

# Devon Child and Family Poverty Needs Assessment

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The Devon Children's Trust is a partnership between social care, education, health, community, voluntary, and justice services working together to make a difference for Devon's children and young people.

[www.devonchildrenstrust.org.uk](http://www.devonchildrenstrust.org.uk)

This document has been produced by Devon County Council Children's Services; proud partner of the Devon Children's Trust.

For further information, or to pass on comments and suggestions, please contact Dr Gemma Hobson, Children's Trust Management Information Officer on (01392) 382079 or [gemma.hobson@devon.gov.uk](mailto:gemma.hobson@devon.gov.uk)

## 1 Overview

In response to the Child Poverty Bill<sup>1</sup> and the government's commitment to end Child Poverty this report outlines the poverty related needs of children and families in Devon.

- 18,645 (15.2%) dependent children under 16 in Devon are living in [poverty \(NI 116\)](#)
- 21 Devon LSOA's are in the 20% most deprived areas in England according to the [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#)
- 19,891 children under 16 in Devon are living in Income Deprivation according to the [IDAC](#) Index
- Devon has high levels of poor housing, ranking 102 out of 149 authorities under the housing domain of the [Child Wellbeing Index](#)
- [Average house prices](#) in Devon (£220,351 Q2 2009) are around 7 times mean average [household income](#) (£31,442 in 2009)
- In the South West around 12% of children live in households [dependent on workless benefits](#)
- 10,334 (10.8%) of pupils were eligible for [Free School Meals](#) in January 2010 an increase of 0.8% from January 2009.
- An estimated 18,917 (6.33%) Devon households are experiencing [fuel poverty](#)
- There is a large poverty related attainment gap evident within schools in Devon and across England. Children and young people who are eligible for free school meals on average perform substantially worse in both [key stage 2](#) and [GCSE](#) assessments. In Devon only 23% of those eligible for FSM achieve 5 A\*-C including English and Maths in 2009 compared to 54% of those not eligible for FSM.
- In 2008/09 young people eligible for free school meals were more likely to be [excluded from school](#) and to be [persistently absent](#) from school than those not eligible for FSM.
- In Devon it appears that [ethnicity](#) is not as strongly related to poverty as it is in the rest of England. Devon has a low proportion of its population from BME groups and proportionately they are more likely to live in a wealthier neighbourhood than a deprived neighbourhood.
- Poverty shortens lives. At ward level there is a difference of approximately 13 years between the lowest [life expectancy at birth](#) in the Ilfracombe Central Ward (74.4 years) area and the highest life expectancy in West Devon Chagford Ward (87.9).
- In Devon there were approximately 600 births to [teenage mothers](#) in the last 3 years. Of these most were born to women living in deprived neighbourhoods.
- There are many negative health links attributed to deprivation. Children in Devon were found to be more likely to be [overweight or obese](#) if they lived in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

<sup>1</sup> Child Poverty Bill 2008-09 <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2008-09/childpoverty.html>

## 2 Measuring Poverty

### 2.1 Introduction

Childhood experience lays the foundations for later life. Growing up in poverty can damage physical, cognitive, social and emotional development. The impact of child poverty is increasingly well researched with evidence pointing to increased child mortality, low birth weights, child accidental deaths, teenage pregnancy, poor housing conditions, lower educational attendance and attainment and youth suicide. Almost all of these can be determinants of outcomes in adult life. For example children in the lowest income category are five times more likely to die in an accident, are more likely to be born small/or too early and to die early as adults<sup>2</sup>. While some children who grow up in low income households will go on to achieve their full potential, many others will not.

Tackling child poverty will help to improve children's lives today, and it will also enhance their life chances: enabling them to make the most of their talents, achieve their full potential in life and pass on the benefits to their own children<sup>3</sup>.

The impact of poverty is now also recognised with a number of the new performance indicators for Local Government, and in NI 116: Proportion of Children In Poverty. The definition of the indicator is 'the number of children who live in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary national median'. The current indicator was only produced at a local level in March 2010 further analysis will be forthcoming soon. The fact that the number of children in poverty is now subject to individual analysis and measurement, reflecting the Governments continued commitment to halve child poverty by 2010 and eradicate it by 2020.

Child Poverty is not necessarily an issue associated with Devon; however 18,645 children between the ages of 0-15 are currently living in poverty, which is 15.2% of the total population of children of this age. In addition to this, in certain areas of the county the issue is far more severe. This is only highlighted when the situation is analysed at a lower super output area level, showing that in four areas over 40% of children are in poverty situation, when the national average is only 21.6%.

Devon has two other aspects to its demography that impact on poverty in the County. Firstly the rural nature of the County creates an isolation that can magnify the impact of poverty beyond its immediate effect. Secondly, a relative low wage economy exists, and that will mean that even for families that are in work they may remain within the poverty thresholds. The analysis of this situation is yet to be finalised but the national figures show that the same number of children exist in low wage poverty as do in benefit dependent families.

This first collation of data on indicators of child poverty in Devon is a start on developing our understanding. It remains partial and limited and is intended to act as a stimulus.

Various factors affect its interpretation:

- Sparsity / density factors can give disproportionate significance to graphic representation. Small numbers can be hidden.
- We are reasonably familiar with where poverty and/or deprivation are an issue. This becomes more meaningful when broken down into small urban areas. The difficulty in the rural areas is that deprivation is less obvious and harder to address because of the lack of economies of scale and the distances involved.
- Boundaries blur information and access issues (Torbay, Plymouth, Cornwall etc.)
- Variation in interpretation and priorities gathering the views of local people such as those attending the local school or by those who live in the local area.

### 2.2 Measuring Poverty in Devon

The vast majority of data that is available describes relative poverty and is related to means-tested benefits. The main caveat to be applied to this kind of measure is that benefits often need to be applied for; and if a family is living in poverty but there are barriers to them applying for the relevant benefits then they will not appear in the statistics.

The document is structured around the Child Poverty Unit Basket of Indicators (see [appendix 2](#))

- High level outcome – measures of economic poverty including NI 116
- Second tier of outcomes: factors that directly influence families' incomes and resources today
- Third tier: Factors that directly influence families' abilities to enter and sustain well paid employment in the short and longer term. This includes issues around poverty of opportunity and poverty of aspirations.

<sup>2</sup> National Children's Bureau on Child Poverty

<sup>3</sup> Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's business

### 3 High Level Outcome

#### 3.1 Children living in Poverty (NI 116)

Poor children's life chances are dependent upon a complex combination of low household income, a lack of equal opportunities and social exclusion. While some children who grow up in low-income households will go on to achieve their full potential, many others will not. Poverty places strains on family life and excludes children from the everyday activities of their peers. Many children experiencing poverty have limited opportunities to play safely and often live in overcrowded and inadequate housing, eat less nutritious food, suffer more accidents and ill health and have more problems with school work leading to low educational attainment as these children become adults they are more likely to be in poorly paid employment or economically inactive continuing the poverty cycle.

All Local Authorities are required to address Child Poverty and are being measured via national Indicator N116: Proportion of Children in Poverty. The percentage of Children in Poverty (NI116) is calculated by the number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

**Table 1: Percentage of Children living in poverty (2007)**

Area	Number of Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Aged Under 16	Dependent Children Under 20	Aged Under 16	Dependent Children Under 20
East Devon	2,510	2,830	12.3%	11.9%
West Devon	1,140	1,280	13.2%	12.5%
Mid Devon	1,915	2,155	13.6%	13.2%
South Hams	1,935	2,240	14.0%	13.5%
Teignbridge	3,120	3,520	14.7%	14.2%
North Devon	2,865	3,210	17.3%	16.5%
Torrige	1,865	2,120	17.5%	16.9%
Exeter	3,305	3,650	18.6%	17.8%
Devon	18,645	21,005	15.2%	14.5%
South West	151,785	169,460	16.9%	16.1%
England	2,141,690	2,397,645	22.4%	21.6%

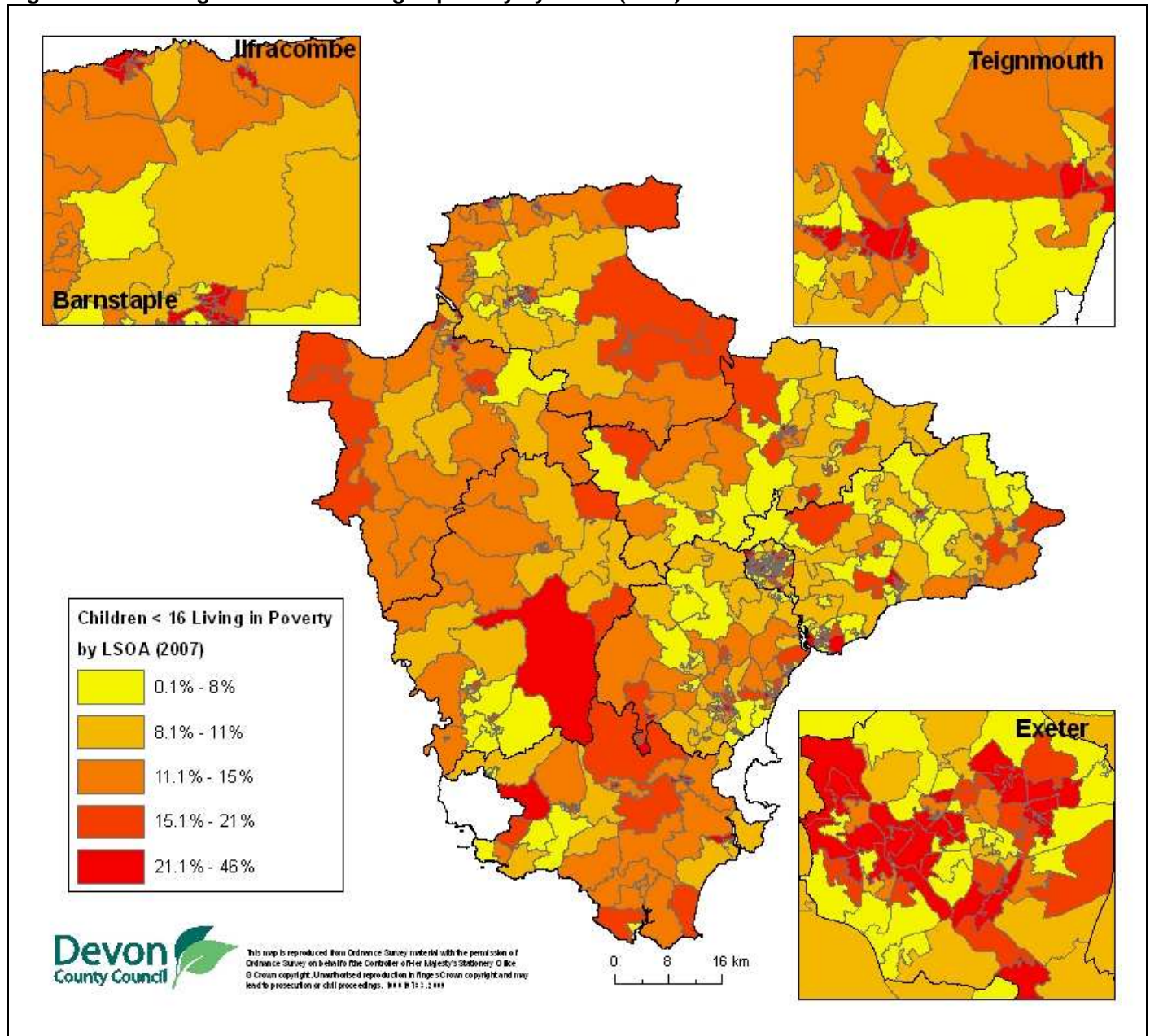
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2010

**Table 2: Percentage of Children living in poverty by Ward - highest 20 (2007)**

Ward	District	Number of Children aged under 16 in "Poverty"	% of Children aged under 16 in "Poverty"	Rank in Devon
St David's	Exeter	150	31.6%	1
Ilfracombe Central	North Devon	270	31.0%	2
Forches and Whiddon Valley	North Devon	375	30.8%	3
Priory	Exeter	615	30.7%	4
Teignmouth West	Teignbridge	330	29.3%	5
Lydford	West Devon	75	28.6%	6
Mincinglake	Exeter	310	27.1%	7
Dartmouth Townstal	South Hams	150	26.9%	8
Yeo Valley	North Devon	260	26.8%	9
Central Town	North Devon	210	26.0%	10
Bideford East	Torrige	270	25.5%	11
Totnes Bridgetown	South Hams	160	24.1%	12
Bideford South	Torrige	265	23.3%	13
Exwick	Exeter	445	23.1%	14
Exmouth Littleham	East Devon	215	22.6%	15
Newtown	Exeter	105	22.4%	16
Totnes Town	South Hams	165	22.3%	17
Buckland and Milber	Teignbridge	280	22.2%	18
Lowman	Mid Devon	335	21.6%	19
Bere Ferrers	West Devon	105	21.6%	20

A total of 139 LSOA's in Devon have a higher percentage of children living in poverty than the South West average (16.9%) with 69 of these higher than the England average (22.4%). At a ward level the highest percentages of children under 16 living in poverty are in St Davids Exeter (31.6%) and Ilfracombe Central (31%) with the lowest in Buckland Monachorum (3.7%) and Yarty (5.4%).

**Figure 1: Percentage of Children living in poverty by LSOA (2007)**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2010<sup>4</sup>

Note: Percentage calculated as the number of dependent children who live in households in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary national median divided by the number of children in the area based on child benefit data. Snapshot data as of 31/08/2007 (NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty) (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council. 100019783 2009)

<sup>4</sup> NI116 Proportion of Children in Poverty, DWP 2010 [http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child\\_poverty.htm](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm)

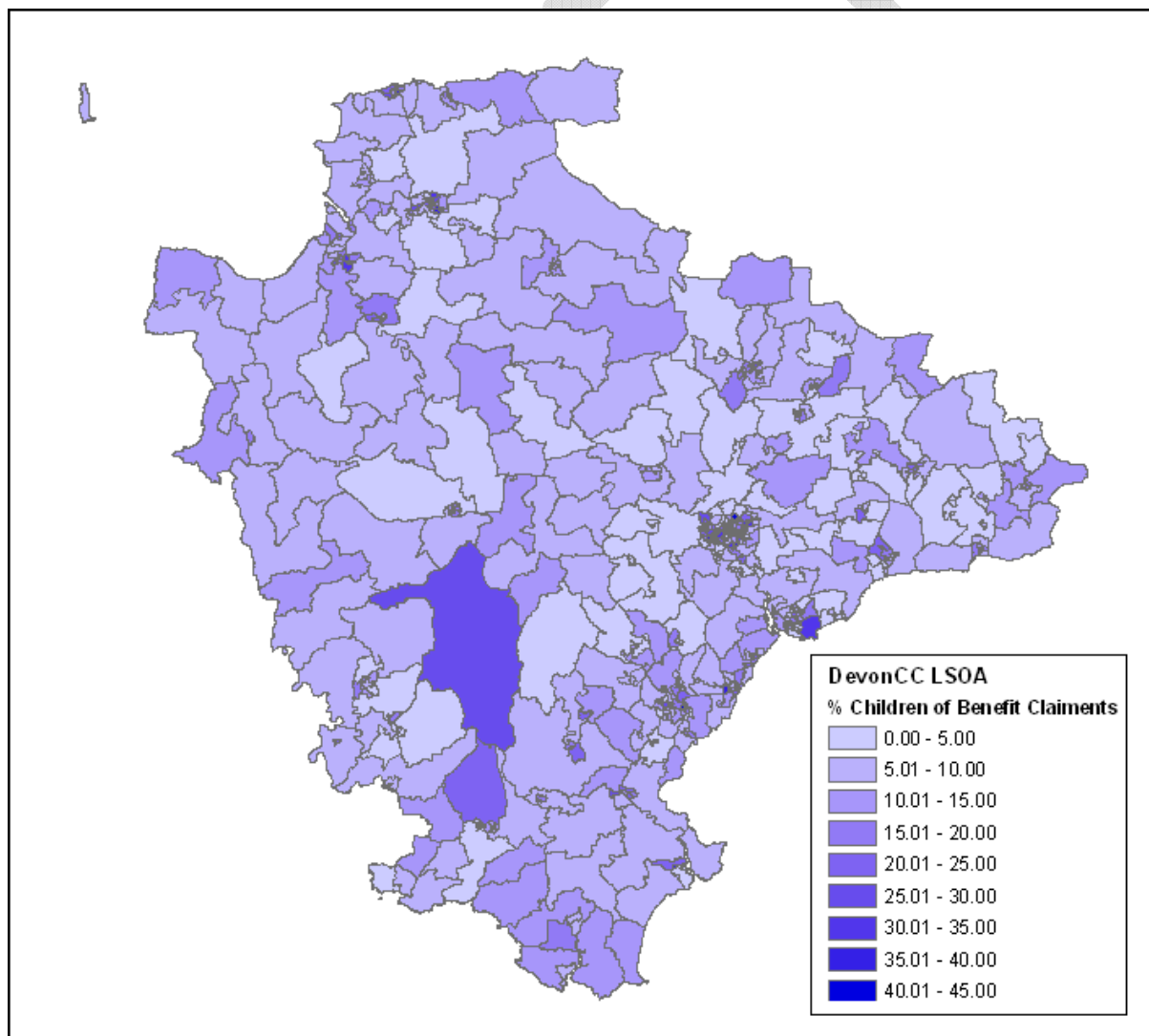
### 3.2 Households Dependent on Workless Benefits

Nationally 2.9 million (17%) of working-age households are workless. This is the same proportion as a decade ago. 42% of all lone parent households, and 29% of single adults without dependent children, are workless. This compares with 6% of couples without dependent children and 6% of couples with children<sup>5</sup>. Single adult households, both with and without children, are much more likely to be workless than couple households. A fifth of workless, working-age households are lone parents (600,000 households). A lack of work can be even more serious for a single adult household than for a couple: if a single adult is workless, then (by definition) the whole of the household is workless and there is no earned income; by contrast, for a couple, the spouse may be working, perhaps with substantial earnings.

Nationally around 1.9 million children live in workless households<sup>6</sup> (17% of all children), this is lower in the South West with about 12% of children living in workless households (2007-2009 average). With the rise in the most recent year (2009), both the number and the proportion are now close to their levels of a decade ago. Two-thirds of all children in workless households are in lone parent households (1,240,000 children). Half of all children of lone parents live in households that are workless. This compares to just one in fifteen for children of couples.

The table and map below indicate the percentage of young people living in households which are entirely dependent on workless benefits rather than employment. Benefits include Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance and Pension Credit. Households with a tradition of benefits dependency commonly represent areas of high need with regard to low aspirations among young people.

**Figure 2: Children dependent on workless benefits (IS, JSA, IB/SDA, PC) by LSOA (April 2007)**



Source: DWP Information Directorate

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<sup>5</sup> ONS (2010) Labour Force Survey, UK, Updated 2010 <http://www.poverty.org.uk/50/index.shtml>

<sup>6</sup> ONS (2010) Labour Force Survey, UK, Updated 2010 <http://www.poverty.org.uk/18/index.shtml>

The table below reflects children and young people with a home address in these learning communities, they might not attend school in these areas.

**Table 3: Children dependent on workless benefits (IS, JSA, IB/SDA, PC) April 2007**

Learning Communities	Total 0-15s	Number of Children 0-15 living in benefits households	% of Children 0-15 benefits dependant
Axe Valley	3,828	360	9.4%
Barnstaple	8,203	1,285	15.7%
Bideford	5,347	880	16.5%
Braunton	2,617	195	7.5%
Chulmleigh	2,299	185	8.0%
Clyst Vale	2,849	225	7.9%
Crediton	4,394	335	7.6%
Culm Valley	4,105	430	10.5%
Dartmouth	1,558	215	13.8%
Dawlish	3,605	415	11.5%
Exeter Beacon	6,803	1,110	16.3%
Exeter Central & Chestnut	5,597	970	17.3%
Exeter West Exe	5,832	920	15.8%
Exmouth	7,168	805	11.2%
Holsworthy	2,129	200	9.4%
Honiton	2,835	350	12.3%
Ilfracombe	2,904	575	19.8%
Ivybridge	6,419	550	8.6%
Kingsbridge	2,463	270	11.0%
Newton Abbot	6,880	970	14.1%
Okehampton	3,895	460	11.8%
Ottery St Mary	3,091	220	7.1%
Sidmouth	2,518	235	9.3%
South Dartmoor	4,282	475	11.1%
South Molton	1,220	140	11.5%
Tavistock	4,134	395	9.6%
Teign Valley	3,280	365	11.1%
Teignmouth	3,147	490	15.6%
Tiverton	5,956	770	12.9%
Torrington	2,811	310	11.0%
Totnes	2,815	430	15.3%
Devon County Council	124,984	15,535	12.4%
ENGLAND		1,908,220	19.7%

Source: DWP April 2007, Devon PCT November 2007

### 3.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England, allowing each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The Index relates to all people but is a good indicator of the general deprivation affecting households containing children and young people.

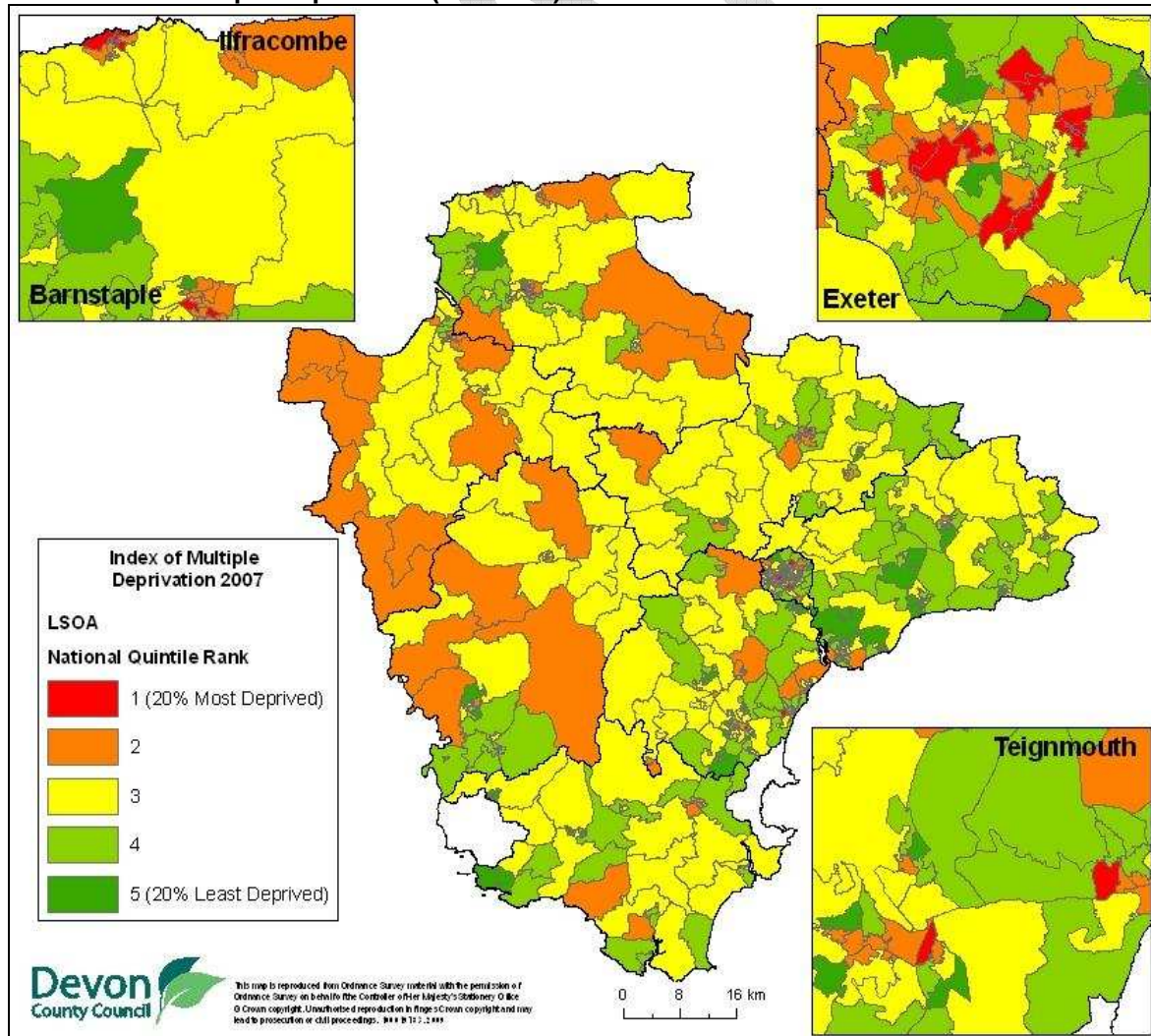
Whilst Devon has low levels of overall deprivation at the County and District level, this masks significant variation at smaller geographical scales in both urban and rural areas. There are 21 LSOA's in Devon in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 5 in the top 10% most deprived. There is a correlation between increasing deprivation and a reduced life expectancy at birth in different parts of Devon.

**Table 4: District Summary of Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007)**

Area	Distribution by National Deprivation Quintile					Total LSOA's
	1 (20% Most Deprived LSOA's)	2	3	4	5 (20% Least Deprived LSOA's)	
Exeter	11	17	20	20	5	73
North Devon	5	17	20	14	2	58
Teignbridge	2	21	29	24	8	84
Mid Devon	1	11	17	12	2	43
South Hams	1	6	18	15	9	49
Torridge	1	15	17	4	0	37
East Devon	0	7	26	34	15	82
West Devon	0	7	15	7	2	31
<b>Devon Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>457</b>

Source: IMD 2007

**Figure 3: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007) Devon at LSOA**



Source: IMD 2007 and DCC IDS (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council. 100019783 2009)

### 3.4 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) – has been produced alongside the Indices of Deprivation 2007. IDACI is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and shows the percentage of children (aged 0-15) in each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) that live in families that are income deprived. Income Deprivation is defined as either households receiving Income Support/ Income based Jobseeker's Allowance/ Pension Credit or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit/ Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. The IDACI is the proportion of children 0–15 living in such households as a proportion of all children 0–15.

The index is calculated based on:

- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Income Support (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Income-Based Job Seekers' Allowance (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Pension Credit (Guarantee) (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Working Tax or Child Tax Credit whose equivalised household income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC, 2005)
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Child Tax Credit (who are not eligible for
- Income Support, Income-Based Job Seeker's Allowance, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 percent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC, 2005).

An IDACI score of, for example 0.24 means that 24% of children aged less than 16 in that LSOA are living in families that are income deprived. LSOAs are also given a rank, 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and a rank of 32,482 is assigned to the least deprived LSOA in England. The most and least deprived LSOA's in Devon are in Exeter: St Davids 53% (which places it in the 10% most deprived LSOA's) and Duryard 3% (which places it in the 5% least deprived LSOA's).

**Table 5: Children Living in Income Deprivation**

Area	No. of Children Living in Income Deprivation	Total No. of Dependent Children aged 0-15	% Living in Income Deprivation
East Devon	2,717	20,922	13%
Exeter	3,489	18,273	19%
Mid Devon	1,936	14,049	14%
North Devon	3,156	16,686	19%
South Hams	2,092	14,361	15%
Teignbridge	3,420	22,089	15%
Torridge	1,910	11,235	17%
West Devon	1,171	9,189	13%
Devon Total	19,891	126,804	16%

Source: IDACI 2007 and ONS population estimates for 2005 used in IDACI and IMD

In Devon 16% (an estimated 19,891 children and young people aged 0-15) are living in income deprived households. This is less than the South West average of 17% (approximately 154,200) and the England average of around 22% (roughly 2.2 million children). Services should be targeted at these areas to break the intergenerational cycle of deprivation.

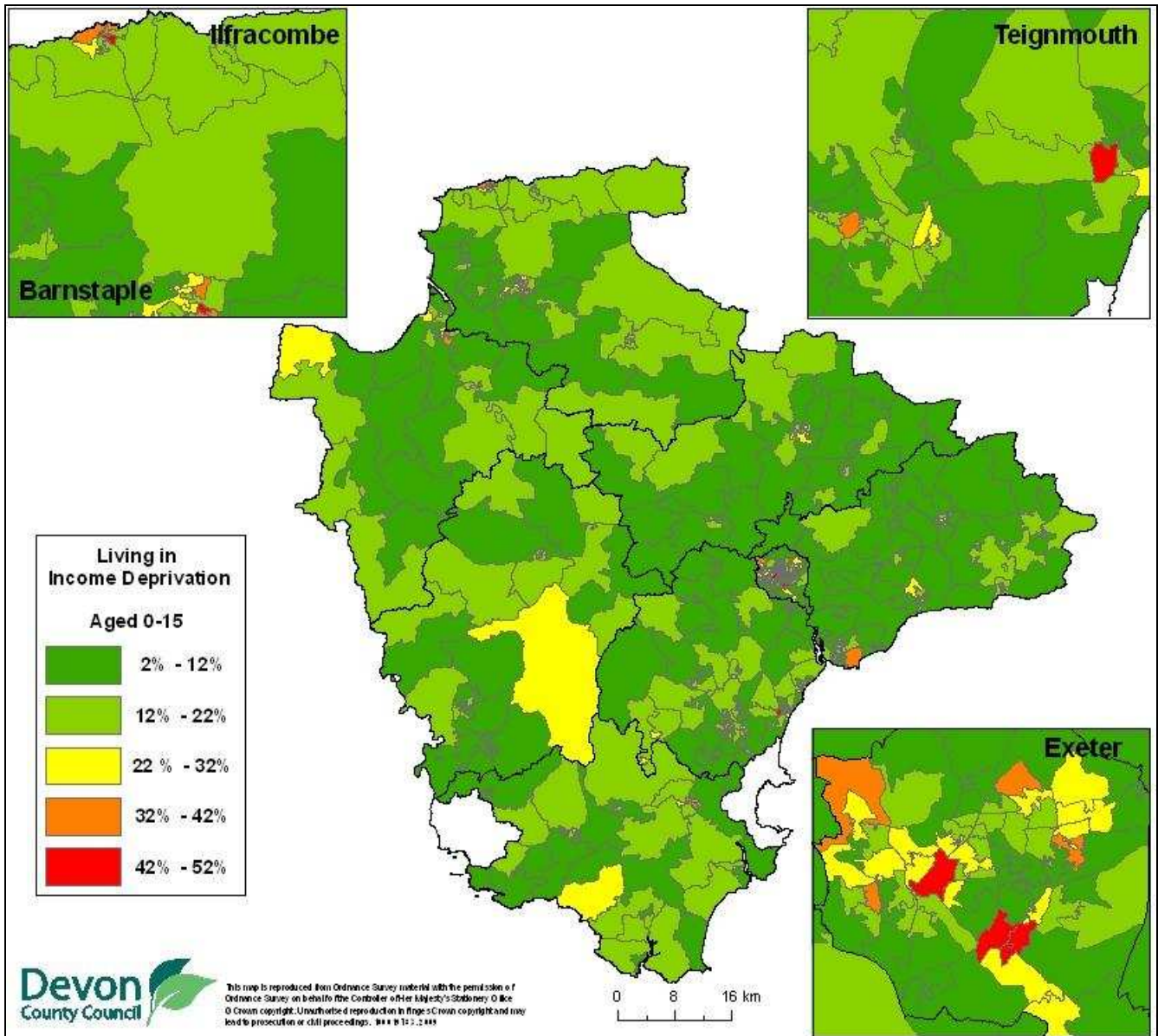
**Table 6: Children Living in Income Deprived LSOA's**

IDACI Score In:	Number of LSOAs	Total Number of Children Resident
Most Deprived 10% in England	1	126
Most Deprived 15% in England	7	3,018
Most Deprived 20% in England	5	1,674
Not in 20% Most Deprived in England	444	121,986
Devon LSOA Total	457	126,804

Source: IDACI 2007 and ONS population estimates for 2005 used in IDACI and IMD

There are 13 LSOA's in Devon in the 20% most deprived areas in England by IDACI 4818 children aged 0-15 live in these areas. These LSOA's are located in Exeter (St Davids, Priory x 2 and Mincinglake); Barnstaple (Forches & Whiddon Valley x 2 and Yeo Valley); Ilfracombe (Central x 3); Teignmouth (Teignmouth West); Exmouth (Littleham); Newton Abbot (Bushell).

Figure 4: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Devon



Source: IDACI 2007 and IDS © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council. 100019783 2009

### 3.5 Child Wellbeing Index

Child well-being is generally represented by how children are doing in a number of different domains of their life. At national and international level these domains have included those covered in the CWI. There are no comprehensive national sources of data on other domains of well-being that could have been included –relations with family and friends, civic participation or behaviour and risks. Scores are presented at Lower Super Output Area so they will reflect local pockets of need or low wellbeing scores. In a rural community the index is useful as it includes how accessible facilities and services are for young people, not just the recognised measures of poverty or deprivation used in other Indexes.

The seven domains included in the CWI are:

- Material well-being (exactly the same as IDACI)
- Health (emergency hospital attendances, outpatient attendances, DLA)
- Education (KS scores, GCSE scores, school absences, proportion remaining in education post 16 and post 21)
- Crime (Burglary, Theft, Criminal damage and Violence rates weighted against total 0-5 pop)
- Housing (shared accommodation, lack of central heating, overcrowding, and concealed homelessness) all based on 2001 Census
- Environment (distance to school, air quality, access to leisure and sports facilities, natural environment, road accidents)
- Children in need (income and education deprivation model used to predicate)

**Table 7: Child Wellbeing Index Rank of Average Scores (smaller number = better wellbeing)**

Local Authority	CWI rank of average scores	CWI rank of average ranks	Material well-being rank of average scores	Health and disability rank of average scores	Education rank of average scores	Crime rank of average scores	Housing rank of average scores	Environment rank of average scores	Children in need rank of average scores
Rank of 1 = best and 354 = worst									
Exeter	278	269	207	304	312	177	332	8	242
Torridge	201	221	172	110	216	27	305	277	168
North Devon	184	193	205	175	190	83	267	151	181
Teignbridge	181	191	151	202	148	93	301	115	138
West Devon	165	184	101	167	127	11	287	300	92
Mid Devon	159	170	122	115	197	61	291	162	126
South Hams	139	150	138	234	41	12	273	204	107
East Devon	85	89	106	102	77	18	247	103	103
Rank of 1 = best and 149 = worst									
Devon	42	47	38	57	55	6	102	47	36

Source: Child Wellbeing Index County and District Scores 2009

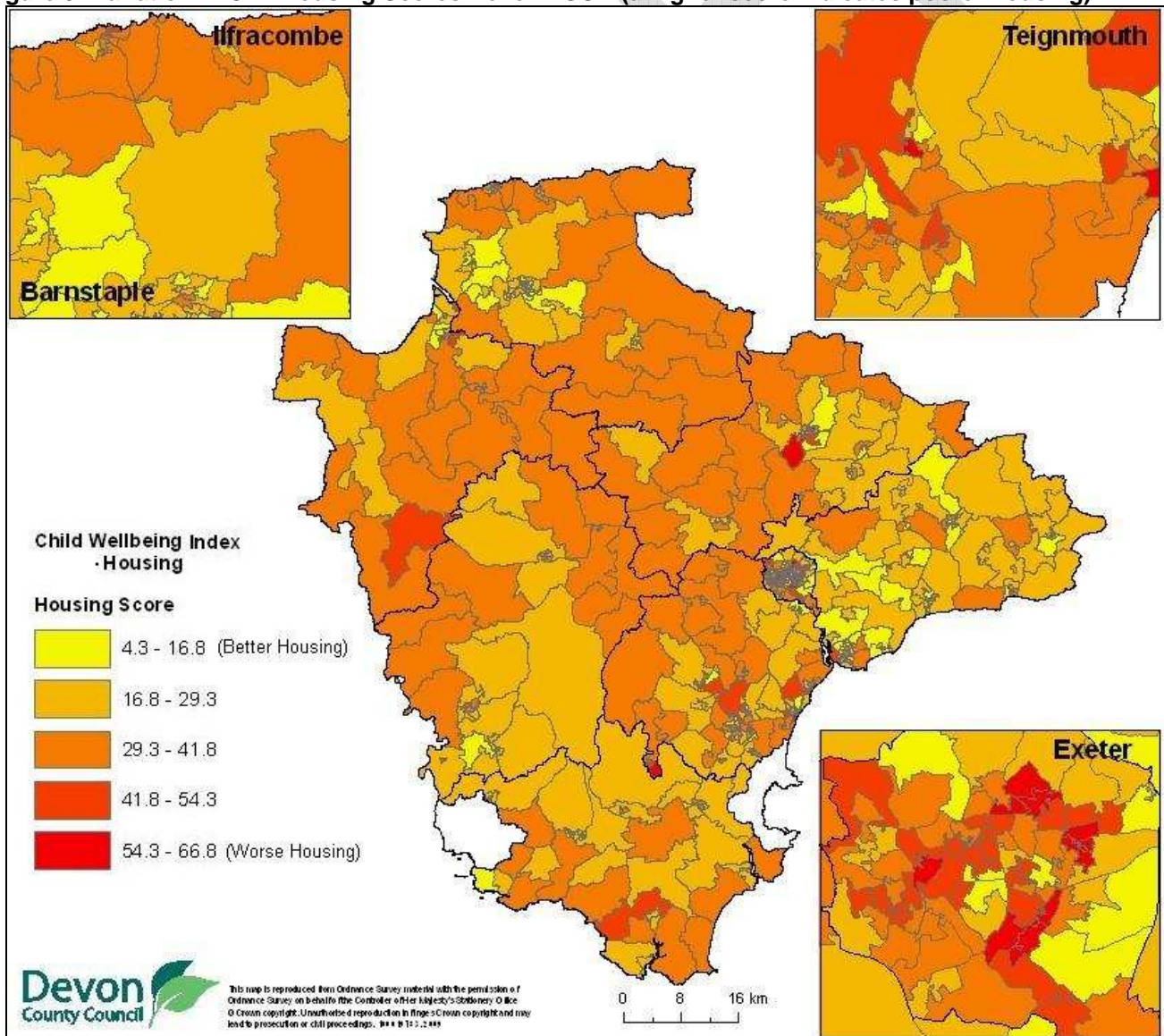
Devon scores very highly in relation to good child wellbeing with the notable exception of housing. Children spend a great deal of their lives at home. Therefore the quality of the house that they live in can have a profound impact on their well-being.

**Table 8: Child Wellbeing Index Average Scores (smaller number = better wellbeing)**

Local Authority	CWI average score	Material well-being average score	Health and disability average score	Education average score	Crime average score	Housing average score	Environment average score	Children in need average score
East Devon	90.33	0.13	-0.38	11.85	-0.91	22.04	17.74	0.02
Exeter	181.48	0.19	0.51	34.25	-0.12	39.37	11.55	0.03
Mid Devon	119.01	0.14	-0.33	20.82	-0.62	29.85	19.65	0.02
North Devon	129.84	0.19	-0.06	20.43	-0.49	24.54	19.39	0.02
South Hams	108.13	0.15	0.15	8.64	-0.94	25.51	21.01	0.02
Teignbridge	128.41	0.15	0.05	17.21	-0.45	32.02	18.15	0.02
Torridge	139.97	0.17	-0.36	22.41	-0.83	32.75	24.19	0.02
West Devon	120.07	0.13	-0.12	15.54	-0.94	28.76	25.19	0.02
Devon (DCC)	127.02	0.16	-0.05	18.96	-0.63	29.30	18.84	0.02
Rutland (Best CWI Average Score)	50.55	0.07	-1.02	5.54	-0.59	5.60	19.60	0.01
Manchester (Worst CWI Average Score)	358.78	0.48	0.84	50.62	1.11	30.50	43.27	0.06

Source: Child Wellbeing Index County and District Scores 2009

**Figure 5: Variation in CWI Housing Scores Devon LSOA (a higher score indicates poorer housing)**



Source: DCC IDS, CWI LSOA Scores © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council. 100019783 2009)

## 4 Second tier of outcomes: factors that directly influence families' incomes and resources today

### 4.1 Average Household Income

Average household income in Devon is lower than the national average. Unemployment is lower than the national average which results in many people being employed but on lower than average incomes. In contrast to this there are also many wealthy families as Devon is an attractive place to live. In rural areas the mixed nature of the housing means that struggling families can be hidden in predominantly wealthy areas with little apparent need.

**Table 9: Average Household Income (2008 and 2009)**

Area	Mean Income 2008 (£)	Mean Income 2009 (£)	% Change 2008-2009	Median Income 2008 (£)	Median Income 2009 (£)	% Change 2008-2009
East Devon	30,678	31,761	3.5	26,173	27,250	4.1
Exeter	30,801	31,532	2.4	26,182	26,946	2.9
Mid Devon	30,932	31,829	2.9	26,478	27,328	3.2
North Devon	29,206	29,717	1.7	24,970	25,602	2.5
South Devon	32,145	32,615	1.5	27,379	27,976	2.2
Teignbridge	31,359	32,392	3.3	26,650	27,671	3.8
Torridge	28,019	28,800	2.8	24,172	24,958	3.3
West Devon	31,158	31,947	2.5	26,737	27,570	3.1
Devon (DCC)	30,622	31,442	2.7	26,112	26,973	3.3

Source: DCC Strategic Intelligence, data derived from CACI's Paycheck product for 2009

A report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation<sup>7</sup> found that childhood poverty reduces adulthood earnings by between 15 and 28 per cent at age 34.

### 4.2 Average House Prices

Rises in house prices relative to incomes can put substantial pressures on households leading to an inability to access suitable affordable housing. Figures indicate that house prices in Devon are around 10 times the median average yearly income of residents.

**Table 10: Average House Prices in Devon (Q1, 2009)**

Area	Number of Sales 2009 Jan to Jun	Average House Price Jan-Mar 2009 (£)	Average House Price Apr-Jun 2009 (£)
South Hams	470	£254,703	£274,608
West Devon	597	£251,318	£216,474
East Devon	454	£231,045	£247,690
North Devon	521	£208,319	£199,548
Teignbridge	470	£197,450	£210,051
Mid Devon	419	£195,220	£202,579
Exeter	481	£180,367	£197,582
Torridge	498	£178,217	£200,165
Devon County Council Area	3910	£212,402	£220,351
South West	28841	£200,715	£225,929

Source: Land Registry of England and Wales, period January to June 2009

<sup>7</sup> Blanden, J. Hansen, K. & Machin, S. (2008). *The GDP cost of the lost earning potential of adults who grew up in poverty*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. <http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/2300-poverty-employment-earnings.pdf>

### 4.3 Free School Meals

10,334 (10.8%) of pupils were eligible for Free School Meals in January 2010 an increase of 0.8% from January 2009. Free School Meals have been used as a proxy measure for identifying deprivation in individual families. Whilst the use of this data has its flaws, it has the advantage of being 'live' and provides direct support to families in need. It also forms our only individual child level indicator of poverty. There is anecdotal information to suggest that families do not claim their entitlement due to the stigma attached to children receiving a free school meal or lack of knowledge about how to claim, and many young people whose parents apply for FSMs do not take up their entitlement. Take up of free school meals has increased in recent years due to an easier application process and the incentive to do so in order to access the extended schools scheme.

Parents do not have to pay for school meals if they receive any of the following:

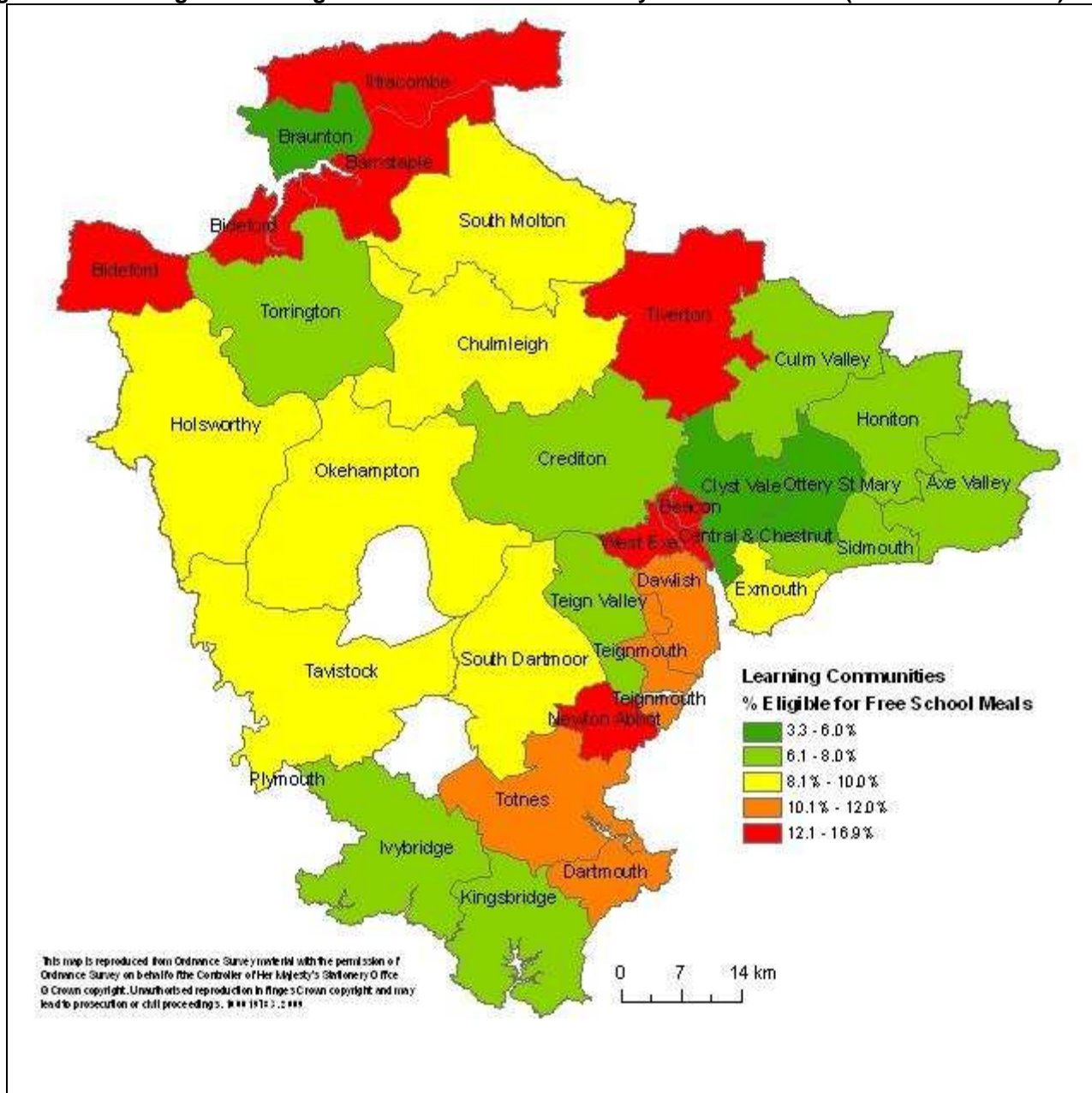
- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the Guarantee element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit, provided they are not entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual income (as assessed by HM Revenue & Customs) that does not exceed £16,040
- Working Tax Credit during the four-week period immediately after their employment finishes or after they start to work less than 16 hours per week
- Children who receive Income Support or income-based Job Seeker's Allowance in their own right.

**Table 11: Eligibility for Free School Meals (Jan 2010)**

Sector	Area	Number on roll	No. pupils known to be eligible for free school meals	% eligible for free school meals
Nursery and Primary Schools	Devon	52,041	6,031	11.6
	South West	368,920	47,820	13.0
	England	4,134,240	717,060	17.3
Secondary Schools	Devon	42,740	4,107	9.6
	South West	324,430	30,880	9.5
	England	3,277,880	464,510	14.2
Special Schools	Devon	1,035	192	18.6
	South West	7,570	2,130	28.1
	England	91,820	30,600	33.3
All Maintained Schools	Devon	95,816	10,330	10.8
	South West	700,920	80,830	11.5
	England	7,503,940	1,212,170	16.2

Source: DCSF Indices of tables from schools, pupils and their characteristics, statistical first release May 2010 (based on school census returns Jan 2010)

Note: includes full time and part time pupils who are sole or dual registrations. Includes boarders.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Roll Eligible for Free School Meals: by School Attended (Autumn Term 2009)**

Source: DCSF School Census January 2009 (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council 100019783 2009)

#### 4.4 Fuel Poverty

Fuel Poverty indicators from the Centre for Sustainable Energy based on the 2003 English House Condition Survey (EHCS). They show how the national level of fuel poverty in England in 2003 was distributed at small area level. It is important to note that the FPI only predicts the level of fuel poverty in individual areas and does not take into account local circumstances. The Centre for Sustainable Energy predicts that fuel poverty has, at the very least, doubled since 2003, due to the substantial rise in fuel prices over this period. However, a more recent index has not been produced.

The official Government definition of fuel poverty states that a household is in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (satisfactory varies depending on household type but it is basically 21°C in the living room and 18°C in the other occupied rooms with variations in the amount of time heating to account for people leaving the home to go to work etc.) the household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all household fuel use. 'Income' in this case includes Housing Benefit, Income Support for Mortgage Interest Relief (ISMIR) and Council Tax Benefit. Council Tax payments are deducted from 'income'.

England Average Fuel Poverty is 6.13% of Households. The Southwest average is slightly higher at 6.18% of Households with Devon being even higher with an average of 6.33% of households in Fuel Poverty. Within Devon the lowest predicated level of fuel poverty is 4.85% (an LSOA within the Honiton St Michael's ward in East Devon) and the highest is 8.48% (an LSOA within the Polsloe ward of Exeter).



## 5 Third tier: Factors that directly influence families' abilities to enter and sustain well paid employment in the short and longer term.

### 5.1 Attainment Gap at Key Stage 2

As part of "Narrowing the Gap" theme in the CYPP the aim is to bring about further improvements for these students.

Performance at KS2 in English and Mathematics is in line with National results at an all pupil level, eligible for free school meals and first language. Due to the small numbers involved it is not possible to establish whether the variation in performance across ethnic groups is significant. Encouragingly, whilst performance at No SEN and School Action is in line with the National Average, at School Action + and Statemented Devon pupils are substantially outperforming the National cohort.

**Table 13: Variation in Attainment by Pupil Characteristics at KS2 (2009)**

Characteristics	Devon		England	
	Number of eligible pupils	% of pupils achieving level 4 or above in English and Mathematics	Number of eligible pupils	% of pupils achieving level 4 or above in English and Mathematics
Free School Meals	818	54	92,750	53
Not eligible for Free School Meals	6,720	75	472,580	75
First language is English	7,409	73	488,130	73
First language is other than English	132	64	76,570	65
White	7,281	73	457,520	73
Mixed	100	82	21,400	73
Asian	34	68	47,090	70
Black	14	86	26,210	64
Chinese	9	56	1,910	82
No Special Educational Needs	5,579	87	423,791	85
School Action	1112	38	79512	38
School Action Plus	553	31	43927	26
Statement	294	22	18095	13
All pupils	7,550	73	567,350	72

Source: DCSF: KS2 Attainment by Pupil Characteristics, in England 2008/09, first statistical release April 2010

## 5.2 Attainment Gap by Pupil Characteristics at GCSE

Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to leave school without qualifications. In 2008 21% of Young People at DCC maintained schools known to be eligible for free school meals completed their GCSE's with less than 5 A\*-G's, this is dramatically higher than those not eligible for free school meals (6%). As part of "Narrowing the Gap" theme in the CYPP the aim is to bring about further improvements for these students.

**Table 14: Variation in Attainment by Pupil Characteristics at GCSE (KS4) 2009**

Characteristics	Devon		England	
	Number of eligible pupils	% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English and Mathematics	Number of eligible pupils	% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English and Mathematics
Free School Meals	599	23	74,000	27
Not eligible for Free School Meals	7,104	54	502,220	54
First language is English	7,605	52	517,060	51
First language is other than English	93	53	57,610	50
White	7,461	52	479,840	51
Mixed	77	56	16,820	51
Asian	20	60	40,870	54
Black	7	43	23,240	45
Chinese	13	46	2,220	73
No Special Educational Needs	5,793	62	439,500	62
School Action	1,172	26	75,640	21
School Action Plus	467	17	38,730	13
Statement	271	8	22,350	6
All pupils	7,700	52	576,430	51

Source: DCSF: GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics, in England 2008/09, first statistical release April 2010<sup>8</sup>

Gypsy Roma Travellers account for small numbers of those taking GCSE's (9 in 2009) and as such it would be potentially misleading to provide a breakdown of KS scores. Over a three year period 2007-09 Gypsy Roma Traveller young people performed more poorly at KS4 with 21% of GRT Achieved 5+ A\*-C grades inc. English and Mathematics compared to 49% of the total cohort. Over the same period 29% GRT left with less than 5 GCSE's A-G compared to only 7% of the total cohort.

The poor GCSE performance of Chinese students in 2009 in a result of small number statistics rather than a trend, in 2008 the % Achieving 5+ A\*-C grades inc. English and Maths was 82%. When averaged over the last three years (2007-09) it becomes clear that performance from BME groups is actually higher than the average for white British Students (51% to 49%). Black students performed consistently worse than their contemporaries, in line with the National average, however as only 32 black students have taken GCSE's in Devon over the last 3 years it is impossible to know if this is a meaningful trend.

In common with the National average those eligible for free schools meals have achieved lower results at GCSE consistently over the last 3 years. On average 51% of non FSM students achieved 5+ A\*-C grades inc. English and Maths almost double the percentage of those eligible for FSM (22%).

<sup>8</sup> DCSF: GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics, in England 2008/09  
<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000900/index.shtml>

### 5.3 Persistent Absence

At a national level FSM pupils are more likely to be absent from school than non-FSM pupils, particularly in secondary school. The authorised absence rate for FSM pupils in primary schools was around one third higher than for non-FSM pupils, whilst the unauthorised absence rate was over three times higher. At secondary school, absence rates rise overall but the same pattern emerges. Similarly, FSM pupils are nearly three times more likely to have persistent absence<sup>9</sup>.

Absence from school affects pupils' educational outcomes and life chances and should therefore be avoided. CYPS and schools are working to reduce the incidences of absence, particularly for those pupils where it can be avoided. Some pupils are persistently absent as a result of poor health or due to accidents.

Persistent absence in Devon has been defined as more than 64 sessions (which translates to 32 days) absence over the academic year. In the 2008/09 terms 2,078 young people were persistently absent from Devon maintained schools (2.1% of the total cohort).

**Table 15: Characteristics of Persistent Absence (More than 64 sessions missed during 2008/09)**

Group	Number of those Persistently Absent	% of those Persistently Absent
Eligible for Free School Meals	621	29.9%
Looked After Children	20	1.0%
Gypsy Roma Traveller	38	1.8%
Black Minority Ethnic	116	5.6%
English as an Additional Language	41	2.0%
Special Educational Needs	1,052	50.6%
Not in Any of the Need Groups Above	710	34.2%
Total Persistent Absent	2,078	100.0%

Source: DCSF School Census Spring 2009 and Summer 2009; EMS ONE  
Note: % will not sum to 100 as some children will be in more than 1 need group

### 5.4 Exclusions

Most school exclusions happen at secondary rather than primary level. CYPS and schools are working together to reduce the level of exclusions through a programme of managed moves from one secondary school to another, aiming to keep pupils at schools and in full time education. In 2008/09 there were 2,453 young people excluded, a total of 5,368 incidences. 10 young people were excluded for over 30 days, and 50 for over 20 days, during the academic year. The most common reason for exclusion was verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult (1,358 incidences).

**Table 16: Characteristics of those with Permanent and Fixed Term Exclusions 2008/09**

Group	Number of CYP with Fixed Term Exclusions	% of those with Fixed Term Exclusions	Number of CYP with Perm Exclusions	% of those with Perm Exclusions
Eligible for Free School Meals	591	24	46	38
Looked After Children	85	3	N/A	N/A
Traveller	7	<1	<5	-
Black Minority Ethnic	83	3	6	5
English as a Second Language	22	1	<5	-
Special Educational Needs	1,403	57	85	70
Not in any of the Need Groups Above	804	33	28	23
Total Excluded	2,453	100	122	100

Note: This data covers only DCC Maintained Schools  
Source: DCSF School Census Autumn 2008, Spring 2009 and Summer 2009; EMS ONE, numbers less than 5 have been suppressed  
Note: % will not sum to 100 as some children will be in more than 1 need group

<sup>9</sup> DCSF (Schools Analysis and Research Division, Department for Children, Schools and Families) (2009) Deprivation and Education: The evidence on pupils in England, Foundation Stage to Key Stage 4 <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/DCSF-RTP-09-01.pdf>

Certain groups are more likely to be excluded from school than others. Around 10% of all pupils are eligible for free school meals but they account for over 24% of those excluded from school. Nationally FSM pupils are seven times as likely to be permanently excluded from primary school, and three and a half times as likely to be permanently excluded from secondary. Also nationally FSM pupils are three to four times as likely to have been given a fixed term exclusion<sup>10</sup>. No permanent exclusions are attributed to looked after children as they are covered by the managed moves programme to avoid this outcome.

## 5.5 Ethnicity

A report for the Joseph Rowntree foundation found that Nationally all minority groups had higher than average rates of poverty. Rates of poverty were highest for Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and Black Africans, reaching nearly two-thirds for Bangladeshis. Rates of poverty were also higher than average for Indian, Chinese and other minority group households<sup>11</sup>.

It does not appear that this trend towards increased family poverty within areas where there is a large BME community is occurring in Devon. In the 20 wards with the highest proportion of children living in poverty (NI 116) only 40% had a percentage of BME over the Devon average.

## 5.6 Life Expectancy at Birth

In general life expectancy at birth in Devon is high 81.3 years compared to the UK average of 78.8, but there are areas of low life expectancies spread across Devon which may be cause for concern. The map below indicates, not unexpectedly, that (for 2004-08) the pattern of life expectancy is subject geographical variation across the county with the urban centres such as Barnstaple and Exeter having a life expectancy that falls well below the English average of 78.3 years<sup>12</sup>. At a ward level there is a difference of approximately **13 years** between the lowest life expectancy in the Ilfracombe Central Ward (74.4 years) in North Devon and the highest life expectancy in Chagford Ward (87.9) in West Devon. Life expectancy has increased in Ilfracombe by 1.5 years since 1999-2003 but it remains consistently lower than the rest of Devon.

**Table 17: Life expectancy at birth (years) and rank order (2004-2006)**

Local authority	All	Females		Males	
	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order
East Devon	80.6	83.2	47	79.4	49
Exeter	79.0	83.0	62	77.4	230
Mid Devon	80.4	82.8	85	79.1	67
North Devon	78.7	82.2	150	77.9	178
South Hams	80.7	83.3	42	79.0	73
Teignbridge	80.0	83.4	32	79.6	36
Torridge	78.7	83.0	63	78.4	126
West Devon	80.3	82.7	93	79.2	61
South West Region	79.5	82.7	N/A	78.5	N/A
ENGLAND	78.3	81.5	N/A	77.3	N/A

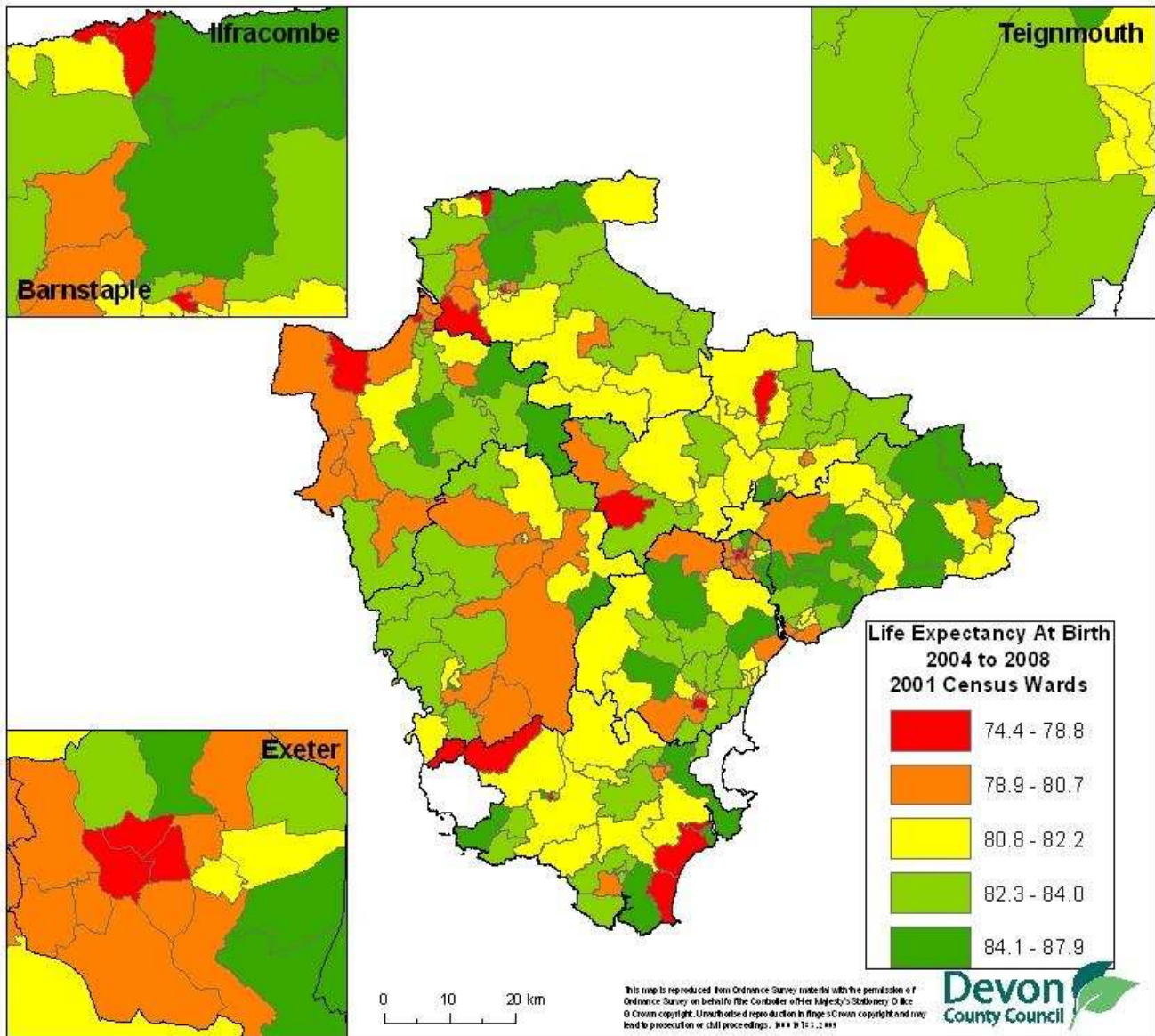
Source: ONS, 2007

Life expectancy figures for local areas and regions are presented to one decimal place. The rank order ranges from 1= Highest to 432 = Lowest. Both the tables were created using annual mid-year population estimates and deaths registered in each year. At ward level it is not possible to provide a breakdown by gender due to the small numbers living in certain Devon wards.

<sup>10</sup> DCSF (Schools Analysis and Research Division, Department for Children, Schools and Families) (2009) Deprivation and Education: The evidence on pupils in England, Foundation Stage to Key Stage 4 <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/DCSF-RTP-09-01.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Platt, L. (2007) Poverty and ethnicity in the UK. Joseph Rowntree Foundation,

<sup>12</sup> ONS (2007) Life expectancy at birth by health and local authorities in the United Kingdom 2004-06, <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841>

**Figure 8: Variation in life expectancy at Birth by Ward across Devon (2004 – 2008)**

Source: ONS (2009), Devon PCT Public Health (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council. 100019783 2009)

## 5.7 Accidental Injury and Poverty Related Health Needs

Children aged up to 14 from unskilled families are 5 times more likely to die in an accident than children from professional families, and 15 times more likely to die in a fire at home.

Land transport accidents were the most common cause of accidental death for children and young people in 2005 (52% of all deaths by external causes). In England, children in the 10% most deprived wards are three times more likely to be hit by a car than children in the 10% least deprived areas.

Poor children are born too small; birth weight is on average 130 grams lower in children from social classes IV and V. Low birth weight is closely associated with infant death and chronic diseases in later life.

## 5.8 Children and Young People with Special Needs and their Carers

### Awaiting Data from Beryl Perrin

It is widely recognised that for families with children with additional needs the extra financial and emotional issues related to the caring role can draw and maintain families into poverty.

## 5.9 Parental Health Problems

A common theme in the UK poverty literature is the relationship between parental health problems and family poverty. 50% of disabled people have incomes below half the national average, this rises to 60% for disabled adults with children<sup>13</sup>.

## 5.10 Mental Health Needs in Parents

Mental illness is an under-recognised but significant contributory factor to child poverty. There is a huge overrepresentation of people with mental health problems among those who are out of work (only 24% of people with long-term mental health problems are in employment), Over 900,000 adults in England claim sickness and disability benefits for mental health conditions which is larger than the total number of recipients of Jobseekers' Allowance in England (Social Exclusion Unit 2004)<sup>14</sup>. Given this it is a reasonable presumption that this situation must be producing hardship for many children.

There are several reasons why experiencing a mental disorder compromises people's capabilities in optimising their income. They may be unable to retain a job, or face stigmatisation in securing employment. Individuals may have temporary or enduring impairments in their cognitive capacity to deal with financial affairs. Also, many mental disorders are fluctuating in their severity, or have patterns of remission and relapse, which adds to the complexity of individuals' needs and capabilities to manage. In turn poverty can be the cause of mental health problems with stressful life events such as family bereavement, marital separation, or loss of employment often clustering before the onset of mental illness and influence the course of the illness<sup>15</sup>.

Common mental disorders (CMDs) are mental conditions that cause marked emotional distress and interfere with daily function, but do not usually affect insight or cognition. They comprise different types of depression and anxiety, and include obsessive compulsive disorder. Based on national prevalence rates<sup>16</sup> estimates from PANSI 17.6% of adults (aged 18-64) in Devon have a diagnosable common mental disorder, with women (19.7%) more affected than men (12.5%).

**Table 18: Adults aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health disorder (2010)**

Area	Number predicted to have a common mental disorder	Number predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	Number predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	Number predicted to have psychotic disorder
East Devon	11,836	332	253	294
Exeter	13,077	365	287	325
Mid Devon	7,225	202	157	180
North Devon	8,580	240	185	213
South Hams	7,936	222	171	197
Teignbridge	11,895	333	253	296
Torridge	6,217	174	134	155
West Devon	4,966	139	107	123
Devon	71,733	2,006	1,550	1,783

Source: PANSI based on ONS Population projections and Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey

The Psychiatric Morbidity Survey in 2000 (ONS, 2001) found a prevalence rate of 23% which equates to just over 9 million adults in England, of whom 8.25 million have moderate mental health problems and 770,000 have severe problems. There could be approximately 946,000 children in England and Wales living with a lone parent with a mental disorder, and approximately 1,333,500 children living in a two parent household where at least one parent has a mental disorder<sup>17</sup>. Local data is not currently collated for adults in treatment, but a pilot is in place in North Devon from which some information on parental status is likely to be available in Autumn 2010.

<sup>13</sup> Tunnard, R. (2004) Parental mental health problems: key messages from research, policy and practice, Dartington: Research In Practice.

<sup>14</sup> Gould, N. (2006) Mental health and child poverty. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York

<sup>15</sup> Gould, N. (2006) Mental health and child poverty. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York

<sup>16</sup> Health and Social Care Information Centre (2009) Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

<sup>17</sup> Data from Melzer, H., Gill, B., Petticrew, M., Hinds, K. (1996) The prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among adults living in private households. Report 8. Adults with a psychiatric disorder living in the community. London: HMSO. 1995, ONS Psychiatric Morbidity Survey and Census 2001.

## 5.11 Parental Drug and Alcohol Use

Substance dependence can strongly influence individual's ability to enter or sustain employment. In addition to cost of the dependence can be a significant drain on a family's finances.

Drug misuse has been defined as the use of a substance for purposes not consistent with legal or medical guidelines. In a small proportion of users, this may lead to dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena, such as a sense of need or dependence, impaired capacity to control substance-taking behaviour and persistent use despite evidence of harm.

Based on national prevalence rates<sup>18</sup> estimates from PANSI 3.4% of adults aged 18-64 (4.5% of men, 2.3% of women) are predicted to be dependent on drugs. Most dependence was on cannabis only (2.5%), rather than other drugs (0.9%).

**Table 19: People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug problem, by gender (2010)**

	Estimated Number	% of the Population
Devon: Males aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	9,945	4.5%
Devon: Females aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	5,150	2.3%
Devon: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	15,095	3.4%

Source: www.pansi.org.uk version 4.0, Crown copyright 2010

Drug use and parenthood is a very sensitive issue. Not all drug services ask about children at assessment, and not all drug users may be prepared to give information about children early on in treatment (for example, for fear of official intervention). Consequently, the levels of missing data on the proportion of clients who are parents are considerable.

There were 1,481 adults in effective treatment in 2008/09, of which 340 (23%) were parents. This is lower than both the regional (26%) and national average (30%) for the same period (NTA<sup>19</sup>). However, this only represents those who have received treatment, to measure effectiveness drug use in the general population is estimated. For 2008-09 the estimates indicate there are 2,197 problem users<sup>20</sup> of opiates and/or crack cocaine (95% confidence interval 1,720 to 2,768) in the 15-64 year-old age group in Devon (NHS NTA Smoothed Prevalence Estimates)<sup>21</sup>. If the percentage of problem users who are parents in the wider population reflects that of the in treatment population then based on the previous methodology it could be estimated that around 250 children had a parent who was an opiates and/or crack cocaine problem drug user and not receiving treatment in 2008-09.

Harmful drinking denotes the most hazardous use of alcohol, at which damage to health is likely. One possible outcome of harmful drinking is alcohol dependence, and associated negative physical health outcomes. It should be noted that a survey of the household population is likely to under-represent dependent adults, who are more likely to be homeless or in an institutional setting. Moreover, problem drinkers who do live in private households may, like problem drug users, be less available, able or willing to participate in surveys.

Based on national prevalence rates<sup>22</sup> estimates from PANSI 6% of adults (aged 18-64) in Devon have alcohol dependency. Most recorded dependence was categorised as mild (5.4%), with relatively few adults reporting symptoms of moderate or severe dependence (0.4% and 0.1% respectively).

<sup>18</sup> Health and Social Care Information Centre (2009) Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

<sup>19</sup> Health and Social Care Information Centre (2009) Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

<sup>20</sup> Prevalence estimates of problem drug use and injecting drug use for each DAAT were calculated over a three year period up to 2006 by Gordon Hay and colleagues at Glasgow University on behalf of the Home Office these are then smoothed by the NTA to reflect the current population. For these estimates, problem drug use is defined as use of opiates and/or use of crack cocaine. The figures do not include use of powdered cocaine, amphetamine, ecstasy, or cannabis or the injection of drugs aside from opiates or cocaine.

<sup>21</sup> NHS NTA Smoothed Prevalence Estimates (these are based on Hay G., Gannon M., MacDougall J., Millar T., Eastwood C., McKeganey N. 2007. Estimates of the prevalence of opiate use and/or crack cocaine use (2005/06) South West Region. Glasgow: Centre for Drug Misuse Research.)

<sup>22</sup> Health and Social Care Information Centre (2009) Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

**Table 20: People aged 18-64 predicted to have an alcohol problem, by gender (2010)**

	Estimated Number	% of the 18-64 Population
Devon: Males aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	19,227	8.7%
Devon: Females aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	7,389	3.3%
Devon: Total pop aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	26,616	6.0%

Source: www.pansi.org.uk version 4.0, Crown copyright 2010

Addaction South West received 2,500 referrals during 2009/10 of these 205 (8.2%) were living with partner and children, 58 (2.1%) were living alone with children and 7 pregnant women in treatment. It seems likely that this low figure reflects a low rate of disclosure with a far higher proportion of those referred actually being parents.

### 5.12 Teenage Conceptions and Young Parents

Statistically teenage mothers are shown to have significantly poorer outcomes in terms of social and mental health during the three years after the birth than older mothers or teenage non-mothers (Teenage Pregnancy Unit, 2004<sup>23</sup>). Similarly, outcomes for their children are poorer.

- The majority of teenage pregnancies are unplanned and almost half end in abortion
- Half of all under 18 conceptions occur in the 20% most deprived wards. Among the most vulnerable girls the risk of becoming a teenage mother is almost 1 in 3
- Babies born to teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties.
- At age 30, teenage mothers are 22% more likely to be living in poverty than mothers giving birth aged 24 or over, and are much less likely to be employed or living with a partner
- Teenage mothers are 20% more likely to have no qualifications at age 30 than mothers giving birth aged 24 or over.
- Teenage mothers have three times the rate of post-natal depression of older mothers and a higher risk of poor mental health for three years after the birth
- The infant mortality rate for babies born to teenage mothers is 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers. The risk of stillbirth and a baby dying in the first six weeks of life is also around twice as high for women from deprived backgrounds.
- Teenage mothers are three times more likely to smoke throughout their pregnancy, and 50% less likely to breastfeed, than older mothers - both of which have negative health consequences for the child
- Children of teenage mothers and are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems. They have lower academic attainment and are at higher risk of economic inactivity in later life. Benefit payments to a teenage mother who does not enter employment in the first three years after birth can total between 19,000 and 25,000 over three years; the cost of a teenage pregnancy to the NHS alone is estimated to be £63m a year.

The Department of Health has estimated that there were 1,397 teenage mothers across the Cornwall and Devon peninsula in 2009. In June 2009 873 teenage mothers were recorded on the Connections CCIS database, equivalent to 62.5% of the DoH estimate.

The data are compiled by combining information from registrations of births and notifications of legal abortions. Conception data include pregnancies that result in: One or more live or still births (a maternity), or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967. They do not include miscarriages or illegal abortions (ONS<sup>24</sup>).

<sup>23</sup> Teenage Pregnancy Unit (2004) Long term consequences of teenage births for parents and their children

<sup>24</sup> ONS, Office for National Statistics, Health Statistics Quarterly. Teenage conception rates are expressed as follows: Under 16: "per thousand females aged 13-15". Under 18: "per thousand females aged 15-17" Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Teen Pregnancy Unit

**Table 21: Under 16 Conception Number and Rate 2002-2004 to 2005-2007**

Area of usual residence	2002-2004			2003-2005			2004-2006			2005-2007		
	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion
East Devon	42	6.7	48	42	6.5	55	45	6.7	60%	49	7.2	78%
Exeter	45	8.4	47	39	7.3	41	38	7.1	55%	48	9	58%
Mid Devon	23	5.5	48	21	4.9	52	24	5.6	58%	15	3.5	67%
North Devon	29	5.6	55	29	5.6	52	26	5.1	58%	21	4.2	52%
South Hams	13	2.7		18	3.7	83	18	3.8	83%	18	3.9	78%
Teignbridge	36	5.2	81	40	5.7	75	46	6.5	72%	53	7.6	59%
Torrige	18	5	56	17	4.7		19	5.2		19	5.1	*
West Devon	5	1.7		6	2		11	3.6		14	4.5	*
Devon County	211	5.4	57	212	5.3	58	227	5.7	62%	237	5.9	63%
South West	1,777	6.3	57	1,836	6.5	60	1,843	6.5	61%	1,900	6.7	61%
England	22,132	7.8	57	22,201	7.7	58	21,984	7.7	58%	22,518	7.9	60%

Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit  
 For conceptions leading to abortions, rates based on fewer than 10 events have been suppressed  
 Rates based on 1,000 girls aged 13-15

Both Teignbridge and East Devon have under 16 conception rates above the regional average. For 2005-07 all Devon Districts have an under 16 conception rate below the National average. Abortion rates in under 16's range from 78% in South Hams and East Devon to 58% in Exeter. Lower abortion rates are linked to higher deprivation and greater social acceptance of young parenthood, although this link is less pronounced in the under 16 cohort than older groups.

**Table 22: Under 18 Conception Number and Rate 2001-03 to 2006-2008**

Area of usual residence	2001-03			2004-06			2005-07			2006-08		
	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion
East Devon	150	24.7	59	193	30	59	213	32.3	63	236	34.8	61
Exeter	270	51.3	39	256	46.9	38	266	48.2	41	260	47.3	42
Mid Devon	127	32	46	112	26.2	39	110	25.5	42	115	26.2	43
North Devon	161	32.4	46	169	32.2	45	144	27.6	49	143	27.9	47
South Hams	93	21.3	45	96	20	61	99	20.6	58	93	19.7	54
Teignbridge	204	32.1	53	223	31.3	58	241	33.5	54	266	37.3	55
Torrige	105	32.6	47	93	25.6	46	102	27.3	42	112	29.8	40
West Devon	56	21.2	45	73	24.6	49	75	24.5	53	73	23.4	48
Devon County	1,166	31.6	47	1,215	30.4	49	1,250	30.9	50	1,298	32	50
South West	9,530	35.5	46	9,706	33.8	48	9,961	34.3	49	10,038	34.6	50
England	117,364	42.5	46	118,567	41.2	47	119,272	41.2	49	118,286	40.9	50

Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit

For 2006-08 the rate of teen pregnancy in Exeter (47.3) and Teignbridge (37.3) was higher than the regional average (36.6) with Exeter also above the national average (40.9).

Thirty wards in Devon have conception rates about the National average, the bulk of these are in Exeter and North Devon. At ward level the highest rate is in Ilfracombe Central in North Devon followed by St James, St Peter's and Priory in Exeter. However, due to the small numbers involved, the vast majority of wards have the data suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

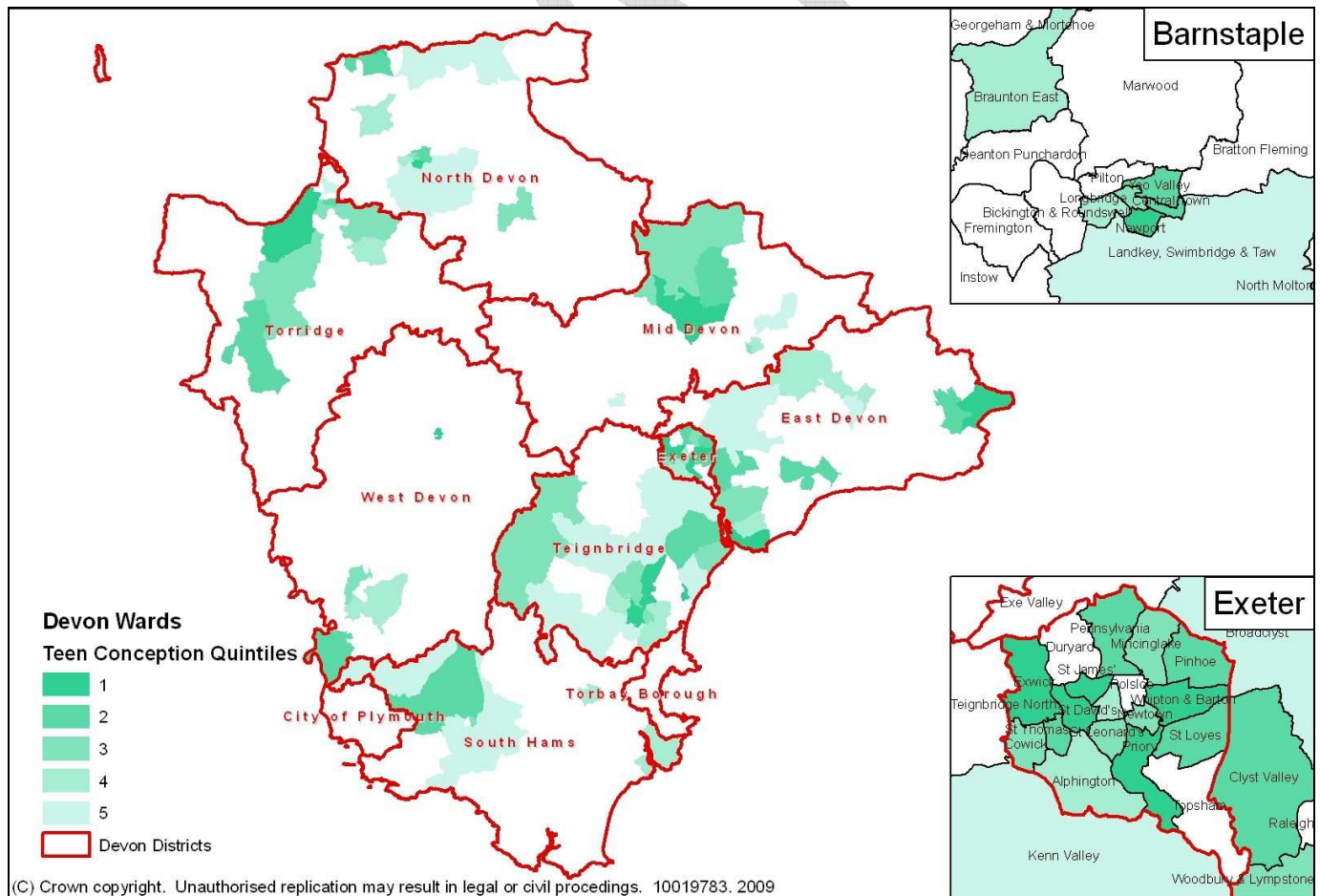
The table below shows the 20 wards across Devon with the highest rates of teenage conceptions, over the time period 2005-2007. "Hotspot" wards, which are in the highest 20% nationally for under 18 conceptions (rates equal to or higher than 53.3), are asterisked.

**Table 23: Ward Under 18 Conception Number and Rate 2005-2007**

District	Ward name	Wards ranked by rate of U18 conceptions	Wards ranked by no. of U18 conceptions
North Devon	Ilfracombe Central*	1	7
Exeter	Priory*	2	1
Teignbridge	Teignmouth West*	3	4=
Exeter	St James*	4	16=
East Devon	Axminster Rural*	5	49
Exeter	Exwick*	6	2
Teignbridge	Bushell *	7	3
East Devon	Exmouth Town*	8=	8=
East Devon	Exmouth Littleham*	8=	6
Exeter	St Thomas*	10	11
Exeter	St David's*	11	56=
Mid Devon	Cranmore*	12	20=
North Devon	Central Town*	13	28=
East Devon	Exmouth Withycombe Raleigh	14=	4=
West Devon	Okehampton East	14=	28=
Exeter	Cowick	16=	14=
West Devon	Hatherleigh	16=	75=
Teignbridge	Buckland & Milber	18	8=
Exeter	Pinhoe	19	13
Mid Devon	Castle	20	49=

Source: Office for National Statistics/ Teenage Pregnancy Unit supplied by NHS Devon

**Figure 9: Devon Under 18 conception rate 2004-06 per 1,000 female population aged 15-17**



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Source: Office for National Statistics/ Teenage Pregnancy Unit

Note: White areas are where the number of Conceptions was less than 5 per ward and the rate has been suppressed to retain confidentiality  
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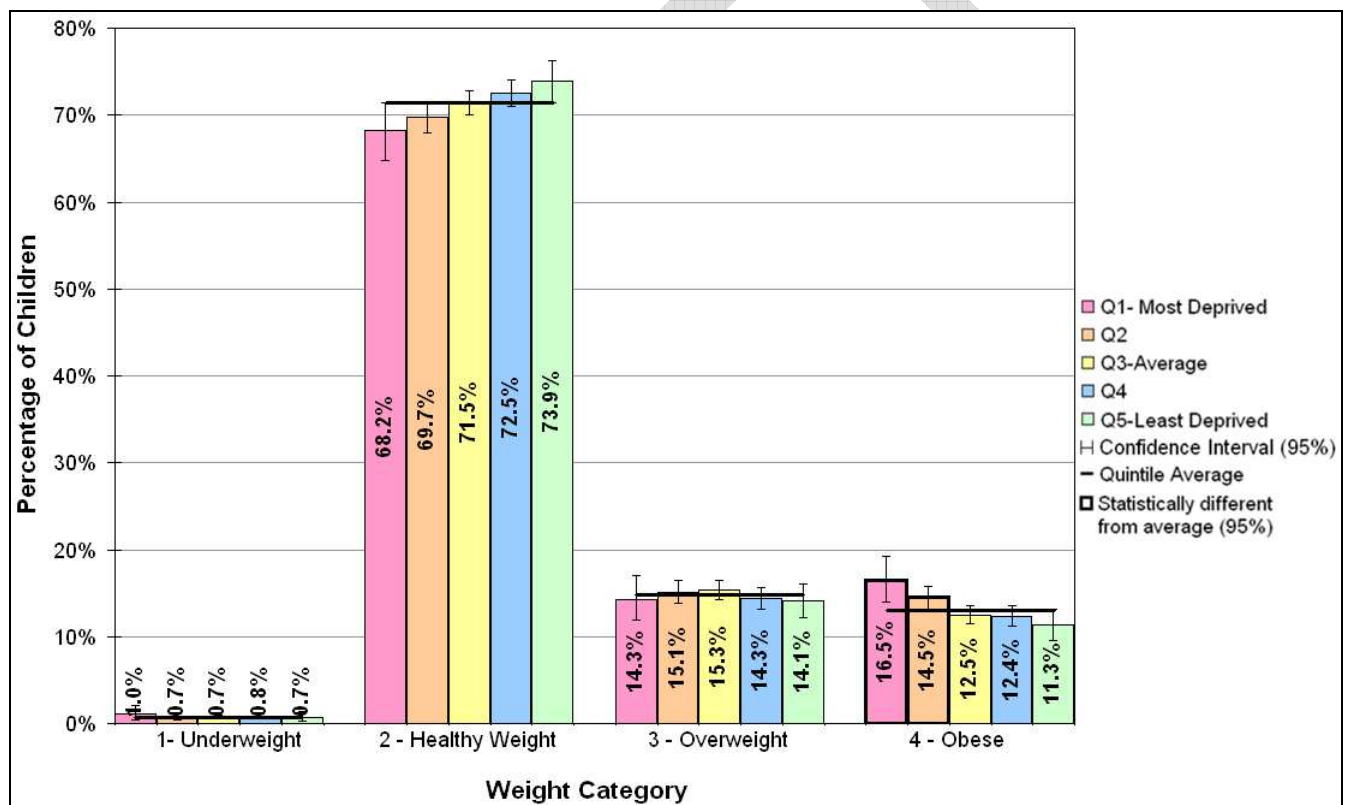
### 5.13 Child Weight – Effect of Deprivation

People who are very overweight or overweight have an increased risk of a wide range of serious diseases and health outcomes including heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes. Increasing rates of obesity are creating a future of rising chronic disease and long-term ill health which will curtail life prematurely, cause long-term incapacity, reduce quality of life and consume increasing amounts of healthcare resources.

Rates of obesity and overweight have increased sharply in the UK since the mid-1980s and are projected to continue to rise. Almost two-thirds of adults and a third of children are either overweight or very overweight. For Devon<sup>25</sup> in Reception, more than one in five (22.8%) of the children measured were either overweight or very overweight, in Year 6, this rate was nearly one in three (32.6%). Weight increase is clearly associated with age with the percentage of very overweight children in Year 6 (18.3%) is nearly double that in Reception (9.6%)

Nationally there is a well documented link between deprivation and health. In order to understand how deprivation influences the weight of children in Devon, a cross sectional analysis has been conducted comparing the percentage of children in four weight categories by Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile (Figure below). The four weight categories<sup>26</sup> (1-Underweight; 2-Healthy Weight; 3-Overweight; 4-Very Overweight (Obese)) were compared to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles (Q1 - Most Deprived 20% Nationally; Q2 - Above Average Deprivation; Q3 - Average Deprivation; Q4 - Below Average Deprivation; Q5 - Least Deprived 20%)

**Figure 10: % of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and very overweight children in reception year and year 6 (combined) (Devon PCT)**



Source: NHS Devon (2010) National Child Measurement Programme Annual Report 2008/09

The analysis of weight category by IMD quintile suggests there is an small increase in the number of healthy weight children as deprivation decreases. There also appears to be an increase in the number of very overweight children as deprivation increases. There is a statistically higher percentage of very overweight children in the most, and second most deprived quintiles compared to the Devon average (95% confidence)<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> Based on the 2008/09 National Child Measurement Programme for children attending school in Devon County Council (excluding Special Schools). In total, data was provided for 12,609 children, though 300 of these have been omitted from the study as they live outside of Devon, resulting in a sample size of 12,309 children.

<sup>26</sup> weight categories are assigned according to the 2nd, 85th and 95<sup>th</sup> centiles on the British 1990 Growth Reference (UK90). This is the same methodology as is used in HSE reports.

<sup>27</sup> NHS Devon (2010) National Child Measurement Programme Annual Report for Year 2008/09

## Appendix 1: Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHC	Income After Housing Costs in government poverty measure
BHC	Income Before Housing Costs in government poverty measure
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CWI	Child Wellbeing Index
CYPS	Children and Young People's Services
DCC	Devon County Council
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families ( <a href="http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/">www.dcsf.gov.uk/</a> )
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions
FHSA	Family Health Service Authority
HBAI	Households Below Average Income
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices
ID 2007	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007
IB/SDA	Incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance
IS	Income Support
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
KS	Key Stage – School Tests, KS1 and 2 at primary and KS3 and 4 at secondary
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
ONS	Office for National Statistics ( <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">www.statistics.gov.uk/</a> )
NCHOD	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development ( <a href="http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/">www.nchod.nhs.uk</a> )
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
PC	Pension Credit.
SEN	Special Educational Needs

## Appendix 2: Child Poverty Basket of Indicators

Figure 11: Child Poverty Measurement Pyramid

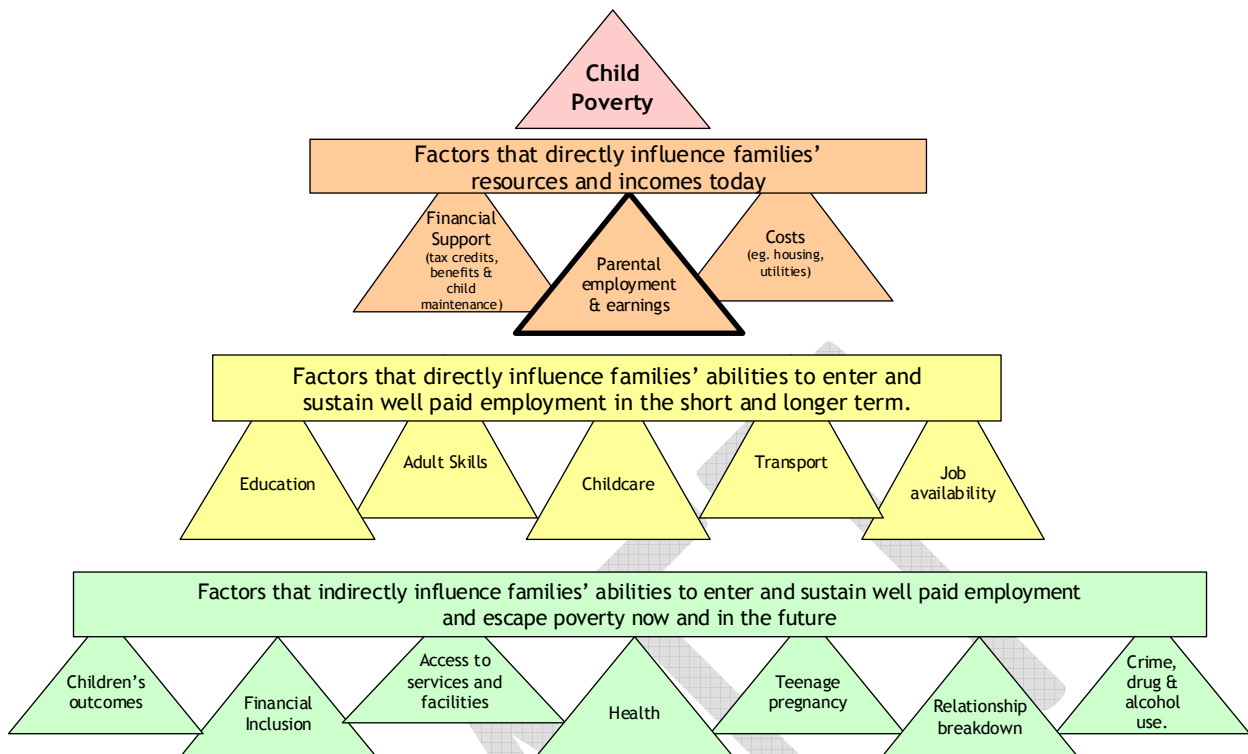


Table 24: Child Poverty suggested basket of Indicators

Tier	Outcome	Related Indicators in Current NIS which would make up a Basket
High level outcome	All of the children living in poverty in the local area	NI116: Proportion of children in poverty.
Second tier of outcomes: factors that directly influence families' incomes and resources today	The number of parents in employment.	NI151: Overall employment rate
	The earnings of parents in employment.	NI166: Median income of employees in the area.
	The number of families taking up the benefits and tax credits that they are entitled to	N/A
	The timeliness and accurateness of payments administered by local partners.	NI181: Time taken to process HB/CTB new claims and change events.
	The proportion of families with children living in decent homes.	NI158: % non-decent council homes
		NI156: Number of households living in temporary accommodation.
The proportion of families with children experiencing fuel poverty.	NI187: % people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating.	
Third tier: Factors that directly influence families' abilities to enter and sustain well paid employment in the short and longer term.	The skills levels of parents.	NI163: Proportion aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to L2 or higher.
	The levels of achievement and progression amongst children and young people, particularly those from low income families and other disadvantaged groups.	NI82: Inequality gap in the achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19
		NI92: Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the EYFS and the rest
		NI101: LAC achieving 5A*-C GCSEs or equivalent at KS4 including English and Maths
		NI102: Achievement gap between pupils eligible for FSM and their peers at Key Stage 2 and 4.
		NI105: SEN/non-SEN gap achieving % A*-C GCSEs including English and maths.
		NI106: young people from low income backgrounds progressing to HE.
		NI108: KS4 attainment for BME groups.
	NI117: 16 to 18 year olds who are NEET	
	The sufficiency of suitable employment opportunities that offer sufficient pay and/or progression routes to move families out of poverty.	N/A
The sufficiency of suitable and affordable childcare for parents in employment and training.	NI118: Take up of formal childcare amongst low income families.	
The sufficiency of affordable transport, particularly between poorest communities and areas where there are employment opportunities.	NI176: Working age people with access to employment by public transport.	
Additional Indicators partners may wish to add to their basket	<p>In addition to the core basket set out above, partners may want to include other indicators that reflect pertinent issues in their area. Other relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NI76: Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above with English and Maths at KS2.</li> <li>▪ NI78: Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C at GCSE including GCSEs in English and Maths.</li> <li>▪ NI112: Under 18 conception rate</li> <li>▪ NI146 Adults with learning disabilities in employment</li> <li>▪ NI150: Adults in contact with mental health services in employment</li> <li>▪ NI153: Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods</li> <li>▪ NI161: Number of level 1 qualifications in literacy achieved.</li> <li>▪ NI162: Number of entry level qualifications in numeracy achieved.</li> <li>▪ NI172: Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth.</li> </ul>	