

Child and Family Poverty: Assessing Service Provision in Hot Spot Wards across Nottinghamshire

**A report for the Nottinghamshire Child
Poverty Reference Group**

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For further information about Nottinghamshire's approach in
tackling child poverty please go to
www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/childpoverty

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Glossary

| | |
|-------|--|
| ACLS | Adult Community Learning Service |
| BEGIN | Basic Educational Guidance in Nottinghamshire |
| CAB | Citizens Advice Bureau |
| CAF | Common Assessment Framework |
| CC | Children Centre |
| CWI | Child Well Being Index |
| ESA | Employment Support Allowance |
| FE | Further Education |
| FIS | Families Information Service |
| FLIF | Family Learning Impact Fund |
| FLLN | Family Literacy, Language and Numeracy |
| FSM | Free School Meals |
| HBAI | Households Below Average Income |
| IDACI | Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index |
| IMD | Indices of Multiple Deprivation |
| JAT | Joint Access Team |
| JCP | Jobcentre Plus |
| KIT | Killisick Improvement Team |
| KTEN | Killisick Training and Employment Network |
| LSOA | Lower Super Output Area |
| NEET | Not in Education, Training or Employment |
| PCDL | Personal and Community Development Fund |
| RAG | Red Amber Green (ratings used for performance) |
| TYS | Targeted Youth Support |
| WFL | Wider Family Learning |

1. Introduction

Nottinghamshire's partnership¹ ambition to reduce child and family poverty is detailed in the strategy, 'Building Aspiration: Working Together to Tackle Child and Family Poverty in Nottinghamshire' which was published in September 2011.

This report aims to contextualise the issues that this strategy is seeking to address and to provide unique ward level analysis of the services that are critical in raising children and families out of poverty.

1.1 Wards in Scope

"008 child poverty data identified a hotspot ward as a locality where over 16.7% of children live in poverty, as defined by government's indicator of relative poverty (See appendix one for explanation of this indicator). According to 2008 data, 59 wards within Nottinghamshire were classed as a hot spot, so for the purposes of this report, wards identified as having over 30% of children living in poverty have been examined in detail.² In 2008, eight wards from across the County sit above this threshold and these will be described as hotspot wards throughout this report:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ashfield: | Bassetlaw: | Gedling: |
| Kirkby in Ashfield East – 35.5% | Worksop South East – 38.8% | Killisick – 37.8% |
| | | |
| Mansfield: | Newark & Sherwood: | |
| Cumberlands – 30.2% | Boughton – 33.4% | |
| Pleasley Hill – 36.3% | Devon - 38.1% | |
| Ravensdale – 42.7% | | |

The wards in focus have been mapped in Appendix two within district level maps to provide a visual context.

It is important to note that although venturing to ward level provides a more accurate picture of pockets of deprivation compared to district analysis, it still does not expose the geographical detail that Local Super Output Level (LSOA) data provides. This issue was raised frequently by officers and managers throughout the data collection process and highlights **the need to target very specific areas and demographic groups**.

Therefore the partnership pledges to reduce child and family poverty contained within the forthcoming strategy must consider seriously how to inform delivery plans to ensure services are provided in areas that, and to the people who, require it most.

1.2 Services in Scope

The National Child Poverty Strategy³ focused on four 'Building Blocks of Child Poverty' and they provide a powerful framework to illustrate the importance of services across a range of settings and organisations. The building blocks are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Family and Life Chances | Place and Delivery |
| Employment and Skills | Financial Support |

¹ Nottinghamshire Child Poverty Reference Group – detail can be found at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/childpoverty

² The 30% threshold has been agreed as it provides a realistic number of wards to provide focus given the timescales available

³ A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families' Lives, April 2011, DfE

Appendix three maps the services identified within this exercise as having the most relevance to child and family poverty and are categorised under the four building blocks. This list is not comprehensive but does provide a good basis to map provision within hotspot wards. Furthermore certain third sector and charitable organisations that are specific to certain localities have not been included in this illustration but still form part of the ward evaluations where appropriate.

1.3 Methodology

Nottinghamshire's Child Poverty Needs Assessment published in February 2011⁴ identifies key at risk groups. Assessing whether these groups are accessing services and subsequently evaluating the effectiveness of the support underpins the approach to this service mapping report.

These at risk groups are as follows:

- Low Income Households
- Workless Households
- Lone Parent Families
- Teenage Parents
- Black Minority Ethnic (BME) groups
- Families where a parent or child has a Special Educational Need (SEN) or Disability

The report will explore the extent to which services are targeted at particular groups to prevent families most likely to descend into poverty from doing so.

Grouped under the Child Poverty Building Blocks, specific service provision will be evaluated using information provided by relevant organisations, managers and officers.

1.4 Limitations and Data Challenges

This report draws upon a range of service areas and attempts to encompass a selection of vulnerable groups to assess outcomes of children and families. However there are some key limitations:

- Not all services have been included in this report and the focus in the main has been the provision of statutory or public sector provision. The main omissions were:
 - Council Housing
 - Crime
 - Health
 - Social Care and Domestic Violence
 - Housing
- These services were not reviewed because of the capacity of the researcher and key colleagues, data availability and recent structural changes in local services, especially within the NHS. The researcher did plan to interview head teachers in target schools however this was not possible because of capacity and the summer holiday period.
- There was limited availability and capacity of key colleagues within the County Council including that of the researcher, and from partner organisations which prevented a more thorough analysis. For example we were unable to plot services on maps depicting child poverty hot spot wards.

⁴ Available at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/childpoverty

- Not all services that were identified held data at a ward level, so their data was not included in this report.
- Data availability based on service user demographics. Consequently for certain services, identification of groups at risk of child and family poverty was limited, especially for disabled and BME groups.
- There are issues of confidentiality when obtaining data, especially when it is presented at ward level; this prevented some data being shared when gathering information for use in this report.
- The child poverty data used in this report is from 2008, this data was the most current available data at the time of writing. The 2009 data was subsequently published at the end of September 2011 and this identified ten hot spot wards (ie wards with child poverty levels over 30%).

2. The Relative Child Poverty Measure

2.1 Comparing the Relative Child Poverty Indicator

To provide a statistical context to the measure of relative child poverty it is important to undertake a comparison with the well-established and widely used Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), the Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and the Child Well-Being Index (CWI) for the eight hotspots. IMD, IDACI and CWI data are not provided at ward level but are for the Lower Super Output Level (LSOA) that sits beneath ward level data. This will still allow a useful analysis of the geographical patterns of deprivation using the four above measures. The data discussed below is contained within appendix four.

Of the 26 LSOAs that are contained within the 8 hotspot wards, most experience scores that indicate high material deprivation, high levels of income deprived families and poor well-being of children. These support the high rates of Child Poverty used to identify the hotspots in focus and shows correlating scores across the four measures. As IDACI is derived from the IMD measure the two are closely linked, although the focus on children that the IDACI score contains highlights areas of specific deprivation that affects children, stripping out other demographics in the area that are included in the IMD. IDACI and Child Poverty data also correlate significantly although there are some notable differences between the two. Whilst both measures are based on parental income and the receipt of welfare benefits and tax credits, the IDACI measure only observes a 0-16 age range compared to 0-19 for the relative Child Poverty measure. Furthermore IDACI is published every 3 years in line with the IMD whilst the Child Poverty measure is produced annually. There are also some technical differences between the two measures but are not relevant to the purposes of this report.

The CWI is similar to the IMD measure and draws upon several domains to create a picture of well-being. CWI again broadly correlates with the Child Poverty measure however the caveat is that data is limited for this index as described by the Department for Communities and Local Government⁵ and therefore accuracy is questionable.

Most LSOAs depict similarly high levels of deprivation shown at ward level however E01028303⁶ and E01028302 within Boughton have very low levels of relative Child Poverty at 6.6% and 11.6% respectively. These figures are supported by similar scores for other indicators exposing pockets of affluence. This highlights that aggregated scores can be misleading and hide areas of wealth or deprivation.

⁵ Local Index of Child Well-Being, Summary Report, 2009

⁶ LSOA areas are given a specific code name as included within this report.

2.2 Comparing Target Wards

To further analyse Child Poverty's correlation with key priorities, appendix five compares hotspot wards identified by Nottinghamshire Police Authority and wards that have the highest teenage conception rates. Interestingly, of the 37 wards identified as priorities for any one of the three categories, only Ravensdale, Worksop South East and Kirkby-in-Ashfield East are highlighted as a priority wards for all three criteria. Devon, Boughton and Killisick all have extremely high levels of Child Poverty but are not crime or teenage conception hotspots. Finally Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill do have high rates of teenage conception but are not target wards for the Police.

Even if the Child Poverty threshold was to drop from 30% to 25% and include an additional 19 wards as Child Poverty priorities it only produces one additional ward that is a hotspot under all three headings. This represents a weak correlation between these priority wards and so suggests that many unique factors are at play to result in the high Child Poverty levels experienced within the eight wards mentioned.

It is however important to note that crime data relates to where the crime occurred rather than where the offender resides, this will have skewed the results and correlations are not therefore based solely on deprivation or disadvantage.

3. Family and Life Chances

3.1 Children's Centres and Sure Start Services

Each of the eight hotspot wards have a Children's Centre located within their boundaries and for the purposes of this report meetings were held with centre managers of each site and evaluation data was collected.

In the first instance the existence of a site within each of the target wards represents an encouraging allocation of Early Years resource. Frank Field's Independent Review on Poverty and Life Chances strongly advocated the importance of the 'foundation years' for a child's life chances. Provision across the 8 centres within this review observes a good appreciation of child poverty and the importance of the family context.

Technical note

The service's performance analysis uses the following terminology:

- The Reach Population of a Children's Centre is the number of families with a child under five years old within the centre's catchment area.
- The Focus Population then describes the number of families with an IDACI score of 0.14 or above, indicating low family income. The Focus Population identifies those families that are priorities for the centre.

Common Themes

- Most centre managers commented on the **strong community cohesion** amongst residents they serve, which in some cases is a barrier to access due to negative perceptions of Children's Centres. One of the highly effective solutions in changing attitudes are volunteering schemes that produce ambassadors within the local community who promote the advantages of accessing children's centre services. The 'close knit' nature of communities then serves to widely disseminate a positive image.

Although evidence of the effect is anecdotal, the professional opinions of all managers interviewed advocated the importance of volunteering in Children's Centres.

- **Engaging with teenage parents** and maintaining attendance is a key priority for Children Centres as teenage parents and their children are at risk of a range of poor outcomes including poverty. Children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties⁷. They can be difficult to engage because they often mistrust services and assume that services are for adults rather than young people. This can be mitigated by assigning a worker to a specific family to allow continuity and to build trust.
- Children Centre Managers cite that it can be a challenge to **engage the poorest children and families**. The IDACI data at Lower Super Output Level (LSOA)⁸ provided to all children's centres highlights streets and areas where registration and/or engagement are low so that outreach can be better targeted.
- All Children Centres across the County observe **falling retention rates as children get older**, with the lowest numbers seen at age four-five. Crucially, this is the transition period to primary education and centres can help to ensure readiness for school. Furthermore, identifying and retaining those children most in need of school preparation contributes towards better life chances.

The following section examines activity of each Children Centre located in the 8 hot spot wards across Nottinghamshire.

3.1.1 Ashfield: Kirkby-in-Ashfield East

To begin, the Summit Children's Centre located in Kirkby-in-Ashfield East received an Ofsted inspection in March 2011 that reported an outstanding score under all criteria, ensuring a highly complimentary evaluation. The centre, governed by County Health Partnerships, serves residents primarily from the Coxmoor Estate within Kirkby East. The report describes that Summit Children Centre has a commendable record of instilling confidence to succeed, a crucial issue advocated within the Child Poverty Needs Assessment. The centre achieves this by blending the promotion of early speaking and listening skills for children with supporting adults to prepare for employment. Jobcentre Plus also conducts outreach clinics for lone parent assessments on site once a month.

The relationship between the centre and Health Visitors is particularly strong allowing 98.7% of the under fives population to be registered up until the end of the 3rd quarter this year (September 2010 to May 2011). The centre manager commented that being managed by County Health Partnerships provided a strong platform to allow effective cooperation and information sharing with Health Visitors.

Despite the impressive review, Summit does have areas for improvement. Although the centre has the best registration rate in the district, it sees the lowest number of residents compared to all other centres within Ashfield, both nominally and as a percentage of total registrations. The centre saw 39.7% of its total registered population against a district average of 47.8%. More specifically the centre saw 36.1% of workless households which was below the district average of 45.7%. Suggesting that greater engagement is needed to attract and retain families, in particular those in workless households.

The centre manager describes that there are particularly hard to reach families within the ward. For example, changing circumstances within the family unit, particularly for young

⁷ Mayhew E and Bradshaw J (2005) '*Mothers, babies and the risks of poverty*' Poverty, No.121 p13-16.

⁸ The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is the threshold criteria used by Children's Centres to define sections of the population in most need. It is based on parental income and measures those children apart of income deprived families, defined through an IDACI score of 0.14 or above.

families, means maintaining attendance is difficult. Statistically, all families with children under five qualify as the focus population within Kirkby East because all postcode areas have sufficiently low IDACI scores. This should serve to increase efforts to engage with all eligible families to encourage them to use the excellent services provided.

Specific work has been developed in response, for example Summit Children Centre employs a process which assigns a specific centre worker to a young family to develop relationships between the parents and the centre and improve retention rates. Only anecdotal evidence exists on its effectiveness but 30.8% of Lone Parents were seen in the last quarter which was slightly above the district average, representing more effective engagement with this group. Data on the numbers of teenage parents reached was not available for this report.

3.1.2 Bassetlaw: Worksop South East

The Manton estate dominates the ward and the Children's Centre is located at the heart of estate. The centre is managed by North Nottinghamshire College and serves one of the largest under five populations in the County.

Being managed by the College has meant that Manton Children Centre's education and training provision for parents is well developed. Several different classes covering employment issues and confidence building are provided. This is of particular importance because Manton holds the highest number of children living in workless households compared to all other wards in Bassetlaw. Crucially, the percentage of these households that are seen is the third lowest out of the 9 district centres at 32% thus highlighting the need to utilise services fully by engaging with these specific households. The recent IDACI scores will be an important tool to best target Manton's work with workless households as it is based largely on the receipt of benefits including Job Seekers Allowance. Data on the numbers of teenage parents reached was not available for this report.

A notable piece of good practice is Manton's Readiness for School programme which encourages schools to place a RAG status on children as they enter primary education based on their readiness for school. The Children's Centre then receives this information and maps it against the services which the child and family have accessed. This can assess the impact of services and highlight areas to improve on. Using this tool there is a strong historical correlation between improved readiness for school and the use of Children's Centre services. A red RAG status was overwhelmingly linked to a lack of contact with the centre.

The centre has only one parent volunteer registered compared with 21 from Kirkby East Children Centre and so it is suggested that this is an area for immediate development as volunteers from the community are important links that encourage family engagement with Children's Centres.

The recent focus of the centre has been to address the large influx of Eastern European (particularly Polish) immigrants to the area. Manton ward has the highest levels of estimated under 5s from BME groups in Bassetlaw and 50% higher than the second ranked centre, Worksop North. Many work in the nearby sandwich factory and a large distribution centre as blue-collar workers, increasing the possibility for in-work poverty to exist. Language courses have been a priority for the centre and have served as a useful tool for engagement with the newly arrived ethnic community, further encouraging them to access other services offered by the centre.

3.1.3 Gedling: Killisick

Killisick Children's Centre is located in the northern part of Killisick ward and is a phase 2 Children's Centre working within the local community centre. It is managed by County Health Partnerships and has a large under five population to serve. Interestingly, compared to Kirkby East, the registration rate for the under five population is quite low at

under 50%. Considering the implied links with Health visitors that County Health Partnerships management should provide this number is low. It must be said that the lack of registrations may have other underlying causes such as reluctance from families to engage with the centre. However this still represents a problem especially as it is a compact ward and does not suffer from access problems that more rural wards experience.

Like Manton Children Centre, Killisick Children Centre only has one parent volunteer recorded at the end of May 2011. Encouraging more parents to participate softens barriers between centres and the community.

In contrast the centre demonstrates a very good record for the current year in targeting the focus population of Killisick. 75% of priority under fives are registered and have been seen so far. This evidence shows an encouraging effort to focus resources on those families that suffer from income deprivation, thereby instilling parental responsibility and encouraging parents back into work.

Killisick ward has 150 children living in workless households and Killisick Children Centre has had contact with 64% of these, demonstrating again a good record of engaging with vulnerable families. In terms of employment skills and training, the Jobcentre Plus has just started operating out of the centre replacing the Family Employment Initiative whose funding ended in April 2011. Aligning this outreach with the targeted nature of the Children's Centre work will be crucial in observing positive outcomes. Data on the numbers of teenage parents reached was not available for this report.

The Children's Centre is also apart of the Killisick Improvement Team (see page 36) organised by Gedling District Council and so forms part of a coordinated effort to improve the lives of Killisick residents.

3.1.4 Mansfield: Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill

Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill wards lie to the West of Mansfield Town Centre and they each accommodate a Children's Centre within their boundaries. Cumberlands forms part of the Ladybrook estate and as a result, Ladybrook Children's Centre also covers Ladybrook and Broomhill wards. Because these areas also experience high levels of Child Poverty, it will still be useful to analyse the centre's provision. It is a phase one centre and the charity Family Action is commissioned to run both this centre and Pleasley Hill Children's Centre.

A recent Ofsted report (Nov. 2010) assessed Ladybrook Children Centre as 'Good' overall and commented in particular that the partnership working is extensive and productive. Importantly for the Child Poverty agenda, the centre was scored as only satisfactory on *'the extent to which children are developing skills for the future and parents are developing economic stability and independence including access to training.'* These services tackle directly the causes of poverty by facilitating sustained employment and building aspiration for future generations. Linking with the Jobcentre Plus to provide outreach in the centre, would be an important step to improve this area as no outreach is currently provided at Ladybrook Children Centre.

As of May 2011, the centre has only seen 28.4% of the under fives population in its reach, the lowest fraction compared to all other Mansfield Children's Centres. Pleasley Hill Children Centre fairs better, having seen 46.8%. For both centre's over 85% of eligible families qualify as being part of the focus population highlighting an area of significant need. However Ladybrook Children Centre has only seen 25.2% of its focus population compared with 49.2% for Pleasley Hill Children Centre. Both centres have active parents volunteering but Ladybrook in particular must engage more to increase the number of focus families seen at the centre.

Furthermore, apart from Ravensdale Children Centre, Ladybrook Children Centre has the highest number of children in workless households in Mansfield, 100 more than Pleasley Hill Children Centre. However both centres have seen the same amount of families from this priority group, illustrating the fact that Ladybrook Children Centre had only seen 18.5% of this target group. Lastly Ladybrook ward has the highest number of Lone Parents in Mansfield and one of the highest in the County. The both Ladybrook and Pleasley Hill Children Centres saw over 25% of Lone Parents within each of their reach populations. When compared to other centres in Mansfield, these figures fared relatively well. Interestingly Ladybrook Children Centre had over double the number of Lone Parents at 165 compared to 72 identified in Pleasley Hill Children Centre's reach.

3.1.5 Mansfield: Ravensdale

Ravensdale ward consistently ranks as one of the most deprived areas in Nottinghamshire. The Ravensdale Children Centre was one of the first Sure Start Centres, opening in 2001 and operates out of a main site in Ravensdale and satellite sites around the estate including Newgate Lane, Sandy Bank and Asquith Primary. It is directly managed by Nottinghamshire County Council.

According to the centre manager, child protection is one of the biggest issues in Ravensdale and as a result there are good links with social care. To evidence this there are 21 under fives with a child protection plan, an amount second only to Manton Children Centre (Worksop South East). The immediate problem highlighted here is the centre's ability to concentrate efforts on preventative services when time must be spent responding to families in crisis. Importantly the services that the centre provides receive good feedback and they link well with partners such as the Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB), Family Works Initiative and Extended Services.

The centre has seen 38.6% of the under 5 population, just below the district average of 40.7% and like Ladybrook and Pleasley Hill Children Centres, observes 85% of under 5s fall within its target population. Ravensdale Children Centre sees 32.8% of this target population compared to the district average of 46.7%, only Ladybrook Children Centre sees a smaller proportion of its target population.

With the exception of Manton Children Centre (Worksop South East) and Hawtonville Children Centre (Devon), Ravensdale Children Centre has the largest number of workless households in the County however it has seen only 11.7% of these families – one of the lowest rates in the County. Ravensdale did engage with 36.6% of lone parents which is over 6% higher than the County average. Data on how many teenage parents they engaged was not available for inclusion in this report despite this ward having the highest rates of teenage conception across Nottinghamshire at a rate of 160.4 conceptions per 1000 15-17 year old females⁹, well above the national, regional and county averages.

The picture from the data does suggest that targeted engagement of priority groups does need to improve. There are hard to reach families within Ravensdale but the established nature of the centre coupled with an above average number of parent volunteers implies that services must be accessed by a greater proportion of the target population.

3.1.6 Newark and Sherwood: Devon

Devon ward largely consists of the Hawtonville estate which houses the Hawtonville Children's Centre. The centre is currently in a transition period as operations are moving from a site based at Hawtonville Junior School to the old location of Oliver Quibell Primary. The new site will be shared with social care staff and specialist family support services. Until the move, the small base at Hawtonville Junior School has encouraged many services to take place in venues across the ward, including Oliver Quibell, Bowbridge

⁹ Teenage Conception Aggregated ward data 2006-08 ONS

Primary and Newark Family Centre. This situation has allowed the centre to be flexible and provide classes in places where families can easily access them.

The centre is directly governed by Nottinghamshire County Council and works in partnership with the Jobcentre Plus, Council for Voluntary Services, Nottinghamshire Futures and Lincoln College. The service offer has been recently judged as outstanding in a May 2011 Ofsted report. But to focus attention, the Ofsted defined category; *'the extent to which children are developing skills for the future and parents are developing economic stability and independence including access to training'* was scored as 'good' as opposed to outstanding. Although this is still commendable it highlights an area for improvement, especially considering the area has 298 children under 5 in workless households, the second highest in the County. Lincoln College is an important partner in the development of skills and training whilst the Jobcentre Plus provides the link into sustainable employment and currently operates fortnightly out of the centre.

Hawtonville Children Centre is at the start of implementing a self-designed scheme called the 'Parent Passport', created as method for parents to track their own development and to focus attention of the centre to support families based on their specific need. The passport is based on the establishment and achievement of outcomes, whether they are improving confidence, accessing employment or developing robust parenting skills.

The centre saw 30.1% of the under fives population which is average for the district but 84% of under fives fall under the target population. Of these 27.7% are seen by the Children's Centre, 5.8% below the district average.

Hawtonville Children Centre engages with approximately a third of workless households with children under 5 which is slightly below average. However it engages with 29.3% of lone parent households which is the best in the district by over 10%. Data on engaging teenage parents was not available for this report.

The Ofsted report comments that children are prepared well for school and nursery although attainment is below the National and County average and so this work becomes particularly important.

3.1.7 Newark and Sherwood: Boughton

Ollerton and Boughton Children's Centre is located within the Dukeries College Complex that sits on the boundary between Ollerton and Boughton wards. It is directly managed by the County Council.

The centre manager comments that there is a distinct divide between residents from Ollerton and Boughton and this is having an impact on the attendance of Children's Centre services. Parents from Boughton are under represented and this is not exposed in the performance data because it is not split by ward. The key in this context is understanding and mitigating the divide between certain communities to best encourage engagement. The management also describe strong community cohesion coupled with a negative 'social services' perception of the centre. In response, planned outreach work on the Stepnell Heights estate in Boughton is to be conducted fortnightly with the possibility of using a pub room to reach as many families as possible.

Centre Managers also highlight a concern that contacts made to social care that are rejected are not being referred onto the Children's Centre and so problems do not get identified early on.

For the centre as a whole, about two thirds of the reach population fall under the focus population. The centre sees 23% of the reach population and 25.4% of the focus population, both below the District and County average. However the centre works with almost 40% of workless households in the area, the second best of the District. It also sits

on the District average for engaging with lone parent families. Data on how many teenage parents they engaged was not available for inclusion in this report.

3.2 Educational Attainment

As expected, educational attainment within the 8 hotspot wards is generally of a poor standard when based on several old National Indicators (NI) for 2009/10 shown in appendix six. Data is not regularly reported on at ward level and the information gathered for the hotspot wards was a one-off request¹⁰. Some data within this section is based on school catchment areas, which are often wider than ward boundaries but still provide important understanding regarding areas of deprivation.

The following information identifies progress at each key stage and states the level at which children and young people should be achieving. Each level is defined as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| Levels 1-3 in Key Stage 1 (Years 1 and 2, ages 4-7) | Most pupils are at Level 2 by the end of Key Stage 1 |
| Levels 2-5 in Key Stage 2 (Years 3-6, ages 7-11) | Most pupils are at Level 4 by the end of Key Stage 2 |
| Levels 3-7 in Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9, ages 11-14) | Most pupils are at Level 5/6 by the end of Key Stage 3 |

3.2.1 Achievement at level 4 or above in English and Maths at KS2 and KS4 (%) (Formerly NI 73 & 75)

These two measures represent the attainment levels of children in Maths and English at Key Stage (KS) 2 and 4¹¹. At KS2, every ward is below the County and National averages of 76% and 73% respectively in 09/10. Pleasley Hill is by far the best performing ward with 70.7% of children achieving level 4 in Maths and English. However the numbers for Ravensdale are exceptionally poor, only 12.2% of children achieved level 4 and highlights a clear problem for Primary Schools within the area.

Similarly at KS4 all wards performed below par with the exception of Kirkby-in-Ashfield East which saw 52.9% of pupils achieve A*-C grades in Maths and English, just above the County average of 51.4%. Worksop South East and Devon performed badly with scores of 16.5% and 23.1% respectively. This has added significance when the KS2 results were 49% and 64%, representing a significant drop in attainment over the key stages and following transition to secondary school.

3.2.2 The proportion of free school meals children achieving a level 2 qualification at aged 19 and the inequality gap in the achievement of level 3 qualifications at age 19 (%) (Formerly NI 82 & 81 respectively)

Displaying these inequality gaps at ward level would only measure the gap within each ward. Measuring the inequality gap within schools provides a broader demographic and therefore gives a better indication of relative performance. The first measure shows the proportion of children that were eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) aged 15, achieving a level 2 qualification at aged 19 compared to their peers. The second measure shows the gap in achievement of level 3 qualifications between pupils aged 19 who were eligible for FSM when they were 15 compared with their peers.

Focusing on level 2 achievement, the main secondary schools serving hotspot wards experience a lower proportion of FSM children going on to achieve level 2 qualifications at 19. Kirkby College that serves Kirkby East only observes 16.7% of its pupils achieving a

¹⁰ 2010/11 Educational attainment data was published after the data collection for this report was completed so data in this report is now a year out of date.

¹¹ KS2 is measured by the number of pupils gaining level 4 in both subjects and KS4 uses the number of A*-C grades gained at GCSE

level 2 qualification; the national average is 56.8%. Redhill Comprehensive, which serves Killisick, performs closest to this figure with 47.4% of FSM children achieving a level 2 qualification.

The level 3 inequality gap in achievement is interestingly quite low compared to the county average of 29.6%. For example, the Brunts and Queen Elizabeth Endowed Schools that serve Cumberlands, Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale in Mansfield had inequality gaps of 21.3% and 11.8% respectively, lower than the County average. Furthermore Kirkby College which serves Kirkby East experienced an even lower inequality gap of 6.6%. This does represent an encouraging picture that children from poorer backgrounds attending these schools experience lower than average inequalities in attainment. It suggests that differences in parental income do not necessarily produce significant differences in attainment. Only Redhill comprehensive that serves Killisick ward in Gedling exceeded the county average, recording a wide inequality gap of 38.4%.

3.2.3 Achievement gap between pupils eligible for FSM and their peers achieving the expected level at KS2 and KS4 (%) **(Formerly NI 102a & 102b)**

The most notable achievement gaps at KS2 in 2009/10 included Farilo Primary in Pleasley Hill, which saw a 50% achievement gap between FSM and Non-FSM children, the County average is 23.3%. Kings Way in Kirkby-in-Ashfield East also posted a gap of 52.9% highlighting significant inequalities in children's achievement. In contrast Ethel Wainwright Primary in Cumberlands actually experienced better achievement from FSM children compared to Non-FSM children, recording an achievement gap of -0.6%.

Ryton Park in Worksop South East observed an equal spread in achievement, recording a gap of only 0.6%, although the other primary in the ward, the Priory, observed a gap of 25%. Similarly, Killisick Junior observed a large achievement gap of 34.8% compared with only 10% for Robert Mellors Primary, despite both schools serving Killisick ward. These examples highlight that significant differences in achievement gaps can exist even between neighbouring schools, suggesting that despite the importance of catchment areas, school management can be very influential in affecting attainment outcomes. The remainder of schools within hotspot wards recorded achievement gaps between 20% – 30% or were unable to be recorded due to schools boycotting the examinations.

At KS4, The Brunts School next to Ravensdale ward experienced the highest inequality gap at 31.6% however the County average is higher at 35.5%. Even though attainment levels are low for schools in hotspot wards, this data shows that gaps in achievement within these areas are smaller than the County average. Therefore, underachievement is not confined to FSM children which suggests that factors other than parental income have an important influence over attainment.

Kirkby College (serves Kirkby East) and Redhill Comprehensive (serves Killisick) have the lowest achievement gaps at 10.8% and 15.4% respectively. Finally, the Secondary Schools serving Worksop South East, Boughton, Devon, Pleasley Hill and Cumberlands observe gaps of between 25% and 29%, safely below the County average.

3.2.4 Persistent Absence Rates **(Formerly NI 87)**

This information has been collated at ward level. Importantly, only Boughton and Kirkby-in-Ashfield East wards observe below average persistence absence rates of 3.2% and 3.7% respectively compared to the County average of 5.5%. The worst absence rate is recorded for Worksop South East at 12%, Ravensdale has a rate of 9% and the remaining hotspot wards lie in a spectrum between 6-8%. These figures are an informative indication of the lack of aspiration and motivation to achieve which can be prominent in deprived areas.

3.3 Head Teachers

To provide a qualitative context for child and family poverty within the school environment, it is important to gain an appreciation of the views of Head Teachers. During summer 2011, 25 head teachers and deputy head teachers from across Nottinghamshire completed a recent child and family poverty Workforce Development questionnaire.¹²

Many head teachers commented that staff do not feel confident to take action to address issues of poverty affecting the people they serve. Despite many indicating they have a good understanding of which vulnerable groups are most likely to suffer from Child Poverty and of where certain geographical poverty hotspots are.

Many agreed that raising aspirations of pupils and their families is an important and appropriate area for workforce development within schools. The desire to succeed at school is a significant factor in reducing inter-generational poverty in the long term. Moreover, active participation from parents can serve to enhance their own aspirations and therefore encourage more immediate improvements in family income.

There was also a suggestion by one respondent that schools would benefit from a resource sheet with overviews of services and associated contact details that would swiftly put parents and carers in touch with appropriate services. Since child and family poverty has such a broad range of determinants and effects, a consolidated list of relevant organisations and services would help to also provide context to a topic which may seem vague to staff and service users. Appendix 2 would provide a useful starting point.

3.4 Extended Schools Services

The Extended Schools Programme aims to support children, families and communities through extra-curricular activities with a strong emphasis on family involvement and the targeting of those children that qualify for Free School Meals (FSM).

Extended Services form a pivotal role in tackling the causes of children poverty by facilitating the best life chances for children and their families. The service demonstrates that education and achievement require a holistic approach meaning active participation from children, parents, teachers, communities and other public services. Furthermore, being embedded into schools allows comprehensive access to children and their parents.

Funding allocations for schools are calculated through the Disadvantage Subsidy which allocates £150 per child eligible for FSM or Looked After Child and a variable buffer amount is provided to account for children becoming eligible for these criteria during the school year, or if they move schools. A further pot of £2,000 per primary school and £4,000 per secondary is allocated as 'Extended Services Activities Funding'. However with the introduction of the Pupil Premium, extended services funding will be provided directly to Schools with no obligation to continue existing provision. Ofsted criteria still require evidence of extra-curricular support for pupils but spending and employment of an extended services coordinator is discretionary. This is important to note and arrangements are still being finalised for each family of Schools, although many are expected to retain their coordinator, particularly within the poverty hotspots visited.

3.4.1 Distribution of the Disadvantage Subsidy

The Disadvantage Subsidy funding allocations for the forthcoming school year 2011-12 have been provided by Extended Service Management at Nottinghamshire County Council (see Appendix Seven) and represent the most up-to-date numbers of children identified as

¹²Nottinghamshire Child and Family Poverty: Workforce Development Survey, Autumn 2011.

most in need. Analysis must be done based on families of schools and not wards, however this still provides important insight when mapping areas of high deprivation.

All schools that serve the eight poverty hotspot wards receive the most children eligible for FSM when compared with their own family of schools. Worksop South East ward accommodates Ryton Park Primary School which receives the most funding at almost £30,000 compared to any other primary school in the county and although it is based on two sites it still accommodates 194 children eligible for FSM and fewer than five Looked After Children. Furthermore, Portland High School educates the majority of children living in Worksop South East, and receives the highest allocation of disadvantage subsidy funding out of all the priority wards, due to the attendance of 230 FSM children. When compared with the County, only Ashfield School and Technology College has more children eligible for FSM.

Morven Park in Kirkby-in-Ashfield East, Bowbridge in Devon, Ollerton Primary in Boughton, Newgate Lane in Ravensdale, Crescent Primary in Pleasley Hill and Ethel Wainwright in Cumberlands are all primaries with over 100 registered children eligible for FSM. Killisick is the only priority ward that does not contain a school with less than 100 children eligible for FSM.

Therefore child poverty hotspot wards appear encouragingly aligned with Extended Services' target schools. Funding allocated based on the FSM measure in 2011/12 will provide resource to those areas of most need. However it is important to assess the effectiveness of the activities financed by extended services within schools including a particular focus on family orientated activity.

3.4.2 Extended Services Provision

Appendix Seven details the schools with Extended Services activity that serve hotspot wards. A selection of Extended Services Coordinators have provided insight into the types of activities that extended services offer and the methods of targeting FSM children. The Coordinators from the following families of Schools were visited:

- Redhill (Gedling: Killisick)
- Queen Elizabeth (Mansfield: Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill)
- The Dukeries (Newark and Sherwood: Boughton)
- Hawtonville Learning Community (Newark and Sherwood: Devon)

The discretion held by Coordinators allows activity to be tailored to the needs of children and families that access each School. Advice is formally provided from the management team at Nottinghamshire County Council but Schools directly employ Coordinators to run activities meaning that the offer is based on local need. Coordinators visited displayed evidence of utilising surveys to establish what activities children would most like to participate in. Many coordinators distributed questionnaires to be completed by all pupils, although Redhill's Coordinator serving Killisick in Gedling interviewed each FSM eligible primary school child last year across the School Family to better understand their needs. This process may not be feasible for certain areas or for large schools but the process of establishing need and targeting those most in need is fundamental to providing effective outcomes for children and families.

A major problem Coordinators are faced with is the social and cultural stigmatism attached to FSM eligibility and overt targeting of certain families can have detrimental effects on the child and the family. The use of universal extended services provision for some activities is important to prevent a divide between pupils, however the targeted nature of the service should be maintained and the challenge is to conduct this in a discrete and non-pressured approach. The potential for schools to cut extended services funding attaches further importance on focusing resources on the most vulnerable families.

When observing the selection of activities provided through extended services common areas included sport, cookery, performing arts and trips away. This report suggests that those activities that include parental involvement provide significant outcomes for families as a whole and helps to reduce the risk of poverty. For example a successful boys reading project in Kirkby allowed pupils to pick their own books and parents were encouraged to read with their child at home and to complete a diary that tracked progress. Evaluative comments suggested that parental participation improved attainment and also facilitated healthy family interaction which is important to improving life chances.

In terms of performance management, Co-ordinators provided evidence of individual tracking sheets designed to monitor progress for each pupil. However the extent to which this is implemented by schools can be limited. Furthermore a request for data on the number of FSM children that accessed each activity last year was not readily available from the Coordinators visited. Therefore information for future targeting work becomes incomplete. In this instance, the localised nature of extended services means that data collection by schools is not always comprehensive and comparative performance becomes harder to establish. Standard performance criteria and comprehensive collection processes would inform Coordinators about successful activities and would better assist in targeting resources.

The transition between Children's Centres and School is an important phase and from the Coordinators visited, relationships appear strong and productive, meaning that children who may require additional support are identified and parents are supported and included as their children enter the education system. Therefore, as Schools become more independent, these links should be maintained and developed to ensure families are put first.

3.5 Targeted Support and Youth Justice Service

The service uses a multi-agency approach and teams are staffed by professionals with backgrounds in education, social work, youth work, housing, substance misuse (Face-It), information, advice and guidance (Connexions) and parenting practitioners.

The Youth Justice element of the Service works directly with children and young people aged 10-18 years old who:

- have received a Final Warning from the police
- are on a Court ordered bail programme
- need a Pre-Sentence report preparing for the Courts
- have been sentenced to a community sentence or to custody

The Targeted Support element of the service works with young people aged 8-18 years who are at risk of a range of poor outcomes including substance misuse, offending, not being in education, training or employment, homelessness, being a young carer, and children who have gone missing from home on more than one occasion.

Data and performance management is centrally collated and ward level data has been provided for this report. The data highlights whether a client (young person) that accessed the Service in 2010/11 met the requirements for any of the following criteria.

- Lifestyle (Income)
- School Exclusions
- Parenting Issues¹³
- Drug misuse
- Accommodation

¹³ Parents of clients with a physical/mental health problem or a loss of contact or a drug problem

The multi agency approach of the Service allows a holistic method of tackling problems faced by young people. Lifestyle and income in particular are vital parts of a young person's life. And consequently Connexions staff are particularly important for employment prospects and establishing a sustainable lifestyle.

Worksop South East in Bassetlaw recorded the highest number of clients in each of the five criteria compared to the seven other hotspot wards. Therefore Worksop South East experienced:

- the highest number of clients with inadequate income
- the highest number clients with school exclusions
- the most clients with parenting issues
- the most clients that are drug misusers
- the highest number of clients residing in deprived or unsuitable accommodation

This ward level analysis has further exposed that, Worksop South East records extremely high levels of clients that meet the above criteria. For example 14 clients experience parenting issues, ten more than any other hotspot ward. Based on this information services and preventative work can be better targeted to reflect the existence of problems such as this.

In contrast Boughton in Newark and Sherwood, Cumberlands in Mansfield and Killisick in Gedling all observed low numbers of clients qualifying for any of the above criteria. For example:

- no clients were recorded as having accommodation issues
- no clients were recorded as suffering from inadequate income
- Very few clients were recorded as having parenting issues or were recorded as drug misusers

The final four hotspot wards; Devon in Newark and Sherwood, Kirkby East in Ashfield and Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale in Mansfield experience varying records that range between one to four clients for each criteria. Considering the targeted nature of the service and in comparison to all other wards in the County, these numbers are relatively high.

3.6 Conclusions: Family and Life Chances

Children's Centres

Children's centre provision for families with children under five performs a vitally important role in mitigating the effects of child and family poverty. The service directly aids child development during the foundation years whilst supporting adults to be successful parents and to achieve their own potential. The children's centres in focus provide a high level of service, identified through Ofsted reports and Nottinghamshire County Council performance data. An area for continued development in terms of child poverty is the support for encouraging parents back into employment. For example, centres consistently highlighted that volunteering at a centre significantly increased the confidence of parents and encouraged them to apply for work. There is also scope for developing Jobcentre Plus outreach, particularly in centres that currently do not have Jobcentre Plus involvement such as Ladybrook Children's Centre in Mansfield. Furthermore, the potential to take an active role in the recent creation of work clubs is an important opportunity. This could be achieved by offering meeting rooms for clubs and by encouraging parent specific meetings.

The second important conclusion to be drawn for Children's Centres is the need to improve engagement with the focus population and with specific key vulnerable groups. Performance data highlights that centre's experience below average levels of engagement when compared with others in the district. The use of Income Deprivation Affecting

Children Index (IDACI) scores at Lower Super Output (LSOA) level will help to target engagement with vulnerable families. However, it would be useful to ensure the Relative Child Poverty measure is distributed to all centres at LSOA and ward level to provide an improved picture of where vulnerable families are located. The annual reporting cycle of the Child Poverty measure would also provide more frequent updates compared to the three year cycle for IDACI. This data must then be used to actively engage with specific groups to encourage participation. It would also be useful to ensure all children's centres have access to performance and outcome data relating to their reach and engagement of key 'at risk' groups, such as teenage parents and disabled parents.

Educational Attainment

Attainment within the focus wards and the relevant schools is generally poor and rates of permanent exclusions within hotspot wards also consistently exceed the County average. These correlate with the high levels of child poverty. However certain school inequality gaps based on Free School Meals were recorded as below County averages. Smaller than average inequality gaps for schools that serve hotspot wards suggest that parental income does not necessarily predetermine inequalities in attainment and that school catchments areas reach wider than child poverty hot spot wards. Furthermore the existence of large fluctuations in achievement gaps between schools suggest that school management is crucial in helping to determine outcomes for pupils.

Head Teachers

Many head teachers expressed the notion that they and their staff do not feel confident addressing issues of child and family poverty. Whilst the primary concern of schools is educational attainment, helping to improve a child's well-being positively impacts upon achievement and so it is recommended that these findings be explored further. In the immediate future it is suggested that a child and family poverty resource be developed to better conceptualise poverty for schools and link poverty issues to existing services.

Raising the aspirations of children and receiving support to help achieve this was also a prominent theme to emerge. Raising aspiration is a crucial aspect of Nottinghamshire's Child and Family Poverty Strategy, and a pledge by Nottinghamshire County Council states: 'We will build the aspirations of children and families'. Therefore, support to schools based on this commitment is an important consideration.

Extended Services

The unique position that Extended Services occupy, means that they perform an invaluable role in reducing child and family poverty. The close working relationship that co-ordinators are expected to have with teachers allows them to identify children that require additional help to build a suite of activities to support these children and, critically, involve the parents whenever possible.

An important challenge is to avoid stigmatisation of FSM children and their families through identifying them for extra support. A combination of universal support and carefully targeted activities could serve to mitigate this problem.

The performance management of Extended Services should be explored further to enable them to improve evidence of their impact and to assist in planning future resource allocations. The nature of the funding arrangements will provide challenges to comprehensively implement a standardised performance model. However if co-ordinators and schools can contribute to and agree a process, then effective data collection becomes more likely.

Targeted Support and Youth Justice Service

Information from this service gives an indication as to where children and young people require more intensive support to deal with serious problems. Reduction of child and family poverty implies a much more preventative approach to improving the lives of children and

their families. Therefore, if certain areas can be identified, such as Worksop South East, that have high numbers of children experiencing problems in their lives, then more proactive and preventative services can be better targeted, including children's centre provision, Extended Services and employability training.

These services have recently started collecting data at ward level, which will allow detailed mapping of localities that experience particular problems for children and young people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Children's centres could assign particular attention to the development of services that encourage and support economic sustainability for families:
 - a. Retention and continued development of Jobcentre Plus outreach
 - b. Engagement with the creation of work clubs and the use of children's centre sites to host clubs.
2. Improved engagement with the focus population by children's centres:
 - a. Distribution of the relative child poverty measure to all children's centres
 - b. Use IDACI and relative child poverty data to effectively target proactive engagement within the community
 - c. Proactive engagement and monitoring of groups with children at greatest risk of poverty, including teenage parents and single parents.
3. Child Poverty Reference Group to consider the production of a child and family poverty resource to be distributed to schools and other settings e.g. youth and play services that provides useful data, help to signpost to services etc.
4. Children, Families and Cultural Services to establish a comprehensive approach to raising aspirations. An initial think tank session with attendance from children's centres, schools, youth services and social services to explore the issue and agree an action plan is suggested.
5. Child poverty activity should be included in the forthcoming 'Closing the Gap' strategy for education.
6. Schools could make the most of the forthcoming pupil premium which will be allocated based on levels of deprivation using free school meal (FSM) data. The Department for Education recommends that pupil premium budget (which will not be ring fenced) is allocated in each school to improve attainment of the poorest pupils.
7. It is advisable that schools and the Governor Unit identify a named champion governor in each school to support the school to fulfil its responsibilities to improve outcomes for the most disadvantaged children and young people.
8. Extended Services to ensure activities and support includes parental involvement at every possible opportunity to encourage sustainable family development.
9. Extended Services to explore a comprehensive performance management procedure to better evidence impact and allow a comparison of performance between families of schools.
10. The Child Poverty Reference Group could utilise ward level Targeted Support and Youth Justice Services data to better understand the distribution of young people that are falling into difficulties.

4. Employment and Skills

4.1 Adult and Community Learning Service

The Adult and Community learning service (ACLS), in partnership with the Skills Funding Agency commissions providers including Children's Centres and Further Education (FE) Colleges to deliver courses on a wide range of subjects. Some courses carry accreditation and others do not depending on the course subject. Family learning courses are free for all learners that claim benefits. Classes operate out of many locations including schools, in conjunction with extended service coordinators, FE Colleges, Children's Centres and libraries.

In May 2009 Ofsted reported on the quality of Adult and Community learning in Nottinghamshire and assessed the provision as 'good' overall. This mirrors the results for Family Learning and Employability training.

Family Learning was assessed as flexible to the needs of learners and there is good monitoring of progress for each learner. A robust commissioning process has ensured a coherent curriculum and little duplication.

The Personal and Community Development Fund (PCDL) is the primary funding stream for ACLS courses and covers a whole range of activities including language classes, cookery, jewellery making and ICT. There is also a worklessness funding stream within ACLS, however it is a small amount of money and is not the primary focus of the service.

Under specific Family Learning there are three funding streams:

- Family Literacy, Language and Numeracy (FLLN)
- Wider Family Learning (WFL)
- Family Learning Impact Fund (FLIF)

4.1.1 Boughton

When examining the attendance of family learning classes across the four funding streams, Boughton ward only had 8 residents enrol on courses provided in 2010/11. Of the 63 courses (primarily at the Dukeries College) only 5 were classified as family learning courses and most were provided through the PCDL funding stream which does not specifically provide family orientated courses. The stark comparison is with Ollerton, its nearest neighbour that shares access to the Dukeries Complex. Ollerton saw 27 of its residents enrol on family learning courses; over 3 times as many compared to Boughton and also had over 50 more residents enrol on PCDL courses.

Therefore, ACLS are experiencing a similar situation to the local Children's Centre, residents and families in particular are not accessing services to the same degree as those living in Ollerton, even though the Dukeries complex is situated just inside Boughton. It represents a clear divide with anecdotal evidence suggesting that Boughton residents remain reluctant to engage despite poverty indicators exposing families in need. When families do participate, the 100% success rate shows the value that these courses could potentially provide.

4.1.2 Worksoop South East

Worksoop South East ward shows a similar situation compared to Boughton, observing only 12 enrolments on family learning courses in 2010/11. Of the 26 courses delivered specifically from the ward, only one was classified as family learning. Although the Children's Centre does provide courses of this nature it only covers families with children aged 5 or under. The rest of the ACLS courses were PCDL funded covering a whole range of activities. Two of these PCDL courses were entitled 'Literacy and Numeracy' and 'Employability Skills' which are important provisions to mitigate against the causes of child

poverty. However the majority were softer courses that included Crafts, Creative Arts and Baking. Whilst these are important and provide useful stepping stones for learners to build confidence, it could be argued an imbalance exists compared with courses offered around family learning. Such courses are invaluable in deprived areas, for example Worksop South East has the highest proportion of lone parent claimants (3.4%) in the district¹⁴ suggesting the need for family engagement.

4.1.3 Kirkby-in-Ashfield East

Kirkby fairs better in terms of ACLS course attendance, 173 Kirkby East residents attended 187 different PCDL courses and many enrolled on multiple courses. Of the 71 courses provided within the ward, 66 were PCDL funded. Therefore four were categorised as family learning and one as worklessness. Despite family learning courses having an 80% success rate, 34 residents attended, five times fewer than those accessing the PCDL activities. Again this could arguably represent an imbalance between PCDL courses compared to family learning opportunities, especially as 34% of all households in Kirkby East contain one or more dependants, the second highest proportion in the district¹⁵

4.1.4 Killisick

In terms of PCDL courses, Killisick ward represents a significant contrast to Kirkby East, a total of 23 adults accessed PCDL courses (six were run within the ward). This difference in the number of courses provided between Killisick and Kirkby East suggests an inequity of provision, considering that both wards score similarly in terms of IMD, IDACI, CWI and child poverty measures.

To continue, Killisick's provision of five family learning courses, accessed by 17 parents, does not represent a high proportion of parents from the ward, despite a high 89% success rate.

4.1.5 Devon

Devon ward's situation is similar to Killisick when comparing PCDL provision with the priority wards, exposing a high disparity in provision. 29 residents accessed PCDL courses however only one was actually provided from a site in Devon.

Three family learning courses were provided in the ward, two family gardening courses and a digital families class. A total of 18 parents accessed these and other courses provided outside the ward with a 78% success rate. Course numbers and attendance rates again support the assertion that family learning provision needs to be expanded in deprived areas that hold high numbers of families.

4.1.6 Mansfield Wards – Cumberlands, Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale

The priority wards within Mansfield observe some differences in attendance. Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill saw 18 and 19 unique residents access family learning opportunities respectively, whereas Ravensdale had 50 participants, the highest rate compared to all the priority wards. Of these 50 participants, 85% successfully completed the courses they attended. Ten individual family learning courses were provided within Ravensdale compared to five in Cumberlands and six in Pleasley Hill. A joint project with extended services also occurred within Ravensdale centred on family involvement. This represents more extensive and engaged family support and it also highlights that there is demand from deprived areas for family learning opportunities. Building family cohesion and encouraging parental responsibility in areas where income is low, unemployment is above average and aspirations are muted makes a significant difference to the lives of residents.

¹⁴ Nomis: Official Labour Market statistics. Results from the final quarter of 2010

¹⁵ ONS: Official 2001 Census data

4.1.7 Worklessness Courses

A small pot of funding from the Skills Funding Agency saw 29 residents from across the eight priority wards access worklessness courses. No residents from Boughton, Worksop South East or Killisick attended a worklessness course. Most funding is allocated to Further Education institutions, and Jobcentre Plus receives funding from the Department for Work and Pensions to set up work clubs and other support networks. However there could be an opportunity for ACLS to play a larger role in employability training given the extensive network the service already has.

4.2 Jobcentre Plus

The Role of Jobcentre Plus (JCP) is integral to reducing Child Poverty, a workless household has a 59% chance of having children living in relative poverty¹⁶. Allowing parents a route back into employment not only alleviates current poverty but encourages the aspirations of children and helps to break the cycle of deprivation.

JCP's memorandum of agreement with Nottinghamshire's Children's Centres is integral to the partnership work that exists between the two areas. Child Poverty has been identified as a central motive for bi-lateral cooperation and Child Poverty data is being used to allocate outreach work in Children's Centres.

JCP operates out of sites located in Worksop in Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Sutton in Ashfield, Newark and Arnold in Gedling. However with relation to the poverty hotspot wards, JCP was only able to provide information based on Job Centres and not by ward. The data is available but a request for information outside of routine data sharing with the County Council was not accepted due to capacity. JCP's performance management unit has become nationally organised, meaning that capacity has been reduced and regional centres no longer have direct control over performance teams.

Using the data based on Jobcentre Plus sites does not allow a focused observation of access to JCP services by areas that accommodate those most in need. Ward and LSOA level data indicate pockets of deprivation and worklessness, and comparing this against access to JCP services will indicate the extent to which Job Centres are engaging with those families in most need and highlight areas where JCP has limited engagement.

However it must be stated that JCP collects extensive data and ward level analysis is possible through the JCP management system. In terms of family data, details are accorded on the age range and disability of customers' children to establish suitability for work and identify support to meet client needs.

Lone parents are also identified through the system allowing specialist lone parent advisors to track the progression of their clients. These advisors appreciate the unique challenges that lone parents face and so can provide tailored support to help obtain and maintain employment opportunities.

Childcare barriers to work are recorded and are divided into categories that include the cost of childcare placements, transport, the availability of placements and provision during early morning, late evening and at weekends. This helps to establish the reasons why family commitments may prevent a return to work and consequently attention can be directed to providing suitable employment opportunities.

4.2.1 Family Works Initiative

Developed by Jobcentre Plus, the initiative is designed to address intergenerational worklessness through a community based approach. It has focused on two specific areas, Ravensdale in Mansfield and the Coxmoor Estate which is located primarily in Kirkby-in-

¹⁶ Nottinghamshire Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2010 www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/childpoverty

Ashfield East ward in Ashfield. These areas were highlighted as two of the most difficult housing estates. The specific aim of the project is to work with social landlords and other partners to engage residents who may not otherwise access employment focused services.

A team of three advisors are based at the Coxmoor Community Centre that can provide drop in sessions however in Ravensdale a base could not be secured and engagement requires outreach with families. The project allows an extremely flexible remit for advisors through restricting caseloads to around 20 families. This allows the time to build up relationships with clients, challenge attitudes that lead to intergenerational worklessness and conduct intensive work such as accompanying clients to job interviews and helping write CVs.

However based on the comments of the project manager based at Coxmoor Community Centre, this initiative has experienced problems engaging with potential clients. This has been in part, based on a lack of referrals from partner agencies including Schools, Children's Centres and the local Family Intervention Project.¹⁷ There was also mention that there has been a lack of profile for the initiative and so community involvement has been poor. It is important to note that these observations only indicate that further analysis should be conducted on the outcomes of the initiative and evaluation should be conducted using both qualitative and quantitative results.

However these observations do emphasise the importance of appropriate targeting, establishing productive partnership working and acquiring a good understanding of families that require support.

4.3 Childcare Provision

Sufficient, affordable childcare provision is vital to meet the needs of working parents in Nottinghamshire. Appropriate provision helps to encourage parents into employment, improve family incomes and discourage a cycle of worklessness.

In April 2011 a County wide Childcare Sufficiency Assessment was undertaken and the subsequent report forms the evidence base for this section. The assessment was conducted at a district level and performance is measured by the Childcare sufficiency (CSA) toolkit¹⁸.

Additionally, the Families Information Service (FIS) can give an indication of the number of childcare providers within close proximity of a certain location. This is done through a search engine based on an area or postcode and therefore, for each hotspot ward, a search was conducted and the results are included below.

4.3.1 Ashfield: Kirkby in Ashfield East

Ashfield district is currently rated as green by the CSA toolkit RAG rating. Despite the Green rating areas for development were identified, the main area for improvement is to increase the ratio of available childcare places to the total number of children. The action plan details working in partnership with schools to increase the number of childcare places.

The FIS indicate that there are ten childcare providers easily accessible to Kirkby-in-Ashfield East including a children's centre, breakfast clubs, schools and childminders.

¹⁷ Family Intervention Projects were part of the Respect Action Plan, launched in 2006. These projects aimed to reduce anti-social behaviour perpetrated by the most anti-social and challenging families

¹⁸ Developed by the East Midlands Regional Sufficiency Network

4.3.2 Bassetlaw: Worksop South East

Bassetlaw is currently rated as amber and as such there are several pressing areas for improvement. Notably the net change in provider numbers and available childcare places has caused concern, with the closure of the Hospital Day nursery contributing significantly. Although the development of new childcare provision at Ryton Park located in Worksop South East should improve the deficit of places.

Similarly to Ashfield, the ratio of available places to the number of children is also highlighted as a concern, with provision being recorded as limited both before and after school in certain areas. Partnership with schools has been identified within the Action Plan to help improve this ratio.

The FIS identifies six childcare providers that are based within Worksop South East including Manton Child's centre. This includes the Ryton Park site where places are increasing.

4.3.3 Gedling: Killisick

Gedling district overall is currently rated as green and there are no specific areas identified as red. However Gedling's unemployment rate has increased significantly in the past two years and Killisick in particular has the second highest rate in Nottinghamshire with 7.8%¹⁹. Therefore demand in provision may rise should employment levels increase in the future.

The FIS indicates that there are nine childcare providers within the Arnold area that are all in close proximity to Killisick.

4.3.4 Mansfield: Cumberlands, Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale

Mansfield is currently rated as green for overall provision and like Ashfield and Bassetlaw, the ratio of available childcare places to the number of children, requires improvement. Parent consultation highlighted childcare flexibility as the biggest issue in Mansfield.

The FIS identifies five childcare providers accessible by residents in Cumberlands compared to eleven for Pleasley Hill and eight for Ravensdale. Considering the close proximity to Mansfield town centre, other providers may be feasible for residents within these three wards. To support this, the accessibility of childcare within the district as a whole is rated as green.

4.3.5 Newark and Sherwood: Boughton and Devon

Newark and Sherwood's childcare provision is currently rated as green. Again the ratio of available childcare places to the number of children is identified as red and requires action. Provision before and after school was highlighted as a specific issue through parent consultation.

The net change in available places is also allocated a red status and suggested action includes supporting the development of places in more rural areas.

The FIS shows ten childcare providers within the proximity of Boughton ward in Ollerton. On the other side of the district in Newark, FIS indicates six providers within Devon ward's proximity.

¹⁹ Nomis: Official Labour Market statistics. Results from the final quarter of 2010

4.4 Connexions

The data used in this section was provided by Nottinghamshire Futures, the umbrella organisation for Connexions Nottinghamshire.

Due to the discontinuation of the Connexions Service by the year end 2011/12 it is important to recognise that details of future provision are not finalised. However, the transition from School to post-16 education or employment is an important stage in a young person's life and those recognised as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) between the ages of 16 and 19 may require support to enter work or access further education.

During 2009/10 Connexions provided advice and guidance to 7,615 young people in year 11 across Nottinghamshire, meaning that 85% of the Year 11 cohort received support from a Connexions advisor. Of the total cohort, 95.2% entered education, employment or training (EET) and 3.4% became NEET.

At a district level during 2009/10, Bassetlaw had the highest NEET level at 5%. Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood all had lower NEET levels at 2.4%, 3.9% and 3.9% compared to Gedling's 4.4%.

However observing patterns at ward level exposes some important results. At the end of May 2011, Worksop South East in Bassetlaw had the highest NEET level at 12.3% equating to 47 16-19 year olds with Ravensdale in Mansfield recording a similar 11.4%. Wards that performed relatively well were Cumberlands in Mansfield, with 6.7% and Boughton and Devon, both in Newark and Sherwood with 6.3% and 5.5% respectively. Kirkby in Ashfield East, Killisick in Gedling and Pleasley Hill in Mansfield all record NEET levels between 8.2% and 9.2%, which are still much higher than District or County averages. These figures represent clear neighbourhoods where young people require targeted support when leaving mainstream education. Furthermore, ward and school²⁰ NEET results record pockets of disadvantage and so can more accurately highlight need.

In terms of targeting services, each Secondary School in Nottinghamshire currently receives 2-3 days of Connexions advisor time but funding allocations do reflect need. For example, Mansfield and Ashfield receive fourteen and ten staff respectively compared to nine for Newark and Sherwood and seven for Gedling. Ashfield's low NEET level does suggest that their additional resources are supporting more young people back into EET. However considering Gedling records the second highest NEET levels of the five districts at 4.4%, resource allocation may have to be reviewed and adjusted to reflect results.

4.5 Foundation Learning for 16-19 year olds

The Foundation Learning team that operates within the Young People's service of Nottinghamshire County Council provides courses designed to support young people that are at risk of being Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET) to access sustainable employment and training opportunities. There are on average between 100 and 120 young people on training courses at any one time and courses last an average of 26 weeks.

Between March and August 2011 75 young learners completed courses provided by the Foundation Learning team. 34 of these entered full time employment, education or training. 26 left unemployed and the rest did not specify their destinations. Of the 75

²⁰ Not included in this report

learners a total of nine reside in poverty hotspot wards. Of these nine, seven entered full time education or employment and two became unemployed.

42% of current learners receive Education Support Allowance (EMA) giving an indication of the proportion of learners that could be more susceptible to poverty. Although the ending of EMA nationally is likely to affect future figures.

4.6 Conclusions: Employment and Skills

Adult and Community Learning Service (ACLS)

Based on information from hot spot wards, the majority of funding is not spent on courses dedicated to employability skills due to current funding arrangements not being aligned for this purpose. Employability skills courses compliment the Personal and Community Development Fund (PCDL) and family learning courses to help create a more holistic learning pathway. The robust commissioning processes and the current provision of PCDL and family learning courses imply that ACLS are well placed to deliver courses around employability more extensively.

Furthermore, family learning has an important role in reducing child and family poverty. Therefore, partnership work with schools and related extended services coordinators is invaluable and should continue to be developed and improved. Currently no resident from any of the priority wards has attended a course run in partnership with extended services as defined within ACLS's attendance data. Although the Family Learning Impact Fund and wider Family Learning funding streams do require co-operation from head teachers and Extended Services, this does suggest that there is further collaboration to be established between Extended Services and ACLS.

ACLS also comments that it experiences occasional rigidity from head teachers that affects extended services co-operation and can prevent courses being delivered on school sites. An appreciation of the family context and the role ACLS plays is crucial to supporting cohesive families, building aspiration and ensuring a stepping stone into employment. ACLS involvement may also help to address concerns over aspiration in schools raised by head teachers²¹ through welcoming parents into a learning environment and encouraging the involvement of their children.

Jobcentre Plus

The lack of capacity within the Jobcentre Plus national performance management team has prevented ward level analysis of performance. Importantly though, this type of analysis is possible through Jobcentre Plus's data management system.

As described, Jobcentre Plus collects important data on clients with children that allows provision to be tailored to suit the family context. Lone parents are a specific group that Jobcentre Plus focuses considerable effort on.

The distribution of information on clients (especially those with children) at ward level would serve as an important indicator for several services to best target provision. For example, worklessness can have many knock-on effects for households which may demand the involvement of other service areas.

The Family Works Initiative was established to engage with hard to reach families and support them into employment. The small caseloads and holistic nature of the work meant that advisors could target very vulnerable families. However, suggested outcomes do

²¹ Findings from the Child Poverty Workforce Development Survey, August 2011

highlight the importance of establishing a visible connection with the communities that they serve and building productive and sustainable relationships with partner agencies. Holistic approaches rely on multi-agency co-operation, so to reduce child and family poverty, this must be effectively implemented. Projects like the Family Works Initiative should provide important learning (not just for Jobcentre Plus) regarding partnership approaches to solving long-standing problems within communities.

Connexions

Connexions currently provides an important advice and guidance service to support 16-19 year olds into education, employment or training. Importantly any future agency will be required to allocate resources to meet need across the City and County. There is an indication that Gedling in particular, under the existing allocation, may not be receiving appropriate support as a district compared to others. Additionally, it would be useful to observe ward and school level analysis of young people 'Not in Education Training or Employment' (NEET) to allow an in depth picture of need.

Childcare Provision

The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2011 provides a generally positive picture of provision across Nottinghamshire. Specific analysis below district level is not included in the assessment but the Family Information Service does provide an indication of availability. All wards are recorded as having at least six childcare providers within close proximity.

The common themes centre on the requirement to increase placement numbers as a proportion of the total child population. This is particularly relevant to Bassetlaw, because it was the only district to receive an amber rating based on placement numbers. Neither affordability nor quality were identified as underperforming in the assessment.

Foundation Learning

Information provided allows an observation on a service that provides courses that encourages young people into employment or education. The numbers are quite limited, especially from hotspot wards but it provides an example of preventative action that aims to raise aspirations, up-skill young people and improve employment prospects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

11. ACLS could expand the provision of employability skills courses to establish a holistic learning pathway.
12. Increased partnership work between schools and ACLS to effectively integrate family learning.
13. Jobcentre Plus could provide ward level data as part of the information sharing with the County Council and its partners.
14. Child Poverty Reference Group may perhaps identify key learning from holistic projects like the Family Works Initiative to establish collaborative ways to effectively tackle child and family poverty.
15. Children, Families and Cultural Services to commit to the recommendations within the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2011 by increasing childcare placement numbers especially in Bassetlaw.
16. Child Poverty Reference Group to maintain a 16-19 NEET focus and actively engage with agencies tasked with supporting young people into further education, employment or training.
17. Future agencies engaging with 16-19 year olds must review and target resources to ensure the most vulnerable young people are receiving adequate support.

5. Financial Support

5.1 Financial Inclusion Taskforce

In 2007 Experian was commissioned to assess the financial inclusion of residents at ward level across the UK²². The study ranked wards from 1 – 10,000 based on how financially excluded residents in wards were, a rank of 1 being the most financially excluded ward in the country. The report also produced a septile grading system to indicate on a scale of 1 – 7 how financially included wards are with 7 representing the highest likelihood of residents being excluded from mainstream financial services.

The study also assessed the requirement of affordable credit by residents at ward level. This was defined as the 'likely demand for third sector affordable credit found within each Census Ward'. Similarly, wards were ranked from 1 – 10,000 based on the requirement of affordable credit. A rank of 1 shows the greatest demand for credit whilst 10,000 shows the least. A septile grading system is also applied to categorise different levels of demand for affordable credit, 7 representing the highest level demand.

5.1.1 Ashfield: Kirkby-in-Ashfield East

The district report for Ashfield ranks Kirkby-in-Ashfield East as the most financially excluded ward in the district and also grades the ward in the top septile based on financial exclusion. Of the 10,000 wards examined, Kirkby East is ranked as the 635th most financially excluded ward, highlighting that it is a serious issue for residents.

Kirkby East is also identified as having the highest demand for affordable credit in the district. This represents an undesirable situation in which residents that are in most need of affordable credit, are also those that are most likely to be identified as financially excluded. This paradigm is repeated throughout the district reports detailed below.

5.1.2 Gedling: Killisick

Killisick is ranked as the most financially excluded ward within Gedling. It is also identified as the 510th most financially excluded ward of the entire study and is ranked significantly higher than any other ward in the district. The closest being Daybrook placed at 1,628th. Furthermore, Killisick is the only ward to be graded in the top septile for financial exclusion within the district.

The requirement for affordable credit follows a similar pattern, Killisick is again the top ranked ward in the district by a considerable margin and is the only ward to be graded in the top septile. This means residents in Killisick exercise high demand for affordable credit.

The report clearly distinguishes Killisick from the rest of the wards in Gedling and represents a clear need to address the disparities in financial inclusion and encourage the availability of affordable credit.

5.1.3 Mansfield: Cumberlands, Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale

The district report for Mansfield ranks Cumberlands, Ravensdale and Pleasley Hill in that order as the top three most financially excluded wards in the district. Seven wards including these three in Mansfield are graded as a 7 in terms of financial exclusion, meaning their residents are amongst those most excluded from mainstream financial services. Furthermore Cumberlands and Ravensdale lie in the top 2.5% of the most financially excluded wards from the 10,000 wards assessed in the entire study.

²² Commissioned by the Financial Inclusion Taskforce, an independent body established to advise Government. All District Reports used in this section are available at www.transact.org.uk under Experian Reports

Inevitably those identified as being most likely to be excluded from mainstream financial services are precisely those residents that have been identified as being in most need of affordable credit. Consequently, Cumberlands, Ravensdale and Pleasley Hill represent the areas of highest demand for affordable credit. Importantly, the inability to obtain credit prompts residents to use loan sharks and short-term money lenders, increasing the possibility of accumulating unsustainable household debt.

The report also highlights that only the Citizen's Advice Bureau offers financial advice within Mansfield with no outreach. Considering the severity of the financial exclusion, this provision does seem inadequate. The Maun Valley Credit Union has also recently been dissolved and has been replaced by Nottingham Credit Union that now serves Mansfield.

5.1.4 Newark & Sherwood

Devon ward is ranked as the most financially excluded ward in the district and sits in the top 3% across the whole study. It receives a financial inclusion grading of seven, highlighting that residents from Devon are most likely to be excluded from mainstream financial services. Boughton is ranked 7th in the district and receives a grading of six, meaning there are still significant barriers to access financial services including the availability of credit.

Devon is also identified as having residents that are in most demand of affordable credit within the district. Boughton also climbs two places to fifth based on its resident's demand for credit.

Providers of financial advice in the district consist of two Citizen's Advice Bureaus based in Newark and Ollerton. Provision from these centres will be evaluated below.

5.1.5 Bassetlaw

Worksop South East is ranked as the most financially excluded ward in the district and is in the top 2.5% of all wards assessed in the study. It is allocated a grade seven along with two other wards in Bassetlaw. However this highlights the gulf within even these three wards. Harworth ward is ranked third however does not appear in the top 10% of the most financially excluded wards. Worksop South East also records the greatest demand for affordable credit representing a cycle of exclusion where demand is greatest.

Only the Citizen's Advice Bureau is identified as a provider of financial advice within the district. The centre is based in Worksop, accessible from Worksop South East ward.

5.2 Citizen's Advice Bureau

The Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB) has experienced significant reductions in funding and consequently has had to adapt provision. Opening hours have been reduced and currently no outreach work operates in any of the hotspot wards. This is important to remember as data used within this section to assess engagement is based on original opening hours and outreach activity and so will over represent the current capacity of CAB.

Five CABs located in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire serve at least one of the Child Poverty Hotspots. The CAB located in Newark and Nottingham did not provide any information therefore CAB provision for Devon in Newark and Killisick in Gedling cannot be analysed.

The Child Poverty Needs Assessment identifies correlations between money management and accessing welfare provision compared with the likelihood of being in poverty. With the cessation of Nottinghamshire's Welfare Rights Service, CAB will become more important in helping residents receive their full entitlements. To clarify, the two main reasons residents contact CAB are regarding support around accessing benefits, support around

debt and money management issues. This section will focus significantly on these areas as they have particular relevance to child and family poverty.

Information used in this section was obtained from each CAB separately on is from the period 2010/11²³. Data on clients seen regarding benefits²⁴ will be compared against the ward's total benefits claimant count to observe the levels of engagement that bureaux have with residents that receive benefits. This section also utilises the data on total benefits claimants (both numbers of clients and rates) from the fourth quarter in 2010 taken from Nomis.

5.2.1 Ashfield CAB: Kirkby-in-Ashfield East

The centre that serves Kirkby-in-Ashfield East ward is situated in Sutton, the A38 dissects the two areas of Sutton and Kirkby and highlights that residents from Kirkby must use public or personal transport to reach services provided from Sutton.

When comparing the total number of benefits claimants in Kirkby East against the number of clients seen regarding benefits, 7.3% of these claimants were seen by Ashfield CAB²⁵. This is the lowest ratio of the seven wards that constitute Sutton and Kirkby, Sutton East has the highest ratio of seen claimants at 12.6%. Considering Kirkby East has the highest proportion of benefits claimants in the County at almost 25% and the highest Child Poverty levels in the district at 35.5%, the data suggests that engagement in this ward may not meet need so is worth further exploration by commissioners and the CAB.

Another example of disparity in access is highlighted through the contact with couples with dependant children and lone parents. 38 couples with dependant children and 26 lone parents accessed CAB services from Kirkby East. The last available information on the number of households at ward level from the 2001 Census, records 889 households with dependant children. More couples and lone parents in both Kirkby West and Central wards accessed Ashfield CAB compared to Kirkby East. Considering the comparable populations of the three wards and Kirkby East's worse Child Poverty and IMD scores, the data does suggest a lack of access by residents from Kirkby East. Ashfield CAB did run an outreach clinic at Summit Children Centre nine hours a week however that has been stopped. Drop-in sessions at Ashfield Civic Centre (located in Kirkby Central) have also been cut.

Importantly, Kirkby East had a high number of clients that contacted the CAB regarding debt problems.

Ashfield CAB saw 56 clients that were classified as disabled, these constituted 11% of the total number of residents claiming Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefit in Kirkby East, higher than the district average of 9.8%.

5.2.2 Bassetlaw CAB: Worksop South East

Bassetlaw CAB is located in Worksop town centre which is accessible to residents from Worksop South East ward. It is the biggest ward in the district and the CAB saw the highest number of clients under almost every category from this ward. Importantly, 13.4% of benefit claimants were seen at Bassetlaw CAB, just above the district average. However compared to wards within Worksop, this ratio is comparably quite low. CAB saw 23.1% of all claimants living in Worksop South and the other four wards in Worksop averaged a rate of 17.3%. This engagement with claimants allows CAB to ensure full entitlements are being obtained and further identify whether other needs are being met, especially with regards money management issues. Considering over 30% of residents in

²³ Citizen's Advice Bureau use an Excel based case report database. Three bureaux provided data in this format and one extracted relevant information and populated a standard Excel document.

²⁴ It is important to note that clients seen regarding benefits may not have been claiming benefits at the point of contact with the CAB

²⁵ This assumes all clients seen about benefits at the CAB are benefits claimants. Further analysis for other wards will continue to hold this assumption.

Worksop South East claim benefits and are therefore more likely to live in poverty, it is important to engage with this target group.

Bassetlaw CAB engaged with a 106 couples with dependants and 76 lone parents from Worksop South East, the highest amounts compared to all other wards in the district. 2001 Census data recorded 1,038 households with dependant children. This engagement with families can directly affect levels of child and family poverty by supporting clients to achieve full benefit entitlements and by helping to tackle debt and other money management issues. Taking account of the Financial Exclusion Taskforce Data discussed above, the significant need for CAB's debt support service is well exposed. In total 174 clients from the ward were seen regarding problems with debt, the highest in the district suggesting that comparably, access by Worksop South East residents is good.

The CAB also saw a high number of disabled clients, over 200 CAB clients from Worksop South East were recorded as disabled or as having a long term health condition. When this is compared to the 810 residents that claimed ESA and incapacity benefits from the ward in the last quarter of 2010, it can be argued that engagement with this vulnerable group is particularly high.

5.2.3 Mansfield CAB: Cumberlands, Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale

Mansfield CAB serves three Child Poverty hotspots, Cumberlands, Pleasley Hill and Ravensdale as well as several other areas of high deprivation. The centre's performance data indicates that 71 clients from Ravensdale were seen regarding benefits issues, the highest in the district. However the ward has a total claimant rate of 34.7% which is over 10% more than any other ward in Mansfield. This equates to almost 1000 residents claiming benefits and so in this context, 71 clients do not represent a large proportion of a group vulnerable to child poverty. Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill observe similar statistics; both have a total claimant rate of 24% which equates to 635 claimants each. The CAB saw 39 and 49 clients from Cumberlands and Pleasley Hill respectively and so, like Ravensdale, contact with claimants is lower compared with Worksop South East.

Access to finance and consequently debt problems are highlighted by the financial Inclusion Taskforce as a major problem in Mansfield and in particular within the three wards in focus. The bureau saw 90 clients from Ravensdale regarding debt, the highest number in the district, which is important to recognise. However the scale of financial exclusion is such that Ravensdale is ranked 244th in the country based on levels of financial exclusion²⁶. Cumberlands fairs even worse in the national listings, ranked at 209th in the country and top in the district²⁷. Despite this the bureau saw more clients regarding debt from 12 other separate wards in Mansfield, suggesting that there is a lack of engagement with residents in Cumberlands. Pleasley Hill is third behind Cumberlands and Ravensdale based on levels of financial exclusion and the CAB sees 46 clients regarding debt from the ward.

5.2.4 Ollerton CAB: Boughton

Boughton ward does suffer some isolation from larger towns in the county compared to other hotspot wards. However Ollerton CAB is well located on the main high street allowing easy access for residents in Boughton. This is important as the bureau manager's professional knowledge of the area suggests there is a strong tendency from residents to only access local services and facilities. Evidence shows that only nine and 12 clients from Boughton were seen at Mansfield and Bassetlaw CABs respectively regarding debt or benefits issues.

The Bureau saw 205 clients from Boughton regarding benefits issues and considering there were 655 total claimants in the ward at the end of 2010, a high rate of engagement with claimants is implied.

²⁶ Taken from the 2009 Experian data discussed under the Financial Inclusion Taskforce section above

²⁷ Taken from the 2009 Experian data discussed under the Financial Inclusion Taskforce section above

The Bureau also engages well with clients with debt problems. 130 clients were seen regarding debt, one of the highest levels in the district. Considering the relatively small population of Boughton compared to the rest of the district and that financial exclusion is a significant problem in the ward, engagement with Ollerton CAB is high. This is in contrast to the experiences of the Children's Centre and ACLS provision.

Ollerton CAB saw similar numbers of families access its services from Ollerton and Boughton wards. 63 and 66 lone parents from Boughton and Ollerton respectively accessed the bureau whilst 80 and 83 couples with dependant children were also seen. This is encouraging as disparities do exist in other service areas between the two wards with Ollerton residents more engaged, despite Boughton's much higher Child Poverty levels.

From Boughton, 96 clients that accessed Ollerton CAB were classified as disabled. When compared against the 310 residents that claimed Employment and Support Allowance ESA and incapacity benefits, it suggests a high contact rate meaning that, in this example, CAB is offering support to those in most need.

5.3 Credit Unions

Together, Nottingham Credit Union and Two Shires Credit Union serve Nottinghamshire. The Two Shires covers Bassetlaw, Warsop and Mansfield Woodhouse and there are proposals to include Edwinstowe and Ollerton within their remit. Nottingham Credit Union covers the City, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe, Gedling, Ashfield and Mansfield however it is only recently that Mansfield and Ashfield have been included in scope where Nottingham Union has replaced two existing unions that served Mansfield and Ashfield separately.

Importantly neither Credit Union covers Newark and Sherwood within its remit representing a gap in provision, especially considering there are two hotspot wards within the district.

The Credit Unions broadly offer two loan options. One based on the savings a client has with the union and one called a 'smart loan' which does not require the client to have savings with the union. Although smart loans have higher rates of interest than those based on deposited savings, it still represents a significantly cheaper option than main commercial banks, loan sharks and short term lenders such as the Money Shop.

5.3.1 Nottingham Credit Union

The vast majority of its members are from Nottingham City and the information on union members in the County is not split by ward. The data is divided into areas that constitute a cluster of wards, but it is still important to observe patterns of membership to understand some key themes. A key strategic priority is the use of partners to expand the number of contact points and reduce the need for manned sites. This will be complimented by clinics explaining the functions and benefits of Credit Unions to encourage membership.

Within Gedling, data observes a postcode area covering NG5 and NG6 which includes Killisick. The area has 69 members – eight in total having been added since the start of 2011. The target for the end of 2011 is 80. In contrast, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, including Annesley Woodhouse, Selston and Underwood currently has 17 members. 12 have been added since the start of the year and the target for the year's end is 37. The Union's manager comments that Kirkby falls between Mansfield and Bulwell branches meaning membership numbers have been particularly low.

Mansfield currently has 399 members with a target of 491 by the end of the 2011 Calendar year. Anecdotal evidence from Nottingham Union indicates a high number of members in

Mansfield are single parents, highlighting the importance of the Union in serving vulnerable groups that are more likely to experience child poverty.

Members from Mansfield have been inherited from the Maun Valley Credit Union which no longer exists. The Nottingham Credit Union manager comments that there will be challenges to achieve almost 500 members due to the legacy of poor partnership working by Maun Valley evidenced through intelligence gathered from partner organisations.

As mentioned there are very few members from Newark and Sherwood, two come from Ollerton and Edwinstowe and there are no members from Newark. The financial inclusion taskforce identified Nottingham Credit Union as the primary Credit Union covering the district and so this does highlight a clear gap in provision.

5.3.2 Two Shires Credit Union

For the purposes of this report, the numbers of clients that have taken out a smart loan with the Union during 2010/11 have been mapped by ward. Worksop South East is the only hotspot ward within the Union's remit.

Furthermore client demographic data is collected but is not split by ward although this information still gives a useful picture of the common types of residents that access the service.

5.3.2.1 Worksop South East

Of the 480 clients with smart loans, a total of 121 clients (over 25%) reside in Worksop South East. This represents the largest number of clients from a single ward and illustrates the high demand for affordable credit from Worksop South East as described by reports from the Financial Inclusion Taskforce.

5.3.2.2 Client Demographics across the Union

74% of all clients are between the age of 18 and 34 representing the age group most likely to be parents in a young family. A significant 71% of all clients are female and 42% of clients are single parents. Although this data has not been cross referenced, comments from the Union's manager indicate that a large number of clients are single mothers. In total 71% of all clients have dependants, either as a single parent or as a couple.

Furthermore, 85% of clients had a loan previous to the smart loan. 55% of these were high cost loans representing an important avenue for clients to relieve potentially unsustainable debt that they may have accrued. 51% of loans are between the relatively modest range of £300 to £600.

46% of clients reside in social housing and 25% of all clients are on income support. Interestingly very few (3%) claim Job Seekers Allowance, suggesting that if those out of work do not use the Union as a source of credit, then they may be obtaining it from higher cost sources.

5.4 Conclusions: Financial Support

Financial Inclusion Taskforce

The analysis suggests a strong correlation between child and family poverty and financial exclusion. Each district records the most financially excluded ward and the ward with the highest demand for affordable credit as being a child and family poverty hotspot. Furthermore hotspot wards within the reports were consistently ranked within the top 10% based on financial exclusion and demand for credit.

The survey highlights that if residents are identified as being financially excluded, then the same area is highly likely to experience high demand for affordable credit. This creates a

dilemma whereby residents that require affordable credit are precisely the residents that are most likely to be financially excluded, and so are least likely to receive affordable credit.

This places an emphasis on the provision offered by Citizens Advice Bureaux and Credit Unions. Supporting residents from hotspot wards to be financially responsible and providing affordable lines of credit and savings opportunities becomes crucial in reducing levels of financial exclusion and therefore reducing child and family poverty.

Citizen's Advice Bureau

Taking account of the caveat of recently reduced provision due to funding reductions, the Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB) provides vitally important support for those families most vulnerable to poverty. Most notably, this is through providing benefits support and guidance on debt and money management.

Provision for hotspots is generally good and engagement with vulnerable groups such as workless households, disabled clients and lone parents is encouraging. Work in Worksop South East in Bassetlaw and Boughton in Newark and Sherwood has been particularly effective in engaging residents, evidenced by high numbers of clients from vulnerable groups accessing the CAB compared to other wards.

It is also important to note that the CAB captures important data on client demographics and can sort data by ward which has allowed a useful analysis to be conducted. This data can aid the targeting of CAB engagement by, for example, identifying areas where few residents access their local CAB.

However, information on Kirkby East in Ashfield does suggest that residents in this ward are not being engaged with as much as they should be, considering the high numbers of benefits claimants, the high risk of financial exclusion and the high levels of child poverty. Furthermore, engagement in Cumberlands over debt management issues is also quite poor compared to the rest of the district.

Credit Unions

The most notable problem is the lack of coverage of Newark and Sherwood. Neither Nottingham Credit Union nor Two Shires Credit Union includes this district within their catchment area. This clear gap in provision needs to be addressed to ensure access to affordable credit and money management support.

The recent incorporation of Ashfield and Mansfield within Nottingham Credit Union's remit represents an important challenge in providing comprehensive and accessible provision. Currently Ashfield observes a low number of members compared to Gedling and Mansfield and it is suggested that engagement with residents, particularly from Kirkby East, be implemented to improve membership rates.

The link between poverty and financial support is again evidenced by the high numbers of clients in Worksop South East taking loans out with the Two Shires Credit Union. Furthermore the high number of households with dependants, in particular lone parents that access the Union highlights the importance of provision to families that are more likely to suffer from poverty.

RECOMMENDATIONS

18. The CAB and their commissioners could further explore and analyse CAB data to gain a better understanding of local need and plan accordingly.

19. Newark and Sherwood District must be appropriately served by a credit union either through the establishment of a new union or through the expansion of an existing credit union.
20. There should be better promotion of the changes within local credit unions which target at risk groups and localities.
21. Child Poverty Reference Group to further explore the links between financial exclusion and child and family poverty to establish the significance of providing financial support and guidance in reducing poverty.
22. A greater understanding of debt issues for families within Nottinghamshire would be beneficial to prevent debt and financial exclusion. Greater links with Experian could be developed to make use of their data.

6. Place and Delivery

6.1 Localism and Partnerships

The newly created Localism and Partnership team at Nottinghamshire County Council co-ordinates and supports the Council's partnerships and also deals with the Council's responsibilities with respect to community safety, economic regeneration and grant aid allocations. The link with Child Poverty is of a holistic nature, localism and partnership officers are placed at the heart of community groups and public service partnerships and so are well placed to champion the Child Poverty Agenda.

The factors affecting child and family poverty span many services areas and strategic priorities suggesting that reducing levels of poverty can only be achieved through a coordinated effort. Therefore Localism and Partnership Officers provide a conduit through which child and family poverty can be tackled by various partnerships and community groups. Nottinghamshire's Child and Family Poverty Strategy provides direction and affirms a wide responsibility to tackle poverty; however success relies on committed and engaged organisations and partnerships. It is suggested that the Partnerships and Localism Team promote the poverty agenda within their usual activity and champion the reduction of child and family poverty as a clear priority for public services and the communities they serve.

6.2 District Councils

District Councils offer a range of initiatives that contribute to tackling child and family poverty. They also commission or grant aid services such as the Citizens advice Bureau. District Councils are responsible for Housing however data was unavailable at ward level for use in this report and so this must be highlighted as an area for further investigation.

Considering the numerous initiatives that District Councils facilitate and deliver it is important to review this involvement with a particular focus on the leadership role District Councils can adopt to tackle poverty within specific localities. The Killisick Improvement Team is an example of such involvement.

6.2.1 Killisick Improvement Team

The Killisick Improvement Team (KIT) led by Gedling Borough Council is a coordinated effort to tackle specific community issues within the ward. This targeted approach highlights Killisick as a 'Priority Neighbourhood'²⁸ and so qualifies as an area of need. KIT

²⁸ Killisick Priority Neighbourhood Action Plan 2010 – 2013, Gedling Borough Council

received a £75,000 grant from central government to finance the team's activity. The Team was not specifically set up to tackle Child Poverty but representation from relevant partners highlights the potential to reduce poverty through a variety of channels.

Extensive consultation was undertaken with the Killisick community to gain an understanding of need and highlight vulnerable groups. For example 75% of respondents agreed that Adult Learning courses should be provided from Killisick Community Centre.

There are three sub groups within KIT:

- Community Cohesion
- Killisick Training and Employment Network (KTEN)
- Health

Each sub-group has an important role to play and detailed action plans developed by each group create a comprehensive approach to ensure that work within the ward is coordinated. KTEN in particular, through supporting residents back into work directly impacts upon levels of child and family poverty by improving parental income.

The action plans have drawn upon many partner agencies and service areas to develop initiatives and projects that specifically respond to the needs of Killisick residents. Examples include:

- Financial capability training organised by Nottingham Credit Union,
- Education regarding literacy and numeracy skills run by Basic Educational Guidance in Nottinghamshire (BEGIN)
- Extra sessions within the ward on welfare benefits, debt and employment run by the CAB
- Additional Life Coaching courses delivered by Sure Start within Killisick Children's Centre

Through the Killisick Improvement Team, coordinated work such as this highlights contributions from a variety of partners, helps to avoid duplication and represents an attempt to tackle enduring social and economic problems within a locality. A similar framework would be a useful tool in tackling child and family poverty. This is because a collection of partner agencies, assembled to tackle poverty within a specific area would allow a holistic, coordinated and targeted approach.

It is however, important to note that the partnership has been affected by organisational restructuring within the public sector, meaning that representation at KIT meetings has reduced in recent meetings. Furthermore the involvement of many partner agencies means that coordinating efforts becomes harder and prompt decision-making is affected. An evaluation report is due to be completed for KIT in 2012 and the organisational effectiveness of the partnership will be important to analyse for future learning.

6.3 Common Assessment Framework & Joint Access Teams

The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) represents a comprehensive attempt to consolidate information on children within Nottinghamshire who require support from tier two and three services on the pathways to provision. A CAF is completed for a child or young person who is at risk of not achieving a range of positive outcomes. Therefore, in relation to child poverty, it is useful to observe where the CAF assessments are originating from at ward level and which organisations are initiating these CAFs. Information was provided by the Early Intervention Team within the County Council's Children, Families and Cultural Services department.

The two exceptional wards are Kirkby-in-Ashfield East and Worksop South East, both have 43 and 44 active CAFs respectively as of 8th August 2011. These wards have at least

ten more active CAFs compared with any other ward in the County. From a district of 15 wards, Kirkby-in-Ashfield East has over 18% of Ashfield's active CAFs. Similarly, Worksop South East holds 19.5% of all active CAFs in Bassetlaw and there are 22 wards in the district. This represents an obvious concentration of activity and an important indicator to help focus the attention of service providers. CAF data is currently not requested on a geographical basis below district level which does hinder the ability to target work in areas of most need, the data within this report was requested as a one-off.

The hotspot wards of Boughton and Devon within Newark and Sherwood have relatively high numbers of active CAFs with 19 and 21 respectively, further highlighting the problems that children face in these areas.

Hotspot wards within Mansfield observe an interesting CAF distribution compared to the district average. Ravensdale has the second most active CAFs with 20 (although this is still less than half as many as Worksop South East) whilst Pleasley Hill and Cumberlands wards currently only have ten and six CAFs respectively, both below the district average of 12. This may indicate a lack of necessary CAFs being initiated, especially considering that two LSOAs from Ravensdale and Pleasley Hill rank in the top 2% most deprived LSOAs in England based on their IMD scores. Also, Cumberlands is part of the Ladybrook estate which has one of the highest concentrations of workless households with children in the County.

In addition, Killisick has 13 active CAFs, the third highest in the district but given that an LSOA in Killisick experiences a child poverty rate of 51% and is also the 9th most income deprived LSOA in Nottinghamshire, CAF initiations may not be adequate and children in need could be going unnoticed.

Using the most recent quarterly CAF report it is possible to observe the services that are initiating CAFs although it is not currently possible to cross reference this information by ward. This data could be obtained however data team capacity issues have not made it possible to include in this report. Between January and March 2011 Children's Centres initiated the most CAFs, a total of 55. Primary and Secondary Schools produced the next largest number of CAF initiations, at just under 40 each. The Youth Offending Service and Children's Social Care each initiated about 30 CAFs within this period. This represents the vital role that Children's Centre managers, Head Teachers, Social Workers and Probation services play in identifying and addressing need.

6.4 Conclusions: Place and Delivery

Localism and Partnerships

The newly created Localism and Partnerships Team is well placed to champion the child and family poverty agenda within local communities, voluntary organisations and relevant partnerships. A holistic approach is vital to address poverty, so raising awareness and making clear links with service areas provides a basis for action.

District Councils

District councils all contribute to the child and family poverty agenda with examples of initiatives and good practice. Housing data was unavailable for this report²⁹ but it represents an area for future work as there are strong links between social housing tenancy and poverty.

The Killisick Improvement Team represents an example of collaborative working lead by Gedling District Council that attempts to holistically tackle problems in areas of high deprivation. The local experience and knowledge that district councils can provide when

²⁹ Housing Data was not identified because of limited capacity by the researcher.

co-ordinating efforts such as this means they are well placed to lead on initiatives to tackle child and family poverty at a local level. The identification of poverty hotspots may provide an initial focus for authorities.

Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and Joint Access Teams (JAT)

Ward level analysis highlights considerable variations in CAF initiations, for example Kirkby in Ashfield East and Worksop South East both display high numbers of active CAFs. These results could serve to focus the attention of services to best reflect the specific dynamics within an area.

This analysis also can expose whether there is potential for under-representation from certain areas based on active CAFs. If an area with high poverty levels, poor Index of Multiple Deprivation scores and low educational attainment, records much lower than average active CAFs, then it may suggest that children requiring help are going unnoticed. Furthermore, if this is cross referenced against organisations that are initiating CAFs, it may provide further insight into the engagement of services and the consistency of CAF initiations across JATs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

23. Nottinghamshire County Council's Localism and Partnerships Team could champion the reduction of child and family poverty.
24. Children, Families and Cultural Services are advised to include a ward level analysis on active CAFs within reporting cycles to inform service delivery.
25. District councils could review the availability of housing data and homelessness, especially at ward level.
26. District council child poverty leads could use the child poverty agenda to share emerging practice and work together on particular initiatives.
27. District Councils could explore methods of coordinating support in specific areas of advantage, drawing upon examples of good practice such as the Killisick Improvement Team.

7. Suggested Next Steps

In addition to the recommendations already listed, the Child Poverty Reference Group is asked to also consider the following suggestions to aid improved data and research for child poverty hot spot wards:

28. The locations of key services within each target hot spot ward could be plotted onto LSOA child poverty maps to highlight their location in relation to target groups. Maps have been included in the appendix eight which contribute to this recommendation.
29. A more simplified version of this exercise could be completed for additional hot spot wards as defined by the 2009 child poverty data published on the 30th September 2011.
30. Nottinghamshire County Council and partners could target their resources and interventions to very specific areas and demographic groups using LSOA data as appropriate.
31. Assessing whether key target groups are accessing services and subsequently evaluating the effectiveness of the support should be a key driver for the performance of a number of services for example the numbers of teenage parents accessing Children Centres and the outcomes for them.
32. Key findings from this report could be shared with District Children and Family Partnership groups to enable them to adopt similar exercises, as well as being equipped with the knowledge of service gaps, good practice and awareness of which localities and groups to actively target.

APPENDIX ONE

How do we define poverty?

There are many ways to define poverty. In the Child Poverty Act there are four targets covering relative poverty, absolute poverty, persistent poverty and material deprivation.

The relative poverty measure is the most commonly used internationally and is defined as children living in households where income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median household income **before** housing costs. At a national and regional level this is captured through the Family Resources Survey, which collects detailed financial information across a range of income streams, and is published through the annual Households Below Average Income (HBAI) series.

The revised local child poverty measure attempts to recreate this measure for small areas. However, survey data is not suitable for areas below regional level and instead administrative datasets are used. These do not have the same level of income information that is possible through surveys and therefore the definition of poverty is modified slightly and is the proportion of children who are in households in receipt of out of work (means tested) benefits or tax credits where income is less than 60 per cent of contemporary median. There are some cases where this varies from the usual definition, for example there may be people in receipt of out of work benefits who are above the standard poverty threshold, however it should generally give similar results.

The poverty line

The poverty line used in national and local child poverty strategies is 60% of the median UK income before housing costs³⁰ have been paid. Below this amount, a household is described as living in income poverty. The poverty line is adjusted to take into account how expenditure needs differ between types of households.

The costs are gross and therefore do not take into account tax deductions, they also do not consider any borrowing and the costs associated with paying back loans for example.

The national child poverty data measures the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits, where their reported income is less than 60% of median equivalised household income³¹. 'Equivalisation' is the process whereby disposable incomes are adjusted to reflect household composition and size and thus put them on a like-for-like basis.

| |
|--|
| Number of Children in Families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income |
| Total Number of Children in the Area |

How is family size accounted for?

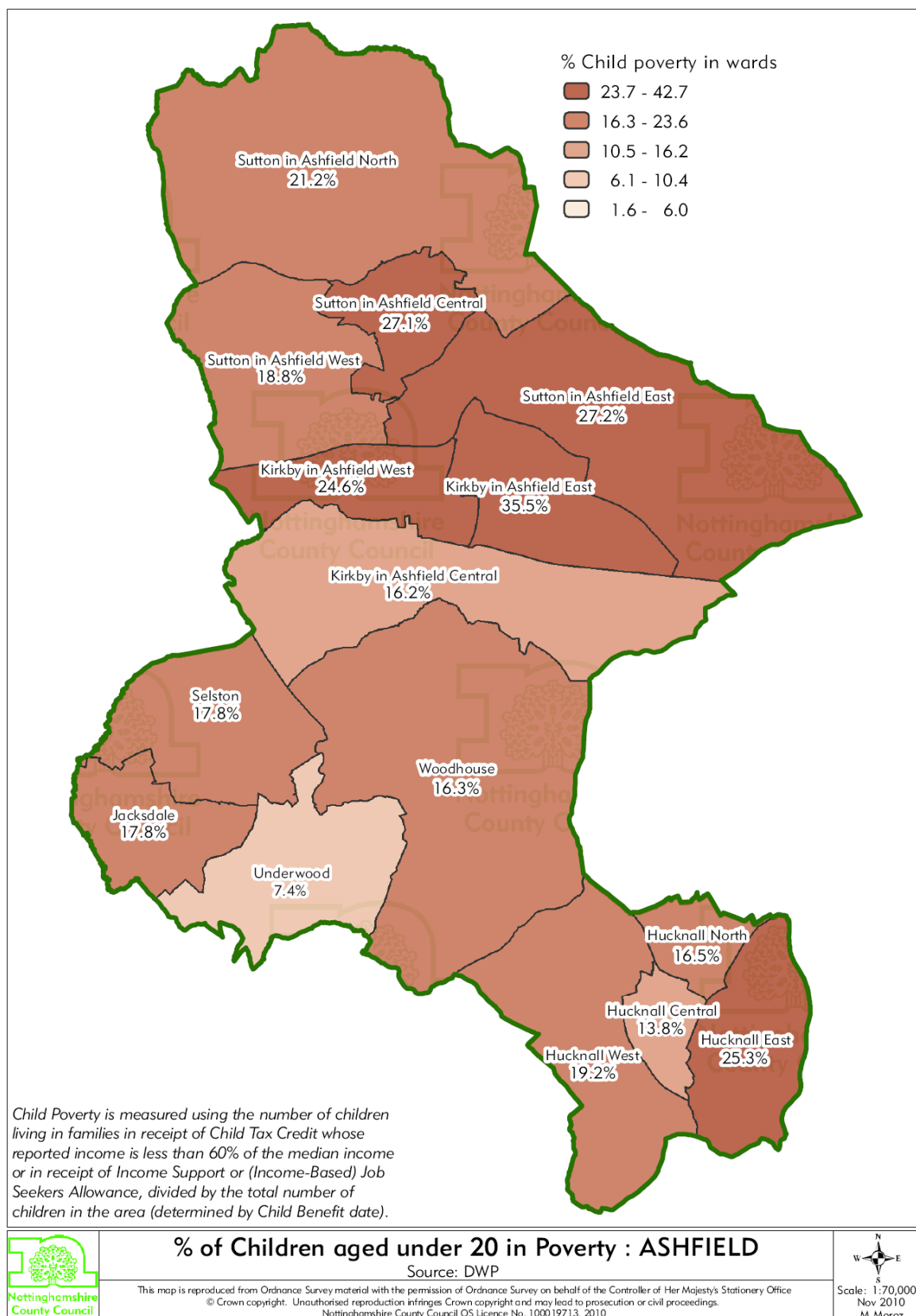
The income is equivalised to take account of variations in the size and composition of the families in which children live. This reflects the common sense notion that, in order to enjoy a comparable standard of living, a family with say three children will need a higher income than a single person living alone.

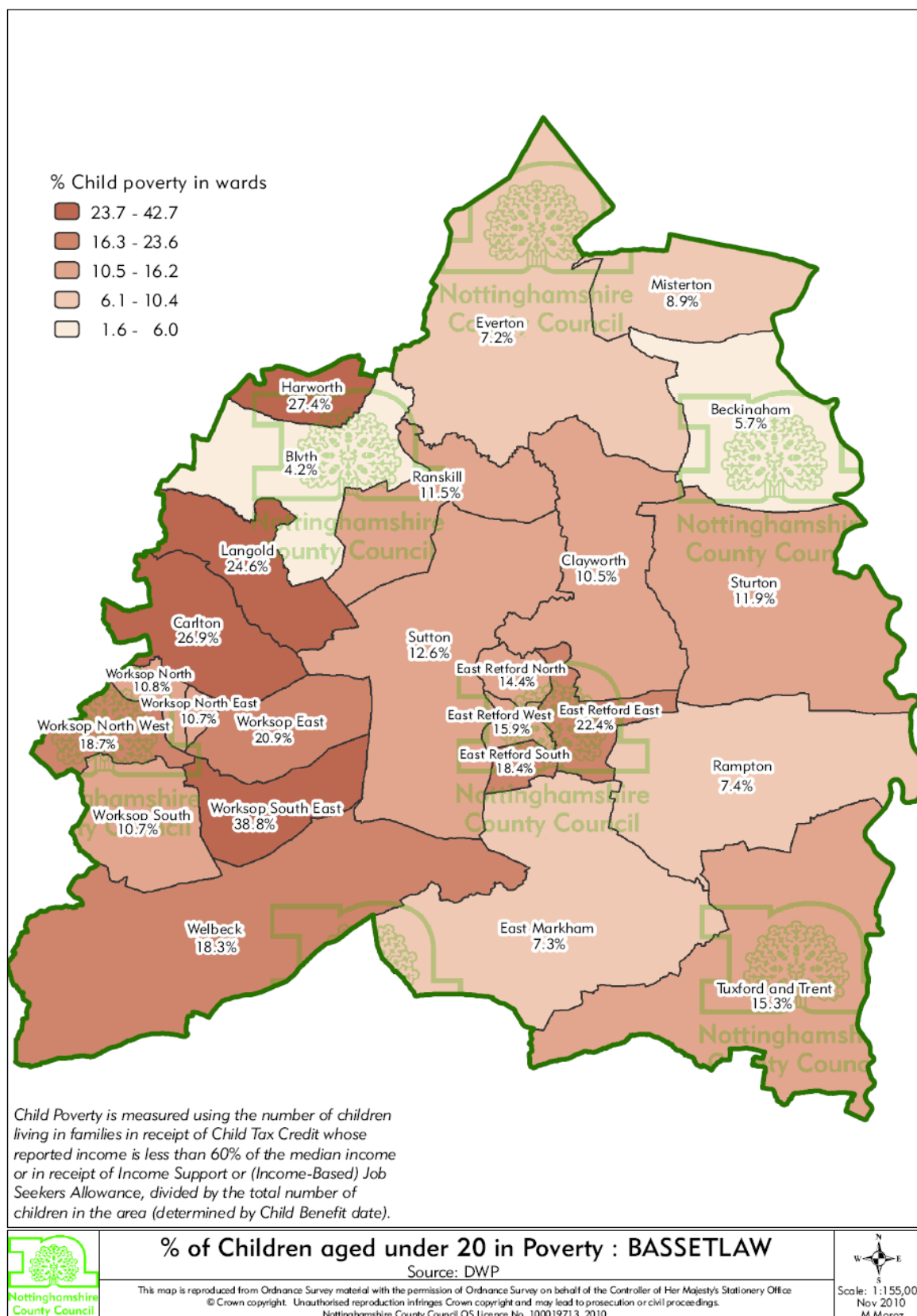
³⁰ Housing costs can vary considerably for people in otherwise identical circumstances (e.g. pensioners who have paid off their mortgage versus pensioners who are renting) without the people having any realistic ability to change these costs. It is the money left over after that that is therefore the measure of a household's standard of living.

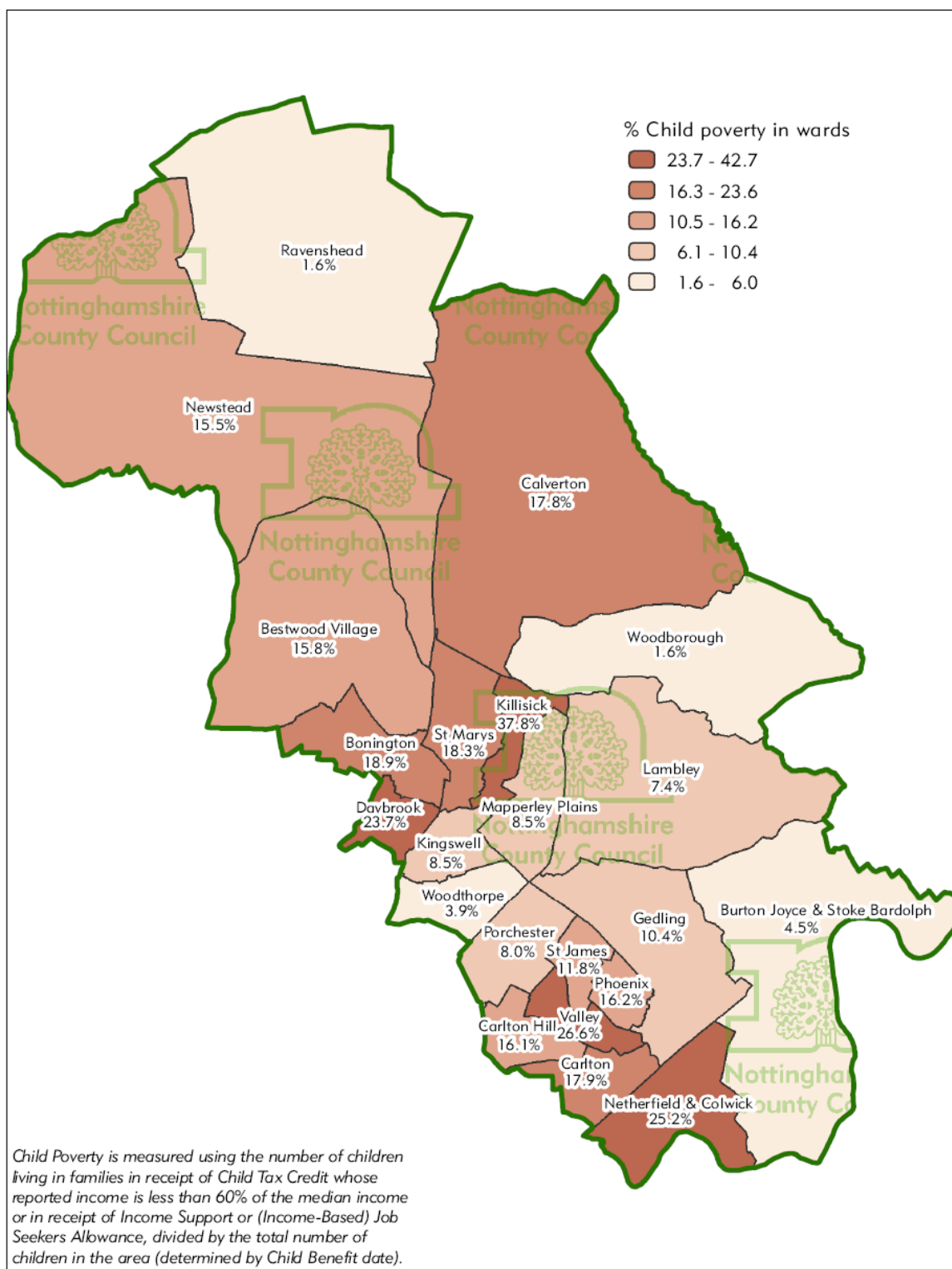
³¹ Measuring Child Poverty, Department for Work and Pensions, December 2003

APPENDIX TWO

Child Poverty Hotspot Mapping – District Maps highlighting the wards with levels of child poverty over 30% levels of Child Poverty in 2008. These are available to download from www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/childpoverty







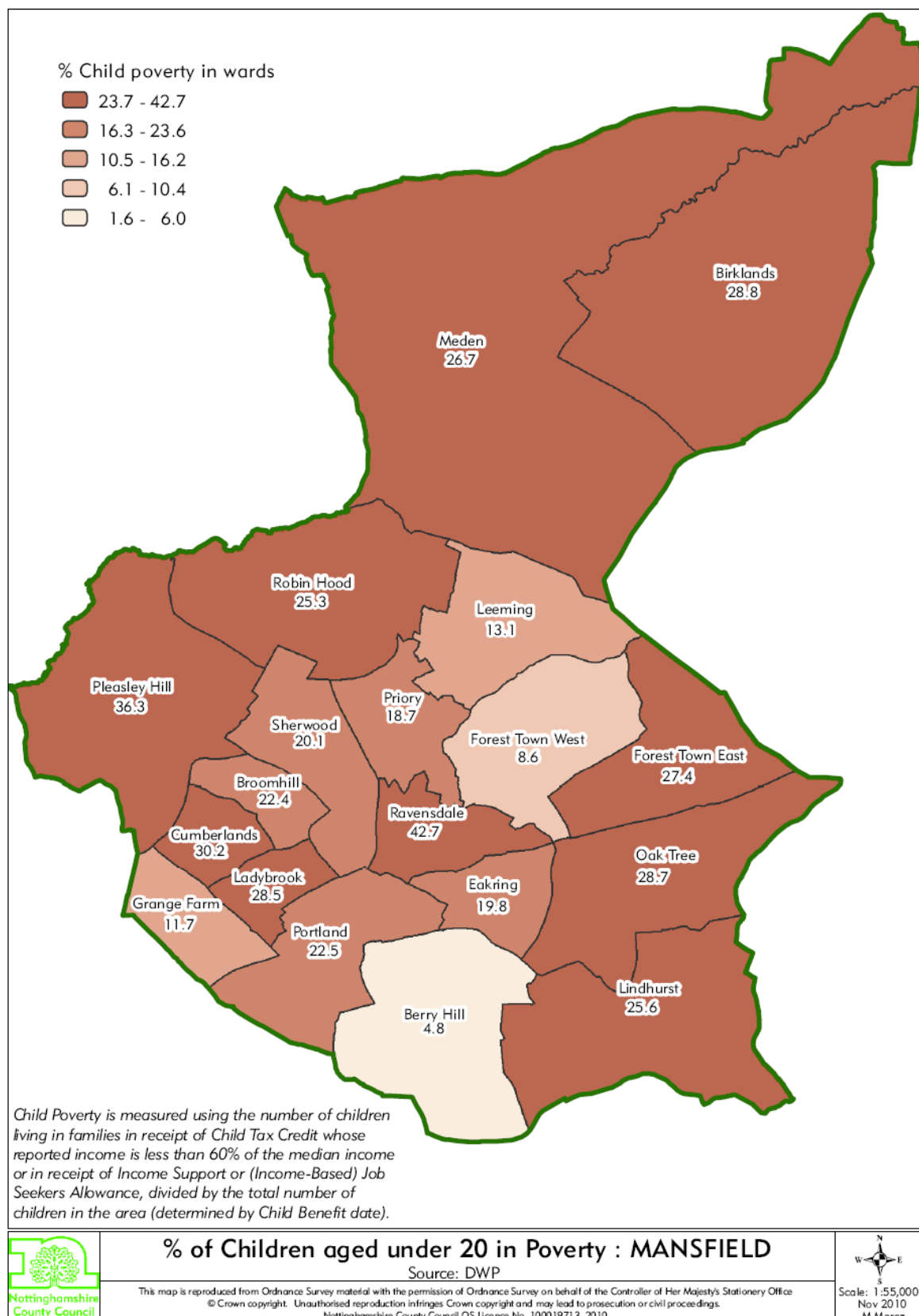
% of Children aged under 20 in Poverty : GEDLING

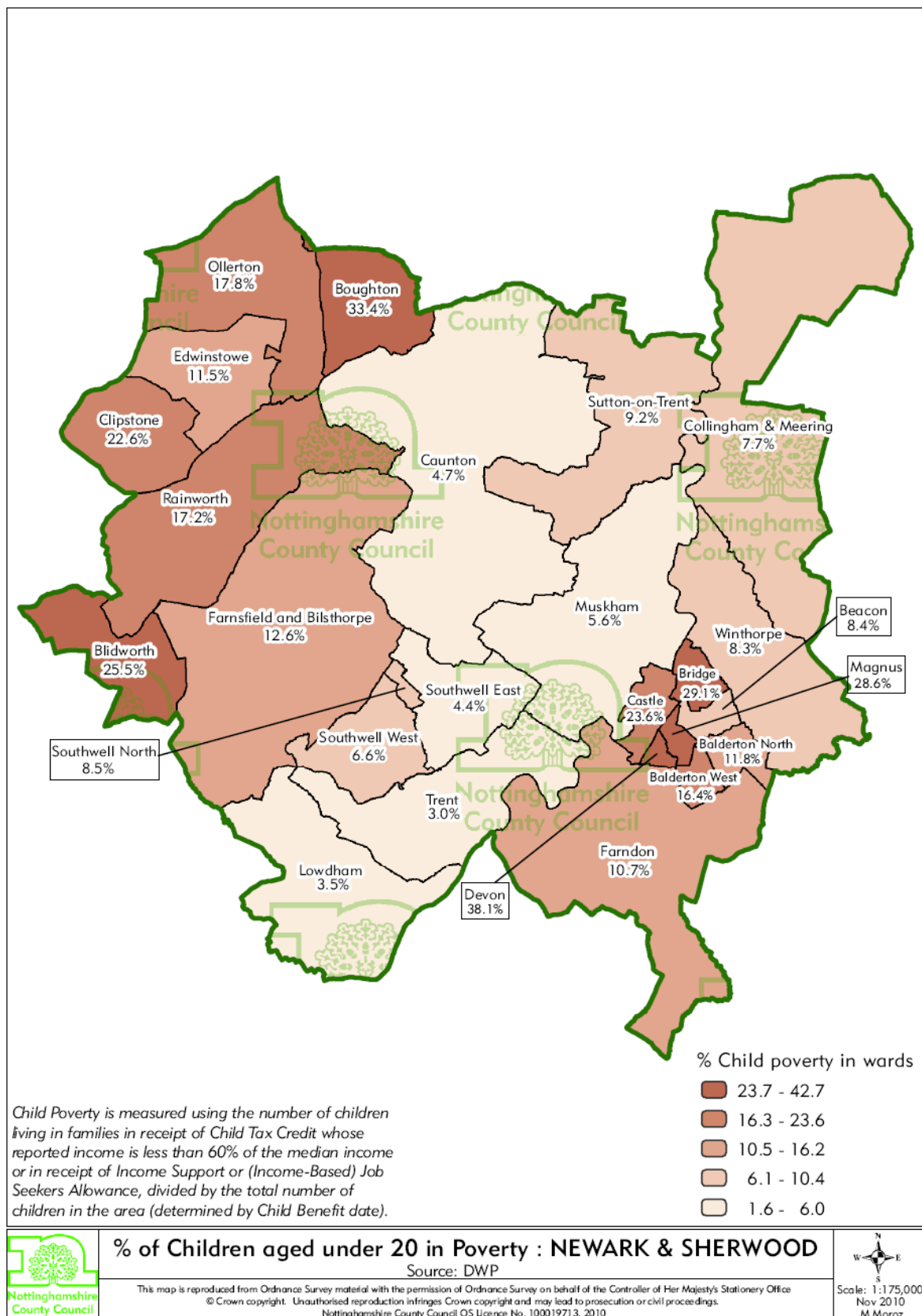
Source: DWP

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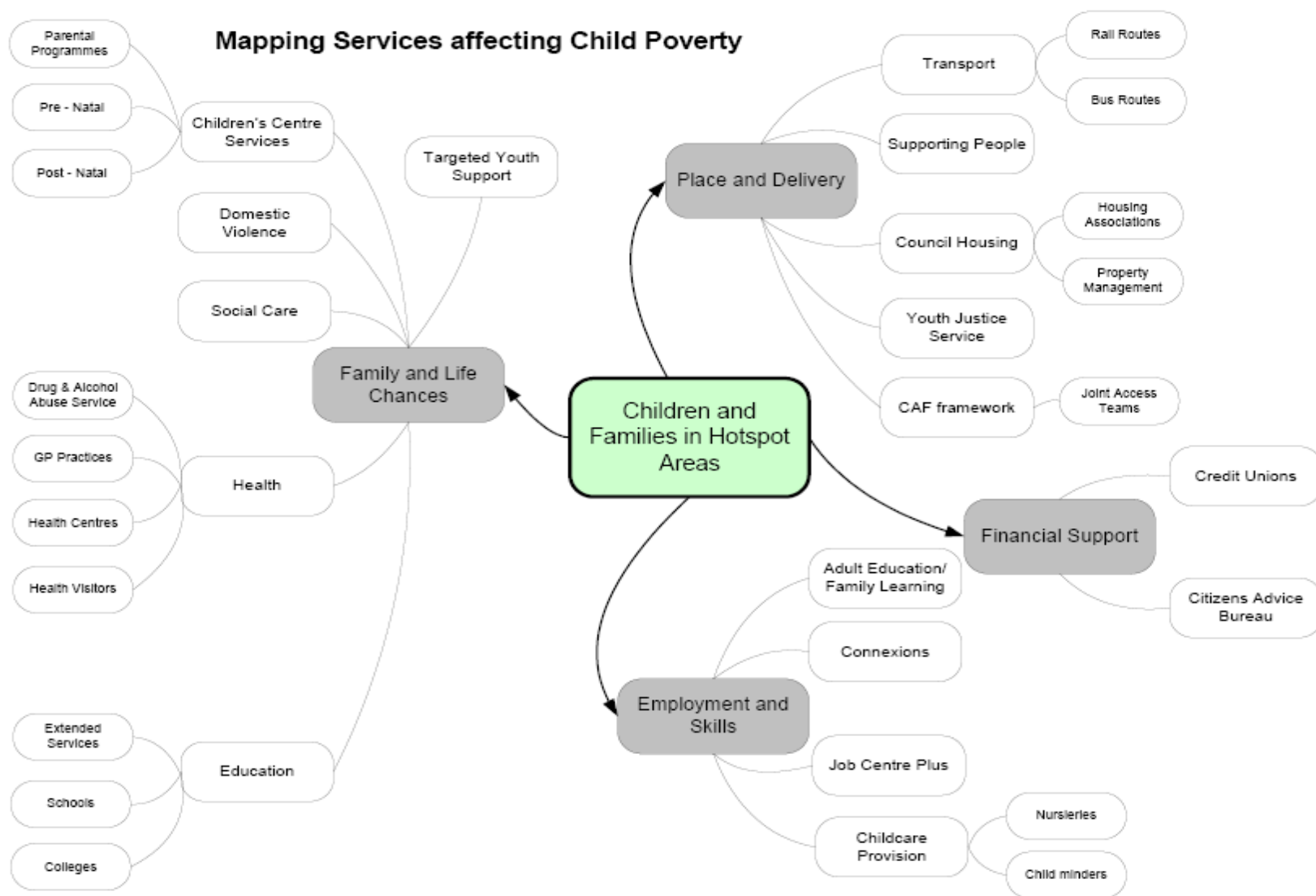
Scale: 1:75,500
Nov 2010
M Moroz





APPENDIX THREE

Service Mapping:



APPENDIX FOUR

Comparing the Relative Child Poverty Indicator

| LSOA CODE | Ref | Ward Name | POST 2009 LA CODE | POST 2009 LA NAME | GOR NAME | IMD SCORE | RANK OF IMD SCORE (where 1 is most deprived) | IDACI score | Rank of IDACI (where 1 is most deprived) | CWI Score | Rank of CWI (where 1 is best) | Relative Child Poverty % |
|-----------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|-------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| E01027951 | 26 | Kirkby in Ashfield East | 37UB | Ashfield District | East Midlands | 61.95 | 666 | 0.65 | 427 | 449.29 | 32240 | 54.5 |
| E01027952 | 27 | Kirkby in Ashfield East | 37UB | Ashfield District | East Midlands | 45.35 | 3133 | 0.36 | 6026 | 244.14 | 26556 | 35.4 |
| E01027953 | 28 | Kirkby in Ashfield East | 37UB | Ashfield District | East Midlands | 21.89 | 12602 | 0.16 | 15925 | 153.92 | 19776 | 13.3 |
| E01027954 | 29 | Kirkby in Ashfield East | 37UB | Ashfield District | East Midlands | 33.17 | 6859 | 0.25 | 10209 | 183.13 | 22476 | 28.2 |
| E01028064 | 39 | Worksop South East | 37UC | Bassetlaw District | East Midlands | 36.28 | 5774 | 0.23 | 11665 | 206.97 | 24283 | 26.3 |
| E01028065 | 40 | Worksop South East | 37UC | Bassetlaw District | East Midlands | 71.41 | 186 | 0.60 | 799 | 422.77 | 32019 | 45.1 |
| E01028066 | 41 | Worksop South East | 37UC | Bassetlaw District | East Midlands | 71.44 | 185 | 0.57 | 1037 | 376.28 | 31362 | 32.0 |
| E01028067 | 42 | Worksop South East | 37UC | Bassetlaw District | East Midlands | 48.35 | 2508 | 0.34 | 6715 | 325.45 | 30036 | 29.7 |
| E01028068 | 43 | Worksop South East | 37UC | Bassetlaw District | East Midlands | 52.45 | 1785 | 0.28 | 8979 | 265.92 | 27636 | 37.8 |
| E01028173 | 248 | Killisick | 37UE | Gedling District | East Midlands | 44.06 | 3426 | 0.48 | 2510 | 283.00 | 28445 | 51.6 |
| E01028174 | 249 | Killisick | 37UE | Gedling District | East Midlands | 24.49 | 10967 | 0.23 | 11179 | 170.75 | 21411 | 27.8 |
| E01028230 | 305 | Cumberlands | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 41.61 | 4083 | 0.37 | 5612 | 317.00 | 29742 | 35.4 |
| E01028231 | 306 | Cumberlands | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 36.54 | 5677 | 0.22 | 11810 | 300.67 | 29126 | 20.6 |
| E01028232 | 307 | Cumberlands | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 26.34 | 9966 | 0.32 | 7455 | 246.78 | 26690 | 33.1 |
| E01028265 | 340 | Pleasley Hill | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 65.51 | 437 | 0.70 | 196 | 454.75 | 32262 | 51.5 |
| E01028266 | 341 | Pleasley Hill | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 20.91 | 13305 | 0.16 | 15936 | 169.26 | 21274 | 17.7 |
| E01028267 | 342 | Pleasley Hill | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 40.31 | 4475 | 0.42 | 4206 | 323.43 | 29961 | 38.6 |
| E01028274 | 349 | Ravensdale | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 46.59 | 2853 | 0.24 | 10712 | 224.12 | 25414 | 22.7 |
| E01028275 | 350 | Ravensdale | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 55.65 | 1308 | 0.50 | 2164 | 395.02 | 31677 | 46.4 |
| E01028276 | 351 | Ravensdale | 37UF | Mansfield District | East Midlands | 77.12 | 50 | 0.58 | 992 | 484.40 | 32391 | 50.1 |
| E01028301 | 376 | Boughton | 37UG | Newark and Sherwood District | East Midlands | 51.99 | 1854 | 0.58 | 984 | 271.12 | 27894 | 54.8 |
| E01028302 | 377 | Boughton | 37UG | Newark and Sherwood District | East Midlands | 27.73 | 9266 | 0.17 | 15171 | 125.03 | 16347 | 11.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----------|------|------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| E01028303 | 378 | Boughton | 37UG | Newark and Sherwood District | East Midlands | 12.03 | 21501 | 0.07 | 24130 | 76.43 | 8428 | 6.6 |
| E01028318 | 393 | Devon | 37UG | Newark and Sherwood District | East Midlands | 43.70 | 3520 | 0.46 | 3147 | 302.68 | 29213 | 45.1 |
| E01028319 | 394 | Devon | 37UG | Newark and Sherwood District | East Midlands | 36.43 | 5723 | 0.36 | 6069 | 268.65 | 27779 | 36.4 |
| E01028320 | 395 | Devon | 37UG | Newark and Sherwood District | East Midlands | 54.25 | 1516 | 0.51 | 1942 | 377.21 | 31386 | 42.0 |

APPENDIX FIVE

Police, Teenage Conception and Child Poverty Target Wards

| Ward Name | Police Target Area (identified as localities where residents are most at risk of being victims of crime or Anti Social behaviour) | Teenage Conception Hot Spot (statistically more significant than national average) | Child Poverty Hot Spot (2008 data % of 0-19 year olds in relative poverty) Defined as >30% | Overall priority |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------|
| Bassetlaw | | | | |
| Worksop South East | Yes | Yes | Yes (38.8%) | HIGH |
| Harworth ward | Yes | Yes | No (27.4%) | |
| Carlton | Yes | No | No (26.9%) | |
| Worksop North West ward | Yes | Yes | No (18.7%) | |
| East Retford West | No | Yes | No (15.9%) | |
| Ashfield | | | | |
| Kirkby In Ashfield East | Yes | Yes | Yes (35.5%) | HIGH |
| Sutton in Ashfield East | Yes | No | No (27.2%) | |
| Sutton in Ashfield Central | Yes | No | No (27.1%) | |
| Hucknall East | No | No | No (25.3%) | |
| Sutton In Ashfield North ward | Yes | No | No (21.2%) | |
| Gedling | | | | |
| Killisick | No | No | Yes (37.8%) | |
| Valley | No | No | No (26.6%) | |
| Netherfield & Colwick | Yes | No | No (25.2%) | |
| Daybrook | No | Yes | No (23.7%) | |
| Broxtowe | | | | |
| Eastwood South | Yes | No | No (27.3%) | |
| Beeston North | No | No | No (27.1%) | |
| Mansfield | | | | |
| Ravensdale ward | Yes | Yes | Yes (42.7%) | HIGH |
| Pleasley Hill | No | Yes | Yes (36.3%) | |
| Cumberlands | No | Yes | Yes (30.2%) | |
| Birklands | No | No | No (28.8%) | |
| Oak Tree | No | No | No (28.7%) | |
| Ladybrook | No | No | No (28.5%) | |
| Forest Town East | No | No | No (27.4%) | |
| Meden | No | No | No (26.7%) | |
| Lindhurst | No | Yes | No (25.6%) | |
| Robin Hood | No | No | No (25.3%) | |
| Portland ward | Yes | Yes | No (22.5%) | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|--|
| Sherwood | Yes | No | No (20.1%) | |
| Priory | No | Yes | No (18.7%) | |
| Eakring | No | Yes | No (19.8%) | |
| Newark and Sherwood | | | | |
| Devon | No | No | Yes (38.1%) | |
| Broughton | No | No | Yes (33.4%) | |
| Blidworth | No | No | No (29.1%) | |
| Magnus | No | Yes | No (28.6%) | |
| Bridge | No | Yes | No (25.5%) | |
| Castle | Yes | Yes | No (23.6%) | |
| Rushcliffe | | | | |
| Trent Bridge ward | Yes | No | No (7.4%) | |

APPENDIX SIX

Educational Attainment Indicators: 2009/10

- NI 73** - Achievement at Level 4 or above in both English & Maths at KS2 (%)
- NI 75** - Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English & Maths (%)
- NI 81** - Inequality gap in the achievement of level 3 qualifications at age 19 (%)
- NI 82** - Inequality gap in the achievement of level 2 qualifications at age 19 (%)
- NI 87** - Secondary School persistent absence rate (%)
- NI102b** - Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS2 (%)
- NI102a** - Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS4 (%)

| Ward Name | NI 73 | NI 75 | NI 87 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Boughton Ward | 61.8 | 36.4 | 3.2 |
| Cumberlands Ward | 29.1 | 30.9 | 6.1 |
| Devon Ward | 64.0 | 23.1 | 8.1 |
| Killisick Ward | 61.4 | 34.2 | 7.6 |
| Kirkby in Ashfield East Ward | 48.8 | 52.9 | 3.7 |
| Pleasley Hill Ward | 70.7 | 31.1 | 8.0 |
| Ravensdale Ward | 12.2 | 25.5 | 9.5 |
| Worksop South East Ward | 49.0 | 16.5 | 12.0 |
| County Average | 76.0 | 51.4 | 4.2 |
| National Average | 73.0 | 53.4 | 4.9 |

| School number | Secondary School name | District | NI 81 | NI 82 | NI 102b FSM GAP |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 4008 | Kirkby College | Ashfield | 6.6 | 16.7 | 10.8 |
| 4084 | Redhill School | Gedling | 38.4 | 47.4 | 15.4 |
| 4374 | Portland School - A Specialist Science College | Bassetlaw | 26.1 | 34.2 | 28.7 |
| 4444 | Dukeries Community College | Newark | 15.5 | 22.3 | 25.5 |
| 4463 | The Brunts School | Mansfield | 21.3 | 19.4 | 31.6 |
| 4464 | Queen Elizabeth's Endowed School | Mansfield | 11.8 | 20.3 | 26.0 |
| 4583 | Magnus CofE Foundation School | Newark | 29.3 | 33.4 | 25.5 |
| County Average | | | 29.6 | 45.4 | 35.5 |
| National Average | | | 24.6 | 56.8 | 27.8 |

| School Number | Primary School Name | District | NI 102a FSM GAP |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| 8912222 | Killisick Junior | Gedling | 34.8 |
| 8912224 | Robert Mellors Primary and Nursery | Gedling | 10.0 |
| 8912526 | Hawtonville Junior | Newark | 29.6 |
| 8912800 | Ollerton Primary School | Newark | 30.6 |
| 8912912 | Kingsway Primary | Ashfield | 52.9 |
| 8912913 | Morven Park Primary and Nursery | Ashfield | 26.3 |
| 8912933 | Ryton Park Primary and Nursery | Bassetlaw | 0.6 |
| 8912948 | Crescent Primary and Nursery | Mansfield | 26.7 |
| 8913145 | Walesby CofE Primary | Newark | 62.5 |
| 8913291 | Ethel Wainwright Primary and Nursery | Mansfield | -0.6 |
| 8913292 | Bowbridge Primary and Nursery | Newark | 18.3 |
| 8913770 | St Joseph's Catholic Primary and Nursery (Boughton | Newark | 20.2 |
| 8913771 | Priory CofE Primary and Nursery | Bassetlaw | -11.8 |
| 8913778 | Newgate Lane Primary and Nursery | Mansfield | -- |
| 8913780 | Intake Farm Primary and Nursery | Mansfield | 30.0 |
| 8913781 | Farmilo Primary and Nursery | Mansfield | 50.0 |
| 8913794 | Rosebrook Primary and Nursery School | Mansfield | -- |
| 8913797 | Abbey Hill Primary and Nursery School | Ashfield | -- |
| County Average | | | 27.7 |
| National Average | | | 22.3 |

* A '--' means no result due to boycott of KS2 Tests.

APPENDIX SEVEN

Extended Services serving Hotspot Wards

Adapted from Extended Services funding Allocations

These schools do not represent all schools within each cluster (family) just those relevant to Poverty Hotspots

| CLUSTER | SCHOOL | COORDINATION COSTS 2011/12 | EXTENDED SERVICES ACTIVITIES FUNDING | FSM AS AT 28.03.11 | LAC (No's) 2010 | £150 PER CHILD TOTAL | ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO COVER MOVEMENT | Family Total |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| All Saints | | | | | | | | |
| | All Saints Catholic School | £5,000.00 | £4,000.00 | 106 | <5 | £16,050.00 | £892.00 | £25,942.00 |
| | | £5,000.00 | £4,000.00 | 106 | <5 | £16,050.00 | £892.00 | £25,942.00 |
| Arnold Hill | | | | | | | | |
| | Arno Vale Junior | £3,222.00 | £2,000.00 | 16 | 0 | £2,400.00 | £892.00 | £8,514.00 |
| | Arnold Hill School & Technology College | £3,222.00 | £4,000.00 | 165 | <5 | £25,200.00 | £892.00 | £33,314.00 |
| | Arnold View Primary | £3,222.00 | £2,000.00 | 38 | <5 | £6,150.00 | £892.00 | £12,264.00 |
| | Coppice Farm Primary | £3,222.00 | £2,000.00 | 17 | <5 | £2,700.00 | £892.00 | £8,814.00 |
| | Ernehale Junior | £3,222.00 | £2,000.00 | 7 | 0 | £1,050.00 | £892.00 | £7,164.00 |
| | | £16,110.00 | £12,000.00 | 243 | <5 | £37,500.00 | £4,460.00 | £70,070.00 |
| Ashfield | | | | | | | | |
| | Ashfield School & Technology College | £3,500.00 | £4,000.00 | 308 | 18 | £48,900.00 | £892.00 | £57,292.00 |
| | Greenwood Primary | £3,500.00 | £2,000.00 | 82 | 10 | £13,800.00 | £892.00 | £20,192.00 |
| | Jeffries Primary & Nursery School | £3,500.00 | £2,000.00 | 76 | 0 | £11,400.00 | £892.00 | £17,792.00 |
| | | £10,500.00 | £8,000.00 | 466 | 28 | £74,100.00 | £2,676.00 | £95,276.00 |
| Bruns | | | | | | | | |
| | The Bruns | £5,000.00 | £4,000.00 | 185 | 6 | £28,650.00 | £892.00 | £38,542.00 |
| | | £5,000.00 | £4,000.00 | 185 | 6 | £28,650.00 | £892.00 | £38,542.00 |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----------|------------|
| Christ the King | Christ the King School & Sixth Form Centre | £7,666.00 | £4,000.00 | 90 | 0 | £13,500.00 | £892.00 | £26,148.00 |
| | | £7,666.00 | £4,000.00 | 90 | 0 | £13,500.00 | £892.00 | £26,058.00 |
| Dukeries | Ollerton Primary & Nursery | £3,000.00 | £2,000.00 | 128 | 5 | £19,950.00 | £892.00 | £25,842.00 |
| | St. Joseph's Catholic Primary & Nursery | £3,000.00 | £2,000.00 | 37 | 0 | £5,550.00 | £892.00 | £11,442.00 |
| | The Dukeries College | £3,000.00 | £4,000.00 | 212 | 10 | £33,300.00 | £892.00 | £41,192.00 |
| | Walesby C. of E. Primary | £3,000.00 | £2,000.00 | 15 | 1 | £2,400.00 | £892.00 | £8,292.00 |
| | | £12,000.00 | £10,000.00 | 392 | 16 | £61,200.00 | £3,568.00 | £86,768.00 |
| Grove | The Grove School | £3,222.00 | £4,000.00 | 133 | 6 | £20,850.00 | £892.00 | £28,964.00 |
| | | £3,222.00 | £4,000.00 | 133 | 6 | £20,850.00 | £892.00 | £28,964.00 |
| Hawtonville Learning Community | Bowbridge Primary & Nursery | £6,000.00 | £2,000.00 | 158 | <5 | £24,000.00 | £892.00 | £32,892.00 |
| | Hawtonville Junior | £6,000.00 | £2,000.00 | 58 | <5 | £9,150.00 | £892.00 | £18,042.00 |
| | Oliver Quibell Infant | £6,000.00 | £2,000.00 | 34 | 0 | £5,100.00 | £892.00 | £13,992.00 |
| | | £18,000.00 | £6,000.00 | 250 | <5 | £38,250.00 | £2,676.00 | £64,926.00 |
| Kirkby | Kingsway Primary | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 37 | 0 | £5,550.00 | £892.00 | £12,299.00 |
| | Kirkby College | £3,857.00 | £4,000.00 | 126 | 5 | £19,650.00 | £892.00 | £28,399.00 |
| | Morven Park Primary & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 125 | <5 | £19,200.00 | £892.00 | £25,949.00 |
| | | £11,571.00 | £8,000.00 | 288 | <10 | £44,400.00 | £2,676.00 | £66,647.00 |
| Magnus | Magnus CofE Foundation School | £4,333.00 | £4,000.00 | 194 | <5 | £29,550.00 | £892.00 | £38,775.00 |
| | | £4,333.00 | £4,000.00 | 194 | <5 | £29,550.00 | £892.00 | £38,775.00 |
| Portland | Portland School | £2,666.00 | £4,000.00 | 230 | 9 | £35,850.00 | £891.00 | £43,407.00 |
| | Priory C. of E. Primary & Nursery | £2,666.00 | £2,000.00 | 53 | <5 | £8,100.00 | £891.00 | £13,657.00 |
| | Ryton Park Primary (Portland, was Manton) | £2,666.00 | £2,000.00 | 194 | <5 | £29,400.00 | £891.00 | £34,957.00 |

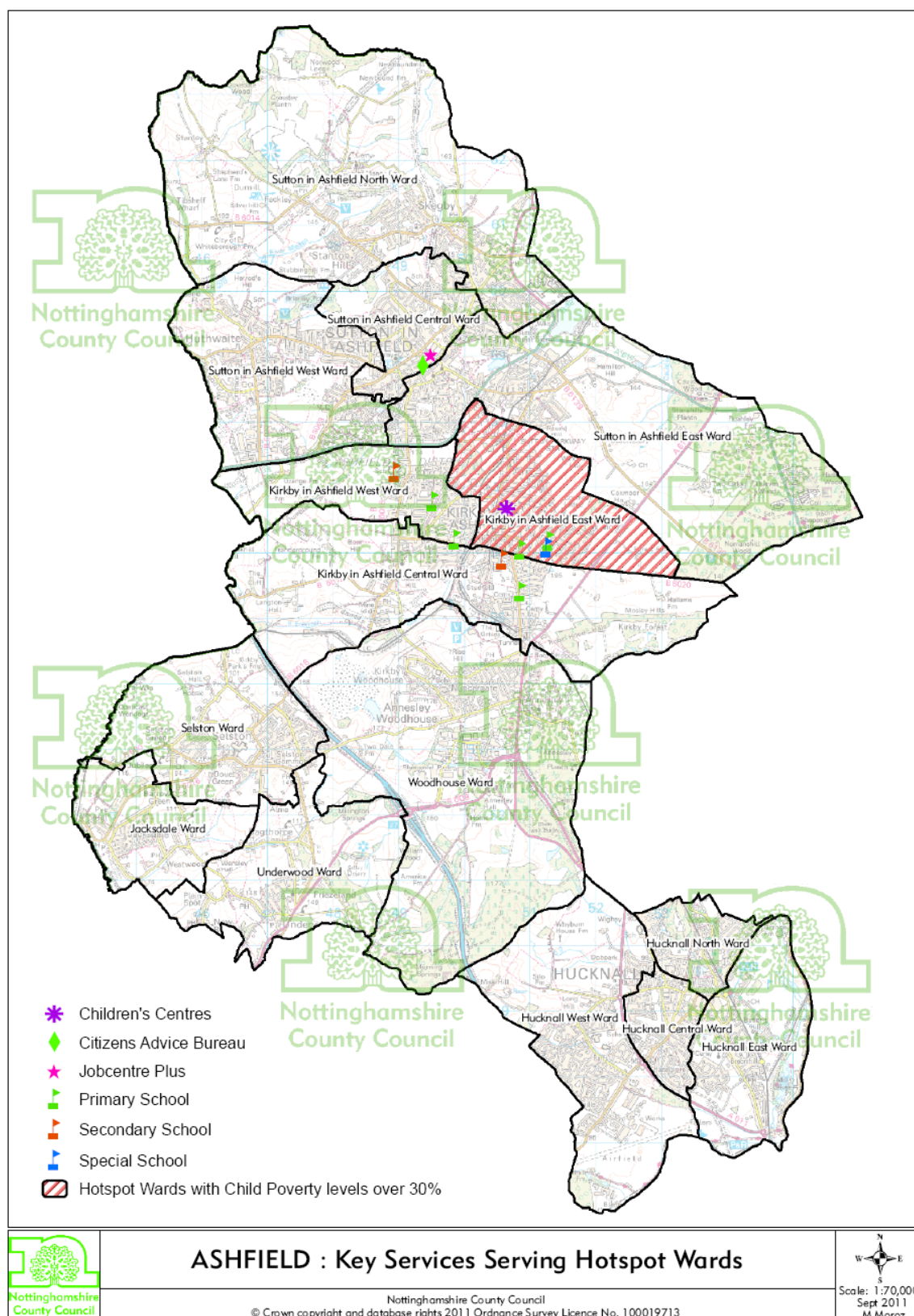
| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | £7,998.00 | £8,000.00 | 477 | 12 | £73,350.00 | £2,673.00 | £92,021.00 |
| Queen Elizabeth | | | | | | | | |
| | Crescent Primary & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 109 | <5 | £16,800.00 | £891.00 | £23,548.00 |
| | Ethel Wainwright Primary & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 109 | <5 | £16,500.00 | £891.00 | £23,248.00 |
| | Farmilo Primary & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 33 | <5 | £4,950.00 | £891.00 | £11,698.00 |
| | Intake Farm Primary & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 48 | <5 | £7,800.00 | £891.00 | £14,548.00 |
| | Queen Elizabeth's Endowed School | £3,857.00 | £4,000.00 | 205 | <5 | £31,500.00 | £891.00 | £40,248.00 |
| | Rosebrook Primary | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 76 | <5 | £11,400.00 | £891.00 | £18,148.00 |
| | | £23,142.00 | £14,000.00 | 580 | <20 | £88,950.00 | £5,346.00 | £131,438.00 |
| Redhill | | | | | | | | |
| | Arnold Mill Primary | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 52 | <5 | £7,950.00 | £891.00 | £14,698.00 |
| | Killisick Junior | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 48 | 0 | £7,200.00 | £891.00 | £13,948.00 |
| | Pinewood Infant & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 60 | 0 | £9,000.00 | £891.00 | £15,748.00 |
| | Richard Bonington Primary | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 49 | 0 | £7,350.00 | £891.00 | £14,098.00 |
| | Robert Mellors Primary & Nursery | £3,857.00 | £2,000.00 | 65 | <5 | £10,050.00 | £891.00 | £16,798.00 |
| | | £19,285.00 | £10,000.00 | 274 | <5 | £41,550.00 | £4,455.00 | |
| Samworth Church Academy | | | | | | | | |
| | Abbey Primary | £4,333.00 | £2,000.00 | 27 | 0 | £4,050.00 | £891.00 | £11,274.00 |
| | Asquith Primary & Nursery | £4,333.00 | £2,000.00 | 112 | 0 | £16,800.00 | £891.00 | £24,024.00 |
| | Newgate Lane Primary & Nursery | £4,333.00 | £2,000.00 | 108 | <5 | £16,500.00 | £891.00 | £23,724.00 |
| | | £12,999.00 | £6,000.00 | 247 | <5 | £37,350.00 | £2,673.00 | £59,022.00 |

NB – where there are fewer than 5 children looked after in each school, numbers have been suppressed, as this may be deemed identifiable data.

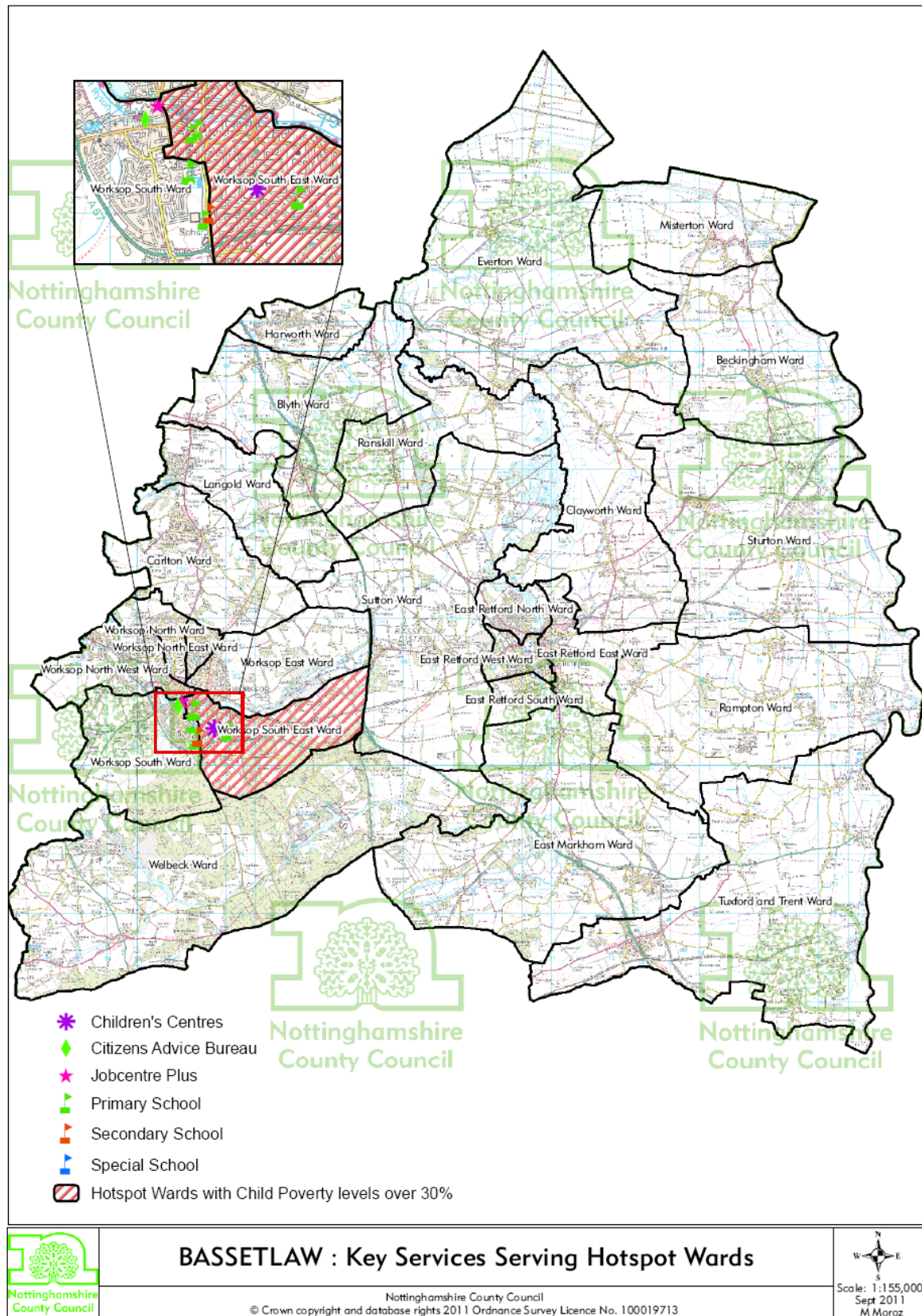
APPENDIX EIGHT

Key services serving Hot Spot Wards

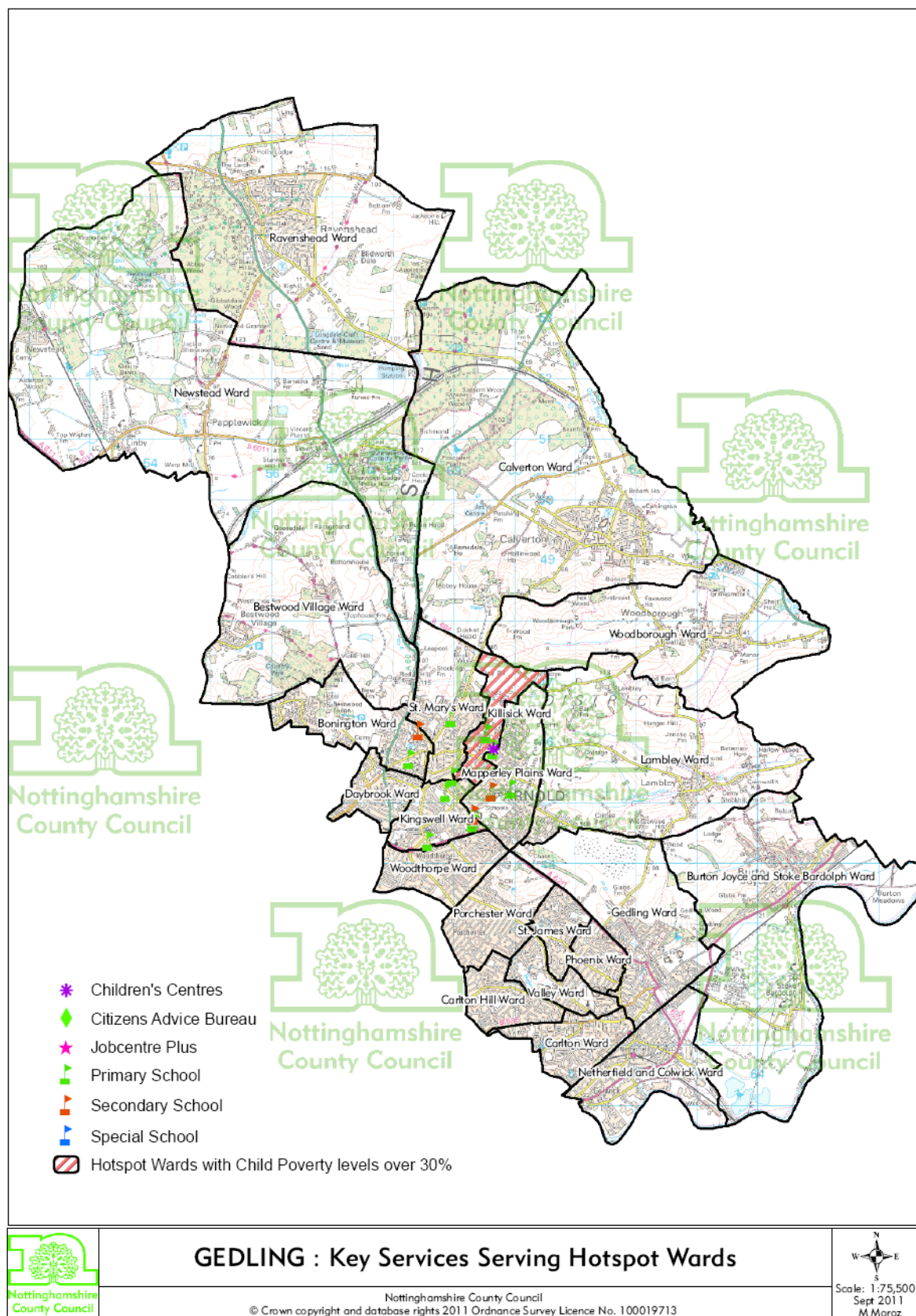
ASHFIELD



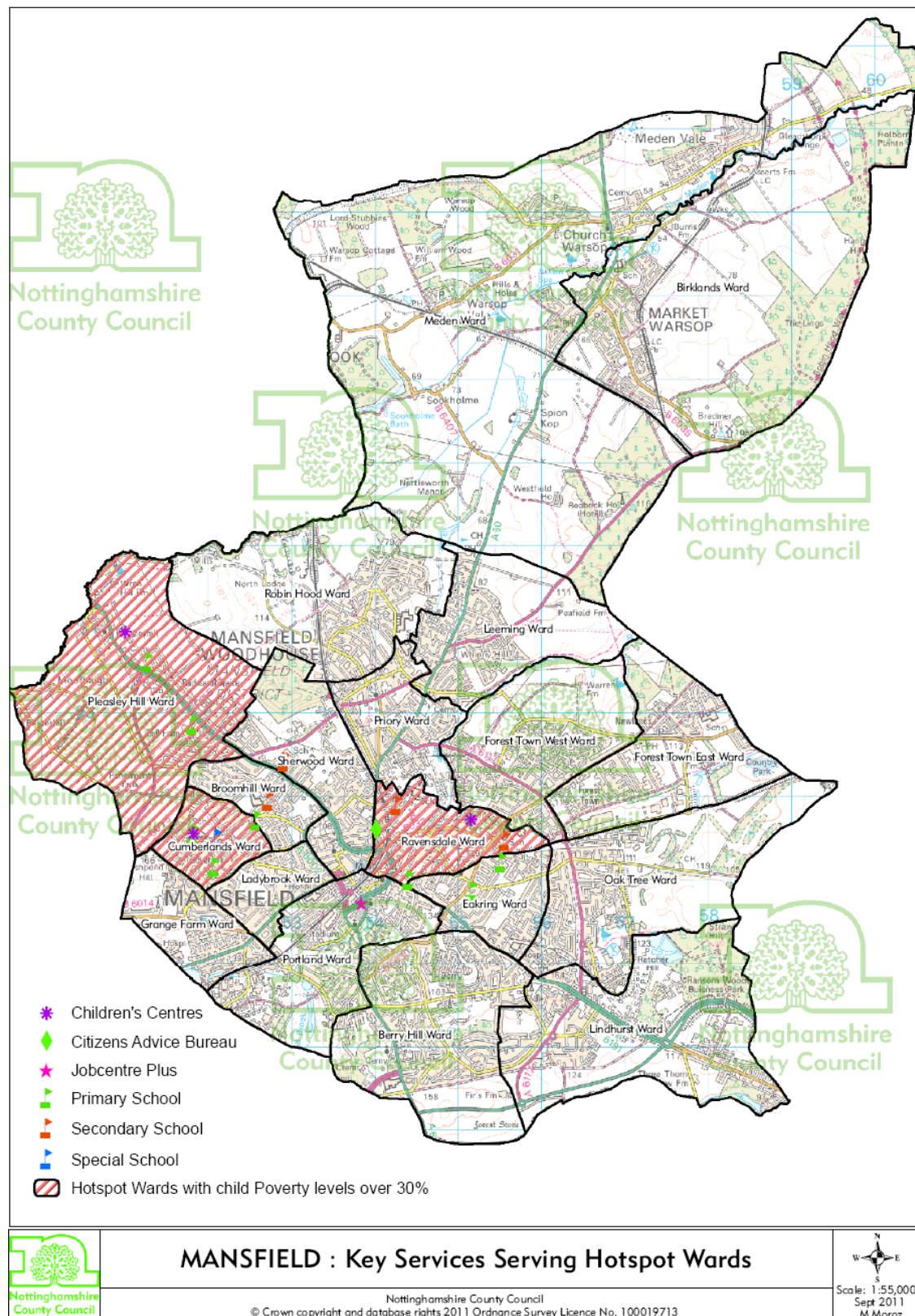
BASSETLAW



GEDLING



MANSFIELD



NEWARK & SHERWOOD : Key Services Serving Hotspot Wards

Nottinghamshire County Council

Scale: 1:170,000
Sept 2011

