

SURVEY OF HEALTH VISITOR CASELOADS

2002 to 2016



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I. Introduction

Health visiting teams deliver the Healthy Child Programme to all children under the age of five years registered with a Plymouth General Practice (GP). Alternatively, when a family with one or more children aged less than five years moves into the area (and prior to them registering with a GP practice) the child is allocated a health visiting team on a geographic basis.

Surveying of health visitor caseloads was first undertaken in the Bristol and Weston area in the early 1990s as a response to local managers concern about the workload of their health visitors. A list of 26 family-related health needs factors, all known to have an impact on caseload, was established. Each health visitor was asked to assess every family on their caseload against the 26 factors. Individual families were found to have considerable differences in need with scores ranging from zero factors present to 19 factors present. The data collected in this first survey of health visitor caseloads was validated against other health-related data to confirm its robustness.

In 1999 the former South & West Devon Health Authority was successful in applying for a small regional grant to carry out a similar survey. The original data collection forms used in the Bristol and Weston survey were amended to include, amongst other things, the GP practice code and the family postcode. This enabled the 26 factors to be analysed geographically as well as by GP practice to support the multi-agency work on social exclusion and health inequalities. Initially both Plymouth and Torbay chose not to participate in the survey.

In 2000 agreement was reached for health visitor data in this form to be collected across the entire health authority area i.e. including Plymouth and Torbay. Between 2000 and 2004 another five factors were added to the survey bringing the total up to the current 31. The initial 26 factors have remained throughout. From 2006 onwards only Plymouth has continued with the survey. This information is collected every two years and provides one of the most valuable sources of information about the family environment in which children aged 0-5 years are raised. Problems with data quality in 2000 means that this data was not comparable to that collected in subsequent years and is thus excluded from all analyses. Reliable data is available for Plymouth every other year from 2002 to 2016.

Since 2006 GP practice code has not been recorded as part of the survey as health visiting teams are no longer organised in this way; instead they now work to the four Livewell Southwest localities and have been analysed at this level in the report. Survey results have continued to be analysed on a neighbourhood, electoral ward, and deprivation group basis. Since 2012 the data has also been analysed by primary school catchment area (not part of this report).

The survey results are regarded as indicative of the health circumstances of the entire population of families with children aged under-five years usually resident in the city of Plymouth, acknowledging however that a few families may not have been included in the health visitor caseloads at the time of the survey (for instance, first-born babies to newly established families).

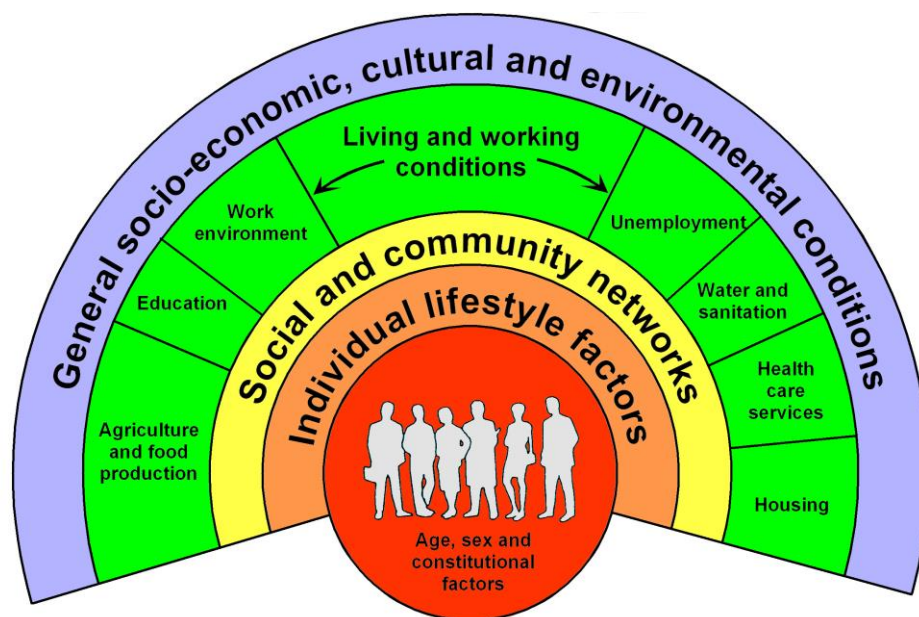
The information collected since 2002 has been used extensively by Plymouth City Council and its partners. In particular it has been used to ensure that the distribution of health

visiting 'resources' across the city is equitable.

Based upon their professional judgement, health visitors assess each family against a set of factors using standardised definitions (for a full list see Appendix A). These factors cover observations of the health, social, and lifestyle situation of the family together with details of illnesses and disabilities in the family. The association of a family with a particular health factor is therefore dependent upon the judgement of the health visitor based upon their observations of the family in question. One survey entry is completed by a health visitor for each family on their caseload, a total of 12,814 records (families) in 2016.

As the survey is based on what the health visitor knows about the family (as opposed to being based on a more traditional face-to-face survey) the information collected is subjective. There is also the risk that information about particular aspects of family life can remain 'hidden' from the health visitor. Having said that, the information collected is timelier than traditional health indicators and is based on a large number of families (nearly 13,000) across the whole city. The focus of the survey is on 'health' not 'healthcare' and 'need' not 'service delivery.' Most importantly perhaps, information on the wider determinants of health is collected.

Figure 1: The wider determinants of health



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

The survey undertaken in 2016 was the eighth biennial survey to be undertaken in Plymouth since 2002 and now provides Plymouth City Council and its partner organisations with a wealth of local information concerning local family health. In a change from previous years the 2016 survey was completed electronically.

Analysis of the survey results for 2016 contained in this report are based on the 12,106 families on health visitor caseloads who were resident in Plymouth in 2016. However as Plymouth health visitors provided a service to a total of 12,814 families in Plymouth and surrounding areas in 2016, an analysis of the 12,814 records has been produced separately.

Note 1: In certain tables 95% confidence intervals are included. They are shown as the '±' figures in brackets. If the confidence intervals for two values do not overlap, then it is said that there is a significant difference between them.

Note 2: For reasons of confidentiality, data is not presented for some geographical areas in sections five, six, and the appendices where the absolute value is less than five occurrences or the percentage value is based on less than five occurrences. These areas are indicated by an asterisk () and data labelled as suppressed (s). To avoid disclosure by deduction, on occasions the geography with the next smallest value is also suppressed.*

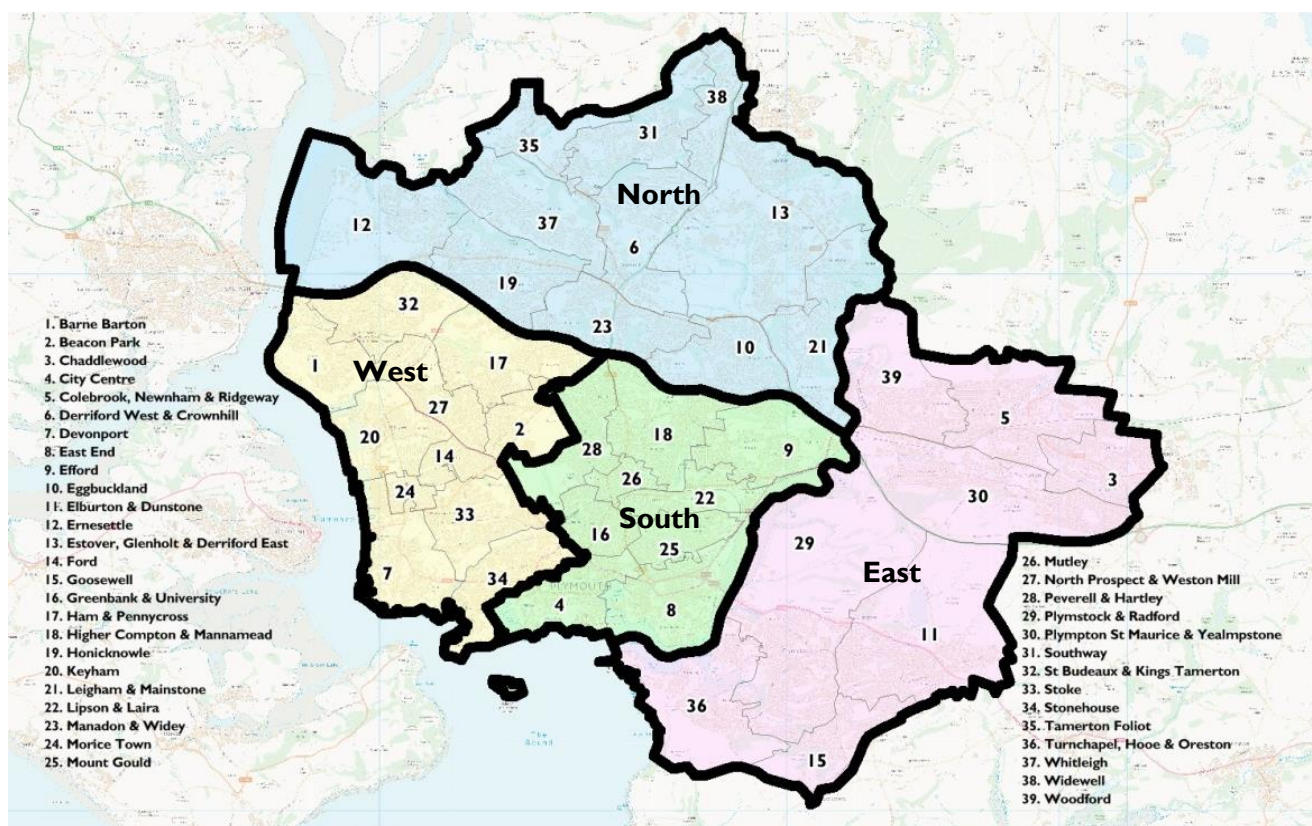
2. Geographies used in this report

Information in this report is presented for the following four geographic divisions of Plymouth:

- The 39 neighbourhoods
- The 20 electoral wards
- The four Livewell Southwest localities
- The fifth most and fifth least deprived neighbourhood groups

A small-area-based approach is an appropriate technique for examining variations in health and health-determinant information. Such an approach provides valuable information to those organisations which have major responsibilities for both commissioning and providing services, and which consequently require a good understanding of the patterns and trends in health status and its determinants. Using the Plymouth neighbourhood geography makes it possible to understand the complex picture of health at a local level. As well as existing in their own right, the 39 Plymouth neighbourhoods can be grouped together to form the 20 electoral wards and four Livewell Southwest (LSw) localities (formally Plymouth Community Healthcare). Plymouth's neighbourhood and LSw locality boundaries are shown in Figure 2 whilst Table 1 shows the neighbourhoods that make up each of the 20 electoral wards.

Figure 2: Plymouth by neighbourhood and Livewell Southwest locality



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Table 1: Plymouth electoral wards by neighbourhood

Electoral ward	Neighbourhood	Electoral ward	Neighbourhood
Budshead	Derriford West & Crownhill	Plympton Erle	Plympton St Maurice & Yealmpstone
	Whitleigh		Colebrook, Newnham & Ridgeway
Compton	Higher Compton & Mannamead	Plympton St Mary	Woodford
	Mutley		Elburton & Dunstone
Devonport	Devonport	Plymstock Dunstone	Goosewell
	Keyham		Plymstock & Radford
	Morice Town	Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	
Drake	Greenbank & University		Southway
Efford & Lipson	Efford	Southway	Tamerton Foliot
	Lipson & Laira		Widewell
Eggbuckland	Eggbuckland	St Budeaux	Barne Barton
	Manadon & Widey		St Budeaux & Kings Tamerton
Ham	Ford	St Peter & the Waterfront	City Centre
	North Prospect & Weston Mill		Stonehouse
Honicknowle	Ernesettle	Stoke	Ford
	Honicknowle		Stoke
Moor View	Estover, Glenholt & Derriford East	Sutton & Mount Gould	East End
	Leigham & Mainstone		Mount Gould
Peverell	Beacon Park		
	Peverell & Hartley		
Plympton Chaddlewood	Chaddlewood		

Deprivation measures attempt to identify communities where the need for healthcare is greater, material resources are fewer, and as such the capacity to cope with the consequences of ill-health are less. People are therefore deprived if there is inadequate education, unsatisfactory housing, unemployment, insufficient income, poor health, and low opportunities for enjoyment. A deprived area is conventionally understood to be a place in which people tend to be relatively poor and are relatively likely to suffer from misfortunes such as ill-health

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) is the current official measure of deprivation. However as it is not routinely available at neighbourhood level, analysis has been carried out by Plymouth City Council's Office of the Director of Public Health to produce IMD 2015 scores for each of the city's 39 neighbourhoods. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 3.

As well as producing information on a locality basis, the Office of the Director of Public Health also produce information for five deprivation groups. These groups are based on combinations of neighbourhoods sorted according to their IMD 2015 score. The eight neighbourhoods with the highest IMD 2015 scores are grouped together to make the 'most deprived' group and the eight neighbourhoods with the lowest IMD 2015 scores are grouped together to make the 'least deprived' group. The three intervening groups are referred to as 'upper middle', 'middle' and 'lower middle'. The neighbourhoods which together make up the most deprived and least deprived neighbourhood groups are shown in Table 2.

Figure 3: IMD 2015 scores for the Plymouth neighbourhoods

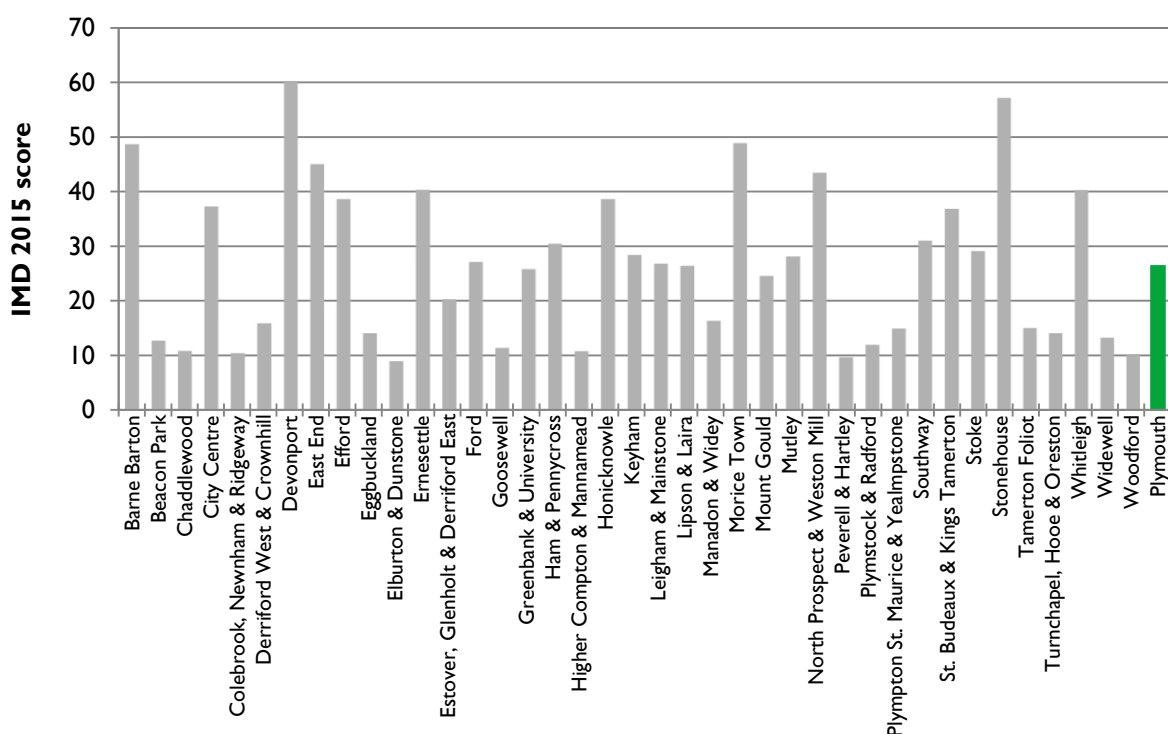


Table 2: Neighbourhoods in the most deprived and least deprived groups

Group	Neighbourhood	Group	Neighbourhood
Most deprived	1. Devonport	Least deprived	32. Plymstock & Radford
	2. Stonehouse		33. Goosewell
	3. Morice Town		34. Chaddlewood
	4. Barne Barton		35. Higher Compton & Mannamead
	5. East End		36. Colebrook, Newnham & Ridgeway
	6. North Prospect & Weston Mill		37. Woodford
	7. Ernesettle		38. Peverell & Hartley
	8. Whiteleigh		39. Elburton & Dunstone

3. Families surveyed

Information about 12,106 Plymouth-resident families with children on health visitor caseloads was collected in 2016. This represents 94.5% of all the families on the caseloads of Plymouth-based health visitors.

Table 3: Families surveyed by LSW locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	2,384	19.7
North	3,186	26.3
South	2,684	22.2
West	3,852	31.8
Plymouth	12,106	100.0

31.8% of families surveyed in 2016 lived in the West locality, compared with only 19.7% in the East. These figures simply reflect the distribution of families with young children (under-five) across the city. The number of families surveyed in each of the city's 39 neighbourhoods is shown in Figure 4. Information about 539 families with young children living in Honicknowle was collected compared to only 84 families in Mutley.

Figure 4: Number of families surveyed by neighbourhood in 2016

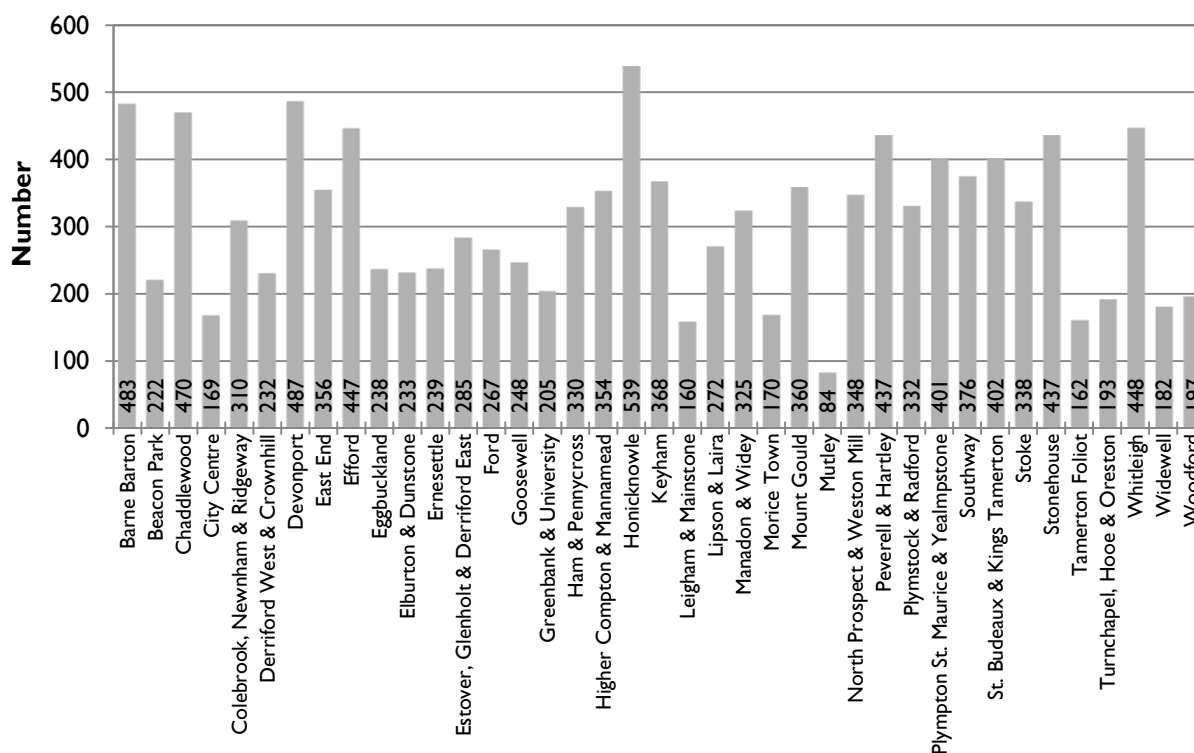
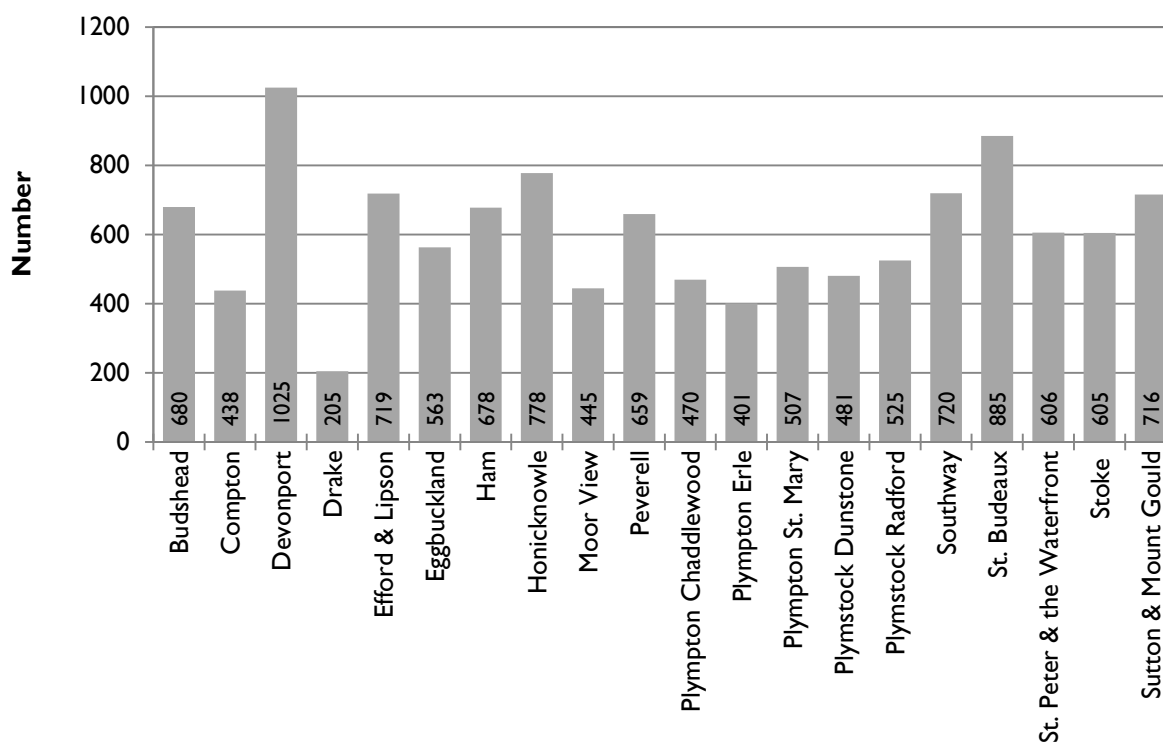


Figure 5: Number of families surveyed by ward in 2016



In terms of electoral wards, the majority of families with young children (1,025) lived in the Devonport ward compared with only 205 families in the Drake ward. Numbers of families were higher in the most deprived group (2,968) compared to the least deprived group (2,581).

Table 4: Number of families surveyed by deprivation group in 2016

Deprivation group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	2,968	24.5
Least deprived	2,581	21.3
Plymouth	12,106	100.0

4. Change in indicator values 2014 to 2016

Table 5 shows how the percentage of families experiencing each of the health needs factors has changed from 2014 to 2016. The seven factors highlighted in red are those where the percentage has increased by one or more percentage points. The four factors highlighted in green are those where the percentage has reduced by one or more percentage points.

Table 5: Indicator values 2014 to 2016 (%)

	2014	2016	Change 2014-2016
One parent families	15.1	13.2	-1.9
Violence in the family	10.2	9.0	-1.2
Difficulties with English	3.6	4.3	0.7
Separation and/or divorce in last year	3.9	6.8	2.9
Parents have learning difficulties	1.2	1.5	0.4
Parents have literacy problems	0.8	2.2	1.4
Parents are <18 years now	0.6	0.4	-0.3
One/both parents in care/abused as child	2.6	3.6	1.0
Child protection issues	3.5	3.6	0.1
Three or more children under 5-years	1.0	1.4	0.3
In receipt of professional support	9.9	10.5	0.5
Bereavement, significant to the family	1.6	2.1	0.5
Major wage earner is unemployed	14.8	15.2	0.4
Low income, dependent on benefits	23.0	22.1	-1.0
Poor housing having detrimental effect	3.5	3.4	-0.1
In temporary accommodation	2.1	2.1	0.0
Address changed 3+ times in last year	1.0	1.4	0.3
Parent(s) abuse alcohol*	2.0	2.0	0.0
Parent(s) smoke	26.2	17.0	-9.3
Parent(s) abuse drugs*	2.7	2.6	0.0
Disabled/chronically sick adult in family	2.7	3.6	0.9
Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)	14.8	14.8	0.0
Low birthweight birth in last year	1.4	1.2	-0.1
Previous cot death	0.2	0.2	0.1
Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring	2.7	3.3	0.6
Children with special needs	7.6	10.4	2.8
Developmental delay	6.2	9.6	3.4
Behavioural problems	4.5	8.3	3.8
Social isolation	5.3	6.7	1.5
Parenting problems	6.1	7.0	0.9
Failed to follow up advice	1.7	2.2	0.5
Vulnerable families	16.0	18.2	2.2

* Expert opinion suggests this data is likely to underestimate the true picture in Plymouth and as such should be considered with caution.

5. Vulnerable families

In 2016 2,202 families (18.2%) were classified as vulnerable. A family is classified as vulnerable if they experience four or more of the original 26 health factors which have been collected since the survey process began. In other words the five factors which have been added to the survey in recent years are not included in the measure of vulnerability. This classification of vulnerability is unique to the Plymouth health visitor caseload survey.

Table 6: Vulnerable families by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	127	5.3 (±0.8)
North	507	15.9 (±1.2)
South	484	18.0 (±1.4)
West	1,084	28.1 (±1.4)
Plymouth	2,202	18.2 (±0.7)

Table 6 shows that compared to the city average of 18.2%, the West locality had the highest percentage of vulnerable families (28.1%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (5.3%).

Figure 6 shows that the neighbourhood of Barne Barton had the highest percentage of vulnerable families in 2016 (43.3%). This compares with Colebrook, Newnham & Ridgeway where the value was 2.9% in the same period. Numbers of vulnerable families are shown at the base of each bar.

Figure 6: Vulnerable families by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

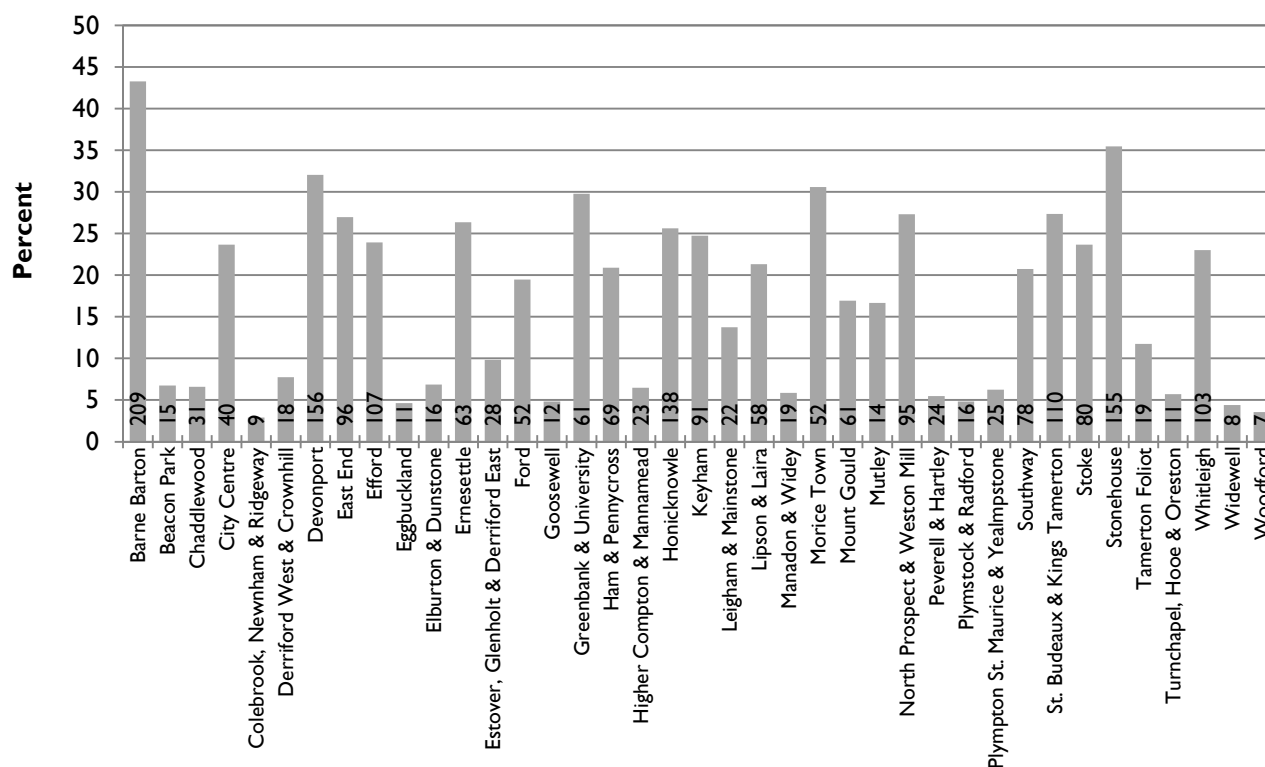


Figure 7: Vulnerable families by ward in 2016 (%)

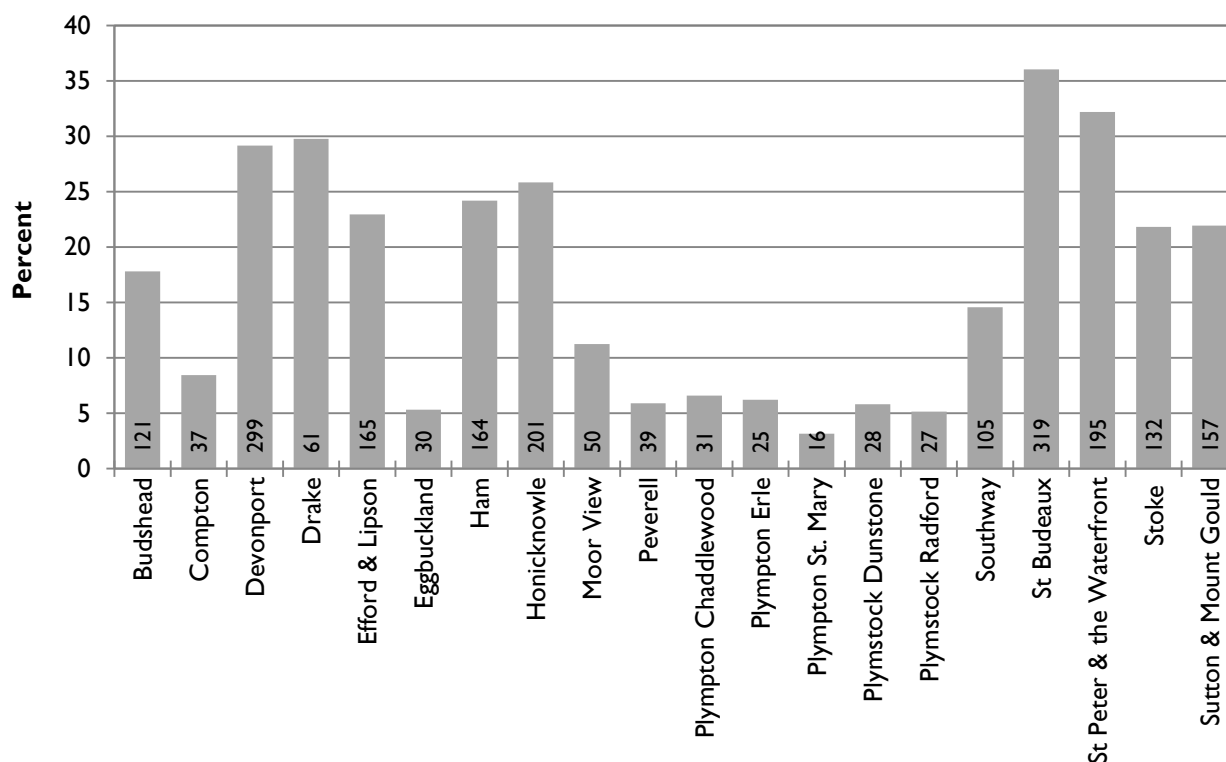


Figure 7 shows that the electoral ward of St Budeaux had the highest percentage of vulnerable families in 2016 (36.0%). This compares with Plympton St Mary where the value was 3.2% in the same period. Numbers of vulnerable families are shown at the base of each bar.

Table 7: Vulnerable families by deprivation group in 2016 (%)

Deprivation group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	929	31.3 (±1.6)
Least deprived	138	5.3 (±0.8)
Plymouth	2,202	18.2 (±0.7)

Table 7 shows that there was nearly a six-fold difference in the percentage of vulnerable families by deprivation group in 2016.

Table 8: Trends in vulnerable families 2002 to 2016 (%)

IMD 2015 group	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Most deprived	45.3 (±2.1)	47.6 (±2.1)	38.6 (±2.0)	33.1 (±1.8)	23.2 (±1.6)	22.7 (±1.4)	25.8 (±1.4)	31.3 (±1.6)
Least deprived	9.6 (±1.4)	9.6 (±1.5)	6.7 (±1.2)	5.7 (±1.1)	2.8 (±0.8)	3.4 (±0.6)	3.5 (±0.7)	5.3 (±0.8)
Plymouth	25.0 (±0.8)	24.8 (±0.1)	20.5 (±0.8)	16.9 (±0.7)	11.7 (±0.6)	13.0 (±0.6)	16.0 (±0.6)	18.2 (±0.7)

Table 8 shows the trends in the percentage of vulnerable families by deprivation group and

for the city as a whole from 2002 to 2016.

In the most deprived group of neighbourhoods there has been a reduction of 14.0 percentage points (from 45.3% in 2002 to 31.3% in 2016). This represents a percentage reduction of 31.0%. In the least deprived group of neighbourhoods there has been a reduction of only 4.3 percentage points (from 9.6% in 2002 to 5.3% in 2016). However this represents a percentage reduction of 44.8%.

Overall the percentage of vulnerable families has reduced by 6.8 percentage points (from 25.0 in 2002 to 18.2 in 2016). This represents a percentage reduction of 27.2%.

This indicates that although the reduction in percentage points is greatest in the most deprived areas and the inequalities gap between the most deprived and least deprived areas has reduced, the actual percentage reduction has been greatest in the least deprived areas of the city.

In 2016 there was nearly a six-fold variation in the percentage of vulnerable families between the most and least deprived areas of the city.

With regards to the Plymouth value, the lowest percentage of vulnerable families was seen in 2010 (11.7%). Since then there has been biennial increases up to the current 2016 value of 18.2%.

With regards to the most deprived group, the lowest percentage of vulnerable families was seen in 2012 (22.7%). Since then there has been biennial increases up to the current 2016 value of 31.3%.

With regards to the least deprived group, the lowest percentage of vulnerable families was seen in 2010 (2.8%). Since then there has been biennial increases up to the current 2016 value of 5.3%.

6. Results for selected indicators in 2016

In this section, more detailed information is provided for the ten selected indicators described below. Information is presented by LSw locality (in the form of tables showing numbers and percentages), by neighbourhood and by ward (in the form of bar charts showing percentages; numbers are also shown at the base of each bar), and by deprivation group (in the form of tables showing numbers and percentages for the most and least deprived fifth of neighbourhoods).

One or more parent(s) smoke

Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis.

Low income, dependent on benefits

This includes families who are dependent on benefits such as Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, and Working Family Tax Credit. It does not include those who receive Disability Living Allowance as their only benefit.

One parent families

A single parent living alone without a permanent partner. This does not include a parent whose partner is working away from home, but does include a parent whose partner is in prison.

Major wage earner is unemployed

Self-explanatory.

Violence in the family

This includes physical and verbal violence, either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis by another agency.

Depressed/mentally ill parents

Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis.

Child protection issues

Children at risk of significant harm as defined by the Children's Act, such as those discussed with a Child Protection Supervisor, together with those on the Child Protection Register.

Parenting problems

Parents who find difficulty in providing a consistent, boundary-based approach to parenting their child/children. This can be reflected in the child demonstrating behaviour that is outside the norm for their age, or parents who have a lack of knowledge about parenting issues or lack the incentive to implement a parenting style that produces the best outcomes for the development of children.

Social isolation

The separation of individuals or groups resulting in a lack of, or minimal, social contact and/or communication. This separation may be accomplished by physical separation, by social barriers, or by psychological mechanisms. In the latter, there may be interaction but no real communication.

Poor housing having a detrimental effect

A family living in housing that is having a detrimental effect on health and where the health visitor would need to involve another agency to rectify the situation.

6.1 One or more parent(s) smoke

Table 9 shows that compared to the city average of 17.0%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families where 'one or more parent(s) smoke' (25.8%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (6.0%).

Table 9: Families where 'one or more parent(s) smoke' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	143	6.0 (±0.9)
North	556	17.5 (±1.3)
South	363	13.5 (±1.2)
West	993	25.8 (±1.4)
Plymouth	2,055	17.0 (±0.7)

Figure 8 shows that the Barne Barton neighbourhood had the highest percentage of families where 'one or more parent(s) smoke' in 2016 (35.4%). This compares with Woodford where the value was 2.5% in the same period.

Figure 8: Families where 'one or more parent(s) smoke' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

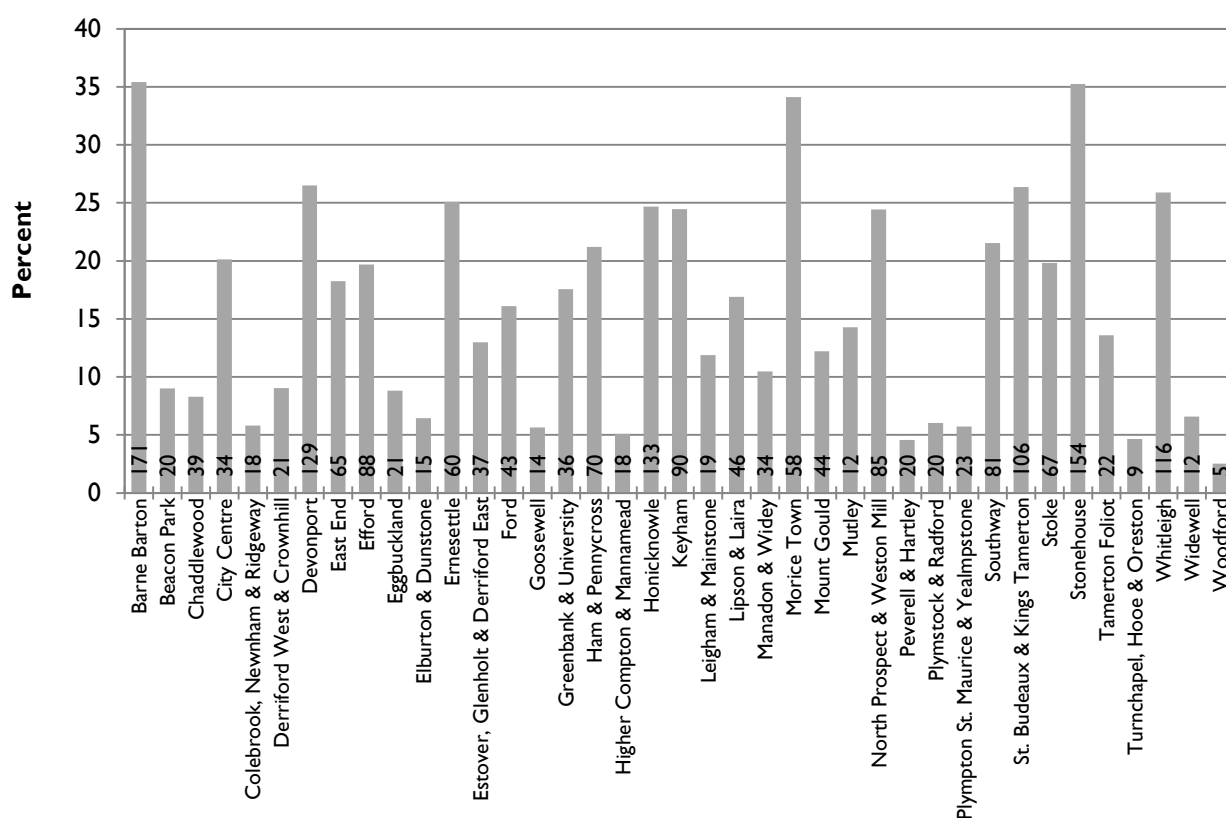
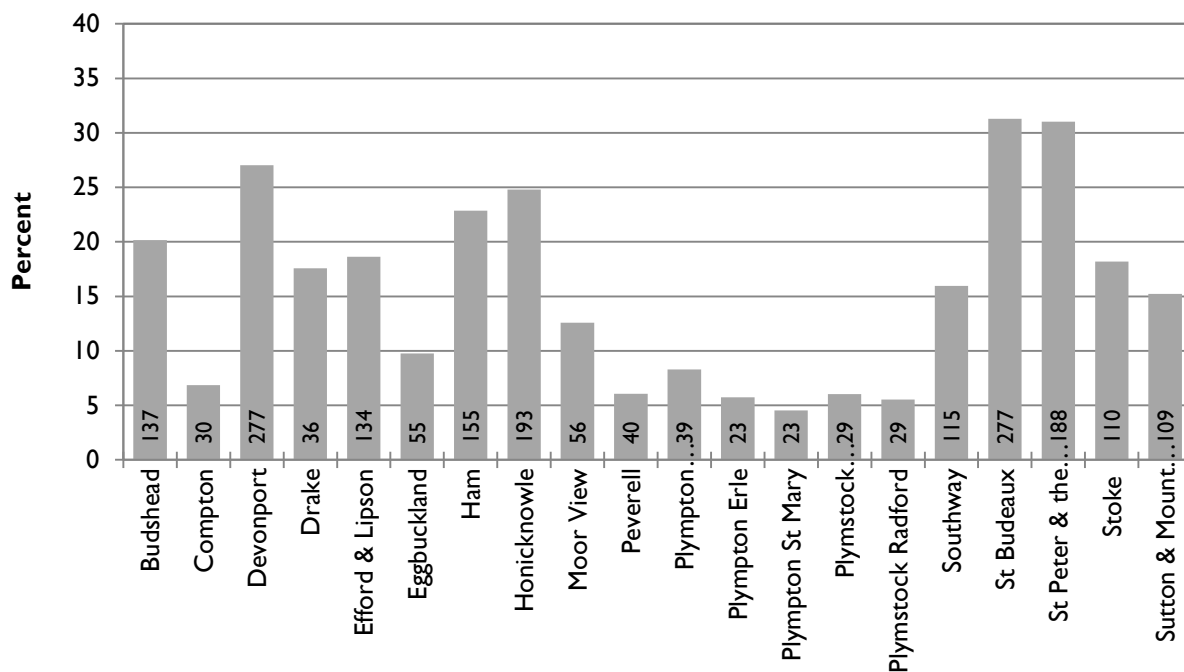


Figure 9 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of families where 'one or more parent(s) smoke' in 2016 (31.3%). This compares with Plympton St Mary where the value was 4.5% in the same period.

Figure 9: Families where “one or more parent(s) smoke’ by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was nearly a five-fold difference in the percentage of families where ‘one or more parent(s) smoke’ by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 10).

Table 10: Families where ‘one or more parent(s) smoke’ by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	838	28.2 (±1.6)
Least deprived	149	5.8 (±0.8)
Plymouth	2,055	17.0 (±0.7)

6.2 Low income, dependent on benefits

Table II shows that compared to the city average of 22.1%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' (35.4%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (5.8%).

Table II: Families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	139	5.8 (±0.9)
North	582	18.3 (±1.3)
South	589	21.9 (±1.5)
West	1,364	35.4 (±1.5)
Plymouth	2,674	22.1 (±0.7)

Figure 10 shows that the Barne Barton neighbourhood had the highest percentage of families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' in 2016 (53.6%). This compares with Woodford where the value was 2.5% in the same period.

Figure 10: Families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

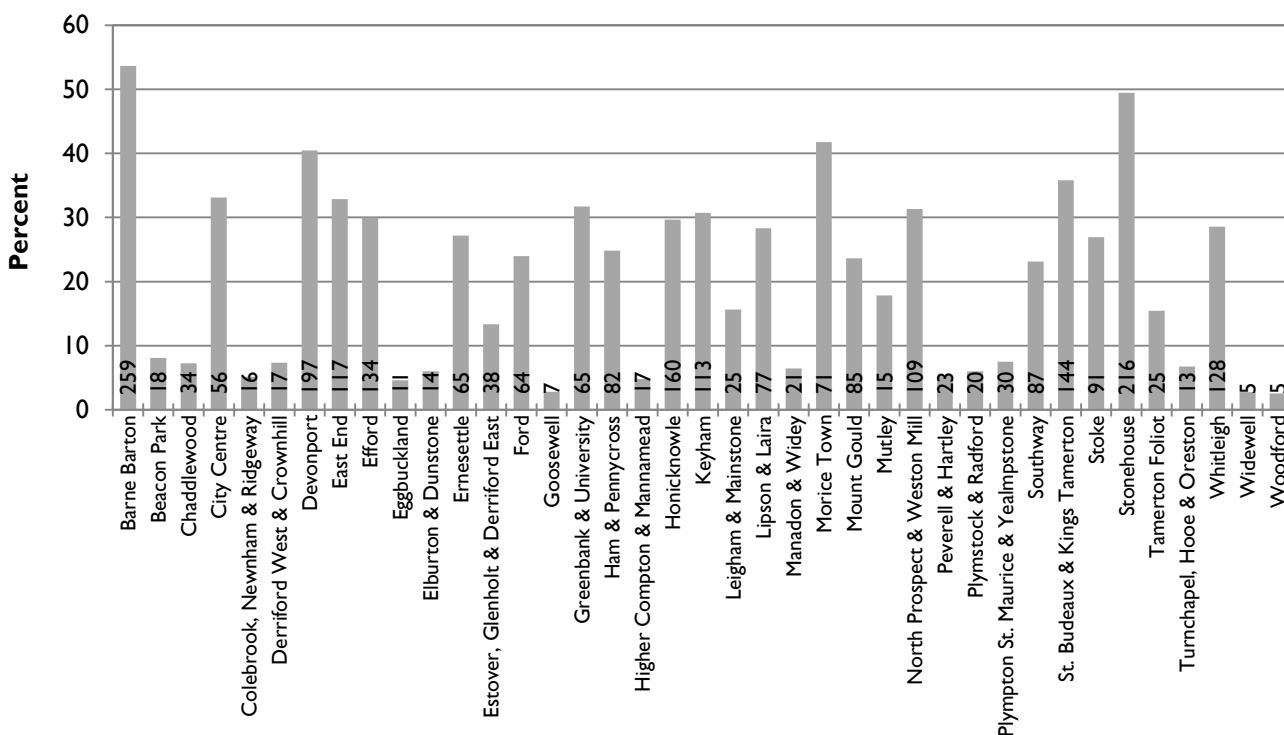
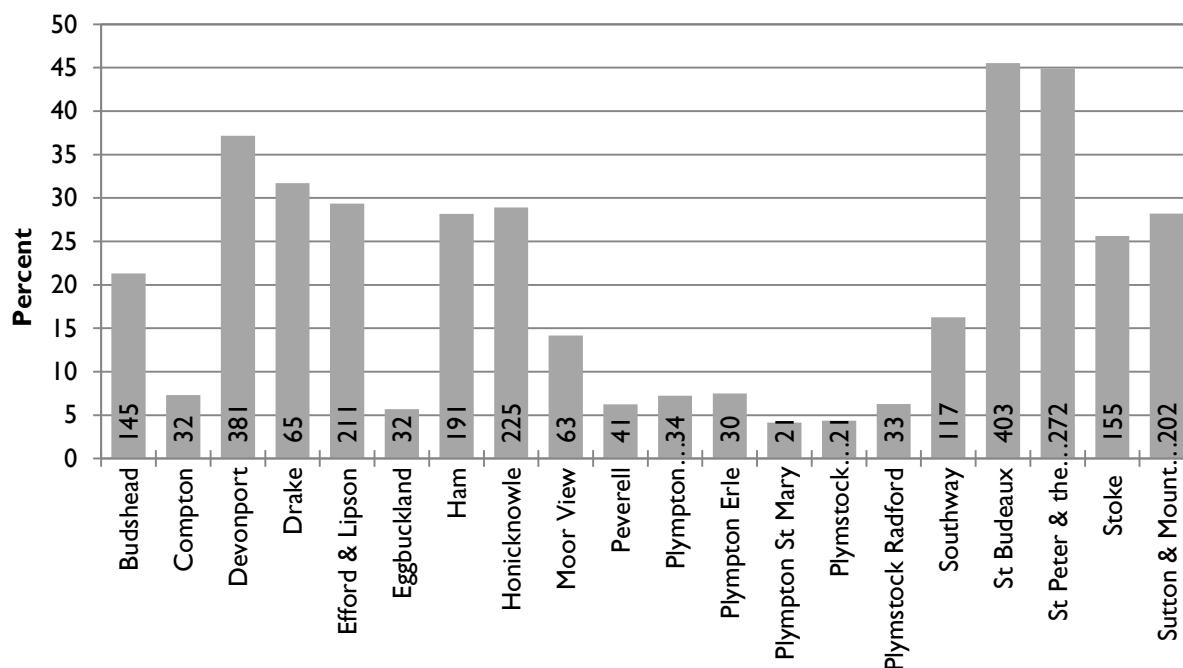


Figure 11 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' in 2016 (31.3%). This compares with Plympton St Mary where the value was 4.5% in the same period.

Figure 11: Families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was over a seven-fold difference in the percentage of families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' in 2016 (Table 12).

Table 12: Families which were 'low income, dependent on benefits' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	1,162	39.2 (±1.7)
Least deprived	136	5.3 (± 0.8)
Plymouth	2,674	22.1 (±0.7)

6.3 One parent families

Table 13 shows that compared to the city average of 13.2%, the West locality had the highest percentage of 'one parent families' (18.2%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (7.4%).

Table 13: 'One parent families' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	177	7.4 (±1.0)
North	360	11.3 (±1.1)
South	355	13.2 (±1.2)
West	700	18.2 (±1.2)
Plymouth	1,592	13.2 (±0.6)

Figure 12 shows that the Barne Barton neighbourhood had the highest percentage of 'one parent families' in 2016 (26.5%). This compares with Derriford West & Crownhill where the value was 2.6% in the same period.

Figure 12: 'One parent families' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

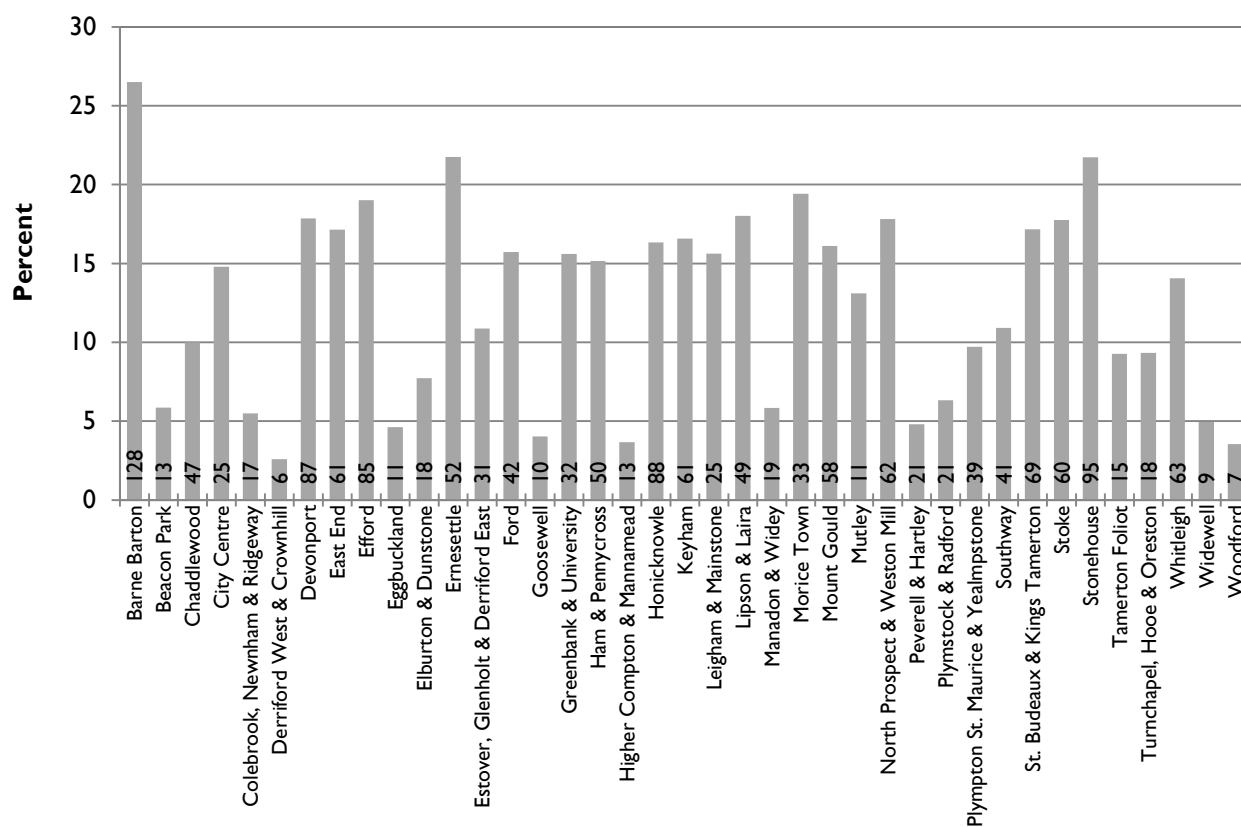
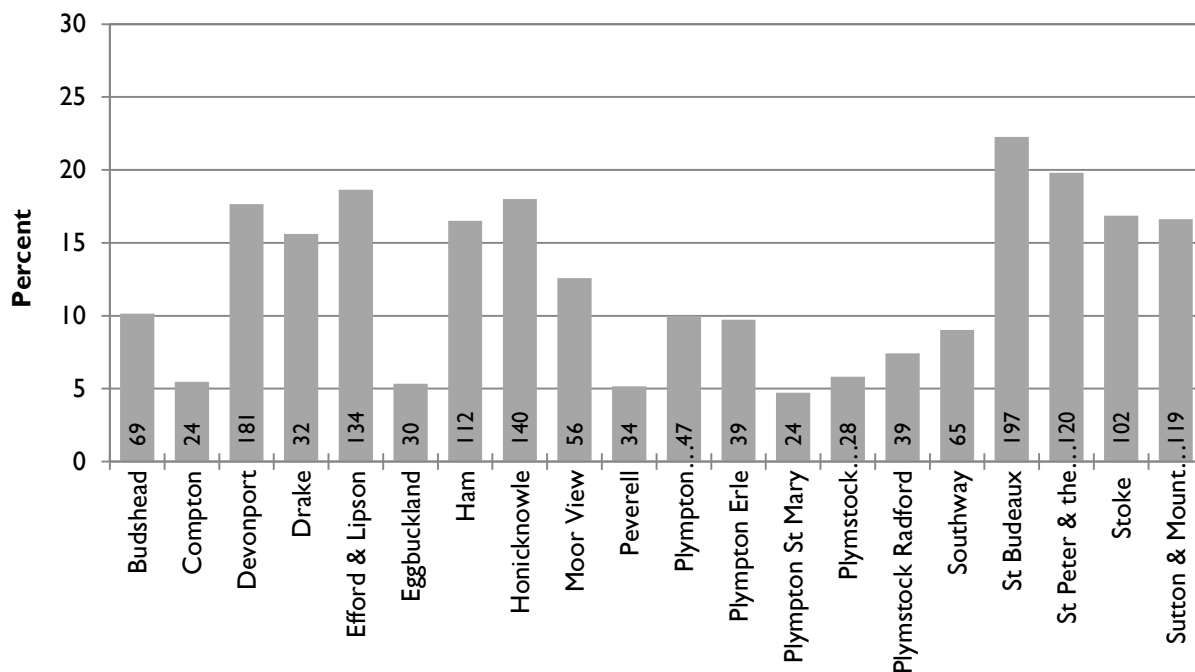


Figure 13 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of 'one parent families' in 2016 (22.3%). This compares with Plympton St Mary where the value was 4.7% in the same period.

Figure 13 'One parent families' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was a more than three-fold difference in the percentage of 'one parent families' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 14).

Table 14: 'One parent families' by deprivation group in 2016 (%)

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	581	19.6 (±1.4)
Least deprived	154	6.0 (±0.9)
Plymouth	1,592	13.2 (±0.6)

6.4 Major wage earner is unemployed

Table 15 shows that compared to the city average of 15.2%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' (23.8%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (2.5%).

Table 15: Families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	59	2.5 (±0.6)
North	432	13.6 (±1.1)
South	435	16.2 (±1.3)
West	918	23.8 (± 1.3)
Plymouth	1,844	15.2 (±0.6)

Figure 14 shows that the neighbourhood of Barne Barton had the highest percentage of families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' in 2016 (35.0%). This compares with Plymstock and Radford where the value was 1.8% in the same period.

Figure 14: Families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

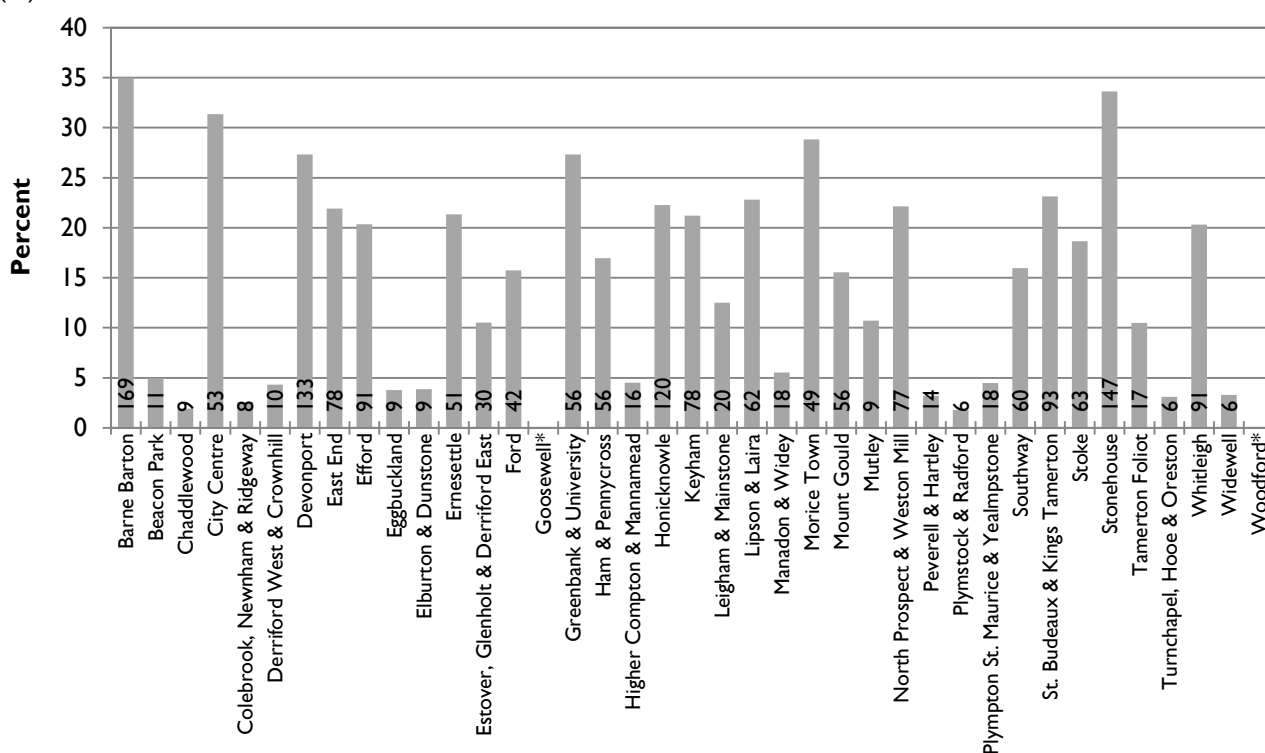
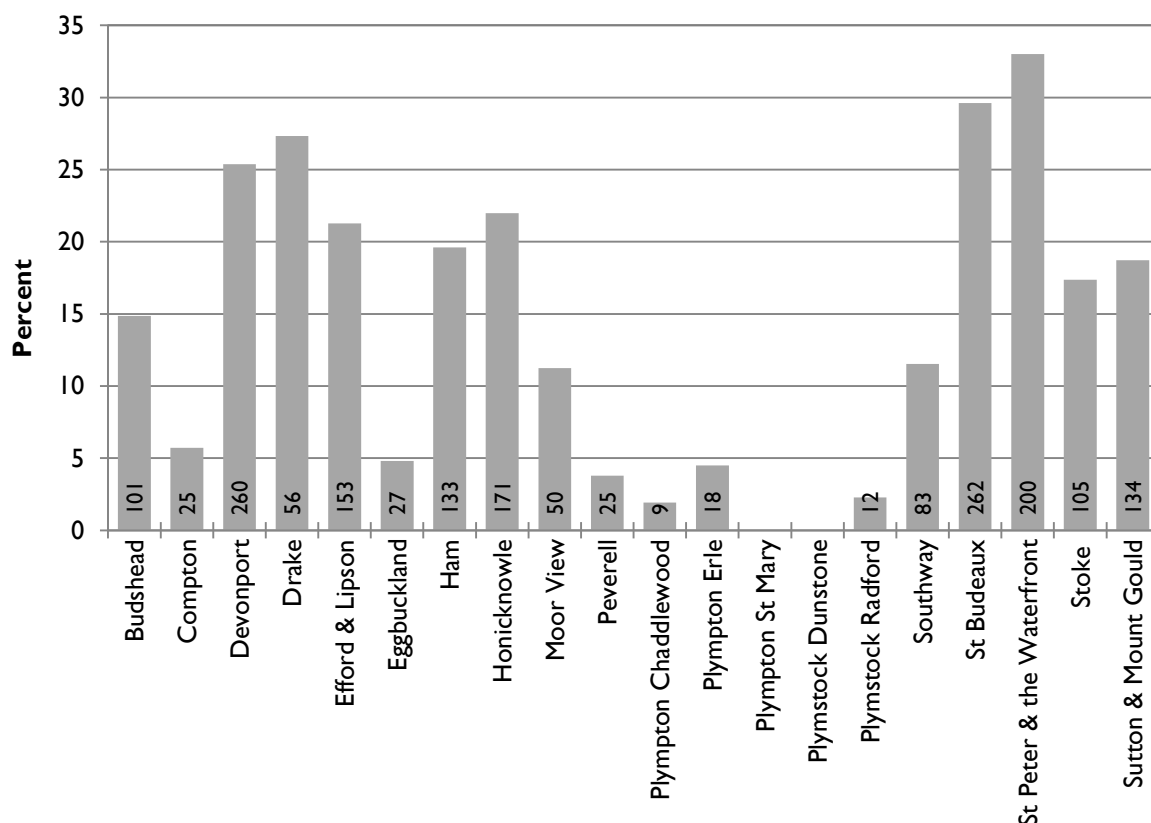


Figure 15 shows that the St Peter & the Waterfront ward had the highest percentage of families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' in 2016 (33.0%). This compares with Plympton Chaddlewood where the value was 1.9% in the same period.

Figure 15: Families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was nearly an eleven-fold difference in the percentage of families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 16).

Table 16: Families where the 'major wage earner is unemployed' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	795	26.8 (±1.6)
Least deprived	65	2.5 (±0.5)
Plymouth	1,844	15.2 (±0.6)

6.5 Violence in the family

Table 17 shows that compared to the city average of 9.0%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families experiencing 'violence in the family' (13.7%) and the East locality had the lowest percentages (4.8%).

Table 17: Families experiencing 'violence in the family' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	115	4.8 (±0.8)
North	206	6.5 (±0.8)
South	247	9.2 (±1.0)
West	526	13.7 (±1.0)
Plymouth	1,094	9.0 (±0.5)

Figure 16 shows that the Barne Barton neighbourhood had the highest percentage of families experiencing 'violence in the family' in 2016 (23.8%). This compares with Manadon & Widey where the value was 1.8% in the same period.

Figure 16: Families experiencing 'violence in the family' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

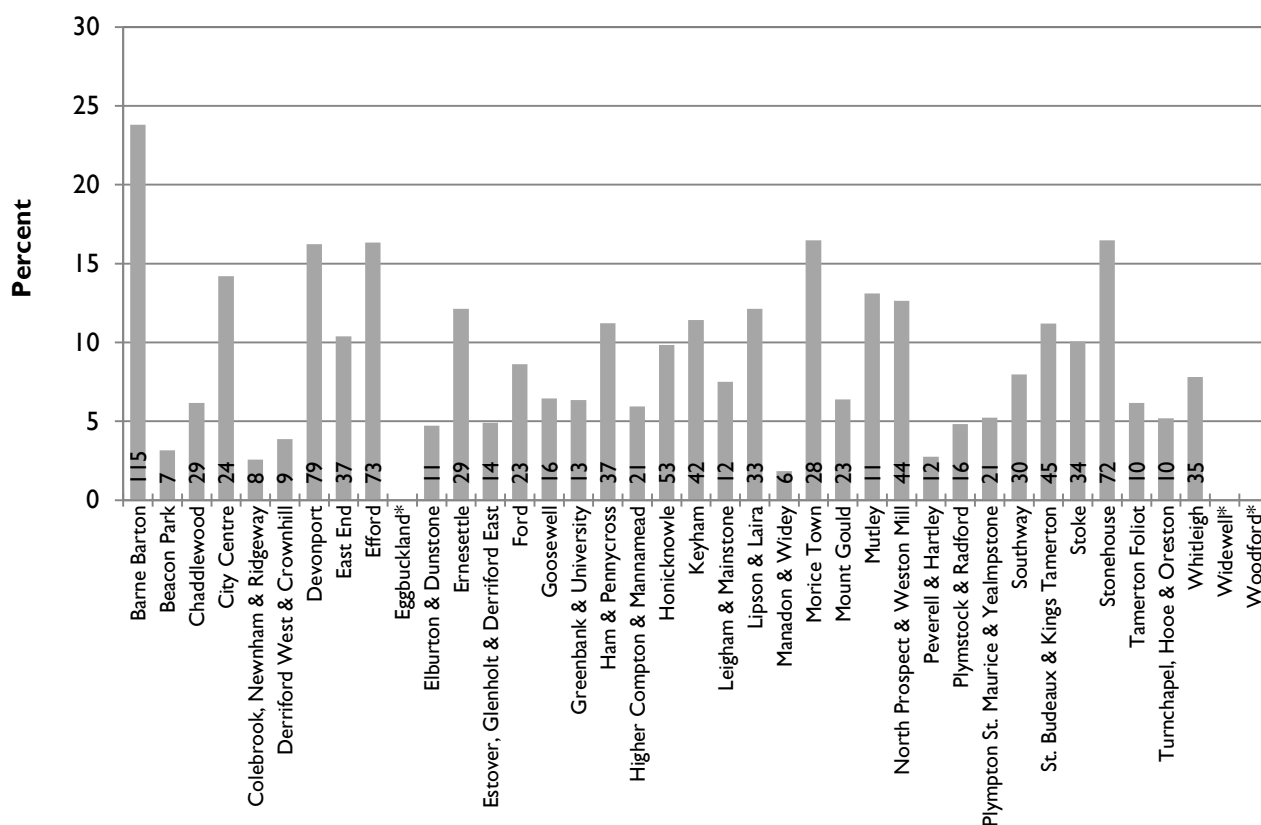
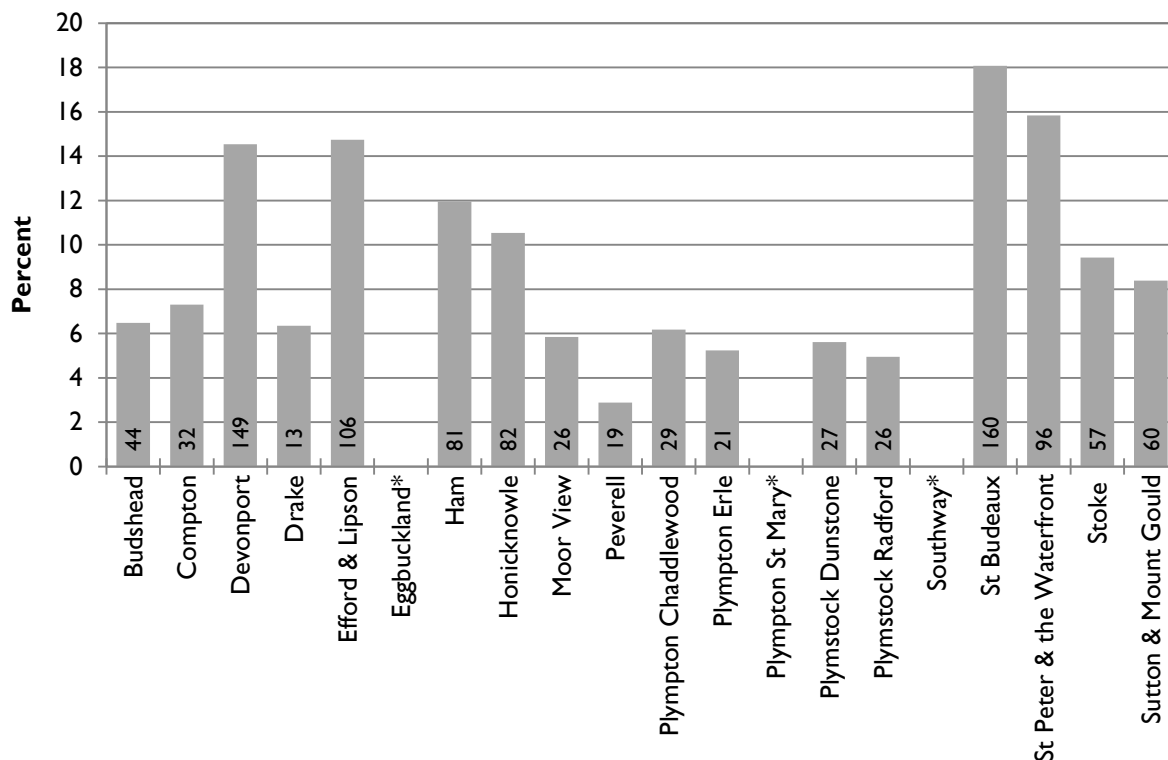


Figure 17 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of families experiencing 'violence in the family' in 2016 (18.1%). This compares with Peverell where the value was 2.9% in the same period.

Figure 17: Families experiencing 'violence in the family' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was over a three-fold difference in the percentage of families experiencing 'violence in the family' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 18).

Table 18: Families experiencing 'violence in the family' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	439	14.8 (±1.2)
Least deprived	117	4.5 (±0.7)
Plymouth	1,094	9.0 (±0.5)

6.6 Depressed/mentally ill parents

Table 19 shows that compared to the city average of 14.8%, the West locality had the highest percentage of 'depressed/mentally ill parents' (19.1%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (10.5%).

Table 19: 'Depressed/mentally ill parents' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	251	10.5 (±1.2)
North	413	13.0 (±1.1)
South	390	14.5 (±1.3)
West	735	19.1 (±1.2)
Plymouth	1,789	14.8 (±0.6)

Figure 18 shows that the neighbourhood of Barne Barton had the highest percentage of 'depressed/mentally ill parents' in 2016 (26.5%). This compares with Leigham & Mainstone where the values were 6.3% in the same period.

Figure 18: Depressed/mentally ill parents by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

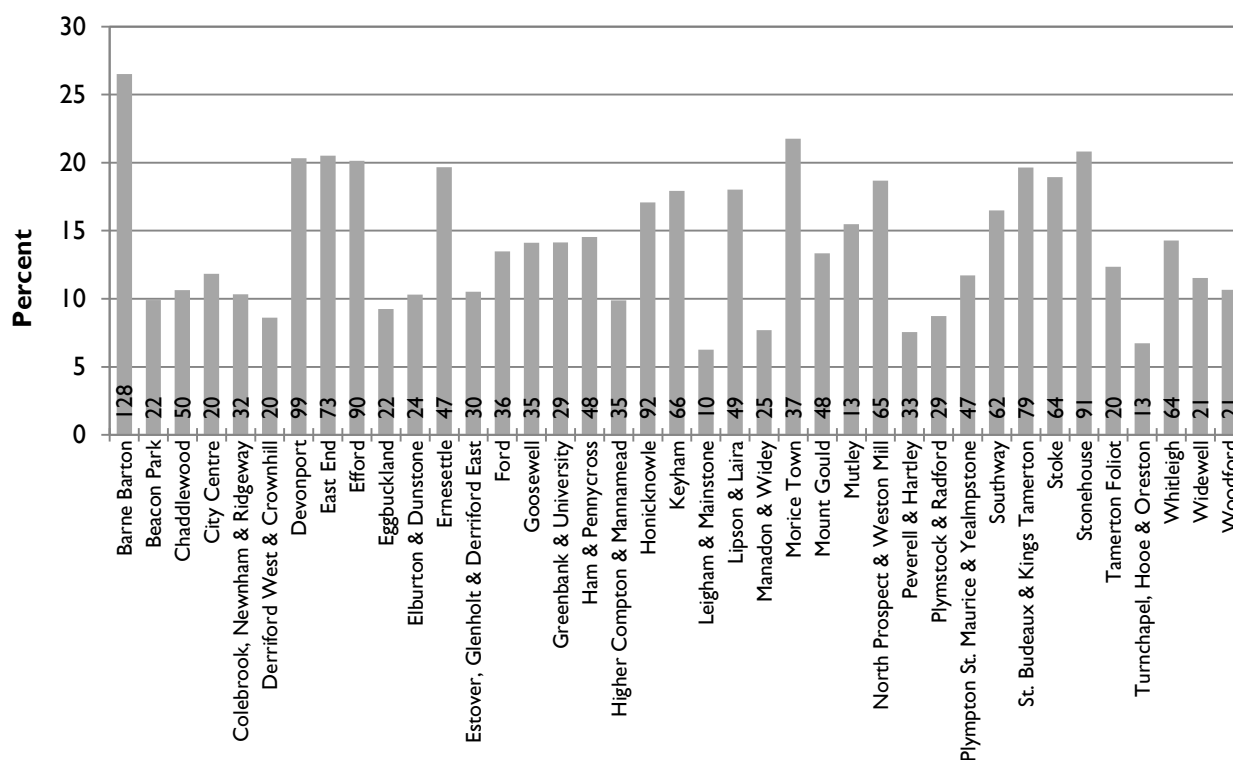
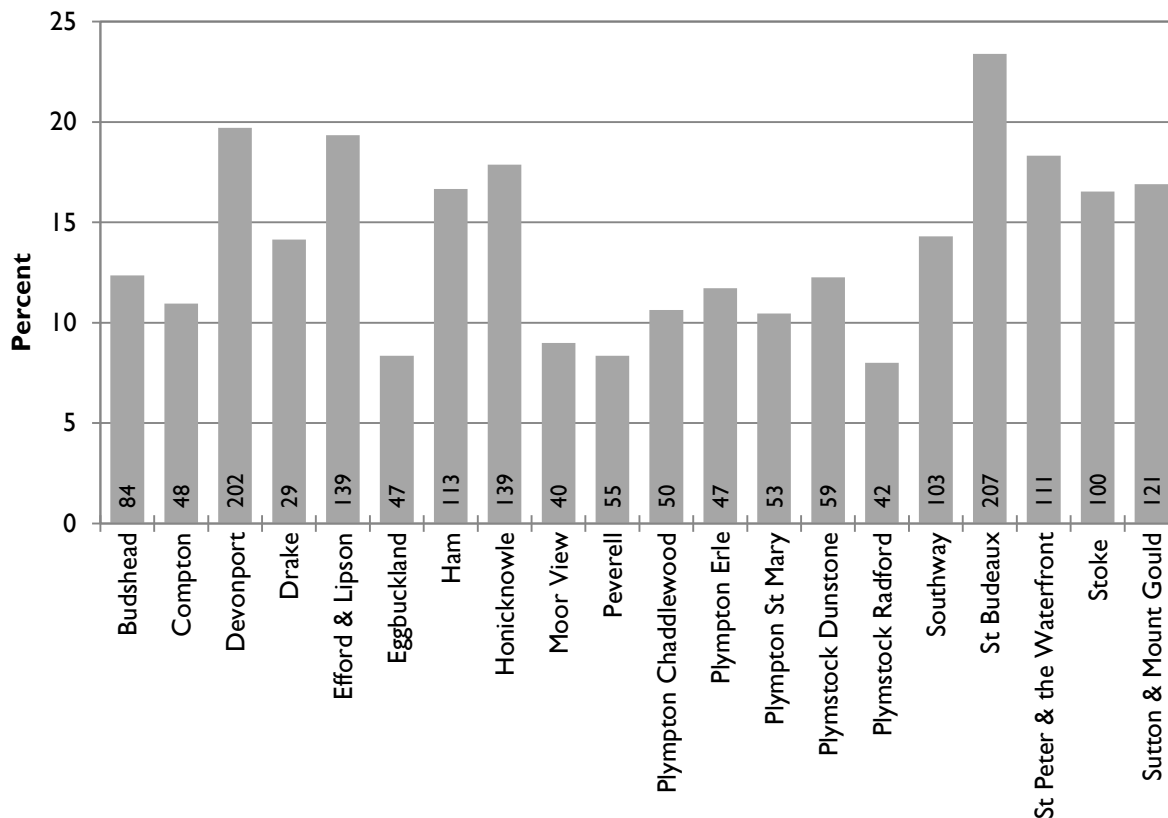


Figure 19 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of 'depressed/mentally ill parents' in 2016 (23.4%). This compares with Plymstock Radford where the value was 8.0% in the same period.

Figure 19: Depressed/mentally ill parents by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)



There was a two-fold difference in the percentage of 'depressed/mentally ill parents' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 20).

Table 20: 'Depressed/mentally ill parents' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	604	20.4 (±1.4)
Least deprived	259	10.0 (±1.1)
Plymouth	1,789	14.8 (±0.6)

6.7 Child protection issues

Table 21 shows that compared to the city average of 3.6%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families with 'child protection issues' (5.1%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (1.5%).

Table 21: Families with 'child protection issues' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	36	1.5 (±0.4)
North	93	2.9 (±0.5)
South	108	4.0 (±0.7)
West	196	5.1 (±0.7)
Plymouth	433	3.6 (±0.3)

Figure 20 shows that the neighbourhood of Barne Barton had the highest percentage of families with 'child protection issues' in 2016 (9.1%). This compares with Peverell and Hartley where the value was 1.4% in the same period.

Figure 20: Families with 'child protection issues' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

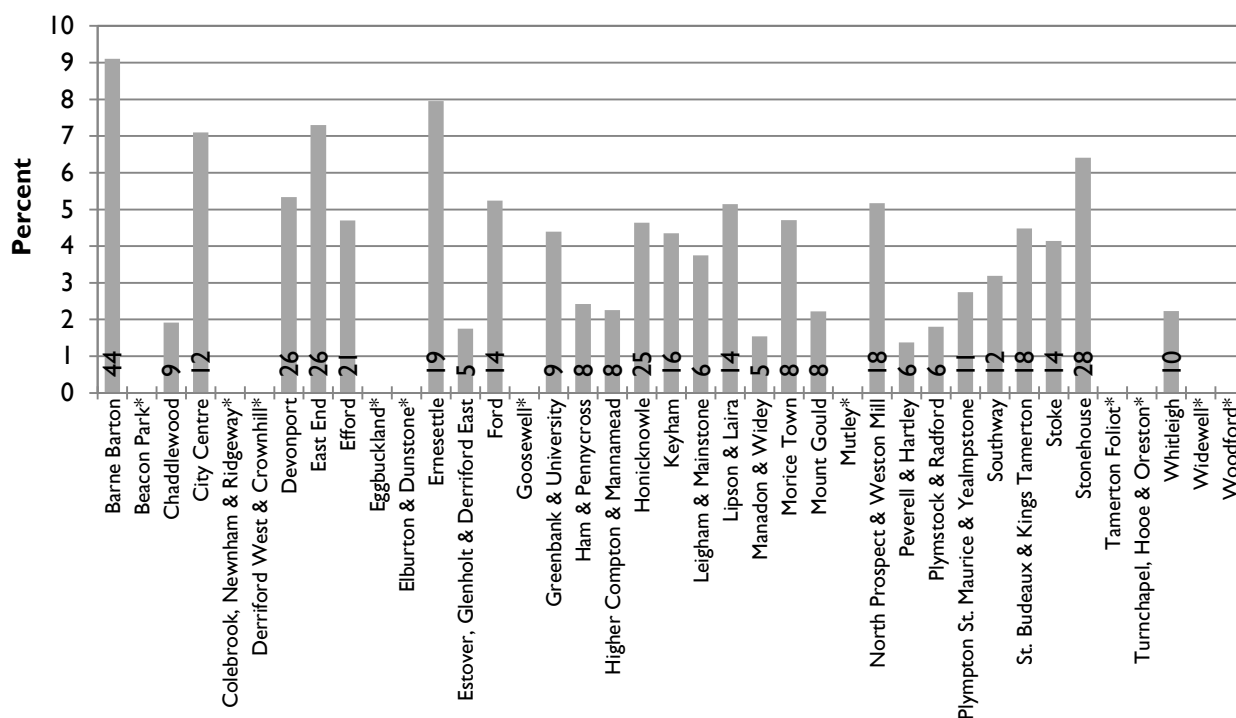
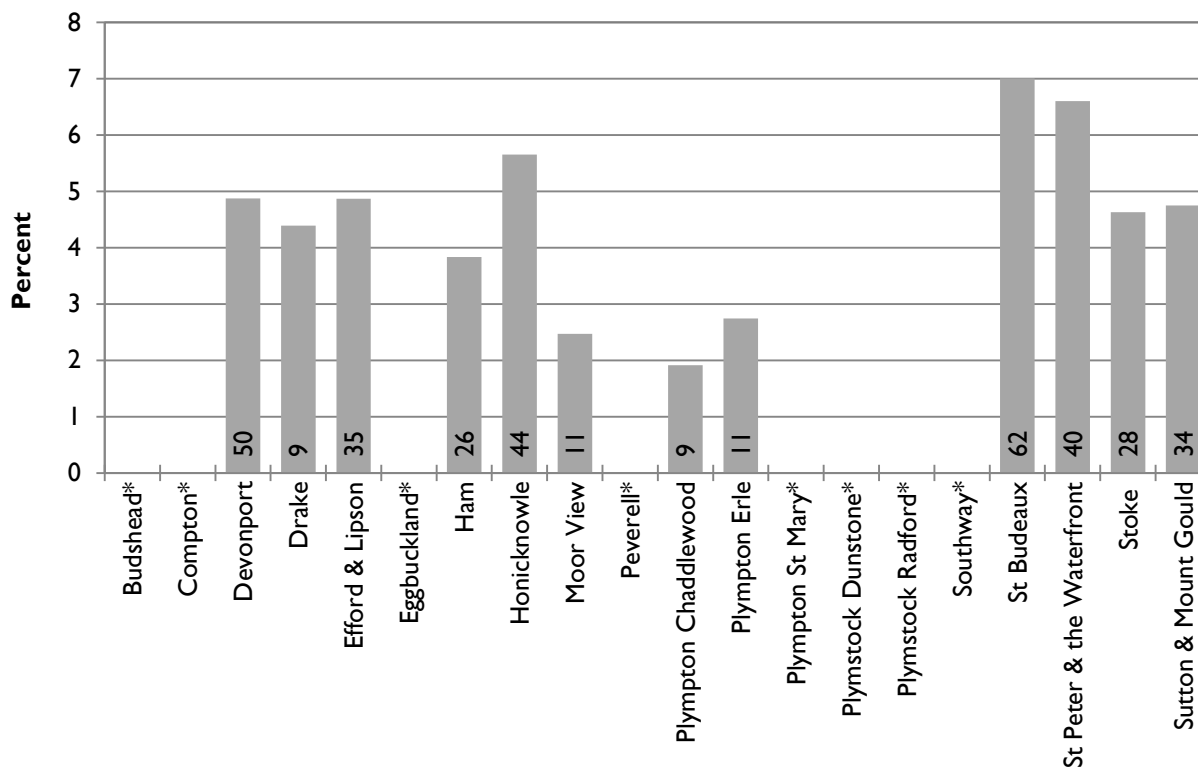


Figure 21 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of families with 'child protection issues' in 2016 (7.0%). This compares with Plympton Chaddlewood where the value was 1.9% in the same period.

Figure 21: Families with 'child protection issues' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was a more than a four-fold difference in the percentage of families with 'child protection issues' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 22).

Table 22: Families with 'child protection issues' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	179	6.0 (±0.8)
Least deprived	36	1.4 (±0.4)
Plymouth	433	3.6 (±0.3)

6.8 Parenting problems

Table 23 shows that compared to the city average of 7.0%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families with 'parenting problems' (10.1%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (3.0%).

Table 23: Families with 'parenting problems' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	71	3.0 (±0.6)
North	188	5.9 (±0.8)
South	203	7.6 (±0.9)
West	389	10.1 (±0.9)
Plymouth	851	7.0 (±0.4)

Figure 22 shows that the Barne Barton neighbourhood had the highest percentage of families with 'parenting problems' in 2016 (19.3%). This compares with Colebrook, Newnham & Ridgeway where the value was 2.6% in the same period.

Figure 22: Families with 'parenting problems' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

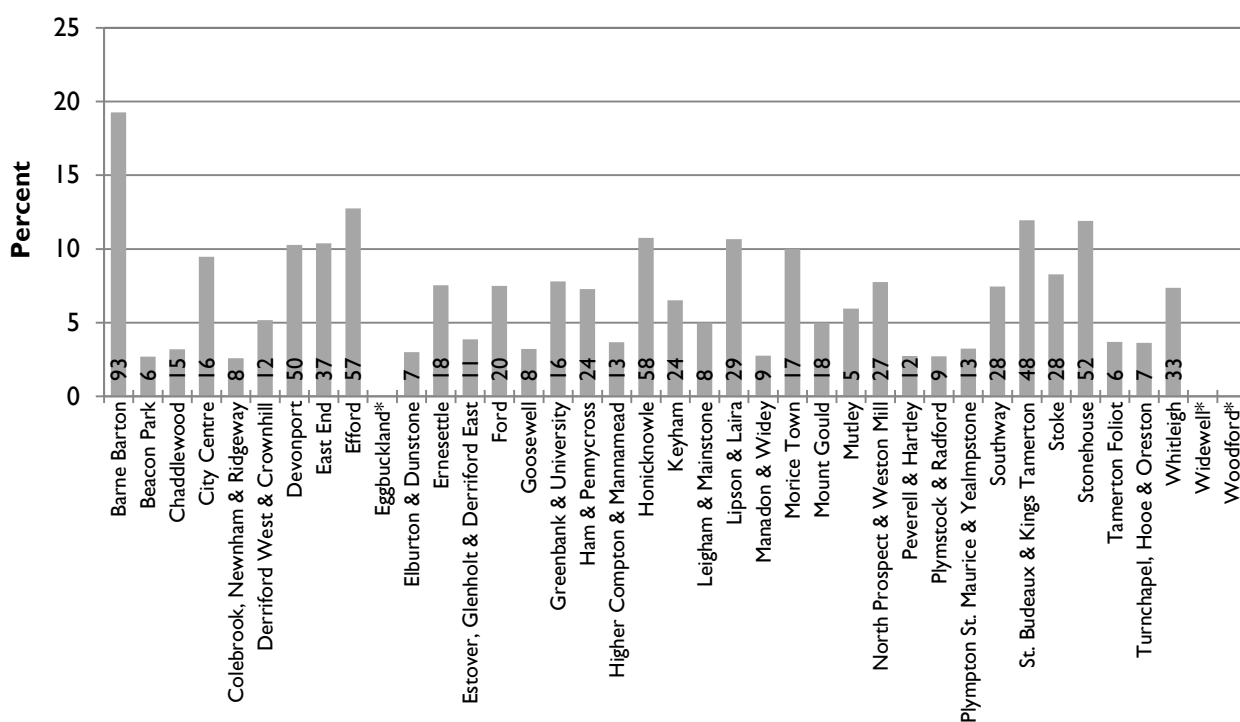
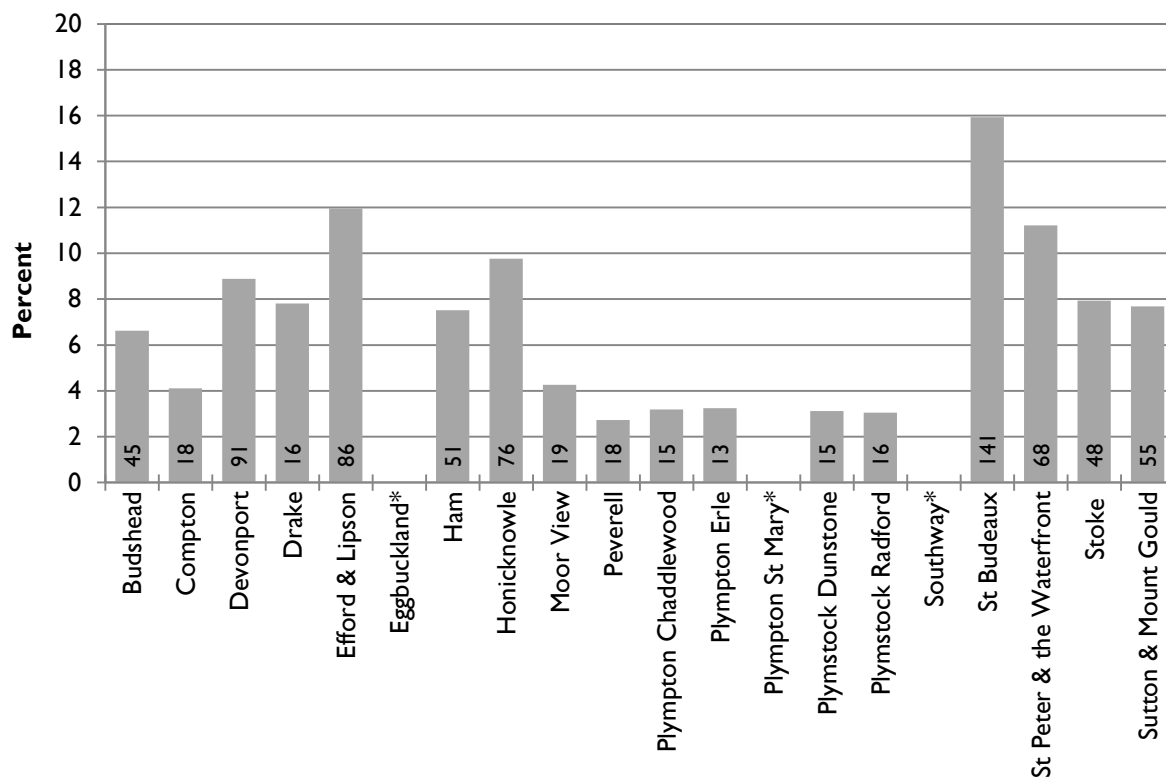


Figure 23 shows that the St Budeaux ward had the highest percentage of families with 'parenting problems' in 2016 (15.9%). This compares with Peverell where the value was 2.7% in the same period.

Figure 23: Families with 'parenting problems' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was over a three-fold difference in the percentage of families with 'parenting problems' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 24).

Table 24: Families with 'parenting problems' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	327	11.0 (±1.1)
Least deprived	76	2.9 (±0.6)
Plymouth	851	7.0 (±0.4)

6.9 Social isolation

Table 25 shows that compared to the city average of 6.7%, the South locality had the highest percentage of families experiencing 'social isolation' (11.3%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (1.7%).

Table 25: Families experiencing 'social isolation' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	41	1.7 (±0.4)
North	142	4.5 (±0.7)
South	302	11.3 (±1.1)
West	331	8.6 (±0.8)
Plymouth	816	6.7 (±0.4)

Figure 24 shows that the Greenbank & University neighbourhood had the highest percentage of families experiencing 'social isolation' in 2016 (26.8%). This compares with Plympton St Maurice & Yealmpstone where the value was 1.5% in the same period.

Figure 24: Families experiencing 'social isolation' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

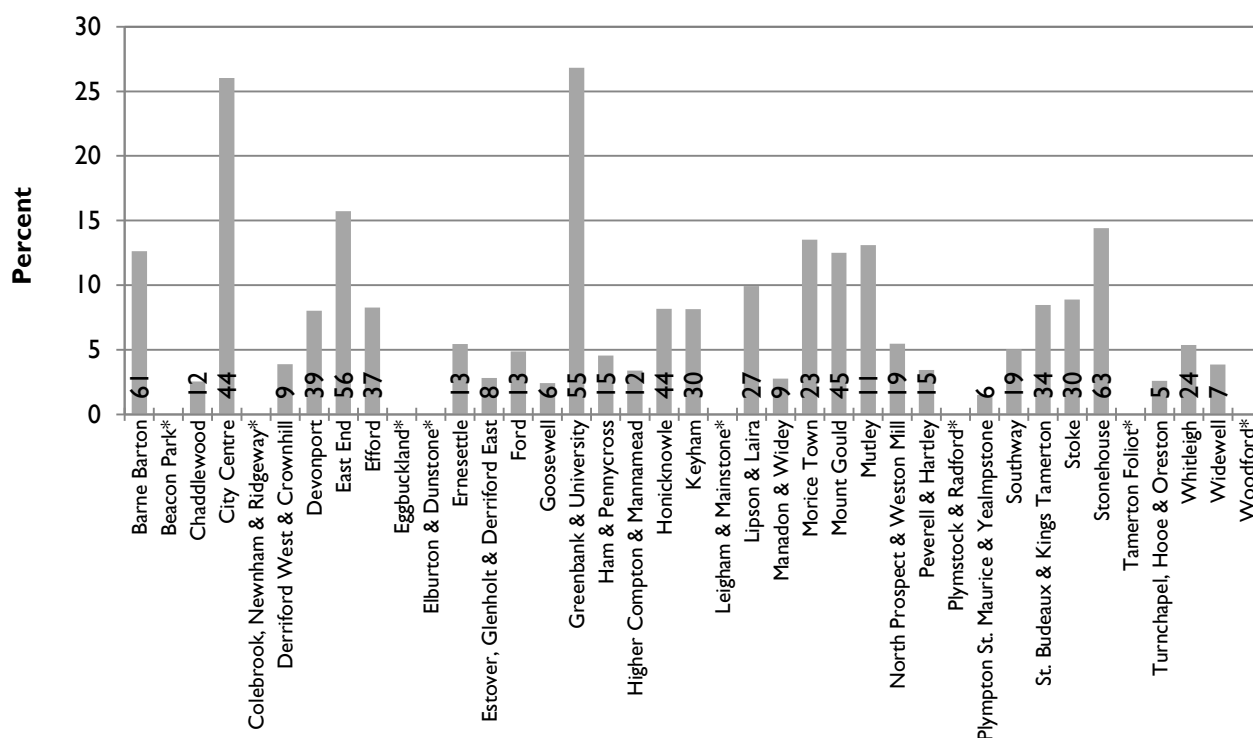
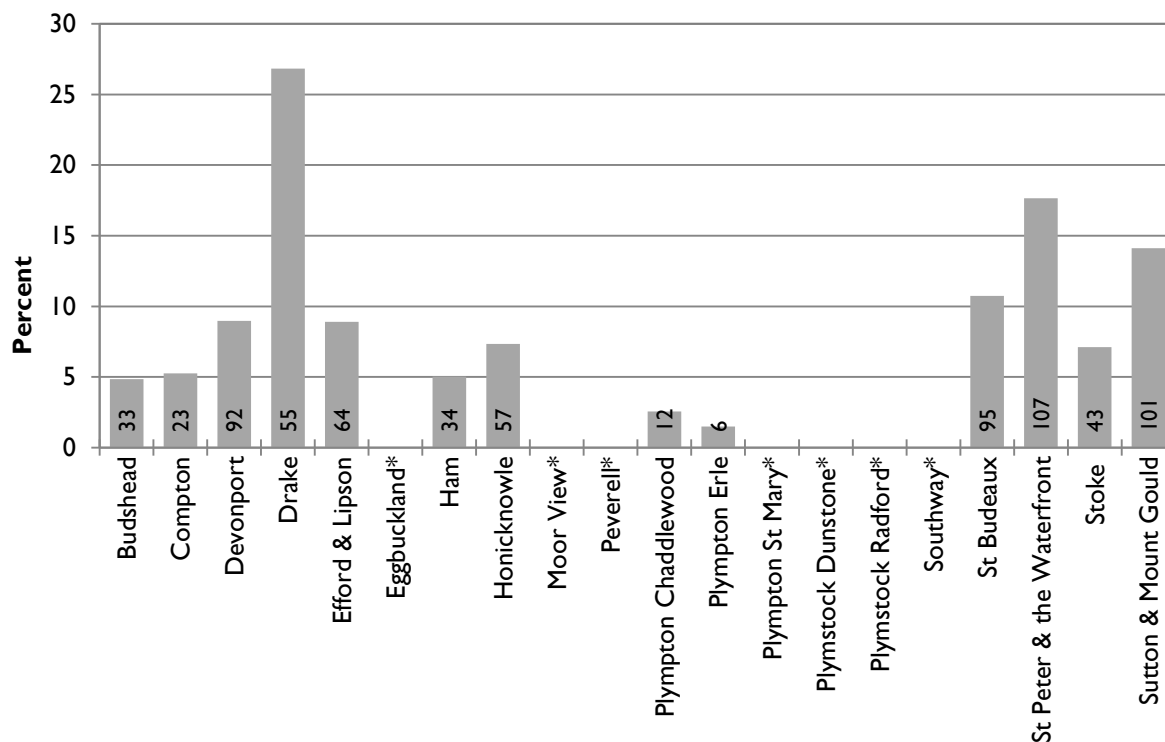


Figure 25 shows that the Drake ward had the highest percentage of families experiencing 'social isolation' in 2016 (26.8%). This compares with Plympton Erle where the value was 1.5% in the same period.

Figure 25: Families experiencing 'social isolation' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was over a four-fold difference in the percentage of families experiencing 'social isolation' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 26).

Table 26: Families experiencing 'social isolation' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	298	10.0 (±1.0)
Least deprived	57	2.2 (±0.5)
Plymouth	816	6.7 (±0.4)

6.10 Poor housing having a detrimental effect

Table 27 shows that compared to the city average of 3.4%, the West locality had the highest percentage of families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' (6.0%) and the East locality had the lowest percentage (0.7%).

Table 27: Families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' by LSw locality in 2016

LSw locality	Number	Percent (%)
East	17	0.7 (±0.3)
North	84	2.6 (±0.5)
South	78	2.9 (±0.6)
West	233	6.0 (±0.7)
Plymouth	412	3.4 (±0.3)

Figure 26 shows that the Stonehouse neighbourhood had the highest percentage of families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' in 2016 (10.1%). This compares with Higher Compton & Mannamead where the value was 1.7% in the same period.

Figure 26: Families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' by neighbourhood in 2016 (%)

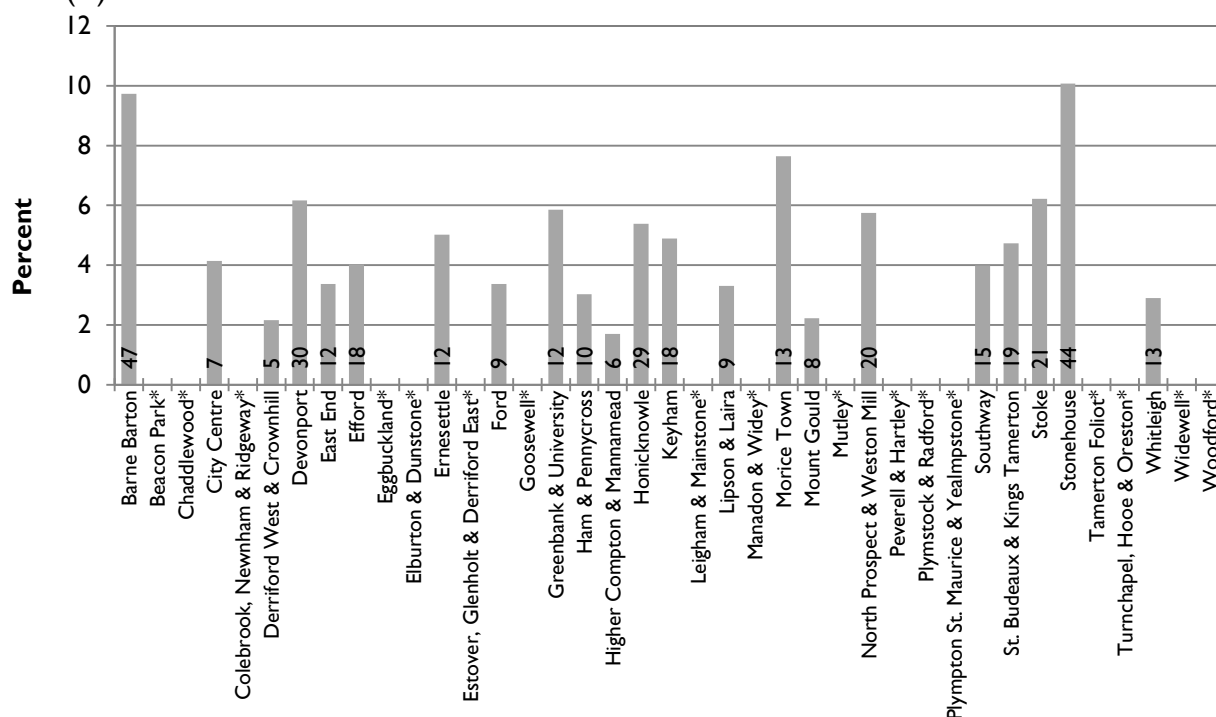
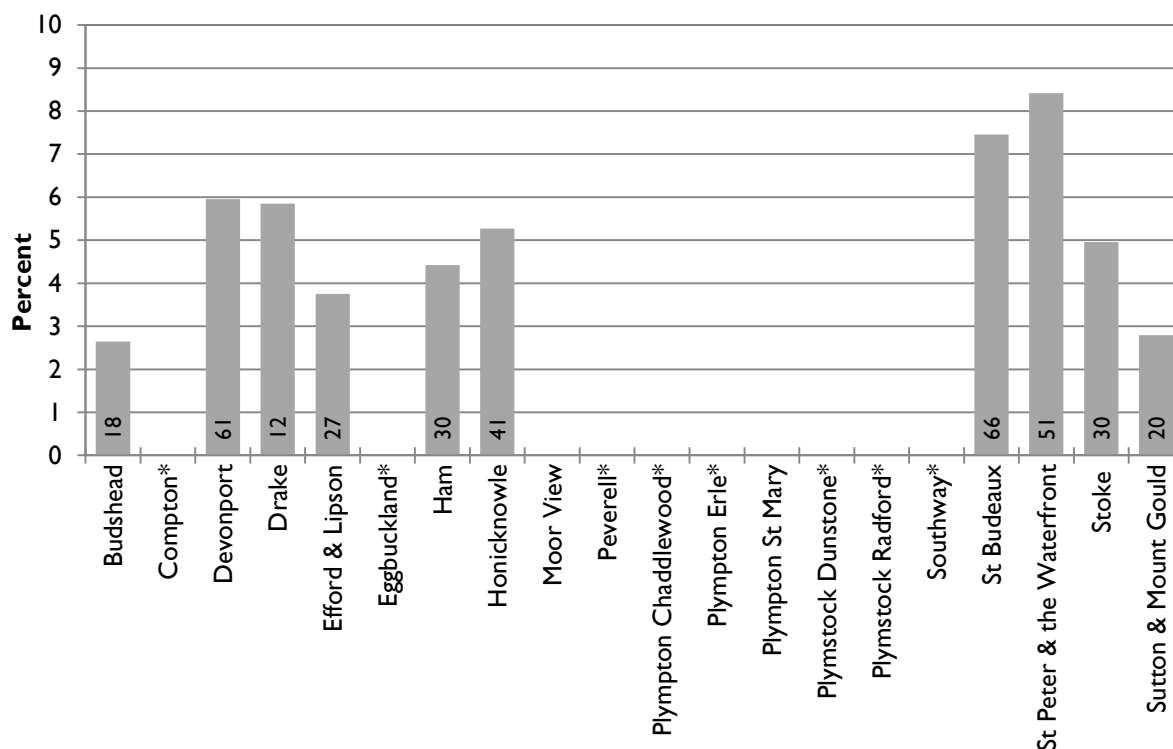


Figure 27 shows that the St Peter & the Waterfront ward had the highest percentage of families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' in 2016 (8.4%). This compares with Budshead where the value was 2.6% in the same period.

Figure 27: Families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' by electoral ward in 2016 (%)



There was over a seven-fold difference in the percentage of families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' by deprivation group in 2016 (Table 28).

Table 28: Families where 'poor housing is having a detrimental effect' by deprivation group in 2016

IMD 2015 group	Number	Percent (%)
Most deprived	191	6.4 (±0.8)
Least deprived	22	0.9 (±0.3)
Plymouth	412	3.4 (±0.3)

7. Conclusion

Plymouth City Council and its partners require robust intelligence to monitor the health of children and families in Plymouth in order to allocate resources appropriately in order to reduce health inequalities. The information collected by the health visitors continues to be one of the best sources of information with which to carry out these responsibilities.

Appendix A: Family health needs profile indicators and definitions 2015/16

<p>1. One-parent family Single parent living alone without a permanent partner—this does not include a parent whose partner is working away from home, but does include a parent whose partner is in prison</p>	<p>17. Three or more changes of address in last year Self-explanatory</p>
<p>2. Violence within the family This includes physical and verbal violence, either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis by another agency</p>	<p>18. Parent(s) abuse alcohol Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis (1 point per parent)</p>
<p>3. Difficulties with spoken English Families where an interpreter would be useful</p>	<p>19. Parent(s) smoke Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis (1 point per parent)</p>
<p>4. Separation and/or divorce in last year Separation applies to married and unmarried couples</p>	<p>20. Parent(s) abuse drugs Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis (1 point per parent)</p>
<p>5. Parent(s) have learning difficulties Recognised learning difficulties that required or still require additional educational support (1 point per parent)</p>	<p>21. Disabled or chronically sick adult within the household or close family Adult household member(s) or close relative(s) that the family is supporting due to their disability or chronic sickness (1 point per adult)</p>
<p>6. Parent(s) have literacy problems Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a need to know' basis (1 point per parent)</p>	<p>22. Depressed or mentally ill parents Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a 'need to know' basis (1 point per adult)</p>
<p>7. Parent(s) are under 18 now Parent(s) who are under 18 at the time of completion (1 point per parent)</p>	<p>23. Low birthweight (only children born in the last year) Birthweight under 2.5 kg—only for children born in the last year</p>
<p>8. Parent(s) 'in care' or abused as a child Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a need to know' basis (1 point per parent)</p>	<p>24. Previous sudden infant death in the family Self-explanatory</p>
<p>9. Children at risk of significant harm (including those on the Child Protection Register) Children at risk of significant harm as defined by the Children's Act, such as those discussed with a Child Protection Supervisor, together with those on the Child Protection Register (1 point per child)</p>	<p>25. Centiles indicate the need for extra monitoring Children who have been monitored during the last year (1 point per child)</p>
<p>10. Three or more children in household aged under 5 years Self-explanatory</p>	<p>26. Children with special educational or medical needs Children with special educational or medical needs that require ongoing assessment and care by a paediatric or other multidisciplinary team (1 point per child)</p>
<p>11. In receipt of social work, probation, NSPCC or other professional support Self-explanatory</p>	<p>27. Developmental delay Children who require extra monitoring but are not yet recognised as having special needs (1 point per child)</p>
<p>12. A bereavement which is significant to the family Self-explanatory</p>	<p>28. Behavioural problems Children where a planned programme of intervention has been required during the last year to address issues such as: feeding difficulties, sleep difficulties, toilet training issues, negative or disruptive behaviour etc. (1 point per child)</p>
<p>13. Major wage earner is unemployed Self-explanatory</p>	<p>29. Family affected by social isolation The separation of individuals or groups resulting in the lack of, or minimisation of, social contact and/or communication; this separation may be accomplished by physical separation, by social barriers and by psychological mechanisms. In the latter, there may be interaction but no real communication</p>
<p>14. Low income, dependent on benefits This includes families who are dependent on benefits such as Income Support, Job Seeker's Allowance and Working Family Tax Credit. It does not include those who receive Disability Living Allowance as their only benefit</p>	<p>30. Parenting problems Parents who find difficulty providing a consistent, boundary-based approach to parenting their child/children</p>
<p>15. Poor housing having detrimental effect Families where the health visitor would involve another agency, as the housing situation is detrimental to health</p>	<p>31. Failed to follow up professional recommendation to seek medical opinion Self-explanatory</p>
<p>16. In temporary accommodation Self-explanatory</p>	

Appendix B: Indicator values by LSw locality in 2016 (numbers)

Numbers	East	North	South	West	Plymouth
Number of records	2,384	3,186	2,684	3,852	12,106
One parent family	177	360	355	700	1,592
Violence in the family	115	206	247	526	1,094
Difficulties with English	16	30	269	207	522
Separation and/or divorce in last year	99	179	207	341	826
Parents have learning difficulties	8	47	28	103	186
Parents have literacy problems	15	63	51	135	264
Parents are under 18 now	5	12	9	17	43
One/both parents in care/abused as child	27	107	85	218	437
Child protection issues	36	93	108	196	433
Three or more under 5s (P)	17	45	37	66	165
In receipt of professional support (T)	127	292	313	537	1,269
Bereavement, significant to the family	38	64	50	98	250
Major wage earner is unemployed	59	432	435	918	1,844
Low income, dependent on benefits	139	582	589	1,364	2,674
Poor housing having detrimental effect	17	84	78	233	412
In temporary accommodation	18	49	98	88	253
Address changed 3+ times in last year	8	39	56	63	166
Parent(s) abuse alcohol*	23	53	58	106	240
Parent(s) smoke	143	556	363	993	2,055
Parent(s) abuse drugs*	24	63	78	151	316
Disabled or chronically sick adult in family	35	133	79	189	436
Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)	251	413	390	735	1,789
Low birthweight birth in last year	26	28	35	60	149
Previous cot death	s	10	s	12	30
Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring	61	93	97	152	403
Children with special needs	201	308	283	469	1,261
Developmental delay	143	287	251	480	1,161
Behavioural problems	116	260	178	452	1,006
Social isolation	41	142	302	331	816
Parenting problems	71	188	203	389	851
Failed to follow up advice	28	58	66	118	270
Vulnerable families	127	507	484	1,084	2,202

* Expert opinion suggests this data is likely to underestimate the true picture in Plymouth and as such should be considered with caution.

Appendix C: Indicator values by LSw locality in 2016 (%)

Percent	East	North	South	West	Plymouth
Number of records	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One parent family	7.4	11.3	13.2	18.2	13.2
Violence in the family	4.8	6.5	9.2	13.7	9.0
Difficulties with English	0.7	0.9	10.0	5.4	4.3
Separation and/or divorce in last year	4.2	5.6	7.7	8.9	6.8
Parents have learning difficulties	0.3	1.5	1.0	2.7	1.5
Parents have literacy problems	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.2
Parents are under 18 now	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
One/both parents in care/abused as child	1.1	3.4	3.2	5.7	3.6
Child protection issues	1.5	2.9	4.0	5.1	3.6
Three or more under 5s (P)	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4
In receipt of professional support (T)	5.3	9.2	11.7	13.9	10.5
Bereavement, significant to the family	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1
Major wage earner is unemployed	2.5	13.6	16.2	23.8	15.2
Low income, dependent on benefits	5.8	18.3	21.9	35.4	22.1
Poor housing having detrimental effect	0.7	2.6	2.9	6.0	3.4
In temporary accommodation	0.8	1.5	3.7	2.3	2.1
Address changed 3+ times in last year	0.3	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.4
Parent(s) abuse alcohol*	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.0
Parent(s) smoke	6.0	17.5	13.5	25.8	17.0
Parent(s) abuse drugs*	1.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.6
Disabled or chronically sick adult in family	1.5	4.2	2.9	4.9	3.6
Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)	10.5	13.0	14.5	19.1	14.8
Low birthweight birth in last year	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.2
Previous cot death	s	0.3	s	0.3	0.2
Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.3
Children with special needs	8.4	9.7	10.5	12.2	10.4
Developmental delay	6.0	9.0	9.4	12.5	9.6
Behavioural problems	4.9	8.2	6.6	11.7	8.3
Social isolation	1.7	4.5	11.3	8.6	6.7
Parenting problems	3.0	5.9	7.6	10.1	7.0
Failed to follow up advice	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.2
Vulnerable families	5.3	15.9	18.0	28.1	18.2

* Expert opinion suggests this data is likely to underestimate the true picture in Plymouth and as such should be considered with caution.

Appendix D: Indicator values by IMD 2015 group in 2016 (numbers)

Numbers	Most deprived	Upper middle	Middle	Lower middle	Least deprived	Plymouth
Number of records	2,968	2,969	1,633	1,955	2,581	12,106
One parent family	581	479	248	130	154	1,592
Violence in the family	439	338	129	71	117	1,094
Difficulties with English	192	127	151	18	34	522
Separation and/or divorce in last year	282	247	129	75	93	826
Parents have learning difficulties	84	66	15	12	9	186
Parents have literacy problems	122	78	28	22	14	264
Parents are under 18 now	19	10	s	s	6	43
One/both parents in care/abused as child	182	151	48	32	24	437
Child protection issues	179	126	60	32	36	433
Three or more under 5s (P)	48	58	30	11	18	165
In receipt of professional support (T)	462	385	174	104	144	1,269
Bereavement, significant to the family	69	82	36	30	33	250
Major wage earner is unemployed	795	614	275	95	65	1,844
Low income, dependent on benefits	1,162	867	369	140	136	2,674
Poor housing having detrimental effect	191	137	47	15	22	412
In temporary accommodation	68	80	54	21	30	253
Address changed 3+ times in last year	59	45	31	13	18	166
Parent(s) abuse alcohol*	92	76	29	21	22	240
Parent(s) smoke	838	669	237	162	149	2,055
Parent(s) abuse drugs*	136	106	35	11	28	316
Disabled or chronically sick adult in family	149	147	59	43	38	436
Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)	604	521	215	190	259	1,789
Low birthweight birth in last year	47	51	14	9	28	149
Previous cot death	13	9	s	s	s	30
Centiles indicatd need for extra monitoring	137	113	51	36	66	403
Children with special needs	389	331	182	147	212	1,261
Developmental delay	372	340	157	123	169	1,161
Behavioural problems	342	332	119	95	118	1,006
Social isolation	298	253	161	47	57	816
Parenting problems	327	283	107	58	76	851
Failed to follow up advice	96	85	35	18	36	270
Vulnerable families	929	713	296	126	138	2,202

* Expert opinion suggests this data is likely to underestimate the true picture in Plymouth and as such should be considered with caution.

Appendix E: Indicator values by IMD 2015 group in 2016 (%)

Numbers	Most deprived	Upper middle	Middle	Lower middle	Least deprived	Plymouth
Number of records	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One parent family	19.6	16.1	15.2	6.6	6.0	13.2
Violence in the family	14.8	11.4	7.9	3.6	4.5	9.0
Difficulties with English	6.5	4.3	9.2	0.9	1.3	4.3
Separation and/or divorce in last year	9.5	8.3	7.9	3.8	3.6	6.8
Parents have learning difficulties	2.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.5
Parents have literacy problems	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.2
Parents are under 18 now	0.6	0.3	s	s	0.2	0.4
One/both parents in care/abused as child	6.1	5.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	3.6
Child protection issues	6.0	4.2	3.7	1.6	1.4	3.6
Three or more under 5s (P)	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4
In receipt of professional support (T)	15.6	13.0	10.7	5.3	5.6	10.5
Bereavement, significant to the family	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.1
Major wage earner is unemployed	26.8	20.7	16.8	4.9	2.5	15.2
Low income, dependent on benefits	39.2	29.2	22.6	7.2	5.3	22.1
Poor housing having detrimental effect	6.4	4.6	2.9	0.8	0.9	3.4
In temporary accommodation	2.3	2.7	3.3	1.1	1.2	2.1
Address changed 3+ times in last year	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.4
Parent(s) abuse alcohol*	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.0
Parent(s) smoke	28.2	22.5	14.5	8.3	5.8	17.0
Parent(s) abuse drugs*	4.6	3.6	2.1	0.6	1.1	2.6
Disabled or chronically sick adult in family	5.0	5.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	3.6
Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)	20.4	17.5	13.2	9.7	10.0	14.8
Low birthweight birth in last year	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.2
Previous cot death	0.4	0.3	s	s	s	0.2
Centiles indicatd need for extra monitoring	4.6	3.8	3.1	1.8	2.6	3.3
Children with special needs	13.1	11.1	11.1	7.5	8.2	10.4
Developmental delay	12.5	11.5	9.6	6.3	6.5	9.6
Behavioural problems	11.5	11.2	7.3	4.9	4.6	8.3
Social isolation	10.0	8.5	9.9	2.4	2.2	6.7
Parenting problems	11.0	9.5	6.6	3.0	2.9	7.0
Failed to follow up advice	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.4	2.2
Vulnerable families	31.3	24.0	18.1	6.4	5.3	18.2

* Expert opinion suggests this data is likely to underestimate the true picture in Plymouth and as such should be considered with caution.

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