

Research Note



Counting the Cost of Family Failure 2016 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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The Cost of Family Failure 2016: £48 billion - and still rising

The 2016 update of the Relationships Foundation's "Cost of Family Failure Index" shows that the cost of family breakdown to the taxpayer has increased again – to £48 billion, costing each taxpayer around £1,820 a year. While we are now beginning to see the impact of cuts in spending on the figures (put very simply, if government chooses to spend less on picking up the pieces of family failure the rising costs will slow down), taxpayers continue to shoulder a huge, and still growing, financial burden when families fail.

The Index must always be seen, of course, in the context of the emotional toll on individuals, families and the wider society terms of the often intense pain and suffering felt by those experiencing family failure – the broken hearts and the broken dreams. What the Index shows is that, alongside this terrible human cost, there is also an enormous financial cost to the taxpayer who has to pick up the pieces.

The "Cost of Family Failure Index" was first produced as part of a Relationships Foundation pamphlet *When Relationships Go Right/When Relationships Go Wrong* in 2009. We presented our material in such a way because our aim was not only to confront the extent of failure but also to suggest how to move towards solutions. So, *When Relationships Go Wrong* carried the subtitle "counting the cost of family failure" while *When Relationships Go Right* was concerned with "enabling thriving lives". The Relationships Foundation has never been in the business of spreading doom and gloom, but neither are we naive. There is a cost to relationship breakdown and it is large – currently £48 billion (up from £37 billion when the exercise began in 2009).

The huge charge of family breakdown falls to the public purse. We argue that only when this cost is taken seriously will people recognise how important relationships are to general wellbeing and happiness. Family breakdown reduces health, wealth and wellbeing – the three things in which people are most interested. Reduced health, wealth and wellbeing all put pressure on relationships, thus reinforcing and perpetuating the vicious circle of breakdown. Very quickly people see that this is more than economics: we always need to set the economic cost in the much broader personal and social context of the often intense pain and suffering felt by those experiencing family failure, especially when there are children involved. With children now only having a 50:50 chance of living with both birth parents by the time they are 16 the scale and extent of the emotional costs should not be underestimated.

Summary of the costs of family failure, 2016 ¹

	(£ billion)	(£ billion)
Tax and benefits		
Tax credits	13.1	
Lone parent benefits	1.854	
		14.954
Housing		
Housing benefit and council tax benefit	6.452	
Emergency housing following domestic violence	0.11	
		6.562
Health and Social Care		
Physical health	5.106	
Mental health	2.2	
Social services and care	5.125	
Children in care	3.626	
		16.057
Civil and Criminal Justice		
Police	4.609	
Prisons	0.98	
Court and legal services	0.4525	
Legal aid	0.897	
Child Maintenance & Enforcement Commission	0.463	
		7.4015
Education and Young People NEET		
Disciplinary and behavioural problems	1.104	
Vandalism and criminal damage in schools	0.5301	
Free school meals	0.2847	
Education Maintenance Allowance	0	
Tertiary education	0.11432	
Young people NEET	0.47940	
		2.513
Total costs of family breakdown		47.5

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

Technical note

This edition, albeit comparable with all previous editions, uses the methodology adopted in the last four 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 2013-14, ie, year ending 31 March 2014. Where data for 2013-14 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**
2016 Update

1. Tax and Benefits

1.1 Tax credits

Data

Total payout 2013-14: 29.33 billion²

Cost of administering tax credits 2006-07: £467 million [no administrative cost of administering tax credits available past 2006 figure]

Families receiving tax credits 2006-07: 5.955 million

Families receiving tax credits 2013-14: 4.53 million³

Of which single adult with children families 2013-14: 2.132 million⁴

Calculations

Estimate of cost of administering tax credits 2013-14

= (4.53m families / 5.955m families x £467m) adjusted for inflation

= £355.25m x average inflation from 2013 to 2014 2.3% p.a.

= £363.42m

Total cost of tax credits 2013-14

= payout + administration

= £29.33bn + £0.36342bn

= £29.7bn

Of which attributable to lone parent recipients due to family breakdown on pro rata

= £29.7bn x lone parent recipients due to family breakdown

= £29.7bn [(estimated percentage x 2.132m families) / 4.53 m families]

= £29.7bn [(0.75 x 2.132m families) / 4.53m families]

= £10.48bn

Adjusted for the skew in recipients of out-of-work awards

= £10.48bn x estimated percentage

= £10.48bn x 1.25

= **£13.1bn**

² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/330670/HMRC-annual-report-2013-14.pdf#page=145

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/430534/cwtc_Finalised_annual_awards_2013-14.pdf#page=17

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/430534/cwtc_Finalised_annual_awards_2013-14.pdf#page=17

1.2 Lone parent benefits

Data

Income Support for Lone Parents 2013-14: 1.854 billion⁵

1.3 Total costs

Overall Tax and Benefits cost
 = £13.1bn + £1.854bn
 = **£ 14.954bn**

2. Housing

2.1 Housing benefit and council tax benefit

Data

HB expenditure on lone parents 2013-14: 5.696 billion⁶

CTB expenditure on lone parents 2013-14: 0.757 billion⁷

Calculations

Total Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimed by lone parents 2013-14
 = 5.695bn + 0.757bn
 = **6.452 bn**

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

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/benefit-expenditure-and-caseload-tables-2015> (see excel table: 3a)

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/benefit-expenditure-and-caseload-tables-2015> (see excel table: Housing Benefit)

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/benefit-expenditure-and-caseload-tables-2015> (see excel table: Council Tax Benefit)

Incidence of domestic violence 2001-02: 626,000
 Incidence of domestic violence 2013-14: 887,000⁸

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 2014
 = £160.97m x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = £164.67m

Corresponding increase of HB in 2014 to £53m before adjusting for inflation.

Inflation adjusted cost of HB in 2013-14 = £53m x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = £54.2m

Public expenditure on emergency housing excluding HB 2013-14
 = £164.67m – £54.2m
 = **£110.47m**

2.3 Total costs

Overall Housing cost = 6.452bn + 0.11bn
 = **6.562bn**

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
 Total costs of GPs (GPMS) 2013-14: £7.841billion⁹

⁸ ONS (2015), Crime Survey England and Wales 2013-14. London: Office for National Statistics (see: <http://www.safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse#top10>)

⁹ <http://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/sites/files/nuffield/publication/into-the-red-report.pdf#page=11>

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
Hospital admissions attributable to smoking 2013-14: 285,000¹⁰

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
NHS costs of treating alcohol-related problems 2013-14: £3.5 billion¹¹

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
Hospital admissions attributable to alcohol 2013-14: 1,059,210¹²

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
New STI diagnoses 2014: 440,000¹³

¹⁰ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/6338/Smoking-attributable-rate-of-hospital-admissions-twice-as-high-amongst-men-than-women>

¹¹ <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/adult-alcohol-statistics-2013-14-commentary.pdf>

¹² <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17712>

¹³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/437433/hpr2215_STI_NCS_P_v6.pdf

Cost of prescriptions 2011: £8.805 billion
 Cost of prescriptions 2012: £8.523 billion
 Cost of prescriptions 2014: £8.9 billion¹⁴

Calculations

Cost of GPs attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = total costs of GPs x estimated percentage
 = £7.841billion x 0.15
 = £1.18bn

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 2013-14
 = £1.497bn x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = £1.531bn

Assuming NHS costs of treating smoking-related problems are proportional to hospital admissions attributable to smoking, NHS costs of treating smoking-related problems 2013-14
 = (hospital admissions 2013-14 / hospital admissions 2005-06) NHS costs 2005-06 x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = (285,000/ 571,400) £5.2bn x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = £2.65bn

NHS costs of treating alcohol-related problems 2013-14 = £3.5bn

Assuming NHS costs of treating STIs are proportional to new STI diagnoses, NHS costs of treating STIs 2013-14
 = (STI diagnoses 2014 / STI diagnoses 2010) NHS costs of treating STIs 2010 x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = (440,000/ 420,198) £858m x average inflation 2.3% p.a.
 = £919m

¹⁴ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17274>

Total costs of risky behaviour 2013-14 = smoking + alcohol + STIs
 = £2.65bn + £3.5bn + £919m
 = £7.069bn

Estimated proportion of which was related to family breakdown = £7.069bn x 0.15
 = £1.060bn

Cost of prescriptions attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = cost of prescriptions 2014 x estimated percentage
 = £8.9bn x 0.15
 = £1.335bn

Total costs of physical health attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = GPs + domestic violence + risky behaviour + prescriptions
 = £1.18bn + £1.531bn + £1.060bn + £1.335bn
 = **£5.106bn**

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 2.3% x estimated percentage
 = £11.91bn x inflation 2.3% x 0.15
 = £14.65bn x 0.15
 = **£2.2bn**

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
 Costs of social care services (adults) 2013-14: £17.2 billion¹⁵

Expenditure on children and families services 2009-10: £6.148 billion
 But excluding children looked after 2009-10: £3.259 billion

¹⁵ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB14909>

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

Expenditure on children and families services 2013-14: 5.29 billion¹⁶

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
Proportion of which spent on older people 2013-14: £8.85 billion¹⁷

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
Remainder spent on other adult services 2013-14: £8.40 billion¹⁸

Calculations

Domestic violence costs to social services 2014
= cost in 2008 adjusted for inflation
= £283m x average inflation 2.3%
= £289.51m

Total costs of social services attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
= domestic violence + estimated percentage (children and families excluding children looked after) +
estimated percentage (older people) + estimated percentage (adult services)
= £289.51m + 0.6667(£5.29 billion) + 0.1(8.85 billion) + 0.05(£8.40 billion)
= £0.28951bn + £3.53bn + £0.885bn + £0.42bn
= **5.125bn**

3.4 Children in care

Data

Public spending on looked-after children 2009-10: £2.889 billion

¹⁶https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/483541/SR48_Text.pdf#page=3

¹⁷ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16111/pss-exp-eng-13-14-fin-rpt.pdf#page=7>

¹⁸ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16111/pss-exp-eng-13-14-fin-rpt.pdf#page=7>

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
 Public spending on looked-after children 2013-14: £3.7 billion¹⁹

Calculations

Total costs of children in care attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = public spending on looked-after children 2013-14 x estimated percentage
 = £3.7bn x 0.98
 = **£3.626bn**

3.5 Total costs

Overall Health and Social Care cost = £5.106bn + £2.2bn + 5.125bn + £3.626bn = **16.057bn**

4. Civil and Criminal Justice

4.1 Police

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
 Total expenditure on police services 2013-14: £16.760 billion²⁰

Calculations

Total police services costs attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = total expenditure on police services 2013-14 x estimated percentage
 = £16.760bn x 0.275
 = **£4.609**

4.2 Prisons

Data

¹⁹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/483541/SR48_Text.pdf#page=3

²⁰ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/330717/PESA_2014_-_print.pdf#page=73

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
 National Offender Management Service operating costs 2013-14: £3,921 billion²¹

Calculations

Total prisons costs attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = National Offender Management Service operating costs 2013-14 x estimated percentage
 = £3,921bn x 0.25
 = **£0.98bn**

4.3 Court and legal services

Data

HM Courts and Tribunals Service net operating costs 2013-14: £1.229 billion²²
 Parole Board net operating costs 2013-14: £ 11.479 million²³
 Youth Justice Board net operating costs 2013-14: £302.3 million²⁴
 Criminal Cases Review Commission net operating costs 2013-14: £ 5.173 million²⁵
 Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority net operating costs 2013-14: £262.109 million²⁶

Calculations

Total costs of law courts and legal services attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = total costs of law courts and legal services 2013-14 x estimated percentage
 = (HM Courts and Tribunals Service + Parole Board + YJB + CCRC + CICA) estimated percentage
 = (£1.229bn + £0.011479bn + £0.3023bn + £0.005173bn + £0.262109bn) 0.25
 = £1.81bn x 0.25
 = **£452.5m**

4.4 Legal aid

²¹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/434548/NOMS_AR14_15_report_accounts_Final_WEB.pdf#page=31

²² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/323112/hmcts-annual-report-2013-14.PDF#page=66

²³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/323308/moj-annual-report-2013-14.pdf#page=71

²⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352794/yjb-annual-report-accounts-2013-14.pdf#page16

²⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/323308/moj-annual-report-2013-14.pdf#page=71

²⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/323308/moj-annual-report-2013-14.pdf#page=71

Data

Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2008-09: £0.9147 billion
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2009-10: £1.116 billion
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2010-11: £1.192 billion
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2011-12: £1.195 billion
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2012-13: £1.148 billion
 Community Legal Service Fund expenditure 2013-14: £0.8 billion²⁷

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)
 Amount spent on family cases 2013-14: £672 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
 *Criminal Defence Service expenditure 2013-14: £0.9 billion²⁸

Calculations

Total costs of legal aid attributable to family breakdown 2012-13
 = CLS Fund on family cases + estimated percentage (CDS)
 = £672m + 0.25(£0.9bn)
 = £672 + £225m
 = **£897m**

4.5 Child Maintenance Group

Data

²⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366575/legal-aid-statistics-2013-14.pdf#page=8

²⁸ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366575/legal-aid-statistics-2013-14.pdf#page=8

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.

Child Maintenance Group operating costs 2013-14: £463 million²⁹

Calculations

Total costs of running CMG 2013-14 = **£463 million**

4.6 Total costs

Overall Civil and Criminal Justice cost = £4.609bn + £0.98bn + 0.4525bn + £0.897bn + £0.463bn
= **7.4015bn**

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

Total salaries of regular teaching staff (classroom and leadership combined) across primary, secondary and special schools 2013-14: £13.4 billion³⁰

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

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

²⁹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/323953/dwp-annual-report-accounts-2013-2014.PDF#page=180

³⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

Total employee cost of other staff 2012-13: £472.598 million

Total employee cost of supply teachers 2013-14: £ 262,679 million³¹

Total employee cost of education support staff 2013-14: £4.6 billion³²

Total employee cost of administrative and clerical staff 2013-14: 1.441 billion³³

Total employee cost of other staff 2013-14: £306,996 million ³⁴

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

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

Total expenditure on development and training 2013-14: 180,131 million³⁵

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

Number of pupils in Pupil Referral Units Jan 2014: 12,895³⁶

Calculations

Total time cost of regular teaching staff dealing with disciplinary/behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown 2013-14

³¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

³² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386034/SR52_2014_Text.pdf#page=4

³³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

³⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/449224/SFR28_2015_Main_Text.pdf#page=3

³⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

³⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

³⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2014> (See "National tables" -excel)

= average of percentage of total pay expended on dealing with disciplinary or behavioural problems
 x total salaries of regular teaching staff x estimated percentage
 = $0.068 \times \text{£}13.4\text{bn} \times 0.6667$
 = $\text{£}652.8\text{m}$

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 2013-14
 = $(\text{£}738.34\text{m} / \text{£}13.4\text{bn})\%$
 = 5.51%

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
 = $262,679\text{m} (0.75 \times 0.0453) + [\text{£}4.6\text{bn} (0.5 \times 0.0453)] + [1.441\text{bn} (3 \times 0.0453)] + [\text{£}306,996 \text{ m} (2 \times 0.0453)]$
 = $\text{£}8.92\text{m} + \text{£}104.2\text{m} + \text{£}195.8\text{m} + \text{£}27.8\text{m}$
 = $\text{£}336.72\text{m}$

Cost of teachers' development and training for special skills dealing with disciplinary/behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = total expenditure on development and training x estimated percentage
 = $180,131 \text{ million} \times 0.1$
 = $\text{£}18.01\text{m}$

Total cost of Pupil Referral Unit 2013-14
 = number of pupils in PRUs from broken homes x unit cost of a place in PRU adjusted for inflation
 = $51\% \times 12,895 \times (\text{£}14,664 \times \text{average inflation } 2.3\% \text{ p.a.})$
 = $6,576.45 \times \text{£}14,697.73$
 = $\text{£}96.66\text{m}$

Total costs of disciplinary and behavioural problems attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = regular teaching staff + supply teachers + education support staff + administrative and clerical staff
 + other staff
 + development and training + PRU
 = $\text{£}652.8\text{m} + \text{£}336.72\text{m} + \text{£}18.01\text{m} + \text{£}96.66\text{m}$
 = **$\text{£}1.104\text{bn}$**

5.2 Vandalism and criminal damage in schools

Data

Cost of school building maintenance and improvement 2012-13: $\text{£}687.058 \text{ million}$
 Cost of school grounds maintenance and improvement 2012-13: $\text{£}97.180 \text{ million}$
 Cost of school cleaning and caretaking 2012-13: $\text{£}321.108 \text{ million}$

Cost of school building maintenance and improvement 2013-14: £680.307 million³⁷
 Cost of school grounds maintenance and improvement 2013-14: £97.211 million³⁸
 Cost of school cleaning and caretaking 2013-14: £305.886 million³⁹

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
 Total employee cost of premises staff 2013-14: £604.213 million⁴⁰

Calculations

Total school building- and property-related expenditure 2013-14
 = building + grounds + cleaning and caretaking
 = £680.307m + £97.211 m + £305.886m
 = £1.083bn

Total school building- and property-related expenses related to vandalism, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour 2013-14
 = total school building- and property-related expenditure x estimated percentage
 = £1.083bn x 0.5
 = £541.5m

Total cost of damage to school buildings, equipment and facilities due to vandalism (including cleaning and maintenance) attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = total cost of vandalism, criminal damage and ASB x estimated percentage
 = £541.5m x percentage of young offenders from broken homes
 = £541.5m x 0.7
 = £379.05m

Time cost of premises staff dealing with vandalism, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = total employee cost of premises staff x estimated percentage
 = £604.213m x 0.25
 = £151.05m

Total cost of vandalism and criminal damage in schools attributable to family breakdown 2013-14
 = school building- and property-related damage + premises staff
 = £379.05m + £151.05m
 = **£530.1m**

³⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

³⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

³⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

⁴⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-education-and-childrens-services-spending-2013-to-2014> (see excel)

5.3 Free school meals

Data*

Number of primary school pupils registered for FSM 2014-15: 708,798⁴¹

Number of secondary school pupils registered for FSM 2014-15: 442,341⁴²

Number of special school pupils registered for FSM 2014-15: 38,655⁴³

Average cost per meal 2014-15: £2.30⁴⁴

*Data in this section is from 2014-15

Calculations

Total cost of free school meals in 2013-14 school year

(Nr of primary school pupils registered for FSM + Nr of secondary school pupils registered for FSM +
Nr of special school pupils registered for FSM) x average cost of school meal

= 190 days [(708,798 + 442,341 + 38,655) x £2.30]

= £520m

Total cost of free school meals attributable to family breakdown 2013-15

= total cost of FSM x percentage FSM pupils from lone parent families x estimated percentage

= £520m x 0.73 x 0.75

= **£284.7m**

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 RMA 2013-14: **£0**

⁴¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015> (see excel)

⁴² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015> (see excel)

⁴³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015> (see excel)

⁴⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/universal-infant-free-school-meals-uifsm-funding-allocations-2015-to-2016/universal-infant-free-school-meals-uifsm-conditions-of-grant-2015-to-2016>

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%

Percentage of university drop-out among full-time students 2013: 7.0%^{45*}

*figure from 2012-13

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

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

Total public expenditure on schools 2013-14: £88.3 billion⁴⁶

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

Total public expenditure on tertiary education 2012-13: £13.8 billion

Total public expenditure on tertiary education 2013-14: £15.4 billion⁴⁷

Calculations

Holding all else constant, the estimated public cost of university drop-out among full-time students in 2014

= [(% drop-out 2014 / % drop-out 2001) cost of drop-out 2001] adjusted for inflation

= [(0.07 / 0.1) £200m] average inflation 2.3% p.a.

= £144.22m

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 2014 attributable to family breakdown

= 1/3 (£144.22m)

= £48.1m

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 2013-14 was £379.05m, the cost of vandalism and criminal damage as a proportion of total expenditure on schools (primary, secondary, special) in 2013-14

= £379.05m / £88.3bn

= 0.43%

⁴⁵ <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/stats>

⁴⁶ file:///C:/Users/Kaisa%20Juosila/Downloads/SN01078%20(6).pdf

⁴⁷ file:///C:/Users/Kaisa%20Juosila/Downloads/SN01078%20(6).pdf

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 2013-14

= 0.43% (total public expenditure on tertiary education)

= 0.0043 (£15.4bn)

= £66.22m

Total cost of tertiary education attributable to family breakdown 2013-14

= public cost of university drop-out + vandalism and criminal damage

= £48.1m + £66.22m

= **£114.32m**

5.6 Young people NEET

Data

Jobseekers Allowance rate 18-24 yrs (income-based) per week 2013-14: £56.80⁴⁸

Number of JSA claimants 18-24 yrs in the UK May 2014: 265,600⁴⁹

Calculations

Assuming two-third of JSA recipients aged 18-24 are NEETs from broken families, the total amount of JSA claimed 2013-14 would have been

= $\frac{2}{3} \times 265,600 \times £56.80 \times 52$ weeks

= £522.98m

But assuming that the average time young people NEET were 11 months, the total amount of JSA claimed by NEETs aged 18-24 from broken families in 2013-14

= $\frac{11}{12}$ (£522.98m)

= **£479.40m**

5.7 Total costs

Overall Education and Young People NEET cost:

= £1.104bn + £0.5301bn + £0.2847bn + £0 + £0.11432bn + £0.47940bn

= **£2.513 billion**

⁴⁸ <http://www.eildon.org.uk/Upload/Documents/BenefitsRates201314.pdf>

⁴⁹ http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_363998.pdf#page=27

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