



EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

Child Poverty Needs Assessment August 2017

Produced by

Julie Gibson

CFS Performance Team

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1. Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2017

1.1 Background

¹Over the past 25 years, child poverty has risen and children are now more likely to be in poverty than pensioners. Children in low-income households are more than twice as likely as children in middle-income households to lack basic items and opportunities. Families experience poverty for many reasons, but its fundamental cause is not having enough money to cope with the circumstances in which they are living. A family might move into poverty because of a rise in living costs, a drop in earnings through job loss or benefit changes.

²Child poverty affects a child's development and educational outcomes beginning in the earliest years of life. Children who live in low-income families are at risk of academic and social problems as well as poor health and well-being, which can in turn undermine educational achievement.

Child poverty takes different forms and can be defined in different ways. It is not constant and is not always the same households who are poor year on year. For the purpose of this needs assessments and based on findings from several studies this assessment will focus on families in poverty now and poor children that are likely to grow up to be poor adults.

1.2 Method

There is no pre-defined approach recommended to measure child poverty locally. As a consequence each local authority undertaking a Child Poverty Needs Assessment has developed their own methodology for measuring child poverty.

The needs assessment is a quantitative study based on national and local data sets. The intention is for the needs assessment to shape further qualitative research if needed to understand any distinct nature of poverty within the East Riding and to develop local solutions in the Families in Poverty Strategy.

Since the original Child Poverty Needs Assessment was produced needs assessments are routinely updated on the Data Observatory website. To avoid duplication and to promote the use of existing intelligence, information from current needs assessments has been used to inform this assessment. This includes the Local Economic Assessment, Strategic Housing Assessment, Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment, Debt Needs Assessment and Parenting Needs Assessment.

Each heading provides a short introduction about national findings followed by a section providing information about the East Riding.

No single measure can fully capture every facet of poverty. Persistent drivers identified in national research are income, housing, life chances, social security, work and worklessness³. This update provides intelligence around these headings.

¹ Child Poverty Action Group (2016)

² Parenting Strategic Needs Assessment, East Riding of Yorkshire Council (November 2016)

³ Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2016

2. Headline Demographics⁴

- The East Riding is one of the largest local authority areas in the country, covering over 930 square miles with a population of approximately 337,100 people. It comprises over 300 individual settlements, with around half of our population living in rural and sometimes isolated communities.
- Whilst generally a highly desirable place to live, there are parts of Goole, Bridlington and Withernsea within the 10% most deprived areas of the country.
- Census data shows an increase in our Black and Minority Ethnic population from 2.4% in 2001 to 4.9% in 2011. Not as ethnically diverse as many other areas, just over 96% of the population is classified as 'White British'. The East Riding does, however, have some areas of ethnic diversity, most notably the town port of Goole
- The broad trend of population growth shows an increasingly ageing population, with younger age groups under-represented. The annual number of births has remained relatively static over the past 10 years at approximately 3000 (Census 2011).
- Approximately 72,000 children and young people aged under 19 live in the East Riding. This is 21.6% of the population in the area, a decline from 23.6% in 2001 (Census 2011).
- Approximately 19% of the local authority's children are living in poverty (End Child Poverty, October 2014)
- The proportion of children entitled to free school meals (IMD 2015)
 - In primary schools is 12.2% (the national average is 14.1%)
 - In secondary schools is 10.3% (the national average was 12.9%)
- Children and young people from minority ethnic groups account for 6.4% of school age children living in the area (School Census January 2016).
- The proportion of children and young people whose first language is known or believed to be other than English has increased in recent years although figures remain low (School Census January 2016):
 - In primary schools is 3.9% (the national average is 20.6%)
 - In secondary schools is 2.6% (the national average was 16.2%)
- There are 63,870 children in the East Riding (0 to 19 years). 8,670 children are living in poverty in the East Riding . This equates to 13.6% compared with an England average of 20%.

3. Executive Summary

3.1 Key Points

- Overall trends masks large variations in the fortunes of different groups; the working age adult group consistently with the highest poverty rate throughout the last two decades is lone parents. Many more lone parents now work, but recent changes to benefits and tax credits have meant that work is providing less protection from poverty.
- Some areas (especially in Bridlington and Goole) continue to have some of the highest levels of poverty in England. These areas feature low income, high unemployment, poor health and low educational achievement. These issues are likely to have been worsened by the economic downturn, increases to the cost of living, welfare reform and reduced funding for the public sector.

⁴ East Riding Children and Young People Strategic Plan 2017 - 2020

- Low pay has been brought into sharp focus by the economic downturn. Employment alone does not indicate that households are managing to remain debt free. For example working age single parents are more likely to have a low income and fuel poverty, especially if living in rural areas. This group are also more likely to be claiming housing benefits.
- Housing costs are particularly important as a driver of poverty, particularly in the private rented sector, which now in many ways reflects the front line of poverty. Families living in private rented accommodation are also being increasingly hit by insecurity
- Local intelligence indicated that there is also a level of 'hidden' debt emerging in some rural communities as people who were coping before the recent economic downturn turn to credit to get by and are still struggling.
- There are particular concentrations of skills deprivation in parts of Bridlington, Beverley, Driffield, and Goole, though perhaps the most striking trend being the level of educational deprivation along the coast from Flamborough to South Holderness.

4. Recommendations

- i. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment to be updated electronically on the Data Observatory as new results become available
- ii. The intelligence in this assessment is used to inform the Families in Poverty Strategy

5. Income

5.1 National Findings

⁵The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) defines relative low income (or relative poverty) as living in a household with income below 60% of the current median household income. In the East Riding, that accounted for just over a fifth of all incomes (working age adults) in 2013/14.

Absolute low income (or absolute poverty) is defined as living in a household with income below 60% of the 2010/11 median baseline (updated for inflation). In the East Riding, that accounted for just under a quarter of all incomes (working age adults) in 2013/14. Whilst the poverty rate (after housing costs) for those on relatively low income is at the same level as a decade ago. For those on absolute low incomes it has risen significantly. Levels in 2013/14 are 15% higher than they were in 2005/06.

⁶The challenge of low pay has been brought into sharp focus by the economic downturn. Nationally there has been a period of wage stagnation and increasingly insecure employment. Low pay has emerged as a key factor in determining whether or not individuals and households are in poverty in the UK.

⁵ East Riding Debt Needs Analysis, 2016

⁶ Carr et al, 2014

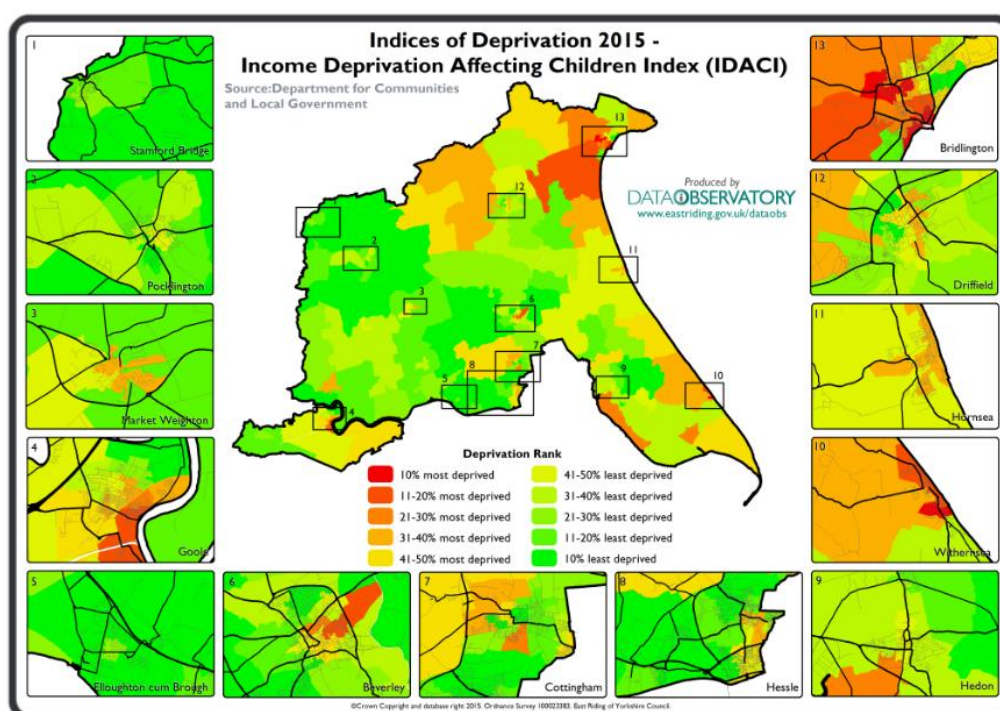
5.2 Local Findings

⁷The majority of East Riding residents enjoy a good quality of life. There are many areas of relative affluence, particularly in Beverley, to the west of Hull and close to the City of York boundary.

⁸The percentage of low income families provides a broad proxy for the relative low-income measure as used in the Child Poverty Act 2010 and enables analysis at a local level. The East Riding is consistently better than statistical neighbours and all other comparator groups.

⁹The ward with the highest proportion of child poverty (Bridlington South, 33.5%) is ten times that of the ward with the lowest prevalence (South Hunsley, 3.3%). Other wards with a proportion higher than the East Riding average, include: both other Bridlington wards, both Goole wards, South East Holderness, North Holderness, Minster and Woodmansey and Driffield and Rural.

The data for the chart below is from the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). This is a supplementary index produced alongside the IMD. IDACI is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.



5.3 Debt levels

¹⁰Debt and insolvency data is difficult to access solely for the East Riding. Anecdotal feedback from organisations supporting local people suggests that there are problems in the East Riding.

⁷ East Riding Debt Needs Analysis, 2016

⁸ DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool, April, 2017

⁹ East Riding Parenting Needs Assessment, 2016

¹⁰ East Riding Debt Needs Analysis, 2016

The number of referrals to national debt charities, such as Stepchange and the National Debtline have risen by more than two thirds in the last five years.

There are significant costs associated with addressing the various issues that are prevalent amongst communities struggling with debt. These can include higher than average crime levels, high dependency on health providers, lower life expectancy, higher than average unemployment and/or lower than average income and economic participation. Working age single parents are more likely to have a low income and fuel poverty, especially if living in rural areas and more likely to be claiming housing benefits.

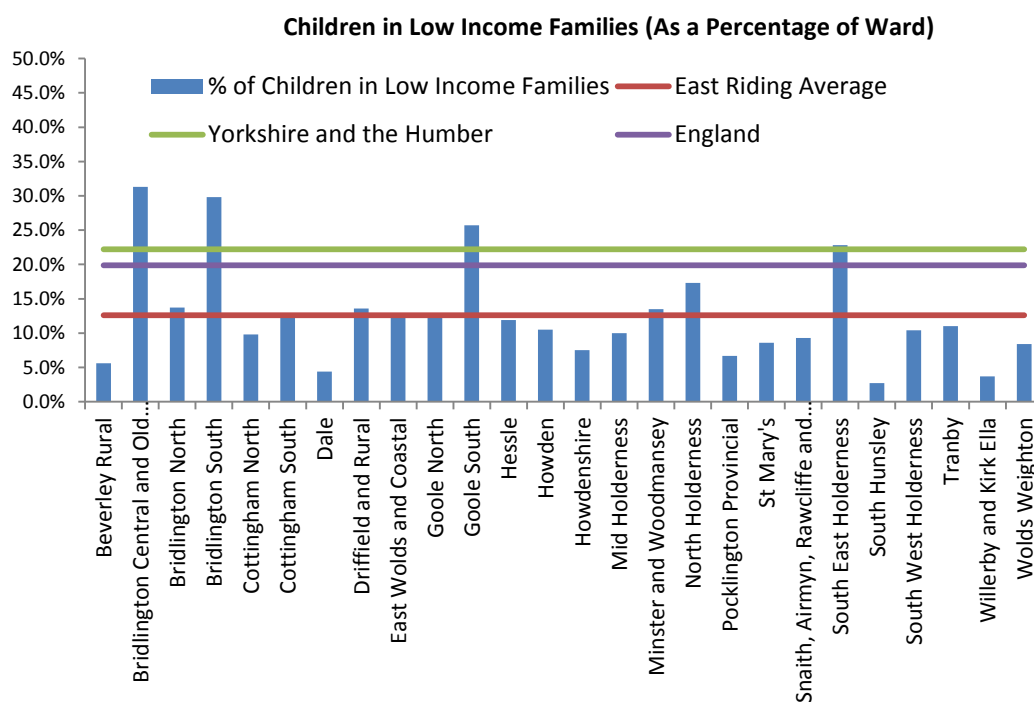
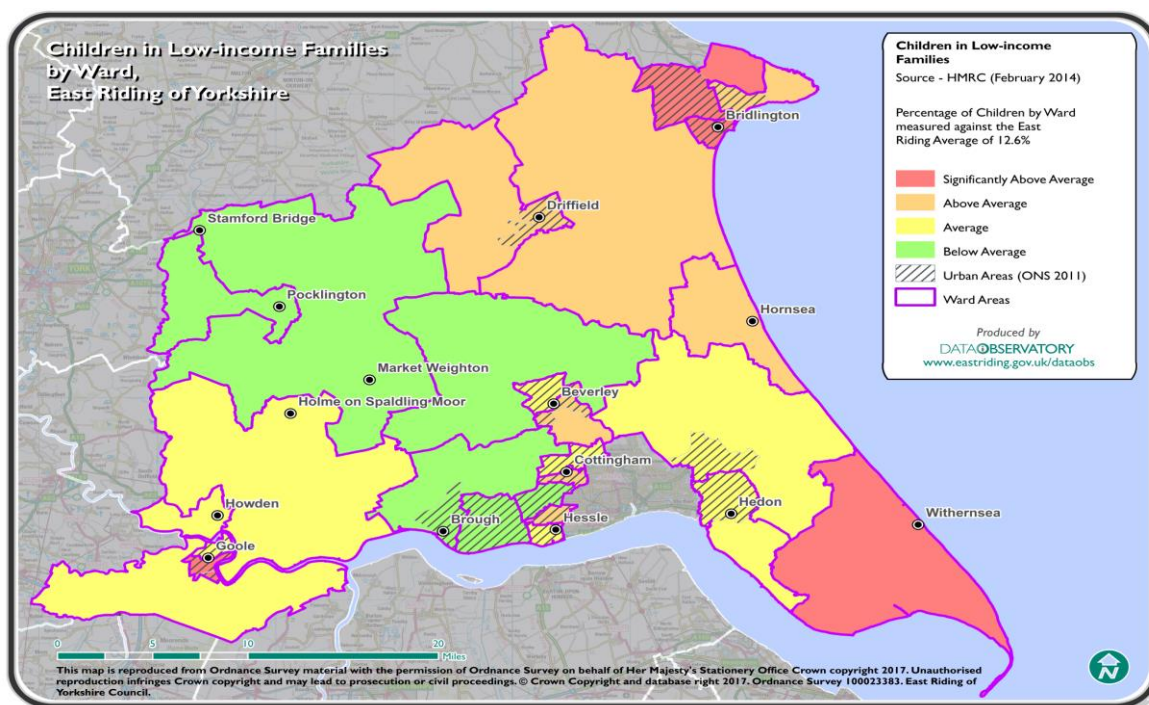
There are no accurate figures available, either for levels of personal or household debts, or for levels of relative or absolute poverty, at the local level. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the East Riding follows average trends of poverty in areas of deprivation and some rural areas, but that average debt levels are below UK levels. Outside rural areas, there are parts of the East Riding's towns which exhibit features of deprivation and disadvantage. For example, parts of Bridlington, Goole and Withernsea are affected by high levels of unemployment, low levels of skills and poor educational attainment, and particular health challenges.

Debt levels across the East Riding are likely to be lower than national averages and will be concentrated in high deprivation areas. However, local intelligence indicated that there is also a level of 'hidden' debt emerging in some rural communities as people who were coping before the recent economic downturn had turn to credit to get by and are still struggling. Local research also shows that those with the lowest income are also more likely to be from a fuel poor household and if on benefits more likely to be in rented accommodation.

Low unemployment levels are one of a number of factors that help explain why the East Riding has lower levels of deprivation than many other areas of the country. However, it is important to note that employment alone does not indicate that households are managing to remain debt free.

5.4 Low Income Families

Children living in poverty is prevalent in particular pockets across the East Riding. Information in the table below reveals where both the largest numbers of children in poverty live. The wards where levels are significantly higher than the East Riding average (12.6%) is all of the Bridlington wards (30.6%), Goole South (25.7%) and both Holderness wards (20.1%).



5.5 Council Tax Reduction & Discretionary Housing Payments

Data received from Revenues and Benefits provided below shows where the majority of council tax reductions and discretionary housing payment have been awarded up to June 2017. Four wards account for 30% of the total allowances for Council Tax reductions. These are Bridlington South (11%), Bridlington Central and Old Town (7%), South East Holderness (7%) and Goole South (5%).

For discretionary housing payments four wards account for almost 40% of the claims. These are Bridlington South (15%), Bridlington Central and Old Town (9%), South East Holderness (8%) and Hessle (7%).

Ward	Council Tax Reduction (CTR) Claims in Ward @ 16.06.17	%	Discretionary Housing Payments @ 16.06.17	%
Bridlington South	2,372	11.0%	34	15.1%
Bridlington Central and Old Town	1,560	7.3%	21	9.3%
South East Holderness	1,604	7.5%	19	8.4%
Bridlington North	1,174	5.5%	6	2.7%
Minster and Woodmansey	1,172	5.5%	15	6.7%
Hessle	922	4.3%	15	6.7%
North Holderness	882	4.1%	13	5.8%
Driffild and Rural	959	4.5%	12	5.3%
Goole South	1,074	4.9%	9	4.0%
Pocklington Provincial	690	3.2%	8	3.6%
Tranby	655	3.0%	8	3.6%
Wolds Weighton	621	2.9%	8	3.6%
East Wolds and Coastal	837	3.9%	7	3.1%
St Mary's	778	3.6%	7	3.1%
South West Holderness	868	4.0%	6	2.7%
Goole North	760	3.5%	5	2.2%
Dale	485	2.3%	5	1.8%
Mid Holderness	715	3.3%	4	1.8%
Howdenshire	644	2.9%	4	1.8%
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	475	2.2%	4	1.8%
Willerby and Kirk Ella	362	1.7%	4	1.8%
Cottingham North	358	1.7%	3	1.3%
Cottingham South	666	3.1%	2	0.9%
Beverley Rural	392	1.8%	2	0.9%
Howden	252	1.2%	2	0.9%
South Hunsley	239	1.1%	2	0.9%

6 Housing

6.1 National Findings

¹¹Housing costs are particularly important as a driver of poverty, particularly in the private rented sector, which now in many ways reflects the front line of poverty. Nearly 40% of the poorest fifth face housing costs that account for over a third of their total net income. In the private rented sector, 70% face housing costs this high.

¹¹ Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2016

The number of children in poverty in private rented households has more than doubled to 1.4 million in the last decade. 750,000 of these children are in private rented households that spend at least 40% of their income on housing costs.

Trends in housing have been mixed. The number of mortgage repossessions has fallen over the last five and ten years, whereas evictions have increased in the last five. The number of households in temporary accommodation is still lower than ten years ago, but higher than five years ago. In-work housing benefit claims have risen as workless housing benefit claims decline.

Poverty measured on the Before Housing Costs (BHC) basis uses income that includes, in addition to the usual net earnings from employment or profit or loss from self-employment, all social security benefits (including housing benefit) and tax credits and other income (for example income from occupational and private pensions or investment income). This is the government's official poverty measure, used in the 2010 Child Poverty Act.

National Research shows that those most likely to live in fuel poor homes are single parents, those living in rural locations, private rented tenants, people with energy inefficient homes, those paying for their fuel through standard credit or prepaid meters and most significantly, people who are in the lowest fifth of the average income scale for the area. However, there is a growing number of children in poverty in the private rented sector, a tenure associated with higher costs and more frequent home moves.

6.2 Local Findings

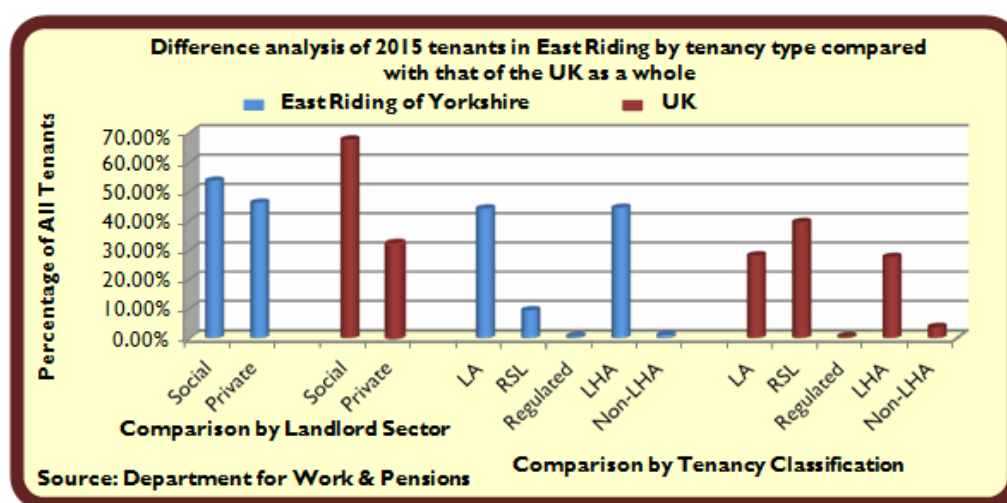
¹²The East Riding has specific housing challenges due to its rural nature. Some areas do not have access to mains gas fuel and a number of older, larger houses in rural communities can result in higher costs. Additionally with a lower than average social housing level, the East Riding has a much higher proportion of private tenancies and owner-occupiers than other areas.

The East Riding Wards with the higher proportions of the "Social Housing Single Parents" segments are (in order) Bridlington South, Bridlington Central and Old Town and Goole South Ward. Those with the higher proportions of "Young Renting Singles" include Hessle, Goole South and Minster and Woodmansey.

In the East Riding, 91% of households are either owner occupied or private rented, compared with only 83% nationally. For tenancies, as the chart below shows, the East Riding has a much lower proportion of social tenancies than the national average and, of those social tenancies, a much higher proportion of them are with the local authority. Data from the UK Census shows that the proportions of households classified as being in absolute poverty remains fairly constant and is only likely to rise slowly in the near future. This does not, however, consider other factors affecting that household's ability to live and pay for things like food, childcare, etc. Essential costs associated with the home that must be paid to run the household, such as rent or mortgage, energy and fuel, etc. When these costs are taken out and the remaining income compared against the nationally agreed poverty measures, the picture changes somewhat.

¹² East Riding Debt Needs Analysis, 2016

The gap between those households in absolute poverty before and after housing costs has widened by almost two thirds, with trends indicating it will continue to widen. This helps evidence that essential household costs have risen much faster than income levels, increasing the likelihood that those households will suffer from poverty related issues.



6.3 Family Size

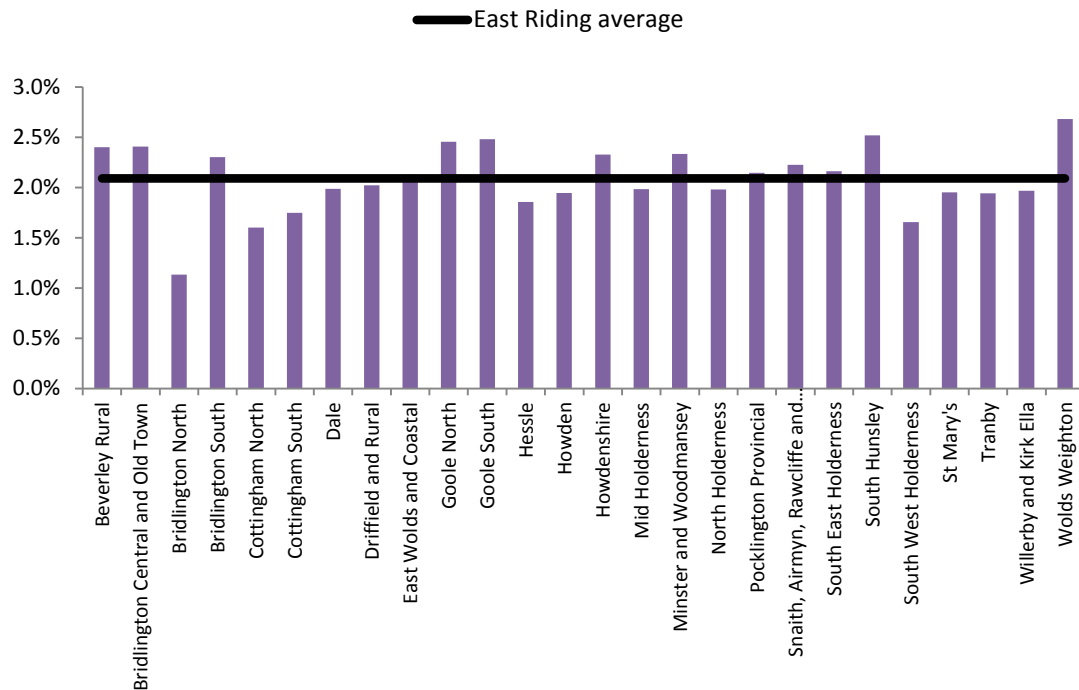
¹³Family size is closely related to child poverty, with larger families (defined as a family with three or more children) at greater risk of poverty. There is a link between children from large families and child poverty. 40% of children living with four or more children are poor, compared with 19% of children in one child families.

The Household Composition graph below shows East Riding average of households with two adults and three or more children. The four with the highest levels are Wolds Weighton, South Hunsley and Goole North and South.

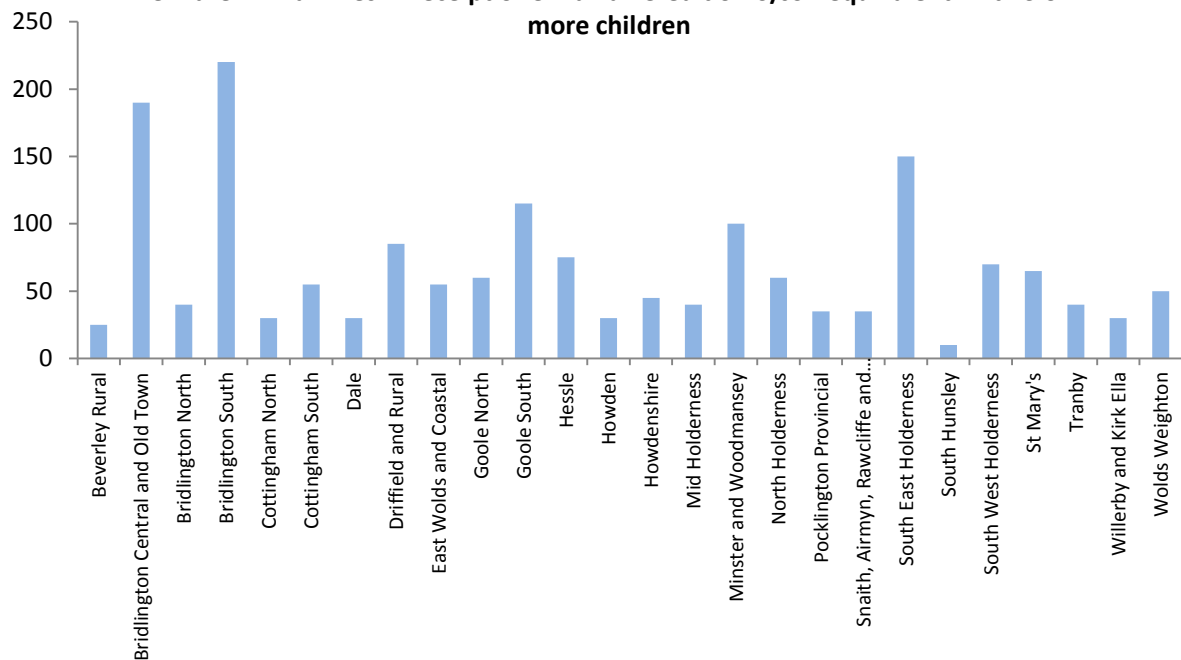
The second graph shows households in receipt of child tax credit or JSA equivalent with three or more children. Using this factor five different wards account for 45% of the total. These are the Bridlington wards, South East Holderness and Minster and Woodmansey.

¹³ Child Poverty Action Group, End Child Poverty, November 2016

Household Composition - Two adults and Three or More Children



Children in Families in receipt of Child Tax Credit or IS/JSA equivalent with 3 or more children



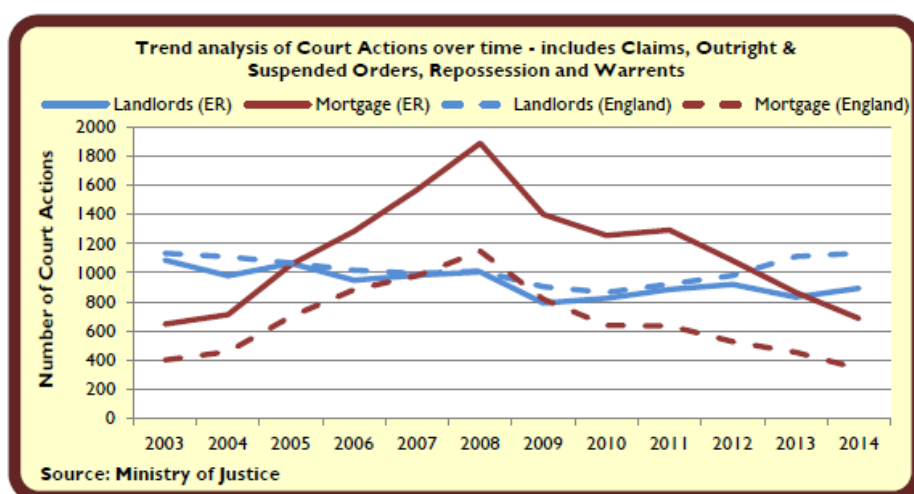
6.4 Homelessness

¹⁴This has increased nationally, with the numbers of people supported to be able to remain in their own home increasing by almost a third between 2011/12 and 2014/15, although those assisted to obtain alternative accommodation only rose a little, by about a twelfth. However, in the East Riding the households supported to remain in their home has fallen substantially, by about four fifths

The number of homelessness decisions has fallen overall, but the number of homelessness acceptances has risen in recent years, both nationally and in the East Rising. The increase in the East Riding has, however, been steeper, overtaking the national proportion and the trend analysis predicts that this will continue to be the case in future years.

Nationally, much of this growth can be attributed to households becoming homeless through the end of private rented tenancies. In the East Riding, however, the sharper increase has been attributed to owner occupiers and court action raised against mortgages. See chart below. Whilst the number of these actions related to mortgages is currently reducing year or year, they remain much higher in the East Riding than nationally.

¹⁵Between 2011/12 and 2014/15 the ERY rate of family homelessness decreased from 2.4% (when it was significantly higher than the England average) to 1.8%.



6.5 Fuel Poverty

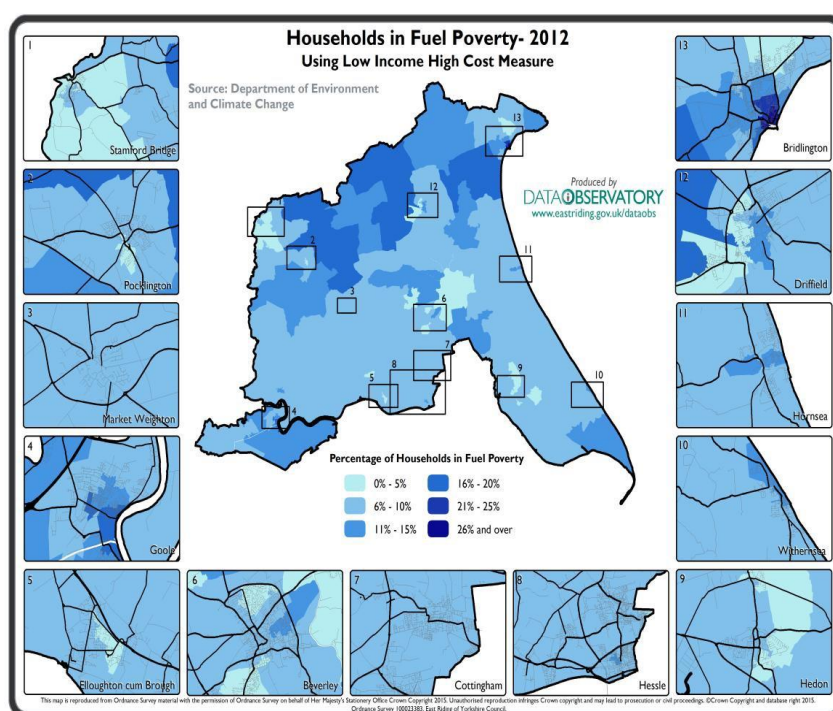
¹⁶Living in a fuel disadvantaged household can have a significant effect on an individual's quality of life and well being. There is also evidence linking poor educational attainment to children living in cold damp homes. Although rates of fuel poverty have been falling in England for the past ten years, one in five households who are renting privately, remain in fuel poverty.

¹⁴ East Riding Debt Needs Analysis, 2016

¹⁵ East Riding Parenting Needs Assessment, 2016

¹⁶ Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2016

¹⁷The average fuel poverty gap is more likely to be higher for owner-occupiers, those with no access to gas as a fuel, couples and, most significantly, people who live in rural locations and with energy inefficient homes. The map below shows the areas within the East Riding with the highest proportion of households classified as being fuel poor in 2012. This clearly shows the relationship between the rural areas (especially those not on mains gas) and fuel poverty. Approximately a fifth of all private rented households and a twelfth of all owner occupier households will be classified as being fuel poor. This means that these households will need to pay an average of £337 or £495 (respectively) extra for their annual fuel.



7. Life Chances

7.1 National Findings

¹⁸Life chances show a more positive national picture. There have been reductions in the number of children in workless households and the proportion of younger men and women who are not in education, employment or training. Educational attainment has also improved over five and ten years. The number of people in poverty in working families has risen over the last three years, while the number of workless families in poverty has fallen. The majority of workless families in poverty contain disabled members, pensioners and/or lone parents.

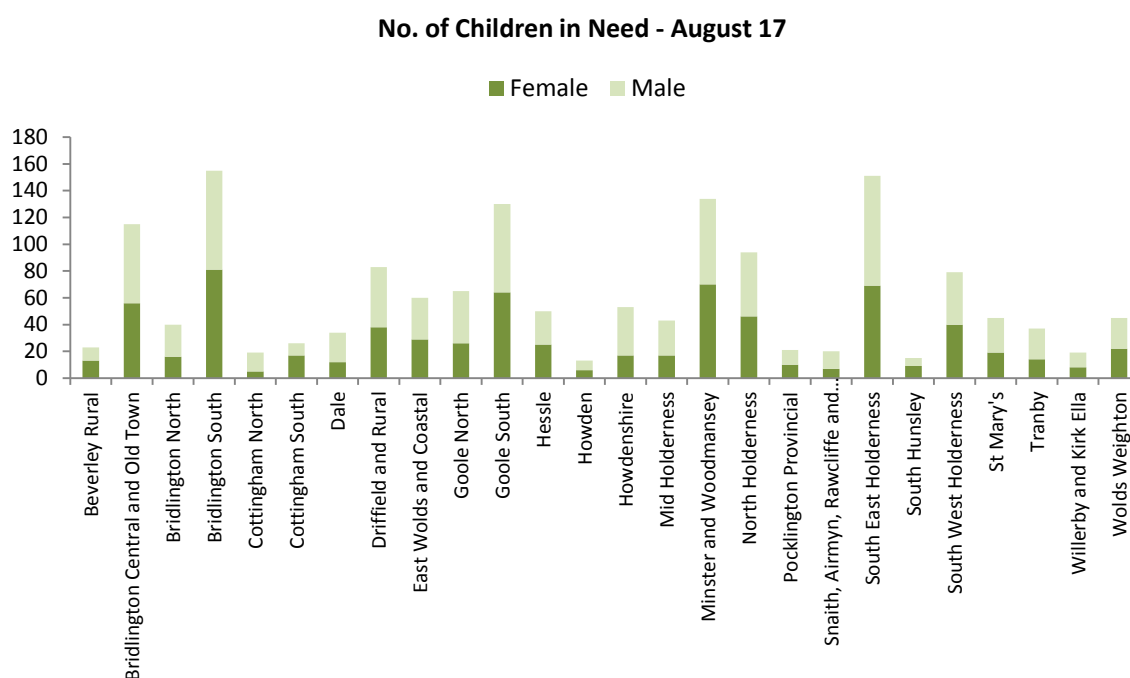
7.2 Children in Need (CiN)

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a 'child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled'. The East Riding rate historically has lower rates than comparator groups.

¹⁷ East Riding Debt Needs Analysis, 2016

¹⁸ Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2016

The chart below shows the number of children in need that are currently being supported by Council services. Six of the wards represent almost 50% of the children identified as being in need. These are all Bridlington wards, Minster and Woodmansey, Goole South and North Holderness. When the CiN population in each ward is compared with the total households in the ward the six wards significantly over represented remain the same. These are the same wards identified in the previous needs assessment in 2012.



7.3 Free Schools Meals

Disadvantage can take different forms, including being from a low-income household and from the instability associated with being a child in need. Disadvantage here refers to pupils known to be eligible for free school meals. The 2016 data in the table below shows achievement of A* to C in English and Maths for pupils eligible for free schools compared with those not eligible. This shows the East Riding is performing in the top quartile nationally and the gap is smaller than statistical neighbours.

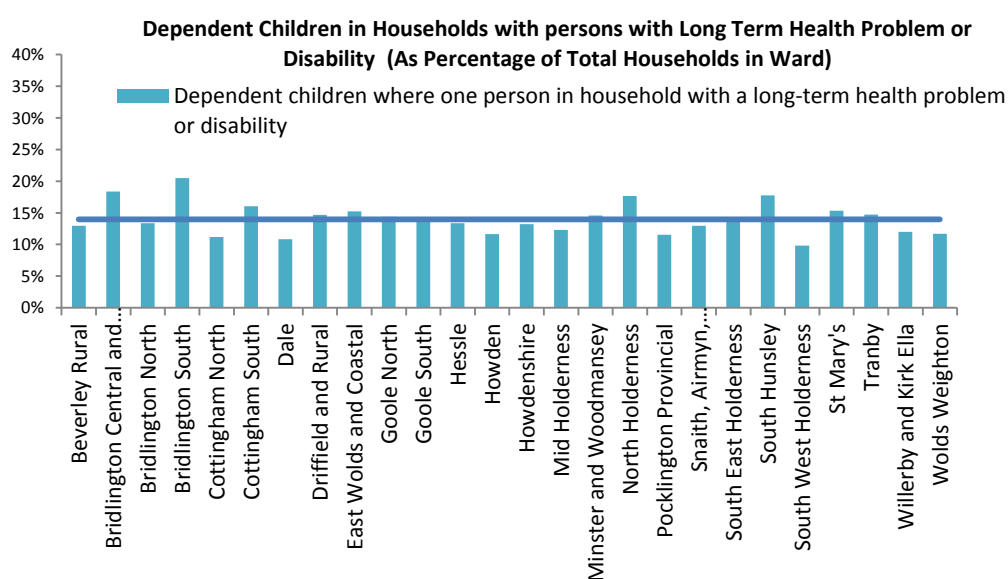
	Achievement of A* to C in English and Maths of pupils eligible for free school meals	Achievement of A* to C in English and Maths of pupils NOT eligible for free school meals
East Riding	44.7%	69.7%
Statistical Neighbours	34.36%	67.67%

The table below shows the ten schools with the most number of pupils who are known to have been eligible for free school meals in any of the previous six years. The East Riding percentage average by school is 16.8%

School	No of Pupils Free Schools ever 6	% Pupils FSM Ever 6
Bridlington School	404	42.3%
Hessle High School and Penshurst Primary School	387	24.7%
South Holderness Technology College	262	18.3%
Drifffield School and Sixth Form (4057)	261	17.3%
Goole Academy	259	29.3%
Hornsea School and Language College	250	23.7%
Headlands School	243	27.2%
Withernsea Primary School	237	41.2%
Cottingham High School and Sixth Form College	213	21.7%
Wolfreton School and Sixth Form College	208	13.9%

7.4 Parental Health & Disability

¹⁹Four in ten children with disabilities have been found to be living in poverty once you take into account the extra costs these families face as a result of disability. This is due to the difficulties disabled adults and parents with a disabled child can face in entering and sustaining employment and the additional costs involved with raising a disabled child or supporting a disabled adult. The graph below shows dependent children in households with persons with long term, health problems or disabilities. There are four wards with significantly higher percentages than the East Riding average (14%). These are Bridlington South, Bridlington Central and Old Town, North Holderness and South East Holderness.



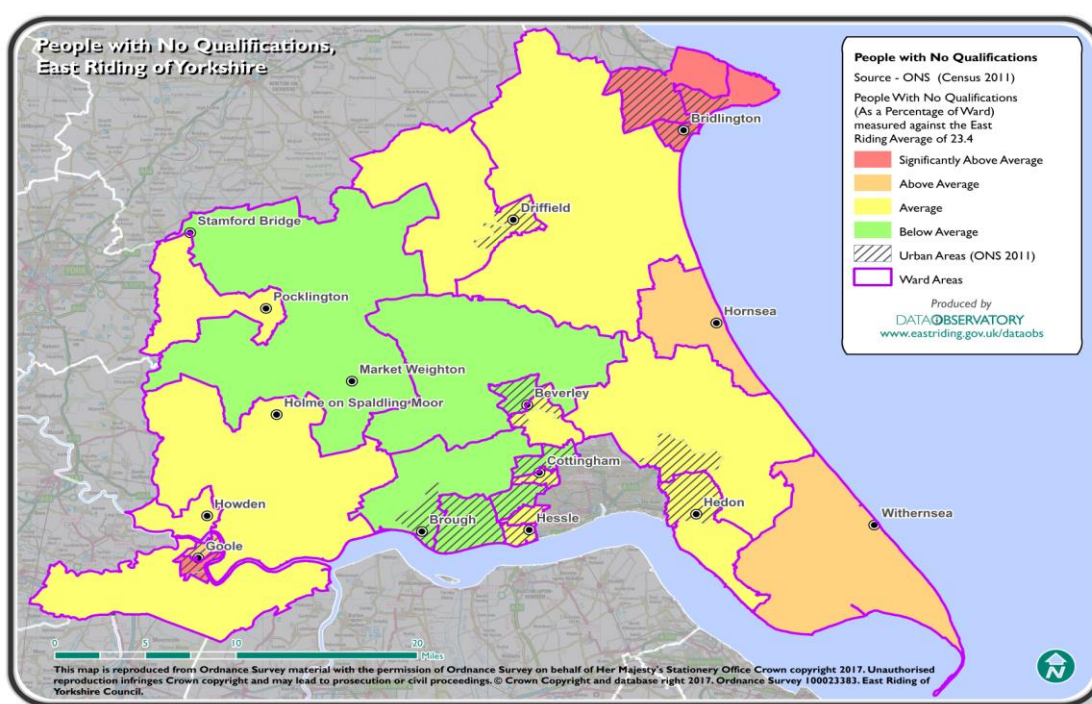
¹⁹ The Children's Society (2011)

7.5 Low Parental Qualifications

²⁰Higher qualification levels and skills are associated with higher earning and employment prospects. Parental educational achievement is among the most important factors affecting educational outcomes.

²¹ There are particular concentrations of skills deprivation in parts of Bridlington, Beverley, Driffield, and Goole, though perhaps the most striking trend being the level of educational deprivation along the coast from Flamborough to South Holderness. Skills levels must be raised in these areas to ensure that residents are able to take advantage of employment opportunities locally.

The graph below shows that all of the Bridlington Wards and Goole South are significantly greater than the East Riding average and England average. These four wards equate to 21% of the people with no qualifications in the East Riding. The North Holderness ward is also above the East Riding average. This means there are more than 20,000 people with no qualifications.



7.6 Educational Attainment

At the time of writing the most recent education results available with comparator information are from the 2016 examination period. Headline aggregated results for Attainment 8 and Progress 8 (at KS4) for disadvantaged pupils is better than all comparator groups and the East Riding performs at top quartile nationally.

²⁰ Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2016

²¹ East Riding Local Economic Assessment, 2017

<http://dataobs.eastriding.gov.uk/profiles/profile?profileId=197&geoTypeId=24&geoIds=00FB#iasProfileSection3>

²²Research released recently found that the attainment gap for disadvantaged pupils is closing, but at a very slow rate. Indeed, despite significant investment and targeted intervention programmes, the gap between disadvantaged 16 year old pupils and their peers has only narrowed by three months of learning between 2007 and 2016. In 2016, the gap nationally, at the end of secondary school, was still 19.3 months. In fact, disadvantaged pupils fall behind their more affluent peers by around 2 months each year over the course of secondary school. The table below shows the attainment gap in the East Riding is better than national performance.

	Early Years Gap in months	Primary Schools Gap in months	Secondary Schools Gap in months
East Riding attainment gap 2016	4.1	8.5	17.9
National attainment gap 2016	4.3	9.5	19.3
Difference	+2 months	+1 months	+1.4 months

The largest gap for Attainment 8 between disadvantaged and non disadvantaged pupils in the East Riding is Hessle High School and Penshurst Primary and Hornsea School and Language.

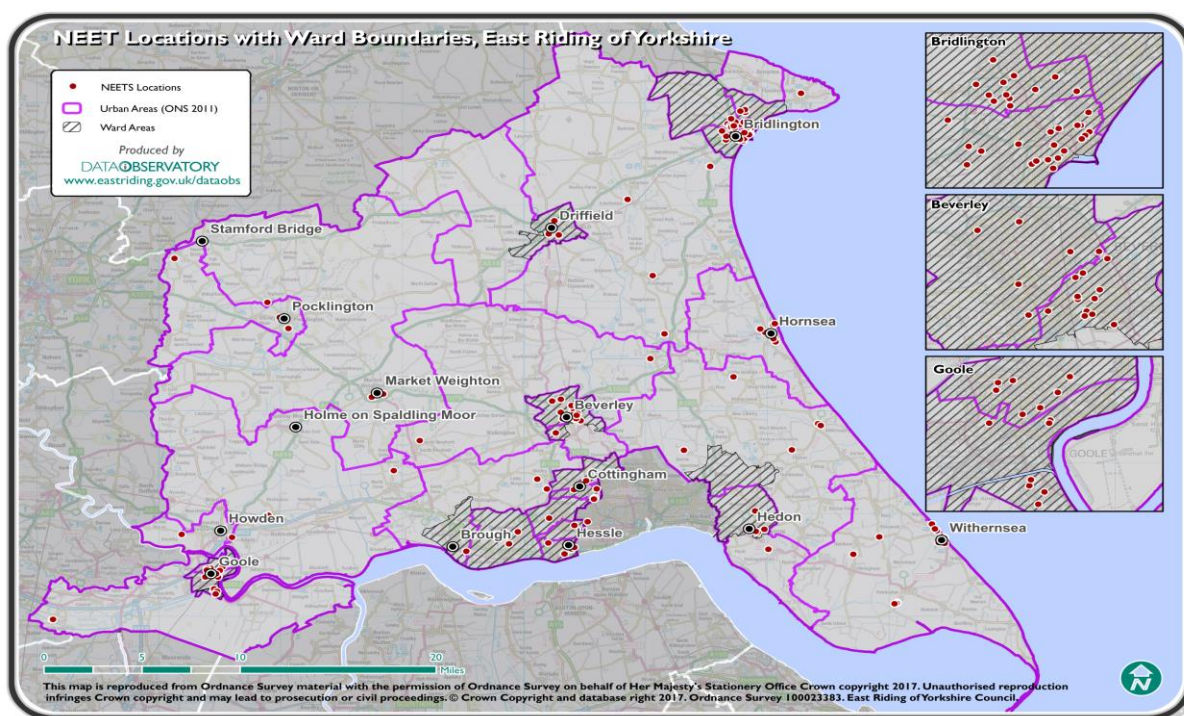
Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. It is a relative measure comparing pupils nationally, therefore the average national score for mainstream schools is zero. The schools with the greatest difference between the two groups are Beverley High School and Longcroft School and Sixth Form.

7.7 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

In the East Riding the number of young people who are NEET is low compared with regional and national figures. The latest snapshot (July17) is available below. This shows the majority of people are seeking employment or training. The areas with the highest levels of young people who are NEET is Bridlington, Beverley and Goole.

NEET Category	Age				% of Total
	16	17	18	Total	
Long Term Illness		7	13	20	12.2%
Not Available - Other			1	1	0.6%
Not Work Ready		1	6	7	4.3%
Pregnancy			1	1	0.6%
Seeking Employment or Training	3	36	56	95	57.9%
SN Inactive Lab Market			2	2	1.2%
Start Date Agreed for EET		12	1	13	7.9%
Supporting Family - Teenage Parent		4	9	13	7.9%
Supporting Family - Young Carer			4	4	2.4%
Working not for reward	1	2	5	8	4.9%
Grand Total	4	62	98	164	100%

²² Closing the Gap? Trends in Educational Attainment and Disadvantage, Education Policy Institute, August 2017



7.8 Lone Parents

²³ 43% of children in lone parent households live in poverty compared to 22% in two parent families. The main factors leading to this are that lone parents do not have a partner to contribute earnings to the household; they are less likely to work, or work as much, due to their caring responsibilities. Additionally, some lone parents feel isolated and lack confidence and can experience poor physical and mental health.

²⁴ Over the last 20 years, the employment rate for lone parents has increased by 20 percentage points. ²⁵ There were 7,702 lone parent households in East Riding of Yorkshire. This equate to 5.4% of all households. The proportion in the East Riding is significantly less than the England average of 7.1%.

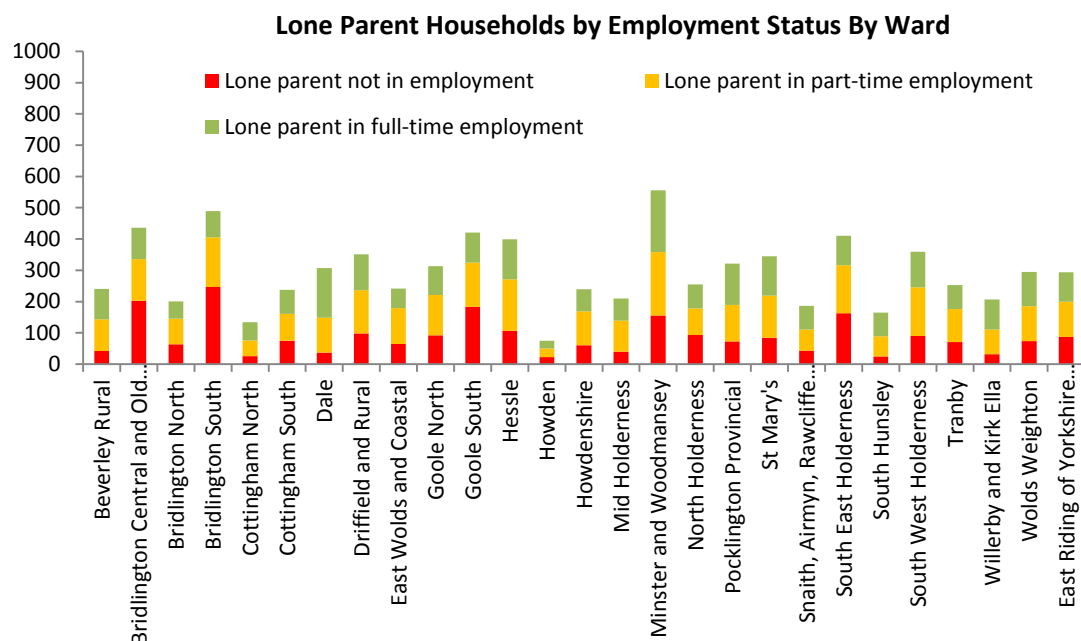
Variation within the East Riding is shown at ward level below. This shows the largest number of lone parents with dependent children and those working in full time or part time employment is Minster and Woodmansey. The largest percentage not in employment live in Bridlington South (247). The split between different employment status is shown below.

Ranking	All lone parent with dependent children	Lone parents in full time employment	Lone parents in part time employment	Lone parents not in employment
Highest	Minster & Woodmansey	Minster & Woodmansey	Minster and Woodmansey	Bridlington South
Second	Bridlington South	Dale	Hessle	Bridlington Central and Old Town
Third	Bridlington Central and Old Town	Pocklington Provincial	Bridlington South	Goole South

²³ Department for Work and Pensions (2013) Households Below Average Income 2011/2012

²⁴ ONS, 2016

²⁵ ONS 2011 Census



8. Social Security, Work and Worklessness

8.1 Economic Inactivity and Unemployment

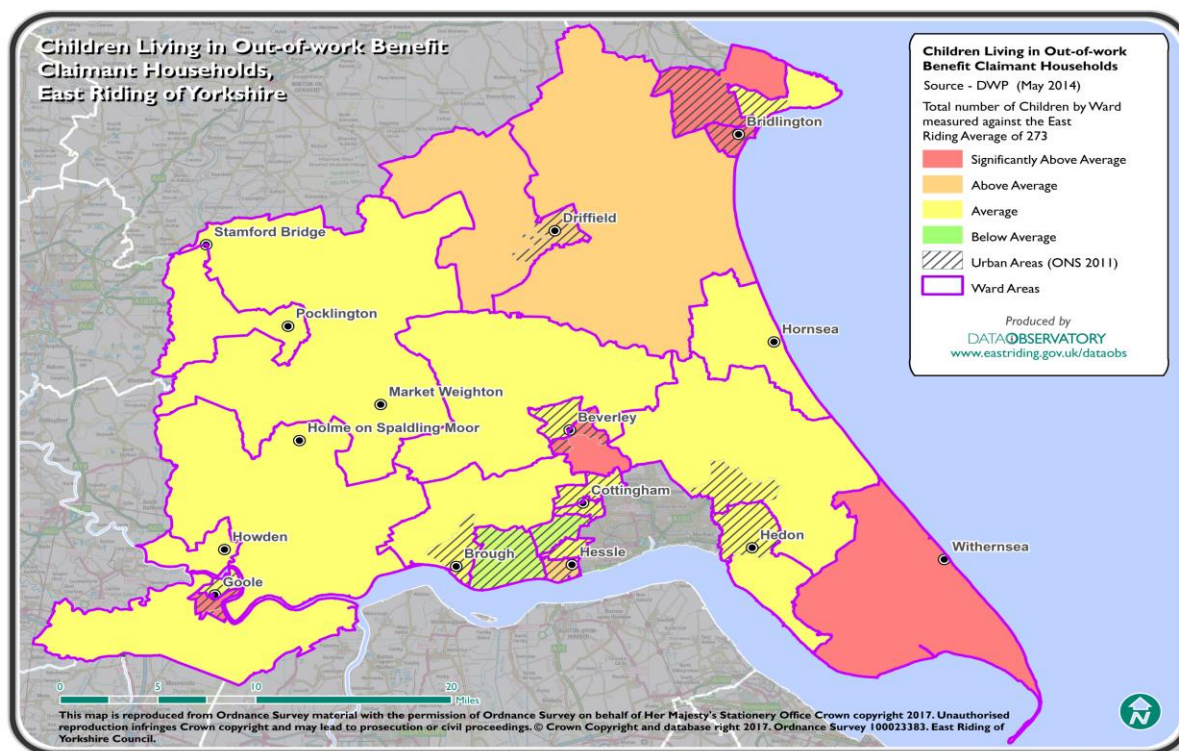
²⁶In 2014-2015 there were 1.8 million children in workless families; in over eight out of ten cases a child was in a long-term workless family.

²⁷ The economic inactivity rate as a proportion of the working age population is 20.6%, which is below regional and national figures of 23.4% and 21.8% respectively. However, there is a notable difference between male and female economic inactivity rates, which is replicated across all geographies. In the 12 months to Mar-17, 16.4% of males were economically inactive in the East Riding compared to 24.7% of females. Females are also much more likely to work part-time. ²⁸Despite the fact that the East Riding claimant count is low at 1.6% (Jan16), there is also a considerable difference between rural and urban areas within the local authority at 1.1% and 2.0% respectively. In rural areas, the claimant count rate is below average towards the western border near York and Selby, whilst it's above average closer to the coast and significantly above average in South East Holderness Ward. In urban areas, Beverley, Driffield, and Hedon and the areas surrounding Hull enjoy below average unemployment, whilst Goole and specifically Bridlington, have significantly higher unemployment in certain localities.

²⁶ Understanding Society Survey 2014/15

²⁷ Annual Population Survey 12 months to March 2017

²⁸ Data Observatory, Local Economic Assessment



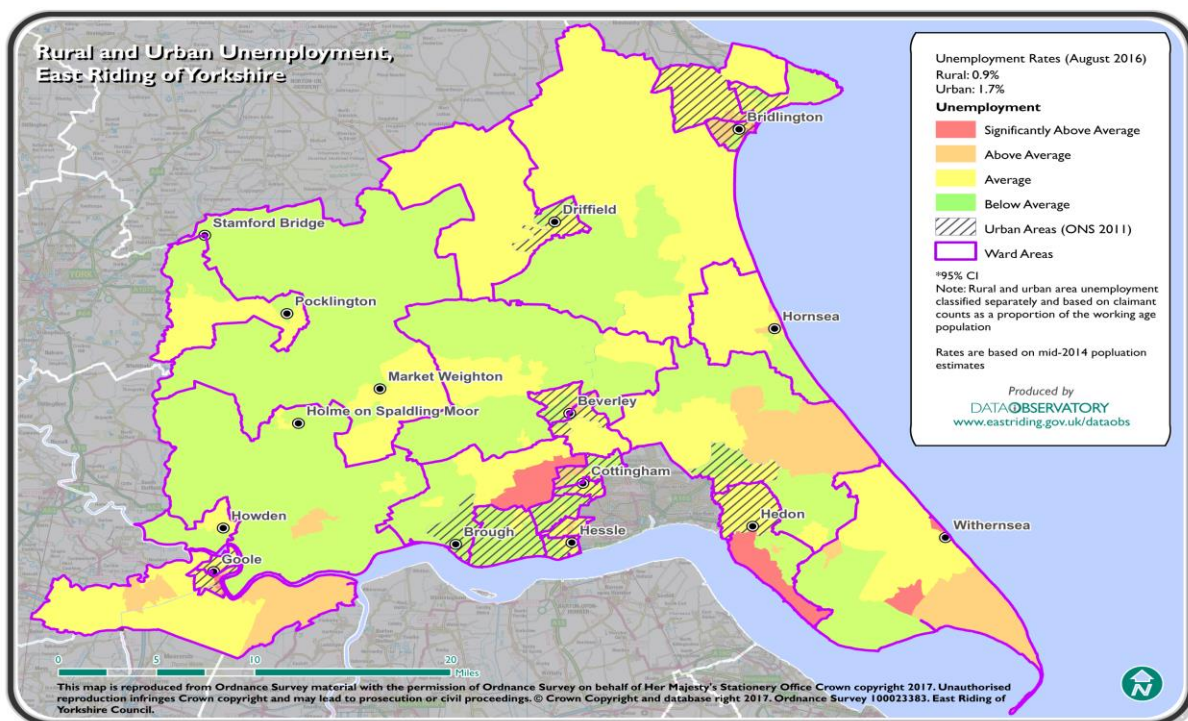
Wards with the highest number of children living in out of work benefit claimant households are Bridlington South, Bridlington Central and Old Town, South East Holderness and Minster and Woodmansey. All are significantly above the East Riding average.

²⁹It is well documented that children do worse in workless families and the difference is stark between outcomes for children in workless families and those in lower-income working families. Children growing up in workless families are almost twice as likely as children in working families to fail at all stages of their education. 37% of children in workless families in England failed to reach the expected level at key stage 1 (aged 7) compared with 19% in lower-income working families. 75% of children in workless families failed to reach the expected level at GCSE, compared to 52 per cent in lower-income working families (DWP, 2017). Most of these differences can be explained by the associated disadvantages faced by workless families. Persistent parental worklessness can be isolated as having an independent, negative association over and above other factors.

³⁰It is through tackling these problems collectively helping parents in these families into work that we can improve their lives and the lives of their children and. Without doing so, children in workless households are considerably more likely to repeat the poorer outcomes of their parents – an intergenerational cycle of disadvantage. Children who grow up with workless parents are more likely to be workless themselves as adults, in adults, in comparison to children who grow up with working parents.

²⁹ DWP, 2017; Schoon et al, 2012

³⁰ Gregg et al, 2017; Schoon et al, 2012



9. Other relevant Plans and Links to Key Strategies

Strategy	Time Period
'Our East Riding' – the East Riding Community Plan	2016 – 2020
Building Brighter Futures – Children and Young Peoples Plan	2007 – 2020
Early Intervention Strategy	2013 – 2018
Health and Well Being Strategy	2016 – 2019
Children and Young People Young Commissioning Strategy	2016 – 2018
Looked After Childrens Strategy	2014 – 2017
Primary Strategy for Change – A Strategic Approach to Capital Investment in Primary Schools	2009 – 2024
Homelessness Strategy	2014 – 2018
East Riding Rural Strategy	2016 - 2020

10. Conclusion

Research into the causes of child poverty finds that parental income is only one of a large number of interrelated factors. Employment by itself is no longer a guaranteed route out of poverty, more than half of children in poverty have a parent in paid work. The areas in the East Riding identified with high levels of poverty when the previous need assessment was completed remain the areas that continue to require support now. There is a concentration of poverty among families with a disabled member, real risks of poverty for the growing number of people housed in the private rented sector, who face high rents, insecurity and, frequently, poor quality housing and a continuing rise in poverty among those who are in work.