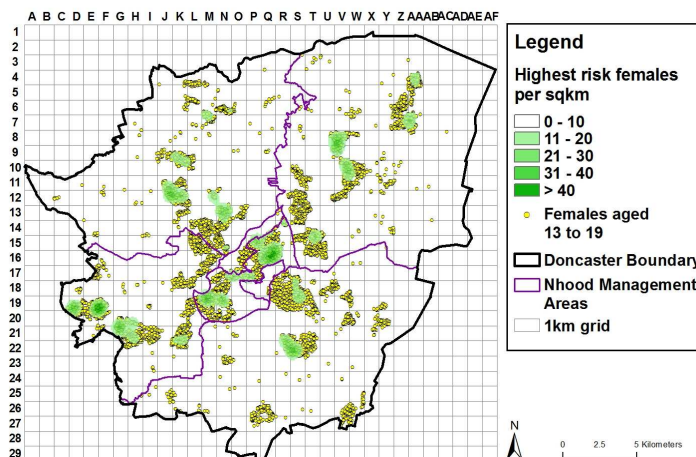


Teenage Motherhood in Doncaster

*Tailoring
services to local
needs*

Aims

Doncaster MBC and Doncaster PCT, using neighbourhood renewal funding, commissioned Mayhew Associates (MA) to undertake a detailed assessment of population and deprivation in Doncaster. Based on administrative data sources, MA nkm techniques were used to estimate the Doncaster population. Using the database created, this case study identifies sub-groups and areas most at risk of teenage mothers. Doncaster has one of the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in the country and so it was important to generate a detailed risk profile. We therefore undertook an analysis of pregnancies that went to term among 13 to 19 year olds over the last 6 years.



Map showing the density of females aged 13 to 19 at highest risk of teenage motherhood in Doncaster

What we did

In partnership with the PCT and local authority, we obtained and linked data from each agency to the Local Property Gazetteer. We then risk assessed all current teenage mothers using the following socio-demographic risk factors: local authority housing tenure, single-parent household and Free School Meal eligibility (a proxy for low-income) to see which were most linked to teenage motherhood. We mapped the density of girls with the highest risk profiles so as to enable the PCT to identify the areas and sub-groups most at risk (see map).

Row	number of females aged 13-19	living in local authority housing	single parent household	FSM eligible household	% giving birth when <20	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
1	748	Y			5.1	3.6	6.9
2	400	Y	Y		5.0	3.1	7.6
3	303	Y	Y	Y	3.3	1.6	6.0
4	434	Y		Y	2.3	1.1	4.2
5	1431		Y		2.2	1.5	3.1
6	331			Y	1.8	0.7	3.9
7	7532				1.3	1.1	1.6
8	199		Y	Y	1.0	0.1	3.6
total	11378	1885	2333	1267	1.9	1.7	2.2

Risk table demonstrating relative risk factors for teenage births:
Base: all females aged 13-19 @ Dec 2006; births time period from 01/01/2000 to 31/12/2006

Outputs

The table shows that the overall birth rate was 1.9%, rising to 5.1% if living in social housing. Our logistic regression model showed that local authority housing was the most important of the 3 risk factors increasing the odds of giving birth 2.9 times, with living in a single-parent household increasing odds 1.4 times. However, if a low income household with 1+ children on FSM was present, this reduced the odds of birth 0.6 times. All 3 risk factors were statistically significant.