Child Development and policy interventions

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Head of Commissioning Child Health and Wellbeing
Context

- Fastest Growing City
- 24% child poverty
- Growing migrant population
- 17% 0 – 4 year olds in care are Eastern European
Increasing numbers of children and young people who have EAL:

- 135 languages now spoken in our schools
- Of 1,000 new pupil admissions between October 2012 and 2013, 91% had English as an Additional Language
EAL Challenge

• Lower Year Group 40% EAL
• 18 months ago not doing well in Phonics outcomes (year 1 test)
• EAL strategy with support for schools developed
• outcome to half the attainment gap by 2016, already achieved January 2014
• Revised target to eliminate this by 2016
Peterborough has a growing and changing population

People in Peterborough will be living longer over the coming decades. Between 2010 and 2031 the population of children and young people is estimated to grow by 43% - that growth is not expected to be even across all ages.

The population will become more diverse with increasing numbers of migrant workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>% Change: 2010 to 2031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 0-4</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>17,100</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 5-10</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age 11-15</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 16-19</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>12,400</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 0-19</td>
<td>44,210</td>
<td>69,331</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
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Peterborough is not a great place to live if you are poor

Peterborough has pockets of real deprivation; particularly in the central urban parts of the city. Some areas of the city are among the most deprived parts of the country; other parts are in the most affluent areas.

47% of the lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Peterborough are in the top 30% most deprived areas in England; 12.2% are in the 10% most deprived.

Indices of multiple deprivation 2010; national rank

Decile of Overall IMD Rank 2010 for the 104 Peterborough LSOA's
Peterborough is not a great place to live if you are poor

Children eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) is a proxy indicator for poverty statistics. Data on the educational gap between those with FSM and those without shows there is a pronounced gap in Peterborough which is wider than that of the national average.

Av = England average for all pupils
Achievement Gap…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Difference in Pupils Achieving 5 or more GCSE A*-C including English &amp; Maths in 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free School Meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as First Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English not as First Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Pakistani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drivers for Change

• May 2010 the Government policy regarding early years shifted to provide parents with a range of early years support and a more targeted approach.

• This was reflected in the Government no longer giving the council a specific pot of money to pay for children’s centres nor provides any funding for new ones.

• New funding streams include:
  – Funded two year old childcare for families in need
  – Universal funded 15 hour provision for families with 3 and 4 year olds
  – Funding to support the most troubled families
  – Growth in health visiting services
  – Family Nurse Partnership
  – Public Health Healthy Child Programme
  – Increased pupil premiums in schools to support vulnerable children
  – School funding for before and afterschool activities
Our Vision For Children and Families

Every child or young person is healthy, achieves their learning potential and is well equipped to go onto further learning or work

- Child poverty is reduced and the link between disadvantage and poorer outcomes is broken
- Children and young people are safe at home and in their communities

- Families are strong and independent, and provide the best possible start for children and young people
- Vulnerable families receive early support
- Families stay together where possible, with the right children in care at the right time
Our Approaches

- Quality improvement support to child care providers
- CAF/MASG
  - Coordinated assessment and intervention process
- Early years integrated pathway
  - Healthy child programme
  - Increased health visitors
  - Connecting mums
  - Family Nurse Partnership
  - Quality child care
  - Children’s Centres in areas of greatest need
- Children with disabilities
  - Direct payments/personal budgets
  - Increase in short breaks
  - Education Care and health plans
  - Local Offer
- CAMH’S
  - Increase in Tier 2
    - Behaviour support service
    - CPN service in schools
Building Community Capacity - Being Relevant and Meaningful to Communities, Commissioners and Providers

Community capacity building should:

- reflect the values of community development
- be driven by the community’s priorities
- take the existing strengths and talents within communities as the starting point for development
- be of benefit to the individuals directly involved and to their own wider community
- empower people to act on behalf of their community
- learn from best practice in other communities
- establish and strengthen new and existing networks
‘No society has the money to buy, at market prices, what it takes to raise children, make a neighbourhood safe, care for the elderly, make democracy work or address systemic injustices... The only way the world is going to address social problems is by enlisting the very people who are now classified as ‘clients’ and ‘consumers’ and converting them into co-workers, partners and rebuilders of the core economy.’

Edgar Cahn – Developer of time-bank concept