



Torbay Child Poverty Commissioning Board Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, 14 November 2012 at 9.30 am – 11:30 a.m.
to be held in Board Room, Town Hall, Castle Circus, Torquay, TQ1 3DR

1. **Apologies for Absence**
09:30
2. **Terms of Reference** (Pages 1 - 4)
09:35 To be agreed
3. **Pen Portraits** (Pages 5 - 7)
09:40
4. **Guest Speaker Child Poverty and the wider context**
09:50 Anna Kettley: Save the Children (Speaker) presentation
5. **Comfort Break**
10:30
6. **Child Poverty Strategy Discussion** (Pages 8 - 58)
10:30 – 11:15 to include Next steps – set out actions
7. **AOB**
11:15

For information relating to this meeting or to request a copy in another format or language please contact:

Susan Moses, Town Hall, Castle Circus, Torquay, TQ1 3DR

Email: susan.moses@torbay.gov.uk

**Child Poverty Commission
Overseeing Torbay's Story Child Poverty Strategy
'A Call for Action'**

Terms of Reference

1. Aim

- 1.1. The aim of the group is to oversee and require all those involved to be accountable and to demonstrate what difference has been made in tackling child poverty and the impact within communities.
- 1.2. The group will explore the following issues:
 - How we break the cycle and what the barriers are that stop families getting a better income now.
 - How to reduce the chances of children growing up to become the parents of poor children tomorrow.
 - What the difficulties are that families on low incomes face and how these might be overcome.
 - How local services and communities could work better together to help families and improve people's aspirations and opportunities for employment

2. Principles

The overarching principles the group will work to are:

- 2.1. Families and Communities will be included in the whole process
- 2.2. A partnership approach will be used in engaging the specific hot spots identified in the needs assessment.
- 2.3. Stakeholder groups / experts will be invited to present evidence / be cross-examined as part of the Commission's work.
- 2.4. Identify how we are addressing the drivers and outcomes of child poverty around the 'building blocks framework'
- 2.5. Equality and Diversity – promote a change to the thinking and behaviour to improve the future aspirations of our families by 2020

3. Accountability

- 3.1. The group will not be accountable to any one board and needs to establish its independence.
- 3.2. The group will provide an annual report to full council and other agencies as appropriate.

4. Membership

- 4.1. The core membership of the group will include representatives of following bodies:
 - Independent Chair
 - Members x 5
 - Local Businesses
 - Voluntary Sector stakeholder organisations, families and young people from the most deprived communities, number to be determined (max 5)
- 4.2. The group will determine roles and responsibilities of membership within appendix 1.

Technical / clinical expertise will be provided as required and agreed by the Chair person, Director Children's Services, Health, Police, Schools, and Job Centre Plus.

5. Organisation

- 5.1. The membership of the group will be reviewed annually or as the requirements on the group change in response to need.
- 5.2. The Chair of the group will be appointed.
- 5.3. The development of task and finish groups will be agreed at meetings including requests for member participation.

6. Frequency of meetings

- 6.1. It is envisaged the Group will meet during the first year: 1 x to set the work plan/ programme, 2 x to monitor progress 2x engagement with communities and 1x to agree annual report.

7. Agenda and Minutes

- 7.1. The agenda will be agreed by the Chair in consultation with Lead Member for Children's services.
- 7.2. The minutes of the meeting will be circulated to the Group for comment within two weeks of the meeting.
- 7.3. Minutes will be agreed at the following meeting.
- 7.4. An administrator will be provided.

8. Conflict of interest

- 8.1. Group members will be subject to Torbay Council's code of conduct and procedure for registering outside interests. Group members will declare personal interest in any item under discussion and absent themselves from the whole meeting or part of the meeting while the subject is being discussed.

9. Freedom of Information





- 9.1 Some of the agencies that form the strategy group fall under the scope of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and must comply with the provisions of the legislation. Information provided to the group may be subject to disclosure if an agency that is covered by the Act receives a request for the information.
- 9.2 Any agency receiving a request for information that has been provided by the group should advise the relevant agencies of the information requested, and give them opportunity to raise any objections they may have. However, it should be noted that the final decision to disclose or withhold the information rests with the agency that received the request.

10. The Press


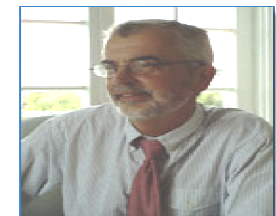
- 10.1 If any member of the group is approached by the press, they should refer the query to the press office of Torbay Council or contact a member of Torbay Council staff on the group, who will refer the query.

Agenda Item 3

Membership of Child Poverty Commissioning Board in Torbay

	<p>Background/Special Interest: Member of the Mayors Children's Policy Committee; represented most deprived Ward in Torbay for approx 20 years which is Tormohoun; Helped develop the 1st poverty/policy in Torbay in the Early 90's; Children's Champion for participation, Founder of " Chilled Out " YOUTH CLUB; Vice Chairman and president of the Windmill Community; have worked on and developed the Youth strategy</p>
	<p>Background/Special Interest: A Parent with a five year old daughter, from Torquay, with over 10 years experience in paid professional and voluntary roles tackling crime and poverty in the South West who has helped secure £millions for 'deprived' communities. I have a special interest in community involvement in decision-making and action. Along with helping people to help themselves.</p>
<p>Cllr Alison Hernandez</p>	<p>I was invited onto this board to help energise and promote this important issue and encourage the active involvement of those affected by poverty.</p>
	<p>As the Executive Lead for Children, Schools and the Family I am very aware of the problems and needs we have in Torbay concerning children from poor backgrounds. Previously I was Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration. The economy of the Bay and improving job prospects is so important to our most needy families.</p>
<p>Cllr Chris Lewis</p>	<p>I was invited To use my experience in Business, Local Government and as Lead member for children services. It is so important to help those families in need.</p>
	<p>Background/special interest: In 2007 I was elected to Torbay Council to serve the people of Ellacombe. During the following four years I held particular and wider responsibility for Overview & Scrutiny (Chairman 2007/8), and children (Children & apos; s Champion for Being Healthy, and Staying Safe 2009/11). I served on the Licensing Committee, and led the Member Development Committee work to achieve special charter for excellence status. In May 2011 the people of Ellacombe re-elected me as their councillor. I am proud to be a governor of Ellacombe School.</p>
<p>Cllr Julien Parrott</p>	



Membership of Child Poverty Commissioning Board in Torbay

	<p>I have lived and worked in Torbay since 1963 and have 4 children and 8 grandchildren all living in Torbay. My working life has been in the private sector - originally training as a mechanical engineer, 24 years running a local tourism business and over 20 years running a local support services business.</p> <p>From 2007 until 2011, I held the portfolio of Cabinet Member for Adult Social Services and Affordable Housing and in that role it became very clear that child poverty was inextricably linked to a wide variety of issues among them poor quality housing, family employment opportunities and health and wellbeing inequalities.</p> <p>I was also co-chair of the Learning Disability Partnership Board, Torbay Council member representative on the South Devon Healthcare Foundation Trust Governors Board and member representative on the Torbay Care Trust Board.</p> <p>With this breadth of knowledge and experience I feel that I can add some value to the Child Poverty Commissioning Board.</p>
	<p>Background/special interest: Richard has been working in Children's Services for the past 30 years, with experience in the voluntary sector, Local Authorities and was an advisor to national/local government on the Early Years and Sure Start initiatives. Prior to arriving in Torbay Richard worked as a Head of Family Services, bringing together a range of services from across the spectrum of 'need' and partnership to a new focus on families. He achieved National Beacon status for this work specifically focusing on Child Poverty.</p> <p>Richard has recently been appointed the Director of Children's Services in Torbay, following a period as Acting Director with the Council. He has prioritized steering the Council and its partners away from intervention for its safeguarding services, but is very clear that this is everybody's responsibilities and that early intervention/prevention are key factors in achieving a successful outcome.</p>

Cllr Neil Bent.

Richard Williams
Director of Children's
Services

Membership of Child Poverty Commissioning Board in Torbay

	<p>I have worked for Torbay Council for the last 8 years in management roles involving statutory services for a range of areas of housing (including Homeless prevention).</p> <p>My career background was within the community and voluntary sector, including health and older person's organisations.</p> <p>Working with and developing partnerships has always been an important part of my various roles, and something I appreciate and enjoy.</p> <p>I was particularly pleased when asked to take on the lead officer role in tackling child poverty, and look forward to using my knowledge and experience in supporting the Commission with the challenge ahead, and making a difference.</p> <p>I have a four year old granddaughter who is a real inspiration and a reminder of how important the future is.</p>
<p>Julie Sharland Strategic Housing Manager</p>	
<p>Michelle Kennedy Independent Chair Torbay Child Poverty Commissioning Board</p>	<p>I have worked for over 20 years in Local Government and the Health Service at senior and executive levels in London and was Head of Child Poverty Policy and Co-ordination for the Government Office for London (GOL) from October 2008 until August 2010. My main role was to support Local Authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships to deliver the National and London child poverty targets ,new duties in the Child Poverty Act ; monitoring the Local Authority Innovation Pilots in London ;sharing best practice, providing support and linking to existing national and regional strategies .For the last two years I have worked as an independent adviser specialising in child poverty and deprivation to a number of organisations, including as an Associate with Local Government Association and child poverty sector specialist with C4EO, providing specialist advice, research and knowledge at a national , regional and level as an expert in the field.</p> <p>I have two children at University and am passionate about tackling poverty and supporting young people to achieve their full potential</p>



Torbay's Story 2011 - 2020

Child Poverty Strategy – A Call for Action

Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1 - National Picture, Child Poverty Act

Chapter 2 – Underpinning approach and first steps of this Strategy

Chapter 3 - Gaps in local action - How we address the Drivers and Outcomes of Child Poverty.

- Parental Employment and Adult Skills**
- Financial Support**
- Housing and Neighbourhoods**
- Early Years & Education, Health and Family Support**

Introduction

The story begins

Torbay requires a Child Poverty Strategy and action plan to ensure that council services, communities and local partners take responsibility and contribute to eradicating child poverty in the Bay and specifically tackle the hot spots identified in the needs assessment to ensure that we break the cycle and today's children do not become the parents of poor children tomorrow. Children born into poverty are more likely to die in the first year of life and will have a substantially shorter life span than other children. We need to create the opportunities, make the connections, and change the thinking and behaviour **Now** to change for the better the future aspirations of our families by 2020.

Currently the 2009 figures show that just under one quarter (24.3%) of children under the age of 16 live in poverty across Torbay, this is higher than the England average of 22.0%. However, across Torbay's most deprived communities the proportion of children living in poverty is much higher again. The difference in life expectancy is as much as 7 years between our most deprived and most affluent wards.

Hotspots of child poverty, multiple deprivation, high levels of crime and unemployment are well documented locally in Tormohun, Ellacombe, Roundham with Hyde and Watcombe. However, within the wards of Blatchcombe and St Mary's with Summercombe there are pockets of deprivation and high proportions of children living in poverty.

The Child Poverty Strategy will underpin the approach of the Council and its partners in the long term improvement of outcomes for children, young people and families. A pro-active response is already encapsulated within the Children's Plan and the Children's Partnership Improvement Plan and discussions are currently underway to consider the impact of the Local Plan (The Plan for Torbay to 2031) on the needs of children within their communities.

Within Children's Services we are currently working with our partners to develop a new preventative strategy that will both pro-actively improve outcomes by breaking cycles of disadvantage and reduce long term demand on the need for statutory intervention. The focus of the approach will be three fold reflecting traditional transition points.

- A good start 0 – 5
- A good childhood 5 – 11
- And good prospects 11+

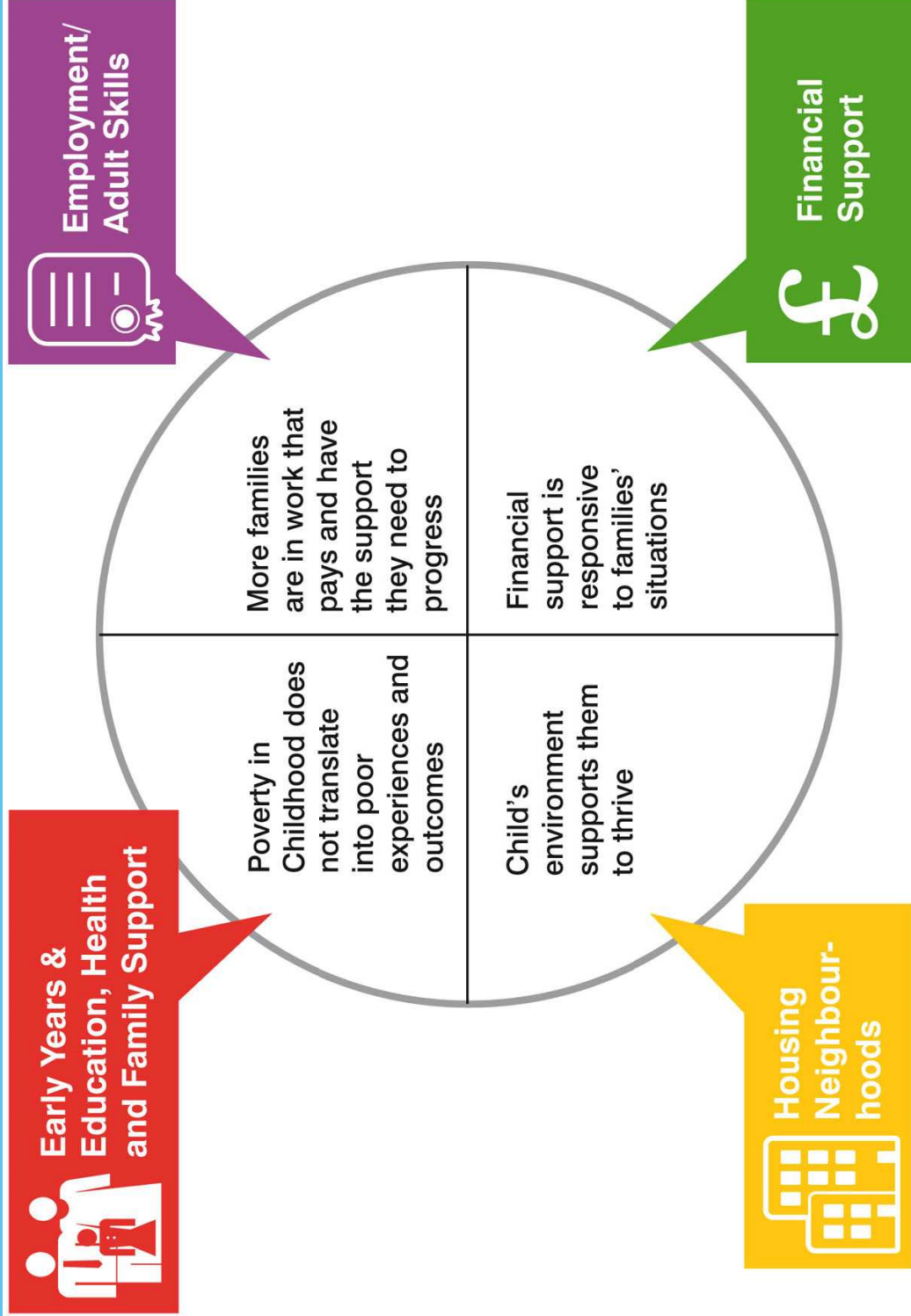
The breaking of the cycle of poverty will be fundamental to creating positive outcomes and long term will provide a major contribution to the long term regeneration of Torbay.

What is Child Poverty

Children are said to be living in relative income poverty if their household's income is less than 60 per cent of the median national income. Generally this is families who are in receipt of out of work benefits or in work tax credits. Essentially, this looks at whether the incomes of the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole.

A definition of poverty which recognises its relative impact on our society- in terms of both low household income and the inequalities it creates in everyday life 'individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities, and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or are at least encouraged and approved, in the societies in which they belong.'

The drivers and outcomes of poverty are complex, cyclical and self perpetuating. To help us identify further priorities and a delivery action plan, we have used national 'building blocks framework' (see diagram below). This has been developed by the Child Poverty Unit (jointly established by the DfE, DWP and HMRC) to capture the breadth of the agenda.



As well as the human cost to child poverty there is also a significant financial cost to the tax payer, estimated to be between £10 and £20 billion a year. As child poverty is increasing, it can be anticipated that these costs too will increase.

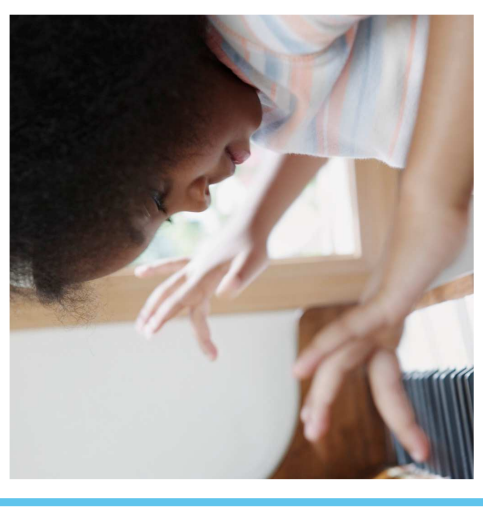
Across our most deprived wards there are approximately 8,200 children and young people aged 0 – 19 and 2,700 children in the early years age group of 0 – 4. These children are growing up lacking in many of the basics for their development whose absence is so costly – both to the public purse and to their life chances. That means we need to make a difference for at least 1,400 children every year to have any impact if the numbers remain static, which is not predicted. We need small steps required to make an impact on child poverty as well as big programmes.

Message from Gordon Oliver, Mayor

Child poverty has complex structural and economic foundations, many of which are beyond our control. There is no new funding to support this important work. But we must not be complacent as there is much we can all do to make a difference. The previous action plan focussed mainly on existing activity and did not give sufficient focus to different approaches and how important it is to make even small changes at a local level. There is a real danger of poverty fatigue when faced with wide reaching challenges that have continued for many years. We have tended to respond to the symptoms and not address the root causes, raise aspirations and expectations by listening and supporting our children, families and communities.

The challenge is to make best use of communities sources of support, information and signposting. Through this approach we can turn the negative impact of child poverty into positive action and a contribution to the regeneration of Torbay.

A call for action that 'grasps the nettle' of child poverty will also provide the foundation that improves the 'Child's Journey' and reduces the number of children with additional needs and families facing multiple difficulties in their lives. An action that will in turn add to our regeneration agenda.



Chapter 1 - National Picture - Child Poverty Act 2010

The Child Poverty Act 2010 received Royal Assent in March 2010 and reflects the new Coalition government's commitment to eradicate child poverty by 2020.

It places a statutory duty on all partners to develop a joint strategy that identifies measures being taken. As part of these arrangements a local needs assessment must be undertaken and published, which identifies local factors which drive and impact on child poverty.

The evolution of the Act was very much grounded in levels of family income, with four indicators established to measure progress against the government's ambitious target to eradicate child poverty by 2020:

- Relative low income
- Absolute low income
- Combined low income and material deprivation
- Persistent poverty.

The coalition government has since reaffirmed its commitment to eradicating child poverty and published its own strategy in April 2011 'A new approach to child poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families Lives'.

The 2011 strategy draws on the recent Field Review on Poverty and Life Chances and the Allen Review on Early Intervention, together with a number of current policy strands, to give a focus on:

- combating worklessness
- combating educational failure
- preventing family and relationship breakdown.

It proposes a broader 'life chances' indicator framework which is likely to be used to measure progress. Reactions by various interest groups have been mixed. On the one hand, there is a general welcoming of the recognition that poverty is about more than household income. On the other, there is concern that income and wealth inequality remains a key issue in our society which should not be ignored.

In May 2011, the government announced proposed amendments to the Child Poverty Act. These mainly affect the relationship between the government and the proposed Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, and the requirements on the government to report annually on its progress in reducing child poverty.

Chapter 2 – Underpinning approach and first steps for this Strategy

(? How will we listen, share ideas, build trust and reach those who want help and those who do not)

Two main sources have informed the content of this strategy, together with a range of discussions with individuals responsible for specific areas. Firstly, the needs assessment we conducted over summer and autumn 2011. Additional Consultation via a Children's Centres and Locality Services Family support Questionnaire was also completed around this time. See Appendix 1

The Strategy needs to both impact on and build on existing strategies, such as the Children and Young People's Plan, the Local Development plan, Community Plan , Children's Partnership Improvement Plan and draws together cross cutting work that is both ongoing or planned with the aim of accelerating the pace at which we can change the lives and lift Torbay's children out of poverty.

It is also important that the approach in this document underpins the Vision "Integrated Service Delivery Model" as part of the Children's Partnership Improvement Plan by Involving the Community and using their knowledge and skills.

The strategy identifies themed priorities (what we need to do) to achieve (have any chance) in a substantial reduction in child/family poverty. These build on latest government guidance and the building blocks (see page 10)

Initial Priority Actions - First Steps

Much of this activity is already happening and recognised within the CPIP Children's Partnership Improvement plan

By developing social capital – "social capital" basically describes the social networks, levels of trust and connections within communities that ultimately help to improve social, physical and economic conditions as well as life chances.

We should look to our communities as a central resource in developing our approach. There is a real desire within Torbay to explore how to develop community building and establish a 'community of learning' with collaborative working at its core. The essence of ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) is that the approach is different to existing ways - very much about getting out to meet people where they are at times that suit them, and linking with community connectors (those people who know someone who knows someone who can!). We need to

avoid creating another 'structure' with meetings and minutes which would detract from our very important work on the ground, in our neighbourhoods. The key focus is to reach out into our communities and encourage individuals' involvement in a way that works for them

By promoting corporate and partnership responsibilities, raising awareness and keeping child poverty in the spotlight so that potential 'unintended consequences' which might increase child poverty can be avoided wherever possible. By raising aspirations within agencies and families, delivering and receiving services. Monitored by the Health and Well Being Board and by making links with all other boards, in particular the Economic, Employment and Skills board and the newly developed Overview and Scrutiny for Youth Unemployment.

By having a Child Poverty Commission, which will include family and community representation. They will require, Councillors, agencies, officers and partners to be accountable and to demonstrate what difference has been made in tackling child poverty and the impact within communities.

By focussing on identified hot spot areas of need. How by using our needs data and establish how we will identify the most vulnerable families e.g. Low incomes, not claiming school meals, and complex needs.

By providing a community directory - (family information service) Provision of single accessible web-based community information, including information about local and national services and activities groups and support available locally to anyone living in Torbay under one web-based directory.

Chapter 3 - Gaps in local action within our priority areas - How we address the Drivers and Outcomes of Child Poverty.

The drivers and outcomes of poverty are complex, cyclical and self perpetuating. To help us identify further priorities and a delivery action plan, we have used the national 'building blocks framework'. This has been developed by the Child Poverty Unit (jointly established by the DfE, DWP and HMRC) to capture the breadth of the agenda.

Parental Employment and Adult Skills

This theme is about ensuring that more families are in work that pays and have the support they need to progress.

Key messages from our needs assessment and National Child Poverty Unit guidance:

Nationally, unemployment has risen to 8% in 2011; compared to 6.5% two years ago (ONS labour market report March 2011). This figure is still rising and not predicted to peak until 2013. The risk of not being in work is higher for young people, those with low skills, from certain minority ethnic groups, and for those living in low employment areas. Barriers to work can also include caring responsibilities and discrimination against people in equalities groups. Torbay has a limited, low wage economy, and reliant on public sector jobs.

Many of our children live in workless families; the proportion of people claiming out of work benefits is higher in our deprived communities.

The proportion of our workforce with NVQ level 4 or above is lower than regional and national averages

The family questionnaire tells us that for Learning and Development, training and work - respondents would like more information and or services to be available in the following ways – in order of choice:

1. One to One (face to face)
2. Group Support.
3. Access to Info Website, telephone, literature

Strategic priorities in this area are therefore to:

- Focus efforts to tackle worklessness on reducing the gap between those neighbourhoods with the highest worklessness rates. – focus on our hot spots
- Coordinate a Bay - wide approach through the Youth Unemployment Scrutiny Board to tackling unemployment among young people
- Ensure that the increasingly targeted offer of careers advice is based on a good knowledge of the local employment market, through Careers South West.
- Identify innovative ways to support parents and particularly lone parents in accessing adult learning so that a larger proportion of training resource can be moved into direct delivery;
- Work with the employers of low-paid employees without level 2 qualifications to develop contributory ways of funding skills development for their workforce and thus support progression to better paid/more productive and sustainable work;

- Identifying the role of the community, and how voluntary work could boost self-esteem and be a route to employment; building confidence, creating opportunities for young people to have work experience.
- Provide Work – focused Services in Children’s Centres – opportunity for Jobcentre Plus to engage and increase take up or their services, gaining new skills , knowledge and customers

Additional Notes for consideration

How do we work with ‘NEETs’, to promote apprenticeships and to encourage training linked to the job market – including support for existing organisations such as the Citizens Advice Bureau, and other community and voluntary sector groups working in this area. How do we promote local jobs and that local firms, including the council, should commit to taking on local young people. Government’s reforms to the benefits system, this will be a significant barrier in boosting parental employment. There is concern that cutbacks could impact on the ability to provide advice and raise awareness of benefits and programmes to support people getting into work. ? How much money is needed in all households in order to cater for families?

Do we have detailed information and an understanding of who is in and out of work to inform our work? In addition, the Council should work with those who have found sustainable employment to share and learn from their experiences. The importance of working with communities and faith groups the quality of private, voluntary and independent sector should be considered.

? What are we doing about young people with physical and learning disabilities and the provision in place to support and prepare them for employment?

Financial Support

This theme is about ensuring that financial support is responsive to families’ situations

Key messages from our needs assessment and National Child Poverty Unit guidance:

For many low-income families, responsive financial support can make the difference between being able to manage a family budget and not. Families seeking housing advice linked to rent arrears and loss of tenancy has increased families often depend on benefit related income., and undergo multiple assessments for additional financial support, even within the same organisations, and we should be concerned that some of the most vulnerable families may not be accessing their support entitlement, with strong possibility of increased numbers when changes to benefits and housing legislation come into force. Torbay has a downward trend in the median weekly wage.

Financial inclusion – access to mainstream financial systems and services at affordable cost, is a core part of that support. Without facilities such as a bank account and low-cost credit, low-income families are at high risk of paying the Poverty Premium – the additional costs of borrowing, cashing cheques and of buying goods and services that are estimated to amount to approximately £1,000 per year for an average-size family. In the current climate ‘easy’ access to high-interest credit thrives, In the DWP-commissioned study of lone parents, 43% of lone parents said they found it difficult to manage financially and 24% said they had trouble with debts nearly all the time; service providers say they are seeing increasing levels of debt for 16-19 year olds.

Strategic priorities in this area are therefore to:

- **Maximise access to financial advice and inclusion opportunities, early recognition of the trigger points - including relationship breakdown, new tenancies and starting/returning to work;**
- **Identify and target services for those households/groups most at risk from the introduction of welfare system reforms and universal credit, through the Strategic Welfare group**
- **Develop a streamlined joined up system for vulnerable families, that improves access to benefits (including housing benefit, free school meals, council tax benefits) so that vulnerable families are only assessed once;**
- **Ensure that front –line workforce signpost effectively to specialist advice services Ensure that services for families in need of benefits and debt advice (including specialist advice for families with disabled children).**
- **Improve access to financial management training and support for young people, and families to prevent longer term problems developing.**

Additional Notes to consider

How we reach out with advice – a more creative approach to tackling child poverty, particularly given the current financial climate. Utilise alternative venues – for example holding citizens advice sessions in children’s centres or other community venues.

The need for more information and advice sessions, How to achieve/ fund in the present climate. Focus should be given to supporting families at an early age and supporting single parent households.

Risk of benefit dependency – developing a culture that is ‘not healthy or sustainable’. Could we offer Advice sessions in schools?

Need to work closely with communities and utilise existing resources and communication channels Explore links to CAF and benefit take up

Publishing outcomes so that people can see clearly the benefits of improved take-up.

Housing and Neighbourhoods

This theme is about ensuring that children's environments support them to thrive.

Key messages from our needs assessment and National Child Poverty Unit guidance:

We know that we have a lack of appropriate homes in Torbay that are affordable to rent or buy and suitable for low income families. This limits the family's choice in location, quality and size, and also limits their remaining disposable income. The lack of long term sustainable tenancies can be one of the most destabilising influences in a child's life and that it impacts negatively on their ability to thrive and achieve good outcomes.

Lone parent households with children represent the highest priority group accepted as homeless. Young households may find themselves incurring costs they cannot sustain in the long-run and/or living in areas and in conditions that they would not choose. There is particular concern and research tells us that many of those who are effectively homeless live in concealed households - households who neither own nor rent the property that they are living in. By far the biggest reason for becoming homeless is loss of accommodation provided by relatives or friends (two-fifths of those deemed 'in priority need'), with a further fifth being due to relationship breakdown.

The problem of affordability has resulted in many younger people delaying moving out of the parental home or in some cases sleeping on friends' sofas. We have seen a rise in the numbers of households presenting as homeless due to relationship breakdown and domestic abuse.

It is anticipated that housing and community instability will increase when changes to housing benefits are implemented as families may need to move away from their existing home and school areas to find lower rents. Fuel poverty is also a present risk for many families.

We know that poverty affects and limits the range of experiences which children, young people and their families can access. Children and young people report that their access to a range of activities is limited by cost – both of the activities themselves and of transport to get there.

A combination of worklessness, lone caring responsibilities and lack of access to affordable activities means that families in poverty often find it difficult to engage with their communities.

Strategic priorities in this area are therefore to:

- Through both the Housing Strategy and Local Tenancy Strategy, work to ensure a more balanced housing market and a greater range of options so that vulnerable households can remain in their area of choice; but at the same time increase social mobility.

- **Work with the most vulnerable groups to achieve the objectives of the Preventing Homelessness Strategy (e.g. targeting advice to the households most affected by housing benefit changes).**
- **Encourage landlords to improve property conditions for vulnerable tenants (including children and young people under 16); Empty Homes initiative**
- **Look at how upcoming national programmes designed to alleviate fuel poverty through domestic energy improvement and improving the use of sustainable energy can be targeted towards lower income households;**
- **Ensure that information and support alongside first tenancies, particularly for young families, is well coordinated and delivered to improve their sustainability and avoid long-term housing problems;**
- **Develop, locally sourced and accessible activities for children and young people and ensure that this is clearly communicated and promoted;**
- **Develop, through Neighbourhood Partnerships, faith and other community networks, innovative 'low cost/no cost' local approaches and solutions to tackling social isolation and barriers to services for vulnerable families. Share and publicise good practice and success.**

Additional notes for consideration

The level of the private rented sector has increased from 19.5% in 2006 to 22% in 2011.

The private rented sector is disproportionately occupied by those under 25, those on a low income and those with a disability. (Changes to the single room allowance from 25 – 35 will increase those needing to share rooms)

Torbay has higher than average numbers of Houses in Multiple Occupation with an estimated 1,450 properties occupied in this way. Not all these are subject to mandatory licensing though, with 79 currently licensed out of an estimated 120 licensable HMOs. These are the larger types of bedsits with some element of sharing.

The least energy efficient properties in Torbay are in the private rented sector. This compounds fuel poverty from those living in those properties. This is where the occupier spends more than 10% of their income on heating and hot water. Approximately 30% of tenants are in fuel poverty as opposed to 11% of owner occupiers.

Torbay has a low level of social housing stock (approximately 8%), this combined with high numbers of households on the housing register waiting list means there are distinct pressures on social housing in the area. At the end of 2010/2011 there were 3996 on the waiting list. The average wait for a 3 bedroom property is between 3-5 years.

We have a shortage of affordable larger 4/5 bed family homes. (The reductions in benefit levels will have the greatest impact on families requiring larger homes))

Ensure that the impact of domestic violence, substance misuse and parental mental health upon children are minimised and understood by professionals and the community

Early Years & Education, Health and Family Support

This theme is about ensuring that poverty in childhood does not translate into Poor experiences and outcomes

Key messages from our needs assessment and National Child Poverty Unit guidance:

Education and Early Years

We know that children in poverty can have different experiences both at home and at school, where they may struggle to have the right uniform, access to the internet or private space to do homework. We also know that home circumstances such as poverty, family breakdown, domestic violence and physical or mental illness can make it difficult for parents to give their children the secure, loving relationship they need.

The gap between children eligible for free school meals and their peers continues to increase. In 2011 the achievement gap at the end of Key Stage 2 was 26% and at GCSE this was 32.9%.

Low educational attainment is strongly associated with higher rates of teenage pregnancy, even after accounting for deprivation. The signs of disengagement from school are often evident long before a pregnancy occurs. Prevention strategies should put measures in place to identify those young women who are losing interest at school and help them to identify a Key Stage 4 learning package that engages them. Teenage mothers are 20% more likely to have no qualifications at age 30 than mothers giving birth aged 24 or over.

Strategic priorities in this area are therefore to:

- Ensure access to high quality early years education (including early years language acquisition), childcare and family support services to meet needs for children and families as early as possible;
- Maintain the focus on schools in meeting the social, emotional and behavioural needs of children by building positive relationships with them and their families. Support schools in the continued use of THRIVEtm and SEAL when working with children with emotional health and behavioural difficulties.
- Encourage schools to develop their roles within the local community and explore new and innovative ways of improving relationships within that community.
- Maintain the focus in schools on narrowing the attainment gap for children in receipt of free school meals, ensuring that performance is tracked and analysed, and that teaching and learning strategies are in place.

Health and Family support

Children born into poverty are more likely to have a disadvantage from the start by being born small, early or both, be bottle fed or die in the first year of life. They are also five times more likely to die from an accident in childhood and three times more likely to suffer from a mental health problem. When reviewing the lifestyle that they are living in then they are more likely to have parents who smoke and have a poor diet.

We know that children born into poverty are most affected by material deprivation and that the health effects of these inequalities are often passed from generation to generation.

In Torbay's most deprived wards 20% of mothers smoke during their pregnancy, this is significantly higher than in other areas. Smoking in pregnancy can increase the risk of babies being born prematurely, having poor lung functions and smaller organs than those babies born to non-smoking mothers and also increase the risk of a Sudden Infant Death. Torbay's rate of teenage conceptions is reducing but still higher than the national average – in 2010 Torbay: 46.6 per 1000 under 18 population compared with 35.4 English average. Children of teenage mothers are 63% more likely to be born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties (Mayhew E., Bradshaw J., *Mothers, babies and the risks of poverty*, Poverty, No. 121 p13-16).

Emotional well-being in childhood and young adulthood is one of the most important factors in predicting whether an individual will be socially mobile. Experiences in early years in particular have lifelong effects on many outcomes, such as heart disease, obesity, mental health, educational achievement and economic status. This was endorsed in 2010 both in the Marmot review (Fair Society, Healthy Lives, 2010) and the later Field review (The Foundation Years: preventing poor children becoming poor adults).

The Field Review particularly stresses the importance of loving, positive parenting and of high quality childcare for children in poorer families to ensure early attachment and enrichment of experience.

We know from the Family Intervention Projects, that outcomes are more likely to be improved when the pressures and needs of families are addressed in a holistic way, rather than families being passed around between agencies and services.

Three year olds in households with an income below £10,000 are 250% more likely to suffer chronic illness than three year olds in households with an income over £52,000.

Strategic priorities in this area are therefore to:

- Including through the Parenting Strategy and Emotional Health and Well-being Strategy, develop available parenting support to enable family bonding and attachment and clear boundaries, so that we build the emotional health and resilience of our children and young people;
- Support parents and families to give their children the best start in life, reducing infant mortality and low birth weight through early access to antenatal care, reducing maternal smoking and obesity, supporting breastfeeding initiation and continuation and increasing uptake of immunisation;

- **implementation of the Healthy Child Programme**
- **Promote service alignment and family-based approaches to vulnerable children and families to address need as holistically as possible;**
- **improve the use of all community-based public access points to signpost sources of help;**
- **Consider health inequalities in policy making relating to children, young people and families, including incorporating health inequalities outcomes in provider contracts.**
- **To ensure a partnership approach to reducing teenage conceptions in order for young people to look after their sexual health, avoid unwanted pregnancies and delay parenthood until they are in a better position - emotionally, educationally and economically - to face its challenges**

Additional Notes to consider

Over the past twenty years the evidence has accumulated showing that the health of adults is influenced significantly by what they experienced during development both in the mother's womb, and in their early years. (*FROM WOMB TO TOMB* – the case for investing in interventions to reduce the impact of CHILD POVERTY, CPHIG, November 2011). *Fair Society, Healthier Lives* (2010) states that 'the lower a person's social position, the worse his or her health'. Action to reduce health inequalities must start before birth and be followed through the life of the child. Only then can the close links between early disadvantage and poor outcomes throughout life be broken (*Fair Society, Healthier Lives*, 2010). We know that children born into poverty are most affected by material deprivation and that the health effects of these inequalities are often passed from generation to generation.

Due to the long term effects of poverty on health then it is vitally important to prioritise giving children the best start in life. This is one reason why the Coalition Government have committed to increasing health visiting services across England - 'Good, well resourced health visiting services can help ensure that families have a positive start, working in partnership with GPs, maternity and other health services, Sure Start Children's Centres and other early years services' (*Health Visitor Implementation Plan 2011 – 2015*, 2011). In Torbay by 2015 the health visiting capacity will have increased from 21.9WTE to 54.5WTE allowing staff to be proactive in supporting both individuals and the community in tackling the causes and effects of poverty.

Have we sufficient provision of nursery places, extended child care, health visitors, and prompt referrals, take up of services and access to children's centres. Equal opportunities to access these services, and support for families in poverty who are expecting children? How we stop children being born into poverty. What are we doing about young people's drug and alcohol misuse? Health and Well Being Plan - healthy living, healthy child programme, maternity services, and family intervention services as well as working with existing community organisations.

Single access point via which families could access a range of services would be useful.

Child Poverty Strategy

Is there is a strong correlation between deprivation and outpatient attendance and emergency admissions to hospital? Life expectancy at birth varies significantly according to socio-economic status. Professional men can expect to live to 80, whilst men in unskilled manual work on average live to 72.7 years. For women the figures are 85.1 and 78.1 years – a 10% difference.

To be continued in,

Part 2 by talking and sharing to find out what's going on and be able to tell the full story

Part 3 by being able to describe the journey and understand if the right changes are happening



This document can be made available in other languages and formats. For more information please telephone 01803 208065.



Torbay

Child Poverty Needs Assessment

*Identification of the factors driving and the impact
of Child Poverty in the most vulnerable
communities of Torbay*

UPDATE – APRIL 2012

DRAFT

CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW	7
3. FIRST TIER OUTCOME: MEASURING POVERTY	10
4. SECOND TIER OUTCOMES: FACTORS THAT DIRECTLY INFLUENCE FAMILIES' INCOMES AND RESOURCES	14
5. THIRD TIER OUTCOMES: FACTORS THAT DIRECTLY INFLUENCE FAMILIES ABILITIES TO ENTER AND SUSTAIN WELL PAID EMPLOYMENT IN THE SHORT AND LONGER TERM	16
6. OTHER INDICATORS: IMPACT AND INDICATIVE OF CHILD POVERTY	20
Appendix One: Child Poverty Basket of Indicators	25
Appendix Two: JSNA Ward profile for Tormohun 2011.....	27
Appendix Three: JSNA Ward profile for Watcombe 2011.....	28
Appendix Four: JSNA Ward profile for Ellacombe 2011.....	38
Appendix Five: JSNA Ward profile for Roundham with Hyde 2011.....	39

KEY FINDINGS

Just under one quarter (24.3%) of children under the age of 16 live in poverty across Torbay, this is higher than the England average of 22.0%. However, across Torbay's most deprived communities the proportion of children living in poverty is much higher again.

- Factors driving child poverty locally include:
 - Limited, low wage economy
 - A downward trend in median weekly wage
 - Torbay is vulnerable to limited economic growth given the reliance on public sector jobs
 - The proportions of people claiming out of work benefits is higher in our deprived communities
 - The affordability of homes which can place further financial strain on families
- Locally the impact of poverty and inequality across Torbay is evidenced by:
 - The difference in life expectancy is as much as 7 years between our most deprived and most affluent wards.
 - In the Foundation Stage, despite increases in achievement children who live in areas of deprivation do not achieve as well as children living in affluent areas and are consistently more likely to fall in the lowest achieving 20%.
 - The gap in achievement between children living in Torbay's most deprived areas and the rest becomes more noticeable once they start secondary school. The difference is small at Key Stage 2, becomes more noticeable at Key Stage 3 and greater at GCSE.
 - Our most deprived communities have the highest rates of under 18 conceptions.
- In terms of 'Place' it is well documented locally that Tormohun, Ellacombe, Roundham with Hyde and Watcombe are our most deprived communities. However, within the wards of Blatchcombe and St. Mary's with Summercombe there are pockets of deprivation and high proportions of children living in poverty.

This needs assessment raises further questions about the impact on children of growing up in our most disadvantaged communities which need to be explored further. These issues can be picked up through the planned community consultation so that feedback and from communities is used to inform this assessment further. Intelligence from this needs

assessment together with feedback from the community will be used to identify the priority areas and actions for the Torbay Child Poverty strategy.

Further questions include:

- What is the perceived impact of living in our most disadvantaged areas for those people who live there – is this positive / negative?
- What are the financial implications / strains for families?
- What are the health and well being implications for families?
- What is the impact on children who grow up in our most disadvantaged areas?
- What are the opportunities for children who grow up in our most disadvantaged communities to achieve well at school and enter and sustain employment?
- What should the priorities be for a child poverty strategy?

1. INTRODUCTION

A child's life chances are largely determined by childhood experience. Children who grow up in low income families often grow up to be poor adults and poverty in childhood can have a great impact on a child's development and life chances¹. The Coalition Government are committed to eradicating child poverty by 2020 and the Child Poverty Act 2010 gives local authorities and their partners the legal force and duty to contribute to this aim. Under the Child Poverty Act, local authorities and their partners must develop a joint strategy which identifies the measures each agency will take with the purpose of reducing and mitigating the effects of child poverty. As part of these arrangements a local needs assessment must be undertaken and published, which identifies local factors which drive and impact on child poverty². The priorities identified within this assessment will inform the subsequent Child Poverty Strategy for Torbay.

The impacts of child poverty are well researched, children who grow up in poverty are less likely to achieve well in school and will leave school at the age of 16 with fewer qualifications. They are less likely to attend school and are more likely to engage in risky behaviours such as smoking and anti-social behaviour¹. They are more likely become teenage parents and have lower life expectancy. Inequalities in early childhood development and education follow a child through to employment, standard of living as they become adults. Persistent inequalities become a driving factor in health and wellbeing generally.³ Poverty becomes a cycle which can be difficult to break out of especially when it has been a long-standing characteristic of a community⁴.

Nationally, the proportion of children living in poverty has doubled in the past generation. In 2008/09, 2.8 million children were living in poverty and the UK has one of the worst rates of child poverty in the industrialised world. As well as the human cost to child poverty there is also a significant financial cost to the tax payer, estimated to be between £10 and £20 billion a year¹.

In 2011 the Coalition Government published a national strategy, 'A New Approach to Child Poverty'⁵, which is the first national Child poverty Strategy. At its heart are strengthening families, encouraging responsibility, promoting work, guaranteeing fairness & providing support to the most vulnerable. Local authorities and their partners, through the delivery of local services have a vital role to play in the commitment to end child poverty. By tackling child poverty, children's life chances will improve and the opportunities open to them become much wider.

Locally there are a number of existing programmes which are working towards reducing inequality, one of the most closely linked to the child poverty agenda is the *Closing the Gap* project in the Hele area of Torbay. The

¹ Field, F. (2010). The Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults. The Report of the Independent Review on Poverty and Life Chances. HM Government.

² Child Poverty Act 2010. www.legislation.gov.uk

³ The Marmot Review (2010). Fair Society, Healthy Lives.

⁴ Joseph Rowntree Foundation

5 A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage & Transforming Families Lives
<https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/CM%208061>

Closing the Gap project presents a new way of looking at how public services are delivered in Hele and is working closely with residents to make a real difference to their lives.

This Child Poverty Need Assessment for Torbay draws upon what is known about our communities in the context of our own Torbay Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA is the overarching needs assessment for the Torbay strategic Partnership. Its purpose is to improve the health and well-being of the population by identifying need both over the short term (three to five years) and longer term (five to ten years). JSNA identifies “the big picture” in terms of health and well-being needs and inequalities locally and provides much of the evidence from which the Torbay Strategic Partnership and commissioners to commission services.

This Child Poverty Needs Assessment draws upon evidence within the JSNA as well as taking a more detailed look at some of the factors which are specifically related to child poverty specifically those which are included in the ‘basket of indicators’ as provided by the Child Poverty Unit. This assessment is structured around these indicators and the child poverty pyramid (outlined in appendix one).

In addition to the JSNA, the Child Poverty Needs Assessment and strategy should be considered in conjunction with the following assessments and strategies:

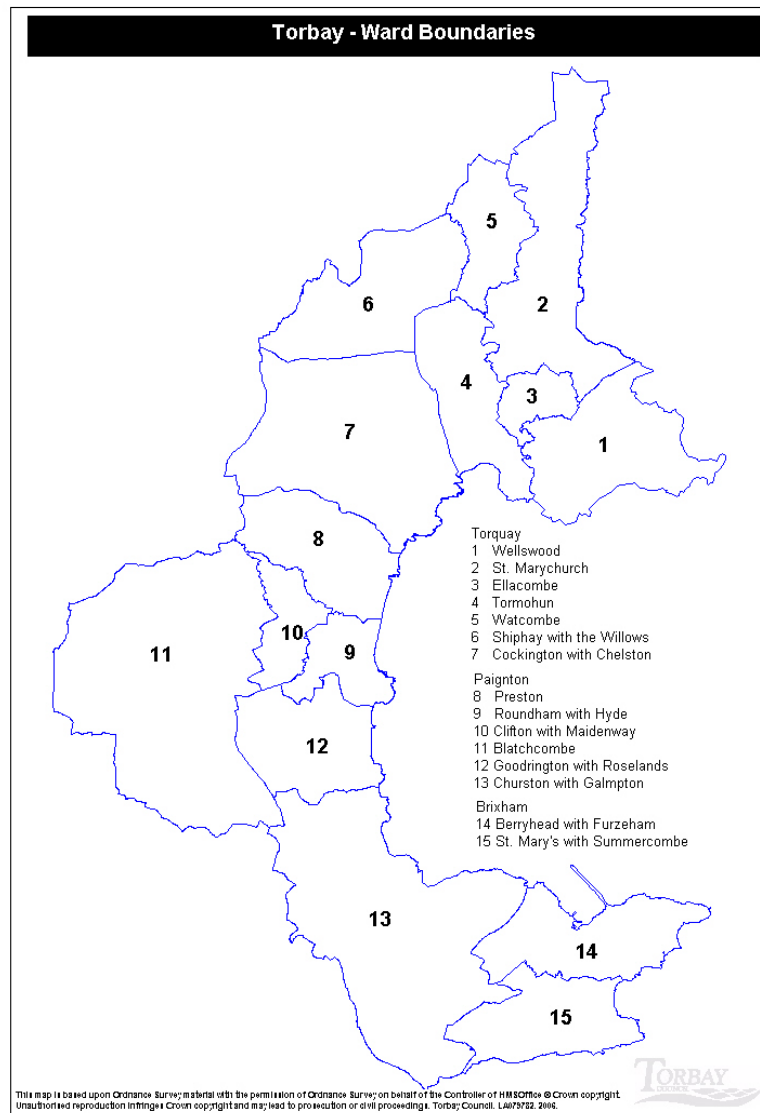
- Children and Young Person’s Plan.
- Local Economic Assessment
- Childcare Sufficiency
- Teenage Pregnancy Strategy

This Assessment considers the demographic overview of Torbay, along with the indicators which are specifically related to child poverty and enforce the inter-generational cycle of poverty. The evidence outlined in this assessment will inform the TSP’s strategy for reducing child poverty with the aim of preventing Torbay’s children becoming poor adults.

2 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

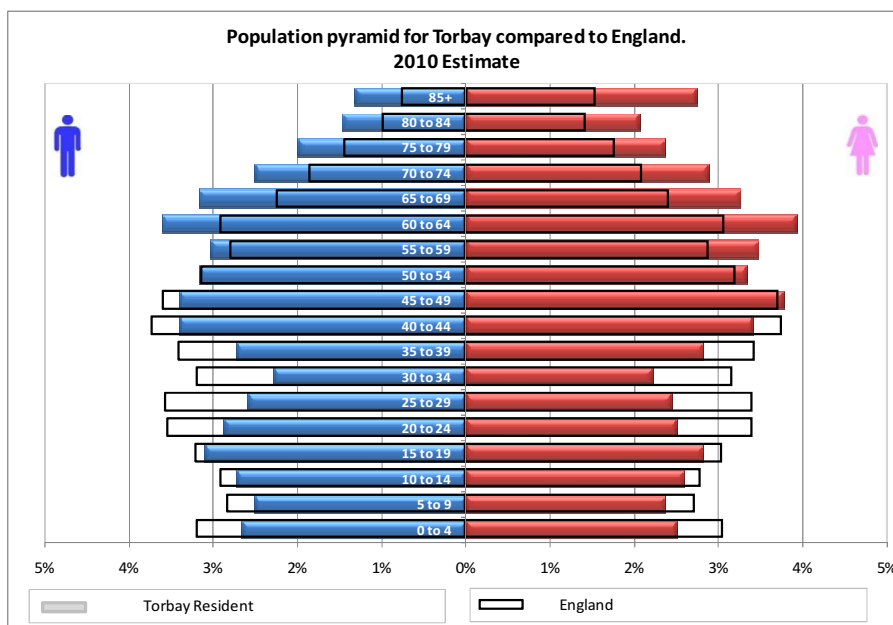
Torbay is home to approximately 135,400 people and is a popular tourist and retirement destination thanks to its position as a seaside community. Torbay is a small urban local authority area yet the three main towns of Brixham, Paignton and Torquay which make up Torbay are all very distinct. The map in Figure 1 below shows the Electoral Wards across Torbay.

Figure 1: Torbay Ward Boundary



Torbay's population is very much dominated by a higher proportion of older people; this is demonstrated in the population pyramid below. The solid bars represent Torbay's resident population and the hollow bars represent the population structure for England. The pyramid in figure 2 shows that the proportion of children and young people is noticeably lower than the England structure.

Figure 2: Torbay Population Pyramid 2010



Source: 2008 based Sub National Population Projections, ONS. Taken from JSNA Population Tool

Table 1: Proportion of Children by Ward

Ward	0 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	396	4.0	359	3.6	440	4.5	510	5.2
Blatchcombe	746	6.8	689	6.3	799	7.3	764	6.9
Churston-with-Galmpton	179	2.7	239	3.6	303	4.5	326	4.9
Clifton-with-Maidenway	407	5.7	359	5.0	377	5.3	424	6.0
Cockington-with-Chelston	603	5.4	647	5.8	665	6.0	732	6.6
Ellacombe	489	6.6	373	5.1	432	5.8	545	7.4
Goodrington-with-Roselands	264	3.7	358	5.0	414	5.8	460	6.5
Preston	497	4.8	476	4.6	481	4.6	571	5.5
Roundham-with-Hyde	328	4.3	292	3.8	316	4.1	363	4.7
St Marychurch	636	5.5	545	4.7	641	5.5	713	6.1
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	348	4.7	365	4.9	424	5.7	481	6.5
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	719	7.4	619	6.4	606	6.2	571	5.9
Tormohun	739	6.1	521	4.3	568	4.7	792	6.6
Watcombe	404	5.5	432	5.9	484	6.6	554	7.5
Wellswood	220	2.9	193	2.5	183	2.4	263	3.4
Torbay Wide	6,975	5.2	6,467	4.8	7,133	5.3	8,069	6.0

Source: MidYear Population Estimates for 2010

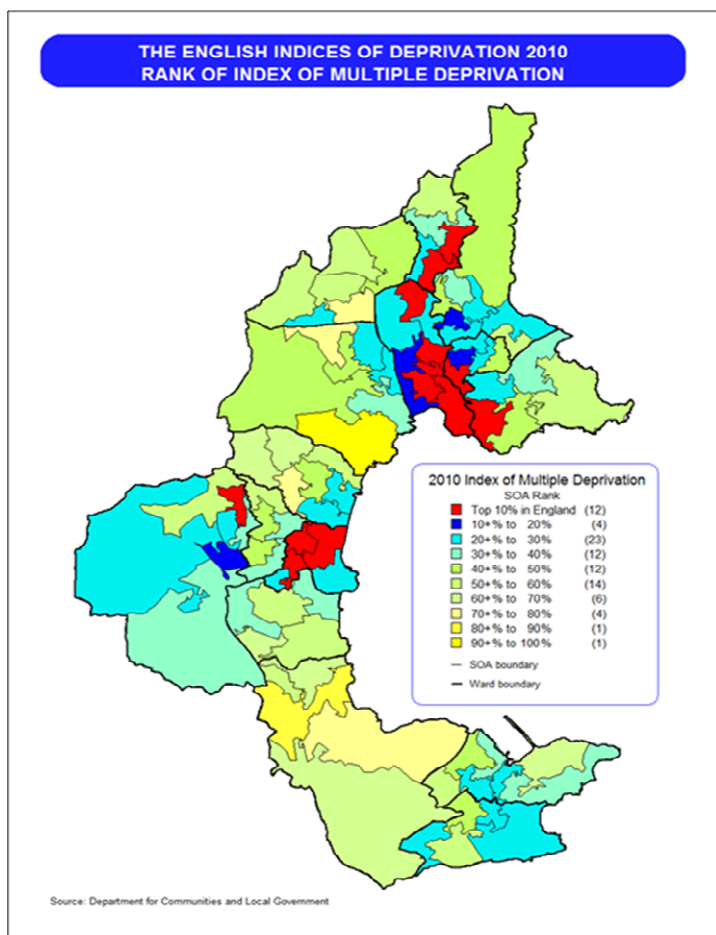
The wards across Torbay which are considered to be our most disadvantaged have higher proportions of children and young people as demonstrated in table 1.

Across our most deprived wards of Tormohun, Ellacombe, Roundham with Hyde and Watcombe, there are approximately 8,200 children and young people aged 0 to 19 and 2,700 children in the early years age group of 0 to 4.

Although the proportion of children and young people (aged 0 to 19) in the population is set to decrease slightly between 2010 and 2033, the actual number of children and young people is still set to increase. In 2010 it was estimated that there were 28,800 children and young people (0 to 19) this is set to increase to 31,100 in 2033. Children and young people make up approximately one fifth of Torbay's population.

Despite Torbay's position as a seaside community and a popular tourist and retirement destination, there are pockets of severe deprivation, as can be seen by the areas highlighted in red on the map in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Indices of Deprivation 2010



In 2010, Torbay ranked 61st most deprived local authority nationally out of 326 authorities. Across Torbay, between 2004 and 2010 the overall levels of multiple deprivation increased. This was clear by the increase of 4 to 12 Super Output Areas (SOAs) ranking in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

Just over 18,800 (14%) residents live in the top 10% most deprived areas across Torbay compared to 15,500 in 2007 and just over 3,100 of these are children and young people aged 0 to 15.

The electoral wards in Torbay which have the highest levels of deprivation are (as in 2007):

- Tormohum
- Roundham with Hyde
- Ellacombe
- Watcombe

As Torbay's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment demonstrates, within Torbay there are multiple inequalities across the Bay, for example the gap in life expectancy between the more affluent and most deprived remains at over 7 years.

3. FIRST TEIR OUTCOME: MEASURING POVERTY

Within the National Indicator set the Child Poverty Unit identified a 'basket of indicators' which they felt most closely reflected the drivers of child poverty. These indicators also represent the 'drivers' of child poverty which agencies under the Torbay Strategic Partnership (TSP) can influence. These drivers are set out in the pyramid in appendix one.

3.1 Proportion of Children in Poverty

The introduction of the performance indicator NI116: Proportion of children living in poverty, provides the TSP with an overarching outcome measure for child poverty. This indicator is defined as 'the number of children who live in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary national median'. This indicator forms part of the Public Service Agreement (PSA) 9, halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 and is a relative measure of poverty as it sets the threshold 'poverty line' in line with real incomes reported in the year in question.

The latest data for this indicator was published in 2011 by HMRC and provides the detail for the year 2009. In Torbay just over 6,300 children live poverty. The table below shows the proportion of children living in poverty across Torbay by ward and compared to the England average. Although the percentage dipped in 2008, 2009 shows an increase and there are more children in poverty in 2009 compared to 2006. The proportion of children in poverty is still higher than England. In Torbay almost one in four children under the age of 16 lives in poverty.

The table also identifies that there are areas across Torbay in which poverty is clearly a bigger issue. In Watcombe just under 40% of children live in poverty and a third of children in Blatchcombe and Ellacombe live in poverty.

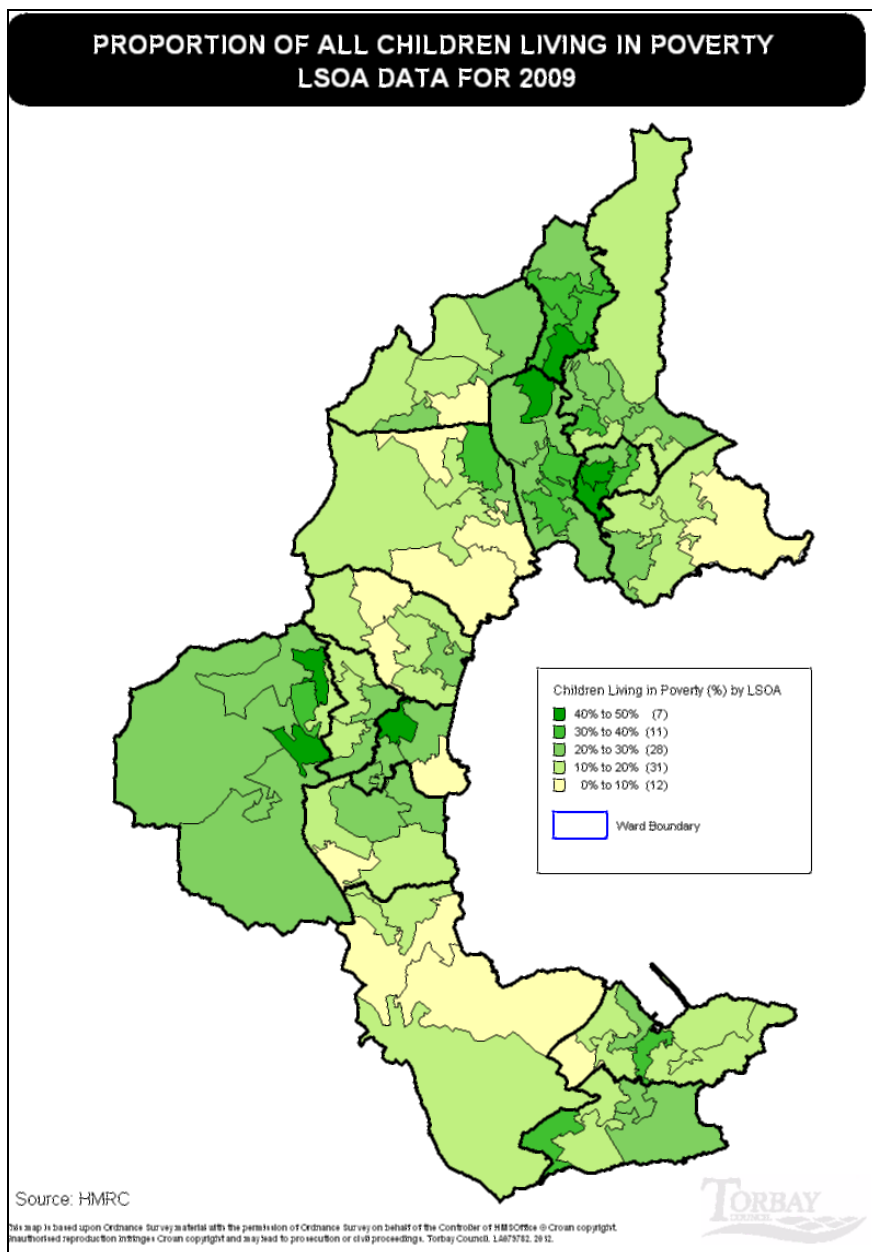
Table 2: % of Children Living in Poverty (NI116)

Wards	2007		2008		2009	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
England	22.4%	21.6%	21.6%	20.9%	22.0%	21.4%
Torbay	24.7%	23.6%	24.3%	23.4%	24.3%	23.7%
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	19.3%	19.3%	20.1%	19.4%	19.4%	19.1%
Blatchcombe	34.2%	32.2%	34.4%	33.5%	32.0%	32.2%
Churston-with-Galmpton	10.1%	9.7%	8.7%	9.0%	11.6%	11.3%
Clifton-with-Maidenway	19.5%	18.6%	19.4%	19.5%	20.2%	20.6%
Cockington-with-Chelston	18.1%	17.8%	18.8%	18.5%	19.4%	19.0%
Ellacombe	29.9%	29.0%	31.5%	30.2%	33.3%	31.9%
Goodrington-with-Roselands	16.2%	15.7%	16.9%	15.6%	16.8%	15.9%
Preston	13.6%	13.4%	13.5%	12.8%	14.1%	13.3%
Roundham-with-Hyde	31.3%	29.8%	28.3%	27.5%	28.8%	27.5%
St Marychurch	21.5%	20.3%	20.4%	20.1%	21.1%	21.1%
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	24.9%	24.6%	23.0%	22.1%	26.5%	25.1%
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	22.9%	21.6%	19.8%	18.9%	19.3%	18.7%
Tormohun	38.2%	37.0%	35.1%	33.3%	32.0%	30.9%
Watcombe	37.0%	35.5%	39.9%	38.5%	39.4%	38.6%
Wellswood	18.4%	17.4%	18.0%	16.7%	17.7%	16.5%

Source: HMRC

The proportion of children living in poverty can also be considered at a lower geography than ward. The map below shows the spread of child poverty across Torbay by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). A total of 18 LSOAs (out of 89) have more than 30% of children living in poverty. This map also highlights that within wards there are pockets where child poverty is more of a significant issue than the ward level data identifies. There are pockets of poverty in Blatchcombe, Tormohun, Ellacombe, Watcombe and Roundham with Hyde.

Figure 4: Proportion of all Children in Poverty 2009



3.2 Households Dependent on Workless Benefits

Across Torbay, just under one fifth of the working age population claim out of work benefits. However, the data at ward level shows that our more deprived areas have higher than average proportions of people claiming out of work benefits. The wards with the highest number of claimants include, Roundham with Hyde, Tormohun, Watcombe and Ellacombe. In these wards at least a quarter of the working age population are claiming out of work benefits.

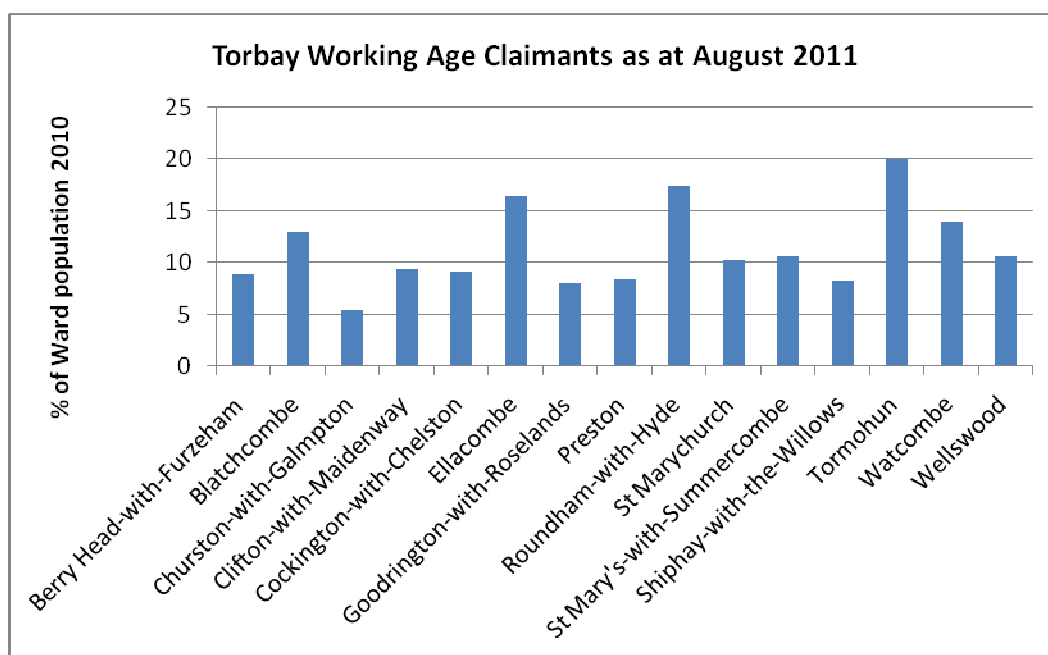
Table 3: Working Age Population Receiving Out of Work Benefits 2010

Ward name	Number of working-age people in receipt of out-of-work benefits	Proportion of the working-age population who are in receipt of out-of-work benefits	Torbay Rank (1=highest)	UK Rank (1=highest)
TORBAY	14755	19.4	-	-
Roundham-with-Hyde	1310	30.4	1	335
Tormohun	2245	29.8	2	383
Watcombe	1020	24.8	3	947
Ellacombe	1165	24.8	4	957
Blatchcombe	1385	21.3	5	1594
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	1125	17.9	6	1982
Wellswood	805	19.1	7	2102
St Marychurch	755	13.4	8	2460
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	885	16.4	9	2940
Preston	845	15.2	10	3362
Clifton-with-Maidenway	620	15.1	11	3421
Cockington-with-Chelston	920	14.3	12	3730
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	785	19.6	13	4104
Goodrington-with-Roselands	540	13.4	14	4122
Churston-with-Galmpton	350	10.8	15	5431

Source: The Poverty Site

The latest data (August 2011) on claimants of key benefits show that Torbay's more deprived wards (Roundham with Hyde, Tormohun, Blatchcombe, Watcombe and Ellacombe) have a higher proportion of claimants than elsewhere and compared to the Torbay and England average (11% and 14% respectively).

Figure 5: Working Age Claimants of Key Benefits by Ward



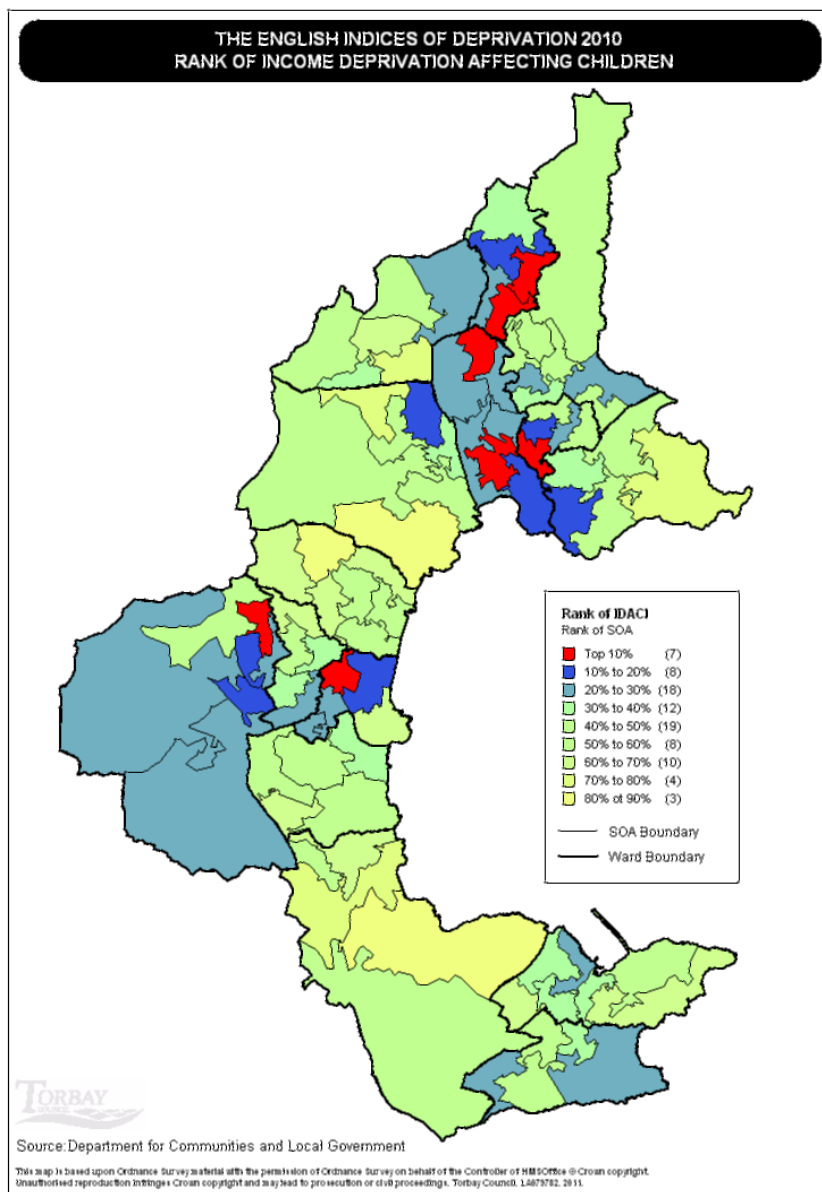
Source: DWP

3.3 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) was produced as part of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2007) and is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. IDACI shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in each SOA who live in families which are income deprived. Income Deprivation is classified as households in receipt of Income Support / income based Jobseekers Allowance / Pension Credit or those who are in receipt of Working Tax Credits / Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income of 60% of the national median before housing costs.

The number of people in Torbay who live in the 10% most deprived areas has increased by 254.5% from 3,065 in 2007 to 10,867 in 2010. 8.1% of Torbay's whole population and 10.3% of children aged 0 to 15 live in the 10% most deprived areas in England for IDAC. The number of children aged 0 to 15 living in the 10% most deprived areas for IDAC has increased from 681 to 2,301.

Figure 6: IDACI 2010

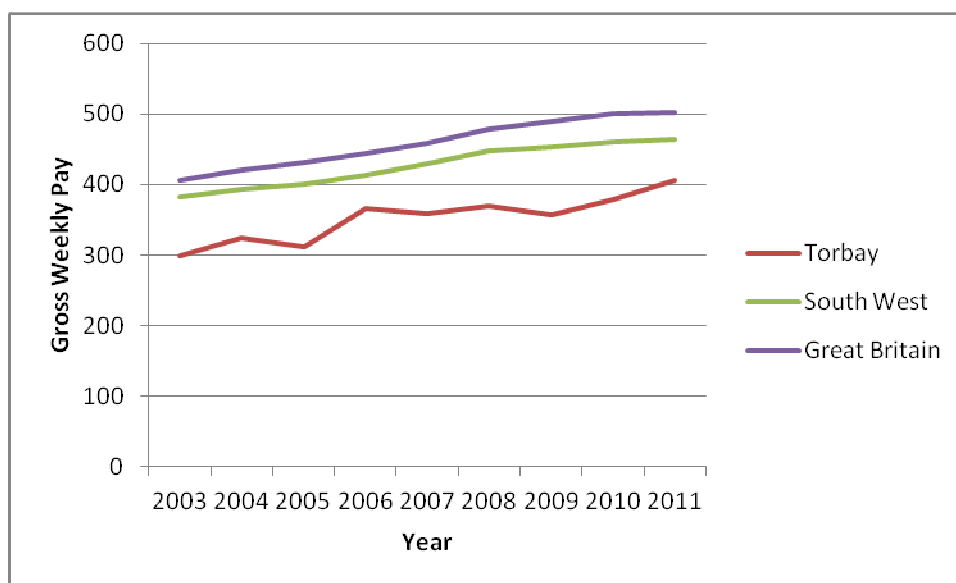


4. SECOND TIER OUTCOMES: FACTORS THAT DIRECTLY INFLUENCE FAMILIES' INCOMES AND RESOURCES

4.1 Household income

For those people in employment, median full time earnings across the South West are below the England average and across Torbay, median earnings are much lower again, this is demonstrated in Figure 7 below. In 2011 the gross weekly pay for someone working full time was £406.2 compared to £502.6 nationally.

Figure 7. Gross Weekly Pay



4.2 Free School Meals

Free School Meals eligibility is considered to be a proxy measure for economic disadvantage and children are eligible if their parents take up income related benefits such as Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance and Working Tax Credits where they are working less than 16 hours a week.

Take up and eligibility for free school meals (FSM) in maintained schools has increased over the last two years as demonstrated in table 4 below. Approximately 21% (2,686) of children across Torbay are eligible for FSM, although 16% (2,062) took a FSM. There are a higher proportion of children who attend Special Schools who are eligible for FSM, when compared to the rest of the school population. At a school level, those schools which serve our most deprived communities, Ellacombe, Kings Ash, Upton St. James, Barton and Watcombe Primary Schools all have high proportions of children who are eligible for FSM.

Table 4: Spring 2011 and 2012 Maintained Free School Meal Take Up and Eligibility

	Total NOR		FSM Taken on census day		Pupils eligible for FSM		% of pupils who took a FSM		% of pupils eligible for FSM	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
PRIMARY	7657	7699	1170	1308	1468	1614	15.3%	17.0%	19.2%	21.0%
SECONDARY	4794	4669	593	616	855	922	12.4%	13.2%	17.8%	19.8%
SPECIAL	327	346	121	138	132	150	37.0%	40.0%	40.4%	43.4%
TOTAL	12778	12714	1884	2062	2455	2686	14.7%	16.2%	19.2%	21.1%

School Name	% of pupils who had a FSM	% of pupils eligible for FSM
MAINTAINED PRIMARY SCHOOLS 2012		
Ellacombe	39.7%	50.2%
Barton	33.9%	44.3%
Kings Ash	35.1%	43.2%
Watcombe	29.3%	39.2%
Upton St James	25.0%	37.0%
Curledge Street	35.9%	36.1%
Cockington	22.7%	27.4%
St Marychurch	16.6%	23.0%
Priory	20.8%	21.1%
Queensway	12.1%	19.0%
Sacred Heart	12.3%	18.1%
Roselands	16.9%	17.6%
Homelands	17.3%	17.3%
Babbacombe	13.8%	16.8%
St Margaret Clitherow	7.4%	15.8%
Torre	11.3%	15.4%
Furzeham	10.5%	14.1%
Warberry	9.0%	10.5%
Collaton St Mary	9.9%	10.4%
Brixham Primary	7.7%	10.3%
Sherwell Valley	9.0%	10.1%
White Rock	7.9%	9.8%
Preston	7.0%	9.5%
Galmpton	6.4%	9.4%
Oldway	7.3%	9.3%

School Name	% of pupils who had a FSM	% of pupils eligible for FSM
MAINTAINED SECONDARY SCHOOLS -2012		
Torquay Community College	17.0%	26.5%
Westlands Technology College	13.2%	20.2%
Paignton Community & Sports College	13.5%	19.7%
St Cuthbert Mayne School	10.0%	14.1%
MAINTAINED SPECIAL SCHOOLS – 2012		
Combe Pafford School	36.8%	46.6%
Mayfield School	29.5%	33.6%
Torbay School	76.0%	56.0%

Source: Spring School Census 2012

5. THIRD TIER OUTCOMES: FACTORS THAT DIRECTLY INFLUENCE FAMILIES ABILITIES TO ENTER AND SUSTAIN WELL PAID EMPLOYMENT IN THE SHORT AND LONGER TERM

5.1 Achievement in the Early Years Foundation Stage

The recent review completed by Frank Field *The Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults* (2010) highlights the importance of a child's early years experience and the impact this has on their development which in turn is fundamental improving life chances.

Field identifies that by the time a child is 3 years old, 80% of their brain has developed and for those children who are living in deprived communities the services that children receive in the first five years of life are key to supporting development.

At the end of Early Years Foundation Stage children are observed and given scores against their level of development across 13 areas of learning. Local authorities are currently measured against two national indicators for children's achievement in the Foundation Stage. The first indicator measures children's achievement overall, the proportion of children who score at least 78 points across the Foundation Stage Profile (FSP) with at least 6 in each of the personal, social and emotional development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL) scales (NI72).

Table 5 below shows that children who live in Torbay's Wards as a proportion of all children who were assessed in the FSP for the Ward. Children in Torbay generally have lower levels of achievement than national counterparts, however locally children's achievement has increased in 2011. For those children who live in the 30% most deprived areas 4 out of 5 areas show an increase. Although children's achievement has generally increased from the 2007 baseline, the level of achievement for children who live in the most deprived wards is still lower than the rest including Blatchcombe which shows the lowest achievement in 2011.

Table 5: NI72: Children Achieving NI72 by Ward as proportion of total children in Ward

	2008	2009	2010	2011
ENGLAND	49.0%	52.0%	56.0%	59.0%
TORBAY	50.8%	45.9%	53.9%	57.2%
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	54.3%	48.5%	71.0%	62.1%
Blatchcombe	54.5%	41.6%	56.3%	37.8%
Churston-with-Galmpton	68.9%	65.2%	60.0%	74.4%
Clifton-with-Maidenway	55.4%	41.7%	49.3%	58.8%
Cockington-with-Chelston	44.8%	45.8%	69.4%	65.2%
Ellacombe	50.7%	36.2%	42.7%	53.7%
Goodrington-with-Roselands	58.1%	64.9%	56.3%	75.4%
Preston	48.1%	61.2%	70.3%	57.3%
Roundham-with-Hyde	56.2%	40.9%	41.0%	48.2%
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	45.6%	40.3%	49.2%	60.4%
St Marychurch	46.4%	43.2%	45.3%	55.7%
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	57.6%	50.0%	58.9%	56.9%
Tormohun	39.5%	42.9%	44.9%	54.7%
Watcombe	50.5%	32.4%	41.8%	41.0%
Wellswood	33.0%	45.0%	55.9%	80.0%

The second indicator which is used to measure children’s achievement in the Foundation Stage is based around an inequality gap. NI 92, The % gap in achievement in the Foundation Stage between the lowest achieving 20% and the rest, considers the how well the lowest achieving 20% have performed compared to their peers. Across Torbay the gap has narrowed steadily since the 2007 but in 2011 jumped nearly 2%. Table 6 shows that in 2011 over 60% of children in the lowest achieving 20% live in Torbay’s most deprived communities.

Table 6: Lowest Achieving 20% by Rank of Overall Deprivation (2007 IMD in 2008-10, IMD 2010 in 2011)

Rank of Overall Deprivation	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Top 10%	41	16.3%	50	19.5%	43	19.6%	61	24.6%
10% to 20%	23	9.1%	17	6.6%	27	12.3%	20	8.1%
20% to 30%	81	32.1%	74	28.8%	75	34.2%	70	28.2%
30% to 40%	42	16.7%	37	14.4%	46	21.0%	22	8.9%
40% to 50%	24	9.5%	29	11.3%	22	10.0%	39	15.7%
50% to 60%	21	8.3%	16	6.2%	36	16.4%	24	9.7%
60% to 70%	8	3.2%	<5	1.6%	9	4.1%	7	2.8%
70% to 80%	8	3.2%	<5	1.2%	<5	0.9%	<5	1.6%
80% to 90%	<5	0.4%	0	0.0%	<5	0.9%	<5	0.4%

5.2 Key Stage 2

Data on children’s achievement at Key Stage 2 (KS2) is a good indication of how well they are progressing. Data for 2010 is based on teacher assessments. Table 7 below shows that there is not a great deal of difference between achievement at KS2 locally and nationally although the English gap has widened in 2011.

Table 7: KS2 Achievement

	2009		2010*		2011	
	ENGLISH (Level 4+)	MATHS (Level 4+)	ENGLISH (Level 4+)	MATHS (Level 4+)	ENGLISH (Level 4+)	MATHS (Level 4+)
Torbay	79%	77%	79%	79%	77%	79%
National	80%	79%	81%	80%	82%	81%

Source: Department of Education

* Torbay 2010 Achievement based on Teacher Assessments

The relationship between absence and achievement is also clear at this key stage. Locally data suggests that children who did not achieve level 4 in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 tended to have a higher rate of absence at school. This was a common theme across those schools which serve the most deprived communities.

5.3 GCSE

Table 8 shows the distinct increase in GCSE achievement since 2009 although Torbay is still below the national average for the maintained sector.

Table 8: GCSE Achievement : 5+ A*-C inc English & Maths

	2009	2010	2011
Torbay	53.7%	54.0%	57.2%
National	49.8%	55.3%	58.4%

Source: Department of Education

5.4 School Absence

Absence from school does impact on a child's educational attainment and as a result their life chances and outcomes going forward. Torbay's Every School Day Matters strategy aims to improve levels of attendance across schools. While the numbers of children who are persistently absent from school are very low Torbay has a slightly higher rate than the national average. Those children who have unauthorised absence from school are more likely to also Free School Meals. This is demonstrate in Table 9 below. For children in Secondary School, they are also slightly more likely to have unauthorised absence compared to the whole cohort of children who have unauthorised absence.

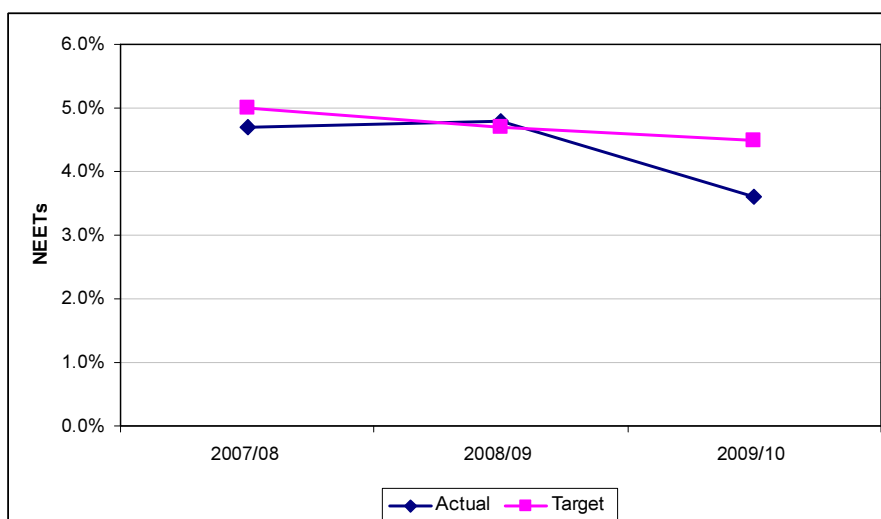
Table 9: Local Authority Maintained School Absence Academic Year 2010/11

School	Contextual Breakdown	No of pupils	% authorised absence	% unauthorised absence	Total % Absence	Total % Attendance
Secondary Schools	Whole cohort	5414	6.0	1.3	7.3	92.7
	Free School Meals	966	7.7	2.5	10.2	89.8
	Ethnicity (BME)	232	5.5	1.3	6.8	93.2
	Children with Statements	186	6.2	2.0	8.2	91.8
	Children on SA & SA Plus	1526	6.6	2.1	8.7	91.3
Primary Schools	Whole cohort	6373	4.7	0.6	5.3	95.7
	Free School Meals	1290	5.6	1.4	7.0	93.0
	Ethnicity (BME)	389	5.5	0.8	6.3	93.7
	Children with Statements	172	6.3	0.6	6.9	93.1
	Children on SA & SA Plus	1345	5.3	1.0	6.3	93.7

5.6 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

The number of young people aged 16 to 18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has decreased recently and in 2009/10 fell well below the target set, figure 8 below. However, given very recent press regarding the numbers of young people who are unemployed, we could see the numbers of NEETs increase.

Figure 8: 16 to 18 year olds who are NEET



5.7 Teenage Conceptions

Young women who become mothers are more likely to suffer from poor outcomes and subsequently their children are more at risk of poor outcomes⁷. Research and data tell us that the majority of teenage conceptions are unplanned as over half end in abortion. It tends to be young women from poorer backgrounds and areas of high unemployment who are more likely to become teenage mothers. Teenage mothers suffer from poorer mental health in the 3 years after birth and the children of teenage mothers are more likely to be at risk of poor outcomes as they grow up. There is a higher risk of low educational attainment, higher risk of unemployment and a high risk that they themselves will become teenage parents⁵

In terms of the under 18 conception rate, Torbay has continued to see a rise in the rate of under 18 conceptions to 64.9 per 1000 15 to 17 year old girls in 2008. The target set by the Government to reduce the rate of teenage conceptions by 50% (from the 1998 baseline) is shown in table 10 Torbay is the only authority in our statistical neighbour group which has seen an increase (46.9%) in the rate of teenage conceptions since 1998.

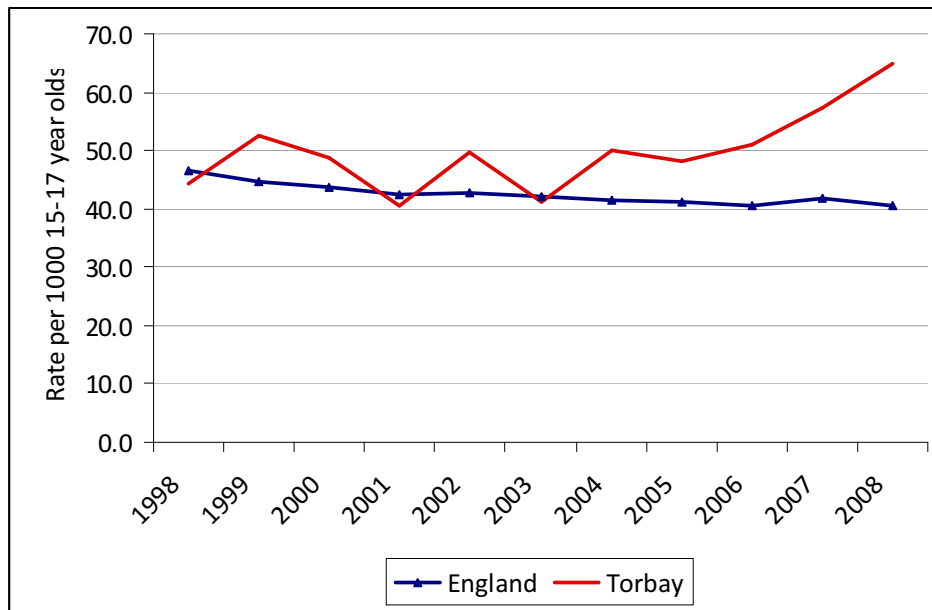
Table 10: Under 18 Conception Rates Torbay

Torbay UA	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
u18 conception rate	52.7	48.9	40.6	49.6	41.2	50.0	48.6	51.1	57.4	64.9	55.0	47.0
% leading to abortion	45	46	57	50	45	49	53	49	56	54		51

The graph in figure 9 below, highlights the stark difference between the rate of teenage conceptions locally and nationally.

⁵ Teenage Pregnancy Unit (2004). *Long Term Consequences of Teenage Births for Parents and their Children*.

Figure 9: Rate of Teenage Conceptions National Comparison



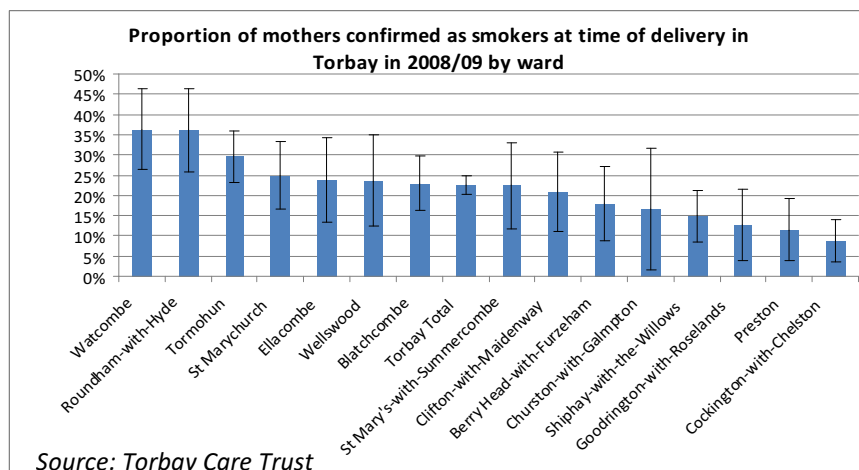
6. OTHER INDICATORS: IMPACT AND INDICATIVE OF CHILD POVERTY

There are a number of other issues which become an impact of living in poverty. Life expectancy is a prime example in Torbay with the difference in male life expectancy of just over 7 years. This final section of the assessment considers the impact of poverty on health outcomes and crime and ASB.

6.1 Health

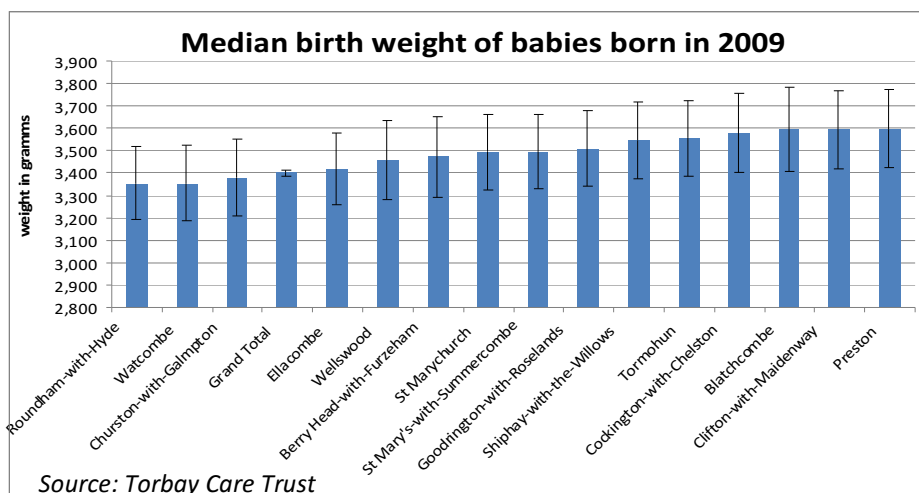
The effects of smoking on health are widely documented, smoking can lead to a number of cancers as well as other longer term and irreversible diseases such as Emphysema. Women who smoke throughout pregnancy are increasing the risk that their baby will not develop which can lead to low birth weight. In 2008/09, just over a fifth of women in Torbay were confirmed as smokers at the time their child was born. There are statistically more children born to mothers who smoke in Watcombe and Roundham with Hyde when compared to the Torbay average, see figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Mothers smoking at time of delivery



Across Torbay in 2009, the median birth weight of babies born in Roundham with Hyde and Watcombe were lower than the Torbay median, while the difference is not significant it is interesting to note that these are the same wards where there is a higher proportion of mothers confirmed as smokers at time of delivery.

Figure 11: Median Birth Weight



Mental health is a significant contributory factor and potential impact of living in poverty. Adults who are living in poorer areas are more likely to be at risk of developing a mental illness than those on average incomes⁶. Financial strain can lead to insecurity and be a source of stress, which, in turn, can become contributory factors to mental illness, the mental illness experienced can then compound financial hardship as those suffering can impact on a person's ability to retain a job⁷. It is estimated that there are 5.25 million people in England who have a common mental disorder, table 11 below shows that in Torbay 12,510 people are predicted to have a common mental disorder, this equates to 16.2% of the population.

Table 11: Adults 18 to 64 predicted to have a mental Health Disorder

	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
2010	12,510	350	269	311
2015	12,399	347	268	308
2020	12,494	349	272	310
2025	12,544	350	274	312
2030	12,544	350	276	312

Source: PANSI Based on Adult psychiatric morbidity in England 2007: Results of a Household Survey

The misuse of alcohol and drugs can have an impact on a person's ability to retain employment, in addition to this can be a financial strain on families because of the dependency. There is also a risk that parents who are dependent on alcohol or drugs have a reduced parenting capacity which can lead to safeguarding issues. It is

⁶ The Poverty Site: Health Survey for England DH, 2010.

⁷ Gould, N (2006). Mental Health and Child Poverty. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York.

estimated that 6% of the population in Torbay have a dependence on alcohol and 3.4% have a dependence on drugs.

Table 12: People Aged 18-64 Predicted to have a dependence on Alcohol or Drugs by Gender

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total population 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	3,332	8.7%	1,294	3.3%	4,626	6%
Total population 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	1,724	2.2%	902	2.3%	2,625	3.4%

Source: PANSI: Adult psychiatric morbidity in England 2007: Results of a household survey

Tables 13 and 14 below show the rate of Alcohol and Drug episodes respectively. It is important to note that this represents people who have been assessed and accessed a service, it is not an rate of prevalence across the population. In both tables the wards which have higher rates than the Torbay wide rate have been highlighted. Although this gives us an indication that in these wards more people are accessing treatment services, it could also be because there are easier points of access to treatment services in these wards.

Table 13: Access to Alcohol Services 2009/10

Ward	Rate per 10,000
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	37.86
Blatchcombe	42.15
Churston-with-Galmpton	8.62
Clifton-with-Maidenway	27.88
Cockington-with-Chelston	29.63
Ellacombe	68.04
Goodrington-with-Roselands	22.39
Preston	30.29
Roundham-with-Hyde	83.22
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	26.6
St Marychurch	38.68
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	23.55
Tormohun	87.73
Watcombe	65.68
Wellswood	46.69
Grand Total	50.31

Source: Torbay Care Trust

Table 14: Access to Drug Services 2009/10

Ward	Rate per 10,000
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	30.76
Blatchcombe	57.8
Churston-with-Galmpton	5.17
Clifton-with-Maidenway	33.11
Cockington-with-Chelston	22.79
Ellacombe	94.21
Goodrington-with-Roselands	22.39
Preston	34.95
Roundham-with-Hyde	95.55
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	16.8
St Marychurch	56.94
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	37.01
Tormohun	158.35
Watcombe	67.46
Wellswood	33.95
Grand Total	58.27

Source: Torbay Care Trust

6.2 Crime and Anti-Social behaviour

Not surprisingly those experiencing child poverty are also likely to be growing up in areas with higher levels of crime, anti social behaviour and domestic abuse. These wards also have more young offenders and more First Time Entrants to the criminal justice system.

Main wards with crime and ASB were Tormohun and Roundham with Hyde. These wards contain the town centres of Torquay and Paignton which include the main shopping and night time economy areas.

Table 15: Crime and ASB by ward 2009/10

	Recorded Crime 2009/10	Crime per 1,000	ASB 2009/10	ASB per 1,000
Berry Head with Furzeham	645	64	613	61
Blatchcombe	656	60	913	83
Churston with Galmpton	153	23	174	26
Clifton with Maidenway	200	28	189	26
Cockington with Chelston	476	42	551	49
Ellacombe	584	78	537	72
Goodrington with Roselands	325	45	273	38
Preston	405	39	362	35
Roundham with Hyde	1062	138	971	126
Shiphay with the Willows	567	49	510	44
St Marychurch	931	99	651	69
St Mary's with Summercombe	276	37	357	48
Tormohun	2486	215	1935	168
Watcombe	454	62	652	89
Wellswood	658	84	395	50
Torbay	9878	74	10118	75

Table 16 below shows ward ranking for several indicators based on the rate per 1000 population in each ward. It is ordered by the rate of young offenders by ward. This data is based on the last post code of young offenders in the 2009/10 financial year. The top 4 wards are also those with high levels of child poverty.

Table 16: Ward ranking for rates of young offenders, first time entrants, crime and ASB

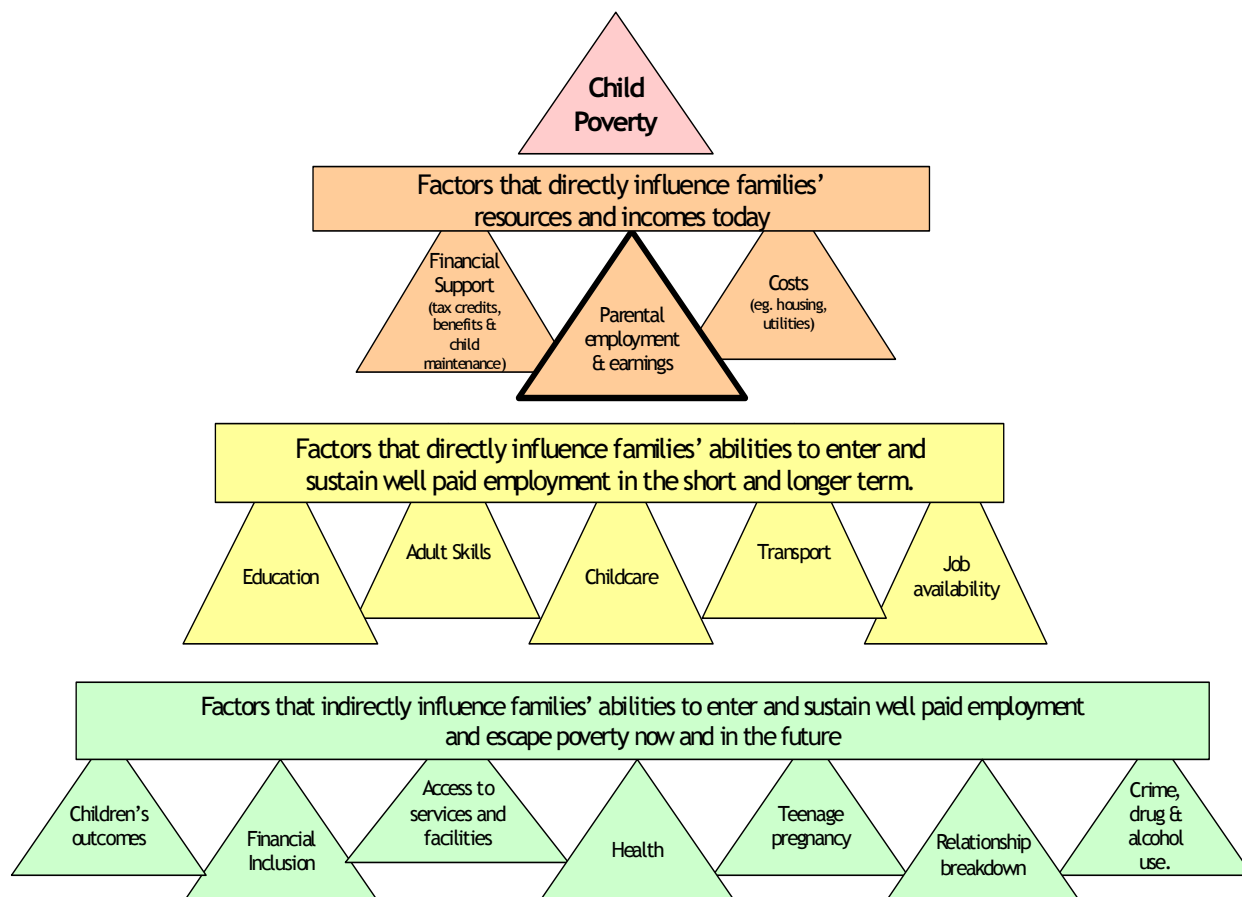
	Young offenders	FTEs	Crime	ASB
Ellacombe	1	1	5	5
Watcombe	2	3	7	3
Blatchcombe	3	2	8	4
Tormohun	4	4	1	1
Cockington with Chelston	5	5	11	9
St Marychurch	6	6	3	6
Roundham with Hyde	7	9	2	2
St Mary's with Summercombe	8	11	13	10
Clifton with Maidenway	9	10	14	14
Shiphay with the Willows	10	8	9	11
Goodrington with Roselands	11	7	10	12
Berry Head with Furzeham	12	14	6	7
Wellswood	13	12	4	8
Preston	14	13	12	13

The table below shows the wards with the most domestic abuse crimes per head of population. Again the wards with the most crimes also had highest levels of child poverty. The JSNA evidences that the wards which have significantly higher proportions of domestic violence crimes where children are present are Ellacombe, Roundham with Hyde and Watcombe.

Table 17: Domestic abuse crimes per 1000 population, ranking by ward

	Domestic abuse
Tormohun	1
Roundham with Hyde	2
Ellacombe	3
St Marychurch	4
Blatchcombe	5
Watcombe	6
St Mary's with Summercombe	7
Berry Head with Furzeham	8
Goodrington with Roselands	9
Clifton with Maidenway	10
Wellswood	11
Preston	12
Cockington with Chelston	13
Shiphay with the Willows	14
Churston with Galmpton	15

Appendix One: Child Poverty 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"> ▪ NI76: Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above with English and Maths at KS2. ▪ 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. ▪ NI112: Under 18 conception rate ▪ NI146 Adults with learning disabilities in employment ▪ NI150: Adults in contact with mental health services in employment ▪ NI153: Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods ▪ NI161: Number of level 1 qualifications in literacy achieved. ▪ NI162: Number of entry level qualifications in numeracy achieved. ▪ NI172: Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth. 	

TORBAY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT - WARD PROFILE TOOL - JAN 2011

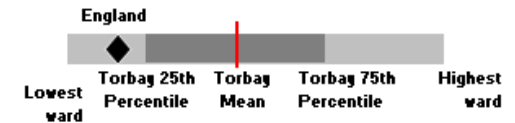


SELECT WARD:

TORMOHUN POPULATION: 11,542
TORBAY POPULATION: 134,200

KEY:

- Ward is significantly different from Torbay mean
- Ward is not significantly different than Torbay mean



Domain	Indicator (Rate or Proportion in brackets)	Ward indicator Value	Ward indicator rate or proportion	Torbay mean	England mean	Lowest ward	Range	Highest Ward
Demography	1 RETIREMENT AGE POPULATION	2,140	18.5%	26.5%	18.9%	16.7%		39.9%
	2 AVERAGE AGE	n/a	40.5	44.2	39.6	38.8		52.1
	3 FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	83.0	85.3	82.0	79.7		87.8
	4 MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	79.0	78.9	77.9	74.5		82.4
Pride in the Bay	5 SATISFACTION WITH PLACE TO LIVE	117	76.0%	83.5%	79.7%	75.0%		93.2%
	6 ABILITY TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS	41	30.8%	23.3%	28.9%	13.3%		30.8%
	7 AVERAGE DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	15,540	3,597	3,608	3,800	3,331		3,910
Learning and skills for the future	8 FOUNDATION STAGE ACHIEVEMENT	74	69.2%	77.3%	77.0%	58.6%		88.4%
	9 KEY STAGE 2 ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT	69	71.9%	79.5%	81.0%	71.2%		88.2%
	10 KEY STAGE 2 MATHS ACHIEVEMENT	72	75.0%	79.7%	81.0%	72.7%		87.1%
	11 GCSE'S ACHIEVEMENT	42	48.3%	49.4%	50.0%	30.1%		73.7%
	12 PERSISTENT ABSENCE	69	5.8%	3.8%	3.3%	1.7%		6.8%
	13 FREE SCHOOL MEALS	311	22.3%	15.7%	16.2%	7.3%		28.4%
The New Economy	14 CHILD POVERTY	760	33.3%	23.4%	20.9%	9.0%		38.5%
	15 OUT OF WORK BENEFITS	2135	27.2%	16.8%	12.5%	8.3%		27.2%
	16 NEED TO IMPROVE JOB PROSPECTS	41	29.5%	23.3%	-	17.8%		33.3%
	17 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	n/a	£490	£530	-	£440		£630
	18 AVERAGE VALUE OF CCJ	439	£1,277	£2,058	£1,962	£1,203		£7,621
Stronger communities	19 TEENAGE PREGNANCY	17	77.3	49.0	42.4	23.0		77.3
	20 SMOKING IN PREGNANCY	54	29.9%	20.7%	14.0%	9.2%		39.1%
	21 DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS WITH CHILDREN PRESENT	179	155	98	-	27		184
	22 POLICE RECORDED ASB	1935	1,676	754	-	256		1,676
	23 ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS*	302	2,204	1,622	1,743	1,165		2,283
	24 ALL AGE ALL CAUSE MORTALITY*	383	688	546	582	389		722

Appendix Three: JNSA Ward profile for Watcombe

TORBAY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT - WARD PROFILE TOOL - JAN 2011

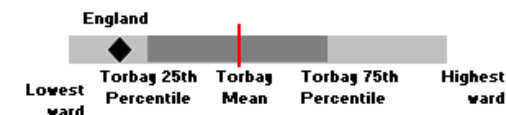


SELECT WARD:

WATCOMBE POPULATION: 7,366
TORBAY POPULATION: 134,200

KEY:

- Ward is significantly different from Torbay mean
- Ward is not significantly different than Torbay mean



Domain	Indicator (Rate or Proportion in brackets)	Ward indicator Value	Ward indicator rate or proportion	Torbay mean	England mean	Lowest ward	Range	Highest Ward
Demography	1 RETIREMENT AGE POPULATION	1,744	23.7%	26.5%	18.9%	16.7%		39.9%
	2 AVERAGE AGE	n/a	41.2	44.2	39.6	38.8		52.1
	3 FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	79.7	85.3	82.0	79.7		87.8
	4 MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	74.5	78.9	77.9	74.5		82.4
Pride in the Bay	5 SATISFACTION WITH PLACE TO LIVE	89	82.4%	83.5%	79.7%	75.0%		93.2%
	6 ABILITY TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS	17	19.1%	23.3%	28.9%	13.3%		30.8%
	7 AVERAGE DOMESTICE ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	10,791	3,644	3,608	3,800	3,331		3,910
Learning and skills for the future	8 FOUNDATION STAGE ACHIEVEMENT	58	58.6%	77.3%	77.0%	58.6%		88.4%
	9 KEY STAGE 2 ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT	89	85.6%	79.5%	81.0%	71.2%		88.2%
	10 KEY STAGE 2 MATHS ACHIEVEMENT	82	78.8%	79.7%	81.0%	72.7%		87.1%
	11 GCSE'S ACHIEVEMENT	42	42.0%	49.4%	50.0%	30.1%		73.7%
	12 PERSISTENT ABSENCE	71	6.8%	3.8%	3.3%	1.7%		6.8%
The New Economy	13 FREE SCHOOL MEALS	353	28.4%	15.7%	16.2%	7.3%		28.4%
	14 CHILD POVERTY	675	38.5%	23.4%	20.9%	9.0%		38.5%
	15 OUT OF WORK BENEFITS	925	21.1%	16.8%	12.5%	8.3%		27.2%
	16 NEED TO IMPROVE JOB PROJECTS	24	25.0%	23.3%	-	17.8%		33.3%
Stronger communities	17 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	n/a	£540	£530	-	£440		£630
	18 AVERAGE VALUE OF CCJ	206	£1,474	£2,058	£1,962	£1,203		£7,621
	19 TEENAGE PREGNANCY	10	66.6	49.0	42.4	23.0		77.3
	20 SMOKING IN PREGNANCY	25	39.1%	20.7%	14.0%	9.2%		39.1%
	21 DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS WITH CHILDREN PRESENT	115	156	98	-	27		184
	22 POLICE RECORDED ASB	652	885	754	-	256		1,676
	23 ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS*	163	1,778	1,622	1,743	1,165		2,283
	24 ALL AGE ALL CAUSE MORTALITY*	210	539	546	582	389		722

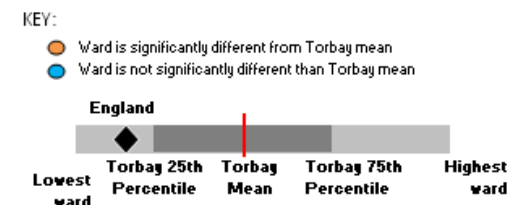
Appendix Four: JNSA Ward profile for Ellacombe

TORBAY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT - WARD PROFILE TOOL - JAN 2011



SELECT WARD:

ELLACOMBE POPULATION: 7,442
TORBAY POPULATION: 134,200



Domain	Indicator (Rate or Proportion in brackets)	Ward indicator Value	Ward indicator rate or proportion	Torbay mean	England mean	Lowest ward	Range	Highest Ward
Demography	1 RETIREMENT AGE POPULATION	1,246	16.7%	26.5%	18.9%	16.7%		39.9%
	2 AVERAGE AGE	n/a	38.8	44.2	39.6	38.8		52.1
	3 FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	81.0	85.3	82.0	79.7		87.8
	4 MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	78.4	78.9	77.9	74.5		82.4
Pride in the Bay	5 SATISFACTION WITH PLACE TO LIVE	74	75.5%	83.5%	79.7%	75.0%		93.2%
	6 ABILITY TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS	18	22.0%	23.3%	28.9%	13.3%		30.8%
	7 AVERAGE DOMESTICE ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	10,037	3,637	3,608	3,800	3,331		3,910
Learning and skills for the future	8 FOUNDATION STAGE ACHIEVEMENT	58	65.2%	77.3%	77.0%	58.6%		88.4%
	9 KEY STAGE 2 ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT	68	75.6%	79.5%	81.0%	71.2%		88.2%
	10 KEY STAGE 2 MATHS ACHIEVEMENT	69	76.7%	79.7%	81.0%	72.7%		87.1%
	11 GCSE'S ACHIEVEMENT	28	30.1%	49.4%	50.0%	30.1%		73.7%
	12 PERSISTENT ABSENCE	46	4.6%	3.8%	3.3%	1.7%		6.8%
The New Economy	13 FREE SCHOOL MEALS	262	23.4%	15.7%	16.2%	7.3%		28.4%
	14 CHILD POVERTY	535	30.2%	23.4%	20.9%	9.0%		38.5%
	15 OUT OF WORK BENEFITS	1095	22.4%	16.8%	12.5%	8.3%		27.2%
	16 NEED TO IMPROVE JOB PROSPECTS	26	31.7%	23.3%	-	17.8%		33.3%
	17 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	n/a	£520	£530	-	£440		£630
	18 AVERAGE VALUE OF CCJ	236	£1,682	£2,058	£1,962	£1,203		£7,621
Stronger communities	19 TEENAGE PREGNANCY	10	63.7	49.0	42.4	23.0		77.3
	20 SMOKING IN PREGNANCY	30	26.5%	20.7%	14.0%	9.2%		39.1%
	21 DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS WITH CHILDREN PRESENT	137	184	98	-	27		184
	22 POLICE RECORDED ASB	537	722	754	-	256		1,676
	23 ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS*	161	1,892	1,622	1,743	1,165		2,283
	24 ALL AGE ALL CAUSE MORTALITY*	212	607	546	582	389		722

Appendix Five: JNSA Ward profile for Roundham with Hyde

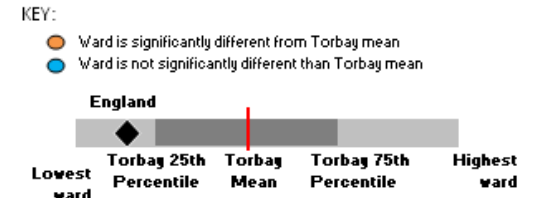


TORBAY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT - WARD PROFILE TOOL - JAN 2011



SELECT WARD:

ROUNDHAM-WITH-HYDE POPULATION: 7,697
 TORBAY POPULATION: 134,200



Domain	Indicator (Rate or Proportion in brackets)	Ward indicator Value	Ward indicator rate or proportion	Torbay mean	England mean	Lowest ward	Range	Highest Ward
Demography	1 RETIREMENT AGE POPULATION	2,339	30.4%	26.5%	18.9%	16.7%		39.9%
	2 AVERAGE AGE	n/a	46.8	44.2	39.6	38.8		52.1
	3 FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	81.0	85.3	82.0	79.7		87.8
	4 MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY*	n/a	74.9	78.9	77.9	74.5		82.4
Pride in the Bay	5 SATISFACTION WITH PLACE TO LIVE	95	80.5%	83.5%	79.7%	75.0%		93.2%
	6 ABILITY TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS	14	13.3%	23.3%	28.9%	13.3%		30.8%
	7 AVERAGE DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	9,963	3,331	3,608	3,800	3,331		3,910
Learning and skills for the future	8 FOUNDATION STAGE ACHIEVEMENT	51	85.0%	77.3%	77.0%	58.6%		88.4%
	9 KEY STAGE 2 ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT	47	71.2%	79.5%	81.0%	71.2%		88.2%
	10 KEY STAGE 2 MATHS ACHIEVEMENT	48	72.7%	79.7%	81.0%	72.7%		87.1%
	11 GCSE'S ACHIEVEMENT	26	47.3%	49.4%	50.0%	30.1%		73.7%
	12 PERSISTENT ABSENCE	19	2.8%	3.8%	3.3%	1.7%		6.8%
	13 FREE SCHOOL MEALS	167	21.4%	15.7%	16.2%	7.3%		28.4%
The New Economy	14 CHILD POVERTY	355	27.5%	23.4%	20.9%	9.0%		38.5%
	15 OUT OF WORK BENEFITS	1245	27.0%	16.8%	12.5%	8.3%		27.2%
	16 NEED TO IMPROVE JOB PROSPECTS	26	24.1%	23.3%	-	17.8%		33.3%
	17 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	n/a	£440	£530	-	£440		£630
	18 AVERAGE VALUE OF CCJ	195	£1,405	£2,058	£1,962	£1,203		£7,621
Stronger communities	19 TEENAGE PREGNANCY	8	76.4	49.0	42.4	23.0		77.3
	20 SMOKING IN PREGNANCY	25	28.0%	20.7%	14.0%	9.2%		39.1%
	21 DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS WITH CHILDREN PRESENT	125	162	98	-	27		184
	22 POLICE RECORDED ASB	971	1,262	754	-	256		1,676
	23 ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS*	250	2,283	1,622	1,743	1,165		2,283
	24 ALL AGE ALL CAUSE MORTALITY*	475	722	546	582	389		722

