

**Devon County Council  
Children & Young People's Services  
Equality and Diversity Report**

**January 2010 – Version 1.3**



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## 1 Introduction

Growing up in a county like Devon is a wonderful, life enhancing experience for most of the children and young people who live here.

There is considerable diversity of life experience within and across the many communities of Devon. We must ensure that we understand more about the factors that affect the outcomes for children and young people so that we can target our efforts accordingly.

This dataset therefore collects information on matters relating to diversity issues with a partner slant in considering:

- Ethnic comparison
- Disabilities
- Gender
- Gay, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender matters

There are varying degrees of data with very little available on the latter. This information should therefore be used to ensure that any matters relating to age, disability, religion and belief, sexual orientation, race and gender are addressed.

Despite our population being mainly White, there are over 50 languages spoken in Devon. New communities are settling here in numbers not previously seen. Minority ethnic groups from across the globe are choosing to live in Devon, and their children and families are ours along with the indigenous population.

We are committed to embedding equality and diversity in our workforce, and in our service design and delivery, and to ensuring that the diverse needs of our children, families and communities are met.

This document forms the first draft of an ongoing needs assessment, and will be developed in future to become the equality information hub that Children & Young People's Services requires.

**DATA WARNING:** Many of the figures in this report are based on very small number statistics. However, the data only provides quantitative numbers and does not tell the qualitative story and the experiences of the children and families behind them and this should be taken into account.

Wherever possible comparison with statistical neighbours and England have been made. In many areas comparisons are not available.

## 2 Demographics

### 2.1 Population

**Table 1: Child and Young Person Population Devon 2009 by District (FHSA)**

Area	Age Group (Years)				Total Population aged 0-19	Total Population
	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19		
East Devon	5,457	6,270	7,466	7,424	26,617	135,643
Exeter	6,249	5,529	5,833	8,490	26,101	121,374
Mid Devon	4,158	4,285	4,887	4,814	18,144	78,728
North Devon	4,719	4,948	5,754	6,104	21,525	97,519
South Hams	3,593	4,196	4,971	5,216	17,976	86,667
Teignbridge	5,892	6,404	7,483	7,793	27,572	129,562
Torridge	2,927	3,194	3,769	4,040	13,930	65,301
West Devon	2,454	2,632	3,177	3,232	11,495	53,911
<b>Devon County Council</b>	<b>35,449</b>	<b>37,458</b>	<b>43,340</b>	<b>47,113</b>	<b>163,360</b>	<b>768,705</b>

Source: FHSA Population Estimates 2009

## 2.2 Services

Devon has 372 maintained schools including 37 secondary schools, 316 primary schools, 10 special schools, 2 nursery schools and 7 pupil referral units with a total of 95,852 pupils. Devon has 3 further education colleges and the University of Exeter. All of these institutions hold information that includes some element of minority groups.

Devon Primary Care Trust commissions and plans national health services and primary care. Acute hospital services in Devon are provided by 2 Foundation Trusts and 1 NHS Trust. Child and Mental Health Services are provided by Devon Primary Care Trust

Social care services for children include 261 foster carers, 4 children's homes (including 1 for respite care) and 1 secure unit. In July 2009 there were 550 children in care.

## 2.3 Diversity Profile: Staff Employed through the Local Authority

### Summary

We are a predominantly White, female, older, able-bodied workforce.

If we as a directorate are to create a sustainable and diverse children's workforce for the future, serious consideration needs to be made regarding targeted recruitment to ensure that we have a fit for purpose and diverse range of staff in order to reflect the makeup, and meet the needs of future generations successfully.

### Workforce by Diversity Strand

#### *Age*

The number of staff aged between 40 and 59 remains as the highest percentage in CYPS at a total of 57% of the whole workforce, with a slightly higher percentage (29%) aged 50 and 59. This is consistent with the whole of Devon County Council, where the majority of staff (60%) are aged between 40 and 59.

The lowest percentage (12%) of CYPS staff are aged between 16-29 which suggests that with the higher age range retiring within the next few years, we will need to increase our efforts to attract younger people into our children's workforce.

#### *Disability*

Across CYPS the total percentage of staff who report having a disability is 3%, slightly higher than the other directorates.

#### *Gender*

Female staff make up 74% of CYPS staff, with the highest percentage (83%) working as support staff in schools.

As with many other authorities, we have a large difference between the number of men and women working in childcare, especially in Early Years where very few men are employed. The number of men working in youth settings is much higher, suggesting that men still see childcare as 'women's work' and that working with youth is more of a challenge for men.

#### *Ethnicity*

Levels of CYPS BME staff continue to reflect the county population trends by making up 1.3% of non school staff. Numbers of BME staff in schools is slightly lower at 1.0%, against a BME pupil population of 4.4%.

As a whole CYPS employs more BME staff than the authority as a whole which totals 0.7% of all staff.

The percentage of White Minority staff is 3.2%, which is higher than DCC as a whole (2%)

Table 2: Equity and Diversity Staff Profiles (Oct 2009)

DIRECTORATE STAFF PROFILE	% Staff with a Disability (as a % of known records)	% Staff with a Disability (as a % of all records)	% staff missing Disability Data	% staff from BME groups (as % of known records)	% staff from BME groups (as % of all records)	% staff from White minority groups (as % of known records)	% staff from White minority groups (as % of all records)	% staff missing ethnicity data
CHIEF EXECUTIVES	2.7%	2.4%	11.0%	0.4%	0.3%	2.5%	2.4%	4.5%
ENVIRONMENT ECONOMY & CULTURE	2.7%	2.4%	11.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	1.3%	12.3%
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES	3.1%	2.4%	23.7%	1.3%	1.0%	3.0%	2.3%	23.4%
DCCS	1.2%	1.2%	5.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	6.1%
ADULT & COMMUNITY SERVICES	2.9%	2.5%	11.9%	1.6%	1.4%	2.3%	2.1%	11.5%
CORPORATE RESOURCES	2.1%	1.8%	14.6%	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%	1.9%	14.3%
<b>NON SCHOOL STAFF TOTAL</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
SCHOOLS: TEACHERS	1.1%	0.7%	33.5%	1.0%	0.7%	2.7%	1.9%	29.5%
SCHOOLS: SUPPORT STAFF	1.3%	0.6%	51.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	45.5%
<b>SCHOOLS TOTAL</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>

Source: DCC Corporate Resources Oct 2009

## 2.4 Ethnicity

Overall in January 2010 5.2% (4,934) of statutory school age pupils identify their ethnicity as being from Black Minority Ethnic groups (BME) an increase of 0.3% since January 2009. Of these 2159 are white (excluding White British) (2.3%), 1426 (1.5%) are Mixed, 412 (0.4%) Asian or Asian British, 158 (0.2%) Black or Black British, 175 (0.2%) are Chinese and 604 (0.6%) from other ethnic backgrounds. Pupils from a BME, especially if their first language is not English, may have learning and attainment barriers to their progress which are distinct from their white British classmates.

**Table 3: Ethnicities within Devon Schools (January 2010)**

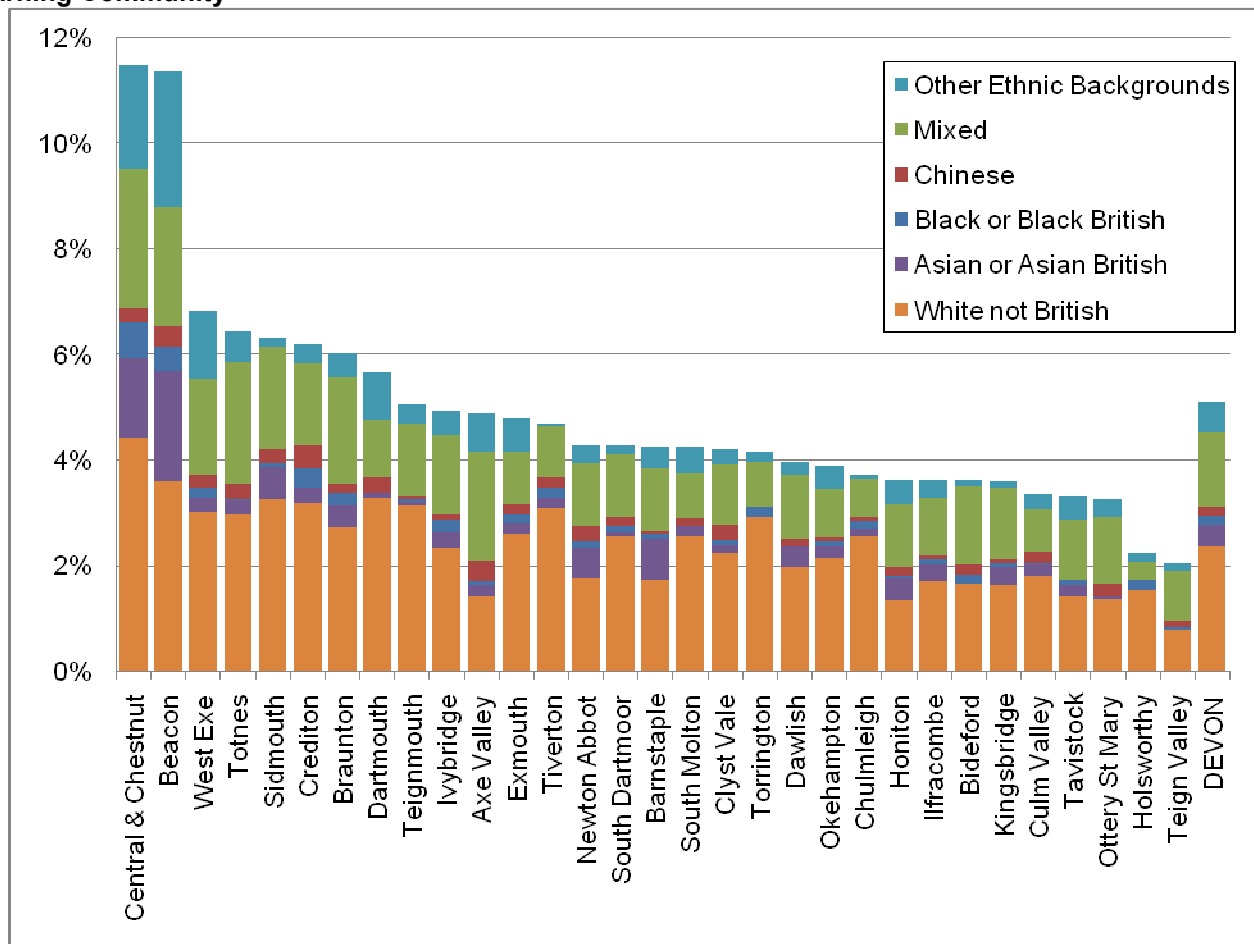
Ethnic Group	Number	Rank	Percentage
Other White	686	1	0.72%
Western European	572	2	0.60%
Eastern European	547	3	0.57%
Other Mixed	470	4	0.49%
White & Asian	446	5	0.47%
White & Black Caribbean	317	6	0.33%
Irish	209	7	0.22%
Other	195	8	0.20%
White & Black African	193	9	0.20%
Indian	181	10	0.19%
Filipino	170	11	0.18%
Arab	126	12	0.13%
Bangladeshi	120	13	0.13%
African	101	14	0.11%
Other Chinese	93	15	0.10%
Hong Kong Chinese	82	16	0.09%
Other Asian	78	17	0.08%
Gypsy/ Roma *	64	18	0.07%
Turkish/ Turkish Cypriot	45	19	0.05%
Afghan	41	20	0.04%
Thai	39	21	0.04%
Caribbean	38	22	0.04%
Pakistani	33	23	0.03%
Greek/ Greek Cypriot	32	24	0.03%
Other Black	19	25	0.02%
Malay	15	26	0.02%
Iranian	11	27	0.01%
Japanese	7	28	0.01%
Traveller of Irish Heritage *	<5	29	0.00%
Refused or Not Obtained	1,161	-	1.22%
White British	89,417	-	93.62%
Total of Ethnic Minority Pupils (excludes Refused, & Not Obtained)	4,934	-	5.17%
Devon Total Pupils	95,512	-	100.00%

Source: DCSF Census (Jan 2010)

Note: No data is available for Nursery Schools. As there is no requirement for ethnicity to be collected for pupils below statutory school age the DCSF chose to exclude this data even if it was available in Schools' MIS systems

\*There is a considerable amount of under-subscribing in these categories

The figure below illustrates the percentage of children in DCC maintained schools who are not from a White British background.

**Figure 1: Broad Ethnicity of Non-White British Pupils within Devon Maintained Schools (2008-09) by Learning Community**

Source: DCSF School Census (Oct 08, Jan 09 and May 09), excludes nursery pupils

The number of children and young people in Devon from BME groups is slowly and steadily rising, with a higher proportion of those a Primary level being recorded as BME than at Secondary level. The percentage change in BME pupils for the past year has been 0.3% at both Primary and Secondary level. At Primary level this has risen from 5.6% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2009 and at Secondary level from 4.0% to 4.3%.

The distribution of specific ethnic groups is generally fairly evenly mixed across the Primary and Secondary Sectors with the exception of the White BME Group which changes substantially from 2.7% of the Primary and 1.9% of the Secondary Cohort.

**Table 4: Statistical Neighbour Comparisons: Black Minority Ethnic Pupils (Jan 2010)**

	Primary		Secondary	
	No. BME Pupils	% of all pupils BME	No. BME Pupils	% of all pupils BME
Cornwall	1,483	4.8%	1,263	4.0%
Devon	2,413	5.7%	1,841	4.3%
Dorset	1,225	6.2%	1,513	5.1%
East Sussex	2,933	10.0%	2,218	8.1%
Gloucestershire	4,937	13.9%	4,600	11.6%
Herefordshire	760	7.4%	562	5.6%
Norfolk	4,276	9.0%	3,212	6.5%
Shropshire	875	5.2%	921	5.5%
Somerset	1,752	6.0%	1,533	4.9%
Suffolk	4,015	11.6%	4,095	8.0%
Worcestershire	2,825	9.2%	2,788	7.6%
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>823,380</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>695,610</b>	<b>21.4%</b>

Source: DfE: Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics: January 2010 (table excludes special schools and PRUs)



## 2.5 Languages Spoken in Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

There are in excess of 200 registered languages collected for use by the DCSF. In Devon there are currently 97 languages, other than English, recorded on the School Census. The main language spoken in Devon is English (91,964), followed by Polish (334). There are also small but significant numbers of children who speak Arabic, Bengali, German, Chinese, Malayalam, Spanish and Tagalog as a first language.

**Table 5: Pupils' First Language Group - Devon LA Maintained Schools (January 2010)**

Area	African	Arabic	Asian	European (Excl. English)	Indian	Other Languages	Other (i.e. Refused and Unknown)	English (and Believed to be English)	Total Pupils on Roll
East Devon	8	10	28	152	32	83	257	16,523	17,093
Exeter	26	160	53	291	112	161	189	11,623	12,615
Mid Devon	5	<5	21	94	9	44	106	9,928	10,208
North Devon	19	12	6	91	43	46	207	12,799	13,223
South Hams	17	10	24	89	19	26	156	11,322	11,663
Teignbridge	8	<5	20	100	26	57	291	15,906	16,412
Torridge	<5	<5	<5	32	<5	11	155	7,491	7,694
West Devon	<5	<5	<5	48	6	27	144	6,372	6,604
Devon	89	197	158	897	247	455	1,505	91,964	95,512
Devon %	0.09%	0.21%	0.17%	0.94%	0.26%	0.48%	1.58%	96.29%	100.0%

Source: DCSF School Census January 2010, excludes children under 5

**Table 6: Top 20 Specified Languages (Other than English) - Devon LA Maintained Schools (January 2010)**

Language	Number of Pupils	Rank
Polish	334	1
Arabic	133	2
Bengali	91	3
Malayalam	85	4
German	82	5
Spanish	71	6
Tagalog/ Filipino	68	7
French	62	8
Chinese	54	9
Filipino	54	10
Chinese (Cantonese)	45	11
Portuguese	38	12
Russian	33	13
Turkish	32	14
Tagalog	32	15
Ebira	31	16
Italian	26	17
Lithuanian	26	18
Slovak	26	19
Thai	26	20

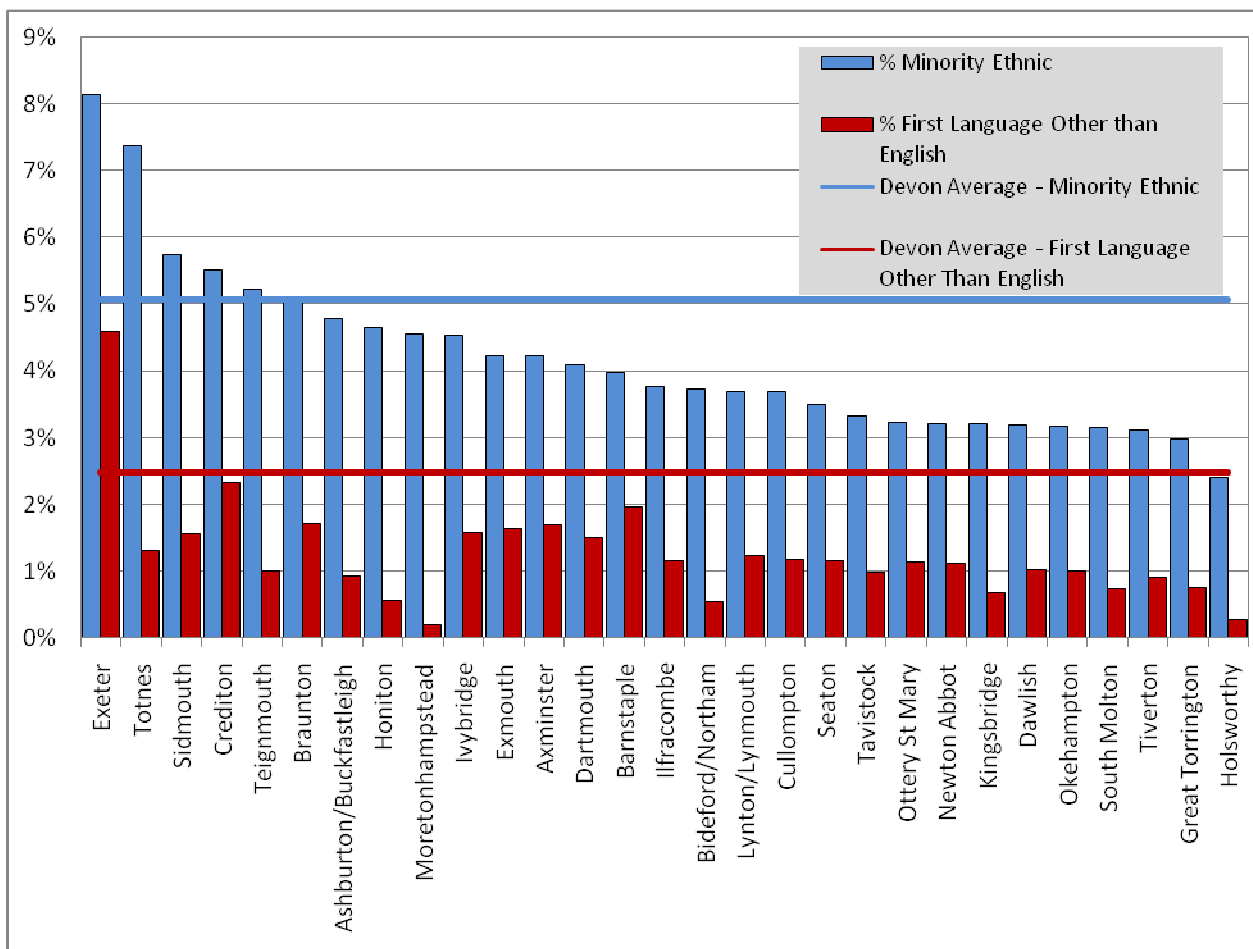
**Table 7: Specified Languages (Other than English) - Devon LA Maintained Schools (January 2010)**

No. of Pupils	Languages
Over 50	Polish Arabic Bengali Malayalam German Spanish Tagalog/ Filipino French Chinese Filipino
40 to 49	Chinese (Cantonese)
30 to 39	Portuguese Russian Turkish Tagalog Ebra
20 to 29	Italian Lithuanian Slovak Thai Bulgarian Swedish Dari Persian Dutch/Flemish Korean
10 to 19	Chinese (Mandarin/Putonghua) Panjabi Urdu Persian/ Farsi Japanese Tamil Czech Hungarian Shona Afrikaans Farsi/ Persian (Any Other)
1 to 9	Greek Nepali Danish Efik-Ibibio Swahili (Any Other) Arabic (Any Other) Serbian/ Croatian/ Bosnian Information Not Obtained Romanian Ukranian Bengali (Any Other) Hindi Pashto/ Pakhto Sinhala Gujarati Arabic (Iraqi) Hebrew Chinese (Any Other) Finnish Latvian Indonesian/Bahasa Indonesia Norwegian Portuguese (Brazil) Welsh/Cymraeg British Sign Language Malay/ Indonesian Acholi Amharic Caribbean Creole English Hausa Manding/Malinke (any other) Sotho/ Sesotho Swahili/ Kiswahili Tswana/ Seswana Kurdish Mongolian (Khalkha) Albania/ Shqip Estonian Greek (Cyprus) Italian (Any Other) Romanian (Romania) Malay (Any Other) Chichewa/Nyanja Manding/ Malinke Teso/ Ateso Xhosa Yao/ Chiyao (East Africa) Yoruba Zulu Maltese Chinese (Hakka) Basque/ Euskara Catalan Greek (Any Other) Kazakh Portuguese (Any Other) Serbian Kannada Katchi Konkani Oriya Pahari (Pakistan) Bemba Fijian Malagasy Vietnamese Visayan/ Bisaya

Source: DCSF School Census January 2010, excludes children under 5

Within Devon Maintained Schools 4.65% of children and young people are from Black Minority Ethnic Backgrounds. 1.76% of children and young people are known to have a first language other than English.

**Figure 2: BME and EAL by Devon Town (DCC Maintained Schools 2007/08)**



Source: DCSF School Census 2007/08

## 2.6 Ethnicity Profile: Gypsy, Roma Traveller

There are two Gypsy sites provided by Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords in Devon which are in Moor Lane Sowton Exeter (12 pitches all occupied) and Elbury Close Broadclyst East Devon (8 pitches of which 5 are occupied)<sup>1</sup>. The Roma, Gypsy and Traveller young people supported by services live in a much wider area than these two sites including illegal sites and residential property.

This group of children are known to be hard to reach group. They are frequently low achievers academically and improving outcomes for them is a high priority for CYPS and the DCSF. They are made up of a variety of distinct ethnic and lifestyle groups as listed below:

**Table 8: Traveller Type Autumn Term 2009 (Snapshot of those known to GRT Services in Devon)**

Traveller Type	Total
Fairground Traveller	81
Gypsy Traveller	167
Irish Traveller	51
New Traveller	121
Roma/ Welsh Traveller/ Not Recorded	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>

Source: GRT, EMS One Database Nov 2009

In the Autumn Term 2009 430 Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children and young people had been offered support through the Gypsy, Roma Traveller Achievement Service. 215 of these were on roll in DCC Maintained Schools of which 196 had recorded attendance. Of these 430 children and young people 102 were below school age, 224 of primary age, 104 secondary school age.

## 2.7 Incidents of Racial Harassment

Racist bullying must be reported by individual schools to the local authority. However, we know that many schools are unwilling or not confident to report racist bullying, fearing that it will appear as a slight on their school.

Incident reporting figures are generally low; figures for Quarter 1 are shown below, in Quarter 2 we only received 5 reports (this will be due to the summer holidays). However there has been a marked increase during the Quarter 3 period (statistics to be collated in Jan 2010). We know from our colleagues who deal with racist bullying cases via our voluntary sector partners that there are far more cases dealt with than reported. The challenge is now to provide opportunities for schools to feel more confident to recognise, respond and record all incidents of racist bullying.

There have been 17 reported incidents of racial harassment in DCC maintained schools between April and July 2009, 7 in secondary schools and 10 in primary schools.

- 2007/08 24 Fixed Term Exclusions for Racist Abuse. Of these 3 were from primary schools and 21 from secondary schools.
- 2008/09 (Autumn and Summer Terms only to date) 16 Fixed Term Exclusions for Racist Abuse. Of these 1 was from a primary school and 15 from secondary schools.
- There have been no permanent exclusions for racist abuse from 2007 to 2009.

## 2.8 Achievement by Ethnicity: Key Stage 2

Children within the ethnic groups of Asian, White British and Chinese are performing above both the Devon and National Average at KS2. Perhaps unsurprisingly, those with English as an Additional Language and those identified as being GRT are performing far below average.

**Table 9: Achievement at KS2 2008 by Broad Ethnic Group at DCC Maintained Schools**

Ethnicity	No. Eligible	No. Achieving English level 4+	% Achieving English level 4+	No. Achieving Mathematics level 4+	% Achieving Mathematics level 4+	No. Achieving Science level 4+	% Achieving Science level 4+
White British	7,553	6,177	81.8	5,940	78.6	6,724	89.0
White other	134	101	75.4	107	79.9	113	84.3
Asian	30	25	83.3	27	90.0	26	86.7
Black	11	8	72.7	7	63.6	8	72.7
Chinese	18	16	88.9	15	83.3	17	94.4
Mixed	116	92	79.3	90	77.6	100	86.2
Other	122	97	79.5	93	76.2	109	89.3
English as an Additional Lang	182	129	70.9	140	76.9	155	85.2
Black Minority Ethnic	431	339	78.7	339	76.9	373	86.5
Gypsy Roma Traveller	5	3	60	2	40	3	60.0
Devon Total	7,984	6,516	81.6	6,279	78.6	7,097	88.9
England Total			81		78		88

Data Source: Devon Learning and Development Partnership

## 2.9 Achievement by Pupil Characteristics: Key Stage 2

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

**Table 10: Variation in Attainment by Pupil Characteristics at KS2 (2009)**

Characteristics	Devon		England	
	Number of eligible pupils	% of pupils achieving level 4 or above in English and Mathematics	Number of eligible pupils	% of pupils achieving level 4 or above in English and Mathematics
Free School Meals	818	54	92,750	53
Not eligible for Free School Meals	6,720	75	472,580	75
First language is English	7,409	73	488,130	73
First language is other than English	132	64	76,570	65
White	7,281	73	457,520	73
Mixed	100	82	21,400	73
Asian	34	68	47,090	70
Black	14	86	26,210	64
Chinese	9	56	1,910	82
Male	3,870	70	290,470	69
Female	3,690	76	276,880	74
No Special Educational Needs	5,579	87	423,791	85
School Action	1112	38	79512	38
School Action Plus	553	31	43927	26
Statement	294	22	18095	13
All pupils	7,550	73	567,350	72

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

## 2.10 Achievement: Key Stage 3

No National Test Results Available

## 2.11 Achievement by Ethnicity: Key Stage 4

In the academic year 2008 10.4% of Children in Care attained 5+ GCSE's including English and Maths. In 2009 this dropped to 6% (note this is based on a very small cohort).

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

**Table 11: Variation in Attainment by Pupil Characteristics at GCSE (KS4) 2009**

Characteristics	Devon		England	
	Number of eligible pupils	% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English and Mathematics	Number of eligible pupils	% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English and Mathematics
Free School Meals	599	23	74,000	27
Not eligible for Free School Meals	7,104	54	502,220	54
First language is English	7,605	52	517,060	51
First language is other than English	93	53	57,610	50
White	7,461	52	479,840	51
Mixed	77	56	16,820	51
Asian	20	60	40,870	54
Black	7	43	23,240	45
Chinese	13	46	2,220	73
Male	4,010	47	293,340	47
Female	3,700	57	283,090	55
No Special Educational Needs	5,793	62	439,500	62
School Action	1,172	26	75,640	21
School Action Plus	467	17	38,730	13
Statement	271	8	22,350	6
All pupils	7,700	52	576,430	51

Source: DCSF: GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics, in England 2008/09, first statistical release April 2010<sup>2</sup>

The 2008 results are consistent with national trends in the Chinese students are out-performing all other groups and that Black students are performing poorly.

**Table 12: GCSE Results 2008 by Broad Ethnic Group**

Broad Ethnic Group	Entrant Count	5 A*-C Inc Eng and Mat	% 5 A*-C Inc Eng and Mat	5 A*-G	% 5 A*-G
Asian or Asian British	14	3	21%	14	100%
Black or Black British	9	3	33%	8	89%
Not Known/Refused	191	75	39%	161	84%
Other Ethnic Backgrounds	20	8	40%	19	95%
White British	7439	3681	49%	6927	93%
Mixed	90	50	56%	80	89%
White not British	88	49	56%	79	90%
Chinese	11	9	82%	11	100%
<b>BME Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>DCC School Total</b>	<b>7862</b>	<b>3878</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>7299</b>	<b>93%</b>

Data Source: Devon Learning and Development Partnership

When examined over a 3 year period BME young people are performing better at KS4 than their White British classmates.

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

## 2.12 Private Education

There are 44 independent schools within Devon attended by approximately 8,113 pupils. Of these schools 13 are independent special schools with approximately 450 pupils on roll (January 2009). A limited number of these children and young people will be known to DCC through Children in Care, with a Child Protection Plan, Children in the Entertainment Industry or Special Educational Needs support (approximately 200). The ongoing circumstances of the remaining children and young people may be unknown to our services.

## 2.13 Education Outside School: Home Education

In England, the law (Education Act, Great Britain, Statutes, 1996) states that while education is compulsory, school is not, and parents/carers may choose to educate their children at home for a variety of reasons. Responsibility for providing a child with a suitable education rests with the parents, who can decide to home educate their child at any stage. Local Authorities have a duty to identify children not receiving a suitable education but no duty to monitor home education. They may intervene, however, if education provision appears unsuitable and may request a home visit, or evaluate provision by alternative means (DCSF, 2007<sup>3</sup>).

Parents may decide to exercise their right to home educate their child from a very early age and children may not have been previously enrolled in school in which case parents are not required to register or seek approval to educate their child at home. Registration is only a requirement for those who have been in a maintained school previously so there will be many other home educated children for which we have no details.

The DCC Education Out of School team provides services for those in Home Education. In 2008/09 674 children and young people in Devon were registered for elective home education (number on EHE register at some point during the academic year).

## 2.14 Education Outside School: Alternative Provision

The DCC Education out of school team covers Hospital Education, Link Education, PRU and Home Education. As a snapshot, in January 2009 17 children and young people were being educated in at a hospital education unit. There are two hospital education bases in Devon, one at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and a service at Barnstaple Hospital. All of these 17 are all dual-registered with a School. Over the course of an academic year the hospital education service estimates that they teach 200 individual children and young people, some for just a half day and some for the whole year, these are split roughly evenly between primary and secondary age. Of the other PRUs 150 pupils 24 were dual-registered with a DCC maintained school.

**Table 13: Education other than at School: Pupil Referral Units (Snapshot January 2010)**

Location	Number on Roll
The Grenville Centre	49
Barnstaple Tutorial Unit	24
The Voyager PRU	15
Oak Valley	20
Exeter EOTAS	20
The Yeo Centre	14
Hospital Education Service	13
<b>Devon PRU Total</b>	<b>155</b>

Source: DCSF SLASC returns January 2010

## 2.15 Unauthorised Absence/ Persistent Absence

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

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

**Table 14: Characteristics of Persistent Absence (More than 64 sessions missed during 2008/09)**

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

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

**Table 15: Unauthorised Absence in the 2008/09 (DCC Maintained Schools)**

17,822 pupils (21%) had at least one session of unauthorised absence
1,763 pupils (2%) had at least 2 weeks of unauthorised absence
413 pupils (0.5%) had at least 5 weeks of unauthorised absence

Source: Derived from DCSF School Census Spring 2009, Summer 2009, Autumn 2009; EMS ONE

**Data warning: This is based on those in DCC Mainstream and Special Schools for the 2008/09 academic year. It does not yet contain those who are on the roll of more than 1 school at the same time and is also missing some who were in the school system for less than 1 term**



## 2.16 School Exclusions

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

**Table 16: Reasons for Permanent and Fixed Term Exclusions 2008/09**

Exclusion Reason	No. Of Incidents
Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult	1,358
Other	1,316
Physical assault against a pupil	954
Persistent disruptive behaviour	902
Physical assault against an adult	234
Drug and alcohol related	166
Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against a pupil	141
Damage	116
Bullying	56
Theft	52
Racist abuse	39
Sexual misconduct	34
All Exclusions (Fixed Term, Lunch and Permanent)	5,368

Note: This data covers only DCC Maintained Schools  
Source: DCSF School Census Autumn 2008, Spring 2009 and Summer 2009;

**Table 17: Permanent and Fixed Term Exclusions 2008/09 (DCC Maintained Schools)**

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

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

Certain groups are more likely to be excluded from school than others. Around 10% of all pupils are eligible for free school meals but they account for over 24% of those excluded from school. No permanent exclusions are attributed to looked after children as they are covered by the managed moves programme to avoid this outcome.

## 2.17 Exclusions by Ethnicity

**Table 18: Exclusions by Ethnicity (DCC Maintained Schools 2007/08)**

Ethnicity	Number of Young People Fixed Term Excluded	Number of Instances of Fixed Term Exclusions	Number of Young People Perm Excluded	Number of Permanent Exclusions
Asian or Asian British	7	11	-	-
Black or Black British	5	8	-	-
Chinese	0	0	-	-
Mixed	39	68	-	-
Other Ethnic Backgrounds	7	11	-	-
White not British	37	84	-	-
Not Known/Refused	50	104	-	-
White British	2354	4938	85	85
<b>BME Groups</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>
DCC Total Roll	2499	5224	91	91

Source: Calculated from DSCF School Census, all perm exclusions BME data suppressed

**DATA WARNING:** These rates are based on very small number statistics. Without looking at the pattern of exclusions over a greater period of time it is impossible to judge whether the significantly higher rate of exclusions among BME pupils is a trend or an artefact of the small numbers.

## 2.18 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender (LGBT) Young People

It is not possible to know the number or percentage of the population who are gay or lesbian, however, Stonewall reports that the Government is using the figure of 5-7% of the population (aged over 16)<sup>4</sup>.

If this national trend in adults is reflected in the school age population within DCC Maintained schools 5% to 7% would represent an estimate of between 4,900 and 6,900 pupils in 2009/10.

### The experiences of young lesbian, gay and bisexual people in Britain's schools

National research tells us:

- Homophobic bullying is almost endemic in Britain's schools. Almost two thirds (65%) of young lesbian, gay and bisexual pupils have experienced direct bullying. 75% of young gay people attending faith schools have experienced homophobic bullying.
- Even if gay pupils are not directly experiencing bullying, they are learning in an environment where homophobic language and comments are commonplace. **98%** of young gay people hear the phrases "that's so gay" or "you're so gay" in school, and over **four fifths** hear such comments often or frequently.
- **97%** of pupils hear other insulting homophobic remarks, such as "poof", "dyke", "rug-muncher", "queer" and "bender". Over **seven in ten** gay pupils hear those phrases used often or frequently.
- Less than a **quarter** (23%) of young gay people have been told that homophobic bullying is wrong in their school. In schools that have said homophobic bullying is wrong, gay young people are **60%** more likely not to have been bullied.
- Over **half** of lesbian and gay pupils don't feel able to be themselves at school. **35%** of gay pupils do not feel safe or accepted at school.

Type of bullying reported	Percentage of young gay and lesbian people
Verbal abuse	92%
Malicious gossip	76%
Intimidating looks	62%
Ignored and isolated	58%
Cyberbullying	41%
Physical abuse	41%
Vandalism and theft of property	30%
Death threats	17%
Threatened with a weapon	13%
Sexual assault	12%

### Academic attainment

- Lesbian, gay and bisexual pupils say that homophobic bullying affects their school work. Seven out of ten pupils who experience homophobic bullying state that this impacts on their school work. Over half of all lesbian and gay pupils, even if they have not been bullied, think homophobic bullying impacts on their school work. Girls are more likely to acknowledge that homophobic bullying affects their work (Stonewall, The School Report 2007).
- Gay pupils from black and ethnic minority backgrounds (even if they have not been bullied) are twice as likely as white pupils to disagree with the statement “I plan to go to university or college when I finish school” and are three and half times more likely to disagree with the statement “It is important for me to finish school with good qualifications”.
- A study in Lancashire (Preventing Homophobic Bullying in Calderdale Schools) found that the effects of homophobic abuse, isolation and invisibility mean that LGB young people have high levels of truancy, drop-out and low exams results, as well as high levels of mental health problems, panic attacks, eating disorders and suicide attempts.

### School Policy

- Fewer than a quarter of schools surveyed said that homophobic bullying is wrong. In schools that have said homophobic bullying is wrong, gay young people are 60% more likely **not** to have been bullied.
- Over a third of all lesbian, gay and bisexual young people do not feel safe at school. If they have been bullied, they are significantly less likely (60%) to feel safe, compared to those who have never been bullied.
- Stonewall’s Playing it Safe: Responses of Secondary School Teachers to Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Pupils, Bullying, HIV/AIDS Education and Section 28 (1997), found that:
  - 99% of schools had general anti-bullying policies
  - **6% of schools had anti-bullying policies that dealt with LGB issues**
- The study found that the most often cited factors that hinder the efforts of teachers and schools in addressing issues of homophobia were:
  - Worries about parental disapproval (22%)
  - Lack of experienced staff (15%)
  - Lack of policies (14%)

### Transgender Children & Young People

Research pertaining to the experience of transgender children and young people is scarce in comparison to LGB. However, for many children the experience is similar.

Although schools may think that they have no transgender people to worry about, that is statistically unlikely. National research suggests that in any school of 1,000 pupils there are likely to be 6 who will experience transgenderism throughout their lives (GIREs 2008<sup>5</sup>). If this ratio is applied to Devon this would equate to just under 600 pupils. There are likely to be others who have a transgender parent or close relative.

Among pre-pubertal pupils, there are likely to be 60 in 1,000 who will experience atypical sexual orientation that may be difficult to distinguish from atypical gender identity.

Schools are bound by a general duty to protect all their transgender pupils and staff from transphobic bullying.

There is likely to be one transgender person in 170 members of staff. In the case of staff, there is also a range of specific legislation that requires schools to consider their needs in Gender Equality Schemes and in procedures for handling transition.

Sources: 'Playing it Safe' 1997, The School Report' 2007, Stonewall,  
Guidance on Combating Transphobic Bullying in Schools, Home Office/GIRES 2008

**Table 19: Same Sex Couples, 2001 Census**

District	People aged 16+ in Households	People aged 16+ living in same sex couples	% aged 16+ living in same sex couples
East Devon	101,528	178	0.18%
Exeter	86,587	252	0.29%
Mid Devon	55,141	62	0.11%
North Devon	69,182	90	0.13%
South Hams	64,826	94	0.15%
Teignbridge	95,298	146	0.15%
Torridge	47,021	48	0.10%
West Devon	38,400	46	0.12%
Devon County Council	557,983	916	0.16%

Source: 2001 Census

## 2.19 Children with Additional Needs

There are three levels of intervention to support pupils who are not making satisfactory academic progress as set out in the SEN Code of Practice. School Action is where a school formulates its own action to improve outcomes and involves schools producing Individual Education Plans (IEP). School Action Plus is the next stage of intervention where pupils do not make satisfactory progress on SA and includes support from external agencies. If these two interventions fail the school can request a Statutory Assessment and if successful a Statement of Educational Need will be prepared with directed support and targets. In addition, children with disabilities and severe learning difficulties will often have a Statutory Assessment upon starting school to ensure their Statement of Educational Needs directs them to the most appropriate school setting and they receive the additional support they need to get them to school.

A snapshot survey in May 2010 identified a population of 10,909 children and young people receiving services with at least level 2 needs (meaning that they have significant special educational needs that impact on their school and wider life). Of these level 2 children that are in DCC maintained schools 2,322 have a Statement and 6,369 are School Action+ (Jan 2010, DCSF Census). In addition to this there are 12,729 (Jan 2010, DCSF Census) children and young people categorised as School Action. School Action includes those with level 1 needs (meaning they have needs which impact upon their education and receive small amounts of targeted additional support with this intention of preventing them reaching level 2 need).

**Table 20: Distribution of Special Educational Needs Conditions by Age Group (May 2010 Snapshot)**

Primary Need	Age Group				All Ages	Percent
	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19		
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	30	227	425	201	883	8.09%
Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties	42	731	1,323	699	2,795	25.62%
Hearing Impairment	12	83	95	55	245	2.25%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	27	445	732	240	1,444	13.24%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	0	<5	<5	<5	5	0.05%
Other Difficulty/Disability	<5	71	130	105	310	2.84%
Physical Disability	29	218	274	124	645	5.91%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	6	19	22	21	68	0.62%
Severe Learning Difficulty	12	62	113	110	297	2.72%
Specific Learning Difficulty	5	261	663	220	1,149	10.53%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	132	1,203	574	139	2,048	18.77%
Visual Impairment	6	46	88	48	188	1.72%
Under Assessment	0	0	<5	0	<5	0.02%
Blank	222	98	216	294	830	7.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>10,909</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

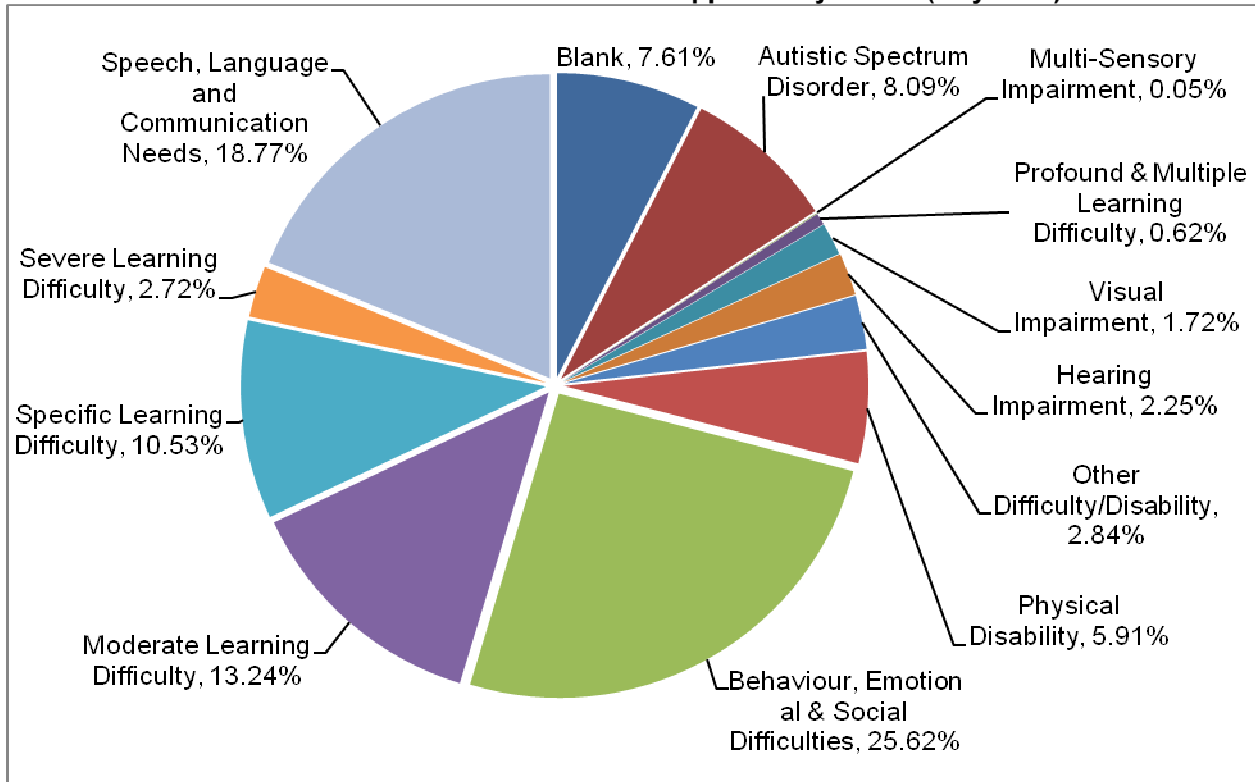
Source: Capita EMS Spring 2010, DCC CSET, CYPIT, DCC Finance, DCSF School Census January 2010

Data by the DCSF twelve primary need categorisations, whilst not reflecting the complexity of need, is helpful in establishing a baseline of prevalence. There are a high number of children aged 0-5 with no primary diagnosis listed in the CSN database. This indicates we need to be thinking about facilities for early diagnostic/assessment services for this population so services and school places can be planned for them. There are large numbers of children 5-14 in three main primary need categories, BESD, ASD and Speech, Language and Communication Needs. Whilst it may initially appear that there are low numbers of children in other categories i.e. PMLD these children will have highly complex needs and require a number of services. Within the over 14s age group we still have significant number of complex children, many of them with profound physical difficulties. We know that a number of children in this age group become more challenging because of their age, physical development and the complexity of their conditions

This data only shows the primary condition, many will have secondary and even tertiary needs. It also only shows the children who are known to the education authority or health practitioners in Devon. Data by primary need categorisation, whilst not reflecting the complexity of need, is helpful in establishing a baseline of prevalence.

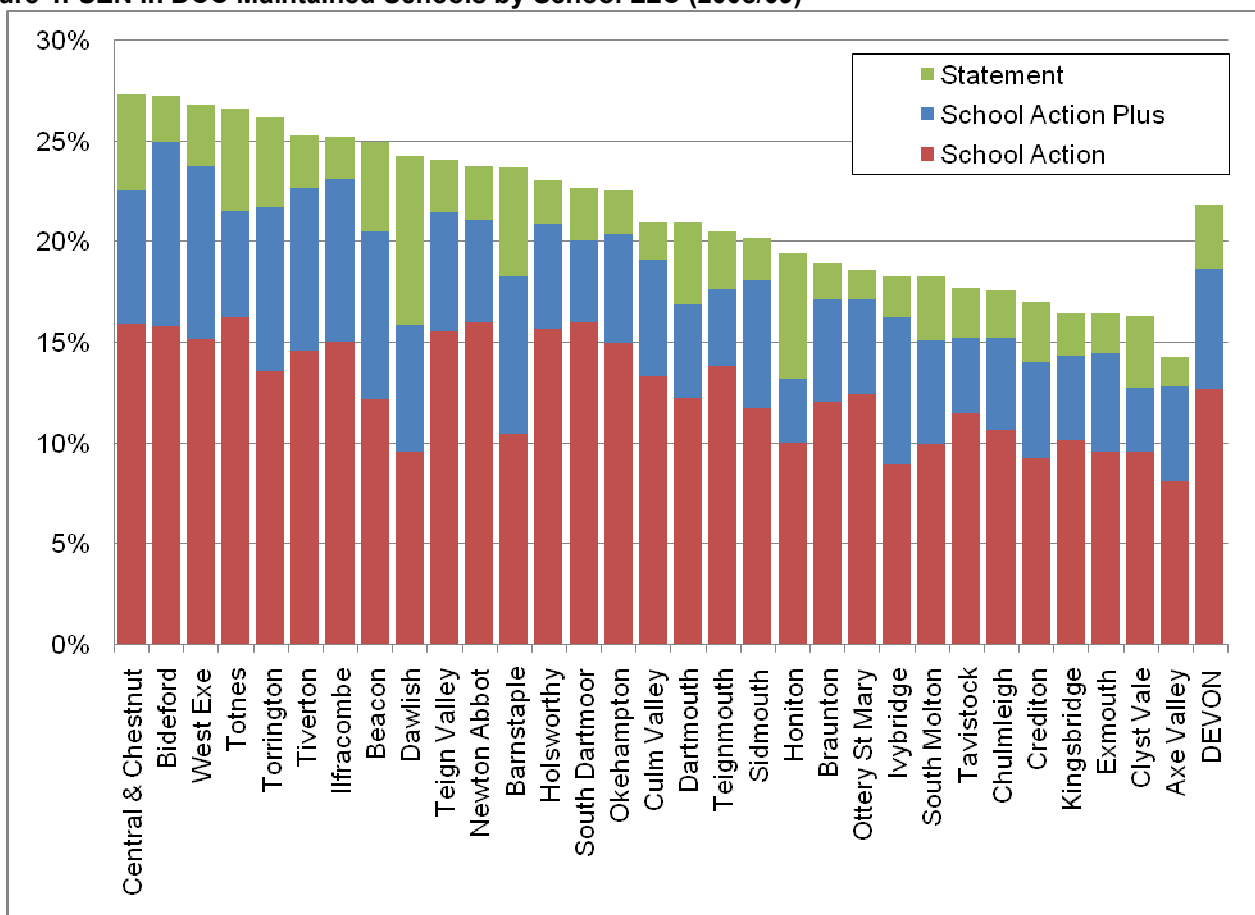
There is a desire to reduce the number of children needing to travel to non Devon establishments and for more to attend specialist facilities closer to their home. This should support them in being more closely associated with their local community and to reduce costs.

**Figure 3: Distribution of Known Conditions in Children Supported by Devon (May 2010)**



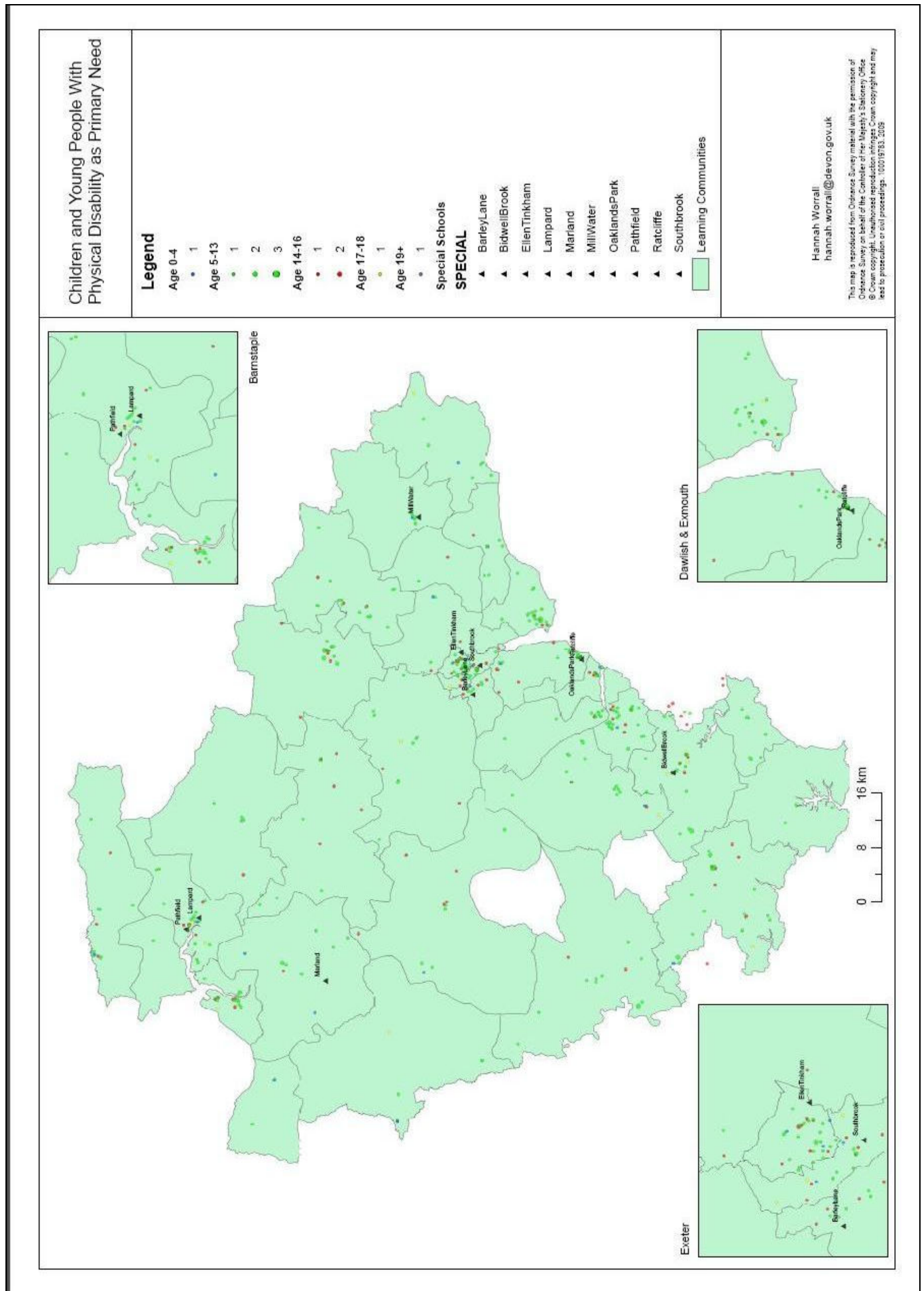
Source: Capita EMS Spring 2010, DCC CSET, CYPIT, DCC Finance, DCSF School Census January 2010

**Figure 4: SEN in DCC Maintained Schools by School LLC (2008/09)**



Source: DCSF School Census (Oct 08, Jan 09, May 09)

Figure 5: Distribution of CYP known to DCC with Physical Disabilities as their Primary Need (Nov 2009)



## 2.20 Children Referred to Social Services

There were a total of 1065 referrals for December-January 2009, which equates to a rate of 439.4 per 10,000 under 18 population, slightly down on 460.9 for October-November but higher than previous periods in 2008/09. The cumulative referral rate for 2008/9 so far has increased to 385.9 compared with the 2007/8 outturn of 350.2.

## 2.21 Children with a Child Protection Plan

A study conducted in 2000 for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) based on the childhood experiences of a cohort of 18-24 year olds reported the following findings (Cawson *et al*, 2000<sup>6</sup>)

- Seven percent of children experience serious physical abuse at the hands of their parents or carers during childhood.
- One percent of children experience sexual abuse by a parent or carer and another three percent by another relative during childhood.
- Five percent of children experienced sexual abuse by an adult stranger or someone they had just met.
- Six percent of children experience serious absence of care at home during childhood.
- Six percent of children experience frequent and severe emotional maltreatment during childhood.

Research for the NSPCC indicated that figures are likely to be substantially higher than the number of children with a child protection plan. The figures on for the CPR represent a snapshot of registrations whereas the NSPCC study covers a predicated prevalence across time periods. Abuse is often hidden for periods of time for a variety of reasons and as such remains absent from official records. The number of children with a child protection plan should potentially be used as a minimum benchmark of children at risk of problems as a result of abuse or neglect.

**Table 21: Children in Care and with a Child Protection Plan by District (31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2009 Snapshot)**

District (child's home postcode at period of care start date)	Under 18 population (2008 mid-year estimate - districts)	No. of Children In Care (31/12/2009)	Children in Care (Rate per 10,000 under 18 Pop)	No. of children with a Child Protection Plan (31/12/2009)	Child Protection Plan (Rate per 10,000 under 18 Pop)
East Devon	24,216	79	32.6	43	17.8
Exeter	20,803	175	84.1	101	48.6
Mid Devon	16,576	39	23.5	42	25.3
North Devon	18,845	75	39.8	54	28.7
South Hams	16,139	50	31.0	18	11.2
Teignbridge	24,998	83	33.2	54	21.6
Torridge	12,905	41	31.8	24	18.6
West Devon	10,678	30	28.1	22	20.6
Unknown or Non Devon Postcode	-	29	-	9	-
Devon	145,160	601	41.4	367	25.3

Source: DCC Child Protection Performance Indicators Q4 2009/10 APA 2042SC and 2023SC

Note: A small number of children may be both in care and have a CPP

Nationally 34,100 Children were the subject of a Child Protection Plan in 2008/09 2,735 of these were in the South West with 305 in Devon. Devon had a lower rate than nationally with 21 per 10,000 being subject to a plan compared to 31 in England and 26 for the South West region<sup>7</sup>.



## 2.22 Children in Care

Children in care are much more likely than the general population to have increased health and social care needs. Most children in care are of Secondary School age with 202 are aged 0-10 and 383 aged 11-17 (Sep 2009).

**Table 22: Children in Care in Devon by Age (snapshot at 30 September 2009)**

Age	Number	Percentage
0	28	4.80%
1	24	4.10%
2	19	3.20%
3	14	2.40%
4	15	2.60%
5	14	2.40%
6	12	2.10%
7	16	2.70%
8	16	2.70%
9	23	3.90%
10	21	3.60%
11	27	4.60%
12	36	6.20%
13	47	8.00%
14	53	9.10%
15	72	12.30%
16	86	14.70%
17	62	10.60%
Total	585	100.00%

Source: Carefirst, IDS

Nationally 60,900 children were looked after as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009, 4,700 of these were in the South West with 540 in Devon. Devon had a lower rate than nationally with 37 per 10,000 being subject to a plan compared to 55 in England and 45 for the South West region<sup>8</sup>.

**Table 23: Children in Care Rate by Broad Ethnic Group (30<sup>th</sup> September 2009 Snapshot)**

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
White British	548	93.70%
White Irish	4	0.70%
White - Other	4	0.70%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	5	0.90%
Mixed - White and Black African	1	0.20%
Mixed - White and Asian	6	1.00%
Mixed - Other	2	0.30%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	1	0.20%
Asian or Asian British - Other	3	0.50%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	1	0.20%
Other - Chinese	1	0.20%
Other - Other Ethnic Group	2	0.30%
Unknown	7	1.20%
Total	585	100.00%

Source: CIC Performance Reporting Q3 2009/10

**Data Warning:** This data is based on a very small sample so any conclusions being drawn about the difference in rates should be undertaken with caution.

## 2.23 Young people not engaging in employment, education or training (NEET)

The LGA and the Centre for Social Justice have jointly published a report that looks at ways of reengaging young people not who are NEET<sup>9</sup>. Nationally the number of young people NEET aged 16-25 years is currently 16% (935,000) and is predicted to reach 1 million. Being persistently NEET between the ages of 16-18 can be a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, poor mental and physical health, criminal behaviour and associated other problems in later life.

Based on school attended the number of 16-18 year olds in Devon recorded as NEET has grown over the last few years from 5.9% in 2006-2007 of were recorded as NEET (1,245 young people) to 6.4% in 2007/08. For 2008/09 this number has been reduced with 1,236 young people (6.1%) being recorded as NEET. There has been an increase in those taking up learning but this has not entirely offset the effects of a fall in employment opportunities for young people in Devon.

**Table 24: 16 - 19 NEET Percentage by District based on Young Person Home Address (Nov 2008)**

	Cohort (all aged 16-18)	Education, Employment or Training (EET)	NEET	Not Known	EET %	NEET %
East Devon	3890	3682	187	21	94.7%	4.8%
Exeter	3314	3056	237	21	92.2%	7.2%
Mid Devon	2351	2185	140	26	92.9%	6.0%
North Devon	3122	2888	195	39	92.5%	6.2%
South Hams	4651	4438	185	28	95.4%	4.0%
Teignbridge	4698	4364	283	51	92.9%	6.0%
Torridge	2077	1920	143	14	92.4%	6.9%
West Devon	1545	1461	69	15	94.6%	4.5%
<b>DCC Total</b>	<b>25648</b>	<b>23994</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
South West	54482	50661	3335	486	93.0%	6.1%

Source: Connections South West, 2009 Note: Cohort calculated on residency rather than the normal DfCSF rules of occupancy

Risk factors associated with NEET status have been well documented and the longitudinal 'Youth Cohort Study'<sup>10</sup> has reported that only 2% of those who had five or more good GCSEs were NEET compared with 15% of those with five D to G grades and 28% of those with between one and four D – Gs. The same study reported that 27% of persistent truants and 16% of those entitled to free school meals were NEET. Whilst only 2% of young people whose parents were in professional occupations were NEET during this time period, this figure rose to 13% for those with parents in routine occupations.

**Table 25: Vulnerable Groups EET and NEET in Devon (Snapshot, June 2009)**

Group	Cohort	Custody	EET	NEET	Not Known	EET %	NEET %
16 - 19 Teenage Mothers	339	-	74	225	40	21.8%	66.4%
YOT Clients (over school leaving age)	153	11	68	62	12	44.4%	40.5%
Age 19 Care Leavers	94	0	54	23	17	57.4%	24.5%
16 - 19 Learning Difficulties & Disabilities	2,367	-	1,853	277	228	78.3%	11.7%
16 - 18 All				1,042			5.9%
16 - 18 Black Minority Ethnic	322	0	297	16	9	92.2%	5.0%

Source: Careers SW CCIS

The data confirmed that certain vulnerable groups are much more likely to be NEET. In June 2009 66.4% of teenage mothers were recorded as NEET as were 40.5% post compulsory school age young offenders<sup>11</sup>. Young carers are also more likely to be NEET although not formally classified as a target group.

Using 16-18 NEETs as a performance measure will change soon, with the Education and Skills Act 2008 legislated for the raising of the participation age so that from 2013 young people will need to remain in learning for one additional year and from 2015 to their eighteenth birthday.

## 2.24 Teenage Conceptions and Young Parents

Statistically teenage mothers are shown to have significantly poorer outcomes in terms of social and mental health during the three years after the birth than older mothers or teenage non-mothers (Teenage Pregnancy Unit, 2004<sup>12</sup>). Similarly, outcomes for their children are poorer.

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

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

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

Teenage conception rates are expressed as follows:

Under 16: "per thousand females aged 13-15"

Under 18: "per thousand females aged 15-17"

The denominators (e.g. total female population aged 15-17 in an area) are obtained from ONS mid-year population estimates, derived from 2001 Census data. For under 18 conceptions a three-year age group only (15-17) is used as the denominator in the calculation as the vast majority of conceptions to under 18 year olds occur in this age group. Only about 5 per cent of under 18 conceptions are to girls aged 14 or under and to include younger age groups in the base population would produce misleading results (ONS<sup>13</sup>).

**Table 26: Under 16 Conception Number and Rate 2002-2004 to 2005-2007**

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

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

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

**Table 27: Under 18 Conception Number and Rate 2001-03 to 2006-2008**

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

Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit

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

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

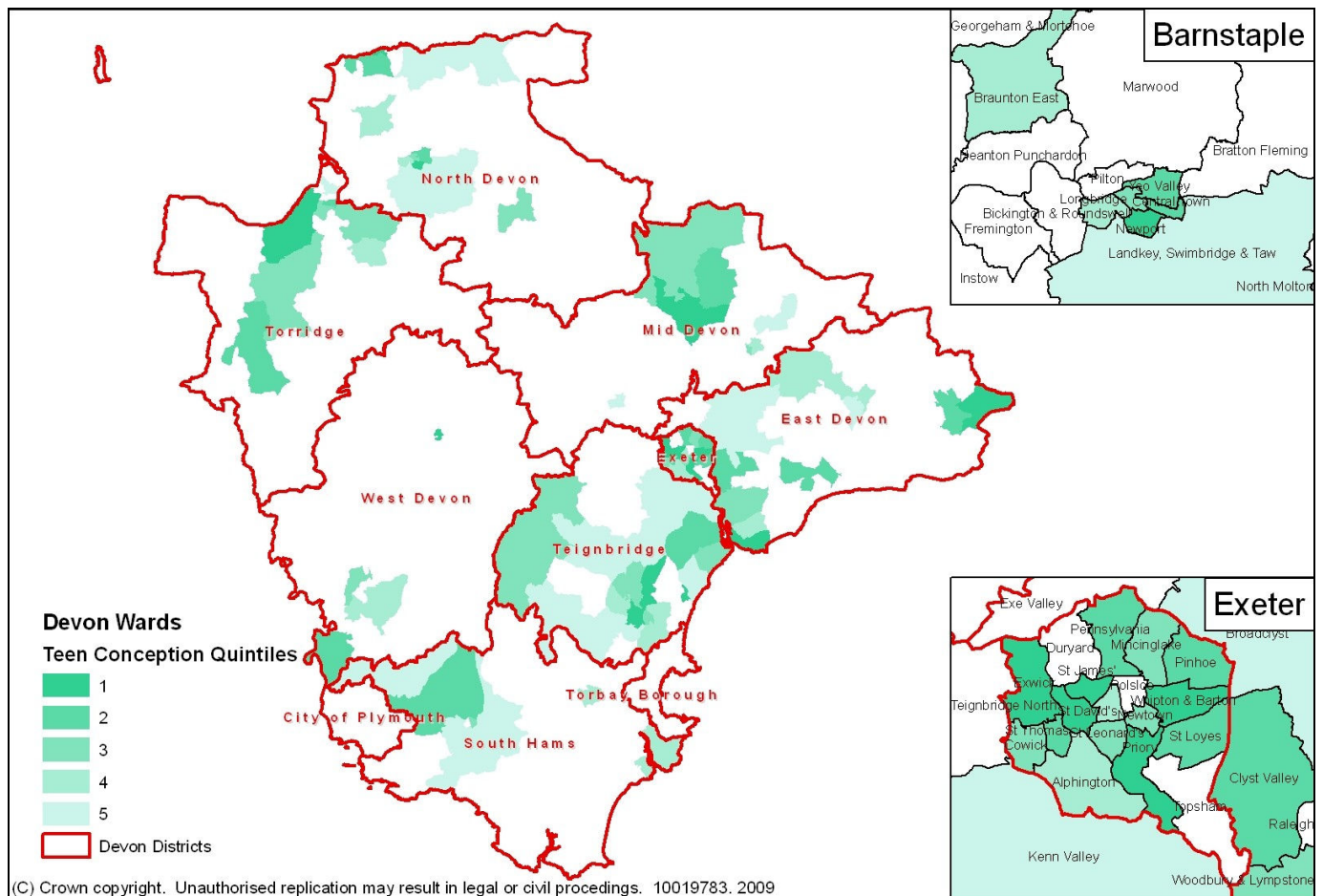
The table below shows the 20 wards across Devon with the highest rates of teenage conceptions, over the time period 2005-2007. "Hotspot" wards, which are in the highest 20% nationally for under 18 conceptions (rates equal to or higher than 53.3), are asterisked.

**Table 28: Ward Under 18 Conception Number and Rate 2005-2007**

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

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

**Figure 6: Devon Under 18 conception rate 2004-06 per 1,000 female population aged 15-17**



Source: Office for National Statistics/ Teenage Pregnancy Unit

Note: White areas are where the number of Conceptions was less than 5 per ward and the rate has been suppressed to retain confidentiality  
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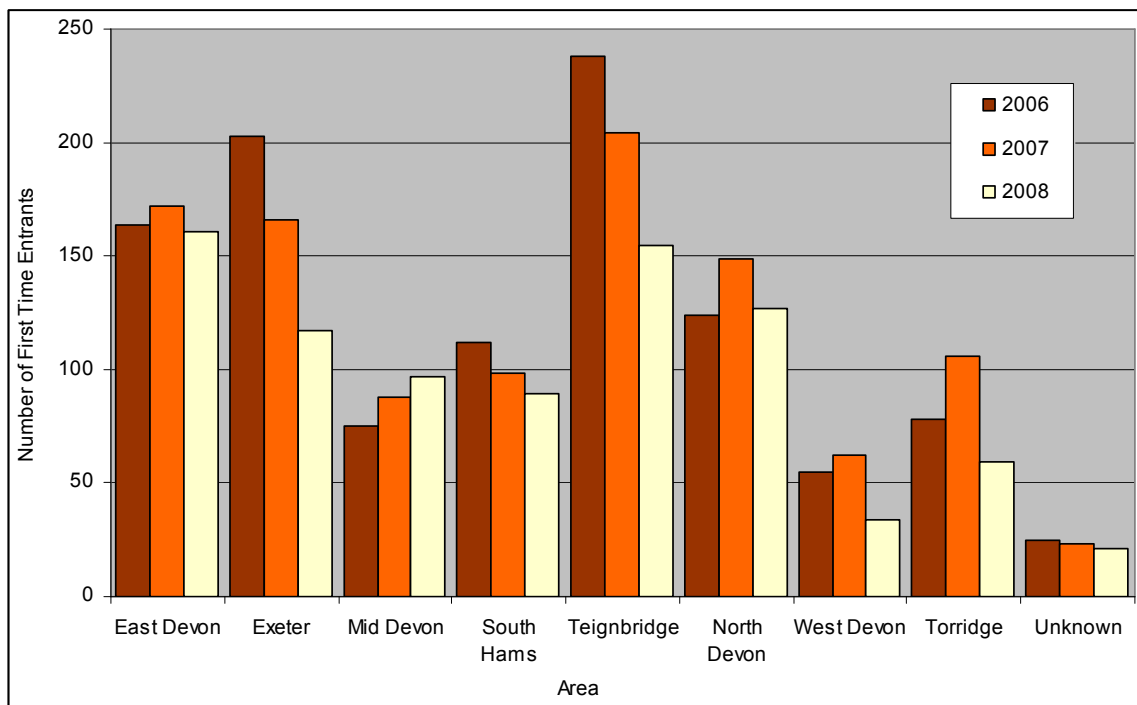
**Table 29: Under-18 conception trends by DCSF Statistical Neighbours**

LA code	LA	Deprivation score	Under-18 conception rate		% difference 1998-2007
			1998	2007	
18	Devon County	17.4	32.9	32.5	-1.4%
40	Somerset	15.9	38.8	35.8	-7.8%
39	Shropshire	16.2	34.0	31.7	-6.7%
42	Suffolk	15.3	37.5	31.5	-16.0%
15	Cornwall	24.0	39.8	33.1	-16.8%

Source: Teenage Pregnancy Unit

## 2.25 Young Offenders

According to the DCC Youth Offending Team there were a total of 1141 youth offenders living in Devon in 2009, the areas with the highest proportion of their youth engaging in crime were Exeter and North Devon (concentrated predominantly in the urban areas of Barnstaple and Ilfracombe), these areas also had high overall crime rates.

**Figure 7: First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System**

Source: DCC Youth Offenders Team, 2009

The table below shows the number of youth offenders living in Devon as a proportion of the youth population (aged 10-17). The percentage for Devon includes 16 youth offenders who are not included in the district figures. This exclusion is either due to residency outside the DCC area; the address provided not being recognised (e.g. incorrect postcode); or the offender being recorded as "No Fixed Abode".

The Devon Youth Offending Team worked with 1402 youth offenders in 2008, of these 860 of these were first time offenders, 400 repeat offenders and 142 were persistent offenders. The total client numbers for Devon YOT includes 55 youth offenders who are not included in the district figures. This exclusion is either due to residency outside the DCC area; the address provided not being recognised (e.g. incorrect postcode); or the offender being recorded as "No Fixed Abode".

The table below shows the number of youth offenders living in Devon as a proportion of the youth population (aged 10-17). The population is calculated using the FHS 2008 population estimates, which are based on GP registrations. This rate, of course, is only a reflection of convicted youth offenders and, as such, could be as much a reflection of variations in detection rates as it is in variation in the distribution of offenders.

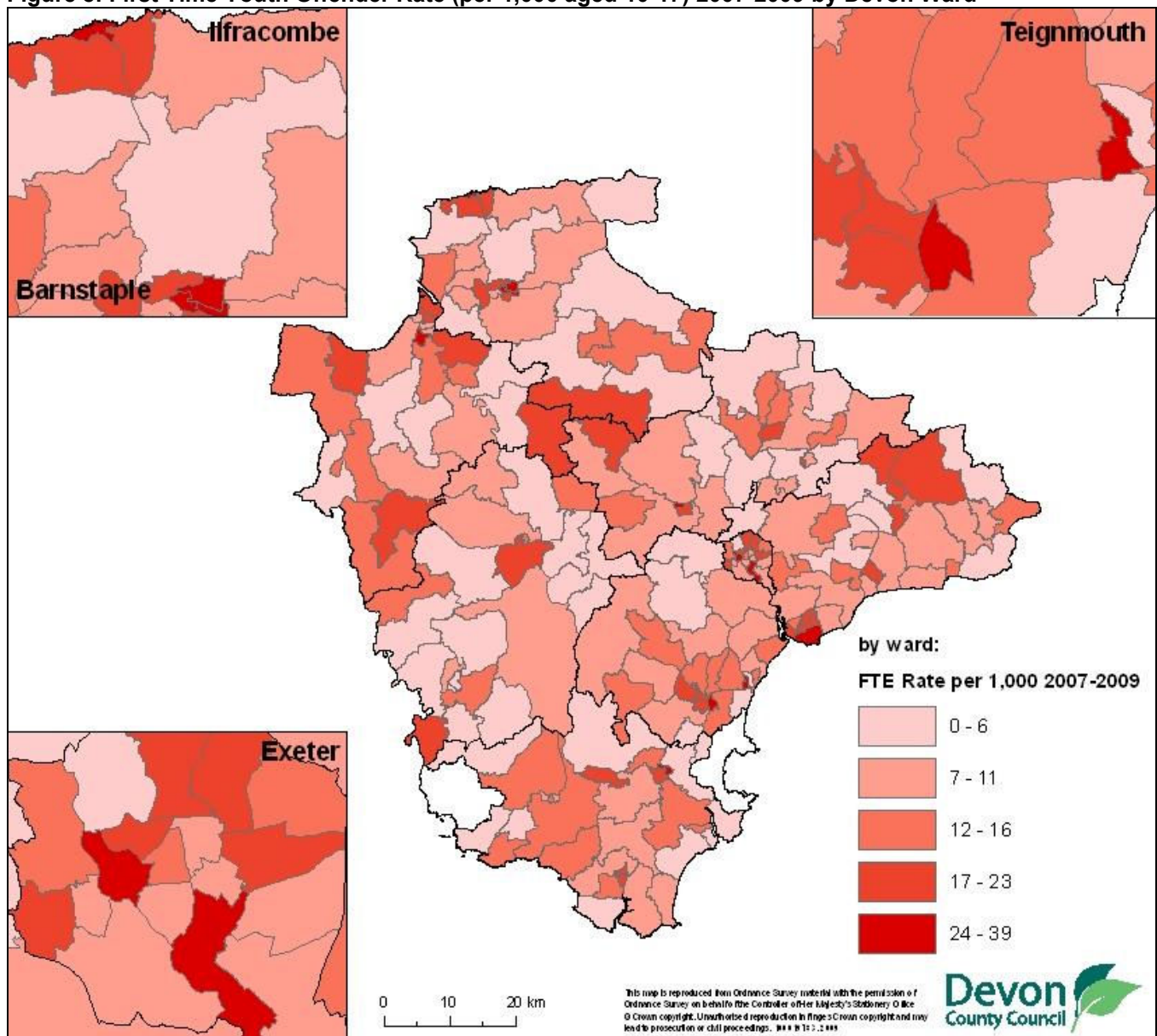


**Table 30: First Time and Persistent Youth Offenders (rate per 1,000 aged 10-17) by District 2008**

Area	First Time Offender Rate /000	Persistent Offender Rate/000
East Devon	13.80	1.07
Exeter	10.76	2.48
Mid Devon	12.72	1.40
North Devon	13.16	3.42
South Hams	10.56	0.70
Teignbridge	12.45	2.25
Torridge	9.23	1.72
West Devon	6.50	1.53
DCC Total	11.62	1.87

Source: Devon Youth Offending Team 2008 and FHSA (2008)

**Figure 8: First Time Youth Offender Rate (per 1,000 aged 10-17) 2007-2009 by Devon Ward**



Source: Youth Offending Team, DCC and FHSA (2009), ONS (2003 ward boundaries) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Devon County Council. 100019783 2009)

These individuals are likely to have a complex mix of needs including additional mental health needs. The prevalence rates of mental health problems in young people in contact with the criminal justice system which is at least three times as high as for those within the general population is estimated to range from 25 percent to 81 percent, with it being highest for those in custody (MHF, 2002<sup>14</sup>).

## 2.26 Any info on post 16

Post 18: There are two FE Colleges in Devon and 1 University.

## 2.27 Complaints Information

Statistical information on complainants is kept by the Customer Services Team. The level of diversity information kept is very small due to customers not completing the profile request boxes on the complaints form, and also due to staff feeling unable to ask for the information when dealing with sensitive issues over the telephone.

It is however acknowledged that there are very few complaints from marginalised groups such as people with disabilities, BME and LGBT customers, and that more needs to be done in order to reach out to groups and encourage them to complain.

This may take the form of complaint reporting information being targeted to groups, in different languages or by using more diverse imagery of our customers when producing publicity materials.

## 3 Statistical Neighbours

Comparisons with statistical neighbours will be available for some of the Equality and Diversity indicators used in this report

**Table 31: Devon's Closest Demographic Neighbours**

Rank (1=Closest)	Name	"Closeness"
1	Somerset	Extremely Close
2	Shropshire	Extremely Close
3	Suffolk	Extremely Close
4	Cornwall	Extremely Close
5	Dorset	Extremely Close
6	Herefordshire	Extremely Close
7	Gloucestershire	Very Close
8	Norfolk	Very Close
9	East Sussex	Very Close
10	Worcestershire	Very Close



## 4 Ofsted

Leadership and management are not likely to be adequate if equality and diversity are judged inadequate.

### **From Ofsted: Illustrative grade descriptors for inspecting safeguarding and looked after children services Equality and diversity**

#### Outstanding

- Outcomes for children from minority groups are good overall and at least consistent with those of all other children and young people in the area.
- Effective and innovative use of different methods of communication ensure that all children and young people have their views represented in planning for their future.
- Management information is used effectively to deliver continuous improvement and to sustain high-quality safeguarding and child protection services that are sensitive to the diverse needs of local communities.

#### Good

- There is evidence that a diversity and equality strategy has led to improvements in safeguarding and child protection provision and outcomes.
- Effective action is taken to tackle inequalities.
- Almost all children and young people and their parents and carers report that their needs are understood in the context of their culture, religion and identity.
- Where necessary, specific services are provided to service users from minority ethnic groups.
- The workforce reflects the diversity of the population.

#### Adequate

- The relevant diversity and equality strategy, policy and procedures are implemented effectively. Children and young people and their parents and carers report that they are treated with dignity and respect.
- The profile of children and young people and their parents and carers is known and used to inform service planning and delivery.
- User feedback is analysed differentially for equality and diversity.
- The workforce plan addresses staffing requirements to meet the needs of the local community.

#### Inadequate

- The judgement is likely to be inadequate where one or more of the following criteria apply.
- The diversity and equality strategy, policy and procedures are not implemented effectively.
- Service planning and delivery does not take effective account of the outcome from equality impact assessment.
- Diversity and equality are not effectively considered in assessment and intervention.
- A significant minority of children and young people report a lack of understanding of their needs relevant to their culture, religion and identity, or report that some services being provided to them are not fair, respectful and relevant.

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- <sup>2</sup> DCSF: GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics, in England 2008/09 <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000900/index.shtml>
- <sup>3</sup> Department for Children, Schools and Families (2007). Elective Home Education. Guidelines for Local Authorities. London: DCSF. Available: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/publications/elective/>
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- <sup>8</sup> DCSF: Children Looked After in England (including adoption and care leavers) year ending 31 March 2009: Table LAA1: Children looked after at 31 March, by Local Authority, Source: SSDA 903 <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000878/index.shtml>
- <sup>9</sup> Hidden talents: re-engaging young people (Local Government Association/Centre for Social Justice, July 2009)
- <sup>10</sup> Careers South West (2009) Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training National and Local Perspectives, September 2009
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