

# Research Note



## Counting the Cost of Family Failure

2015 Update



## **About the Relationships Foundation**

Relationships Foundation is the think tank for a better connected society. We believe that a good society is built on good relationships, from family and community to public service and business. We study the effect that culture, business and government have on relationships. We create new ideas for strengthening social connections and campaign on issues where relationships are being undermined. And we train and equip people to think relationally for themselves. We work with a wide range of leaders in business, academia, public services and politics to implement relational ideas. Our approach goes beyond the traditional left-right political distinction and we work with any party or group that wants to engage with us.

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Future Business Centre

King's Hedges Road

Cambridge CB4 2HY

United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)1223 909408

W: [www.relationshipsfoundation.org](http://www.relationshipsfoundation.org)

## The cost of family failure continues inexorably to rise

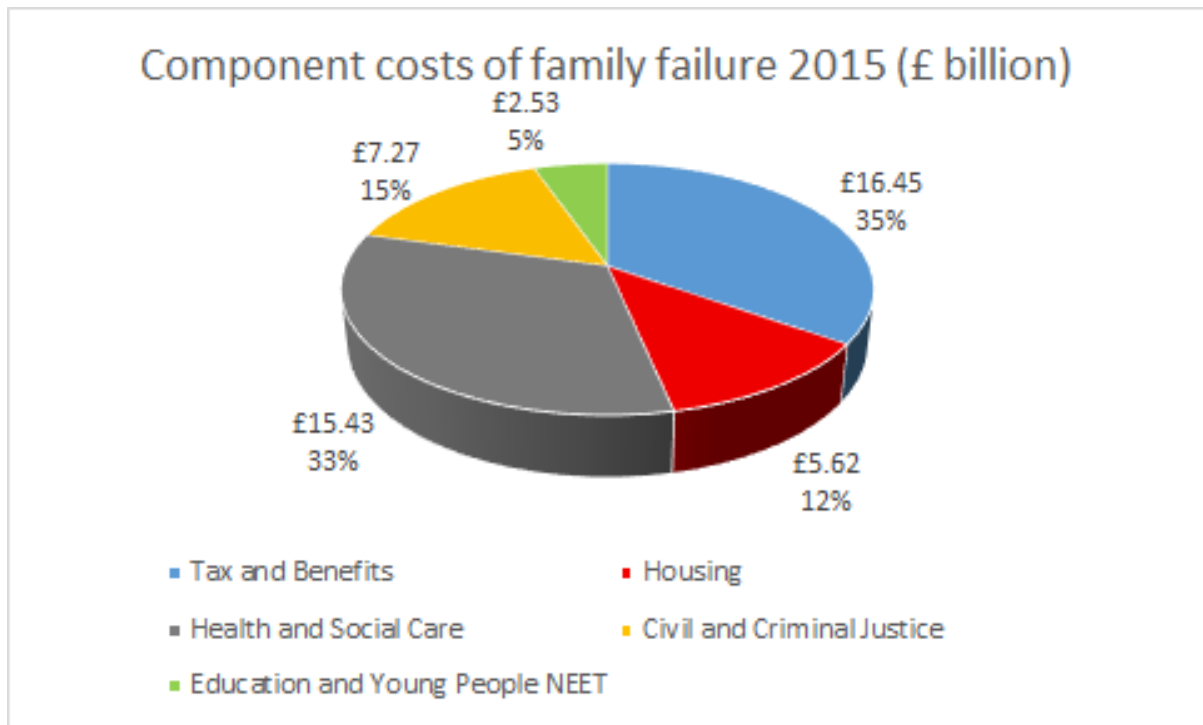
The cost of family failure continues to cost the public a huge amount. The Relationships Foundation's annual index of the cost of family failure shows that the overall cost has once again risen – to £47.31 billion. This update follows our five previous editions of this annual index. It shows an increase of £1.55 billion since last year.

### Summary of the costs of family failure, 2015<sup>1</sup>

	(£ billion)	(£ billion)
<b>Tax and benefits</b>		
Tax credits	13.44	
Lone parent benefits	3.01	<b>16.45</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Housing benefit and council tax benefit	5.47	
Emergency housing following domestic violence	0.15	<b>5.62</b>
<b>Health and Social Care</b>		
Physical health	5.90	
Mental health	1.90	
Social services and care	5.23	
Children in care	2.40	<b>15.43</b>
<b>Civil and Criminal Justice</b>		
Police	4.87	
Prisons	1.02	
Court and legal services	0.51	
Legal aid	0.90	
Child Maintenance & Enforcement Commission	0.49	<b>7.27</b>
<b>Education and Young People NEET</b>		
Disciplinary and behavioural problems	1.14	
Vandalism and criminal damage in schools	0.55	
Free school meals	0.23	
Education Maintenance Allowance	0.00	
Tertiary education	0.16	
Young people NEET	0.68	<b>2.53</b>
<b>Total costs of family breakdown</b>		<b>47.31</b>

<sup>1</sup> The sum of items making up the sub-totals may differ slightly to the published sub-totals due to rounding up.

To put it in context, this year's figure of £47.31 billion is equivalent to around 3% of the UK's GDP based on nominal prices and 3% of public sector net debt. The relative sizes of the index's five components have remained stable over time. Tax and benefits (35%) continues to outstrip health and social care (33%), which has traditionally been the largest component of the five. These two are followed by civil and criminal justice (15%), housing (12%), and education and young people NEET (5%).



### How does it compare with previous years?

Apart from education and young people NEET, all other component areas of the index show a general upward trend since the first edition in 2009. The six-year trend suggests there are no signs these overall upward pressures on the cost to the public purse as a result of family failure will abate in the near future.

## Summary of the costs of family failure, 2009-2015\*

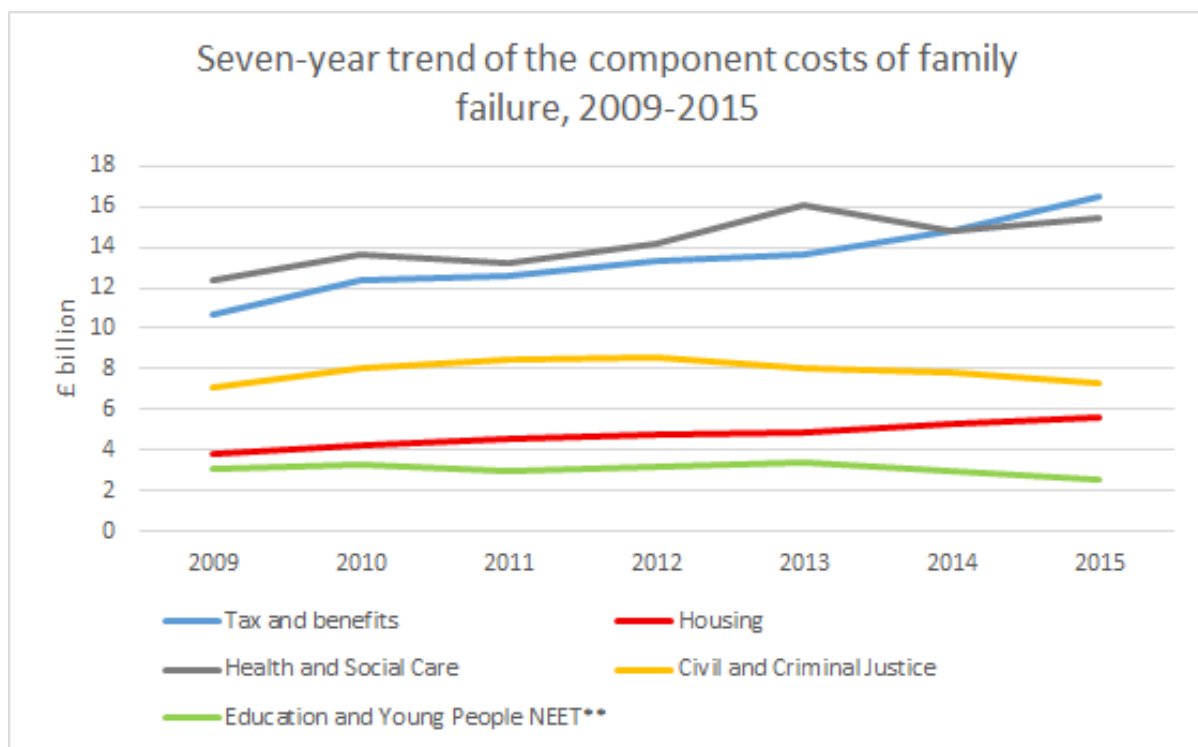
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(£ billion)						
<b>Tax and benefits</b>							
Tax credits	6.31	8.31	8.8	9.37	9.79	11.44	13.44
Lone parent benefits	4.34	4.07	3.79	3.96	3.83	3.34	3.01
	<b>10.65</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>12.59</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>13.62</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>16.45</b>
<b>Housing</b>							
Housing benefit and council tax benefit	3.68	4.16	4.41	4.61	4.78	5.18	5.47
Emergency housing following domestic violence	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.15
	<b>3.79</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.62</b>
<b>Health and Social Care</b>							
Physical health	4.63	4.73	5.3	5.48	5.82	5.74	5.9
Mental health	1.16	1.54	1.56	2.07	1.79	1.84	1.9
Social services and care	4.58	4.91	3.79	3.76	5.51	4.66	5.23
Children in care	2.04	2.5	2.57	2.83	2.98	2.6	2.4
	<b>12.41</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>13.22</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>15.43</b>
<b>Civil and Criminal Justice</b>							
Police	3.94	4.71	5.15	5.31	5.09	5	4.87
Prisons	1.18	1.18	1.24	1.23	1.05	0.98	1.02
Court and legal services	0.5	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.56	0.48	0.51
Legal aid	0.92	0.98	0.85	0.85	0.88	0.9	0.9
Child Maintenance & Enforcement Commission	0.52	0.61	0.6	0.57	0.51	0.49	0.49
	<b>7.06</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>7.27</b>
<b>Education and Young People</b>							
<b>NEET**</b>							
Disciplinary and behavioural problems			1.12	1.46	1.46	1.26	1.14
Vandalism and criminal damage in schools			0.63	0.61	0.61	0.58	0.55
Free school meals			0.21	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.23
Education Maintenance Allowance			0.17	0.18	0.18	0.06	0
Tertiary education			0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16
Young people NEET			0.63	0.57	0.67	0.64	0.68
	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.53</b>
<b>Total costs of family breakdown</b>	<b>37.03</b>	<b>41.67</b>	<b>41.74</b>	<b>43.94</b>	<b>46.07</b>	<b>45.76</b>	<b>47.31</b>

\* The sum of items making up the sub-totals may differ slightly to the published sub-totals due to rounding up.

\*\* The first two editions do not include young people not in education, employment or training, and do not provide a breakdown of sub-categories within Education.

Last year’s figures began to show a marginal decrease in costs for certain component areas, as a result of cuts in public spending, and this has continued to some extent. The effects of the cuts are evidently felt most strongly on the areas of education and young people NEET, and civil and criminal justice. In education, Educational Maintenance Allowance has now stopped entirely and every subcomponent except tertiary education and young people NEET has seen a fall. The largest fall in civil and criminal justice appears to be the spending on policing.

It is clear the overall costs to the taxpayer have remained very high over the period. Despite living in an era of austerity brought about initially by the recession and now a slowly recovering economy, and in the face of deep public spending cuts, taxpayers continue to shoulder a huge financial burden when families fail.



Although the current figure continues to show an upward trend, it does not take into account the often intense pain and suffering felt by those experiencing family failure. Only when this cost is taken seriously will people recognise how important relationships are to wellbeing and happiness. Family breakdown reduces health, wealth and wellbeing – three things which are vital to happiness. Reduced health, wealth and wellbeing all put pressure on relationships, thus reinforcing and perpetuating the vicious circle of breakdown. This £47.31 billion spending burden is unsustainable in any economic climate. It can only be reduced by supporting and encouraging relationships.

### Technical note

This edition, albeit comparable with all previous editions, uses the methodology adopted in the last three years’ editions. The 2011 edition introduced several adjustments as part of the effort to refine the index’s methodology and improve its overall rigour of estimation. All of the assumptions for calculation adopted in this edition follow those in the last three years’ editions. For more detailed

information on the calculation methodology and for sources of data, see *Counting the Cost of Family Failure: 2011 Update*. Raw calculations for this update can be found in the Appendix.

The data used for calculations in this edition is based, insofar as they are available, on the public accounts financial year 2012-13, ie, year ending 31 March 2013. Where data for 2012-13 is not readily available, best estimates are calculated, usually by extrapolating from the trends in the preceding years and by adjusting for inflation.

Figures in the text are often rounded to two decimal places, but figures with more decimal places are usually used in calculations proper in order to enhance accuracy. It is safe to assume that where slight discrepancies occur between total figures and the sum of their parts, they can be solely attributed to rounding up.

## Appendix

Calculations for  
**Counting the Cost of  
Family Failure**  
2015 Update



## 1. Tax and Benefits

### 1.1 Tax credits

#### *Data*

Total payout 2012-13: £30.1 billion  
 Cost of administering tax credits 2006-07: £467 million

Families receiving tax credits 2006-07: 5.955 million  
 Families receiving tax credits 2012-13: 4.62 million  
 Of which single adult with children families 2012-13: 2.168 million

#### *Calculations*

Estimate of cost of administering tax credits 2012-13  
 = (4.62m families / 5.955m families x £467m) adjusted for inflation  
 = £372.307m x average inflation 3.2% p.a.  
 = £448.76m

Total cost of tax credits 2012-13  
 = payout + administration  
 = £30.1bn + £0.449bn  
 = £30.55bn

Of which attributable to lone parent recipients due to family breakdown on pro rata  
 = £30.55bn x lone parent recipients due to family breakdown  
 = £30.55bn [(estimated percentage x 2.168m families) / 4.62m families]  
 = £30.55bn [(0.75 x 2.168m families) / 4.62m families]  
 = £10.752bn

Adjusted for the skew in recipients of out-of-work awards  
 = £10.752bn x estimated percentage  
 = £10.752bn x 1.25  
 = **£13.44bn**

### 1.2 Lone parent benefits

#### *Data*

Amount claimed 2009-10: £3.65 billion  
 Figures for subsequent years are no longer being released.

Income Support lone parents Feb 2010: 692,020  
 Income Support lone parents Feb 2013: 504,890

**Calculations**

By using ISLP figures as proxies, estimate of total costs of lone parent benefits 2012-13  
 = £3.65bn (504,890 / 692,020) x average inflation 4.2% p.a.  
 = **£3.01bn**

## 1.3 Total costs

Overall Tax and Benefits cost  
 = £13.44bn + £3.01bn  
 = **£16.45 billion**

**2. Housing**

## 2.1 Housing benefit and council tax benefit

**Data**

Total amount of HB claimed 2009-10: £4.34 billion  
 Total amount of CTB claimed 2009-10: £710 million

Figures for subsequent years are no longer being released.

Total HB recipients Apr 2010: 4,746,320  
 Total HB recipients Feb 2013: 5,078,523

Total CTB recipients Apr 2010: 5,780,200  
 Total CTB recipients Apr 2013: 5,904,250

**Calculations**

By using recipient figures as proxies, estimate of total Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimed by lone parents 2012-13  
 = [(total HB claimed + total CTB claimed) x average inflation 4.2% p.a.] estimated percentage  
 = {[(£4.34bn (5,078,523/ 4,746,320)) + (£710m (5,904,250/ 5,780,200))]} x average inflation 4.2% p.a.  
 x 0.9  
 = [(£4.644bn + £0.725bn) x average inflation 4.2% p.a.] 0.9  
 = **£5.467bn**

## 2.2 Emergency housing following domestic violence

**Data**

Total cost of emergency housing following domestic violence 2001: £157.86 million  
 Total cost of emergency housing following domestic violence 2008: £196 million

Public cost of emergency housing following domestic violence 2001: £129.65 million

Cost of HB paid to homeless families following domestic violence 2001: £37.46 million

Incidence of domestic violence 2001-02: 626,000

Incidence of domestic violence 2012-13: 398,000

### **Calculations**

Public cost as a proportion of total cost of emergency housing following domestic violence

= (£129.65m / £157.86m) %

= 82.13%

Estimate of public cost of emergency housing following domestic violence 2008

= 0.8213 x £196m

= £160.97m

Estimate of public cost of emergency housing following domestic violence 2013

= £160.97m x average inflation 3.1% p.a.

= £187.52m

Assuming cost of HB is proportional to incidence of domestic violence, a fall of 36.4% in incidence of domestic violence between 2001 and 2012 should produce a corresponding fall in the cost of HB in 2011 to £23.82m, before adjusting for inflation.

Inflation adjusted cost of HB in 2011-12 = £18.43m x average inflation 3.1% p.a.

= £33.33m

Public expenditure on emergency housing excluding HB 2011-12

= £187.52m – £33.33m

= **£154.19m**

## 2.3 Total costs

Overall Housing cost = £5.467bn + £0.154bn

= **£5.621 billion**

## 3. Health and Social Care

### 3.1 Physical health

#### **Data**

Total costs of GPs (GPMS) 2008-09: £8.63 billion

Total costs of GPs (GPMS) 2009-10: £8.68 billion

Total costs of GPs (GPMS) 2010-11: £8.79 billion

Total costs of GPs (GPMS) 2011-12: £8.83 billion

Total costs of GPs (GPMS) 2012-13: £9.29 billion

NHS costs treating physical injuries from domestic violence 2001: £1.209 billion  
 NHS costs treating physical injuries from domestic violence 2006-07: £1.4 billion  
 NHS costs treating physical injuries from domestic violence 2007-08: £1.4 billion

Total healthcare costs related to domestic violence injuries 2001: £1.22 billion  
 Of which were (i) NHS costs: £1.209 billion  
 And (ii) patient-borne (private) costs: £11.743 million

Total mental health costs related to domestic violence 2001: £176 million

Total healthcare costs (incl. mental health) related to domestic violence 2001: £1.396 billion  
 Total healthcare costs (incl. mental health) related to domestic violence 2008: £1.73 billion

NHS costs of treating smoking-related problems 2005-06: £5.2 billion

Hospital admissions attributable to smoking 2005-06: 571,400  
 Hospital admissions attributable to smoking 2010-11: 459,900  
 Hospital admissions attributable to smoking 2011-12: 462,900  
 Hospital admissions attributable to smoking 2012-13: 460,900

NHS costs of treating alcohol-related problems 2006-07: £2.7 billion  
 NHS costs of treating alcohol-related problems 2011-12: £3.5 billion  
 NHS costs of treating alcohol-related problems 2012-13: £3.5 billion

Hospital admissions attributable to alcohol 2006-07: 799,100  
 Hospital admissions attributable to alcohol 2010-11: 1,168,300  
 Hospital admissions attributable to alcohol 2011-12: 1,220,300  
 Hospital admissions attributable to alcohol 2012-13: 1,008,850

NHS costs of treating STIs 2004: £700 million  
 NHS costs of treating STIs 2010: £858 million

New STI diagnoses 2010: 420,198  
 New STI diagnoses 2012: 448,422  
 New STI diagnoses 2013: 446,253

Cost of prescriptions 2011: £8.805 billion  
 Cost of prescriptions 2012: £8.523 billion  
 Cost of prescriptions 2012: £8.625 billion

**Calculations**

Cost of GPs attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = total costs of GPs x estimated percentage  
 = £9.29 billion x 0.15  
 = £1.394bn

Mental health costs as a proportion of total healthcare costs related to domestic violence injuries  
 2001  
 = (£176m / £1.396bn) %

= 12.61%

Patient-borne (private) costs as a proportion of total healthcare costs related to domestic violence injuries 2001

= (£11.743m / £1.396bn) %

= 0.84%

Assuming that the respective mental health and private costs remained in similar proportions out of the total healthcare costs in 2008, NHS costs derived from total healthcare costs (incl. mental health) related to domestic violence injuries 2008

= £1.73bn [100% – (12.61% + 0.84%)]

= £1.73bn x 0.8655

= £1.497bn

NHS costs treating physical injuries from domestic violence 2012-13

= £1.497bn x average inflation 3.1% p.a.

= £1.74bn

Assuming NHS costs of treating smoking-related problems are proportional to hospital admissions attributable to smoking, NHS costs of treating smoking-related problems 2012-13

= (hospital admissions 2012-13 / hospital admissions 2005-06) NHS costs 2005-06 x average inflation 3.4% p.a.

= (460,900/ 571,400) £5.2bn x average inflation 3.4% p.a.

= £5.300bn

NHS costs of treating alcohol-related problems 2012-13 = £3.5bn

Assuming NHS costs of treating STIs are proportional to new STI diagnoses, NHS costs of treating STIs 2012-13

= (STI diagnoses 2013 / STI diagnoses 2010) NHS costs of treating STIs 2010 x average inflation 4.2% p.a.

= (446,253/ 420,198) £858m x average inflation 4.2% p.a.

= £1,030.9m

Total costs of risky behaviour 2012-13 = smoking + alcohol + STIs

= £5.300bn + £3.5bn + £1,030.9m

= £9.831bn

Estimated proportion of which was related to family breakdown = £9.831bn x 0.15

= £1.475bn

Cost of prescriptions attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= cost of prescriptions 2013 x estimated percentage

= £8.625bn x 0.15

= £1.294bn

Total costs of physical health attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= GPs + domestic violence + risky behaviour + prescriptions

= £1.394bn + £1.74bn + £1.475bn + £1.294bn

= **£5.903bn**

### 3.2 Mental health

#### **Data**

Mental health costs to NHS in England 2010-11: £11.91 billion  
Data for following years unavailable.

#### **Calculations**

Estimate of mental health costs to the NHS attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = mental health costs 2010-11 x inflation 3.2% x estimated percentage  
 = £11.91bn x inflation 3.2% x 0.15  
 = £12.68bn x 0.15  
 = £1.903bn

### 3.3 Social services and care

#### **Data**

Domestic violence costs to social services 2008: £283 million

Costs of social care services (adults) 2009-10: £16.81 billion

Costs of social care services (adults) 2010-11: £17.04 billion

Costs of social care services (adults) 2011-12: £17.23 billion

Costs of social care services (adults) 2012-13: £17.16 billion

Expenditure on children and families services 2009-10: £6.148 billion

But excluding children looked after 2009-10: £3.259 billion

Expenditure on children and families services 2010-11: £8.852 billion

But excluding children looked after 2010-11: £5.816 billion

Expenditure on children and families services 2011-12: £7.200 billion

But excluding children looked after 2011-12: £4.548 billion

Expenditure on children and families services 2012-13: £8.9 billion

But excluding children looked after 2012-13: £5.4 billion

Proportion of which spent on older people 2009-10: £9.39 billion

Proportion of which spent on older people 2010-11: £9.44 billion

Proportion of which spent on older people 2011-12: £8.92 billion

Proportion of which spent on older people 2012-13: £8.85 billion

Remainder spent on other adult services 2009-10: £7.42 billion

Remainder spent on other adult services 2010-11: £7.60 billion

Remainder spent on other adult services 2011-12: £8.29 billion

Remainder spent on other adult services 2012-13: £8.22 billion

**Calculations**

Domestic violence costs to social services 2013

= cost in 2008 adjusted for inflation  
 = £283m x average inflation 3.1 p.a.%  
 = £329.67m

Total costs of social services attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= domestic violence + estimated percentage (children and families excluding children looked after) +  
 estimated percentage (older people) + estimated percentage (adult services)  
 = £329.67m + 0.6667(£5.4bn) + 0.1(£8.85bn) + 0.05(£8.22bn)  
 = £0.32967bn + £3.601bn + £0.885bn + £0.411bn  
 = **£5.227bn**

3.4 Children in care
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**Data**

Public spending on looked-after children 2009-10: £2.889 billion  
 Public spending on looked-after children 2010-11: £3.036 billion  
 Public spending on looked-after children 2011-12: £2.652 billion  
 Public spending on looked-after children 2012-13: £2.449 billion

**Calculations**

Total costs of children in care attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= public spending on looked-after children 2012-13 x estimated percentage  
 = £2.449bn x 0.98  
 = **£2.4bn**

## 3.5 Total costs

Overall Health and Social Care cost = £5.903bn + £1.903bn + £5.227bn + £2.4bn  
 = **£15.433bn**

## 4. Civil and Criminal Justice

4.1 Police
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**Data**

Total expenditure on police services 2009-10: £19.311 billion  
 Total expenditure on police services 2010-11: £18.508 billion  
 Total expenditure on police services 2011-12: £18.183 billion  
 Total expenditure on police services 2012-13: £17.692 billion

**Calculations**

Total police services costs attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = total expenditure on police services 2012-13 x estimated percentage  
 = £17.692bn x 0.275  
 = **£4.865bn**

## 4.2 Prisons

**Data**

National Offender Management Service operating costs 2009-10: £4.902 billion  
 National Offender Management Service operating costs 2010-11: £4.192 billion  
 National Offender Management Service operating costs 2011-12: £3.935 billion  
 National Offender Management Service operating costs 2012-13: £4.077 billion

**Calculations**

Total prisons costs attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = National Offender Management Service operating costs 2012-13 x estimated percentage  
 = £4.077 x 0.25  
 = **£1.019bn**

## 4.3 Court and legal services

**Data**

HM Courts and Tribunals Service net operating costs 2012-13: £1.325 billion  
 Parole Board net operating costs 2012-13: £10.766 million  
 Youth Justice Board net operating costs 2012-13: £365.9 million  
 Criminal Cases Review Commission net operating costs 2012-13: £4.876 million  
 Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority net operating costs 2012-13: £345.651 million

**Calculations**

Total costs of law courts and legal services attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = total costs of law courts and legal services 2012-13 x estimated percentage  
 = (HM Courts and Tribunals Service + Parole Board + YJB + CCRC + CICA) estimated percentage  
 = (£1.325bn + £0.010766bn + £0.3659bn + £0.00488bn + £0.345651bn) 0.25  
 = £2.052bn x 0.25  
 = **£513m**

## 4.4 Legal aid

**Data**

Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2008-09: £914.7 million  
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2009-10: £1,116 million  
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2010-11: £1,192 million



Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2011-12: £1,195 million  
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2012-13: £1,148 million

Of which was spent on family cases 2007-08: £531 million  
 Of which was spent on family cases 2008-09: £552 million (based on 4% increase)

Average Licensed Work case costs increased by 4% for both family work and non-family work in 2008-09

No data of similar type was published in the following years. Hence, the conservative assumption of a 4% increase in case costs for both family work and non-family work is retained.

Amount spent on family cases 2009-10: £574 million (based on assumed 4% increase)  
 Amount spent on family cases 2010-11: £597 million (based on assumed 4% increase)  
 Amount spent on family cases 2011-12: £621 million (based on assumed 4% increase)  
 Amount spent on family cases 2012-13: £646 million (based on assumed 4% increase)

Criminal Defence Service expenditure 2008-09: £1.176 billion  
 Criminal Defence Service expenditure 2009-10: £1.121 billion  
 Criminal Defence Service expenditure 2010-11: £1.132 billion  
 Criminal Defence Service expenditure 2011-12: £1.104 billion  
 Criminal Defence Service expenditure 2012-13: £1.017 billion

### **Calculations**

Total costs of legal aid attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = CLS Fund on family cases + estimated percentage (CDS)  
 = £646m + 0.25(£1.017bn)  
 = £646m + £254m  
 = **£900m**

## 4.5 Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission

### **Data**

CMEC (incorporating CSA) operating costs 2011-12: £484.8 million

The Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission was dissolved in 2012 and replaced with the Child Maintenance Group.

CMEC and Child Maintenance Group operating costs 2012-13: £485 million

### **Calculations**

Total costs of running CMEC 2012-13 = **£485m**

## 4.6 Total costs

Overall Civil and Criminal Justice cost = £4.865bn + £1.019bn + £0.513bn + £0.9bn + £0.485bn  
 = **£7.27 billion**

## 5. Education and Young People NEET

### 5.1 Disciplinary and behavioural problems

#### **Data**

Total salaries of regular classroom teachers 2008-09: £10.959 billion  
Of which spent dealing with disciplinary/behavioural issues 2008-09: £654.62 million

Total salaries of regular leadership teachers 2008-09: £3.64 billion  
Of which spent dealing with disciplinary/behavioural issues 2008-09: £268.61 million

Total salaries of regular teaching staff (classroom and leadership combined) across primary, secondary and special schools 2011-12: £16.286 billion

Total salaries of regular teaching staff (classroom and leadership combined) across primary, secondary and special schools 2012-13: £14.338 billion

Proportions of time spent dealing with disciplinary issues are retained, as survey shows these to be relatively unchanged.

Total employee cost of supply teachers 2011-12: £338.906 million  
Total employee cost of education support staff 2011-12: £4.755 billion  
Total employee cost of administrative and clerical staff 2011-12: £1.667 billion  
Total employee cost of other staff 2011-12: £491.692 million

Total employee cost of supply teachers 2012-13: £284.502 million  
Total employee cost of education support staff 2012-13: £4.573 billion  
Total employee cost of administrative and clerical staff 2012-13: £1.486 billion  
Total employee cost of other staff 2012-13: £472.598 million

Total expenditure on development and training 2011-12: £157.412 million  
Total expenditure on development and training 2012-13: £159.709 million

Cost of a place in Pupil Referral Unit per year 2008-09: £14,664  
Number of pupils in Pupil Referral Units Jan 2009: 24,000  
Percentage of pupils in PRU from lone/no parent households: 51%

Number of pupils in Pupil Referral Units Jan 2011: 22,000  
Number of pupils in Pupil Referral Units Jan 2012: 13,495  
Number of pupils in Pupil Referral Units Jan 2013: 12,950

#### **Calculations**

Total time cost of regular teaching staff dealing with disciplinary/behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= average of percentage of total pay expended on dealing with disciplinary or behavioural problems x total salaries of regular teaching staff x estimated percentage

= 0.068 x £14.338bn x 0.6667

= £650.02m

Time cost of regular teaching staff dealing with disciplinary or behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown as a percentage of total expenditure on regular teaching staff 2012-13

= (£738.34m / £14.338bn)%

= 5.15%

Assuming that supply teachers spent three quarters as much time as regular teachers spent dealing with disciplinary or behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown, while education support staff half as much, administrative and clerical staff three times as much, and “other staff” twice as much, the total time cost of these groups of staff dealing with disciplinary or behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown in 2012-13

= [£284.502 m (0.75 x 0.0453) ] + [£4.573bn (0.5 x 0.0453) ] + £1.486bn (3 x 0.0453) ] + £472.598m (2 x 0.0453) ]

= £9.67m + £103.58m + £201.95m + £42.82m

= £358.02m

Cost of teachers’ development and training for special skills dealing with disciplinary/behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= total expenditure on development and training x estimated percentage

= £159.709m x 0.1

= £15.97m

Total cost of Pupil Referral Unit 2012-13

= number of pupils in PRUs from broken homes x unit cost of a place in PRU adjusted for inflation

= 51% x 12,950 x (£14,664 x average inflation 4.3% p.a.)

= 6,604.5 x £17,354

= £114.61m

Total costs of disciplinary and behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= regular teaching staff + supply teachers + education support staff + administrative and clerical staff + other staff

+ development and training + PRU

= £650.02m + £358.02m + £15.97m + £114.61m

= **£1.139bn**

## 5.2 Vandalism and criminal damage in schools

### **Data**

Cost of school building maintenance and improvement 2011-12: £694.346 million

Cost of school grounds maintenance and improvement 2011-12: £106.357 million

Cost of school cleaning and caretaking 2011-12: £345.304 million

Cost of school building maintenance and improvement 2012-13: £687.058 million

Cost of school grounds maintenance and improvement 2012-13: £97.180 million

Cost of school cleaning and caretaking 2012-13: £321.108 million

Percentage of young offenders from broken homes: 70%

Total employee cost of premises staff 2011-12: £718.716 million

Total employee cost of premises staff 2012-13: £639.783 million

### **Calculations**

Total school building- and property-related expenditure 2012-13  
 = building + grounds + cleaning and caretaking  
 = £687.058m + £97.180m + £321.108m  
 = £1.105bn

Total school building- and property-related expenses related to vandalism, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour 2012-13  
 = total school building- and property-related expenditure x estimated percentage  
 = £1.105bn x 0.5  
 = £553m

Total cost of damage to school buildings, equipment and facilities due to vandalism (including cleaning and maintenance) attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = total cost of vandalism, criminal damage and ASB x estimated percentage  
 = £553m x percentage of young offenders from broken homes  
 = £553m x 0.7  
 = £386.9m

Time cost of premises staff dealing with vandalism, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour attributable to family breakdown 2011-12  
 = total employee cost of premises staff x estimated percentage  
 = £639.783m x 0.25  
 = £159.95m

Total cost of vandalism and criminal damage in schools attributable to family breakdown 2011-12  
 = school building- and property-related damage + premises staff  
 = £386.9m + £159.95m  
 = **£546.85m**

## 5.3 Free school meals

### **Data**

Cost of FSM in 2012-13: £428 million  
 Percentage of FSM-receiving pupils from lone parent families: 73%

### **Calculations**

Total cost of free school meals in 2012-13 school year  
 = £428m

Total cost of free school meals attributable to family breakdown 2012-13  
 = total cost of FSM x percentage FSM pupils from lone parent families x estimated percentage  
 = £428m x 0.73 x 0.75  
 = **£234.33m**

## 5.4 Education Maintenance Allowance

**Data**

Total EMA expenditure 2010-11: £564 million

Total EMA expenditure 2011-12: £174 million

EMA deadweight factor: 88%

EMA in England was discontinued at the end of academic year 2010-11 and no new application was accepted from the start of January 2011. As financial year 2011-12 crosses over with academic year 2010-11, there was still some residual EMA spending in that year.

**Calculations**

Total cost of EMA 2012-13: **£0**

## 5.5 Tertiary education

**Data**

Estimated public cost of university drop-out 2001: £200 million

Percentage of university drop-out among full-time students 2001: 10%

Percentage of university drop-out among full-time students 2011: 8.6%

Percentage of university drop-out among full-time students 2012: 7.4%

Total public expenditure on schools 2011-12: £61.966 billion

Total public expenditure on schools 2012-13: £63.1 billion

Total public expenditure on tertiary education 2011-12: £13.095 billion

Total public expenditure on tertiary education 2012-13: £15.4 billion

**Calculations**

Holding all else constant, the estimated public cost of university drop-out among full-time students in 2013

= [ (% drop-out 2013 / % drop-out 2001) cost of drop-out 2001 ] adjusted for inflation

= [ (0.074 / 0.1) £200m ] average inflation 3.1% p.a.

= £213.48m

Assuming a third of drop-outs can be traced to reasons related to family breakdown, the estimated public cost of university drop-out among full-time students in 2013 attributable to family breakdown

= 1/3 (£207.29m)

= £71.2m

Given that the total cost of damage to school buildings, equipment and facilities due to vandalism (including cleaning and maintenance) attributable to family breakdown in 2012-13 was £386.9m, the cost of vandalism and criminal damage as a proportion of total expenditure on schools (primary, secondary, special) in 2012-13

= £386.9m / £63.1 billion

= 0.61%

Assuming the same percentage applies to tertiary education, the estimated cost of vandalism and criminal damage to buildings, property, equipment and facilities in tertiary education (including cleaning and maintenance) in 2012-13

= 0.61% (total public expenditure on tertiary education)  
 = 0.0061 (£15.4bn)  
 = £93.94m

Total cost of tertiary education attributable to family breakdown 2012-13

= public cost of university drop-out + vandalism and criminal damage  
 = £71.2m + £93.94m  
 = **£165.14m**

## 5.6 Young people NEET

### **Data**

Jobseekers Allowance rate 18-24 yrs (income-based) per week 2012-13: £56.25  
 Number of JSA claimants 18-24 yrs England and Wales Aug 2013: 381,300

### **Calculations**

Assuming two-third of JSA recipients aged 18-24 are NEETs from broken families, the total amount of JSA claimed 2012-13 would have been

=  $\frac{2}{3} \times 381,300 \times £56.25 \times 52$  weeks  
 = £743.54m

But assuming that the average time young people NEET were NEET were 11 months, the total amount of JSA claimed by NEETs aged 18-24 from broken families in 2012-13

=  $\frac{11}{12}$  (£743.54m)  
 = **£681.57m**

## 5.7 Total costs

Overall Education and Young People NEET cost:

= £1.139bn + £0.547bn + £0.234bn + £0 + £0.165bn + £0.682bn  
 = **£2.533 billion**

**Relationships Foundation**

Future Business Centre  
King's Hedges Road  
Cambridge CB4 2HY  
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)1223 909408

E: [info@relationshipsfoundation.org](mailto:info@relationshipsfoundation.org)

W: [www.relationshipsfoundation.org](http://www.relationshipsfoundation.org)

Registered charity no. 1106460

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