy with who they are (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>39</i>	86.7	88.9	0.0		100.0
	44 % of pupils who are very/quite happy with who they are (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	72.7	62.5		96.6
	45 % of pupils who are not very happy with who they are (age 8-11 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>< 5</i>	4.4	5.8	0.0		25.0
	46 % of pupils who are not very happy with who they are (age 11-16 years) [d-Vibe Survey]	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	11.2	0.0		20.0

Please note that numbers for the "d-Vibe" and "Child Dental" surveys are in *italics*. This is to highlight that these surveys have a far lower sample size compared to the actual school roll for that group. For example, "% of pupils who have used/tried alcohol (age 8-11)" is *18* (23.4%) from a total of *77* surveyed (over Feb 2010 - May 2013 pooled years), compared to a far higher school roll for that age range. At the time of this report being published, no schools in the 11-16 age group have taken part in the d-Vibe survey so their results are shown as "n/a".

To learn more about the d-Vibe survey please visit <http://www.d-vibe.com/>

Nottingham City Health Profile

The bar charts in the "Nottingham City Health Profile" include comparator cities to Nottingham. For benchmarking purposes, we have used the ONS subgroup 1.2.3. The lilac vertical line shows the England percentage/rate. Nottingham is highlighted in yellow. The number within the yellow bar is the local number (not rate/percentage).

Demographics

5-16 Population	38,859 *
5-19 Population	57,186 *
Children in Care	560
Child Protection Plans	424

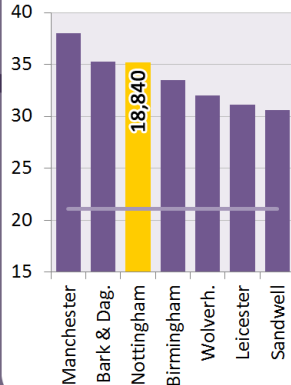
* Mid-2011 Population Estimates, single year of age and sex for local authorities in England and Wales; estimated resident population; based

Number of Schools

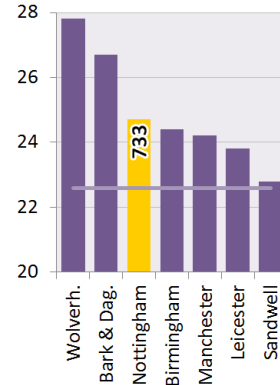
Primary	77 (22)
Secondary	14 (9)
Special	5 (1)

The number in brackets shows the number of Academies within that Phase. For example there are 77 Primary Schools, and of those 77, 22 of them are Academies.

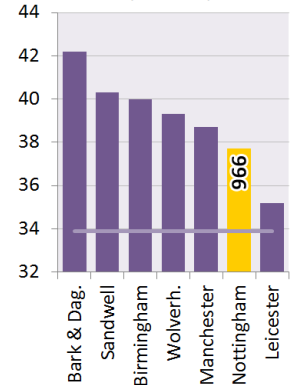
The % of children (under 16 years) living in poverty (2010)



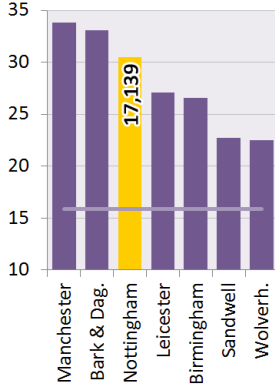
% of 4-5 year olds (Reception) with excess weight (2011/12)



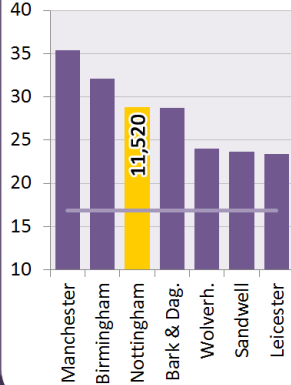
% of 10-11 year olds (Year 6) with excess weight (2011/12)



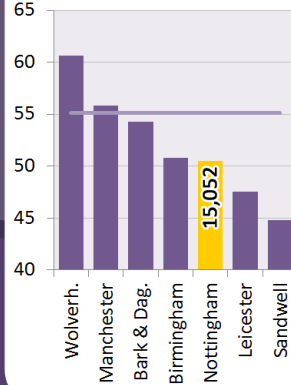
% of children living in workless households (2011)



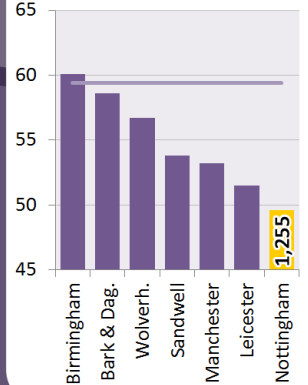
% of children eligible and claiming free school meals (2011)



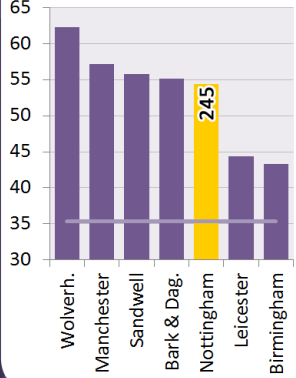
% of children participating in at least 3 hours of sport/PE (2009/10)



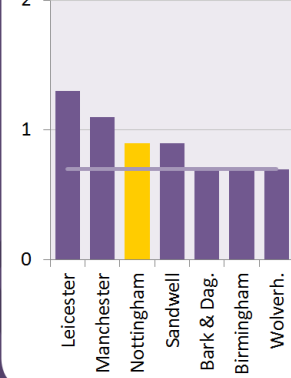
% pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths (2011/12)



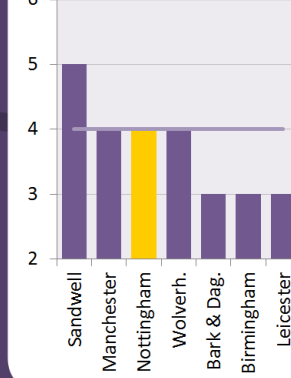
Number of conceptions (under 18) per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 (2010) (age under 18 years)



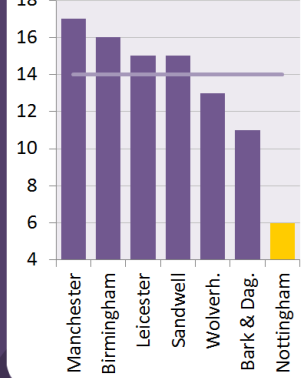
Mean number of teeth per child (age 12) that were actively decayed/filled/extracted (2008/09)



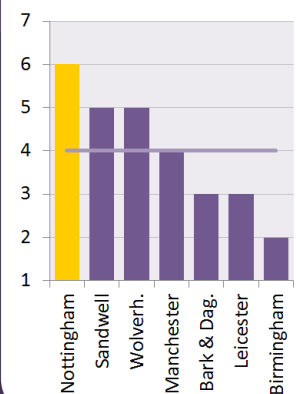
% pupils smoking cigarettes regularly, once a week or more (2009)



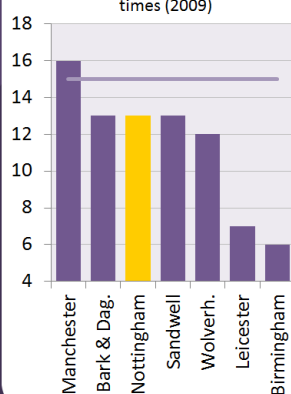
% pupils who say they need more/better info & advice on sex/relationships (2009)



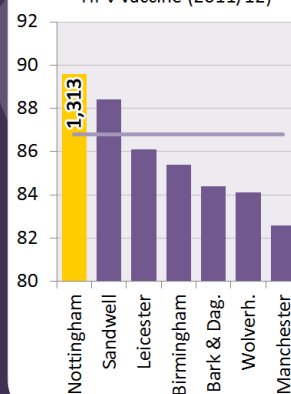
% of children and young people using drugs (2009)



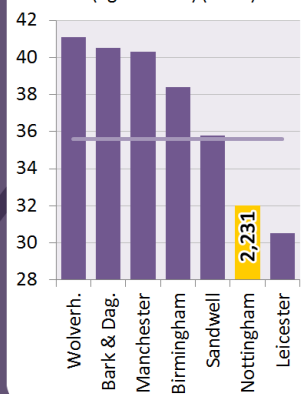
% of pupils who said they had an alcoholic drink (in last 4 weeks) and have been drunk 3 or more times (2009)



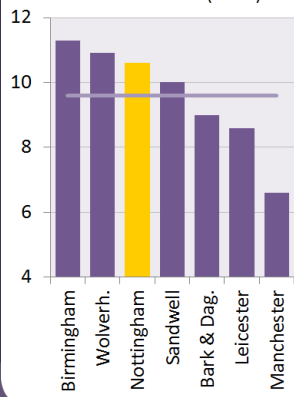
% of year 8 girls who completed all 3 doses of the HPV vaccine (2011/12)



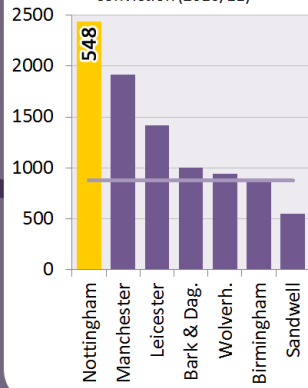
Acute sexually transmitted infections, rate per 1,000 (aged 15-24) (2011)



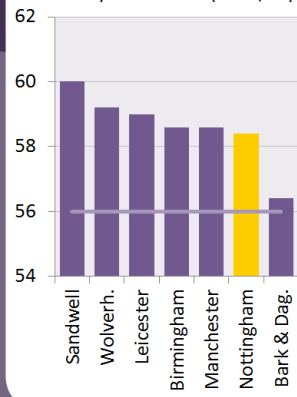
% of pupils who been bullied in school most days in the last four weeks (2009)



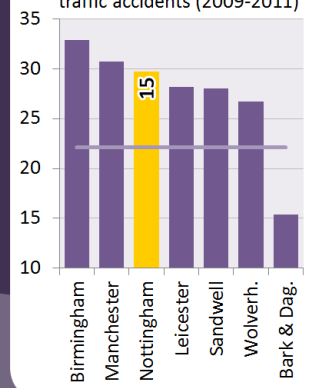
Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction (2010/11)



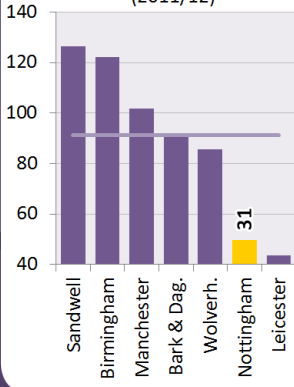
% of children who enjoy good relationships with their family and friends (2009/10)



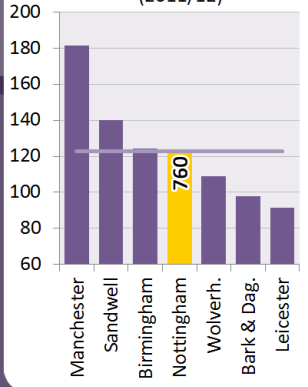
Rate per 100,000 of children (0-15) who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (2009-2011)



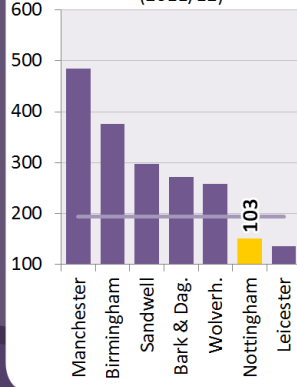
Rate per 100,000 (age 0-17) for hospital admissions for mental health disorders (2011/12)



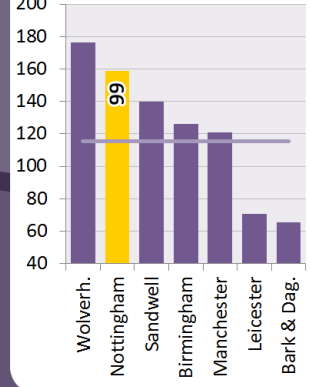
Rate per 100,000 (age 0-17) for emergency hospital admissions following injury (2011/12)



Rate per 100,000 (age 0-18) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma (2011/12)



Rate per 100,000 (age 0-17) for hospital admissions for self-harm (2011/12)



MOSAIC GROUPS (for guidance on how to use this information to inform the development of interventions please visit: <http://guides.business-strategies.co.uk/mosaicpublicsector2009/html/visualisation.htm>)

- [A] Residents of isolated rural communities - small villages, isolated farmhouses, community spirit, farmers, small businesses, married, large buildings, high motor costs, country pursuits, middle aged.
- [B] Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots - strong roots, lower incomes, varying incomes, varying ages, home improvement, mixed housing, small towns, traditional, mid-market papers, grandchildren.
- [C] Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods - successful, rewarding careers, substantial wealth, influential, luxury items, specialist advice, professional, well educated.
- [D] Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes - suburban or semi-rural, executives and managers, small businesses, senior positions, significant equity, married with children, comfortable, good education, theatre/arts, car ownership.
- [E] Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis - manual and white collar, married, middle age, children, leafy suburbs, comfortable affordable housing, home improvement, family life, industrious, mainstream brands.
- [F] Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing - families, young children, good incomes, comfortable homes, home life balance, ethical products, consumer credit, reliant on cars, internet and telephone banking.
- [G] Young, well-educated city dwellers - young singles, students, degree level education, creative jobs, diversity, ethical products, internet searches, theatre/arts, cinema.
- [H] Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes - young people, single professionals, some couples with children, setting up home, new starter homes, secure jobs, takeaways and ready meals, car ownership, pubs and clubs.
- [I] Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas - few qualifications, routine occupations, young singles and couples, some young children, ethnic diversity, small homes, crowded, below average income, sport.
- [J] Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas - traditional, married, below average incomes, approaching retirement, outgrown homes, personal responsibility, manufacturing industries, careful with money, reliant on cars, manual skills.
- [K] Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses - council tenants, right to buy, comfortable lifestyles, few qualifications, hard workers, self reliant, little anti-social behaviour, value for money, catalogue mail order.
- [L] Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations - retired, seaside, bought a smaller property, bungalow, pensions, specialist shops, pay off credit card in full, grandchildren, heritage sites.
- [M] Elderly people reliant on state support - older people, retired, public rented, nursing homes, grandchildren, bingo, familiar brands, post offices, TV and newspapers.
- [N] Young people renting flats in high density social housing - young singles, low incomes, renting small public flats, high unemployment, low qualifications, urban, low car ownership, high rise buildings, high ethnic diversity.
- [O] Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need - disadvantaged, low incomes, unemployment, long term illness, low rise council housing, one parent families, high TV watching, dependent on state.

CLUSTER HEALTH PROFILE - Data Sources

| 1 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 2 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 3 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 4 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 5 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 6 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 7 2012 Performance Tables - Department for Education | 8 2012 Performance Tables - Department for Education | 9 School Census, January 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 10 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 11 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 12 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 13 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 14 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 15 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 16 Pupil absence in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12 - Department for Education | 17 On and Off Roll Pupil and Exclusion Tables in the following School Census collections; Jan 2013, Sept 2012, May 2012 - Nottingham City Council, Information Management | 18 2011/12 NCMP School Feedback Tool - National Obesity Observatory (NOO) | 19 2011/12 NCMP School Feedback Tool - National Obesity Observatory (NOO) | 20 School Meal Uptake figures Sept 2012 - Nottingham City Council, Catering and Facilities | 21 Child Dental Survey May 2011 - Nottingham City Council, Public Health | 22 Synthetic Pregnancy Estimates based on Mosaic profile of school population - Nottingham City Council, Public Health | 23 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 24 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 25 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 26 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 27 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 28 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 29 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 30 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 31 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 32 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 33 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 34 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 35 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 36 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 37 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 38 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 39 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 40 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 41 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 42 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 43 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 44 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 45 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team | 46 d-Vibe Feb 2010 to May 2013 - Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Early Intervention Team |

NOTTINGHAM CITY HEALTH PROFILE

Nottingham City Health Profile data taken from the "Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network" (CHIMAT) - please visit <http://www.chimat.org.uk> for further details, including meta data related to these indicators.