Health Visiting in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Needs analysis of families with a child under the age of 2
2010
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1.0 Introduction to the CIOS Health Visitor Needs Analysis 2010

The main aim of the Health Visiting service is to promote the physical health and mental well-being of babies and preschool aged children and their families. The service is informed by various national guidelines and standards including:

- Working together to safeguard children, Department of Health 2006.
- Healthy lives brighter futures, Department of Health 2009.
- Healthy Child Programme, Department of Health 2009.

As part of a comprehensive review of how the local Health Visiting service works and its ability to deliver best practice national guidance, four specific work streams were identified namely:

A. Comprehensive Needs analysis
B. Mapping core offer of Health Visiting workforce
C. Workforce profiling – capacity v demand
D. Develop new service specification & performance management regime

This document provides an overview of the process used to undertake the Health Visitor needs analysis and the resulting findings.

A needs analysis is a process of identifying the health needs and potential inequalities of a given population.

This data has been analysed by Phil Brigham in NHS CIOS Public Health and presented into graphs and maps with the help of Natalie Marrion from the Local Authority.Whilst an invaluable source of information upon which to plan future service provision, care should be taken with interpreting the data contained within this document with specific regard given to the following points:

- This is a snapshot taken in March/ April 2010
- The data is only about families with a child under the age of 2
- The data is subjective - based upon Health Visitors knowledge of individual families
- This is the first time the analysis has been done therefore there is likely to be slight variation in the way that practitioners undertook the task.
1.1 Context
NHS Cornwall and Isles of Scilly and many other organisations require information to monitor the health of the children and families within their boundaries in order to allocate resources appropriately; this Health Visitor data collected in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly will provide one of the best sources of information with which to carry out these responsibilities.

1.2 Background
The Health Visitor Needs Analysis undertaken in 2010 was the first needs analysis of this type to be undertaken in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. It was based upon a survey originating in the Bristol & Weston area in 1990 and replicated in South Devon (South Hams, Torbay and Teignbridge) in 1999 and Plymouth in 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008. The impact of the data collected in these areas was acknowledged to be extensive enabling much more appropriate targeting of resources.

The decision to undertake the Health Visitor Needs analysis in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly was influenced by the following factors:
- Local managers were concerned over the workload of Health Visitors
- Historical development of services
- A lack of robust data upon which to project demand
- The need to increasingly target families at greater risk of poorer outcomes.

1.3 Methodology
Health Visitors were provided with a set of standard paperwork, as attached in the appendices of this document, including:
- An introductory letter
- Definitions sheet
- Ethnic coding sheet
- GP coding sheet
- Caseload profile form (1 to be completed per health visitor)
- Family Profile Forms (1 to be completed per family with a child under the age of 2)

The Family Profile required Health Visitors to use their professional judgement and knowledge of each family to identify whether any of the 31 predefined “Health Need Factors” applied. These factors cover observations of the health, social and lifestyle situation of the family (List 1).

None of the surveys included families or individuals names however postcodes and GP practice were indicated to enable mapping.

The survey was undertaken during March / April 2010 with all forms returned to NHS Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly for collation on a database. This was then cleansed and validated by colleagues within Public Health.
1.4 Pre-defined Health Need Factors used in survey

The pre-defined Health needs factors used in the needs analysis are provided below. These are taken from risk factors identified in various national guidance documents.

- One parent family
- Violence in the family
- Difficulties with English
- Separation and/or divorce in last year
- Parents have learning difficulties
- Parents have literacy problems
- Parents are under 18 now
- One/both parents in care/abused as child
- Child protection issues
- Bereavement, significant to the family
- Major wage earner is unemployed
- Low income, dependent on benefits
- Poor housing having detrimental effect
- In temporary accommodation
- Address changed 3+ times in last year
- Parent(s) abuse alcohol
- Parent(s) smoke
- Parent(s) abuse drugs
- Disabled/chronically sick adult in family
- Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)
- Low birth weight birth in last year
- Previous cot death
- Centiles show need for extra monitoring
- Children with special needs
- Developmental delay
- Behavioural problems
- Parenting problems
- In receipt of professional support
- Social isolation
- Failed to follow up advice
- Three or more under 5s

1.5 Guide to the data

The following sections provide an overview of the data collected using graphs, maps and tables. Limited interpretative notes have been added as it is more appropriate that local intelligence is used to analyse variations and identify accurate commentary.
2.0 Summary of Aggregate data for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

A total 10,766 records (families) were returned. This number exceeding the population of children under the age of 2 registered with a GP in Cornwall at that time. The survey results are therefore regarded as indicative of the health circumstances of the entire population of families/households with children aged under 2 years usually resident in C&IoS as at April 2010. It is however acknowledged that a few families may not have been included in the survey for instance, newly born babies still under the care of maternity services.

The data presented in this report are counts of families rather than individual children that can be represented at various geographies such as Children Schools and Families localities and countywide. It is also possible to look at specific communities down to lower super output areas to provide more detailed analysis of how needs profiles change across differing geographies.

Analysis of the data continues and it is expected that it will be possible to overlay the data with ‘Mosaic’ information (demographic profiling) which could provide an insight into social marketing techniques to help improve communication of health messages in a more targeted way. Specific analysis of the data for specific communities is also underway one example being Gypsy/Traveller communities.

Table 1 shows the number of families with children under two years in the survey by locality, followed by the %. There are 8 Children Schools and families localities in Cornwall based around clusters of schools and children’s centres. Whilst the Health Visitor service for the Isles of Scilly is incorporated into the locality 1 team, the Isles of Scilly has a separate Council and is thus represented individually within this document.

Table 1. Returns and % of returns for each Locality area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>No of returns</th>
<th>% of returns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Penzance, St Ives and Hayle</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Camborne and Redruth</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Falmouth and Helston</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Newquay, Truro and Perranporth</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 China Clay, St Austell and Fowey</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Bude, Callington and Launceston</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Liskeard, Looe, Saltash and Torpoint</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isles of Scilly</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>10,766</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluding the Isles of Scilly, owing to its particular population profile, the mean number of families with a child under 2 years of age per locality is 1,342. The range being from 1,019 in Locality 6 (Bodmin, Wadebridge and Camelford) to 1,848 in locality 4 (Newquay, Truro and Perranporth). This represents a 7.7% difference from the greatest number of families to the smallest number of families, excluding the Isles of Scilly.
When considering levels of potential need, Table 2 shows that 37% of families in the survey were identified as having none of the pre-defined Health Need factors with a further 20% identified as having only one. 104 families had 15 or more health need factors identified equating to 1% of the survey population and are clearly those in need of very intensive support.

**Table 2 Frequency and count of variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of need variables</th>
<th>Count of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicative levels of need to support future service planning were identified using the definitions identified in Table 3. The percentages identified against each level of need being closely correlated to evidenced levels from the health Visiting ICS data system findings and practitioner expectations of approximately 60% of families having universal needs, 23% requiring a small amount of additional targeted support and 17% with complex and acute additional support needs.

**Table 3. Number of families at each level of service provision identified using number of need factors recorded.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of need factors</th>
<th>No of families</th>
<th>% of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
<td>6,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>2,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>1,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute</td>
<td>8+</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that some variables could have a count of more than 1 per family such as parent(s) smoke. If each parent smokes it would account for 2 factors. If factors only accounted for one point little difference is identified in levels of need (Diagram 1).
Interrogating the data further, Graphs 1 – 4 show a breakdown of the health need factors reported by level of provision (Universal, Targeted, Complex and Acute). As can be seen, none of the families with 0-1 health need factors were identified as having child protection issues. The vast majority of families having child protection issues having 4+ or more factors identified.
Figure 2. Cases by Health Need factor for Universal

Figure 3. Cases by Health Need factor for Targeted

NB: Care should be taken in interpreting these graphs owing to the differing x axis scale.
Figure 4. Cases by Health Need Factor for Complex

Figure 5. Cases by Health Need Factor for Acute.

NB: Care should be taken in interpreting these graphs owing to the differing x axis scale.
### Table 5. Health Need factors ranked by number of times these were identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rank Order</th>
<th>% of all cases in which factor identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) smoke</td>
<td>3915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income, dependent on benefits</td>
<td>2802</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major wage earner is unemployed</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One parent family</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence in the family</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with special needs</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor housing having detrimental effect</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioural problems</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In receipt of professional support</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) in care/abused as child</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled or chronically sick adult in family</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenting problems</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and/or divorce in last year</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In temporary accommodation</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection issues</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) abuse alcohol</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement, significant to the family</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) abuse drugs</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight birth in last year</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental delay</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) have literacy problems</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more under 5s</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulties with English</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address changed 3+ times in last year</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) are under 18 0w</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) have learning difficulties</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed to follow up professional advice</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous cot death</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.0 Summary of Data by Locality Area

As previously identified postcodes were collected for each family involved in the survey to enable mapping at lower levels that the whole of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

NHS Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, in line with national guidance, is committed to increasingly align and co-locate our service provision with that of our key partners in particular Cornwall Council Children, Schools and Families (CSF). There are 8 Children Schools and Families localities in Cornwall based around clusters of schools and children’s centres. Whilst the Health Visitor service for the Isles of Scilly is incorporated into the locality 1 team, the Isles of Scilly has a separate Council and is thus represented individually within this document.

Table 6 provides an overview of the level of need identified in each locality based upon the number of health need factors identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Universal</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Complex</th>
<th>Acute</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Penzance, St Ives and Hayle</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Camborne and Redruth</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Falmouth and Helston</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Newquay, Truro and Perranporth</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. China Clay, St Austell and Fowey</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bude, Callington and Launceston</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Liskeard, Looe, Saltash and Torpoint</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 IoS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6182</td>
<td>2306</td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>10766</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition:
- **Universal** = 0-1 Health need factors identified
- **Targeted** = 2-3 Health need factors identified
- **Complex** = 4-7 Health need factors identified
- **Acute** = 8+ Health need factors identified

Figure 6. Percentage of families in localities by level of identified need
Table 7: Percentage of families by level of identified need by locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Universal</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Complex</th>
<th>Acute</th>
<th>Total%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Penzance, St Ives and Hayle</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Camborne and Redruth</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Falmouth and Helston</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Newquay, Truro and Perranporth</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. China Clay, St Austell and Fowey</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bude, Callington and Launceston</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Liskeard, Looe, Saltash and Torpoint</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 IoS</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Average</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the tables above it can be seen that while Locality 4 (Newquay, Truro and Perranporth) have the largest number of families, they also have the highest percentage of universal (lowest level) need.

In terms of targeted need, most teams are close to the county average however, when looking at complex and acute need Locality 4 (Newquay, Truro and Perranporth) are again below the county average. The team that stands out as an outlier above the county average is Penzance, St Ives and Hayle, and in the acute need, Bude, Callington and Launceston.
Map 2. Level of Need by locality 1 lower super output areas

Potential Health Visitor Work Load: Locality 1 Penzance & St Ives

Legend

- Main Towns
- Community Network Areas

Lower Super Output Areas

Cases x Severity

1 (Low prevalence, low severity)
2
3
4
5 - 6
7 - 8
9
10 - 16 (High prevalence, high severity)

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Map 3. Level of Need by Locality 2 lower super output areas

**Potential Health Visitor Workload by LSOA: Locality 2: Camborne & Redruth**

Legend:
- **Main Towns**
- **CYPF AREAS**
- **Community Network Areas**
- **Lower Super Output Areas**
- **Cases x Severity Scores**
  - 1 (Low prevalence, low severity)
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5 - 6
  - 7 - 8
  - 9
  - 10 - 16 (High prevalence, high severity)

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Map 4. Level of Need by locality 3 lower super output areas

Potential Health Visitor Workload by LSOA: Locality 3: Falmouth & Helston

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Lower Super Output Areas
  - 3 Cases x Severity Scores
    - 1 (Low prevalence, low severity)
    - 2
    - 3
    - 4
    - 5 - 6
    - 7 - 8
    - 9
    - 10 - 16 (High prevalence, high severity)

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Map 5. Level of Need by locality 4 lower super output areas

Potential Health Visitor Workload by LSOA: Locality 4: Truro & Newquay

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Lower Super Output Areas
  Cases x Severity Scores
  1 (Low prevalence, low severity)
  2
  3
  4
  5 - 6
  7 - 8
  9
  10 - 16 (High prevalence, high severity)

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Map 6. Level of Need by locality 5 lower super output areas

Potential Health Visitor Work Load: Locality 5 St Austell, Fowey

Legend
- Villages_CS15
- Main Towns
- Community_Network_Areas

Lower Super Output Areas
HV Workload 2010.CASE_BY_SE

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Map 7. Level of Need by locality 6 lower super output areas

Potential Health Visitor Work Load: Locality 6 Bodmin, Camelford, Wadebridge

Legend

- Main Towns
- Community Network Areas

Lower Super Output Areas

Cases x Severity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - 6
- 7 - 8
- 9
- 10 - 16

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Map 8. Level of Need by locality 7 lower super output areas

Potential Health Visitor Work Load: Locality 7 Bude, Launceston, Callington

Legend
- Villages_CSF_7
- Main Towns
- Community_Network_Areas

Lower Super Output Areas
Cases x Severity
- 1 (Low prevalence, low severity)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - 6
- 7 - 8
- 9
- 10 - 16 (High prevalence, high severity)
Graphs 6 – 13 show the number of times each Health Need Factor was identified by locality. Care should be taken in visually comparing graphs owing to the differing x-axis scale.

**Figure 7: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 1 (Penzance, St Ives, Hayle)**
Figure 8: Health Need Factors identified Locality 2 (Camborne and Redruth)

Figure 9: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 3 (Falmouth and Helston)
Figure 10: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 4 (Newquay, Truro and Perranporth)

Figure 11: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 5 (China Clay, St Austell and Fowey)
### Figure 12: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 6 (Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failed to follow up professional advice</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenting problems</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In receipt of professional support</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more under 5s</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioural problems</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental delay</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with special needs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous cot death</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight birth in last year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled or chronically sick adult in family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) abuse drugs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) smoke</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) abuse alcohol</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address changed 3+ times in last year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In temporary accommodation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor housing having detrimental effect</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income, dependent on benefits</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major wage earner is unemployed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement, significant to the family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection issues</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) in care/abused as child</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) are under 18 0w</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) have literacy problems</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) have learning difficulties</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and/or divorce in last year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulties with English</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence in the family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One parent family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 13: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 7 (Bude, Callington)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failed to follow up professional advice</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenting problems</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In receipt of professional support</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more under 5s</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioural problems</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental delay</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with special needs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous cot death</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight birth in last year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled or chronically sick adult in family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) abuse drugs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) smoke</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) abuse alcohol</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address changed 3+ times in last year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In temporary accommodation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor housing having detrimental effect</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income, dependent on benefits</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major wage earner is unemployed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement, significant to the family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection issues</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) in care/abused as child</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) are under 18 0w</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) have literacy problems</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent(s) have learning difficulties</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and/or divorce in last year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulties with English</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence in the family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One parent family</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 14: Health Need Factors identified in Locality 8 (Liskeard, Looe, Saltash and Torpoint)

- Failed to follow up professional advice
- Parenting problems
- Social isolation
- In receipt of professional support
- Three or more under 5s
- Behavioural problems
- Developmental delay
- Children with special needs
- Centiles indicating need for extra monitoring
- Previous cot death
- Low birthweight birth in last year
- Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)
- Disabled or chronically sick adult in family
- Parent(s) abuse drugs
- Parent(s) smoke
- Parent(s) abuse alcohol
- Address changed 3+ times in last year
- In temporary accommodation
- Poor housing having detrimental effect
- Low income, dependent on benefits
- Major wage earner is unemployed
- Bereavement, significant to the family
- Child protection issues
- Parent(s) in care/abused as child
- Parent(s) are under 18 0w
- Parent(s) have literacy problems
- Parent(s) have learning difficulties
- Separation and/or divorce in last year
- Difficulties with English
- Violence in the family
- One parent family

Figure 15: Health Need Factors identified in Isles of Scilly

- Failed to follow up professional advice
- Parenting problems
- Social isolation
- In receipt of professional support
- Three or more under 5s
- Behavioural problems
- Developmental delay
- Children with special needs
- Centiles indicating need for extra monitoring
- Previous cot death
- Low birthweight birth in last year
- Depressed/mentally ill parent(s)
- Disabled or chronically sick adult in family
- Parent(s) abuse drugs
- Parent(s) smoke
- Parent(s) abuse alcohol
- Address changed 3+ times in last year
- In temporary accommodation
- Poor housing having detrimental effect
- Low income, dependent on benefits
- Major wage earner is unemployed
- Bereavement, significant to the family
- Child protection issues
- Parent(s) in care/abused as child
- Parent(s) are under 18 0w
- Parent(s) have literacy problems
- Parent(s) have learning difficulties
- Separation and/or divorce in last year
- Difficulties with English
- Violence in the family
- One parent family
Table 8. Ethnicity by Team Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Area</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Mixed Race</th>
<th>Asian or Asian British</th>
<th>Black or Black British</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>(blank)</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Team % not White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penzance, St Ives and Hayle</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camborne and Redruth</td>
<td>1321</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1381</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falmouth and Helston</td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1396</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newquay, Truro and Perranporth</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Clay, St Austell and Fowey</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bude, Callington and Launceston</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1047</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liskeard, Looe, Saltash and Torpoint</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1221</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IoS</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>10210</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>10766</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County %</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.0 Maps detailing Individual Health Need Factors by Lower Super output area

The following section incorporates a map for each of the 31 Health Need Factors down to lower super output area highlighting the spread of need across the county.

When interpreting the maps it should be noted that lower super output areas are defined nationally and based upon a minimum population 1000, mean population 1500. Lower super output areas visually on a map therefore vary in size with urban areas appearing as tiny dots and rural areas large expanses.
Map 10. One parent family

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % one parent families

Legend

- Main Towns
  - CYPF_AREAS
  - Community_Network_Areas
- Lower Super Output Areas
- CloS Average: 10.2%
  - 0.0 - 5.1 Low (Less than half CloS average)
  - 5.2 - 9.2
  - 9.3 - 11.2
  - 11.3 - 15.3 Average (+/- 10% CloS Average)
  - 15.4 - 20.4
  - 20.5 - 33.3 Very High (Twice CloS average or more)

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Map 11. Violence in the family

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where there is violence within the family

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 7.7%

- 0.0 - 3.9
- 4.0 - 6.9
- 7.0 - 8.5
- 8.6 - 11.6
- 11.7 - 15.4
- 15.5 - 33.3

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Map 12 Difficulties with English

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more parent has difficulties with spoken English

LSOA's listed where number of families is 5 or greater

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF_areas
- Community_Network_Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 2.7%

- 0.0 - 1.4 Low (Half CloS Average or less)
- 1.5 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 3.0 Average (+/- 10% CloS Average)
- 3.1 - 4.1
- 4.2 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 14.8 Very High (twice CloS average or greater)

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Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families experiencing separation or divorce in the last year

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 5.3%

- 0.0 - 2.7
- 2.8 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 5.8
- 5.9 - 8.3
- 8.4 - 10.6
- 10.7 - 21.6

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Map 14  Parent(s) have literacy problems

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where a parent has literacy problems

LSOA's listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF_AREAS
- Community_Network_Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
6. parent lit problems.P_LIT_PROB

- 0.0 - 1.5
- 1.6 - 2.6
- 2.7 - 3.2
- 3.3 - 4.4
- 4.5 - 5.8
- 5.9 - 24.4
- County
Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more parent is under 18

LSOA's listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend
- Main Towns
  - CYPF AREAS
  - Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 2.0%
- 0.0 - 1.0
- 1.1 - 1.8
- 1.9 - 2.2
- 2.3 - 3.0
- 3.1 - 4.0
- 4.1 - 16.7

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Map 16 Parent(s) in care/abused as child

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more parent was in care/abused as a child

LSOA's listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 5.8%

- 0.0 - 2.9
- 3.0 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.4
- 6.5 - 8.7
- 8.8 - 11.6
- 11.7 - 30.0

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Map 17  Child protection issues

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more child is at risk of significant harm including those children on the CP register

LSOA's listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF_AREAS
- Community_Network_Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 2.6%
- 0.0 - 1.3
- 1.4 - 2.3
- 2.4 - 2.9
- 3.0 - 3.9
- 4.0 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 29.4

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Map 18  Bereavement, significant to the family

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families experiencing a bereavement significant to the family

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 3.4%
- 0.0 - 1.7
- 1.8 - 3.1
- 3.2 - 3.7
- 3.8 - 6.1
- 5.2 - 6.8
- 6.9 - 19.0

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Map 19  Major wage earner is unemployed

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where major wage earner is unemployed

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPE AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Lower Super Output Areas

CloS Average 11.4%
- 0.0 - 5.7
- 5.8 - 10.3
- 10.4 - 12.5
- 12.6 - 17.1
- 17.2 - 22.8
- 22.9 - 40.9

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Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families with low income, dependent on benefits

LSOA's listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend

- Main Towns
- Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 26.0%

- 0.0 - 13.0
- 13.1 - 23.4
- 23.5 - 28.6
- 28.7 - 39.0
- 39.1 - 52.0
- 52.1 - 63.2

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Map 21 Poor housing having detrimental effect

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where poor housing is having a detrimental effect on child health

Legend
- Main Towns
- Village
- Lower Super Output Areas
  - CloS Average: 7.2%
  - 0.0 - 3.6
  - 3.7 - 6.5
  - 6.6 - 7.9
  - 8.0 - 10.8
  - 10.9 - 14.4
  - 14.5 - 35.9

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Map 22 In temporary accommodation

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families in temporary accommodation

LSOA's listed are more than twice the CloS average & where numerator is 5 or more.

Legend
- Main Towns
  - CYPF AREAS
  - Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 4.5%

- 0.0 - 2.3 Low (less than half CloS average)
- 2.4 - 4.1
- 4.2 - 5.0 Average (10% +/- CloS Average)
- 5.1 - 6.8
- 6.9 - 9.0
- 9.1 - 26.3 High (twice CloS average or more)

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Map 23  Parent(s) abuse alcohol

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more parent abuses alcohol

LSOA’s listed are more than twice the CloS average & 5 or more families

Legend

- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas

CloS Average: 3.6%

- 0.0 - 1.8 Low (Less than half CloS average)
- 1.9 - 3.2
- 3.3 - 4.0 Average (10% +/- CloS average)
- 4.1 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 7.2
- 7.3 - 26.6 High (Twice CloS average or higher)

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Map 24  Parent(s) smoke

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more parent smokes

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community_Network_Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
parent smoke.PERCENT_FA
- 0.0 - 14.0 Low (Half CloS average or less)
- 14.1 - 25.1
- 25.2 - 30.7 Average (10% +/- CloS average)
- 30.8 - 41.9
- 42.0 - 55.8
- 55.9 - 68.2 High (Twice CloS average or higher)

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Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 1 or more parent abuses drugs

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF AREAS
- Community Network Areas

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 2.9%

0.0 - 1.5 Low (half CloS average or less)
1.6 - 2.6
2.7 - 3.2 Average (10% + CloS average)
3.3 - 4.4
4.5 - 5.8
5.9 - 33.3 Very High (twice CloS average or greater)
Map 26  Disabled or chronically sick adult in family

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where there is 1 or more disabled or chronically sick adult within the household or close family

LSOA's listed are more than twice the CloS average & where there are 5 or more families.

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF Areas
- Community Network Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 5.7%
- 0.0 - 2.9 Low (half CloS average or less)
- 3.0 - 5.1
- 5.2 - 6.3 Average (10% +/- CloS average)
- 6.4 - 8.6
- 8.7 - 11.4
- 11.5 - 26.7 Very High (twice CloS average or more)

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Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families where 3 or more children in the household are under 5

LSOA’s listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend
- Main Towns
- CYPF_AREAS
- Community_Network_Areas
- Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 2.8%
- 0.0 - 1.4
- 1.5 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 3.1
- 3.2 - 4.2
- 4.3 - 5.6
- 5.7 - 25.0
Map 29 In receipt of professional support

Family Health Needs Profile 2010: % families in receipt of professional support

LSOAs listed where number of families is equal to or greater than 5

Legend
- Main Towns
  - CYPE AREAS
  - Community Network Areas
  - Villages

Lower Super Output Areas
CloS Average: 6.8%

- 0.0 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 6.1
- 6.2 - 7.5
- 7.6 - 10.2
- 10.3 - 13.8
- 13.7 - 32.4

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Maps awaited – due January 2011

Map 30. Parent(s) have learning difficulties
Map 31. Address changed 3+ times in last year
Map 32. Low birth weight birth in last year
Map 33. Previous cot death
Map 34. Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring
Map 35. Children with special needs
Map 36. Developmental delay
Map 37. Behavioural problems
Map 38. Social isolation
Map 39. Parenting problems
Map 40. Failed to follow up professional advice
Map 41. Children with speech and language delay
Map 42. Frequent accidents & injuries resulting in medical advice
Map 43. Looked after children
Map 44. Child subject to a CAF
Appendix 1: Health Visitor Needs Analysis Instructions

Dear Colleague,

Re: Health Visiting Team data collection exercise March 2010

Please find enclosed the forms associated with our 2009/10 data collection exercise. There are two different types of form enclosed. The first is headed 'Health Visiting Team Caseload Profile 2009/2010 – there is only one of these forms. This form summarises the caseload, under 2 years of age, for which you are responsible. The second form (of which there are a large number) is headed 'C IOS Family Health Needs Profile 2009/10’. This form is a statement of the health needs of each individual family on your caseload.

By the end of March 2010 I would be grateful if you could do the following:

1) Complete the health visitor caseload profile sheet
2) Complete a family health needs profile sheet for each family on your caseload with a child under the age of 2. This does not include your antenatal caseload (definitions of the indicators are attached to this letter).

Once you have done this, the completed batches of forms should be returned by internal courier to:

- Kirsty Edlin, Children’s Commissioning,
  NHS CIOS, Sedgemoor Centre, St Austell.

Address labels are attached to this letter for your use.

With regard to the questions on the family health needs profile sheets, you simply need to put a 1, 2, 3, etc in the box if the factor applies, or leave it blank if it doesn't. There will be some families for which none of the factors apply, but we still need a form returned for them. It is also very important that the full postcode of the family is recorded at the top of the family health needs profile sheet. This is to allow the results to be analysed on a neighbourhood and sub-locality basis for the county as well as for the children’s centre catchment (reach) areas. This is in addition to the analysis on an individual health visiting team basis.

The family health needs profile sheet includes a box to record the ethnic group of the family using the ethnic category codes attached to this letter. However as ethnic group is normally assigned to individuals rather than to families, you may need to use your judgement to best assign a category to certain families - please simply insert the letter which best corresponds to the family's ethnic group.

As you are aware, this is the first time this exercise has been carried out and is being co-ordinated jointly with NHS Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Public Health Team. This information will provide an invaluable resource for us to plan our work and for our partners to plan children's services in the county and your time and effort is much appreciated.

If you have questions about any aspect of this process then please contact either myself, or Phil Brigham (email: philip.brigham@ciospct.cornwall.nhs.uk or tel: 01752 315018)

Yours faithfully

Kirsty Edlin
Senior Commissioning Manager (Children’s & Maternity Services)
Health Visiting Team Data collection exercise
- Indicator definitions

1. **One parent family.**
   Single parent living alone without a permanent partner. This does not include a parent whose partner is working away from home, but does include a parent whose partner is in prison.

2. **Violence within the family.**
   This includes physical and verbal violence, either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis by another agency.

3. **Difficulties with spoken English.**
   Families where an interpreter would be useful.

4. **Separation and/or divorce in last year.**
   Separation applies to married and unmarried couples.

5. **Parent(s) have learning difficulties.**
   Recognised learning difficulties that required or still require additional educational support (one point per parent).

6. **Parent(s) have literacy problems.**
   Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis (one point per parent).

7. **Parent(s) are under 18 now.**
   Parent(s) who are under 18 at the time of completion (one point per parent).

8. **Parent(s) ‘in care’/abused as a child.**
   Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis (one point per parent).

9. **Children at risk of significant harm including those on the Child protection register.**
   Children at risk of significant harm as defined by the Children’s Act, such as those discussed with a Child Protection Supervisor, together with those on the child Protection Register (one point per child).

10. **Three of more children in the household aged under five years.**
    Self explanatory.

11. **In receipt of social work, probation, NSPCC or other professional support.**
    Self-explanatory.

12. **Bereavement significant to the family.**
    Self-explanatory

13. **Major wage earner is unemployed.**
    Self-explanatory

14. **Low income, dependent on benefits.**
    This includes families who are dependent on benefits such as Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance and Working Family Tax Credit. It does not include those who receive Disability Living Allowance as their only benefit.
15. **Poor housing having a detrimental effect.**
   Families where the health visitor would involve another agency, as the housing situation is detrimental to health.

16. **In temporary accommodation.**
   Self-explanatory.

17. **Three or more changes of address in last year.**
   Self-explanatory

18. **Parent(s) abuse alcohol.**
   Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis (one point per parent).

19. **Parent(s) smoke.**
   Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis (one point per parent).

20. **Parent(s) abuse drugs.**
   Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis (one point per parent).

21. **Disabled or chronically sick adult within the household/close family.**
   Adult household member(s) or close relative(s) that the family is supporting due to their disability or chronic sickness (one point per adult).

22. **Depressed/mentally ill parents.**
   Either reported by a parent or shared with the health visitor on a ‘need to know’ basis (one point per adult).

23. **Low birth weight.**
   Birth weight under 2.5 kg. Only for children born in the last year.

24. **Previous sudden infant death (S.I.D.) in the family.**
   Self explanatory.

25. **Centiles indicate need for extra monitoring.**
   Children who have been monitored during the last year (one point per child).

26. **Children with special educational/medical needs.**
   Children with special educational or medical needs that require ongoing assessment and care by a paediatric or other multi-disciplinary team (one point per child).

27. **Speech & language delay**
   Speech impairment or delay necessitating referral to Speech & language service.

28. **Developmental delay (other than speech & language).**
   Children who require extra monitoring but are not yet recognised as having special needs (one point per child).

29. **Behavioural problems.**
   Children where a planned programme of intervention has been required during the last year to address issues such as; feeding difficulties, sleep difficulties, toilet training issues, negative or disruptive behaviour, etc (one point per child).
30. **Family affected by social isolation.**
The separation of individuals or groups resulting in the lack of or minimising of social contact and/or communication. This separation may be accomplished by physical separation, by social barriers and by psychological mechanisms. In the latter, there may be interaction but no real communication.

31. **Parenting problems.**
Level of supervision is inadequate given the child’s age, parents own needs mean that they cannot child or young person safe, basic care rarely consistent, parent offers inconsistent boundaries.

32. **Failed to follow up professional recommendation to seek medical opinion.**
Self explanatory.

33. **Frequent Accident and injuries**
3 or more attendances at Minor Injuries or Emergency Department within last year.

34. **Looked After Child**
Self explanatory.

35. **Numbers of “Transfers In” aged under 5 in last year from out of county**

**Ethnic category codes**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>British</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Any other mixed background</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>Any other Asian background</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black or Black British</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Caribbean</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
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<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Any other ethnic group</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
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### CIOS Family Health Needs Profile 2009/10

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<th>Number of children in the family:</th>
<th>Family postcode:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Less than 3 years</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 years (inclusive)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-15 years (inclusive)</td>
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**GP Practice:**

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<th>Ethnic group:</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child subject to a CAF:</th>
<th>Y / N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. One parent family  
2. Violence within the family  
3. Difficulties with spoken English  
4. Separation and/or divorce in last year  
5. Parent(s) have learning difficulties (1 point per parent)  
6. Parent(s) have literacy problems (1 point per parent)  
7. Parent(s) are under 18 now (1 point per parent)  
8. Parent(s) 'in care' or abused as a child (1 point per parent)  
9. Children at risk of significant harm (including those on the child protection plan) (1 point per child)  
10. Three or more children within the household aged under five years (1 point per parent)  
11. In receipt of social work, probation, NSPCC or other professional support (1 point per child)  
12. A bereavement which is significant impact upon the family (1 point per child)  
13. Major wage earner is unemployed (1 point per parent)  
14. Low income, dependant on benefits (1 point per parent)  
15. Poor housing having detrimental effect (1 point per parent)  
16. In temporary accommodation (1 point per parent)  
17. Three or more changes of address in last year (1 point per parent)  
18. Parent(s) abuse alcohol (1 point per parent)  
19. Parent(s) smoke (1 point per parent)  
20. Parent(s) abuse drugs (1 point per parent)  
21. Disabled or chronically sick adult within the household or close family (1 point per adult)  
22. Depressed or mentally ill parents (1 point per adult)  
23. Low birth weight (only children born in the last year) (1 point per parent)  
24. Previous sudden infant death (S.I.D.) in the family (1 point per parent)  
25. Centiles indicate the need for extra monitoring (1 point per child)  
26. Child(ren) with speech and language delay (number or )  
27. Child(ren) with special educational or medical needs (1 point per child)  
28. Developmental delay (1 point per child)  
29. Behavioural problems (1 point per child)  
30. Family affected by social isolation (1 point per parent)
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Parenting problems ((=\text{no}, 1=\text{yes}))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Failed to follow up professional recommendation to seek medical opinion ((=\text{no}, 1=\text{yes}))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Frequent accidents and injuries resulting in medical advice (Yes or No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Looked After Child (Yes or No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Numbers of “Transfers In” aged under 5 in last year from out of county (Number)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>