

# **Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee**

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**Monday 22 September 2014 at 1.00 pm**

**To be held at the Town Hall, Pinstone  
Street, Sheffield, S1 2HH**

**The Press and Public are Welcome to Attend**

## **Membership**

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Councillors Gill Furniss (Chair), Nasima Akther, John Booker, Mike Drabble, Talib Hussain, Karen McGowan, Pat Midgley, Colin Ross, Ian Saunders, Diana Stimely, Stuart Wattam and Cliff Woodcraft (Deputy Chair)

## **Education Non-Council Members**

Jules Jones, Gillian Foster, Joan Stratford and Alison Warner

## **Substitute Members**

In accordance with the Constitution, Substitute Members may be provided for the above Committee Members as and when required.

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## **PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE MEETING**

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The Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny Committee exercises an overview and scrutiny function in respect of the planning, policy development and monitoring of service performance and other general issues relating to learning and attainment and the care of children and young people within the Children's Services area of Council activity. It also scrutinises as appropriate the various local Health Services functions, with particular reference to those relating to the care of children.

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at [www.sheffield.gov.uk](http://www.sheffield.gov.uk). You can also see the reports to be discussed at the meeting if you call at the First Point Reception, Town Hall, Pinstone Street entrance. The Reception is open between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Thursday and between 9.00 am and 4.45 pm. You may not be allowed to see some reports because they contain confidential information. These items are usually marked \* on the agenda.

Members of the public have the right to ask questions or submit petitions to Scrutiny Committee meetings and recording is allowed under the direction of the Chair. Please see the website or contact Democratic Services for further information regarding public questions and petitions and details of the Council's protocol on audio/visual recording and photography at council meetings.

Scrutiny Committee meetings are normally open to the public but sometimes the Committee may have to discuss an item in private. If this happens, you will be asked to leave. Any private items are normally left until last. If you would like to attend the meeting please report to the First Point Reception desk where you will be directed to the meeting room.

If you require any further information about this Scrutiny Committee, please contact Diane Owens, Policy and Improvement Officer on 0114 27 35065 or [email diane.owens@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:diane.owens@sheffield.gov.uk)

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## **FACILITIES**

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There are public toilets available, with wheelchair access, on the ground floor of the Town Hall. Induction loop facilities are available in meeting rooms.

Access for people with mobility difficulties can be obtained through the ramp on the side to the main Town Hall entrance.

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**CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILY SUPPORT SCRUTINY AND POLICY  
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA  
22 SEPTEMBER 2014**

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**Order of Business**

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- 1. Welcome and Housekeeping Arrangements**
- 2. Apologies for Absence**
- 3. Exclusion of Public and Press**  
To identify items where resolutions may be moved to exclude the press and public
- 4. Declarations of Interest** (Pages 1 - 4)  
Members to declare any interests they have in the business to be considered at the meeting
- 5. Minutes of Previous Meeting** (Pages 5 - 12)  
To approve the minutes of the meetings of Committee held on Monday, 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2014, and to note the attached Actions Update
- 6. Public Questions and Petitions**  
To receive any questions or petitions from members of the public
- 7. Update from the Director of Children and Families**  
Dorne Collinson, Director of Children and Families, to report
- 8. What Services are Available for Young Carers in the City?** (Pages 13 - 26)  
Report of the Director of Children and Families
- 9. Refreshing the Child and Household Poverty Strategy** (Pages 27 - 134)  
Report of the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Family Support
- 10. 2014 City-Wide Attainment Outcomes in Schools and Academies - The Early Picture and Headlines for all Key Stages** (Pages 135 - 146)  
Report of the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Family Support
- 11. Work Programme 2014/15** (Pages 147 - 150)  
Report of the Policy and Improvement Officer
- 12. Date of Next Meeting**  
The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday,

17<sup>th</sup> November, 2014, at 1.00 pm, in the Town Hall

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## ADVICE TO MEMBERS ON DECLARING INTERESTS AT MEETINGS

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If you are present at a meeting of the Council, of its executive or any committee of the executive, or of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee, or joint sub-committee of the authority, and you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI)** relating to any business that will be considered at the meeting, you must not:

- participate in any discussion of the business at the meeting, or if you become aware of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interest during the meeting, participate further in any discussion of the business, or
- participate in any vote or further vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

These prohibitions apply to any form of participation, including speaking as a member of the public.

You **must**:

- leave the room (in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct)
- make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of any DPI at any meeting at which you are present at which an item of business which affects or relates to the subject matter of that interest is under consideration, at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent.
- declare it to the meeting and notify the Council's Monitoring Officer within 28 days, if the DPI is not already registered.

If you have any of the following pecuniary interests, they are your **disclosable pecuniary interests** under the new national rules. You have a pecuniary interest if you, or your spouse or civil partner, have a pecuniary interest.

- Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain, which you, or your spouse or civil partner undertakes.
- Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from your council or authority) made or provided within the relevant period\* in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

\*The relevant period is the 12 months ending on the day when you tell the Monitoring Officer about your disclosable pecuniary interests.

- Any contract which is made between you, or your spouse or your civil partner (or a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest) and your council or authority –
  - under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and
  - which has not been fully discharged.

- Any beneficial interest in land which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, have and which is within the area of your council or authority.
- Any licence (alone or jointly with others) which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, holds to occupy land in the area of your council or authority for a month or longer.
- Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) –
  - the landlord is your council or authority; and
  - the tenant is a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest.
- Any beneficial interest which you, or your spouse or your civil partner has in securities of a body where -
  - (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of your council or authority; and
  - (b) either -
    - the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
    - if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

If you attend a meeting at which any item of business is to be considered and you are aware that you have a **personal interest** in the matter which does not amount to a DPI, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent. You should leave the room if your continued presence is incompatible with the 7 Principles of Public Life (selflessness; integrity; objectivity; accountability; openness; honesty; and leadership).

You have a personal interest where –

- a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial standing (including interests in land and easements over land) of you or a member of your family or a person or an organisation with whom you have a close association to a greater extent than it would affect the majority of the Council Tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward or electoral area for which you have been elected or otherwise of the Authority's administrative area, or
- it relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests that are defined as DPIs but are in respect of a member of your family (other than a partner) or a person with whom you have a close association.

Guidance on declarations of interest, incorporating regulations published by the Government in relation to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, has been circulated to you previously.

You should identify any potential interest you may have relating to business to be considered at the meeting. This will help you and anyone that you ask for advice to fully consider all the circumstances before deciding what action you should take.

In certain circumstances the Council may grant a **dispensation** to permit a Member to take part in the business of the Authority even if the member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest relating to that business.

To obtain a dispensation, you must write to the Monitoring Officer at least 48 hours before the meeting in question, explaining why a dispensation is sought and desirable, and specifying the period of time for which it is sought. The Monitoring Officer may consult with the Independent Person or the Council's Standards Committee in relation to a request for dispensation.

Further advice can be obtained from Gillian Duckworth, Interim Director of Legal and Governance on 0114 2734018 or email [gillian.duckworth@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:gillian.duckworth@sheffield.gov.uk).

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**Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny and Policy Development  
Committee**

**Meeting held 21 July 2014**

**PRESENT:** Councillors Gill Furniss (Chair), Nasima Akther, Mike Drabble, Talib Hussain, Pat Midgley, Colin Ross, Diana Stimely, Stuart Wattam, Cliff Woodcraft (Deputy Chair) and Geoff Smith (Substitute Member)

**Non-Council Members in attendance:-**

Jules Jones, Education Non-Council Voting Member  
Joan Stratford, Education Non-Council Voting Member

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**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Councillors John Booker, Karen McGowan and Ian Saunders, and Gillian Foster (Education Non-Council Voting Member) and Alison Warner (Education Non-Council Member). Councillor Geoff Smith attended the meeting as the duly appointed substitute for Councillor Karen McGowan.

**2. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS**

2.1 No items were identified where resolutions may be moved to exclude the public and press.

**3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3.1 Jules Jones declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 7 (Building Successful Families Programme – Update) as a Governor on the Sheffield Health and Social Care Foundation Trust.

3.2 Councillor Pat Midgley declared a personal interest in Agenda Item Item 7 (Building Successful Families Programme – Update) as a member of the Manor Castle Development Trust.

**4. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

4.1 The minutes of the meetings of the Committee held on 3<sup>rd</sup> April and 4<sup>th</sup> June 2014, were approved as correct records.

**5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS**

5.1 There were no questions raised or petitions submitted by members of the public.

## **6. BUILDING SUCCESSFUL FAMILIES PROGRAMME - UPDATE**

- 6.1 The Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families, submitted a report containing an overview and update on the Building Successful Families Programme, which had commenced in Sheffield in April 2014, in response to the Government's national 'Troubled Families' Programme.
- 6.2 In attendance for this item was Dawn Walton, Assistant Director, Prevention and Early Intervention, Children, Young People and Families.
- 6.3 The report set out details on the Programme's aims, the delivery model, the referral routes and the progress made to date, together with information on its impact and the innovative approach adopted by the Local Authority in connection with the organisation of the Programme. Ms Walton stated that Sheffield had recently been named as one of the top three performing local authorities under the Programme.
- 6.4 Members of the Committee raised questions and the following responses were provided:-
- The streamlining of referrals through the Prevention Assessment Teams (PATs) was still in the process of being developed, and this was to support the process of tracking and monitoring the support being provided, and its impact. The Council aimed to work proactively with all partners to ensure that this was effective for parents.
  - In terms of data collation regarding the families involved in the Programme, strict protocols had been established with all parts of the organisations involved, both external and internal, and information on the families would be fed to the Council through the PATs. Information on families would be passed on using robust systems, through Multi-Agency Allocation Meetings. Specific consideration had been given to ensure that the families involved were not labelled in any way, and strict systems were in place to ensure that, when providing management data to Government, none of the families could be identified individually. Officers were looking at how information on families could be shared with other agencies from an early stage, as part of a preventative measure.
  - The assessment and effectiveness of the long-term impact of the Programme, relating specifically to those families who had been successfully 'turned around', would continue to be considered as part of the Programme. Work with some families referred under the Programme was based, in some cases, on a 12-month intervention which, depending on the level of difficulties involved, was not considered long enough. It was hoped that additional funding would be available as part of Phase 2, which would give the Authority more time to work with families.
  - A cost savings analysis would be undertaken after a specific period, whereby officers would review the collective data, which would involve the increased time children in the families spent at school, which would hopefully result in a

reduction in crime, as well as helping to improve their employment prospects. The aim of the Programme was to introduce some level of sustainability in terms of the attitudes of the families involved. The three main criteria used by the Government in terms of measuring the success of the Programme included school attendance, anti-social behaviour and employment, and the Authority would receive funding from the Government in respect of those families who had been 'turned around' based on this criteria. The Authority used a further 12 'local discretion factors', some of which were considerably more difficult to measure in terms of success.

- The long-aim target for the Programme was to reduce the involvement of the number of agencies working with families at any one time, which would ultimately result in cost savings.
- In addition to the involvement of the various agencies, investment received through the Programme had also gone into some voluntary service sectors, such as Families Together, Southey Owlerton Area Regeneration, Manor Castle Development Trust and Family Action.
- The Local Authority had to operate under the normal rules in terms of access to medical records in that such records could only ever be accessed with the informed consent of the individual patient concerned.
- There was good local engagement with the Police, who regularly referred families to local Multi-Agency Support Teams.
- The main role of the Key Worker was to build relationships with the family and have connections with the various agencies involved in order to co-ordinate the work under the Programme. Specialist services, such as the NHS, Job Centre and Housing, would remain responsible and accountable for the interventions they provided. The Key Workers would receive comprehensive training, which would focus initially on early attachment and contact issues with the families. Their initial contact with the families would involve a month-long induction programme, following which they would be supported by a senior staff member, up until such time as they gained sufficient knowledge and experience to work independently.
- It was hoped that by the end of July/early August, 2014, the Local Authority would receive instructions in terms of Phase 2 of the national Programme, and that Members would be updated on this accordingly. Phase 2 was due to start in 2015 nationally, but it was hoped that Sheffield, together with a number of other local authorities, would be selected to act as an "early adopter", and begin work on Phase 2 in Autumn 2014.
- Whilst the Programme had been successful in that 889 (53%) families had been 'turned around', it was hoped that the remaining 47% of the 1,844 families identified as meeting the relevant criteria would be 'turned around' in the final year of the first phase of the Programme. It was envisaged that considerably more families would be included as part of Phase 2. In terms of

the employment criteria, a number of Job Centre Plus staff had been seconded to the Local Authority, meaning that they could work more closely with Council officers. In addition to this, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) had agreed data-sharing processes with the Local Authority.

- The Local Authority does not report on data in terms of the nature of employment undertaken by families under the Programme, but the nature of the employment was most likely to be low skilled/low paid work. The nature of the employment undertaken by family members could be a point of further investigation for the next stage of the Programme.

6.5 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) notes the contents of the report now submitted, together with the information now reported and the responses provided to the questions raised; and
- (b) requests the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families, to circulate a written briefing to Members in October, 2014, outlining ongoing progress with the Programme and an update on the outcome of the bid to be an “early adopter” site for Phase 2.

## **7. ANNUAL MEETING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE AND YOUNG CARERS**

7.1 The Committee considered a report of Councillor Gill Furniss, Chair of the Committee, on the proceedings of the Committee’s annual meeting with young people and young carers held in April 2014.

7.2 The meeting had been organised with Sheffield Futures, and comprised a series of informal workshops. The meeting had been attended by eight Members of the Committee and approximately 15 young people representing Sheffield UK Youth Parliament, Sheffield Youth Cabinet, VOYCE PG (Young Carers’ Participation Group) and STAMP (Young People’s Mental Health Action Group), and were accompanied by three Youth Workers.

7.3 Diane Owens, Policy and Improvement Officer, summarised the key points raised by the young people, based on three topics they had selected in advance of the meeting, which were Education, Work Experience and Careers Advice, and Youth Services.

7.4 Members of the Committee raised questions and the following responses were provided:-

- It was appreciated that young people would be concerned about the recent policy change relating to schools no longer having to provide work experience placements. Schools would now be left with the decision as to whether they chose to arrange for such placements for their pupils. This issue could be discussed at the City-Wide Learning Body.
- The Council undertook considerable work in connection with employment and

skills, and the Committee could consider scrutinising this area of work as part of its Work Programme 2014/15.

- The Council had no influence over the Academies, other than requesting that they give consideration to continuing to provide work experience placements.
- It was not believed that the Council held records in connection with work experience placements, but confirmation would be sort on this issue.

7.5 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) notes the contents of the report now submitted, together with the information now reported and the responses provided to the questions raised; and
- (b) requests that:-
  - (i) the report is shared with Councillor Jackie Drayton, (Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families), Jayne Ludlam (Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families) and the City-Wide Learning Body, with a request that they consider the points raised by the young people and feedback their response to the Committee within three months of receiving the report;
  - (ii) the Chair of the Committee liaises with the Chair of the Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee, which had undertaken a review into Child Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), to feedback the concerns of the young people and young carers about mental health support; and
  - (iii) arrangements be made for a report on the services available for young carers in the City to be considered at its meeting on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2014.

## **8. DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME 2014/15**

8.1 The Policy and Improvement Officer submitted a paper containing the Committee's draft Work Programme 2014/15.

8.2 Councillor Colin Ross raised the Child and Household Poverty Strategy as a possible item for discussion by the Committee. It was reported that the Strategy was currently being developed, and the consultation period would run until the end of September, 2014.

8.2 RESOLVED: That the Committee agrees the draft Work Programme 2014/15, as detailed in the paper now submitted, subject to the following amendments:-

- (a) an item on the Child and Household Poverty Strategy being added as an item for discussion at its next meeting on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2014;

- (b) the Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) Annual Report being added as an item for discussion at the meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2015; and
- (c) Pathways for People at 18 being identified as a possible future item for discussion, but due to the links with the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee, it was agreed that the Chair of this Committee would raise this with the Chair of that Committee as a possible joint meeting.

## **9. DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

- 9.1 It was noted that the next meeting of the Committee would be held on Monday, 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2014, at 1.00 pm in the Town Hall.

**Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee**  
**Actions update for meeting on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2014**

Action	Minutes	Update	R A G
<p><b>Building Successful Families Programme</b>            6.5 (b) the Committee, requests the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families, to circulate a written briefing to Members in October 2014, outlining ongoing progress with the programme and an update on the outcome of the bid to be an “early adopter” site for Phase 2.</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July            2014</p>	<p>This has been added to the 2014-15 Work Programme.</p>	
<p><b>Annual meeting with young people &amp; young carers</b>            the committee requests that,            7.5 (b) (i) the report is shared with Councillor Jackie Drayton, (Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families), Jayne Ludlam (Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families) and the City-Wide Learning Body, with a request that they consider the points raised by the young people and feedback their response to the Committee within three months of receiving the report;</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July            2014</p>	<p>This request has been made to Councillor Jackie Drayton, (Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families), Jayne Ludlam (Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families) and Tim Bowman on behalf of the City-Wide Learning Body.</p>	
<p><b>Annual meeting with young people &amp; young carers</b>            7.5 (b) (ii) the Chair of the Committee liaises with the Chair of the Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee, which had undertaken a review into Child Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), to feedback the concerns of the young people and young carers about mental health support; and</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July            2014</p>	<p>This feedback has been given.</p>	
<p><b>Annual meeting with young people &amp; young carers</b>            7.5 (b) (iii) arrangements be made for a report on the services available for young carers in the City to be considered at its meeting on 22nd September 2014.</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July            2014</p>	<p>This will be considered at the meeting on 22nd September 2014.</p>	

<p><b>Draft Work Programme 2014-15</b> Child &amp; Household Poverty Strategy - The Committee agreed that it should be added as an item for discussion at its next meeting on 22nd September.</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July 2014</p>	<p>This will be considered at the meeting on 22nd September 2014.</p>
<p><b>Draft Work Programme 2014-15</b> It was agreed that the Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) Annual Report be added as an agenda item for the meeting on 9th March 2015</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July 2014</p>	<p>This has been added to the 2014-15 Work Programme for the meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2015.</p>
<p><b>Draft Work Programme 2014-15</b> Pathways for people at 18 - the Committee agreed this could be a possible topic for a meeting but that it clearly linked with the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee who cover employment, it was agreed that the Policy &amp; Improvement Officer would raise this with the Chair of the Committee as a possible topic for a joint meeting.</p>	<p>21<sup>st</sup> July 2014</p>	<p>The Policy &amp; Improvement Officer has raised this with Cllr Cate McDonald, Chair of the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee.</p>





## Report to Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee

22 September 2014

**Report of:** Dorne Collinson, Director, Children and Families Service

**Subject:** What Services are Available for Young Carers Within the City of Sheffield?

**Author of Report:** Jon Banwell, Assistant Director, Children and Families Service

**Summary:** The information presented has been requested by the Committee to enable it to scrutinise the support offered to Young Carers within Sheffield.

This report highlights the current services within Sheffield supported through the Young Carers Strategy Board, Sheffield Young Carers and the VOYCE Partnership Agreement.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	x
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	
Other	

**The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:**

Understand the range of services that are available to support Young Carers including those provided by the voluntary, community and faith sectors, and ratify the recommendations herein.

**Background Papers:**

- Sheffield City Council's Commitment to Carers
- Person Centred Assessment – Young Carer

- Working Together to Support Young Carers – A Model Local Memorandum of Understanding between Children’s Services and Adult Social Services
- VOYCE (Views of Young Carers Explained) Year 3 mid-year Report - Nov 2013 to April 2014
- Sheffield Young Carers Quarterly Contract Report to SCC (Apr-June 2014)
- York External Evaluation Mid-Project Report - VOYCE

**Category of Report:** OPEN

**Report of the Director of Children and Families service**

**Title of report - What services are available for Young Carers within the city of Sheffield**

## 1 Young Carers - Introduction

1.1 Sheffield, along with other local authorities, cannot give an exact number of Young Carers as many are not identified as such. We currently base our understanding on national and local information:

Fig. 1

- There are **244,000** Young Carers aged under 18 in the UK today (*2011 Census*),
- There are **at least 2000** school age Young Carers in Sheffield (*SCC/ PCT*),
- 1 in 12 children and young people taking on mid- to high-level care for an ill or disabled family member (*BBC Study, Nov 2010*),
- The average age of a Young Carer is **12**.

Young Carers are children or young people who provide a substantial amount of care for someone at home, usually a relative or friend, who has a physical or mental illness, disability or substance misuse problem. Young carers take on practical and/or emotional caring responsibilities that would normally be expected of an adult.

1.2 This is compounded by a lack of services available for families or not knowing about services or other support available. There is often a reluctance to involve agencies as families are fearful of acknowledging a child’s caring role.

1.3 The kind of roles that young people might be doing include practical tasks e.g. shopping, cooking, medication; personal care e.g. bathing, dressing; and emotional care e.g. listening, checking in on them, worrying. Some Young Carers may undertake high levels of care, whereas for others it may be frequent low levels of care. Either can impact heavily on a child or young person.

1.4 Because of the extra work a Young Carer does and the worry they have in their lives, they may:

- Be late for school or miss school
- Not be able to complete homework
- Feel very tired
- Find it hard to concentrate
- Find it hard to make friends
- Feel stressed, worried, upset

1.5 “It is a right of every Young Carer to be recognised in their role and to have the same opportunities and life chances as other children and young people of a similar age”, Sheffield Young Carers Project. It is also important to remember that Young Carers are often proud of what they do for their families. Many positive impacts have been identified by Young Carers.

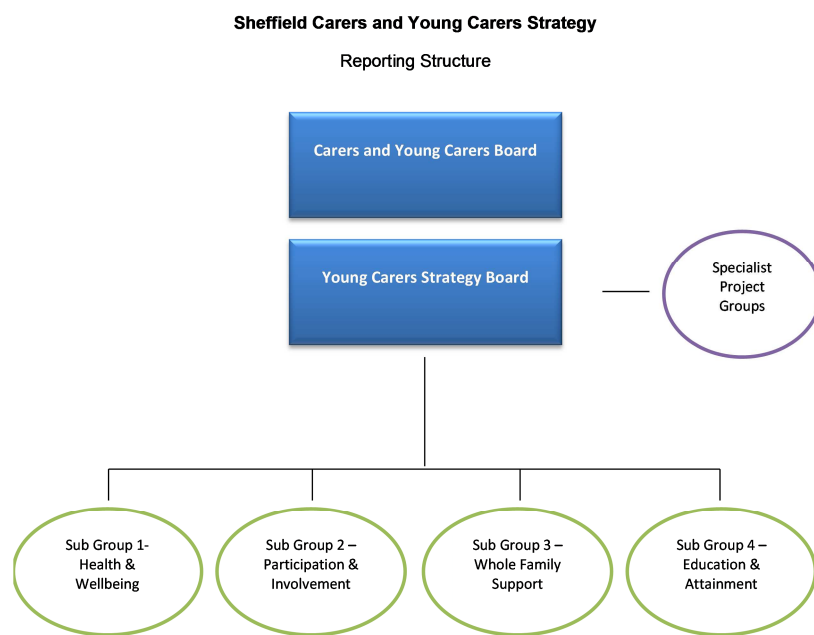
1.6 Up until December 2013 there were 3 key overarching documents to support Carers and Young Carers in Sheffield:

- Sheffield: A City Where Every Carer Matters
- Sheffield City Council Commitment to Carers
- VOYCE Partnership Agreement.

1.7 A new revised and updated Carers and Young Carers Strategy for Sheffield is currently being developed which will incorporate the recent Children and Families Act 2014 and Care Act 2014 developments. The Sheffield City Council Commitment to Carers will be refreshed early 2015 once the new Carers and Young Carers Strategy has been launched.

1.8 The Young Carers agenda is currently supported through the Young Carers Strategy Board

Fig. 2



1.9 Sheffield City Council's Commitment to Carers has 11 commitments of support to Carers and Young Carers:

Fig. 3

Commitment to Carers	Specific Young Carer Actions
<p><b>Make sure that all our employees who are unpaid family carers are identified and supported</b></p>	<p>We are committed to supporting all employees with care responsibilities. We will seek to ensure our employment policies and working practices assist employees to balance their care responsibilities with their work commitments.</p> <p>We promise that we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the benefits that 'carer friendly' employment brings to the council</li> <li>• Ensure our policies and procedures reflect best practice and are supportive of working carers</li> <li>• Encourage and support managers to find ways to assist working carers to balance their care responsibilities with their work commitments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Include specific actions to support carers in our service and business plans</b></p>	<p>Children and Families Service, Service Plan 2014-2016:-</p> <p><i>"Ensure services are delivered in a way that maximises outcomes for children and young people and affords them effective safeguarding."</i></p> <p>How we will measure success –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the development of a Young Carers Annual Strategy and Performance targets which takes into account the Sheffield City Council Commitment to Carers</li> <li>• The signing up to the Local Memorandum of Understanding between Statutory Directors for Children's Services and Adult Social Services for Young Carers.</li> </ul> <p>Sheffield has responded to SCC commitment to Young Carers by highlighting Young Carers as a priority in Sheffield's Attendance Strategy 2014. Young Carers are supported as part of the targeted work in schools.</p>
<p><b>Provide training and support for managers to support staff who are carers.</b></p>	<p>Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board guidance has been written with Sheffield Young Carers Project and reflects the Advanced Refresher training given to Lead and Deputy Child Protection Liaison Teachers &amp; Officers, 2011-13.</p>
<p><b>Ensure we support carers as part of our Equality Impact Plans</b></p>	<p>An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a way of systematically and thoroughly assessing the effects that a proposed policy or project is likely to have on different groups within the city. We will capture any impact on Young Carers within the EIA process.</p>
<p><b>Provide support to the Carers and Young Carers Board to help them oversee the implementation of the Carers Strategy</b></p>	<p>The Carers and Young Carers Board is currently being reorganised.</p> <p>The Young Carers Strategic Board was restructured in 2013.</p> <p>The Board receives quarterly reports from the following operational boards:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Well-being</li> <li>• Participation and Involvement</li> <li>• Whole Family Support</li> <li>• Education and Attainment</li> <li>• Specialist Project Groups</li> </ul>

<p><b>Respect and listen to what carers tell us and wherever possible use their experience to inform changes in service development</b></p>	<p>The central theme of the Strategic Board is of involving Young Carers and taking their views and experiences into account.</p>
<p><b>Design and commission services in partnership with carers which support carers and the persons they care for</b></p>	<p>Young Carers Participation Group (VOYCE PG) are actively involved in helping develop policy and procedure.</p> <p>Chilypep have trained Young Carers as Young Commissioners and they are due to take part in tender processes for services for young people in the City including Young Carers Services, Emotional Well-being and Mental Health Services and Weight Management Services.</p>
<p><b>Find new ways to identify hidden and new carers who maybe feeling isolated</b></p>	<p>Young Carers Awareness 2014 Project</p> <p>Quarterly newsletter for professional stakeholders</p> <p>Intranet and Website / Young Carers Portal – Launch Date October 2014</p> <p>A Sheffield Young Carers Day to be held within Carers week</p> <p>Person Centred Assessment – this is a joint enterprise between SCC children’s and adult’s social care, Sheffield Young Carers and VOYCE. The objective is to identify Young Carers and facilitate support.</p> <p>Workforce Champions – are being established in children’s and adult’s social care. The overarching responsibility of the champion is to ensure that Young Carers remain a central priority to the work of the service and to ensure that their needs are identified and met.</p> <p>The Young Carers Assessment Toolkit has been developed by young carers and piloted with frontline staff within Children, Young People and Families’ Service. Work is underway to familiarise and embed the use of the Toolkit across all children’s and adult services to identify and support Young Carers’ needs.</p>
<p><b>Develop creative ways to offer advice and information to support carers in their role</b></p>	<p>NYAS Advocacy service - NYAS is a UK charity providing socio-legal services, offering information, advice, advocacy and legal representation to children, young people and vulnerable adults.</p> <p>Sheffield Young Carers Project to provide information, advice and support to young carers.</p>

<p><b>Ensure that an agreement is put in place between Children's and Adult's services so we work together to identify and support Young Carers</b></p>	<p>Children Young People and Families service and Sheffield Adult services have committed to sign up to the Local Memorandum of Understanding between Statutory Directors for Children's Services and Adult Social Services – Implementation by 31.3.15</p> <p>The main aim of the memorandum is to promote and improve the health and well-being of Young Carers and their families, preventing and protecting children and young people from undertaking excessive and inappropriate caring roles and responsibilities and preventing the continuation of inappropriate caring.</p> <p>The person-centred assessment pilot is a joint venture between children's and adults social care.</p>
<p><b>Ensure that the providers we work with are encouraged to identify and support their employees who may also be family carers</b></p>	<p>Young Carers Newsletter A guide to support services is circulated to all providers. Awareness-raising campaign.</p>

1.10 We are re-tendering the Young Carers contract to commence new service April 2015. The Young Commissioners have planned a range of consultation activity during the summer to directly consult with existing Young Carers service users to help design a delivery model. The Children and Young People's Empowerment Project (Chilypep) is leading this work.

## **2. What services are available for Young Carers within the City of Sheffield?**

2.1 There are two main Projects in the voluntary sector delivering support to young carers in Sheffield; these are Sheffield Young Carers Project and the VOYCE Project. Below we outline the services delivered by these.

2.2 Sheffield Young Carers Project is an independent charity that has existed in Sheffield since 1997, dedicated to supporting young carers across the city. We measure the impact of our work using national recognised tools. These show how appropriate support for young carers can improve their education, social and health outcomes.

2.3 Sheffield Young Carers has four main areas of work – direct work, which forms the core of the work, the Families Project, Training/Awareness-raising and Schools Work (including the VOYCE project):

### **2.3.1 Direct Work**

In the last 5 years SYC have supported 400 young carers, providing one-to-one and group work support, including holiday activities. Direct work includes:

- Regular activity groups for young carers to socialise with other people facing similar issues
- One-to-one listening and support sessions for young carers
- Fun activities over the school holidays and an annual residential holiday to give young carers a break from their caring.

### 2.3.2 Family Project

SYC believes in a whole family approach, from their work with young carers have secured funding from the BIG Lottery to employ a family worker. The focus of the project is families with mental health or substance misuse issues. SYC work with each family over an initial 12-week period to help them understand the impact on the young carer and reduce the negative impacts of caring on the children in the family. This work includes:

- Helping families who find services hard to access
- Break down barriers to accessing services e.g. stigma, uncertainty, feeling 'on trial about parenting abilities', fear of losing children / the reality of it happening
- Develop appropriate referral protocols and pathways of support through adult and children's social care services
- Use a family approach to act on behalf of the whole family, address issues to reduce the impact of caring on the young carer and find ways forward.

### 2.3.3 Awareness-Raising Work

SYC has developed and delivered a number of awareness-raising training courses and workshops on being a young carer. There is an ongoing programme of delivery to a range of voluntary and statutory agencies, including schools, MAST teams, GP consortia, city centre ambassadors.

### 2.3.4 Schools Work

SYC works with schools to increase their understanding of young carers' issues, and what they can do to improve the lives of young carers. This work includes:

- Coordinate primary and secondary schools young carers networks
- Training for school staff from lunchtime supervisors to governors
- Work with schools to support young carers in the key transitions from primary to secondary school and into further education and employment, and development of schools standards (VOYCE project).

2.4 The VOYCE Project is one of 30 projects nationally to have been funded by the Big Lottery Youth in Focus Programme. VOYCE has secured £975,056 for work with Young Carers in Sheffield over four and a half years from November 2011 to April 2016.

2.5 VOYCE is a partnership led by Chilypep who, with The Sheffield Young Carers Project and Interchange Sheffield CIC, are the main delivery partners. A range of statutory and voluntary sector partners are working together closely to deliver the project as part of Sheffield's Carers and Young Carers Strategy.

2.6 The operational work of the project focuses on supporting Young Carers through three strands of activity:

- i. Embedding the effective participation of Young Carers in the development, delivery and sustainability of the project. This is being achieved through the projects Young Carers Participation Group (VOYCE PG), where Young Carers are offered a range of opportunities to be actively involved at every stage of the project. Lead delivery: Chilypep
- ii. Supporting Young Carers to have the help and support they need as they move from primary to secondary school or on to further education. This is being achieved by working with a range of education and other service providers, supporting them to adopt a replicable model of awareness raising and direct support, to reduce stigma and enable Young Carers to be supported within the education environment, thereby improving the

experiences for Young Carers and their families during these transitions. Lead delivery: Sheffield Young Carers

- iii. Ensuring Young Carers are able to talk about their feelings and difficulties and gain the support and practical skills that they need to enable them to cope effectively with important periods of change. This is being achieved through emotional well-being and mental health support including one-to-one counselling and group work on a wide range of emotional well-being issues, and a peer support and mentoring programme, through which young people have the opportunity to develop knowledge and skills to support each other. Lead delivery: Sheffield Interchange

2.7 VOYCE is half way through the project delivery period and has achieved significant outcomes for young carers and the City. These can be demonstrated by:

#### 2.7.1 Partnership working

- The VOYCE project has allowed us to test out and develop new ways of working in partnership, both between VC sector organisations and between VC and statutory organisations. The relationships that have developed over the last few years between partners demonstrates the strength and benefits of working in this way; pooling resources, sharing expertise, and creating smoother and clearer pathways for young carers. For example, where a young carer within one organisation identifies additional needs such as counselling, we are able to refer them across to our partner organisation and support them to access help and support with less disruption and fewer barriers, because organisations have clear protocols and agreements, and good working relationships and understanding of each other's roles and services. Partners are also able to support each other to support young people without the need for cross referral sometimes, for example by providing training to staff so that they can manage the situation within the existing organisation.
- The partnership has helped develop joint working across organisations to develop new pieces of work, and has been successful in its application to become a pilot area for the national Young Carers Schools Standards Award. The development and implementation of the programme will be integrated within the work of the VOYCE partnership and will be piloted with the third family of schools (Handsworth Grange and feeder primaries) from September 2014
- The project is being evaluated at a variety of levels, both by young people, organisations, and through an external evaluation which is focusing on the effectiveness of the strategic partnership and steering group. At the mid-way point, the evaluator said that the new structures and processes developed by the restructuring of the Young Carers Strategy Board had significantly improved the way the partnership was working, but highlighted some concerns about the lack of engagement from Health Services. Whilst the evaluator noted the engagement of Adult Services was good, and is crucial to the success of the work, the situation regarding their engagement changed after the midpoint evaluation with the loss of key personnel, and this is still proving challenging.

*".....there are no representatives from adult mental health, substance misuse or hospitals and the current health representatives did not feel they had the authority to overcome blockages. Given that the young carers projects feel most of their problems lie with engaging health (eg. working in partnership with adult mental health or substance misuse) it could be argued that their limited engagement significantly impedes the ability of the Strategy Group to achieve its function. It is of paramount importance that these services are engaged. This has been difficult over the last year due to the restructuring of health from PCTs to CCGs (Clinical Commissioning Groups)."*

They also highlighted difficulties in young peoples' participation across partner agencies:

*"embedding participation structures for young carers in partner organisations has been the biggest challenge for the project. This is due to cultural issues around youth participation and varied levels of commitment and buy-in to the concept."*



Much work has been done over the last year to improve this, including changing the format of the Strategy Board, developing the Young Commissioners group and linking VOYCE PG in with Sheffield Youth Council.

## **2.7.2 Participation Strand**

Through the Young Carers Participation Group VOYCE PG, young carers are engaging in a range of participation and influencing activity both nationally and locally

### Consultation

- During the first half of the project consultation activities have been carried out with over 70 young carers to feed into the development and design of the work of the project, the priorities for the Young Carers Strategy Board, and the SCC young carers service specification.

### Representation

- Young Carers from Sheffield have been trained to represent young carers at a national level as Young Carers Champions through the Young Carers in Focus programme, and members of the group attend meetings and events across the City, including the Carers and Young Carers Strategic Board, Young Carers Strategy Board and sub groups, Scrutiny Board and 0 to 19 Partnership Board. Young Carers have been trained as Young Commissioners and are due to take part in tender processes for services for young people in the City including Young Carers Services, Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health services and Weight Management Services.

### Influence

- Members of the group have directly influenced the content of the Carers Bill and have attended meetings and workshops with government ministers in London to raise issues and ensure the views and issues of young carers in Sheffield are heard and taken into account, particularly around the young carers assessment process, and a full report of the views of young carers has been submitted to the national programme and government office. They have also taken part in shaping the national schools standards, launched recently by the Children's Society and part of the national YIF programme. Young Carers have attended and influenced the priorities and work of the Young Carers Strategy group, and have designed a young carers assessment for the City, which is to be piloted by Children and Adult Services.
- Young Carers have been involved in the recruitment of SCC Social Care staff including MAST workers and Step Up to Social Work students.

### Campaigns

- Young carers have designed and produced materials for an awareness raising campaign, including leaflets and posters– these are being distributed to GP practices, schools, and youth organisations to raise awareness about young carers
- VOYCE PG received training in film making (interviews and I-motion movies). Through this they have developed a short filmed interview about being a young carer, and a I-motion 'trailer' which captures what VOYCE PG is all about. These are to be added to the VOYCE website and used as part of their campaigns work once editing is complete.

### 2.7.3 Schools Strand

- The schools work is now working with the third family of schools and through its work Sheffield has been selected to be a pilot for national schools standards for Young Carers launched by The Children's Society.
- To date 44 young carers have been supported through 1:1 and group work. Included in the 44 are 20 young carers from Y2 of the project, and 24 identified from assemblies and post-assembly questionnaires.
- 24 Young Carers have attended art groups to support confirmation of their caring status and to receive emotional wellbeing support. Of these 12 will be moving into transition groups in the summer term (Q3). Additional numbers will be achieved as 3 further groups will commence in June and be included in the end of year figures.
- 10 Young Carers from primary schools attended on each day of activities at an outdoor education centre over the Easter holidays which led to some new friendships forming and a sense of cohesion as many had no awareness of each other before the trip.
- 13 Young Carer awareness raising assemblies have been delivered to schools across primary and secondary. 663 children have filled in young carer questionnaires, of these 278 are identifying themselves as potential young carers. 189 were interviewed, of which 98 were identified as being a young carer by the definition with the remaining 91 not being a young carer.
- The number of young people identified by the assembly identification tool as potentially being a young carer and subsequently supported through the art groups in primary schools is 24. Of these 12 will be further supported through transition. This breaks down to 8 in Y6 transitioning in September 2014 and 4 in Y5 whom the school will continue to support through transition in 2015.
- Training has been delivered to 52 service providers, including 12 teachers, 12 professionals from other organisations and 28 school support staff, lunch time supervisors, and training providers.
- Evaluation of the work with the first family of schools has shown that the impact of the work has significantly improved the attendance and attainment of young carers.
- Development of school standards; Sheffield is one of 15 Early Implementation Sites for the new Young Carers School Standards, developed by the Carers Trust and the Children's Society. This is a national pilot and an opportunity to showcase how well Sheffield schools can support young carers. The pilot is led by Sheffield Young Carers through the VOYCE Project Partnership.

### 2.7.4 Emotional Wellbeing Strand

- Within the EWB therapeutic work 45 young carers have accessed counselling or therapy and are reporting feeling more independent, with increasing numbers reporting going to college post 16, staying in college and then going onto university. Art therapists have worked with a number of young carers post 16 to support them in navigating the transition between school and their destination.

*"I can't believe I am actually going to go to University, my own drug use to cope with my high levels of anxiety was so bad when I was younger that I dropped out of school completely. And now look at what I have achieved! I feel so much more confident about myself after coming for counselling. I tried other things but no one I talked to understood before I came here." (Female, 2014.)*

- The top five issues identified by young carers as impacting upon their emotional wellbeing are family and home life (100%), mental health & wellbeing (77%), physical health & special needs (23%), education (19%) and identity (23%)
- Interchange has offered 290 therapeutic sessions to young carers during the past six months via 1:1 counselling for ages 10 – 25 year olds and small group work (Art Therapy) for young carers aged 16 - 21. Allowing for 2 weeks holiday over Christmas and Easter, this averages out at 12 sessions per week.

(Please see VOYCE Year 3 mid-year report attached) which gives more details of activity in the six month period between Nov 2013 and April 2014)

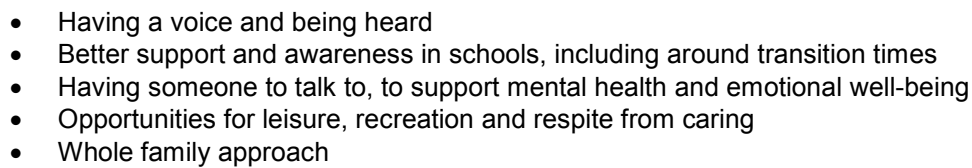
### 3 Challenges

- 3.1 Historically young carers received ongoing, non-time limited support from Sheffield Young Carers Project. The success of the awareness raising through SYCP and VOYCE have significantly increased referrals over the last two years. This has led to a change in the model of delivery to a time-limited service providing intensive support for between 1-2 terms, holiday activities for a year and then limited follow-on support. We need to explore ways of bringing in additional resources to meet the ongoing needs of young carers.
- 3.2 SYC are currently exploring the potential for a Young Carers Centre in Sheffield. This will enable them to:
- Further develop our direct support work – groups and one-to-ones
  - Provide ongoing support to young carers (after their initial one year intense support)
  - Increase the visibility of young carers with the city
  - Provide a one-stop shop for services for young carers.
- 3.3 We need to develop more support for 16-25yr olds as a key transition time into adulthood, knowing that the impact of being a young carer is lifelong, affecting their life chances and opportunities. As with many young people, young carers often fall between the gap of children's and adult services. The new legislation (Care Act 2014 and Children and Families Act 2014) are the first to identify young carers in law. These Acts call for an integrated approach between statutory and voluntary sector providers. In particular, the guidance highlights the need for a transitions team, to work between children's and adult services within the local authority. However, we also need to work more collaboratively with health services, particularly mental health services. 40% of young carers within SYC are caring for a family member with mental health issues.
- 3.4 We need to sustain and roll out the achievements of the VOYCE Project in relation to the three strands of work. The active participation of young carers in the development, delivery and evaluation of services, and their ongoing role in influencing at a strategic level, has given us a model of involvement that could be replicated across other areas of work. The successful schools work strand has worked with three families of schools, and needs to be rolled out to other schools in Sheffield. Underpinning all this has been the emotional wellbeing support of young carers; this has been vital in maintaining their emotional well-being, building their resilience and reducing the impact of their caring role.

#### 4 What does this mean for the people of Sheffield?

- 4.1 There are a significant number of young people in Sheffield who because of their caring role have additional needs which we have a collective responsibility to respond to.
- 4.2 Working with Sheffield Young Carers and the VOYCE project has brought in much needed resources to develop new ways of working to tackle some of the main issues Young Carers identified themselves as being their priorities:

Fig. 4

- 
- Having a voice and being heard
  - Better support and awareness in schools, including around transition times
  - Having someone to talk to, to support mental health and emotional well-being
  - Opportunities for leisure, recreation and respite from caring
  - Whole family approach

- 4.3 For every £1 that Sheffield City Council gives Sheffield Young Carers Project, it raises £2, bringing £125k into the city every year along with the VOYCE Project (led by Chilypep) which is bringing £1million into Sheffield for young carers (over 4.5 years).
- 4.4 By SCC working with the voluntary sector and supporting services to young carers, we are able to provide a broad range of support and services that are identified and led by Young Carers. The SCC contract to SYCP is jointly funded by Public Health, Children's Services and Adult Services.
- 4.5 VOYCE has provided an opportunity for working together in partnership across VCF and statutory agencies in new ways at a strategic and operational level, and shown the added value that VCF organisations bring to the City; drawing down additional resources and funding, contributing to the development of strategies, developing new models of working, and demonstrating how young people can be at the heart of policy, service, and project development, delivery and evaluation.
- 4.6 The project is a pilot project, focusing on specific areas of work and with a time limit, with the aim of testing out models and ways of working that could be replicated and implemented across the City. VOYCE offers us an opportunity to learn about how organisations can work together to bring in vital resources to the City, and the model developed could be replicated across other areas of work.

#### 5 Recommendations

- 5.1 That the committee:
- Note the content of this report in relation to the current level of services for Young Carers within Sheffield.
  - Note that following on from the development of the Person Centred Assessment, Children Young People and Families Service and Adults Service will sign up to the Local Memorandum of Understanding between Statutory Directors for Children's Services and Adult Social Services.

- Note and support future developments that are required in relation to:
  - (1) Health Services representation on the Young Carers Strategic Board.
  - (2) Schools engagement with the schools network and consideration of implementation of the model of support developed by VOYCE for Young Carers in transition and, potentially, the National Schools Standards following the one year pilot.
  - (3) Commissioners of Mental Health and Emotional Well-being Services for Children and Young People make support for Young Carers explicit in service specifications.
  - (4) Organisations considering how learning from the VOYCE project and the work of SYCP can be shared, replicated and implemented.
  - (5) Organisations supporting the development of transition services between young carers' services and carers services (statutory and voluntary).
  - (6) Statutory and local voluntary services working with young carers implementing the new legislation relevant to young carers.
  - (7) The City Council takes into account the services provided over and above those contracted by the Council, when commissioning its service. To acknowledge that the services funded by the City Council are only a small percentage of support currently available but that it provides a solid core from which further funding can be raised.

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## Report to Children, Young People & Family Scrutiny & Policy Development Committee

**Report of:** Executive Director, Children, Young People & Families

**Subject:** Refreshing the Child & Household Poverty Strategy

**Author of Report:** Tony Tweedy, Director of Lifelong Learning, Skills & Communities

### Summary:

We need to develop a new Tackling Poverty Strategy for Sheffield to replace the current one that runs to the end of 2014 and to address the growing need in our city in the context of continuing difficult economic circumstances and reducing resources within the public sector.

The Child Poverty Act 2010 places a statutory duty on local authorities and named partners to co-operate to assess need and formulate strategies in response to this need. Our work to tackle child poverty will be an important focus within a broader strategy to tackle poverty for all age groups in Sheffield.

On 4<sup>th</sup> July 2014, a consultation on the composition of the new strategy was published and responses were invited by the end of September 2014. The consultation will be used to inform and influence the commitments that the City Council and its partners make in the refreshed strategy and action plan.

This report has been requested by the Children, Young People & Families Scrutiny Committee to enable it to contribute to this consultation and the formulation of the strategy.

This report provides a summary and links to the full consultation documentation.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	<b>x</b>
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	

Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	
Other	

### Background Papers:

All consultation documentation:

- An **invitation letter**, which explains what we are doing, why, and what we would like other people to do including some suggested questions (the electronic document is titled 'Letter inviting people to get involved', when printed the title is 'Sheffield's Child and Household Poverty Strategy – making a difference together')
- A **consultation response form** which brings all our suggested questions together in one place (the electronic and printed versions of the document are titled 'Tell us what you think')
- A summary of the data (**draft Needs Assessment**) we have gathered so far, along with some areas where we particularly need help, or where information is required (the electronic document is titled 'Needs Assessment', when printed the title is 'Poverty in Sheffield – an assessment of need')
- A summary of what we think the evidence is telling us about what works (**draft Evidence Review**) (the electronic and printed versions of the document are titled 'Tackling Poverty – how do we know what works?')
- A table-based summary (**Draft Action Plan**) showing what is already being done, along with space to add what could be done in future (the electronic and printed versions of the document are titled 'Anti-Poverty Plan summary')
- A **self-assessment of the previous strategy**, Sheffield's Child & Household Poverty Strategy 2012-14 (the electronic document is titled 'self -assessment of Child & Household Poverty Strategy', when printed the title is 'From Struggling to Succeeding - did we achieve the goals we set out in our Child & Household Poverty Strategy?')
- The **previous needs assessment** (there are full and summary versions of this available here:  
<https://www.sheffield0to19.org.uk/professionals/strategy/Sheffield-s-Child-and-Household-Poverty-Strategy.html>)
- The **previous strategy** (there are full and summary versions of this available here:  
<https://www.sheffield0to19.org.uk/professionals/strategy/Sheffield-s-Child-and-Household-Poverty-Strategy.html>)
- The Fairness Commission recommendations (available here:  
<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/policy--performance/fairness-commission.html>)

All documents are attached and can be found here:

<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/policy--performance/what-we-want-to-achieve/corporate-plan/tackling-poverty-and-increasing-social-justice.html>

Category of Report: OPEN

### Report of the Executive Director , Children, Young People & Families



## **Refreshing the Child & Household Poverty Strategy**

### **1. Introduction/Context**

- 1.1 This report has been requested by the Children, Young People & Families Scrutiny Committee to enable it to contribute to the consultation which will inform the development of the new strategy.
- 1.2 The local authority needs to develop a new Tackling Poverty Strategy for Sheffield to replace the one that runs to the end of 2014 and to address the growing need in our city in the context of continuing difficult economic circumstances and reducing resources within the public sector.
- 1.3 Part 2 of the Child Poverty Act 2010 requires local authorities and their partners to cooperate to reduce, and mitigate the effects of, child poverty in their local areas. In summary, the duties are as follows:
  - 1.3.1 Cooperate: the Act places a duty on responsible local authorities (those with top-tier functions) to put in place arrangements to work with partner authorities named in the Act to reduce, and mitigate the effects of, child poverty in their local area. The Act requires named partner authorities to cooperate with the local authority in these arrangements;
  - 1.3.2 Understand needs: the Act places a duty on local authorities to prepare and publish a local child poverty needs assessment that will enable them to understand the characteristics of low income and disadvantaged families in their area, and the key drivers of poverty that must be addressed; and
  - 1.3.3 Develop and deliver a strategy: - the Act requires responsible local authorities and partners to prepare a joint child poverty strategy for their local area, which should set out the contribution that each partner authority will make and should address the issues raised in the needs assessment.
- 1.4 The named partners are:
  - 1.4.1 The district authorities who deliver key services including housing benefits and securing local facilities for families;
  - 1.4.2 Primary Care Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities;
  - 1.4.3 Jobcentre Plus;
  - 1.4.4 The Police, Youth Offending Teams, and Probation Trusts; and
  - 1.4.5 Transport Authorities
- 1.5 Guidance (non-statutory) from the Child Poverty Unit on the Act states that:

- 1.5.1 'The intention of the new child poverty duties is not to create more partnerships and processes. There is flexibility as to which group or forum takes responsibility for leading action on child poverty. The key features are that they come together to focus on child poverty, that they represent the range of partner authorities named in the Child Poverty Act and that sufficient time, resource and commitment is available to fulfil their duties in the Act and make a real difference to outcomes.'
- 1.5.2 'Although there is no requirement or prescription for local strategies necessarily to be stand-alone documents in their own right, they should be visible, transparent and accountable in order to comply with Section 23 of the Act.'
- 1.6 Our work to tackle child poverty will be an important focus within a broader strategy to tackle poverty in Sheffield.

On 4th July 2014, the city Council published consultation documentation in support of the development of this Strategy and invited responses by the end of September 2014. The consultation will be used to inform and influence the commitments that partners make in the replacement strategy and action plan.

- 1.7 All consultation documents can be found here:  
<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/policy--performance/what-we-want-to-achieve/corporate-plan/tackling-poverty-and-increasing-social-justice.html>

## 2 Main body of report, matters for consideration, etc

- 2.1 **Strategy and Action Plan.** Please refer to the *Draft Action Plan* and the *Self-Assessment*. This is an initial draft and by no means a complete picture of everything that is being done, or that could be done. We want to use this as a starting point to talk to people about what should go into our new plan.
- 2.2 We have suggested the following questions for people responding to the consultation:
- 2.2.1 Did we have / have we got the right priorities?
- 2.2.2 What is the most important action to take?
- 2.2.3 What would be appropriate actions to meet our aims?
- 2.2.4 Thinking about the last strategy and the underpinning delivery plan, were they the most effective things we could have chosen to do? If not, why? / what would have been better?
- 2.2.5 Are there things we previously committed to that we should stop doing / do less of?
- 2.2.6 Are there things we should keep doing?

2.2.7 What's working well?

2.2.8 Are there new opportunities now?

### 2.3 **Needs Assessment.**

We have suggested the following questions for people responding to the consultation:

2.3.1 In addition to what we have already found out (shown in the document), what else is important?

2.3.2 Does the picture in this document reflect your experience?

2.3.3 Is anything missing?

2.3.4 Is there anything that needs to be changed?

2.3.5 If not, what do we need to stress / emphasise?

2.3.6 What should this tell us about our priorities for the future?

2.4 **Evidence review.** Please refer to the ***draft Evidence Review***. We need to make sure we understand the things that are most likely to help people to escape poverty. Then we will try to match the biggest problems in Sheffield with the things that work best to resolve them. Of course it won't be straightforward because everyone's situation and circumstances are different, but we think it's important to try. This document is a work in progress. We have suggested the following questions for people responding to the consultation:

2.4.1 What has helped you, or people you know, cope with / overcome poverty?

2.4.2 Are you aware of any other research or evidence that you think would help us to write the Strategy?

2.4.3 Is anything in here that is contradicted by other information you can provide? (if so, please specify)

2.4.4 Anything else you think we ought to know / include?

## 3 **What does this mean for the people of Sheffield?**

3.1 Poverty has significant negative impacts on people who experience it.

3.2 Important work is already taking place in the city, but we recognise that there is much more that needs to be done to tackle poverty and in some cases we may need to think again about where best to focus our efforts. Things have changed substantially in Sheffield since we wrote our last strategy. There have been significant budget reductions affecting public and third sector organisations and there are more to come. This has made it more difficult for these organisations to provide support to the

most vulnerable people in the city. Welfare reform and associated benefit changes are now affecting around one in seven people in the city. Both of these factors, coupled with the continuing impact of the recession, mean that the scale of the challenge we face in trying to tackle poverty and mitigate its worst effects will require extraordinary efforts. We are determined to do what we can to meet this challenge.

- 3.3 In order to mitigate the worst effects of poverty and help people to escape it, we need to work together and take a wide range of actions.
- 3.4 Refreshing the strategy gives us an opportunity to think together about the most effective things we can do with diminishing resources and the specific commitments that each partner organisation in the city can make.
- 3.5 The consultation will be used to shape the refreshed strategy and to identify the commitments that partners can make in addressing poverty in Sheffield.

#### **4. Recommendation**

- 4.1 Scrutiny is asked to consider the consultation documentation and to offer comments and recommendations accordingly as part of the wider consultation exercise currently underway in the city.

# Sheffield's Child and Household Poverty Strategy

## *"Making a difference together"*

This year, we need to develop a new Sheffield strategy to replace the current one that runs to the end of 2014 and to meet the growing need in our city in the context of continuing difficult economic circumstances and reducing resources within the public sector.

We need your help to do this because we know that the things we need to do cannot be done by the Council alone. We'd like you to help us to talk to other people to get their views too. We want to know how you'd like to be involved and what you think all partners in the city should be focusing on.

The Child Poverty Act 2010 places a statutory duty on local authorities and named partners to co-operate to assess need and formulate strategies in response to this need. Our work to tackle child poverty will be an important focus within a broader strategy to tackle poverty in Sheffield. We have long been committed to working to address poverty and inequality for all the people of Sheffield and we know that we cannot tackle poverty for children without supporting the households and communities within which they live.

We have put together a 'pack' that we hope will be useful to people. This includes:

- This document, which explains what we are doing, why and what we'd like other people to do
- A consultation response form (called 'Tell us what you think')
- A summary of the data (Needs Assessment) we have gathered so far
- A summary of what we think the evidence is telling us ('How do we know what works')
- A table-based summary (Anti-Poverty Plan summary) showing what is already being done, along with space to add what could be done in future (with some ideas included)
- A self-assessment of the previous strategy
- A link to the previous needs assessment and strategy <https://www.sheffield0to19.org.uk/professionals/strategy/Sheffield-s-Child-and-Household-Poverty-Strategy.html>
- A link to the Fairness Commission recommendations <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/policy--performance/fairness-commission.html>

## **Please get involved**

As we have said above, we will be developing the new strategy with partners because we know that no single organisation can meet this challenge alone. Furthermore, the Child Poverty Act 2010 requires the Council to work with partners to publish a local child needs assessment, and develop and deliver a strategy addressing these needs and setting out the contributions partners will make.

Work is already taking place but we recognise that there is much more that needs to be done, and in some cases we may need to think again about where best to focus our efforts. Things have changed substantially in Sheffield since we wrote our last action plan and strategy. There have been significant budget cuts already for many public sector organisations and there are more to come. This has made it more difficult for those organisations (and organisations dependant on public sector funding, such as the voluntary and community sector) to provide support to the most vulnerable people in the city. There have also been significant cuts to benefits as part of the wider welfare reform agenda affecting around one in seven people in the city. Both of these things, coupled with the impact of the recession, mean that the scale of the challenge we all face in trying to tackle poverty and mitigate its worst effects will require extraordinary efforts. We are determined to do what we can to meet this challenge.

We expect the refreshed strategy to carry on focusing on tackling child poverty in the city. However, in the light of the increasing concerns over widening poverty in the city and the evidence set out by last year's Fairness Commission, we want to broaden this out to address the needs of households without children. We also know that many actions that would be chosen to reduce child poverty will involve working with adults and approaches will be relevant regardless of age of those affected.

As a starting point we are looking shape the strategy around three general themes:

1. Tackling poverty today and mitigating its worst effect through action to improve living standards and reduce extreme hardship
2. Tackling some of the root causes of poverty through supporting people into work and increase earnings, as well as ensuring those who are not in work, and their families, are protected from poverty
3. Breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty to give children the best start in life and support lifelong learning for all.

We expect the strategy to run to 2017 but we recognise that things might change over those years. So the plan will need to be reviewed and actions may need to be altered to address those changes before the end of the Strategy.

To help build a plan up to 2017, we want to plan collaboratively, with statutory agencies, and the voluntary and private sectors. We have built up evidence through the Child Poverty Needs assessment and the Fairness Commission process and now want to concentrate on understanding which might be the best solutions and how we develop these further. We need to work with partners who have the expertise to contribute to a plan based on the best evidence about what will work.

We also want to make sure that people living and working in the city and relevant organisations are part of the plan and committed to making changes happen. We are inviting partners to take part in developing and putting in place the new strategy and have put together this pack of information to help people think about where they can contribute.

### **Who do we need to talk and listen to and how**

Hearing what partners and communities have to say about this important issue is vital for us.

Initially we would like partners to help us talk to people living and/or working in the city who have experienced poverty, witnessed the impact, and can potentially do something about it. We want to talk with partners in the city or whose work affects people in Sheffield or have the expertise to contribute. And we want to make sure we talk to people who are representative of the population affected to reduce the possibility that we miss an important perspective. We believe this means using a range of different approaches to reach different people. Engaging the right people, in the right way can be resource intensive and whilst we have some capacity to do this, we would like to know whether other organisations who have an interest in this area could help us.

Possible methods that we are considering include:

- Public drop-in sessions where people can have group or one to one discussions
- One to one discussions – offered through existing networks and services and also by contacting people who might not normally access services
- Focus groups – meeting groups, especially those run by communities, and including front-line workers

- Public hearing whereby people who have been engaged through the methods above come together with policy makers and decision makers to develop joint priorities and solutions

Please have a look at the information pack and get back to us if you think you can contribute to the development of the strategy and help develop and improve the things we do, and the ways we do them to help people who are struggling for money in Sheffield. We are extremely keen to know if you are willing to help make sure we have the right evidence base, are talking to the right people, and come up with the solutions likely to have the most impact.

We are very aware of the pressures on groups and organisations and want to avoid time consuming and overly bureaucratic approaches. We are considering drawing together a working group to help us shape the development of the strategy and would be keen to know how you best feel you can engage with the process. We are also planning to hold a workshop on 16<sup>th</sup> October to bring people together to consider the information that has been gathered and what this means in terms of priorities for the action plan.

### Next steps

Please let us know quickly:

1. *If you would be able to contribute, for example by helping to promote the engagement work or putting us in touch with people we should talk to, or indeed helping organise activity?*
2. *If there are other approaches that you think could work and can help us with?*
3. *How you would like to be involved?*

By the end of September, please:

1. *Get back to us about the Needs Assessment*
2. *Give us your input to the summary of the evidence*
3. *Talk to us about approaches that you think ought to go into the new action plan*

On the morning of 16<sup>th</sup> October, please:

*Come along to the workshop where we will consider together what everyone has found out and what that means for the Strategy and Action Plan.*

If you require further information please get in contact with: Anna Brook, Project Co-ordinator, Lifelong Learning, Skills and Communities, Sheffield City Council, Email: [Anna.Brook@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:Anna.Brook@sheffield.gov.uk) Telephone: 0114 2736017 (please note that answerphone messages cannot be left on this number, if you cannot get through, please contact [lifelonglearningandskills@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:lifelonglearningandskills@sheffield.gov.uk) or 0114 2667503 to leave a message)

Kind Regards,



Councillor Jackie Drayton, Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families



Councillor Mazher Iqbal, Cabinet Member for Communities and Public Health

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## Tell us what you think

### Sheffield's Child and Household Poverty Strategy: "Making a difference together"

#### Consultation response form

Thank you for your interest in working together to tackle poverty in Sheffield.

We have suggested some questions on each section of the pack of documents; these are all brought together in one place on this form. Please complete as many or few of the questions below as you feel able to / would like to. There is a section at the end for any comments that don't fit into our suggested questions.

Please return to: [Anna.Brook@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:Anna.Brook@sheffield.gov.uk)

If you would like to have a broader discussion about this strategy, please get in touch with Anna Brook on 0114 2736017 (please note: answerphone messages cannot be left on this number, if you cannot get through, please call 0114 2667503 or email [lifelonglearningandskills@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:lifelonglearningandskills@sheffield.gov.uk) to leave a message).

Respondents' details	
Name/s (Optional)	
Please tell us the category that best describes you as a respondent	Voluntary and community sector / Local authority service / Practitioner working with households / Parent or Carer / Child or Young person / Other individual / Research body / Public body / Organisation representing families and children / Social enterprise / Other (please specify)
If you responding on behalf of an organisation, please tell us the organisation's name	
Needs Assessment	
In addition to what we have already found out (shown in the Needs Assessment document), what else is important?	
Does the picture in this document reflect your experience?	
Is anything missing?	

Is there anything that needs to be changed?	
Have we put the focus on the right things?	
If not, what do we need to stress / emphasise?	
<b>What works – evidence review summary</b>	
What has helped you, or people you know, cope with / overcome poverty?	
Are you aware of any other research or evidence that you think would help us to write the Strategy?	
Is anything in here that is contradicted by other information you can provide? (if so, please specify)	
Anything else you think we ought to know / include	

<b>Anti-Poverty Plan summary</b>	
Did we have / have we got the right priorities?	
What is the most important action to take?	
What would be appropriate actions to meet our aims?	
Thinking about the last strategy and the underpinning delivery plan, were they the most effective things we could have chosen to do? If not, why? / what would have been better?	
Are there things we previously committed to that we should stop doing / do less of?	
Are there things we should keep doing?	
What's working well?	
Are there new opportunities now?	

Other questions	
Please tell us about any other pieces of work we should link to	
Please tell us if there are other people or organisations we should be talking to	
Do you have any additional comments or changes?	
Would you like to be kept informed as this work progresses? If so, please include an email address (or another means of contact)	

**Thank you once again for your interest in tackling poverty in Sheffield and for taking the time to respond to this consultation.**

**We would like to use the information you give us to help us to decide what to do for the next three years to help people move out of poverty and to make things better for people who are living in poverty.**

# Poverty in Sheffield – an assessment of need

---

Lots of people in Sheffield are really struggling for money. We need to do something about it.

Four years ago, we investigated what was happening for people in poverty in Sheffield, we looked at facts and figures and talked and listened to people. Lots of people worked together to come up with an action plan to try to make things better. That plan finishes this year and we need a new one. We know that a lot of things have changed since then and we need to make sure our new plan recognises and responds to the challenges people are facing now.

We've started collecting information about what the picture looks like and what is already being done to make things better. We want to share what we have found out so far and to ask other people to help us understand more. We know there are some things missing and we hope that by working together we can fill in some of the gaps.

## Please tell us what you think

We are interested in both stories and statistics.

We know that stories – people's experiences – are what really matter and we want to hear them.

Statistics are important too because they help us to understand how things are for everyone living in Sheffield and compare with other places.

We'd like to know what you think. We've written some questions here to get you started but you don't have to answer them all. What we'd like you to do, please, is to tell us what you think it is important for people to understand when developing a plan to tackle poverty in Sheffield.

- In addition to what we have already found out (shown in this document), what else is important?
- Does the picture in this document reflect your experience?
- Is anything missing?
- Is there anything that needs to be changed?
- If not, what do we need to stress / emphasise?
- What should this tell us about our priorities for the future?

We would like to use the information you give us to help us to decide what to do for the next three years to help people move out of poverty and to make things better for people who are living in poverty.

## Can you help us fill in the gaps?

We know there are some areas where we definitely don't we have enough information – some of it is not available as city-wide data but if you have anything you think would be useful, we'd still like to hear from you. We've listed these below and if you can help us with any of this, please get in touch:

- Real experiences to bring the statistics to life throughout this document
- How long have people been living in poverty – we only have a partial picture of this in Sheffield so any additional data would be useful
- Measures of social mobility - how many people / how easy or difficult is it for people in Sheffield to earn / learn more than their parents

- More information on the changes that are happening at a city level, such as food prices, that affect how much money people in Sheffield have available
- Any additional information or analysis of acquisitive crime figures or other criminal activity with potential relationship with poverty
- Information about how difficult / easy it is to progress within work, how many people manage to and how long it takes them
- We want to explore issues around benefit take-up further at a local level, any help with this would be appreciated
- More information about households without children and any different issues that have not been explored fully here
- More information about communities that are at risk of poverty

## Finding your way around this document

This is a big document and it's likely to grow. If you are particularly interested in a couple of sections or you only have time to look at some of it, you can use the table of contents below to find the bits you want.

### Contents

Please tell us what you think .....	1
Can you help us fill in the gaps?.....	1
Finding your way around this document .....	3
Summary – life spiral.....	4
Definitions – what do we mean by poverty? .....	6
What do people in Sheffield say? .....	6
What are the official definitions? .....	6
Which other measures are important? .....	7
How many people are in poverty?.....	8
Relative poverty and variations in levels of household income .....	8
Levels of pay.....	11
Council tax benefit / support .....	13
People living in areas of deprivation.....	15
How long people have been living in poverty.....	15
How much people are struggling and what sorts of things they are struggling with .....	17
People hitting crisis point.....	18
Benefit changes, delays and sanctions .....	24
Access to services.....	27
Cost of living.....	28
How many people are affected by the most negative impacts of poverty .....	35
Health conditions associated with poverty.....	35
Poverty and the criminal justice system .....	41
Which people are more likely to experience poverty than others .....	43
Breakdown by age and size and type of family.....	43
Ethnicity .....	44
Disability.....	45
Those with caring responsibilities.....	46
People in work and in poverty and people who are out of work .....	47
Which communities are more likely to experience poverty than others .....	48
What helps people to escape poverty and reduce its negative effects.....	48
Employment.....	48
Childcare .....	52
Education, learning and skills.....	53

## Summary – life spiral

Last time we did this piece of work, we drew a diagram plotting the lives of people in poverty against the rest. Several people found this helpful and so we've updated it. This might be a good place to start if you don't have much time.

Just a few quick notes about it.

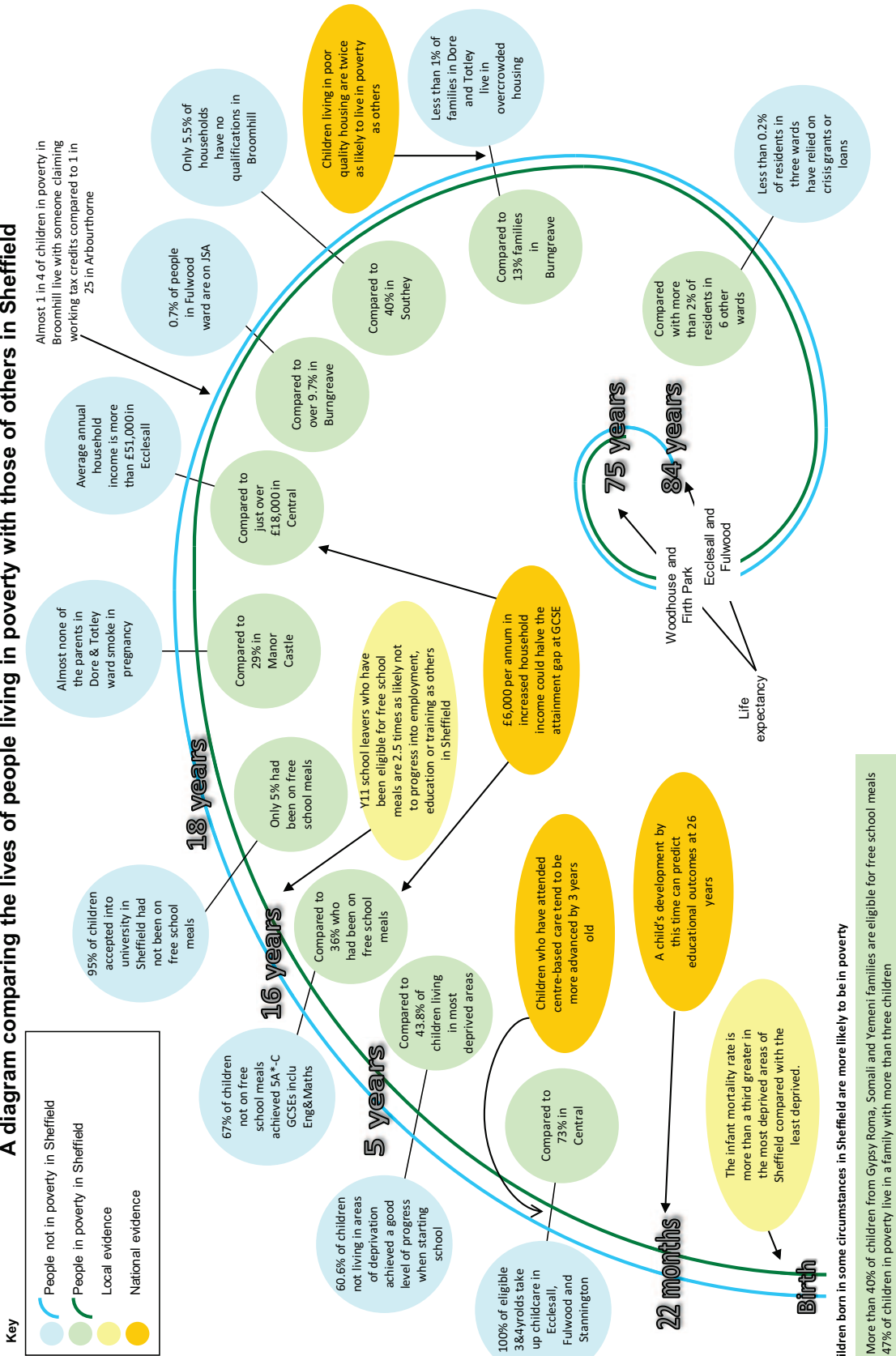
We wanted to give people a relatively simple and short explanation of poverty in Sheffield. In simplifying what is a very complicated issue, we've made some compromises.

We've sometimes used parts of Sheffield where most people are better or worse off to compare people's experiences and outcomes. We know that people who are in poverty can live anywhere in the city. Sometimes we can't get better data so we use areas as a bit of a short-hand. However, we know this is just an indication that people are more likely to be living in poverty, it's not the whole story and we need to be careful not to make assumptions about people based on where they live.

We are clear that the life chances of any individual or group are not pre-determined. It is possible, as many people's life histories demonstrate, for an individual or group to break free from the circumstances that they inherit, to overcome obstacles and to achieve their potential. This spiral does not show those examples where people have broken the trend, but it is important that we remember them and do not allow this to become deterministic. Partners working across Sheffield and individuals themselves help break the cycle of inequality and disadvantage at any number of points over an individual's life time and our strategy will be aimed at giving us the best chance of doing just that.



# A diagram comparing the lives of people living in poverty with those of others in Sheffield



## Definitions – what do we mean by poverty?

In Sheffield, we are concerned about everyone who is struggling to make ends meet, whether or not they meet the official definitions of poverty. However, the definitions are also useful because we can use them to get a sense of how we compare to other cities and other countries.

### What do people in Sheffield say?

“You don’t live...you survive.”

“It is a constant battle trying to keep everything going, it’s like spinning plates and some days I don’t do a good job.”

“They can still call it poverty behind closed doors but you’re not going to get people’s attention if it’s called that because it’s like ‘I’m not going to admit that I’m in poverty, I’m struggling but I’m not in poverty’. It’s less of a label too: most people have struggled with something at some time. Poverty is something people can judge you on but, if you say struggling, people need to get to know you to find out what you’re struggling with and how they can help.”

### What are the official definitions?

In the UK, there are five measures used to assess whether a child is considered to live in poverty:

- **relative low income:** this measures whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. This indicator measures the number of children living in households below 60 per cent of contemporary median equivalised household income. Equivalisation means adjusting a household's income for size and composition so that we can look at the incomes of all households on a comparable basis. This reflects the common-sense notion that a couple with dependent children will need a higher income than a single person with no children to achieve the same standard of living.
- **absolute low income:** this indicator measures whether the poorest families are seeing their income rise in real terms. The level is fixed as equal to the relative low-income threshold for the baseline year of 1998-99 expressed in today’s prices;
- **material deprivation and low income combined:** this indicator provides a wider measure of people’s living standards. This indicator measures the number of children living in households that are both materially deprived and have an income below 70 per cent of contemporary median equivalised household income;
- **persistent poverty:** this means that his or her family has had its equavalised net income for the year at less than 60% of median equivalised net household income for the past 3 years.
- **Severe poverty:** this measures the depth of poverty that people experience. . This indicator measures the number of children living in households below 50 per cent of contemporary median equivalised household income.

Most of these measures are only available at regional or national level. At a city level, we have the revised local child poverty measure (formerly NI 116 and now known as Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure)which is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income or in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits. This data is published annually on the HM Revenue and Customs website and the latest data is for 2011.

However the Campaign to End Child Poverty produced an estimate for 2012. Their figures use tax credit data to give the percentage of children on low incomes in local authorities, parliamentary constituencies and wards across the UK. They also use regional trends in worklessness to estimate recent changes in the number of children who are in poverty because their parents have lost their jobs, to update the local tax credit data which is more than two years old. In their figures, children are classified as being in poverty if they live in families in receipt of out of work benefits

or in receipt of in-work tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Survey data reported only at a national and regional level show trends in the number of children in out of work families (who comprise the great majority of children in poverty on this indicator), through to the second quarter of 2012. These regional changes have been combined with the 2010 local data to estimate how many more children were in poverty locally by mid 2012.

### Which other measures are important?

We think all of the following things are important in helping us to understand:

- How many people are in poverty
- How long people have been living in poverty
- How much people are struggling and what sorts of things they are struggling with
- How many people are affected by the most negative impacts of poverty
- Which people are more likely to experience poverty than others
- What helps people to escape poverty and reduce its negative effects

In each section, we have tried to get a balance between considering the things that affect everyone in the city or even in the country (structural measures) and those that are more to do with individual households.

What are we trying to understand?	What are the measures?
How many people are in poverty	% of households living below 60% of the median income level 20th Percentile hourly pay – gross Average incomes Number in receipt of Council Tax Benefit % of population within the 20% most deprived areas of England and Wales
How long people have been living in poverty	Proportion of children on FSM who have been on FSM for 3 or more years Benefit claimant persistence
How much people are struggling and what sorts of things they are struggling with	Financial distress: number of claims into the local assistance scheme, People applying for discretionary / crisis support Number of food banks operating Accounts in arrears for Council Tax payments Rent arrears Number of people without a bank account Number of advice centre queries relating to debt and affordable credit Number of refugees and asylum seekers receiving food vouchers (section 4) and cash support (section 95) as a proportion of the population Number of homelessness acceptances per thousand households Proportion of people who have never used the Internet (by Geographical location) Tenancy sustainment Overcrowding Indices of Multiple Deprivation - element relating to access to services Affordability measures including: Fuel prices, House prices - all tenures, Travel prices Things that impact on household budgets and living standards such as people's ability to save / manage money, pay day loans the impact of benefit changes
How many people are affected by the most negative impacts of poverty	Smoking in pregnancy Low birth weight babies How much of obesity rates variation can be explained by deprivation Health inequalities life expectancy

	<p>Infant mortality slope inequality index</p> <p>Poor health, drug &amp; alcohol issues</p> <p>Teen pregnancy by ward</p> <p>Average age of mother at birth of first child</p> <p>domestic violence</p> <p>young people in the criminal justice system</p> <p>Excess winter deaths</p>
Which people are more likely to experience poverty than others	<p>The percentage of the population who live in the 10% most and 10% least deprived areas of the city</p> <p>Which children are more likely to be eligible for free school meals</p> <p>% of children in poverty living in households of 3+ children (HMRC relative poverty data release) compared to % of children in Sheffield living in households with 3+ children (child benefit data)</p> <p>Of children in poverty in Sheffield what proportion are claiming working tax credits by ward.</p> <p>young carers</p> <p>parent carers</p>
What helps people to escape poverty and reduce its negative effects / what are the drivers that make people more likely to experience poverty	<p>% of population in receipt of key out-of-work benefits aged 16-64</p> <p>Availability of work</p> <p>Numbers of people on zero-hours contracts</p> <p>% of 16-18 year olds who are NEET – not in education, employment or training (and comparing those who have been eligible for FSM with the rest)</p> <p>% of 16-64 year olds with no qualifications</p> <p>Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% and the 20% most deprived in Foundation Stage profile and the rest</p> <p>Take up of formal childcare (and free entitlement to early learning) by low income working families</p> <p>Proportion of residents who cannot speak English well or at all</p> <p>The gap attainment gap at GCSE between children eligible for free school meals and the rest</p> <p>How good are our schools?</p> <p>Acceptance to universities by ward</p>

Each of these areas is taken in turn in the following sections of this report.

## How many people are in poverty?

In this section, we consider:

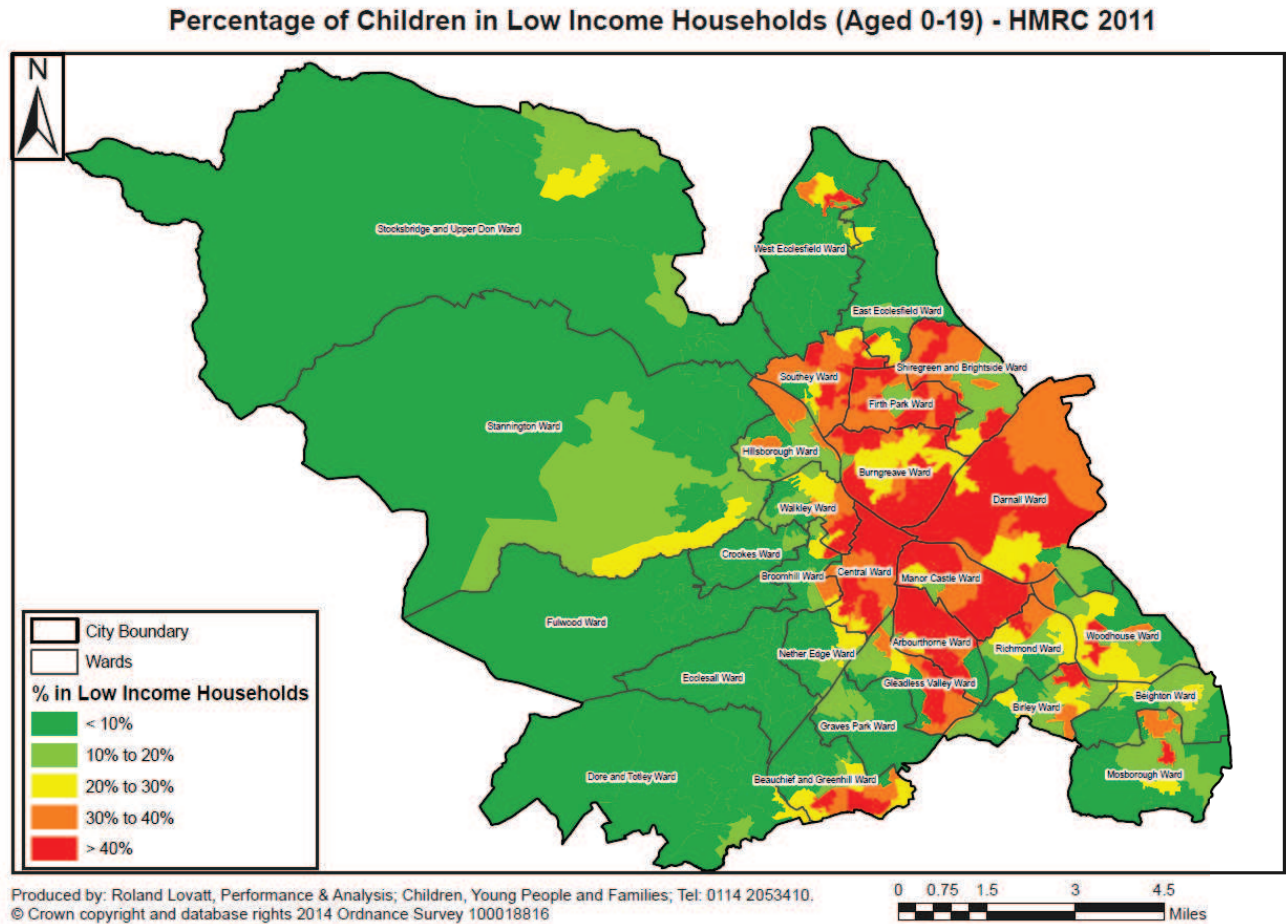
- The percentage of households living below 60% of the median income level (relative poverty measure)
- Levels of pay for the lowest fifth of earners and the median
- The number of people in receipt of Council Tax Benefit / Support
- The percentage of people in Sheffield who live within the 20% most deprived areas of England and Wales

### Relative poverty and variations in levels of household income

35.62% of households in Sheffield were living below 60% of the median income level (relative poverty measure), compared with UK Mean rate of 28.83% (Experian Mosaic data 2012).

23% of children in Sheffield were living in relative poverty in 2011. This is the latest available data (data for 2012 should be released later in 2014). Based on this measure, there were 26,480 children living in relative poverty in Sheffield in 2011 or 23,125 for children under 16 (HMRC 2013 using data from 2011).

We have a breakdown of where children who are in households in relative poverty are living. This is shown below.



*Sheffield compared to the national, regional and core cities averages*

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Sheffield	23.6%	25%	24.3%	24.40%	24.20%	23.9%
Y&H	21.2%	22.2%	21.4%	21.90%	21.40%	21.1%
England	20.8%	21.6%	20.9%	21.30%	20.70%	20.1%
Core Cities	31.1%	32.7%	31.7%	31.30%	30.10%	29.3%

(HMRC 2013 using data from 2011)

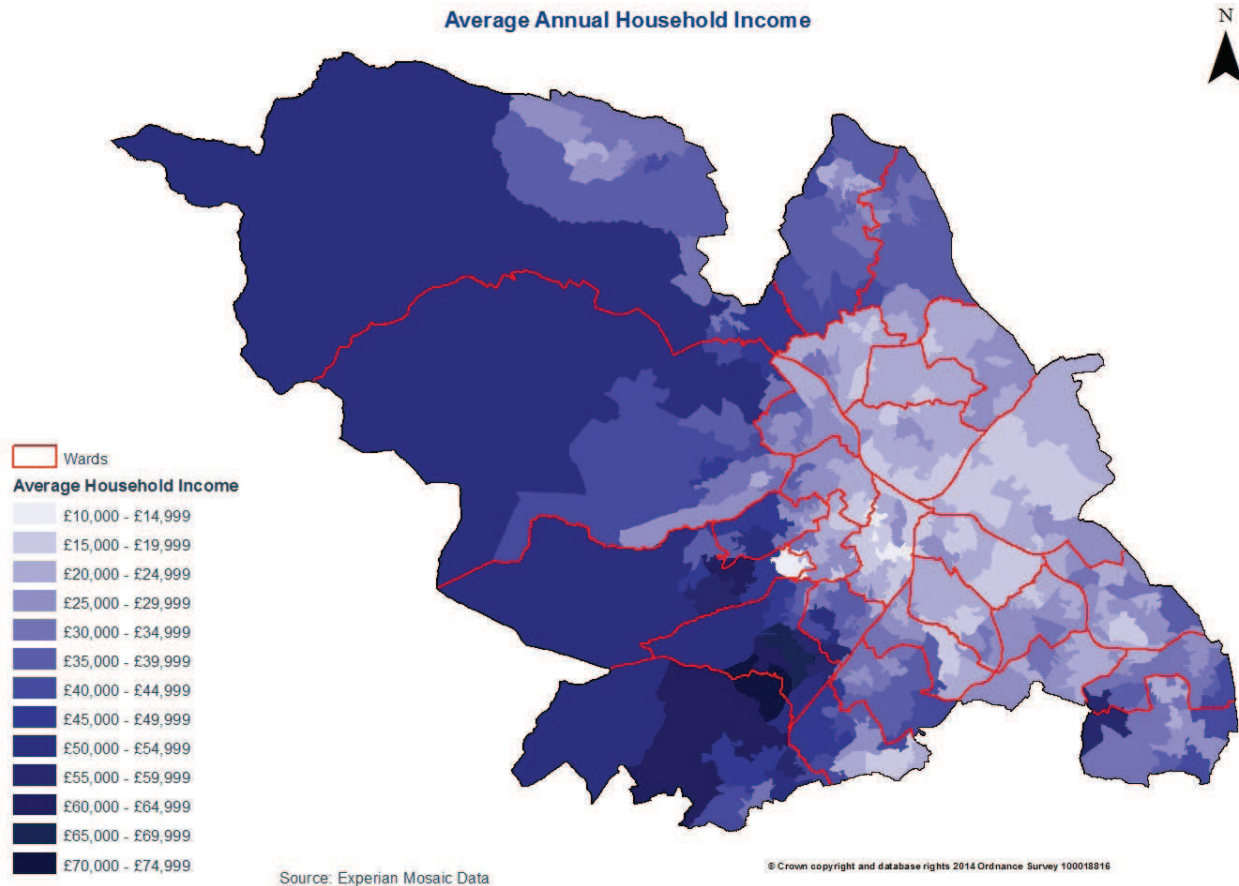
## Ward breakdowns

Ward	Percentage of children in ward living in relative poverty 2011	Percentage of all children in poverty in Sheffield who live in that ward 2011
Arbourthorne	36.6%	5.49%
Beauchief and Greenhill	25.2%	3.79%
Beighton	11.5%	1.49%
Birley	16.5%	2.23%
Broomhill	9.4%	0.40%
Burngreave	41.1%	12.48%
Central	42.1%	4.78%
Crookes	5.6%	0.55%
Darnall	33.7%	8.40%
Dore and Totley	4.8%	0.60%
East Ecclesfield	11.1%	1.47%
Ecclesall	3.3%	0.55%
Firth Park	43.5%	9.74%
Fulwood	2.9%	0.32%
Gleadless Valley	30.4%	5.27%
Graves Park	8.8%	1.11%
Hillsborough	17.2%	2.55%
Manor Castle	44.0%	7.59%
Mosborough	13.9%	1.89%
Nether Edge	13.4%	1.77%
Richmond	23.5%	3.23%
Shiregreen and Brightside	34.2%	6.93%
Southey	35.8%	6.38%
Stannington	10.3%	1.36%
Stocksbridge and Upper Don	12.5%	1.79%
Walkley	27.7%	3.08%
West Ecclesfield	14.1%	1.87%
Woodhouse	20.9%	2.91%

(HMRC 2013 using data from 2011)

The figures in the table above show two percentages for each ward. The first shows the proportion of all children in that ward who are living in poverty. The second shows the proportion of all the children living in poverty in Sheffield who are based in that ward. Both these figures are important because, taken together; they give a picture of the depth of deprivation in that ward as well as the amount.

The map and chart below show the variations in annual household income within Sheffield. It is worth noting that some of this variation may be driven in part by population characteristics such as prevalence of student or pensioner households. Nonetheless, in some parts of the city average household incomes are more than 2.5 times as high as in others. This holds even when we count household income per number of adults in the household.



### Levels of pay

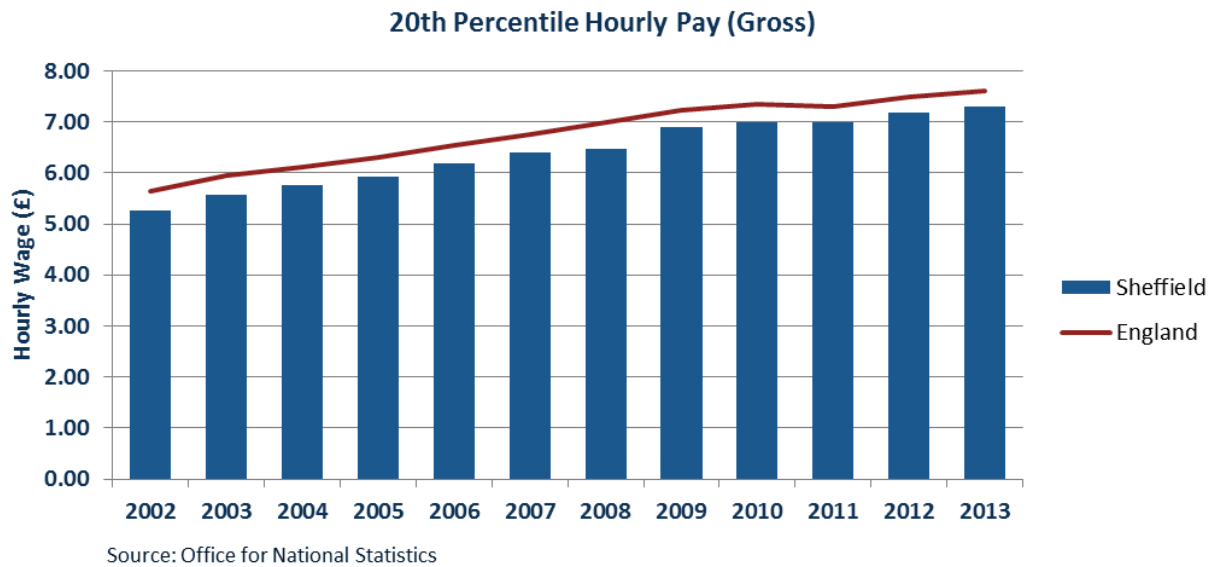
We consider here the 20th Percentile hourly pay (gross), in other words, the amount of money that a fifth of employees are paid less than and four-fifths are paid more than. This is important because it shows how much people earning at the lower end of the population are earning and how this changes over time. It is important to consider this in the context of both hourly pay for all workers (not just those earning at the lower end) and also policy such as national minimum wage and living wage campaigns.

The chart below shows us that those people whose earnings are in the bottom fifth of the population have seen their average earnings increase by 5% between 2011 and 2013, this was a slightly larger increase than the average for England (4%). For comparison, in 2013 the 20th Percentile hourly rate was 68% of the median.

To put this in context, the average hourly rate of pay of those people in Sheffield earning in the bottom fifth of the population in 2013 (£7.31) was lower than the living wage (£7.45 in 2013). The national minimum wage rate in 2013 was £6.31 for those aged 21 and over.

There is a variation in hourly pay between those working full-time and part-time. In Sheffield in 2013, people working part-time earning in the bottom fifth of the population had an average hourly wage of £6.39, for those earning full-time this was £8.36. This reflects a national trend. It is of particular relevance to consideration of people at high risk of poverty because of the high proportion of women, and particularly mothers, who work part-time. According to Census 2011 data, women in Sheffield are more than three times as likely as men to be employed part-time. Nationally, whilst men and women make up similar proportions of the employee workforce (men 51%, women

49%), 86 per cent of men work full time compared to only 57 per cent of women. The national pay gap in 2013 was 19.7 which means that on average, women will earn 19.7% less per hour than men (analysis from Secondary Analysis of the Gender Pay Gap, DCMS, March 2014, using data from Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings).



**Notes:**

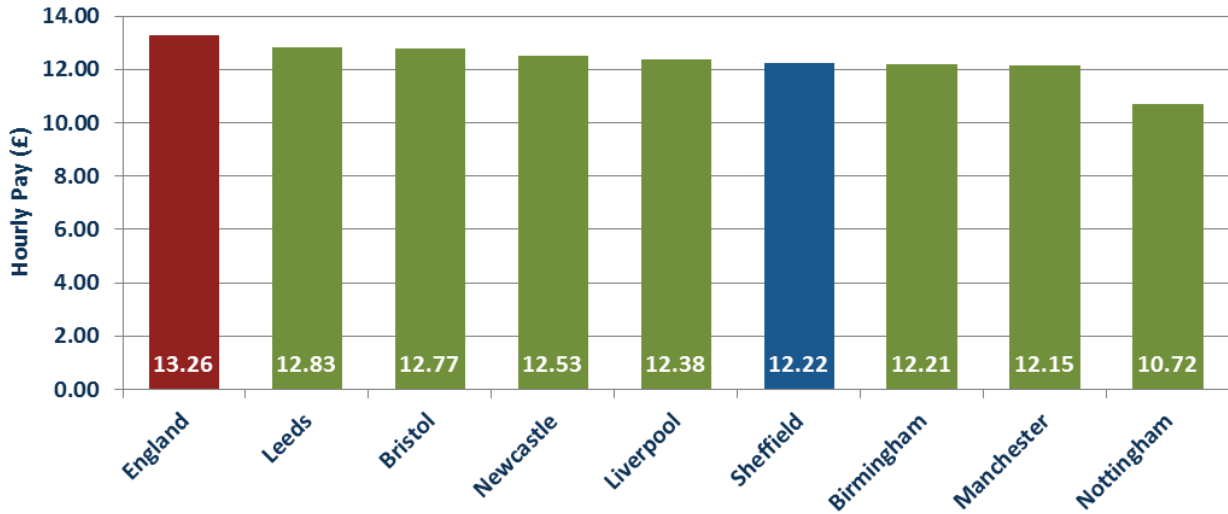
Results for 2003 and earlier exclude supplementary surveys. In 2006 there were a number of methodological changes made. For further details go to : <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/341.aspx>

Estimates for 2011 and subsequent years use a weighting scheme based on occupations which have been coded according to Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 that replaced SOC 2000. Therefore care should be taken when making comparisons with earlier years.

Average income of full-time workers for Sheffield, England and the Core Cities is shown below.

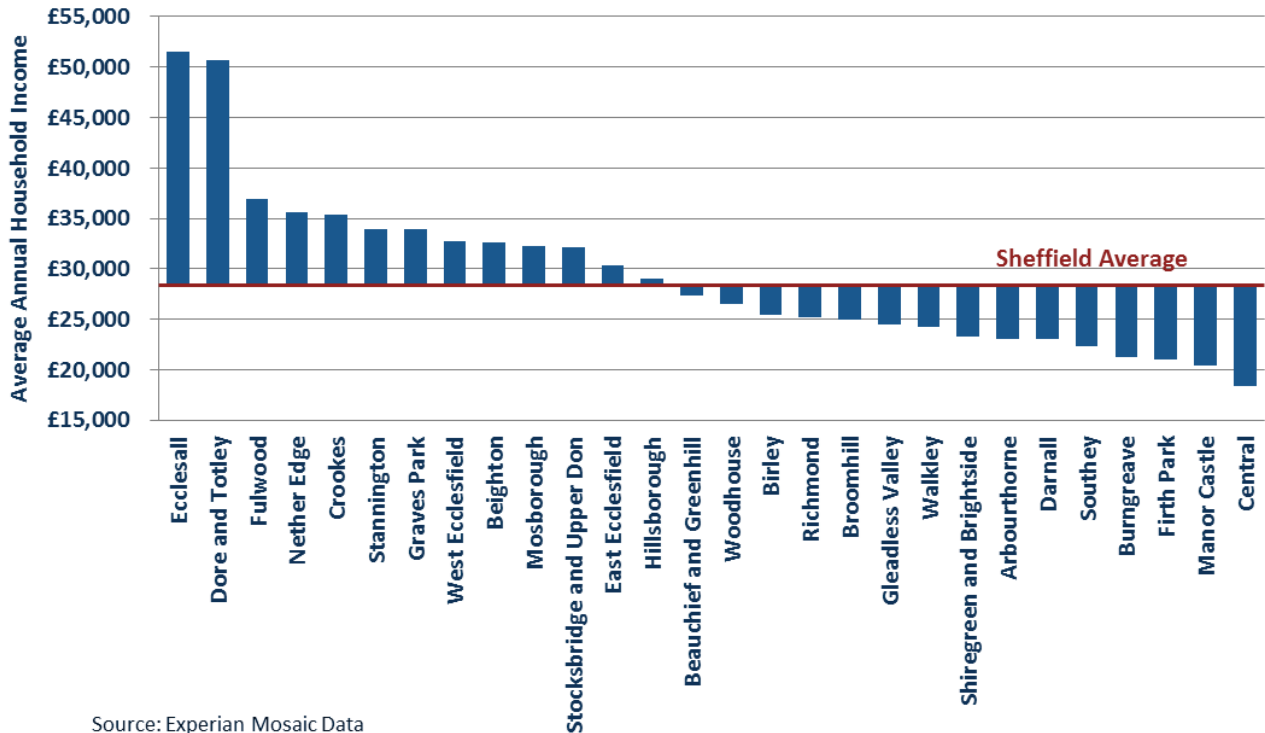


### Median Hourly Pay (Gross) Full Time Workers - 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

### Average Annual Household Income by Ward, 2012



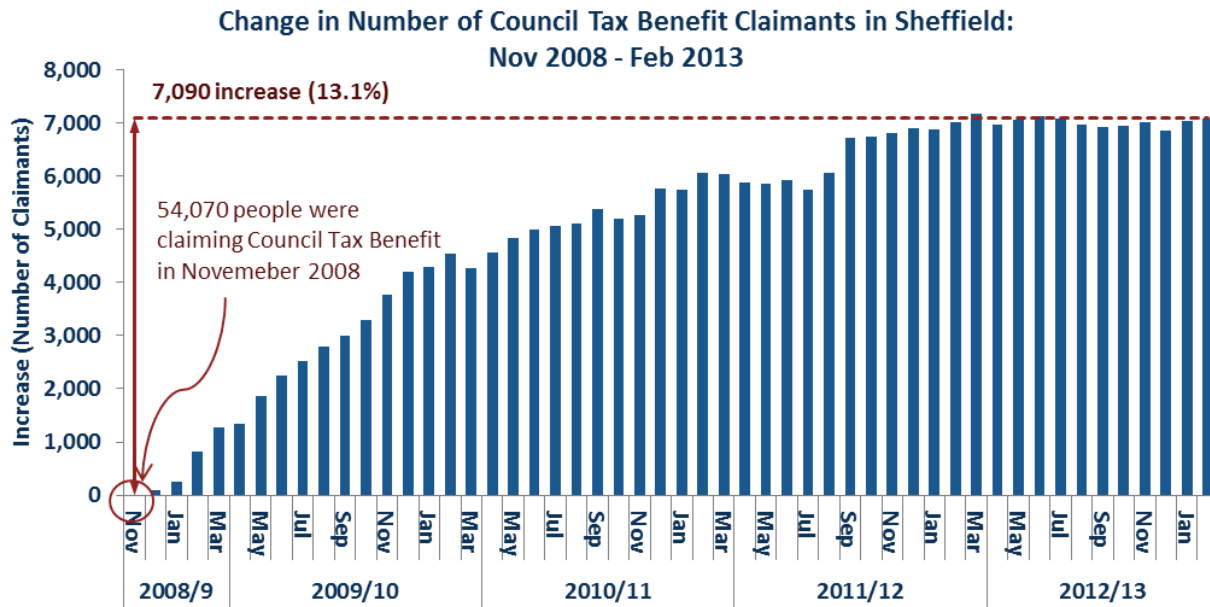
Source: Experian Mosaic Data

### Council tax benefit / support

The number of people in receipt of Council Tax Benefit / Support has increased significantly since 2008. As the graph below shows, the most significant increases were in 2009-10. 3,770 more people were claiming in November 2010

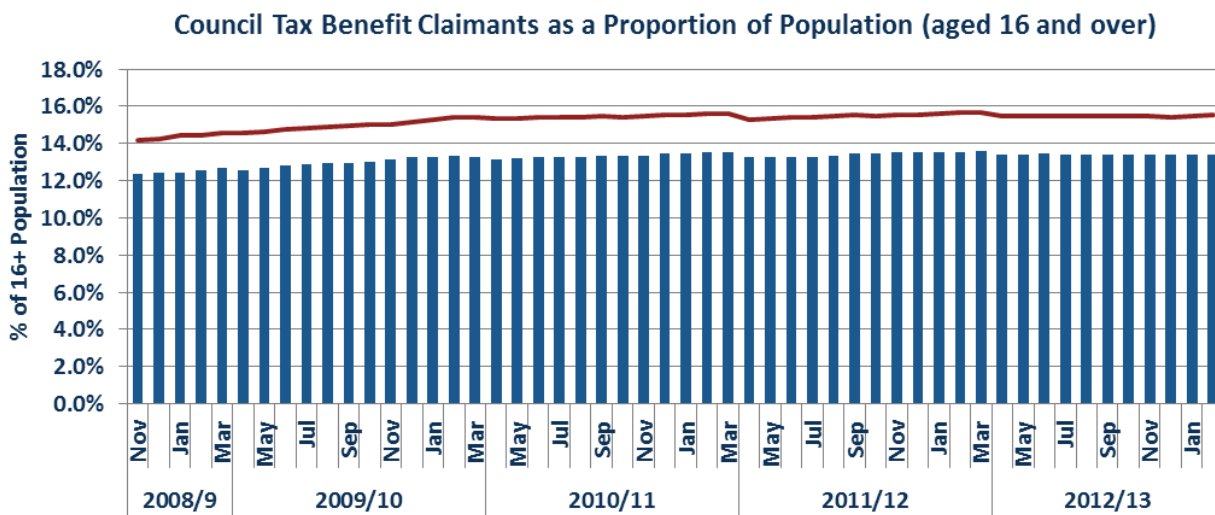
than in November 2009. A further 1,500 were claiming by November 2011 and an additional 1,500 were claiming by November 2012. The rate of increase has slowed over the past year with an increase of 200 people between November 2012 and November 2013.

The number of people claiming council tax support in Sheffield in March 2014 was 57,575.



Source: Office for National Statistics

As well as looking at how many people are claiming council tax support, we can also consider what proportion of the population is claiming. This is shown in the next graph. This has also been increasing, (from 12.4% in November 2008 to 13.3% in Feb 2013), but Sheffield's rate remains below the average for the core cities.

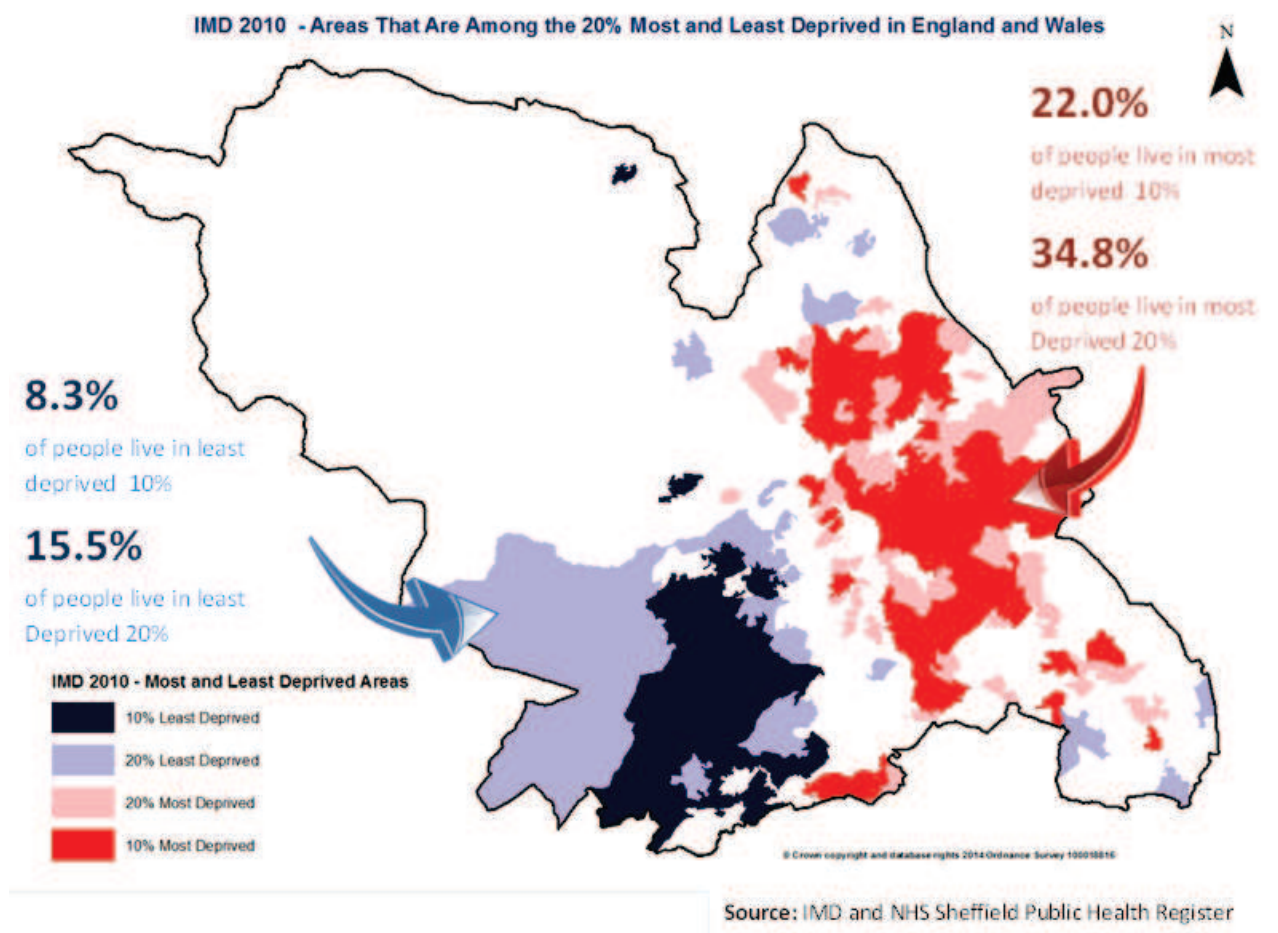


Source: Office for National Statistics

In addition to showing the proportion of the population eligible for Council Tax Benefit / Support, we can also consider how many people are in arrears – we look at this at the end of the section on people hitting crisis point below.

### People living in areas of deprivation

The percentage of people in Sheffield who live within the 10% and 20% most and least deprived areas of England and Wales is shown below, along with the areas of Sheffield that are included within the 10 and 20% most and least deprived areas.



### How long people have been living in poverty

In this section, we consider:

- The proportion of children on free school meals who have been eligible for 3 consecutive years
- Benefit claimant persistence

Joseph Rowntree Foundation commissioned a review of ‘poverty dynamics’ (Smith & Middleton, 2007), which looks at the same individuals or households over time and so is able to record stories of change. Most data is ‘point-in-time’ which means that it just shows a snap-shot of the population. As this review (and others) demonstrates, many more people dip in and out of poverty than are captured by the majority of statistics used. Using findings from the British Household Panel Survey, they show that over the seven-year period analysed, between a quarter and a third

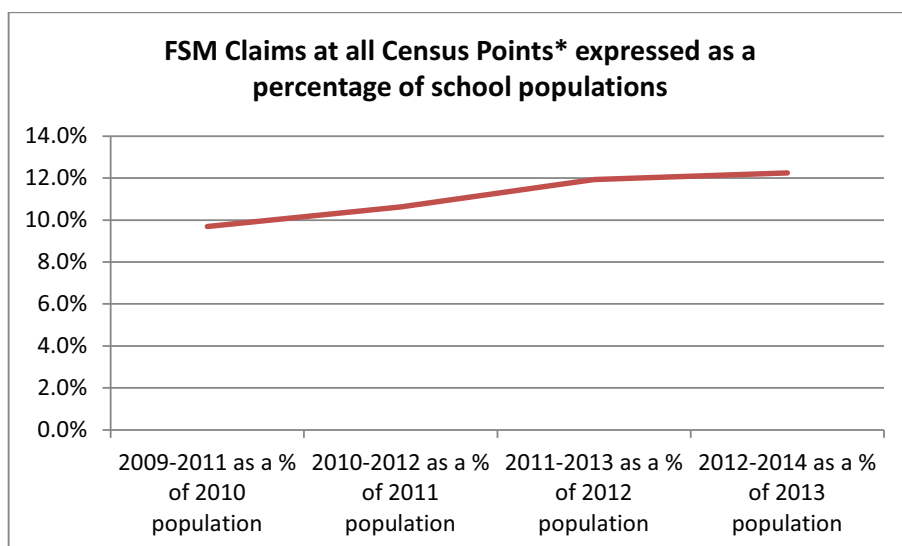
of the population experienced income poverty at least once– about twice the average poverty rate for any fixed moment in time.

Other research has looked at the experiences of people who are poor over a period of time.

Dickerson & Popli, using evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study, find that children born into poverty have significantly lower test scores at 3, 5 and 7 and that continuous poverty in the early years has a cumulative negative impact on cognitive functioning. 'For children who are persistently in poverty throughout their early years, their cognitive development test scores at age 7 are more than 10 percentile ranks lower than children who have never experienced poverty, even after controlling for a wide range of background characteristics and parenting investment.' (Dickerson & Popli, 2011)

Nationally, there is a measure of persistence of poverty but this is not available at a local level. Even nationally, because the method used to measure this has changed, the latest available data is 2005-2008 over which time 12% of children had been in relative poverty for three out of the four years (measure of persistent poverty).

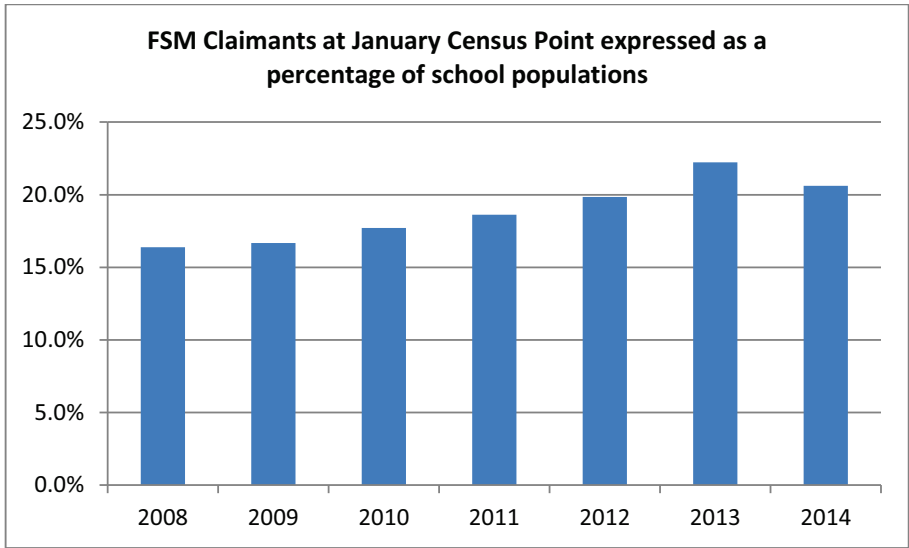
We have attempted to explore how many children in Sheffield experience poverty over time by using free school meals data. There are many ways in which this could be done but for the purposes of this initial assessment of need, we have compared numbers and proportions of children who were eligible and claiming free school meals at three consecutive January School Census points. Note that the pupil premium was introduced in 2011, and many schools have worked hard to increase free school meals registrations to support access to this additional funding support.



School Census Data - Performance and Analysis Service (2014)

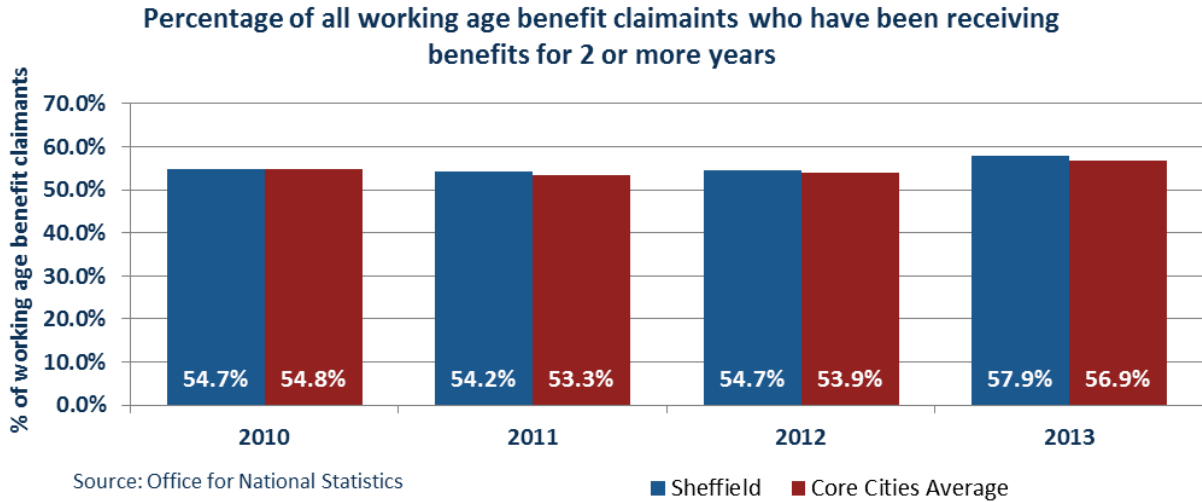
\*FSM Claims at all Census points count total pupils who were eligible and claiming FSM at 3 consecutive January School Census points, for the 3 year periods quoted.

We also show free school meals eligibility at each January School Census point for the same time period below for comparison.



School Census Data - Performance and Analysis Service (2014)

For adults, we have used the measure of working age people in Sheffield (compared with core cities) who have been receiving benefits for two or more years. The benefits that are included are Carers’ Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance, Income Support, Pension Credit, Jobseekers’ Allowance, Severe disablement Allowance and Widows benefit. The rate was relatively static between 2010 and 2012 before rising in 2013. This matches the trend for the core cities.



**How much people are struggling and what sorts of things they are struggling with**

We know that income is not the only thing that affects how hard up people are. It is obviously very important but we also need to understand how much people have to spend on their homes (rent, heat, other bills), to feed themselves and their families, to get around to work, school, shopping and other places, how much debt people are in and what it costs to pay it back, whether benefit payments are on time (including when people are subject to sanctions) and whether people have additional needs that result in additional costs.

## People hitting crisis point

The data and qualitative evidence that follows, taken together, indicates that increasing numbers of people in Sheffield are hitting crisis point in terms of their money.

### Hunger

*“I missed my bus and arrived 5 minutes late – the advisor said you have missed your slot and I got sanctioned for 12 weeks”*

Sheffield foodbank user, quoted in the Rapid Review of Food Banks, 2013

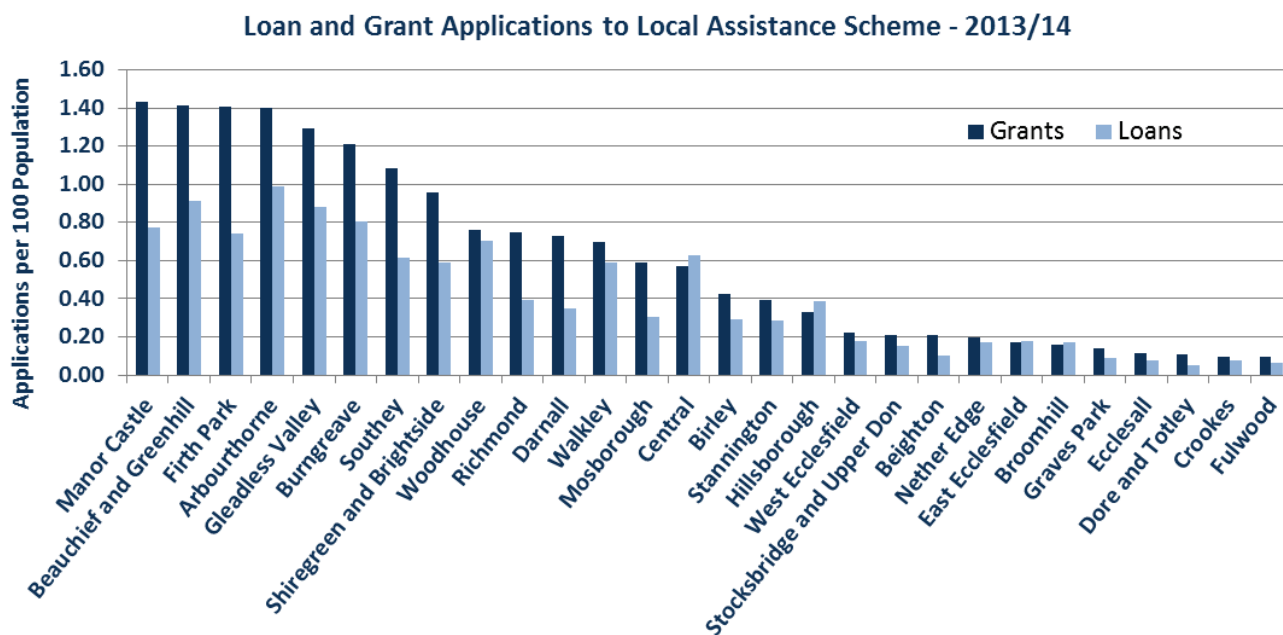
The Involve Yorkshire & Humber Rapid Review of Food Banks in Sheffield (2013) identified that:

- Use of food banks in Sheffield is growing and the rate of use has increased since April 2013
- Lack of income is driving use of food banks (including low wages, unemployment, changes to benefits and delays and sanctions)
- There were 16 food banks operating in Sheffield

The initial report from the early community engagement work undertaken recently as part of the development work for the Best Start Sheffield lottery bid identified food as the most frequently cited issue for people.

### Urgent financial distress

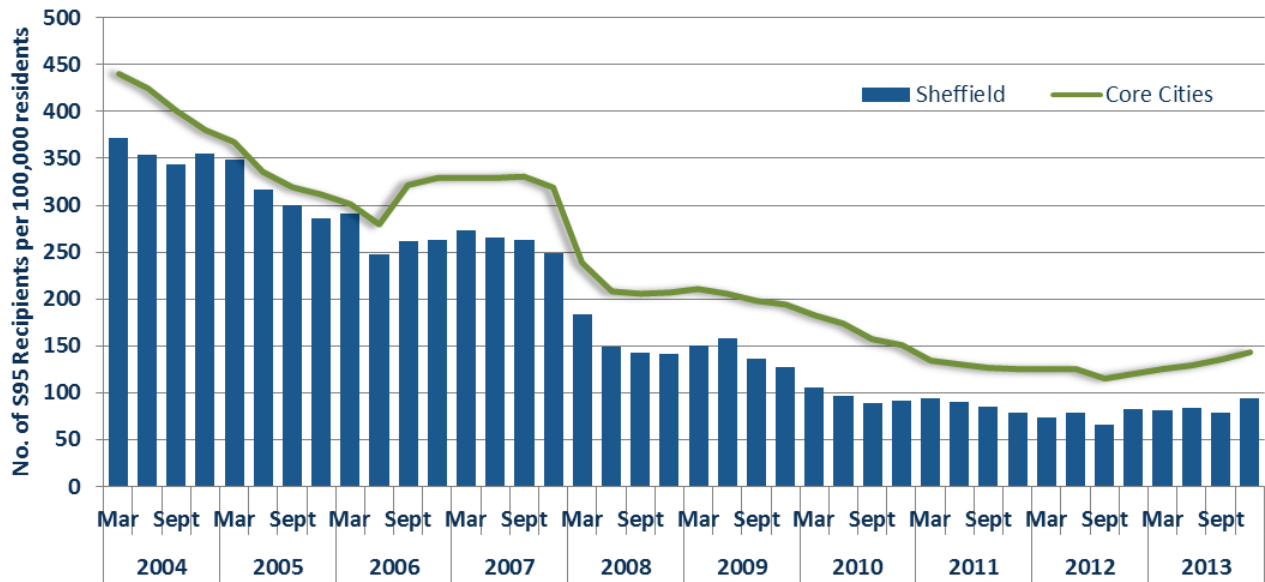
The chart below shows the percentage of people in each ward who have had to apply to the Local Assistance scheme (which began in 2013) for support. Over time, this will give us an indication of how many people experience urgent financial distress during each year. Because the scheme is quite different from the scheme it replaced we cannot draw comparisons yet.



Source: Sheffield City Council, Local Assistance Scheme

This next chart shows how many asylum seekers were in receipt of section 95 support.

### Asylum Seekers in Receipt of Section 95 Support



Source: Home Office

#### Debt, access to affordable credit and bank accounts

The two Advocacy Workers in the Southey area who are funded through HCP are now spending all their time dealing with debt advice and associated problems. They are reporting a “dramatic deterioration” in the mental health of clients and an increase in suicides. There is evidence of individuals having to make the choice between eating or heating. There are reported cases of people looking in skips for wood to burn and if unable to find anything, resorting to burning their own furniture. The advocacy workers are liaising with utility providers and other organisations to which clients owe money and are signposting on to the relevant agencies. They are working with the people who are “falling through the cracks” in terms of receiving insufficient income to cover their basic needs. Wherever possible in these cases the staff providing support look at what went wrong and what can be done to prevent reoccurrence.

Mini case-study as part of Scrutiny report on welfare reform 2014

We know that debts, high cost credit and lack of access to a bank account all cause additional financial strain for people, which in turn often impacts on their wellbeing.

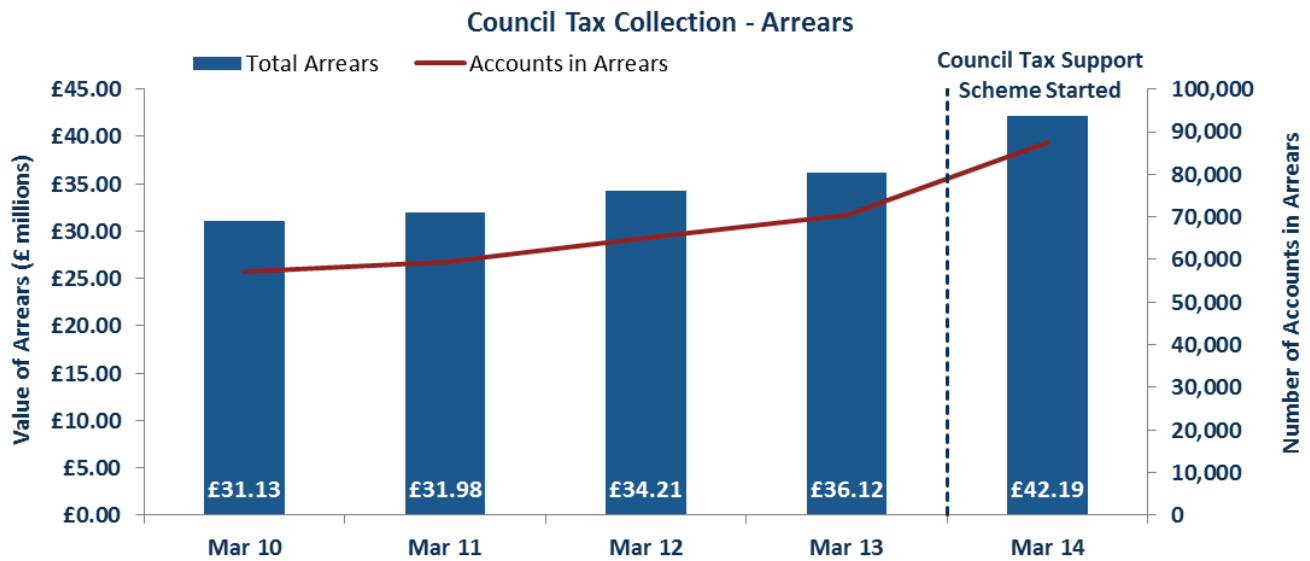


# 7.3%

17,392 households in Sheffield don't have access to a direct payment account

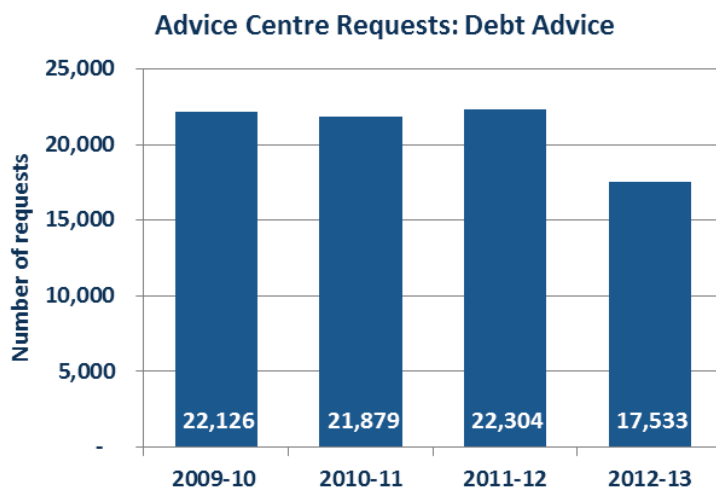
Source: Experian 2012

The chart below shows the significant increase in council tax arrears following the implementation of the Council Tax Support Scheme which coincided with the commencement of charging all working age people in Sheffield at least 23% of their Council Tax (where before they may have been eligible for full support).



Source: CAPITA Local Government Services

This next chart shows the number of requests processed by advice centres marked as debt advice. The drop-off in requests in 2012-13 reflects reduced capacity in the advice sector along with reduced information monitoring (due to reductions in funding) rather than a reduced demand for services.



Source: Sheffield City Council, Voluntary Sector Liaison Team



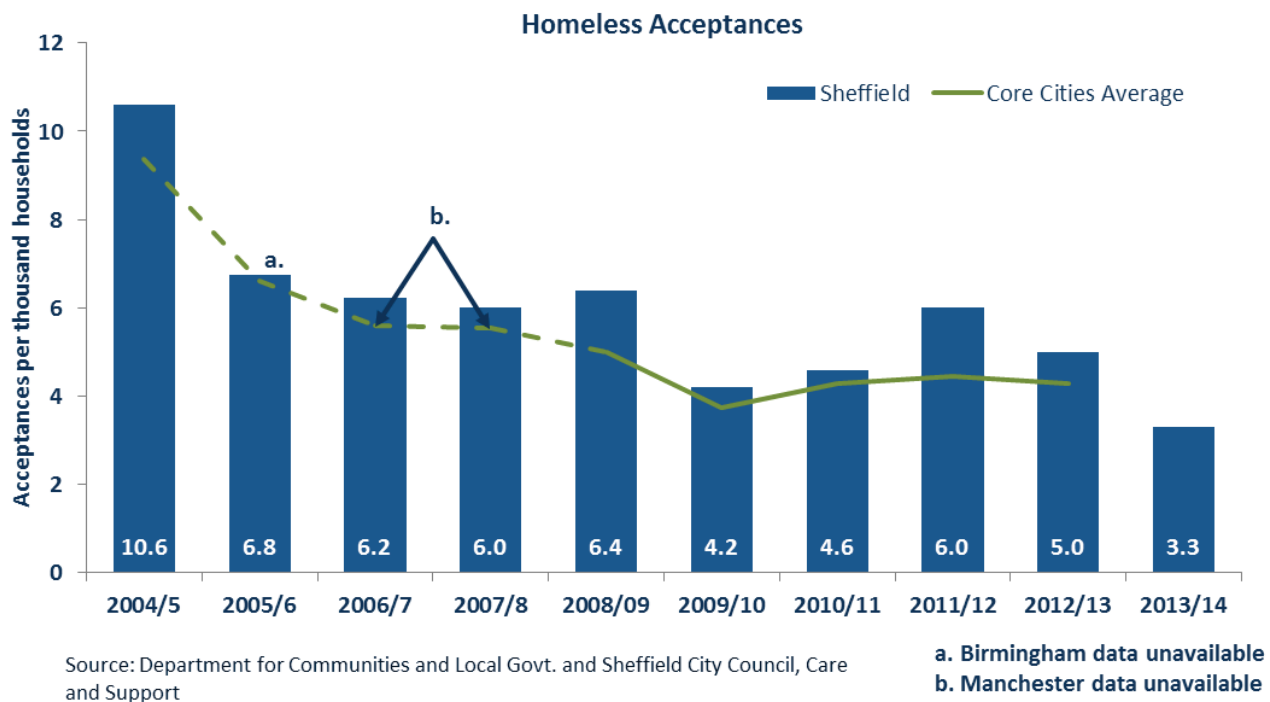
The Council's Revenues and Benefits line had a 30% increase in calls in April-July 2013 compared with same period in 2012. There was an 86% increase in the amount of money spent on Children with Additional Needs in the period July to Sept 2013 compared with the same time period in 2012.

## RENT ARREARS

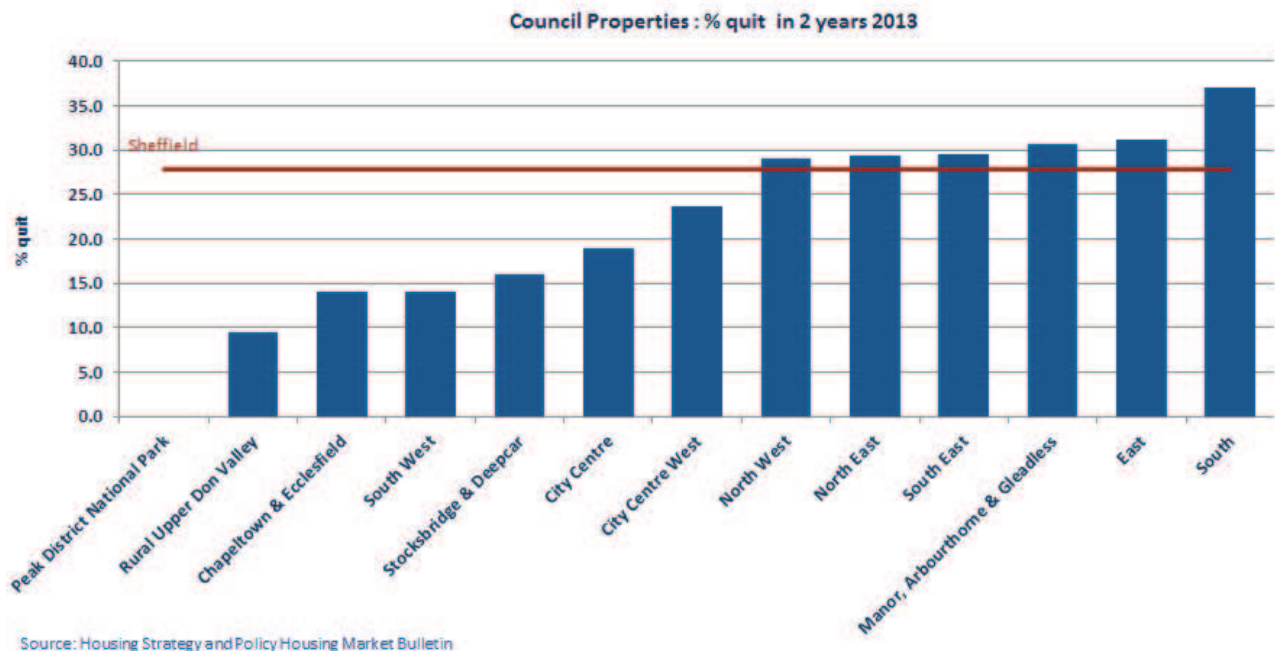


### *Homelessness and housing issues*

The first graph below shows homeless acceptances per thousand households in Sheffield compared with the core cities average over time (note that for two years as shown data is unavailable for both Birmingham and Manchester so the average is of core cities minus these two).



It is also important to look at some of the other housing problems people face. Below we have shown the percentage of council housing properties that were quit within two years for the calendar year 2013 broken down by area. We don't yet have an area breakdown for more recent data but in 2013-14 fiscal year, the Sheffield figure was 30% and to end of May 2014, the figure is running at 25.4%. There has been focused effort on reducing this to below 30%.

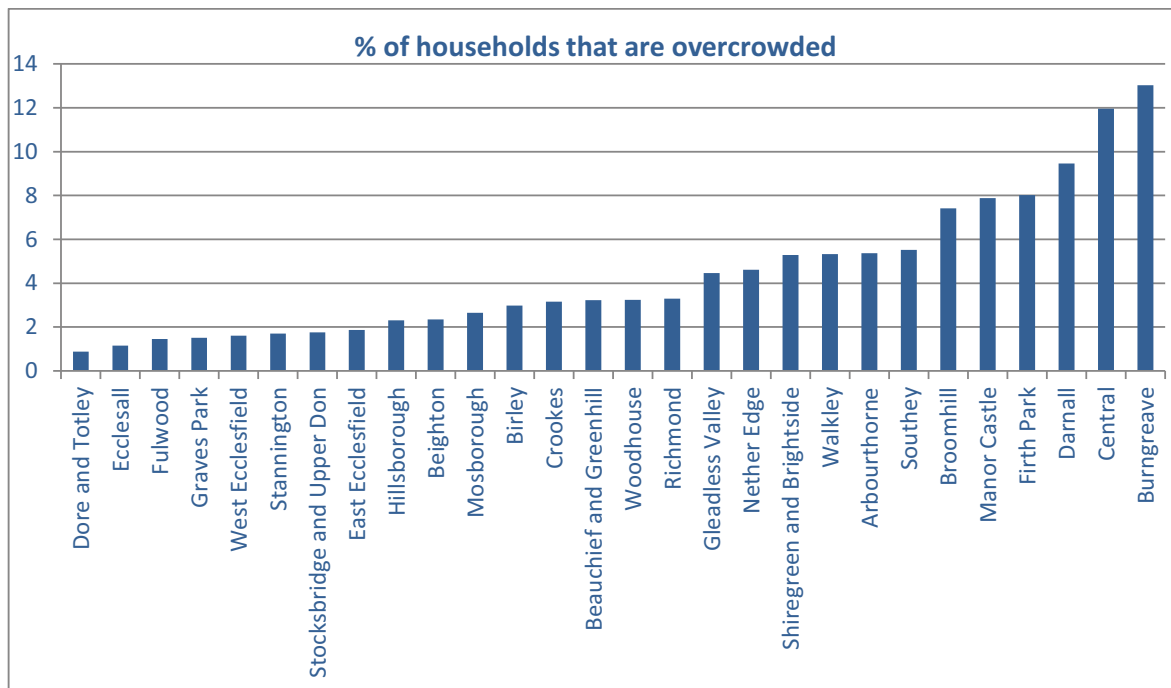


Next we have looked at overcrowding within homes by ward in Sheffield. 'Overcrowded' is defined here as those dwellings having a bedroom occupancy rating of -1 or less.

The Occupancy Rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding. For example a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on an assessment of the relationship between household members, their ages and gender).

More from ONS on occupancy calculation can be found here:

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadMetadataDownloadPDF.do?downloadId=188>



Source: Census 2011

### Fuel poverty

At a national level, the latest fuel poverty statistics show that the following groups are more likely to experience fuel poverty:

- Those in the private rented sector (Around twice the proportion of private rented households are in fuel poverty, compared with owner occupiers and social renters).
- Lone parents are the group most likely to be fuel poor, with approximately one in five being so in 2012. However, they tend to have smaller fuel poverty gaps, on average, than most other household types.
- Households containing children and young people - where the youngest person in the household was under 24 are much more likely to be fuel poor than those containing only older people, also where the oldest person in the household was aged 16-24 they were more likely to be fuel poor
- Older households - where the youngest person in the household was aged 75 or over tend to have the highest average fuel poverty gaps, also as the age of the oldest person increases so does the fuel poverty gap.
- Larger households (5 or more) tend to both be more likely to be fuel poor, and in deeper fuel poverty (with larger fuel poverty gaps)

- Households where the HRP is unemployed tend to be much more likely to be fuel poor (nearly a third are) than those where the HRP is working, but have smaller average fuel poverty gaps.
- Vulnerable households tend to be more likely to be fuel poor than non-vulnerable ones, and have larger fuel poverty gaps on average.
- Households paying for their electricity or gas by pre-payment meter are more likely to be fuel poor than those paying by other methods, with direct debit customers being least likely to be fuel poor.
- Households living in purpose-built flats are much less likely to be fuel poor (only 3% are) than those in other types of dwelling, and have the smallest average fuel poverty gaps.

The estimated number of households who were living in fuel poverty (using the new definition) in Sheffield in 2012 was 26,604 or 11.3% of households (DECC 2012 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator). This represents a slight increase from 2011 using the same measure (25,899 households or 11% households).

Under the new definition of fuel poverty ( Low Income High Cost definition), a household is considered to be fuel poor where they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level), and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Under the 10 per cent definition, a household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth.

Using the old methodology and definition, the figures for the same year were 41,591 or 17.7% (DECC 2012 sub-regional fuel poverty data: 10% indicator). Using the old measure, this is a slight increase from 2011 (17.6%) and a decrease from 2010 (18.3%).

DECC recently undertook a review of the methodology used to produce sub-regional estimates of fuel poverty, in conjunction with the ONS Methodology Advisory Service. This work found that estimates of fuel poverty were robust at local authority level, but were not robust at very low level geographies.

### **Benefit changes, delays and sanctions**

Benefit changes are being monitored and the following page represents some of the key changes and impacts.

# Welfare Reform in Numbers - March 2014

**4,076**

Sheffield council tenants are affected by under-occupancy rules ('bedroom tax')



44 less than two months ago

**25%**

have paid in full the shortfall in their benefit resulting from under-occupancy without receiving a DHP\* payment



down from 30% two months ago

**5%**

have paid nothing towards the shortfall in their benefit resulting from under-occupancy

compared with 6% two months ago

**33,000**

working age tax payers in Sheffield receive council tax support



All of whom must now pay 23% of their Council Tax

**19,836**

summonses have been issued to Council Tax Support customers since April 2013 for non payment of Council Tax



**£5.28m**

= value of summonsed debt for Council Tax Support customers



Average amount of debt = £266\*\*

**1,772**

Local Assistance Scheme grants have been awarded since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013

**7,857**

Council Tax Hardship Scheme awards have been made since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013

**1,225**

Local Assistance Scheme loans have been awarded since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013

**6,617**



Discretionary Housing Payment awards have been made since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013

**155** households in Sheffield are subject to the Benefit Cap



**837** children



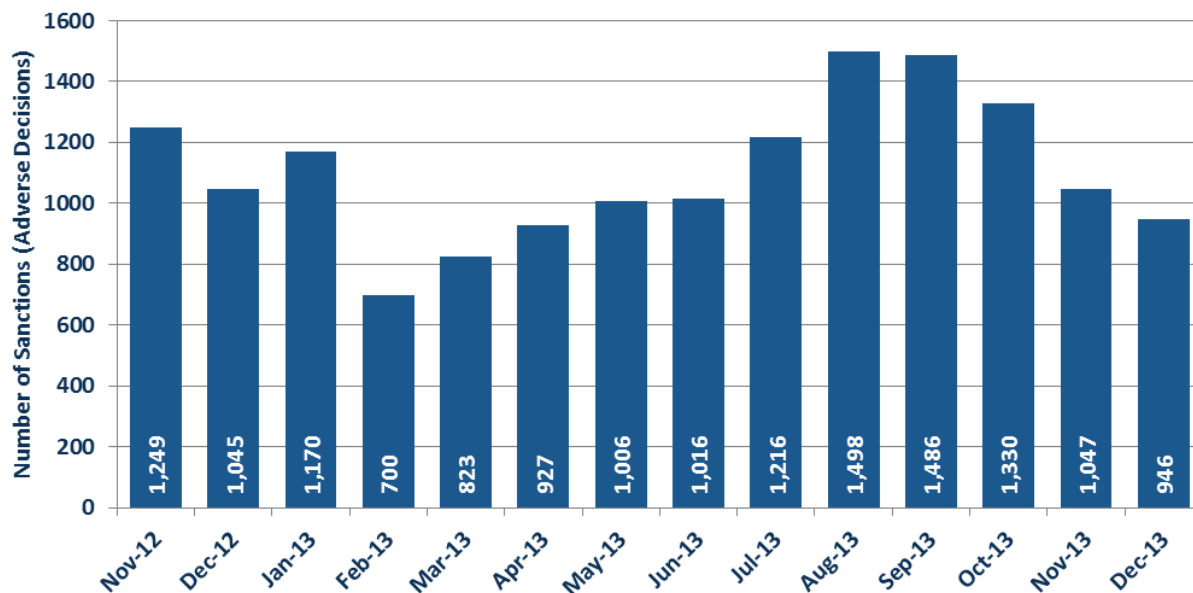
All figures are to 28 February 2014

\* DHP = Discretionary housing payment

\*\* At this stage the full annual outstanding debt is summonsed, not the unpaid debt to that date

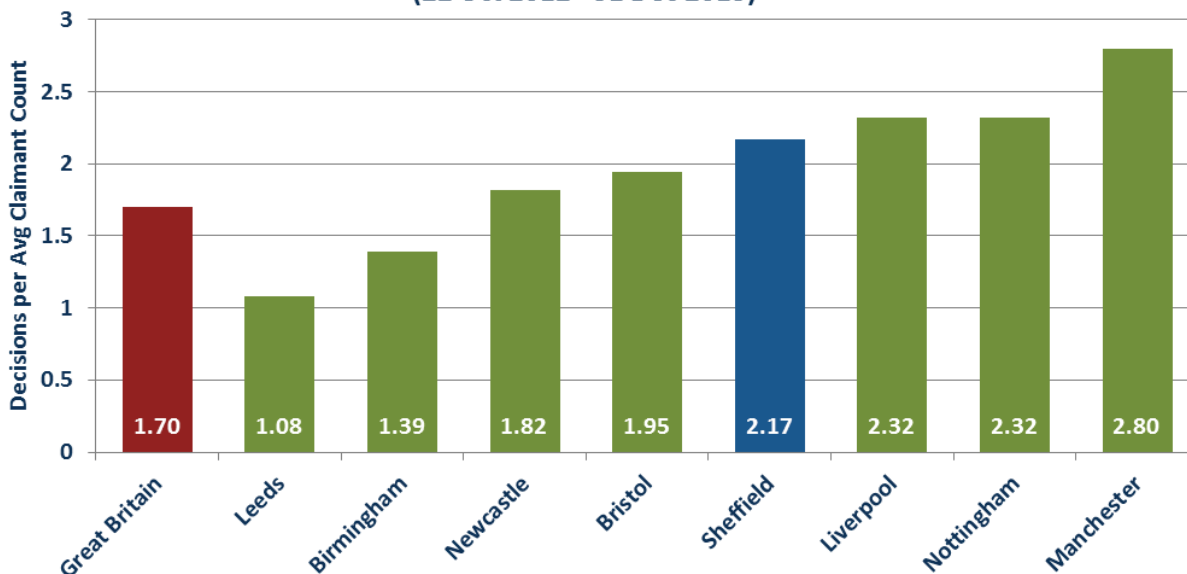
Nationally, statistics are compiled to show the number of people whose benefits are sanctioned. The first graph shows the number of sanctions for people on JSA over time. The second graph compares the proportions of people being sanctioned in Sheffield with other core cities. (Note: re the Manchester figures in the second graph - it isn't clear whether the same boundaries are being used for the claimant count and the sanctions).

**Sanctions Applied to Job Seekers Allowance Claimants**



Source: Dept. Work and Pensions

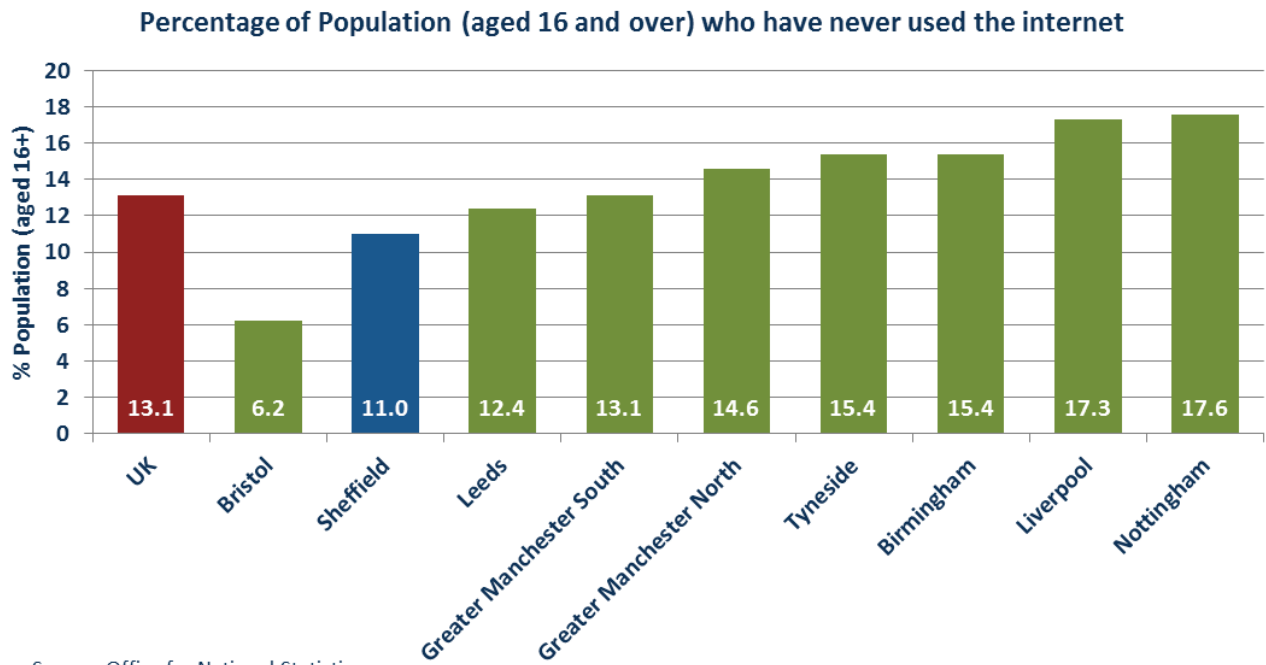
**JSA Sanction Decisions taken per Average Claimant Count  
(22 Oct 2012 - 31 Dec 2013)**



Source: Dept. Work and Pensions & Office for National Statistics

## Access to services

Increasingly, jobs, services and discounted rates are available online. The following chart shows how many people in Sheffield have never used the internet. We do not have a good measure to suggest how many people do not have regular access to the internet.

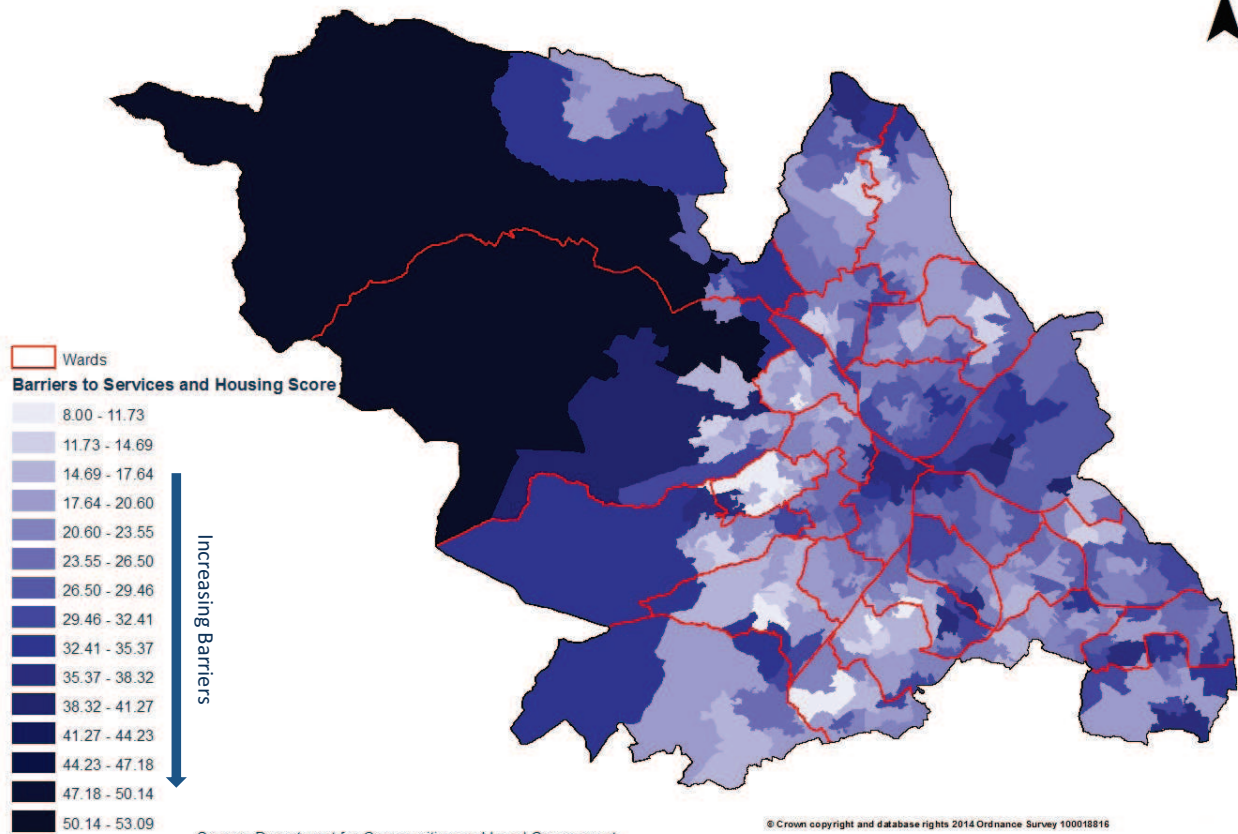


The Barriers to Housing and Services domain makes up 9.3% of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation score. The domain is comprised of the following indicators:

- **Household overcrowding:** The proportion of all households in an LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.
- **Homelessness:** The rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation.
- **Housing affordability:** The difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.
- **Road distance to a GP surgery:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the LSOA.
- **Road distance to a food shop:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the LSOA.
- **Road distance to a primary school:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the LSOA.
- **Road distance to a Post Office:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest Post Office for people living in the LSOA.

The map below shows the proportions of people who are identified as having greater or lower barriers to services.

## Indices of Multiple Deprivation: Barriers to Housing and Services



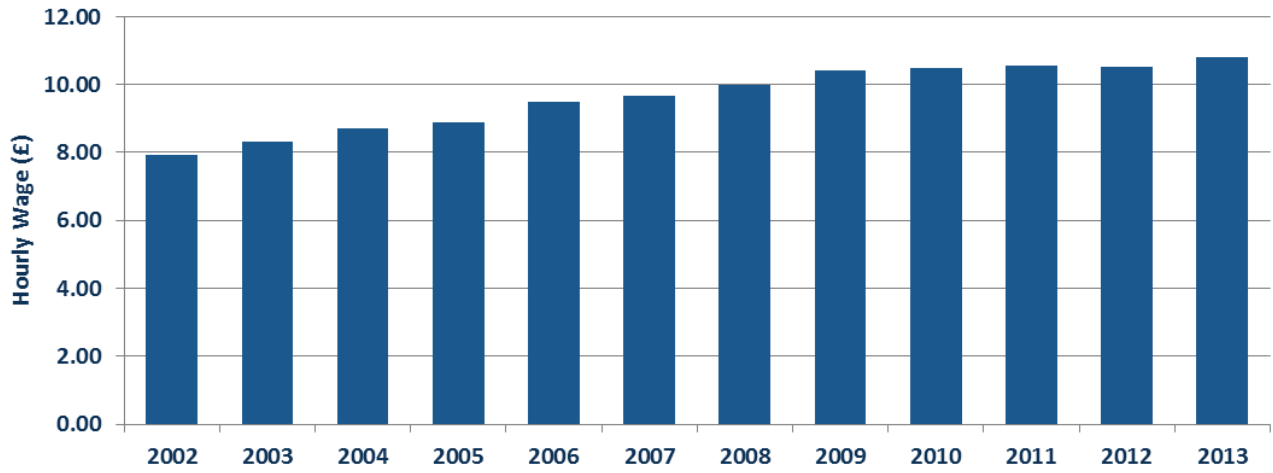
### Cost of living

We need to make sure we understand how much things cost in Sheffield because increasing costs also cause people financial hardship. We have included data on the main basic costs of living where it is available. The following sections show that costs have been increasing with sharper increases in recent years – each element has a slightly different pattern as shown below.

We have started by showing the average (median) gross hourly pay in Sheffield over time so that we can set the increasing cost of living in the context of changes in levels of average earned income. Although average income has increased, as the graph below shows, the rate of increase has slowed since 2009.



### Median Gross Hourly Pay in Sheffield

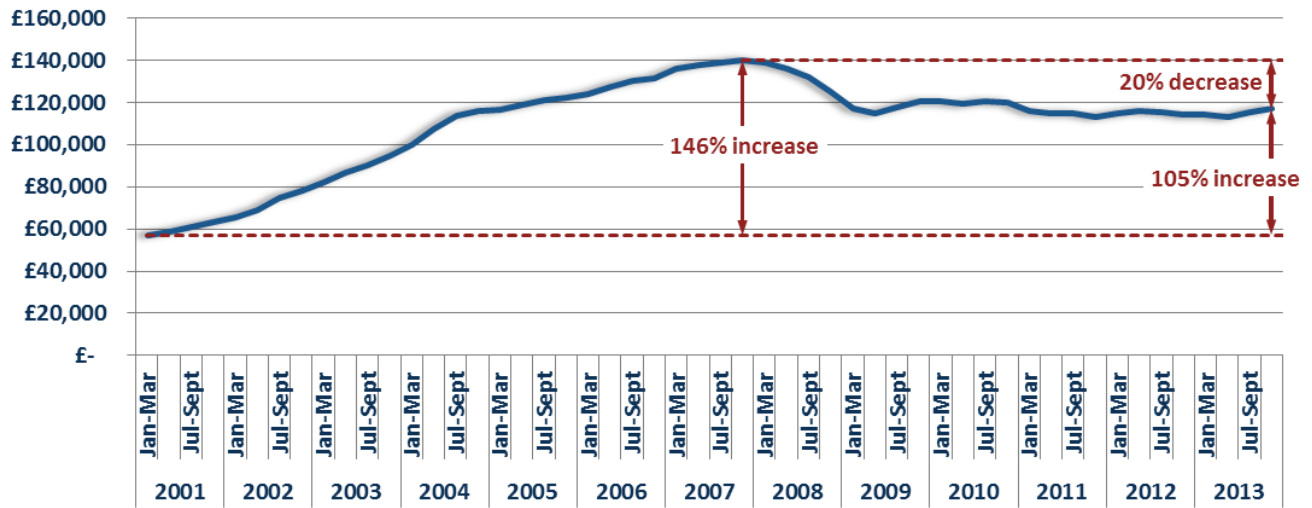


Source: Office for National Statistics

### Housing

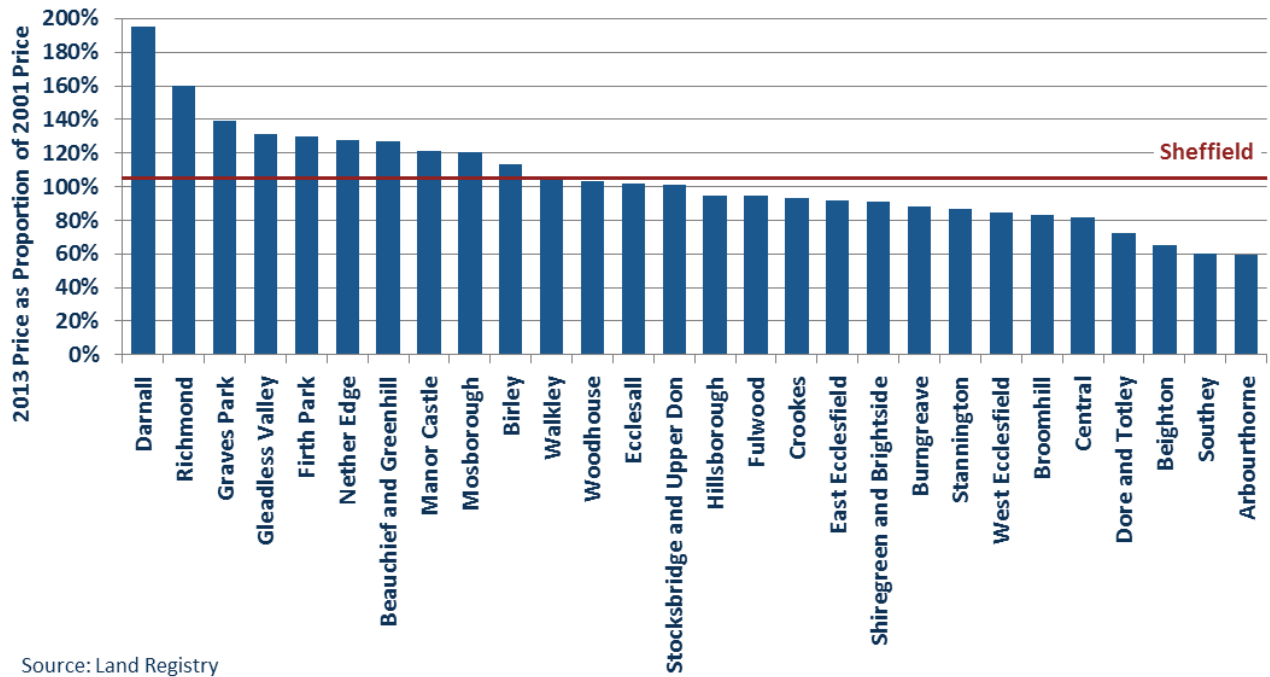
The charts below show the costs of housing (both home ownership and rental), transport, fuel and food. We have been able to look at ownership and rental prices by ward and there does not appear to be an association with deprivation or affluence.

### Average House Prices in Sheffield



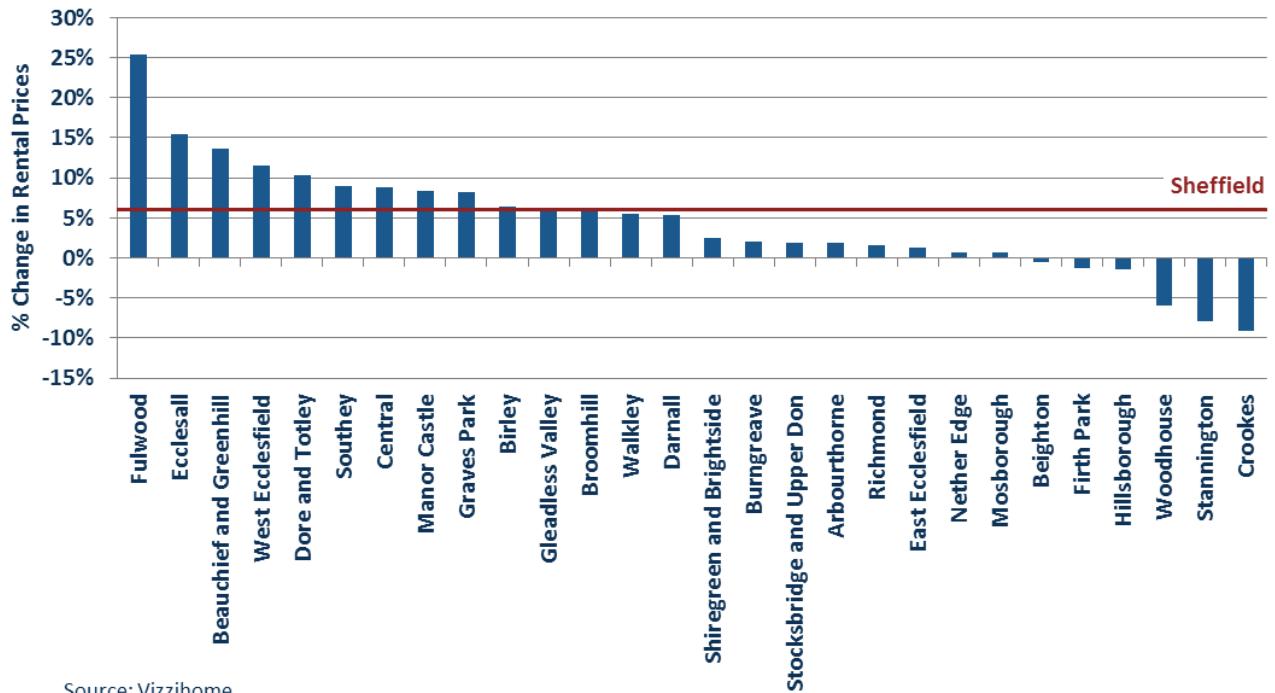
Source: Land Registry

### Increase in Average House Prices by Ward from 2001 to 2013



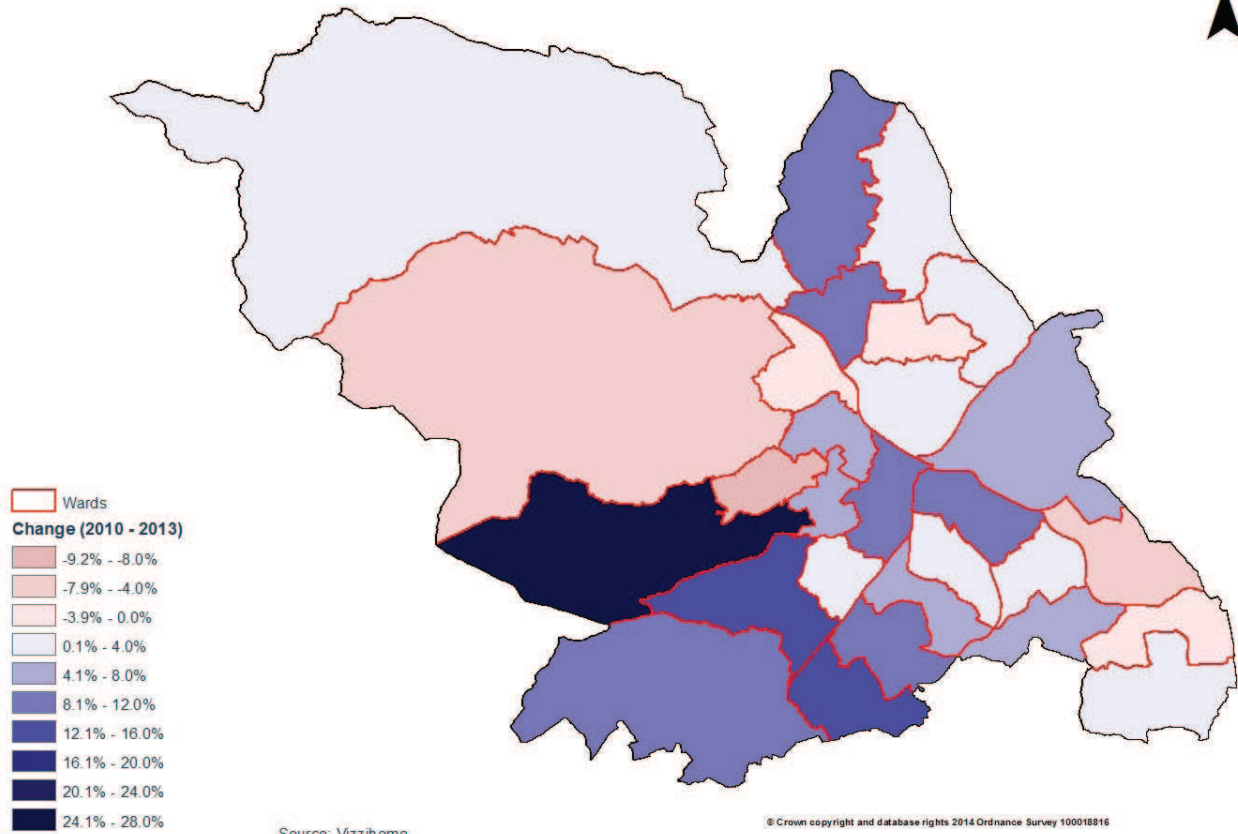
Source: Land Registry

### Change in Average House Rental Prices between 2010 and 2013

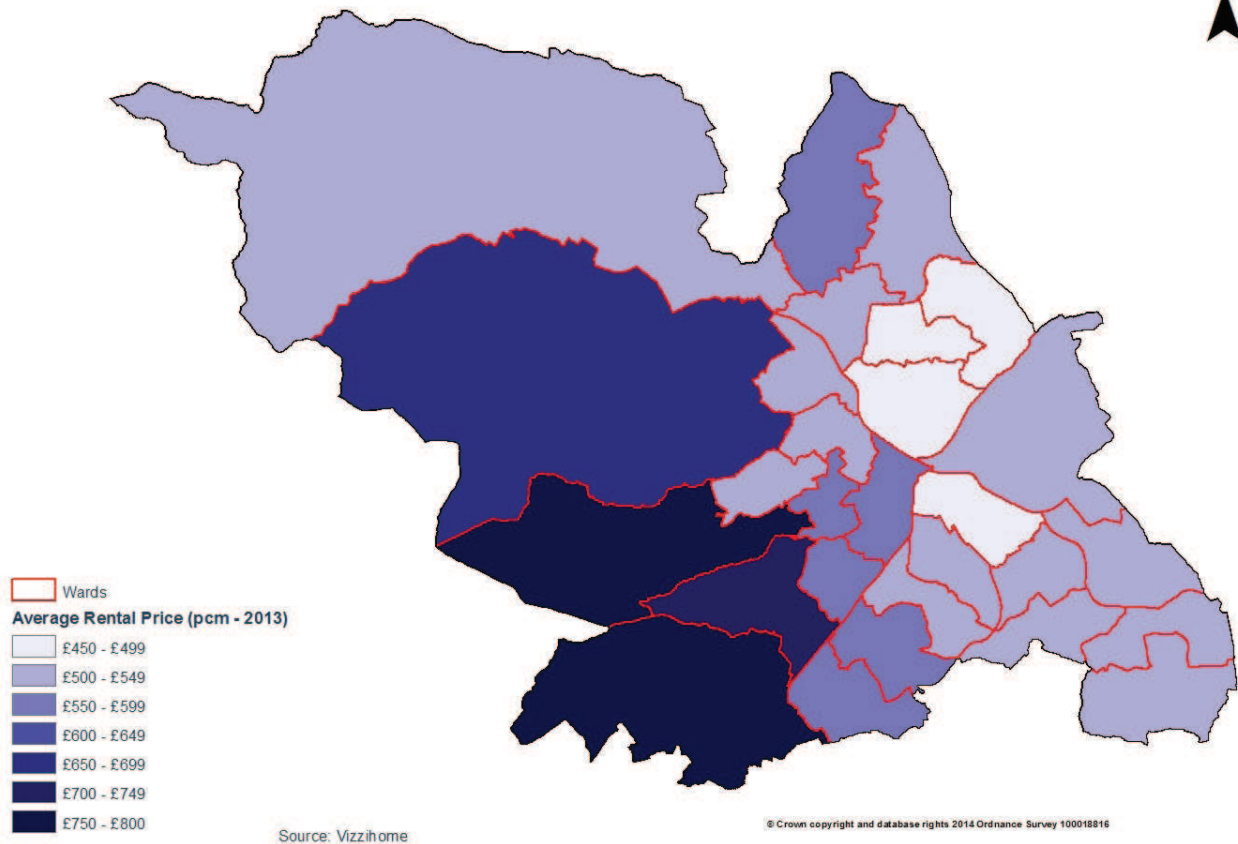


Source: Vizzihome

### Change in Average Property Rental Price Between 2010 and 2013



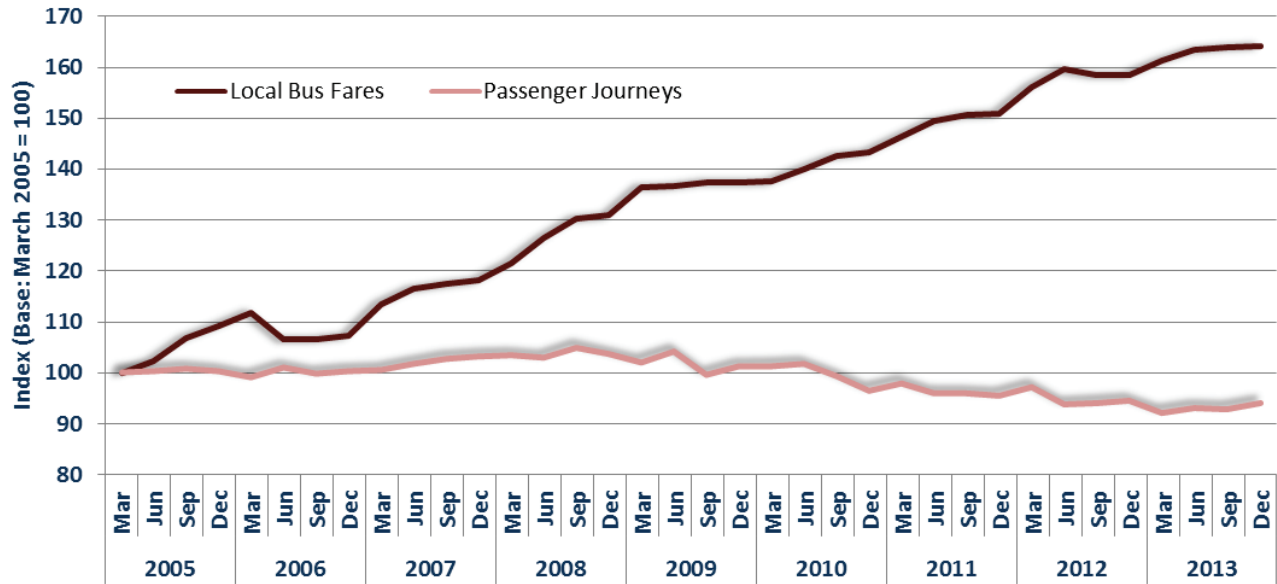
### Average Property Rental Price by Ward in 2013



### *Transport*

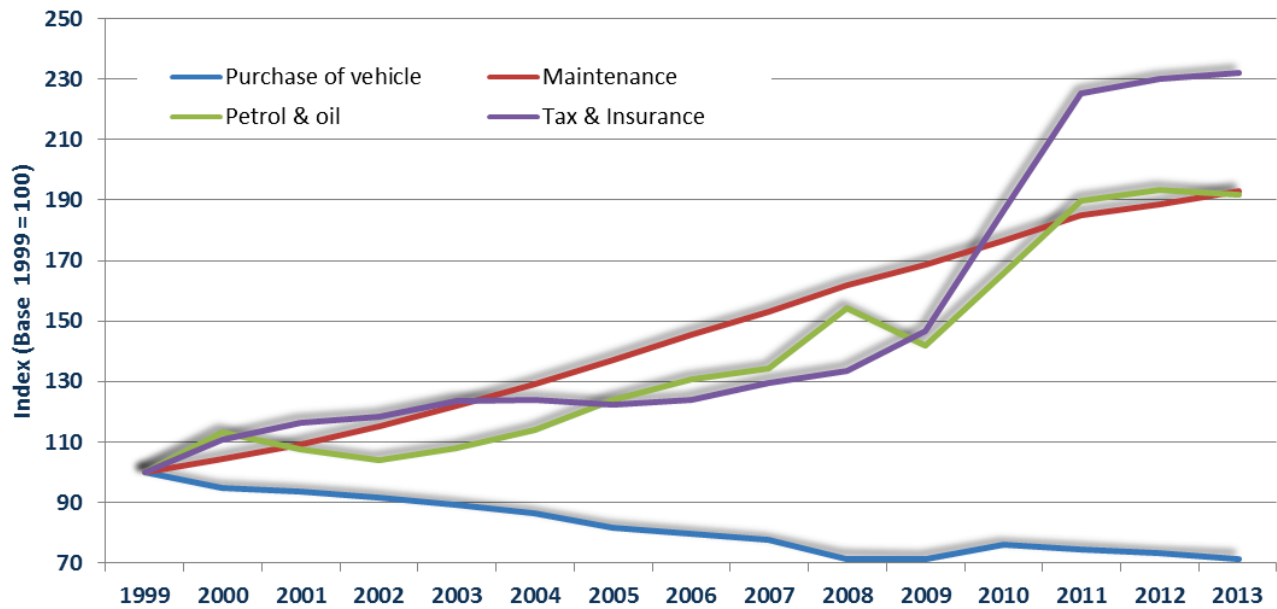
We don't have local data on transport costs. This is something we would like to explore further. What we can see from the national figures is that there has been an increase in transport costs of all types, although motor vehicle costs have flattened in the last couple of years for which we have data. Just about all households with above-average incomes have a car but half of low-income households do not (National Travel Survey July 2010 using data from 2009). Access to public transport is therefore even more critical for those with low incomes, in terms of access to essential services and for getting to work.

### Changes in Fares and Number of Passenger Journeys on Local Buses in English Metropolitan Areas



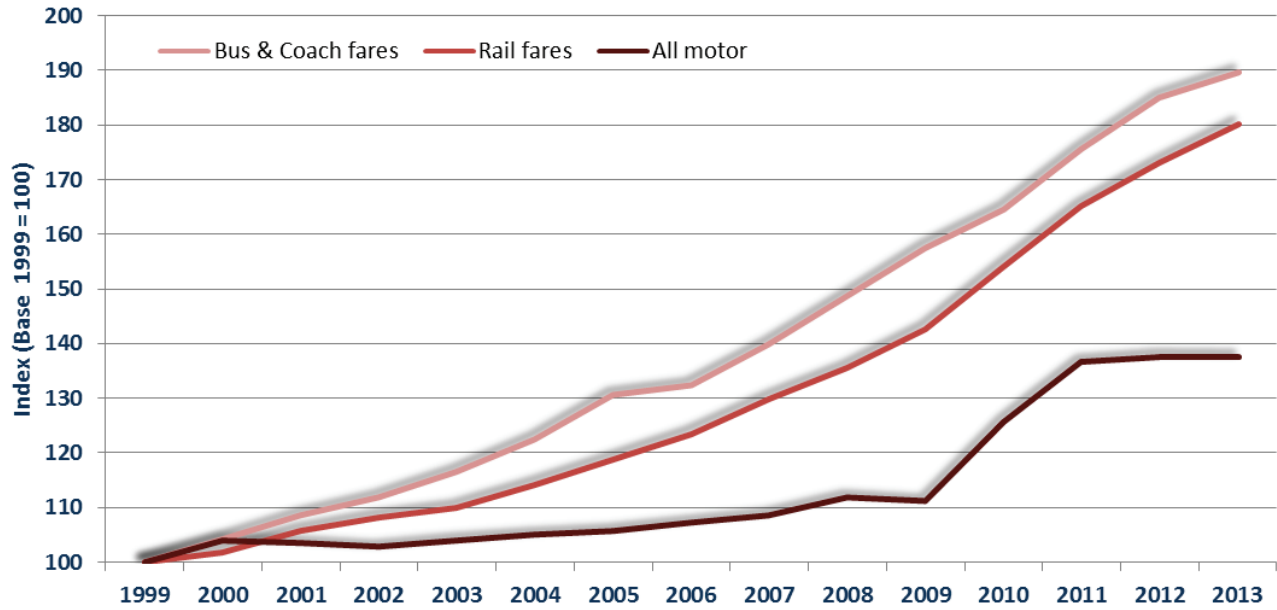
Source: Department for Transport

### Retail Prices Index: Motor Vehicles Components: 1999-2013



Source: Office for National Statistics, Consumer Prices and Inflation Division

### Retail Prices Index: Transport Components: 1999-2013

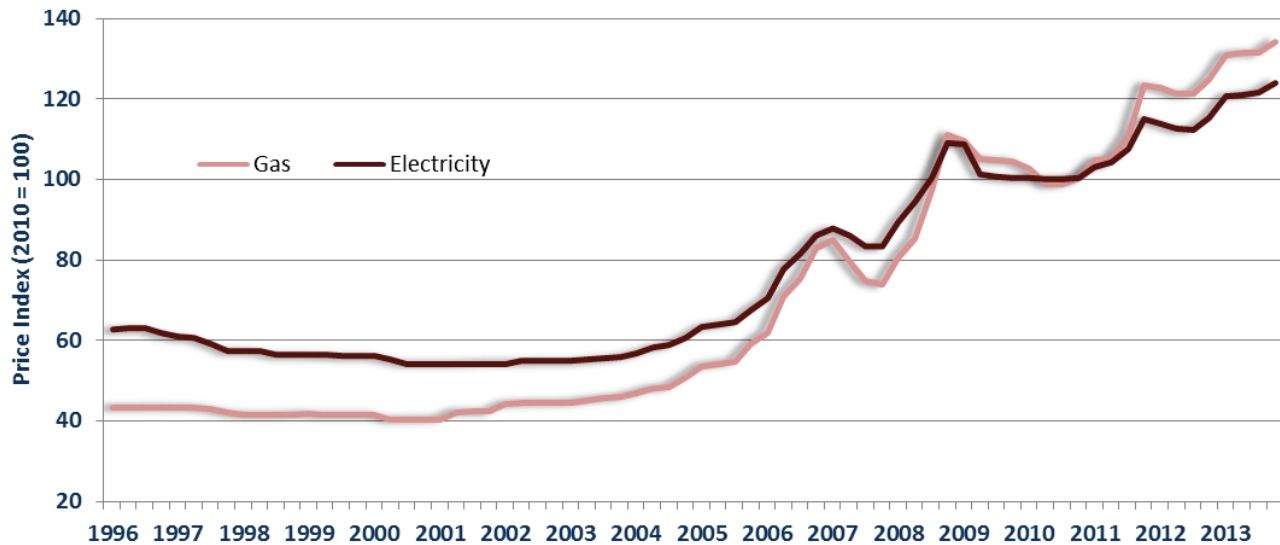


Source: Office for National Statistics, Consumer Prices and Inflation Division

### Fuel costs

The chart below shows the significant overall increase in fuel costs over the past 6-7 years.

### Retail Price Index: Gas and Electricity - Base Year = 2010

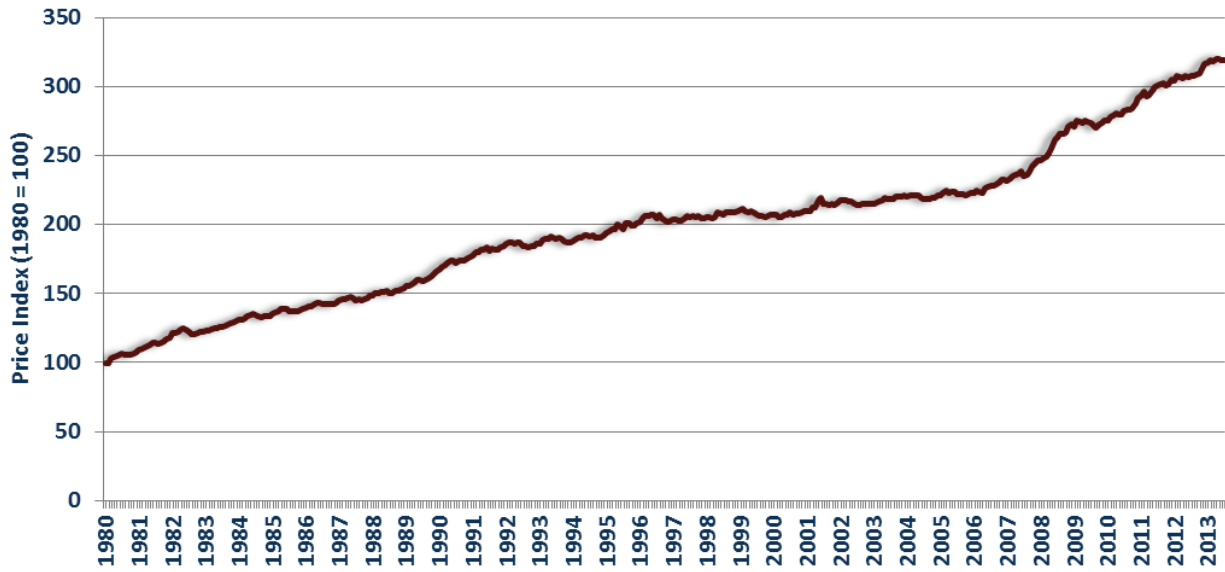


Source: Office for National Statistics, Consumer Prices and Inflation Division

### Food costs

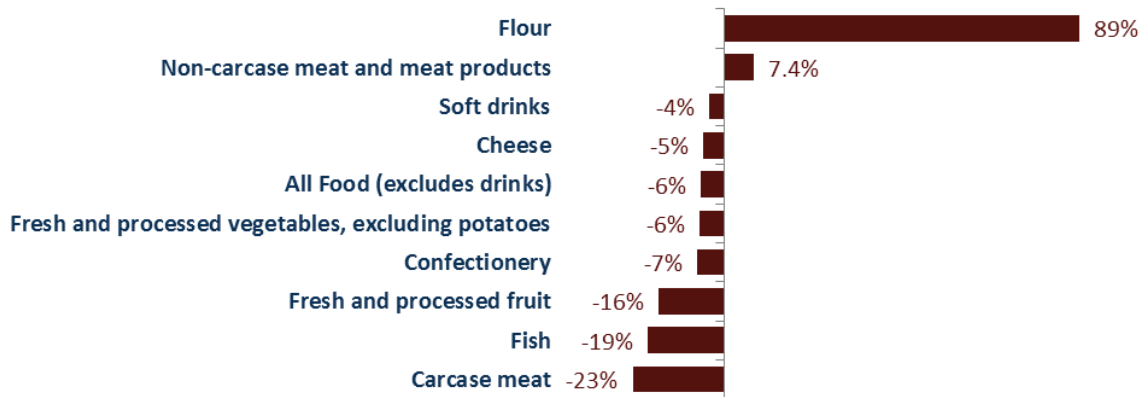
The two charts below show national information about food costs and spending patterns. The first chart shows the increase in cost of food over time, rising more steeply in recent years. The second chart shows the percentage change in spending on different food types by low income households between 2007 and 2012.

Consumer Price Index: Food - Base Year = 1980



Source: Office for National Statistics, Consumer Price Index

Percentage Change in Food Purchases 2007-2012, in Low Income Households (UK)



Source: Family Food in 2012, Defra, December 2013

## How many people are affected by the most negative impacts of poverty

In this section we consider:

- some health conditions associated with poverty
- links between poverty and the criminal justice system

### Health conditions associated with poverty

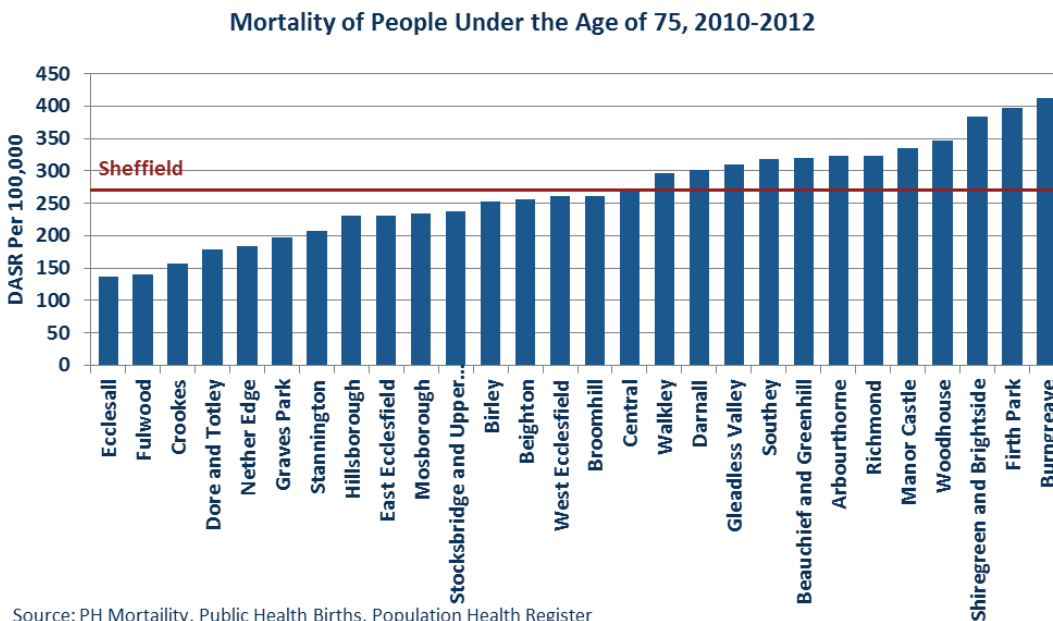
Health trainers are reporting an increase in clients seeking support for mental health problems – e.g. depression and anxiety, connected with financial worries. There are also reports that the anticipation of future changes to income is causing increased stress and anxiety for many people – i.e. for those people

whose income has not yet been affected, stress and anxiety levels are still increasing as they are living with the worry of how they will cope in the future if their income decreases.

Evidence given as part of Scrutiny report on welfare reform 2014

Despite huge improvements in health over the years, the burden of ill health, disability and early death remains greater among the most deprived in our society. Indeed the gap in health and wellbeing between the most and least deprived has, in some cases, widened.

For example, if we consider the pattern of deprivation and premature mortality (deaths in people under the age of 75 years) across Sheffield's wards it can be seen that those areas that experience most deprivation continue to experience a greater level of premature mortality than the less deprived.



Premature mortality includes infant mortality and this is also greater among more deprived communities. Specifically, the infant mortality rate is more than a third greater in the most deprived areas of Sheffield compared with the least deprived.

The graph shows that the rate of premature mortality from all causes of death is almost three times greater in Burngreave than it is in Ecclesall. We are sadly, all too familiar with this variation in health across the different communities in the City, but differences in *disability free life expectancy* are significantly greater.

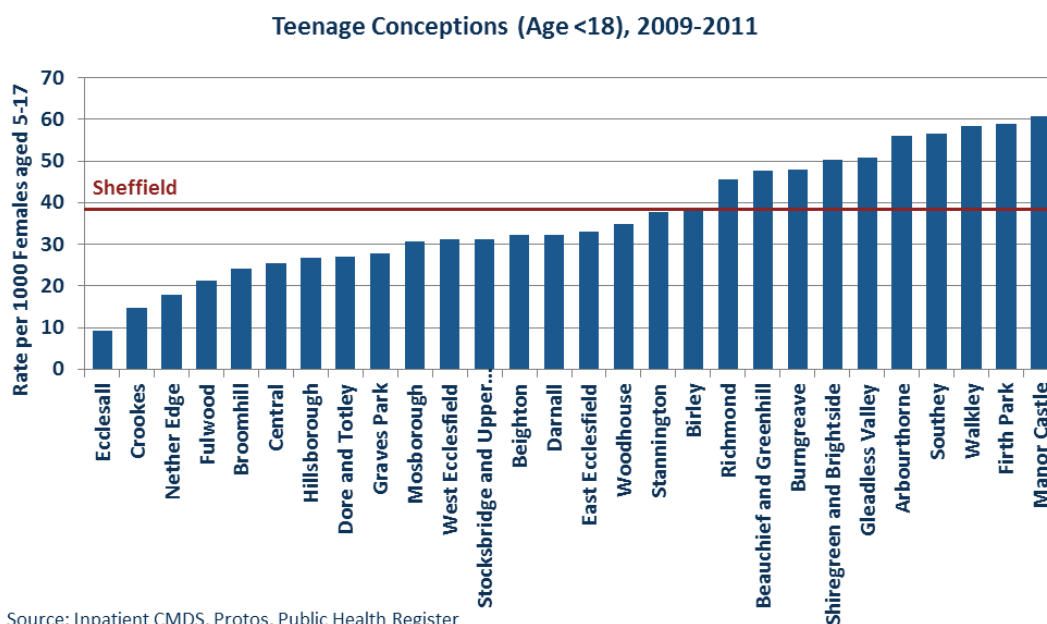
Disability free life expectancy at age 16 is the number of years that a person of that age can expect to live without disability (which for this purpose is defined as living without illness or disability that limits their daily activity, as self-reported). In Sheffield, the disability free life expectancy for young men at age 16 is 45.8 years, indicating that on average they can expect to live free of disability until approximately age 62. Overall life expectancy at this age is, however, a further 62.4 years, indicating that they can expect to live until age 78. The difference of 16 years between life expectancy (78 years) and disability free life expectancy (62 years) indicates that the last 16 years of life are spent with disability. For young women at age 16 in Sheffield the figures are 45.4 years for disability free life expectancy, and 66 years for life expectancy overall. This means that they can expect to become disabled at approximately the same age as men, but because overall life expectancy is longer, they can expect to live the last 20 years of their lives disabled.



Whereas the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived men in Sheffield is 8.7 years and 7.4 years for women, the gap in disability free life expectancy between the most and least deprived is nearly twice as much. This means that not only do people from disadvantaged communities die earlier than those from better off backgrounds, but they live for a longer period with disability before dying.

Some health issues, such as the health benefits of breastfeeding or the damaging effects of smoking in pregnancy, remain as important today as they always did; more so in the context of a rising birth trend. Child and maternal health is a key indicator of the overall health of a population not least because a good start in life provides the foundation for a healthy adult life.

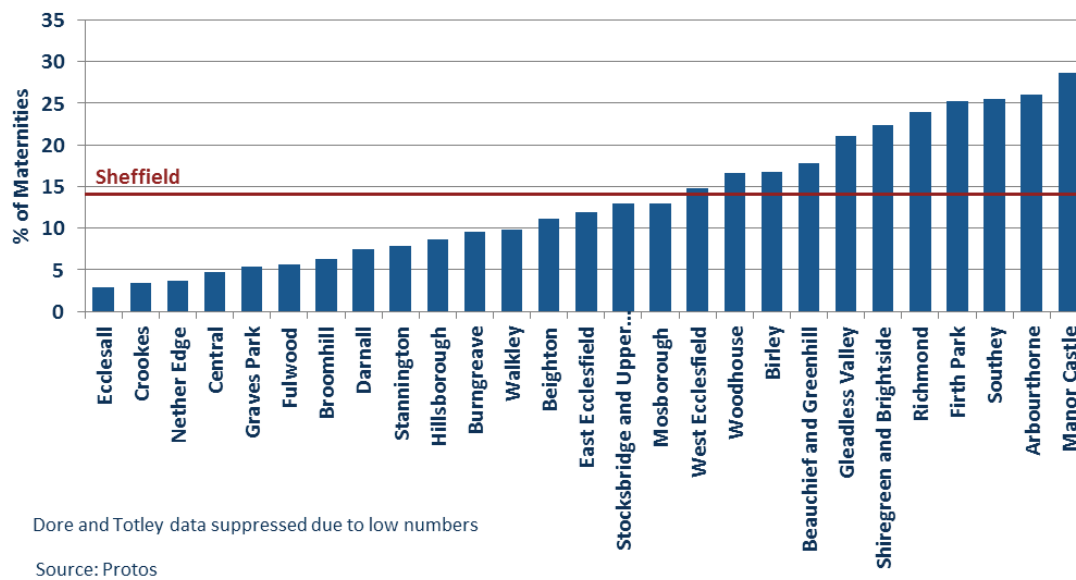
When we consider child and maternal health in the context of poverty however, it becomes clear that early experiences of deprivation, disadvantage and poor health can have significant and long-lasting adverse consequences for people’s longer term health and their life chances more broadly. As the following graphs show, the variation in maternal and child health across Sheffield’s wards reflects the variation in deprivation that we have previously charted.



Although teenage conceptions are falling in Sheffield (in all wards) the graph shows that there are still significant differences between Sheffield’s communities with the teenage conception rate being around 6 times greater in Manor Castle than it is in Ecclesall. Teenage pregnancy is strongly associated with low birth weight, poor neonatal outcomes and reduced life chances for the mother.

When we consider the difference in the proportion of mothers recorded as being smokers at the birth of their baby, we see that the gap is even greater with the proportion in Manor Castle being around 10 times greater than that in Ecclesall.

### Mothers Recorded as Smokers at Delivery, 2013

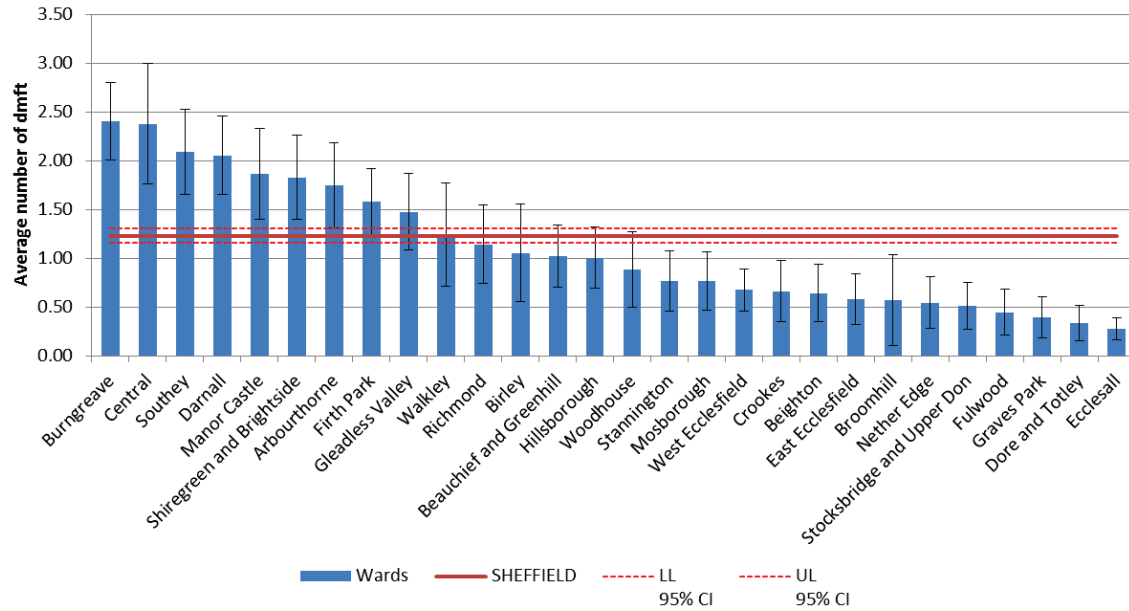


Pregnant women who smoke are more likely to have a premature baby, or a baby with a low or very low birth weight. Such babies are at higher risk of asthma and bronchitis and other diseases. Passive smoking is also harmful to the foetus and the newborn. Smoking in pregnancy is strongly related to socio-economic status and is a major driver of health inequality in the City. At any one time, there are approximately 600 pregnant women in Sheffield who smoke.

Parental mental health and emotional wellbeing are also significant factors for children’s outcomes and there appears to be a two-way relationship between poverty and stress. Increased stress can be caused by poverty and this in turn can have an impact on parenting capacity. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation commissioned systematic review in October 2013 entitled ‘Does money affect children’s outcomes?’ (Cooper & Stewart, 2013) demonstrates how lack of money can act through stress and impaired parenting capacity to result in worse cognitive, social-behavioural and health outcomes for children and the Sutton Trust’s Baby Bonds report (Moullin, Waldfogel, & Washbrook, 2014) finds that ‘insecurely attached children are less resilient to poverty, family instability, and parental stress and depression.’

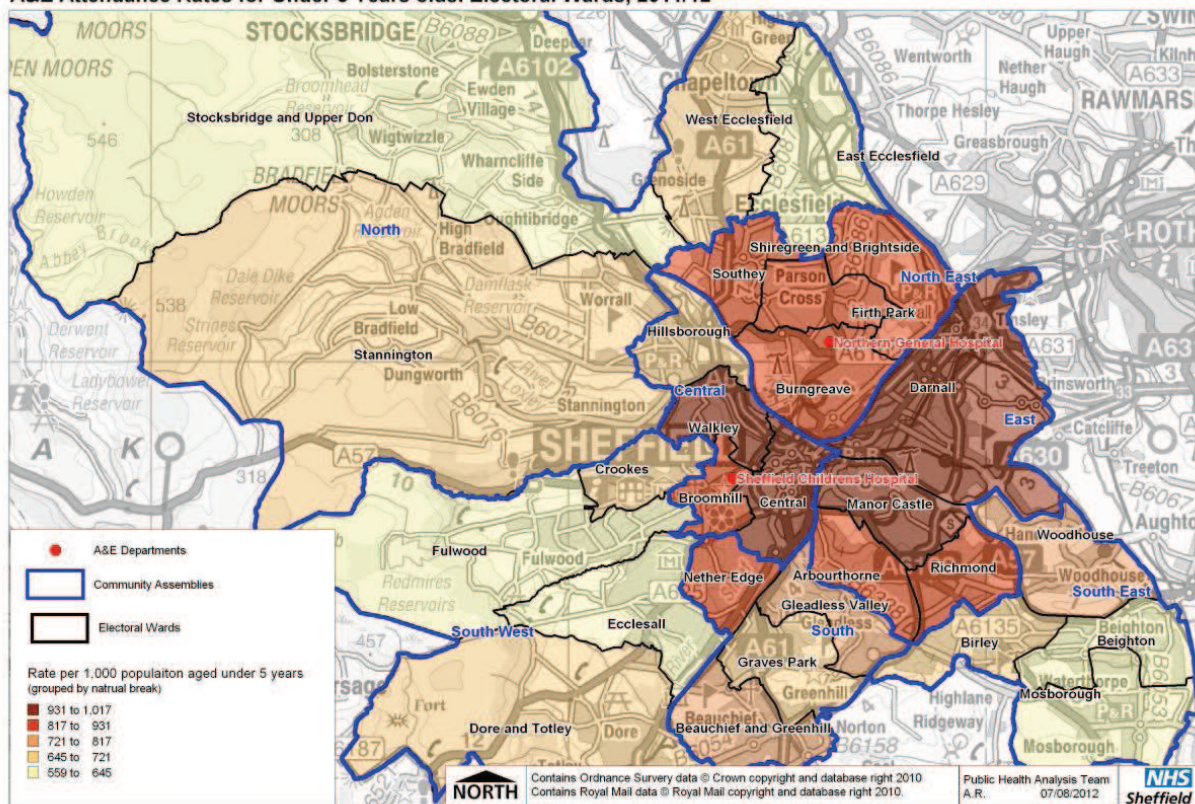
We have also included figures for decayed, missing or filled teeth in children aged 5.

### Average dmft (decayed, missing, or filled teeth) in Children aged 5, 2012, by Sheffield Wards



Accident and Emergency (A&E) usage by under 5 year olds across Sheffield also varies by ward. The highest rates of A&E attendances by 5 year olds are in Darnall and Manor/Castle as well as in wards close to the Children’s Hospital (i.e. Wadsley and Central).

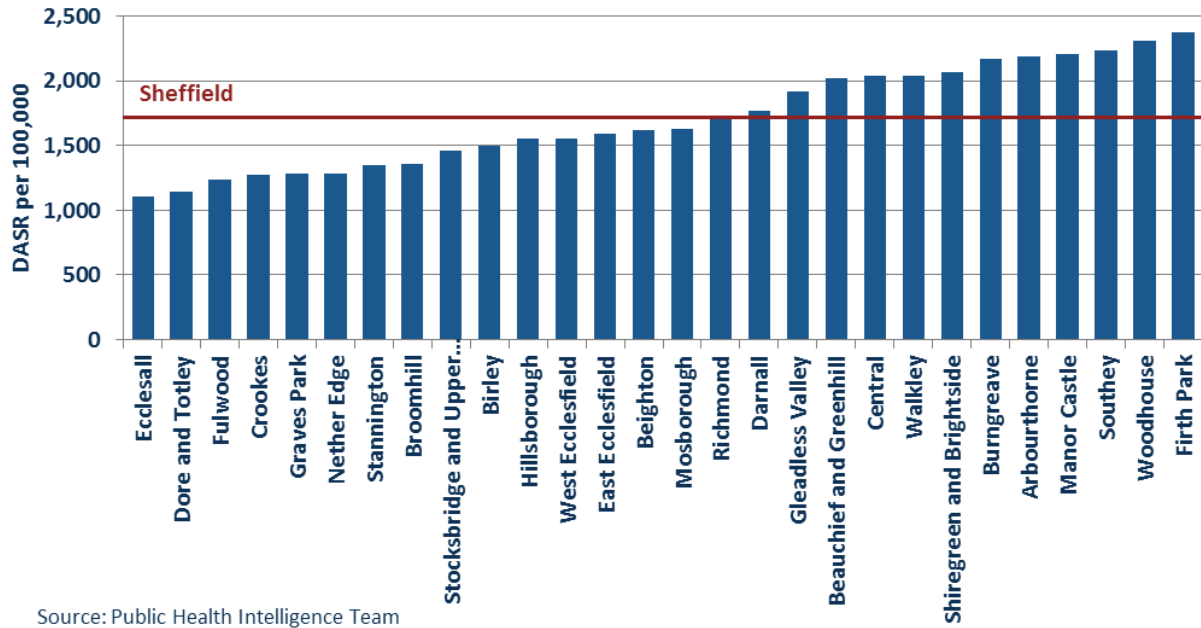
A&E Attendance Rates for Under 5 Years olds. Electoral Wards, 2011/12



By and large, whichever measure of health we choose to use, be it mortality (e.g. premature deaths), morbidity (e.g. level of ill health) or behaviours that can damage health (e.g. smoking or alcohol abuse), we will see the same pattern whereby areas that experience greater levels of deprivation also experience worse health. Moreover, this cycle of disadvantage, poor health and further disadvantage is reinforced from one generation to the next.

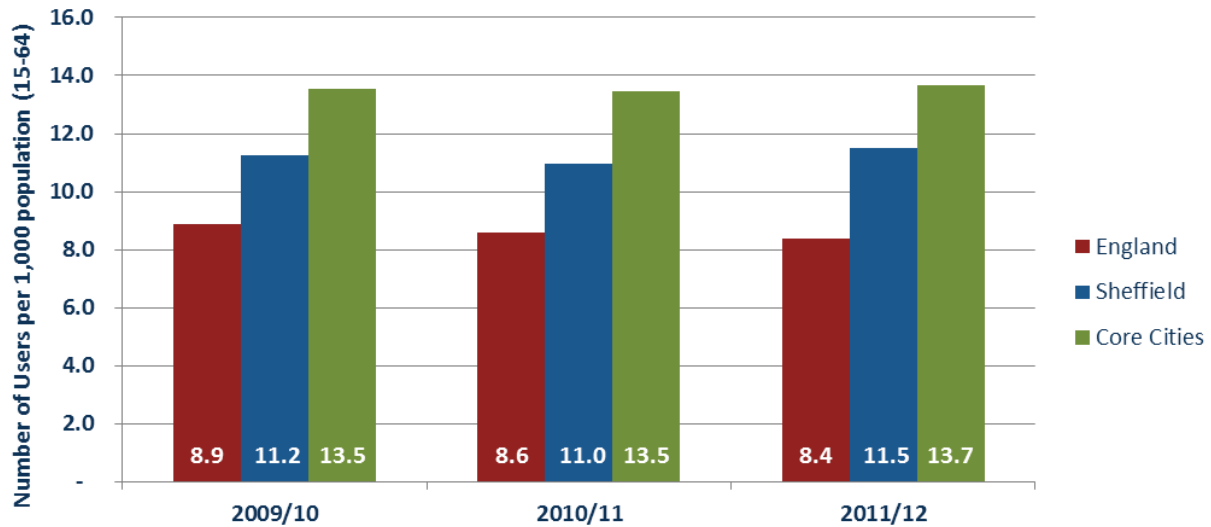
*Alcohol and substance misuse*

**Admissions for Alcohol-Attributable Conditions (All Ages), 2010/11-2012/13**



Source: Public Health Intelligence Team

**Estimated Number of Opiate and/or Crack Users per 1,000 Populated (aged 15-64), 2011/12**

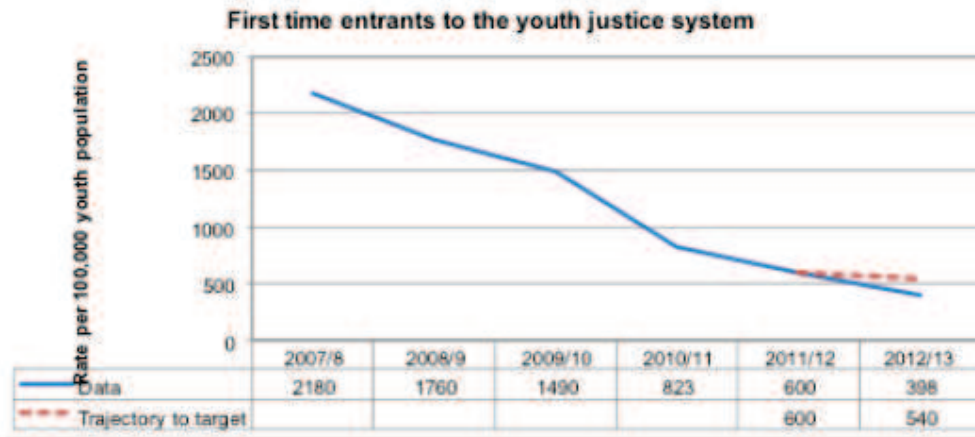


Source: Liverpool John Moores University

**Poverty and the criminal justice system**

*Young offenders*

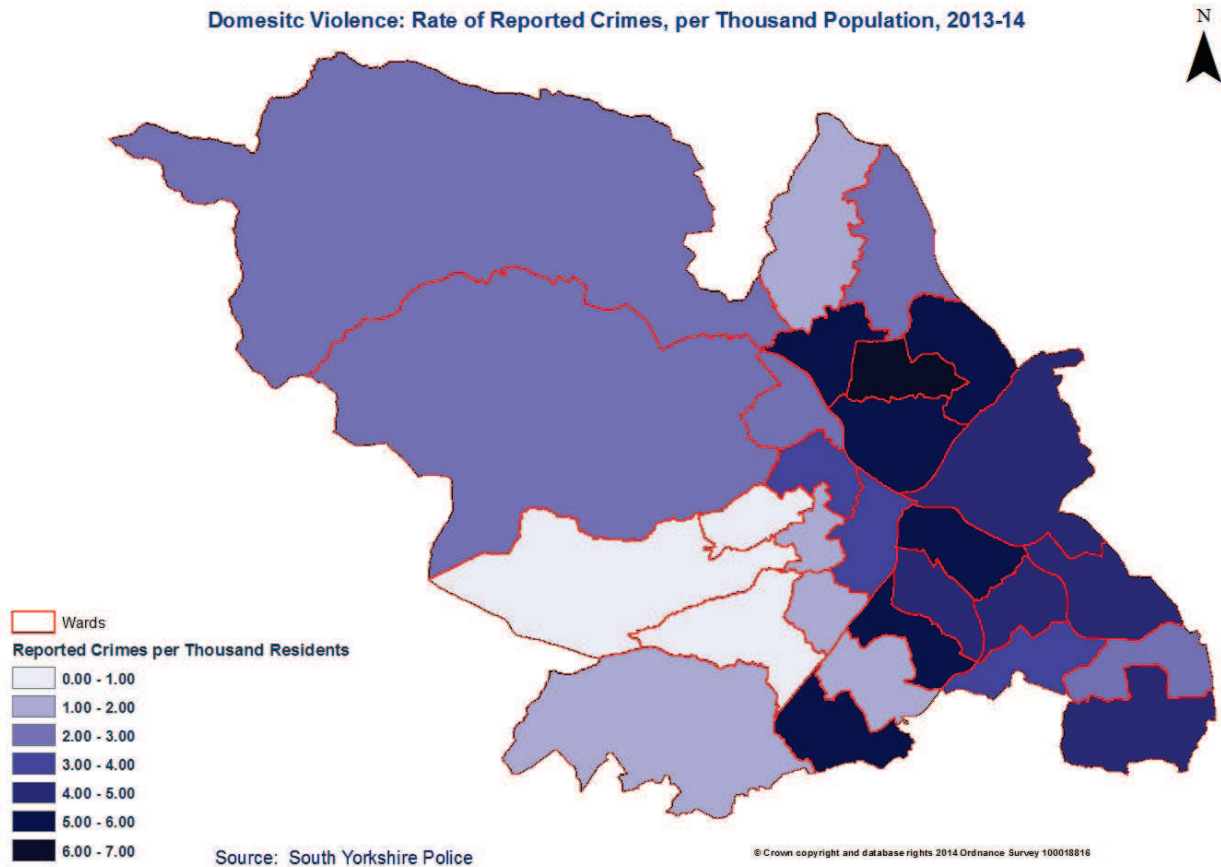
Youth offending can create a risk of future poverty due to the negative impacts that a criminal record can have on job prospects. Poverty may also be a reason behind some offending. In Sheffield, we have seen the rate drop significantly over time and we had a lower rate than any of the core cities in 11-12.



The above graph indicates what the number of FTEs to the youth justice system would be if there were 100,000 young people aged 10-17 in Sheffield.

### Domestic Violence

Economic dependency has been linked to domestic violence, which is in itself linked to an increased likelihood of poverty for example (Walby, 2004). The map below shows the rate of reported domestic abuse by ward in Sheffield.



## Which people are more likely to experience poverty than others

In this section, we consider which groups nationally and in Sheffield are at greater risk of poverty including data on:

- Family size and type
- Ethnicity
- Disability
- Those with caring responsibilities
- People in work and in poverty
- People who are out of work

### Breakdown by age and size and type of family

The tables below show that Sheffield mirrors the national picture whereby younger children, larger families and lone parents are more at risk of poverty. This makes sense: families with younger children often cut back on work or are less likely to take on higher paid work when children are young. This is compounded by increased costs such as paying for childcare. Larger families have increased costs and lone parents are often unable to work as many hours as couple families (also see section on Underemployment and 'zero-hours contracts' below regarding earning potential for women and part-time workers).

Breakdown by age	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19
Percentage of children in poverty in Sheffield in age range	31.63%	32.01%	23.70%	12.67%
Percentage of families for whom child benefit is claimed in Sheffield in age range (same time period)	28.45%	30.95%	26.20%	14.41%

Source: HMRC 2013 using data from 2011.

Breakdown by family size	1 child	2 children	3 children	4+ children
Percentage of children in poverty in Sheffield in a family with this number of children	23.23%	30.27%	23.00%	23.51%

Source: HMRC 2013 using data from 2011.

We cannot do a direct comparison with all children in Sheffield for this measure. The child benefit data shows us the proportions of families with different numbers of children, but child poverty figures are based on the proportions of children living in families of different sizes. These are shown below.

Breakdown by family size	1 child	2 children	3 children	4+ children
Percentage of <i>families</i> for whom child benefit is claimed in Sheffield with this number of children (same time period)	47.54%	36.64%	11.04%	4.79%

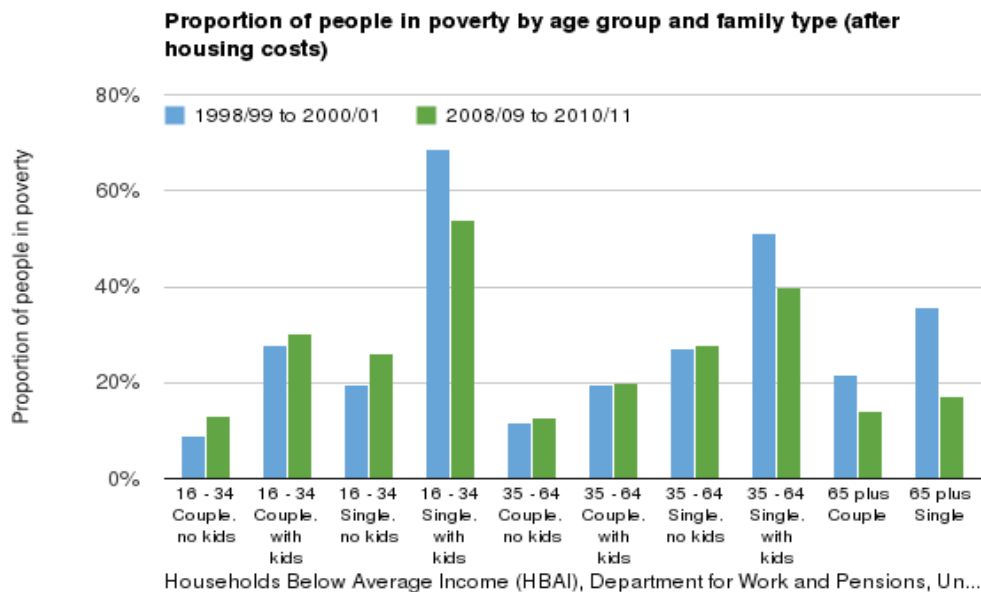
National breakdowns for family size are shown below, which shows that, as expected, that the proportions of children living in larger families is higher than the proportions of families.

Number of Dependent Children	Proportion of Families	Proportion of Children
One child	47%	30%
Two children	39%	45%
Three or more children	14%	25%

Source: HBAI 2011/12 and LFS 2013

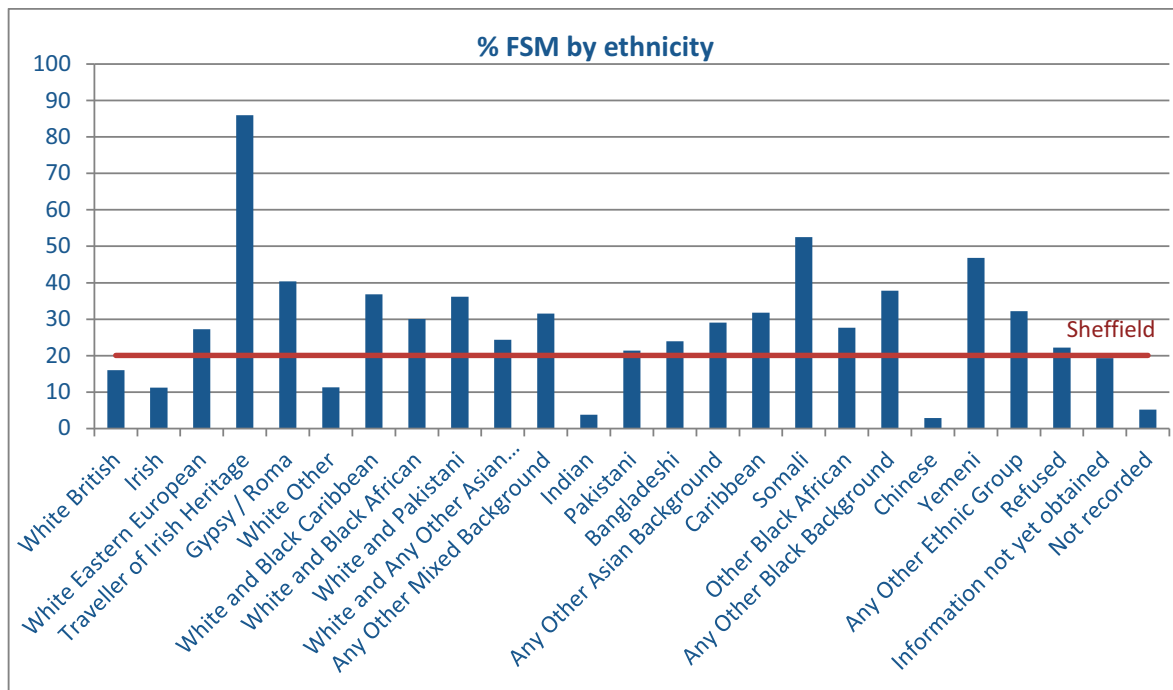
We also know that 63% of children in Sheffield meeting the local low-income measure were in lone parent families (HMRC 2013 using data from 2011).

For households without children, although we do not have local data on poverty breakdowns by family type and age, we have included information from Joseph Rowntree Foundation's data site about national changes over time for adults below:



### Ethnicity

We cannot get a breakdown of ethnicity within people in Sheffield who are in poverty. We have used free school meals data to explore this issue further. This chart shows the proportion of children with of each ethnic group who were eligible for free school meals in January 2014. The actual number of children identified as Traveller of Irish Heritage is small and so the percentage should be treated with caution.



Source: January Schools Census 2014



We have also included a chart below, which shows how these figures have changed over time

**Percentage of pupils claiming free school meals (FSM) in Sheffield schools by ethnicity (2009/10 to current) - for children in Reception to year 11**

Ethnicity	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Trend	2013 to 2014 trend
Any Other Asian Background	29.4	29.3	31.1	33.6	30.8		-2.8
Any Other Black Background	32	35.6	38.5	42.5	37.6		-4.9
Any Other Ethnic Background	31.3	29.1	32	38.2	35.1		-3.1
Any Other Mixed Background	28.6	30.3	29.6	32.6	33		0.4
Any Other White Background	11.5	10.7	12.1	13.4	12.3		-1.1
Bangladeshi	31.8	32.1	29.1	30.9	25.9		-5
Caribbean	27.8	29.4	30.5	35.7	34		-1.7
Chinese	9.8	6.6	4.5	4.7	3.9		-0.8
Indian	2.6	3.2	3	3.2	3.6		0.4
Information Not Yet Obtained	18.1	24.2	29.9	32.2	19.3		-12.9
Other Black African	24.2	24.5	25.8	32.2	32		-0.2
Pakistani	25	24.6	23.5	25.1	22.2		-2.9
Refused	22.4	21.8	21.2	28.6	22.2		-6.4
Somali	77.1	75.9	73.7	67.3	55.2		-12.1
White and Any Other Asian	24	24.3	25	26.4	25.4		-1
White and Asian Pakistani	32.4	34.9	35.8	39.9	38		-1.9
White and Black African	29.8	35.5	33	35.8	29.2		-6.6
White and Black Caribbean	33.9	37.3	37.8	40.7	39.3		-1.4
White British	14.7	15.7	16.5	18.3	16.8		-1.5
White East European	9.7	8.4	27.4	38.3	26.8		-11.5
White Gypsy/Roma	15	10.3	52.5	64.6	35.4		-29.2
White Irish	7.4	13.9	12.9	12.6	10.9		-1.7
White Traveller of Irish Heritage	84.6	93.9	81.4	84	87.2		3.2
Yemeni	61	59.8	55.4	59.9	50.2		-9.7
<b>All pupils</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>		<b>-2.3</b>

\* 2009/10 - 2012/13 data from School census. 2013/14 data based on current claim rate (08/04/2014)

Over the last few years, the percentage of pupils claiming FSM rose steadily (from 18.7% in 2009/10 to 23.2% in 2012/13). However, this appears to have been reversed sharply in the current academic year with the Sheffield rate now standing at just 20.9%.

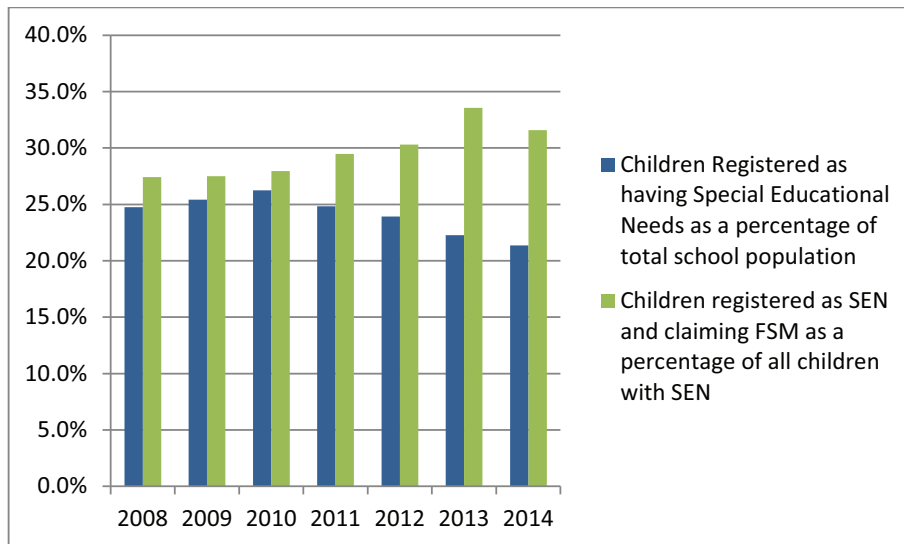
In the school spring census of 2012/13, 15696 children were claiming FSM. This figure now stands at 14387 meaning that 1309 fewer children are entitled to FSM than in the previous year.

This appears to have impacted on certain ethnic groups more than others with White Gypsy/Roma, White Eastern European, Somali and Yemeni pupils have larger reductions in terms of the proportions eligible.

### Disability

Families in which an adult or child has a disability (including learning difficulties) are more likely to be in poverty nationally. Disability rights groups are campaigning for equalisation to recognise the increased financial requirements that come with increased needs in a similar manner to family size. This has not been done and we have not found a way of doing this locally, but we want to acknowledge this. So when considering data about families with disabilities experiencing poverty we should keep this in mind.

We have used free school meals data to explore this issue in Sheffield. The chart below shows the proportion of the school population children registered as having SEN (blue bars, going down over time), compared with the proportion of all children who are registered with SEN who are also eligible for free school meals (green bars, going up over time).

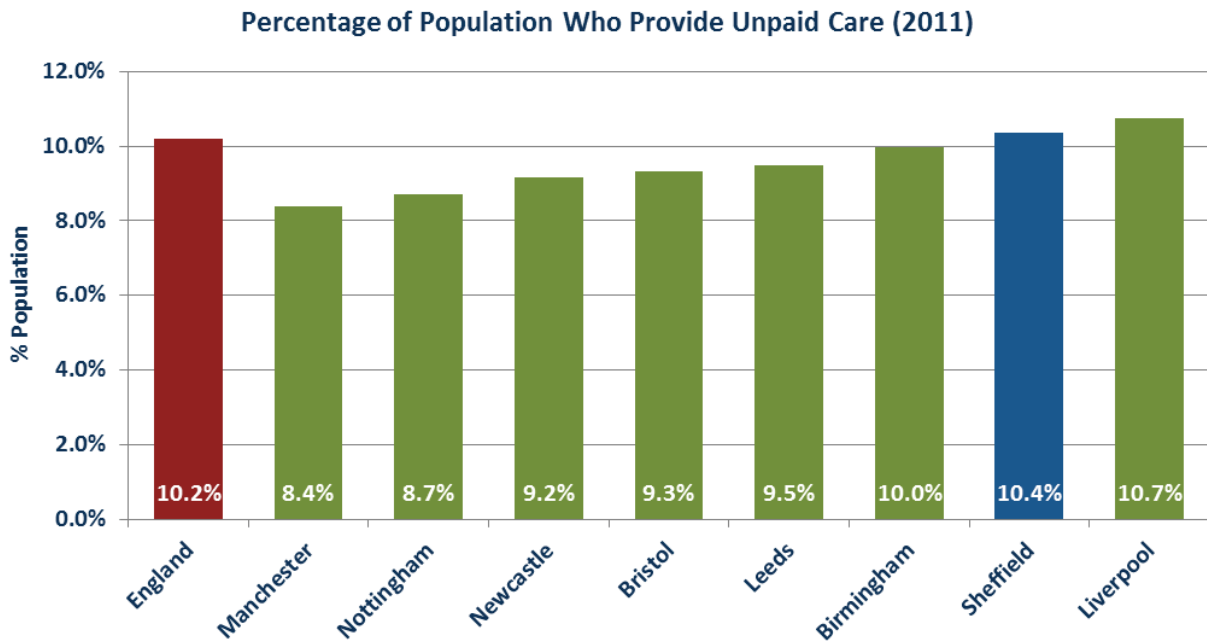
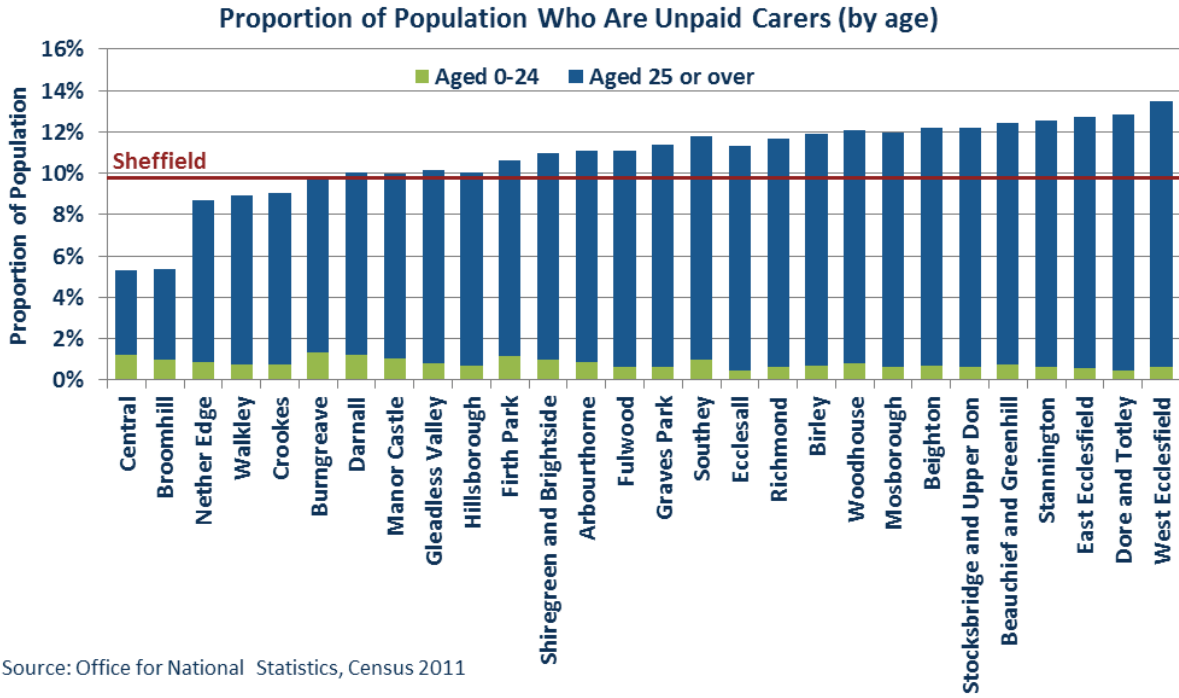


School Census Data - Performance and Analysis Service (2014)

Nationally, the poverty rate for adults with a disability (30.01% to 24.41%) has fallen over the decade to 2012 by more than the poverty rate for adults without a disability (from 20.87% to 20.47%) (analysis by JRF using Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Great Britain for 2001/02 and the United Kingdom thereafter, Department for Work and Pensions 2013).

### Those with caring responsibilities

People undertaking unpaid caring roles have a decreased ability to earn income and potentially higher outgoings. We have not been able to compare data on caring with poverty data. Sheffield had a higher proportion of its population undertaking unpaid care than England or most of the core cities.



#### People in work and in poverty and people who are out of work

People who are out of work or in low pay / low hours work are more likely to experience poverty than those who are in work. More of the children in poverty in the UK are in a family where someone works – there are also more people in the UK are in work than out of it. More local data is given on both of these elements in the next section.

## Which communities are more likely to experience poverty than others

Things have changed substantially in Sheffield since we wrote our last action plan and strategy. There have been significant budget cuts already for many public sector organisations and there are more to come. This has made it more difficult for those organisations (and organisations dependant on public sector funding, such as the voluntary and community sector) to provide support to the most vulnerable people in the city. In this context, we think it is important that we highlight reducing capacity and infrastructure as an area of need.

The Sheffield Cubed team leading on the Best Start Sheffield lottery bid engaged with communities in three wards in Sheffield to map and understand the assets and gaps in those areas. The common themes emerging from this consultation included concerns around the environment (places and spaces) and groups for people to attend (for example toddler groups and parent support groups).

Research last year by Sheffield Hallam University (Platts-Fowler & Robinson, 2013) considered the concept of community and neighbourhood resilience:

‘Neighbourhood resilience was defined as the existence, development and engagement of local resources by community members to thrive in an environment characterised by change, uncertainty, unpredictability, and surprise. Different places have different bundles of resources that inform how resilient they are in the face of different stresses and pressures. Different bundles of resources are likely to promote resilience to different stresses. A community might therefore be more resilient to certain forms of change and less resilient to others.’

This report identified some areas in the city that were ‘outliers’ which were ‘doing better than might be expected given the level of stress being endured.’ It will be important to consider the features of these areas as identified in the report and follow-up work in terms of developing responses to the needs identified.

We need to consider this area further and would be grateful for any additional information that can be shared.

## What helps people to escape poverty and reduce its negative effects

In this section, we look at some of the things that we know can help people to escape poverty:

- Employment
- Childcare
- Education, learning and skills
- Take-up of benefits

There are other protective factors that can help people to escape poverty, and we will consider these in more detail in our evidence review and action plan. In this document we are focusing on the deficit of these things – the level of need. We have used data about gaps at both an individual level and at a city level - for example as well as looking at how many people are out of work, we also consider how many jobs are available.

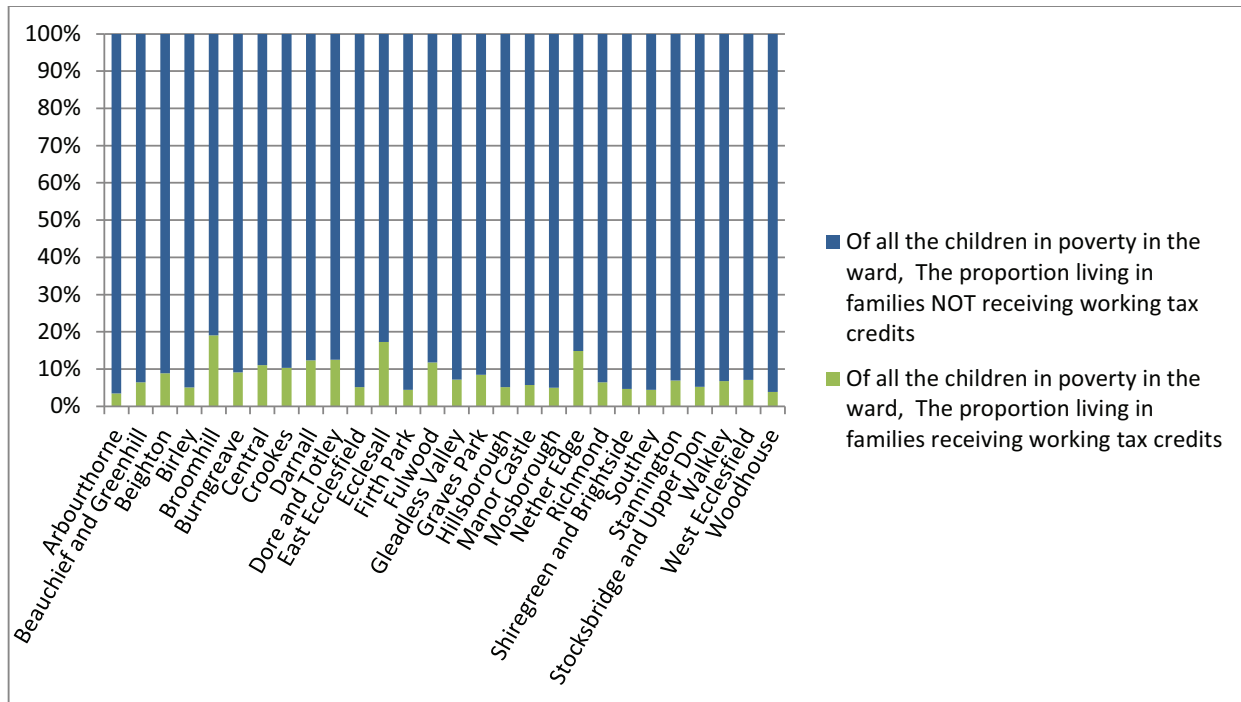
### Employment

Adult employment and unemployment have a direct effect on household income for working-age adults and any children living with them. People who are out of work are more likely to be in poverty than those who are working. However, employment, although a very significant factor, is not sufficient to help people to escape poverty. Too often, work is low paid, low skilled, fragile, casual and/or part-time.

### *In-work poverty*

We don't have good statistics about how many people in Sheffield are working and still in poverty. However, nationally, we know that almost two-thirds of children in (both relative and absolute low income) poverty were living in a household where someone works at least some of the time in 2011-12. For combined low income and material deprivation, almost half of the children were living in families where at least one adult was in work (DWP, 2013). Recent analysis commissioned by the Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission (Reed & Portes, June 2014) demonstrates that increasing employment alone will not achieve the targets set out in the Child Poverty Act. There is more detailed information about children in poverty because of the statutory duty to tackle it. As far as we are aware similar analysis has not been conducted for people of other age groups / family types.

The data that we do have locally allows us to see how many children in poverty are living in families claiming working tax credits. This leaves out families who are not eligible, for example due to the number of hours they are working.

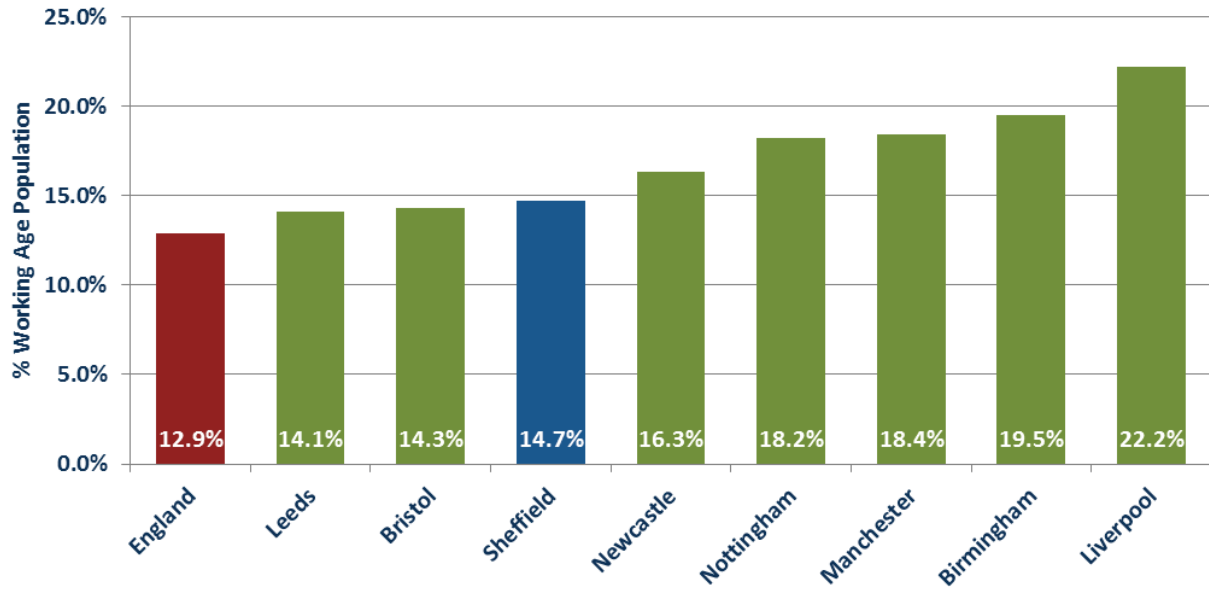


Source: HMRC 2013 using data from 2011.

### *Out of work benefits*

The graph below show us that a higher proportion of people in Sheffield were on out of work benefits in 2013 than for England as a whole but it was lower than most of the core cities.

### Proportion of Working Age Population in Receipt of Key Out of Work Benefits



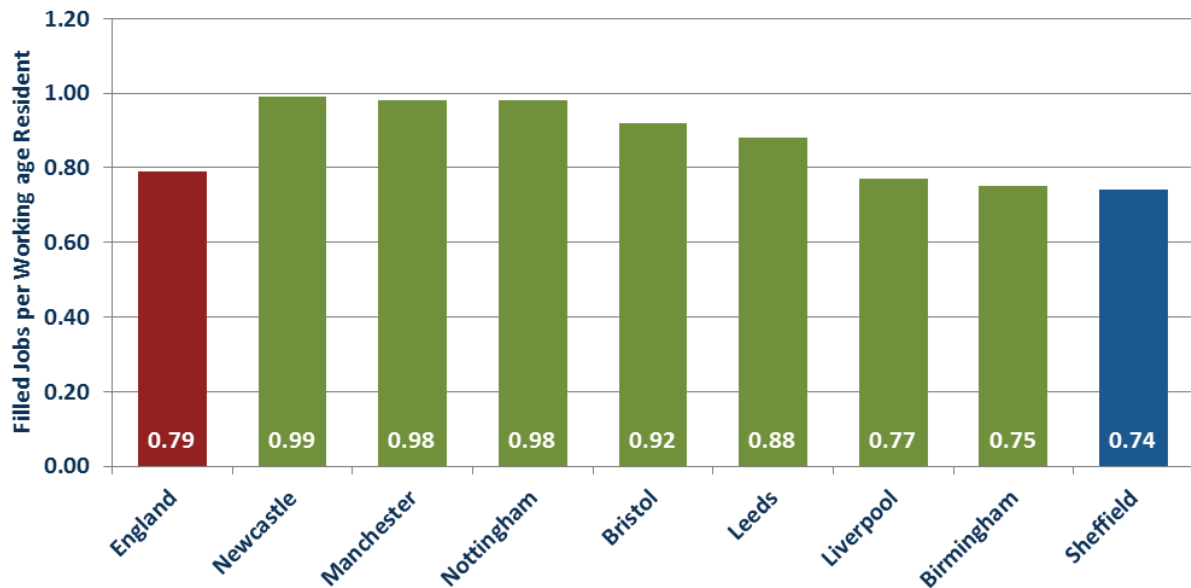
Source: Office for National Statistics, Nomis, Nov 2013

### Job availability

The next two graphs use older data (from 2012) and it is important to note that employment statistics fluctuate a lot more than some other statistics we've used.

The first graph (job density) shows how many jobs are filled for every working age resident. Sheffield has a lower job density than England or any of the core cities.

### Job Density in the Core Cities in 2012



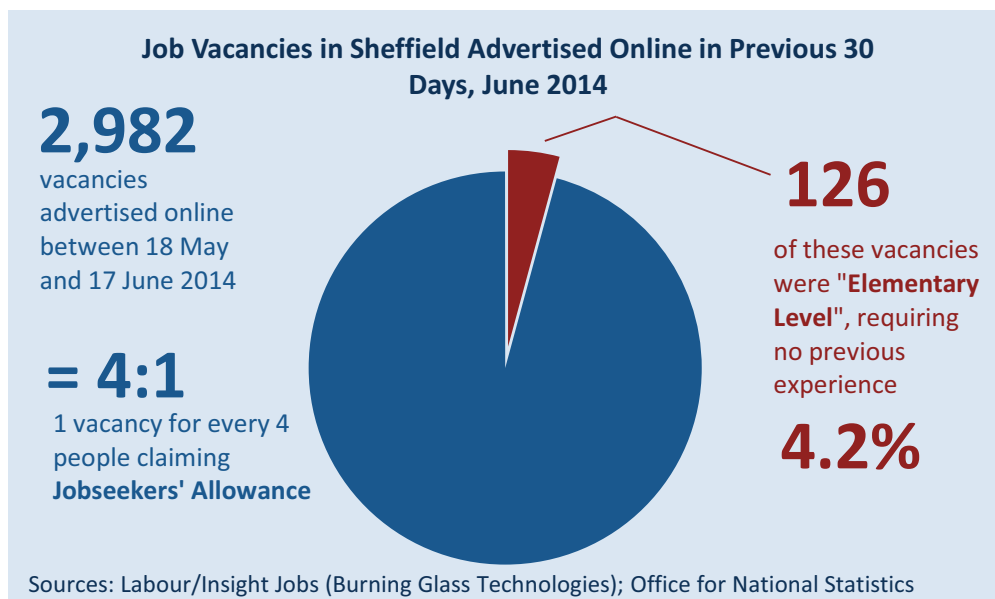
Source: Office for National Statistics

This second graph shows how many vacancies there are for every working-age resident. We can see that Sheffield had fewer vacancies per resident than other core cities or the England average. This is clearly an important area for consideration.



Source: Office for National Statistics

We have included more up to date figures below.



#### *Underemployment and 'zero-hours contracts'*

We don't have information about how many people in Sheffield are 'underemployed', but the latest Poverty & Social Exclusion Monitoring bulletin from Joseph Rowntree Foundation shows that although underemployment fell slightly in 2013, 'it remains above 2008 levels. The number in part-time work wanting full-time work continues to increase.'

We also don't have local data about how many people are on 'zero-hours contracts'. However, recent national research (Office for National Statistics , April 2014) looks for the first time at employers' perceptions of numbers of contracts without guaranteed hours of work as well as at employees' perspectives.

Estimates based on employer feedback suggest that there were around 1.4 million employee contracts that do not guarantee a minimum number of hours (January to February 2014).

Estimates based on employee feedback suggests that there were 583,000 individuals employed on 'zero-hours contracts' in their primary employment for the period October to December 2013.

The employee section of this research also gives us some information about which types of people are more likely to be employed in this way:

- **women** make up a bigger proportion of those reporting working on zero-hours contracts (55%) compared with those employed who are not on zero-hours contracts (46%)
- 18% of people on zero-hours contracts are in **full-time education** compared to 3% of those employed who are not on zero-hours contracts
- 64% of people on zero-hours contracts reported that they worked **part time**, compared with a quarter (27%) of those employed who are not on zero-hours contracts
- people who report being on a zero-hours contract are more likely to be younger or older. 36% of people on zero-hours contracts are **aged 16 to 24** and 7% are **aged 65 and over** (compared with 12% and 4% respectively for those employed who are not on zero-hours contracts).

These patterns may partly reflect the groups most likely to find the flexibility an advantage. For example, young people who combine flexible working with their studies or people working beyond state pension age. However, about a third (35%) of people on zero-hours contracts want more hours compared to 12% of those not on zero-hours contracts.

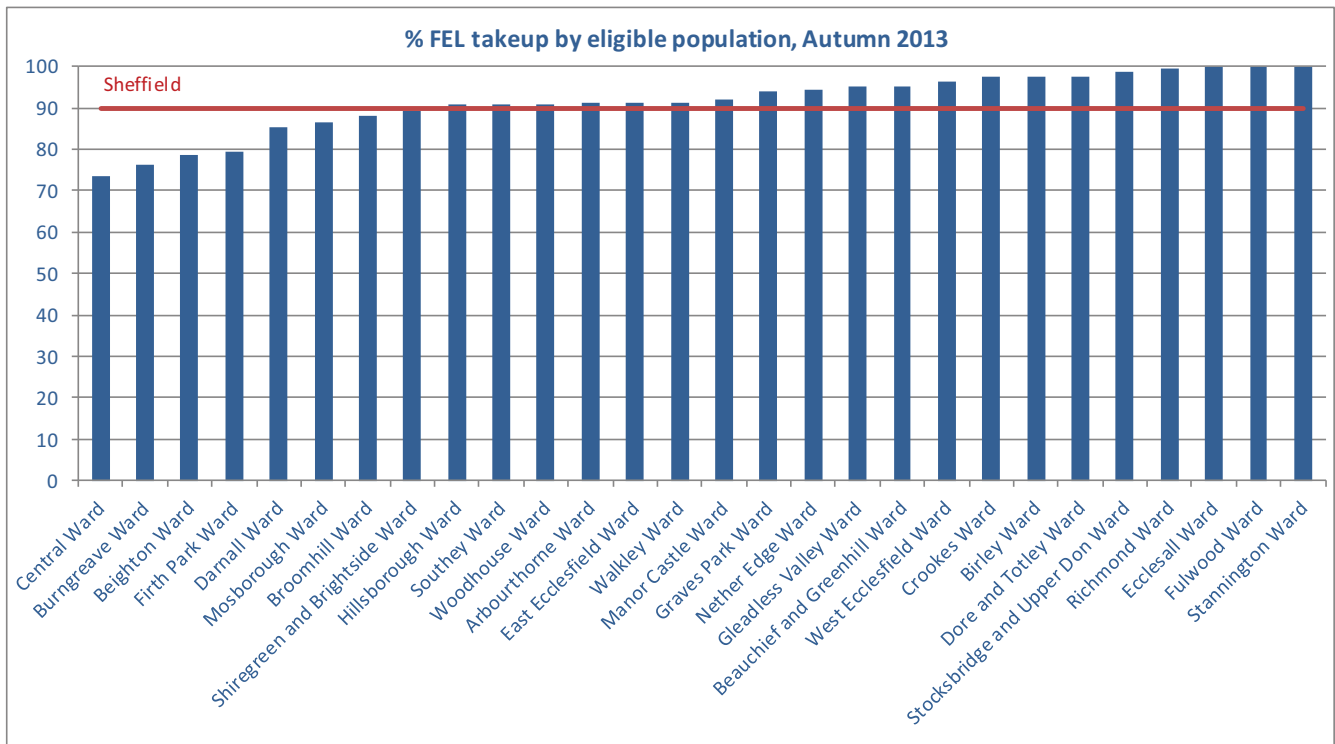
### **Childcare**

Affordable, flexible childcare can support reductions in poverty for families with children by enabling parents and carers to work and improve their skills. High-quality childcare can also play a role in breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty through a link to improved educational outcomes.

### **Take-up**

The chart below shows the proportion of eligible children in each ward who are taking up some of their free entitlement at 3 and 4 years old.





Early Years Census, SCC 2014

### Quality

Sheffield’s Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2013 states that, at the time of writing, almost three quarters (71%) of childcare provision in Sheffield was rated by Ofsted as Good (65%) or Outstanding (6%). Providers rated Satisfactory made up 24% of the market. Less than 1% of all providers were rated as Inadequate.

### Affordability

The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2013 also considers cost. Almost 1200 parents responded to the childcare section of the Sheffield Parent’s Survey in 2012. Of the 45% of parents that did not use childcare, 20% of them said this was due to the cost of childcare.

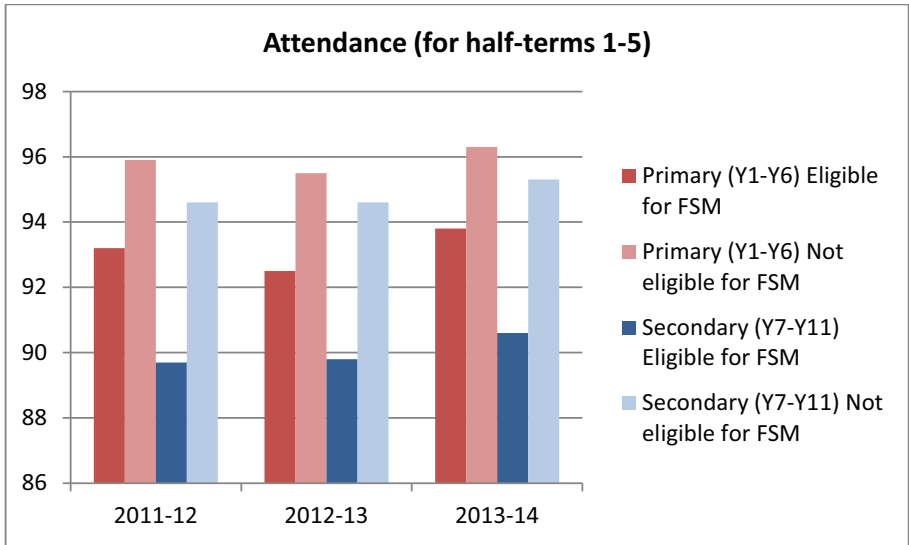
The way that the government provides financial support for childcare is changing and more families will be eligible for financial assistance for children aged two from September this year.

### Education, learning and skills

Education, learning and skills help people to escape poverty through improved access to jobs and better wages. Adult learning and skills benefit both the adults themselves and any children they care for. Children’s education and both cognitive and non-cognitive skills improve their future job prospects.

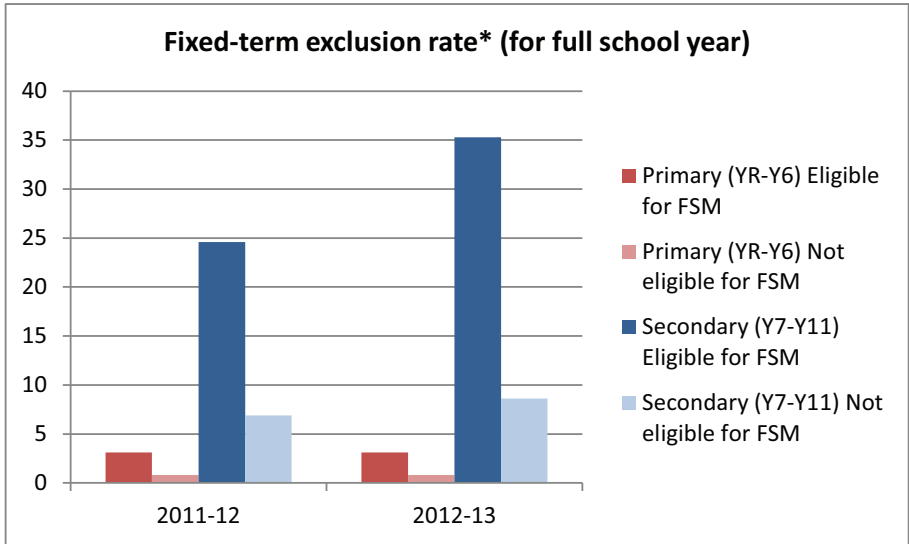
### School attendance and exclusions

In the chart below we have compared attendance rates for children eligible for free school meals (FSM) with those who are not eligible over time. We have shown rates for primary (from Y1 when compulsory education starts) and secondary. In both primary (red bars) and secondary (blue bars), the rate of attendance is worse for children eligible for free school meals (darker shaded bars in each case). Attendance for all children at secondary is lower than primary and the gap at secondary is wider as well. However, attendance for both groups has improved at secondary over time and the gap has narrowed slightly with the improvement in attendance.



SCC 2014

We have also looked at fixed-term exclusions for children eligible for free school meals (FSM) with those who are not eligible over time. The fixed-term exclusion rate is the number of incidents of fixed-term exclusions expressed as a percentage of the school population. This is shown below using the same colour scheme as the previous chart. The fixed-term exclusion rate is between 3.5 and 4 times higher for children eligible for free school meals than for those who are not and it was worse in 2012-13 than in 2011-12.

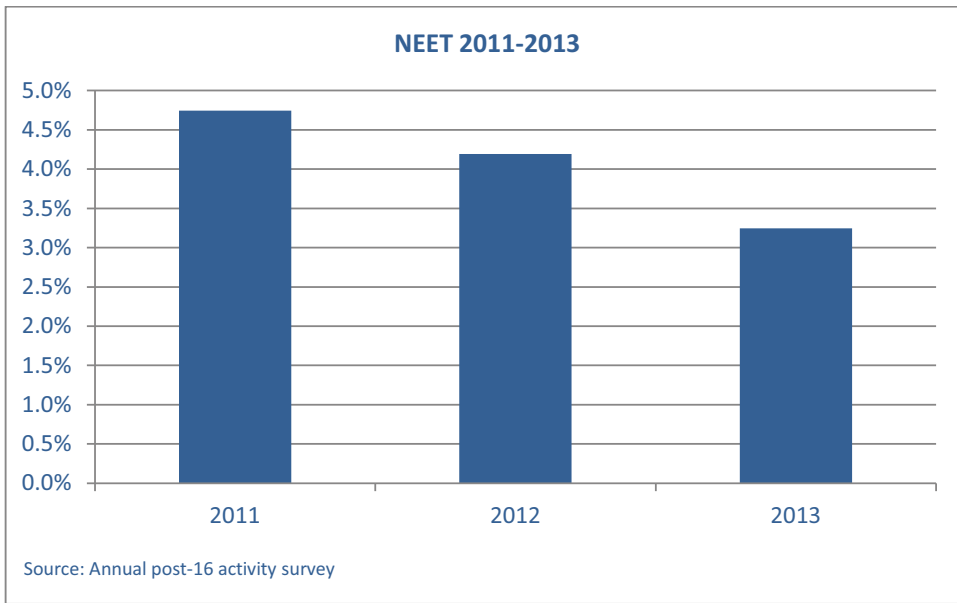


SCC 2014

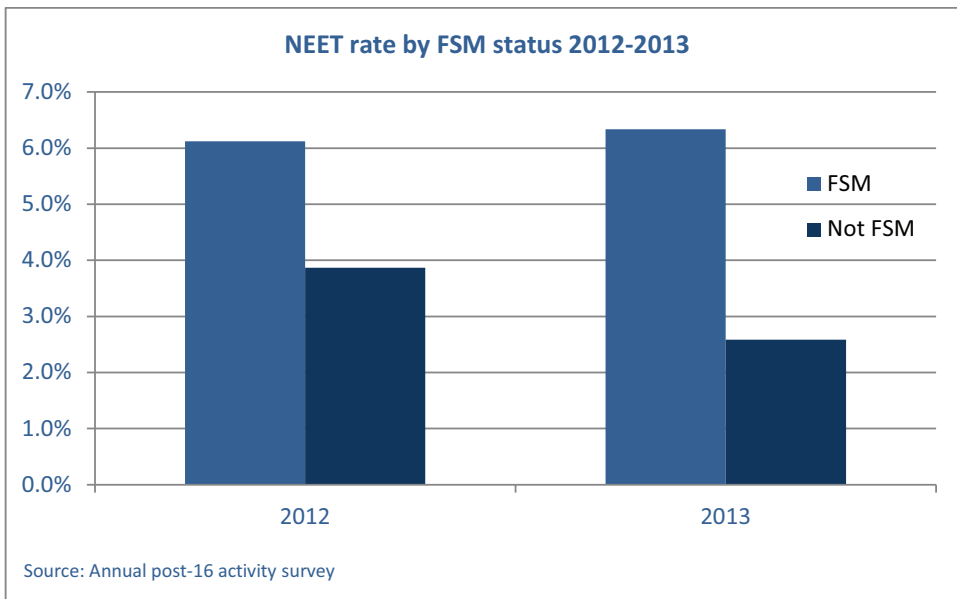
***Young people or not in employment, education or training***

In Sheffield, we have managed to reduce the proportion of our young people aged 16-18 who are not in employment, education or training to 6.6% in 2013-14. It is a lower rate than for core cities (7.33%), but still higher than the England average (5.3%). However, the gap between our percentage and that for England has narrowed from just over 2 percentage points in 2011-12 to 1.3 percentage points in 2013-14.

In addition to the measure which considers 16-18 year-olds, we also have an annual survey of learning destinations, which tells us where Y11 school leavers are progressing to (so a different group of young people). Although the rate is different (as might be expected from a different cohort), the trend is also going down.



We are able to break this second measure down to look at which children have been eligible for free school meals. The percentages shown are of the whole cohort, i.e. of all children who are eligible for free school meals (FSM), the proportion that were NEET when leaving school at Y11. This shows that although the overall NEET rate is reducing, the rate for children eligible for free school meals has increased slightly.

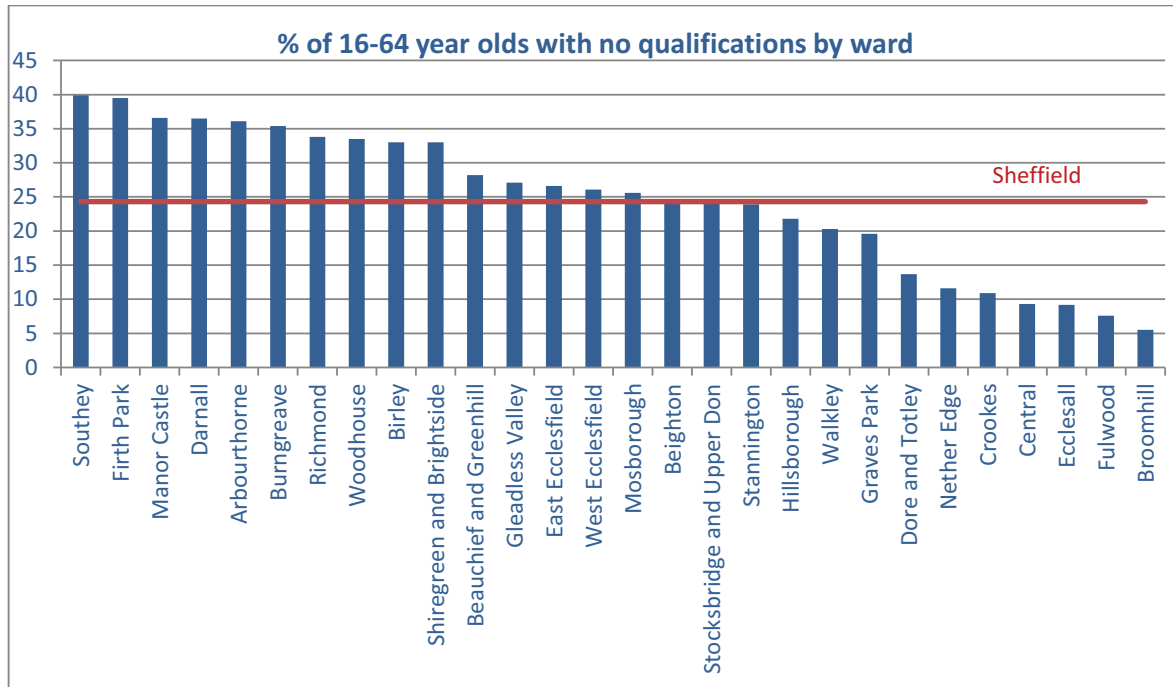


### Adult skill levels

The proportion of people in Sheffield with no qualifications has dropped. Using Census data, the estimated population in Sheffield aged 16-64 with no qualifications was 15.9% in 2011, compared to 33.8% in 2001. Because the Census is updated infrequently, we also use a measure from the Annual Population Survey to track change over time. The figures from this survey are different from those in the census. Latest figure using this measure is 10.6%

for the year to December 2013. The figure for 2011 was 10%. There are fluctuations in this measure over the time period for which this data is available (from 2004 at which it was 14.3%), but the highest point in 2008 was 16% and there looks to be a general downward trend over longer-term. The reasons for the difference in figures are likely to be to do with differences in expression of the question and samples for Census and APS. The important point is that the trend, whichever source is used, shows that the proportion of working age population with no qualifications has reduced over the long-term.

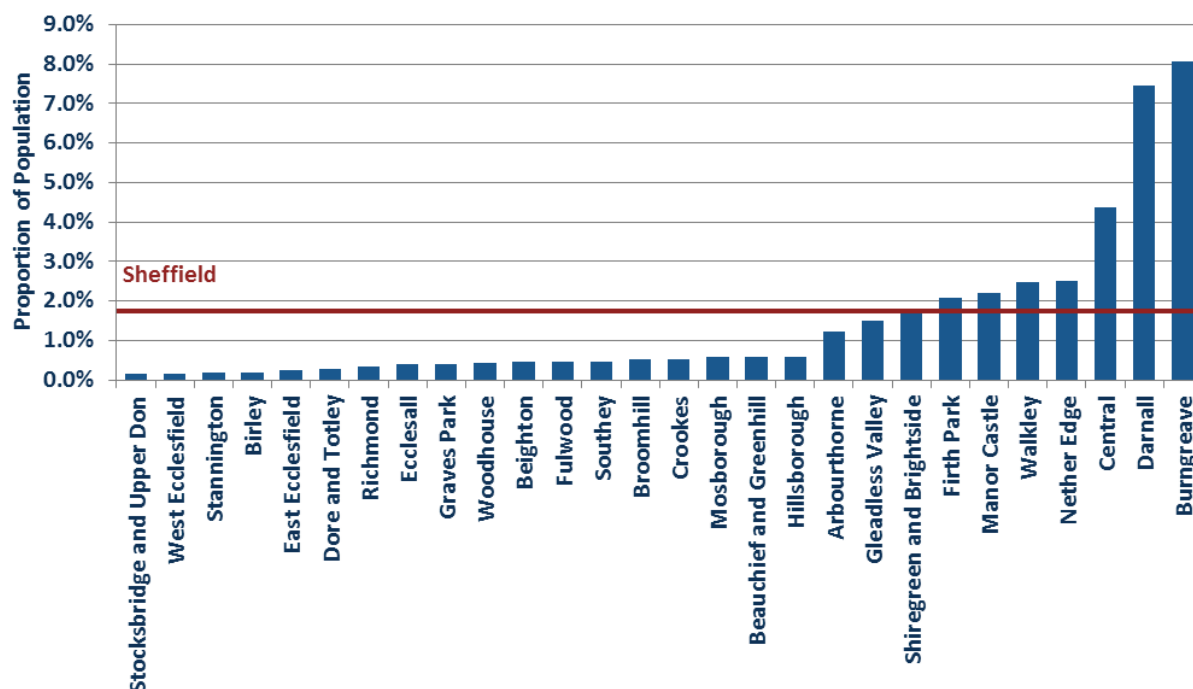
We have used the Census data (as more reliable at small area level than the APS) to show how the numbers of people with no qualifications varies across the city in the graph below.



2011 Census

This next graph compares the percentage of the population who cannot speak English well or at all in different wards and against the Sheffield average.

## Percentage of Population who Cannot Speak English Well or At All



Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011

### Children's attainment

We have chosen to consider three key points in children's attainment: how well they do at the end of their first year at school, at GCSE and progression to university. University progression has been chosen as an indicator of social mobility.

The absolute attainment for children eligible for free school meals (FSM) has improved over the past 5 years, but the gap between children eligible for FSM and the city average (at Key Stage 4 on the measure of 5 or more A\*-C including English & Maths) was 26.8 percentage points in 2013. This was wider than in previous years. On this measure, Sheffield was ranked 113th nationally. Rankings are influenced by the cohort on entry and it is important to look at their progress from their starting points. The progress that all children eligible for free school meals made based on their ability rankings placed between 62<sup>nd</sup> and 68<sup>th</sup> nationally, which is higher than our deprivation ranking (using IDACI). The progress which all FSM6 students made in English between KS2-KS4 ranks Sheffield at 66th nationally and 108th for mathematics. This suggests that the progress of children eligible for FSM in Sheffield is better than we would expect for a city with our levels of disadvantage, but despite this progress, their attainment is still not as good as it should be.

Our analysis of this situation is that we need to maintain the rate of progress happening within school years whilst simultaneously concentrating efforts on improving the starting point from which children can progress. This has led us to focus on early years and has been a driving force behind our recent Best Start lottery bid. The key methods for giving children the best start in life that we have focused on, driven by evidence, are improving the sensitivity of parental interactions with their children (attunement structure and regulation), access to high quality early years education, home learning environment and reducing the stress associated with poverty through strategies to reduce household outgoings and increase income. For the avoidance of doubt, this focus on the early years includes important action to support adults to access lifelong learning including community and family learning, and our work on whole household support for families, in recognition of the importance of parents as their children's first and

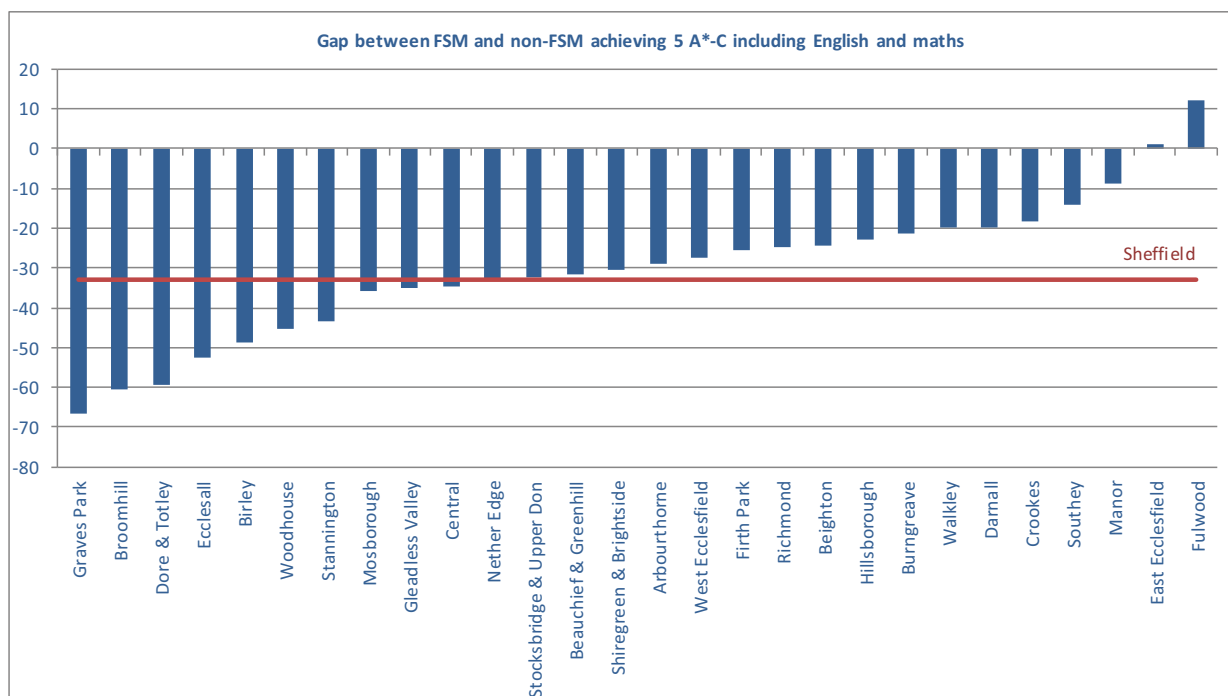
most important influencers. Whilst investing increased energy on this point early in children’s lives, we will also maintain a focus on improving activities within schools via for example School to School Training and Development.

At Foundation Stage, a lower proportion of children in more deprived areas of the city achieved a ‘good’ level of development than those in less deprived areas. The figures for 2013 (Performance & Analysis Service, SCC 2014) are:

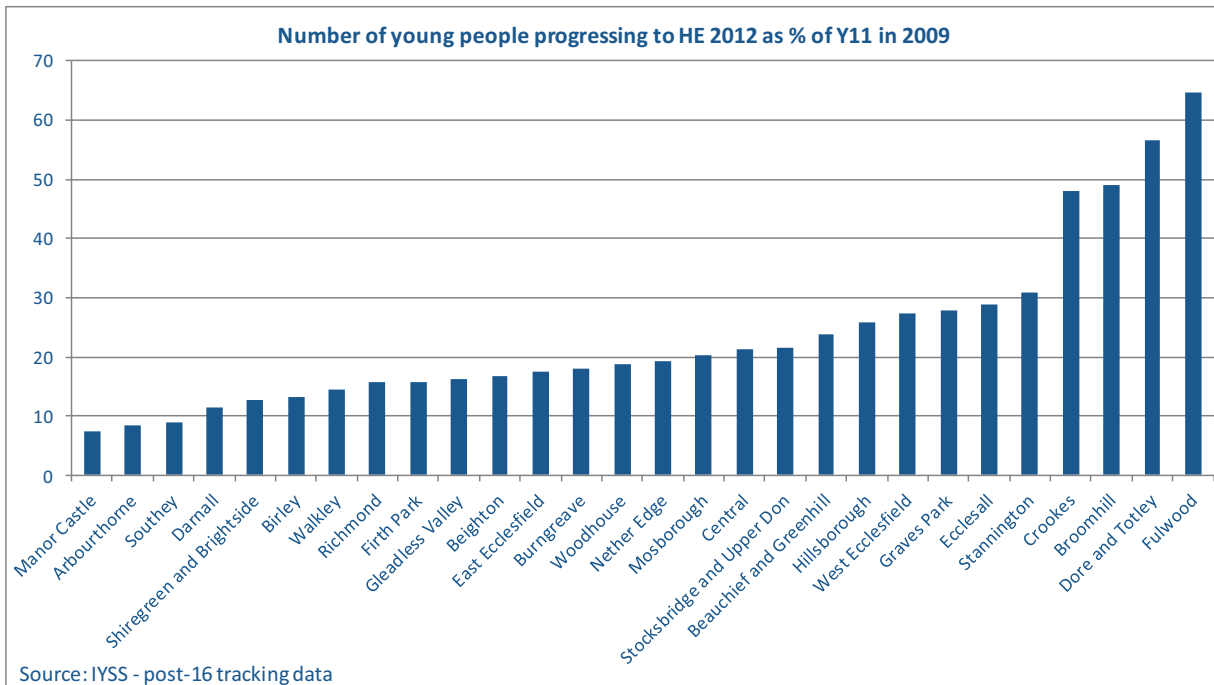
- Sheffield average = 51.8%
- 30% most deprived areas (by IMD 2010) = 43.8%
- Children living outside the 30% most deprived areas = 60.6%

Because of the changes to the Foundation Stage Profile, we cannot provide useful comparators over time.

At GCSE, we have shown the ward breakdown of the gaps between children eligible for free school meals achieving 5A\*-C GCSEs including English & Maths and those not eligible. This is not a straightforward picture and perhaps warrants some further exploration.

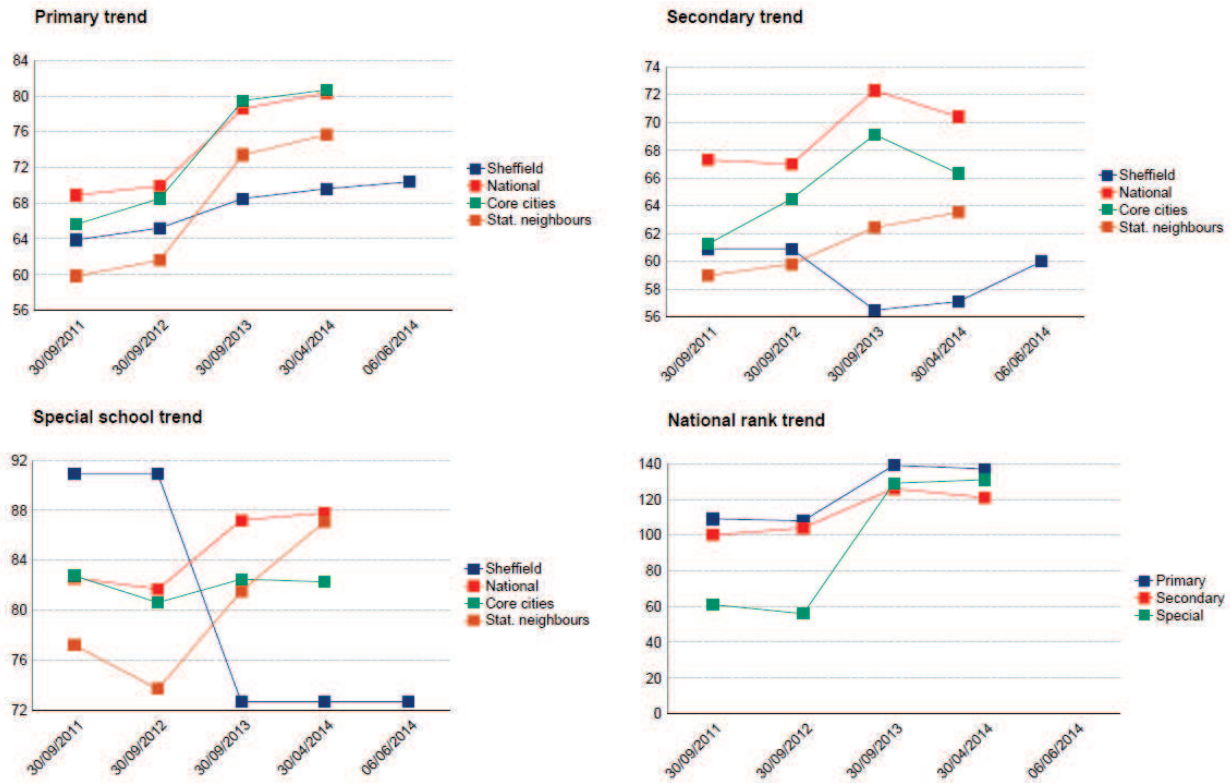


Finally in this section, we have included a breakdown of the proportions of young people progressing to university.



### Quality of schools

As well as looking at how well children are doing at school, we also need to consider how good our schools are. The first three charts show percentage of schools that are good or outstanding, the fourth shows how our national ranking for each type of school has changed over time.



Source: Ofsted monthly management information June 2014

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# Tackling Poverty – how do we know what works

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We need to make sure we understand the things that are most likely to help people to escape poverty. Then we will try to match the biggest problems in Sheffield with the things that work best to resolve them. Of course it won't be straightforward because everyone's situation and circumstances are different, but we think it's important to try.

This document is a work in progress. It includes links to lots of different information and evidence. We'd like you to help us add to it.

- What has helped you, or people you know, cope with / overcome poverty?
- Are you aware of any other research or evidence that you think would help us to write the Strategy?
- Is anything in here that is contradicted by other information you can provide? (if so, please specify)
- Anything else you think we ought to know / include

We would like to hear about specific things we might be able to do and also about approaches, or *how* we do things. Here are some of the things people have told us about what does and doesn't help.

"If you gain someone's trust and get to know that person, sooner or later you will know if something isn't right. It's not about sitting in front of someone with a checklist. That doesn't build the relationship. It's hard work to admit you need help. But if somebody in poverty trusts you they will, sooner or later, come to you for that help. If they don't trust you then they're just on their own, they're too scared."

"It's ten times worse if they've got a bad attitude. That's worse than anything, whether they give you any help or not. If you leave that building feeling like dirt, you won't want to go back and ask for help again."

## Structure

We think it will make most sense to structure our evidence review around themes. That way, people should be more easily able to find their area/s of interest / expertise. However, whilst we are in this development stage, we have simply listed the majority of reports by author. Our initial list is shown under the heading 'Evidence list.'

Our proposed structure is shown below. If you are contributing additional evidence, it would be helpful if you could let us know where in this structure you think the evidence fits. We may not be able to include all evidence that is submitted, but we will consider it. If you think there is a missing section, please let us know this too.

We know that some things will need to be considered across all themes and are often more about how we do things than what we do. This is why we have included the last section, which has the working title of 'cross-cutting themes'.

## Tackling poverty today – mitigating its worst effects

- Food
- Fuel
- Transport
- Credit / money management
- Benefit take-up
- Advice /advocacy / access to service
- Housing and homelessness
- Work and progression within work (this will mainly be included in the next section on root causes)

## Tackling some of the root causes of poverty

- Work and progression within work
- Growing the economy with a focus on higher level skills
- Work conditions – including pay
- Improving skills
- Childcare – as an enabler to work

## Breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty

- Maternal health
- Home life (including home learning environment, interactions with primary care giver, emotional development)
- High quality early years provision (childcare to support child development)
- Education
- Reducing barriers (e.g. youth offending, DV, teen pregnancies, safeguarding)

## Cross-cutting themes

- How we do things
- Engaging people experiencing poverty in solutions to tackle it
- ‘Making it easier for people’ including the whole household approach, making every contact count and new approaches
- Building on strengths and assets within communities and families

## Evidence list

### From Struggling to Succeeding: Sheffield Child & Household Poverty Strategy 2012-14

#### Research

In our last Child & Household Poverty Strategy, we included a section called ‘evidence base by life cycle stage’ the full version of this is in the appendix (section 8.3). You can see this document

here: <https://www.sheffield0to19.org.uk/professionals/strategy/Sheffield-s-Child-and-Household-Poverty-Strategy.html>

We know that new evidence has emerged since we produced this and we need to update it. For example, the evidence we considered as part of the Best Start lottery bid significantly improves our understanding about early brain development and the importance of attunement, structure and regulation.

What else can you tell us that can help us with this?

#### Sheffield people’s experience

We also talked to parents and young people about what they thought worked, didn’t work and what was important. Their priorities can be found throughout the strategy document and are listed in Section 5. We worked closely with some young people and parents to take their messages about the importance of how we do things into module 2 of our training modules (and throughout all five modules but module 2 is particularly focused on this). You can see the modules here:

<https://www.sheffield0to19.org.uk/professionals/Training/Child-poverty-training.html>

We think these are still important messages and the feedback from people doing the training continues to be very positive. We know that the benefit system has changed since we developed the modules and sanctions and emergency food are increasing problems. What has changed since then and what else might we need to focus on in the future?

## Sheffield Fairness Commission

The Sheffield Fairness Commission's report *Making Sheffield Fairer* provides evidence on inequalities in the city and evidence on the Commission's recommendations. The evidence presented in the final report focuses on those topics the Commission makes recommendations on. The report and all the evidence submitted to the Commission can be viewed here: [www.sheffield.gov.uk/fairnesscommission](http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/fairnesscommission). Below are the headlines from each chapter of the report:

### Health and Wellbeing for All

- There are stark health inequalities between different communities in the city
- Poor health is caused by poor socioeconomic circumstances: the poorer you are, the worse your health and wellbeing is likely to be.
- Health problems are worse in unequal societies
- Inequity and unfairness in health can also be due to inequity in access to, and quality of services
- Imbalance in spend per head of population on physical health compared to mental illness
- Caring is more likely to be done by people in particular groups (women, over 65s, specific BME groups) and caring has a negative impact on carers physical and mental health

### Fair Access to High Quality Jobs and Pay

- There are a large number of people that have been unemployed for a considerable time. People who have been out of work for a year or more start to de-skill and are increasingly affected by issues such as deterioration in mental wellbeing.
- Numbers of young people out of work or Not in Education, Employment or Training have been exacerbated by the recession and young people are now remaining on Job Seekers Allowance for much longer. Studies have shown that periods of long term unemployment (12 months or more) can have profound implications for the life chances of young people.
- Evidence indicates that people from deprived communities are often trapped in 'poor' work with low pay, poor working conditions, long hours and job insecurity. There is also a significant cost to businesses and society due to pay inequality in the workplace. There is also an impact on specific groups such as people with disabilities, older people, migrant workers and the unequal work place outcomes for men and women.
- The gap between the national minimum wage and the wage need to cover the essentials has widened in recent years, especially for families with children in the past two years.

### Fair access to Benefits and Credit

- Evidence suggests changes to social security will impact severely on the bottom half of the income distribution, people who are disabled, people from BME groups, and those with children.
- Money invested in debt advice increases income for the city's poorest by at least five times as much as the investment.
- A significant level of use of high-cost credit in the city, for example based on national figures between 20,500 and 30,000 adults in Sheffield, largely from excluded communities will, use doorstep lenders.
- Increasing numbers of people are unable to access enough food to feed themselves and their families. The number of food banks in the city has risen from 3 in early 2010 to 11 in October 2012. National evidence shows that the poorer people are, the worse their diet, and the more diet-related diseases they suffer from.
- National evidence shows that 19% of households are in fuel poverty. Those with a disability or long-term illness and people aged 60-74 are affected more than other households. In terms of housing tenure those in private rented accommodation are most likely to be in fuel poverty.

### Aspiration and Opportunities for All

- Early years experiences go on to impact on every area of life and many children and babies in Sheffield already experience positive early years. However, the Commission heard evidence that for some children in the city this is not the case, leading to long term inequalities. Early years attainment is particularly

inequitable in Sheffield, with the bottom 20% performing considerably worse than the remainder of the Foundation stage cohort.

- Evidence suggests there are some barriers wider than one person's choices – structural barriers – though individuals can be supported to overcome them. Major structural barriers to educational potential, and therefore wider life chances, include poverty, poor housing, caring responsibilities, and discrimination as a result of gender or cultural background.
- Compelling evidence that although young people from poorer backgrounds tend to do less well at school, they have the *same* high levels of aspiration as other children in the city, but very often they do not know *how* to achieve these ambitions. Rather than raising aspirations in order to raise attainment, there is a real need for children and parents to be offered support to learn more about educational and career options so they can make more informed decisions about their future.
- Evidence that the point of entry to secondary school (ages 11-12) is a crucial time as young people's aspirations tend to drop off from this point.

### Housing and a Better Environment

- The scale of house building in general has fallen substantially. The number of new completions has fallen from a peak of 2,882 completions in 2007/8, to 919 in 2010/11. The biggest barrier to home ownership is now the level of deposit required to secure a mortgage, and first time buyers and home owners with little equity in their home are being affected the most.
- In 2009 45% of the private rented sector was classed as not meeting the 'decent home' standard. A quarter of private rented properties also have a hazard that poses a considerable risk to the health and safety of the people living there.
- The evidence shows that poor air quality is estimated to account for up to 500 premature deaths per year in Sheffield with health costs of around £160million per year. Furthermore, there is research evidence of a 'triple jeopardy' with low socio-economic status being associated not only with greater risk of exposure to environmental pollutants, but also with increased susceptibility to health damage from such exposures.

### A Safe City

- Evidence shows certain communities in Sheffield are disproportionately affected by criminal behaviour, with those communities having the highest levels of deprivation tending to have the highest levels of offenders and also the highest levels of victims of crime as offenders will usually commit crimes in areas already known to them.
- Evidence shows the introduction of 20mph zones in one study area was associated with a 41.9% reduction in road casualties. The highest impact on reductions in those killed or seriously injured and casualties was amongst young children. A 20mph speed limit may also lead to increased levels of walking and cycling, which reduce the risk of obesity and heart disease. Some evidence suggests that lower speeds produce fewer emissions and have little or no impact on average journey times.

### One public transport system

- The Commission heard evidence that following deregulation bus companies are able to run whichever services they choose and decide the fares they will charge. As private companies, their main priority is to make a profit overall, rather than meet the needs of local people. Separate fares and tickets for each operator can be potentially confusing and inconvenient for passengers. The deregulated system can result in intense competition on profitable routes and reduced services on less profitable routes.
- The Commission heard evidence that young people rely heavily upon public transport as their primary means of getting around independently. A simple, flat and consistent offer on child fares has been found to be more important for young people than the actual fare level.
- Evidence shows that public transport is not available or appropriate for everybody. Some people are at risk of isolation simply because they live where there is not a public transport service. Some people at risk of isolation because getting to the bus stop and then getting on a bus unaided is not possible, regardless of

how close to a bus route they might live. Simply getting from A to B can be an ordeal for older people and transport improvements would have a positive impact on the life of disabled people.

### **What Citizens and Communities Can Do**

- Evidence shows that there are also some widely believed myths that can harm the case for reducing inequalities. Anecdotal evidence also suggests the knowledge of inequalities in the city could be improved greatly.
- The Commission received evidence that people who most rely on public services tend to be those who are most disempowered by the current model and that if communities and individuals are not empowered to have more say over the issues and services that affect their lives, inequalities can be created or deepened.
- The Commission received evidence and clear examples of where individuals getting more involved has enhanced both individual and community wellbeing. One example is the Community Health Champion Programme which recruited 280 volunteer Community Health Champions from Sheffield's most deprived communities, supporting over 8000 local people to address their own and their communities' health. For every £1 spent, a social return on investment of £2.07 has been demonstrated and over 20% of Health Champions have secured employment due to increased confidence, skills and training – saving £175k from public funds as people move from JSA to employment. The Champions were building on, and supported by the local third sector organisations and local forums.

### **The Child Poverty Unit – evidence review 2014**

The national Child Poverty Unit have recently published 'An evidence review of the drivers of child poverty for families in poverty now and for poor children growing up to be poor adults'. This can be found here: [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/285389/Cm\\_8781\\_Child\\_Poverty\\_Evidence\\_Review\\_Print.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/285389/Cm_8781_Child_Poverty_Evidence_Review_Print.pdf)

### **Joseph Rowntree Foundation**

Joseph Rowntree Foundation have a long history of research and action to tackle poverty. Their poverty programme can be found here:

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/work/poverty>

Of particular interest is their recently commissioned systematic review, which examines whether money has a causal impact on children's outcomes: DOES MONEY AFFECT CHILDREN'S OUTCOMES? By Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart.

They also have a specific programme dedicated to developing evidence about what works for anti-poverty strategies:

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/work/workarea/anti-poverty-strategy>

They say this about it: 'The UK has had a number of anti-poverty strategies in recent years, often focusing on particular groups, like children or pensioners, or with a specific regional scope. What they have all lacked however is an evidence-based link between the policies or actions suggested within the strategy and the outcomes sought. JRF has repeatedly criticised such strategies on these grounds, so we are grasping the nettle by asking what it would take to create an evidenced, all-age strategy to reduce poverty across the UK.'

The Strategy for the UK will be published next year. We can't wait until this is complete to start taking action but we can make sure that we consider all the publications and information available and review anything new as it comes out.

## **Children's voices – what children and young people think is important in tackling child poverty**

The office of the children's commissioner has undertaken a piece of work with children and young people to get their views on policy to tackle child poverty. Information and five strategies that were developed as a result can be found here:

<http://www.appgpoverty.org.uk/children/young-peoples-thoughts-on-child-poverty-policy/>

They have produced a range of publications including:

We want to help people see things our way: A rights-based analysis of disabled children's experience living in low income (OCC, 2013a) □ What we say we need: A report on the important items, opportunities and aspirations for children and young people (OCC, 2013b)

A Child Rights Impact Assessment of Budget Decisions (including the 2013 Budget and the cumulative impact of tax-benefit reforms and reductions in spending on public services 2010–2015) (OCC, 2013d)

Child Rights Impact Assessment of the Welfare Reform Bill (OCC, 2013e)

Trying to get by: Consulting with children and young people on poverty (OCC, 2011b)

We want to help people see things our way: A rights-based analysis of disabled children's experience living in low income (OCC, 2013a)

What we say we need: A report on the important items, opportunities and aspirations for children and young people (OCC, 2013b)

## **Church Action on Poverty, Oxfam and the Trussell Trust**

Below the headline, The Relentless Rise of Food Poverty in Britain, June 2014 contains information about experiences of using food aid provision and some recommendations.

## **GLA**

The Mayor's Education Inquiry, Final Report: Findings and Recommendations, October 2012 contains some useful information about London's approach to improving education.

## **The Sutton Trust**

Baby Bonds, Parenting, attachment and a secure base for children, March 2014 – research by Sophie Moullin, Jane Waldfogel and Elizabeth Washbrook – chapter 5 contains information about barriers to secure attachment including poverty, chapter 6 then goes on to look at policy responses to reducing barriers.

## **Centre on the Developing Child : INBRIEF Executive Function: Skills for Life and Learning**

Through a series of brief summaries of essential findings from recent scientific publications, Harvard University have identified an evidence base of research on the developing brain. This identifies a set of skills that are essential for school achievement and success in later life and makes recommendations on policies to reduce the impact of 'toxic stress,' such as neglect and persistent poverty : [http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/briefs/inbrief\\_series](http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/briefs/inbrief_series)

## **The Big Lottery 'A Better Start' programme - what matters for child outcomes in the early years**

This programme aims to improve the nutrition, social and emotional development and language of young children living in disadvantaged communities. The 'Science Within' framework demonstrates that family poverty has direct effects on children's well-being and life chances and provides pointers to diverse activities that could promote

positive outcomes for children from conception to 3 years and can be found here : <http://dartington.org.uk/the-science-within>

### **Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) Programme**

The Family Nurse Partnership programme aims to improve pregnancy outcomes by supporting mothers-to-be to make informed choices about healthy pregnancy behaviours. 85% of FNP mothers have incomes below the poverty line. The evidence base for the programme in England demonstrates successful engagement with disadvantaged young parents, including fathers. Mothers are more likely to adopt healthy lifestyle choices, have increased confidence and their parenting ability and future aspirations. In addition, FNP children appear to be developing in line with the general population, which is again promising as this group usually fares much worse.

### **What Works' evidence standards**

The Social Research Unit at Dartington has worked collaboratively with international experts on evidence-based ways to improve children's outcomes to produce a set of 'what works' evidence standards.: <http://dartington.org.uk/projects/what-works-evidence-standards>

The standards are being used as the basis for building the Blueprints for Success portal: a database of programmes and interventions proven to work in improving children's outcomes for children's commissioners. The 'what works' evidence standards have been tailored and adapted for the Big Lottery Fund's Realising Ambition programme.

### **Lisa Harker's review for DWP: Delivering on Child Poverty: what would it take? 2006**

Lisa Harker's own introduction gives a good overview of what is included and excluded in this report: 'The terms of reference limited the scope of this work to the areas of policy and service delivery that are within the remit of the Department for Work and Pensions. Although the Department is responsible for helping parents to participate in work – a key aspect of tackling child poverty – the Government's overall child poverty strategy cannot be viewed through the lens of a single department. As set out in the Government's 2004 Child Poverty Review, improving financial support for families, reforming public services to enhance children's life chances and supporting parents in their parenting role are also critical elements of this strategy.'

### **National Children's Bureau work on international approaches to tackling child poverty**

Tackling Child poverty and promoting children's wellbeing, lessons from abroad, Fauth, Renton and Solomon, 2013

Child Poverty outcome models, Fauth, Blades and Gill, 2012

Both these pieces of work consider lessons from other countries to make recommendations about tackling child poverty.

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# Anti-Poverty Plan summary v1.0

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## Note

This is an initial draft and by no means a complete picture of everything that is being done or could be done. We probably won't be able to do everything in the second table (what more could we do) within existing resources, but we think it is important to think about what we would want to do if we were able to find additional funding. We want to use this as a starting point to talk to people about what should go into our new plan.

## Suggested questions

We've written some questions here to get you started but you don't have to answer them all and you can tell us something different if you think it is important.

- Did we have / have we got the right priorities?
- What is the most important action to take?
- What would be appropriate actions to meet our aims?
- Thinking about the last strategy and the underpinning delivery plan, were they the most effective things we could have chosen to do? If not, why? / what would have been better?
- Are there things we previously committed to that we should stop doing / do less of?
- Are there things we should keep doing?
- What's working well?
- Are there new opportunities now?

## Cross-cutting themes to be worked in

There are some things that we want to do which don't fit neatly into our categories. The ones we have already thought about are listed below. We want to know what other people think about these and we may add to the list over time.

- 'Making it easier for people' including the whole household approach, making every contact count and new approaches
- A continued focus on groups most at risk of poverty
- Engagement with people experiencing poverty and co-production
- Developing family resilience and a stronger focus on community leadership and development – building on strengths within communities – the new Local Area Partnerships may have a role to play in considering anti-poverty work at neighbourhood level and focussing on local initiatives

- Poverty proofing including training and awareness raising and partnership working as well as exploring poverty reduction principle as part of procurement / commissioning

Some actions might sensibly appear in both tables below because we are already taking some action, but there is more we could do slightly differently in future. We haven't repeated all actions that would simply continue as they are but we have given a couple of examples of where we might want new and different action in future such as Living Wage and Apprenticeships.

Area of focus		What are we already doing?	Partners																				
			Advice services	CCG and GPs	Credit Union	Crisis support provision	Energy providers	Early Years providers	Employability support	Employers	Fire & Rescue Service	JCP	Learning providers	Landlords	NHS England	NHS Foundation Trusts	Police	Probation	SCC	Sheffield businesses	SYPTE	VCF sector	YJS
Tackling poverty today and mitigating its worst effects	Improving living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving housing quality and choice and helping people to keep their homes for longer</li> <li>Reduce heating bills</li> <li>Schemes to tackle food poverty</li> <li>Access to affordable credit including initial development of Finance for Sheffield</li> <li>Advice and advocacy including debt support and preparation for benefit changes</li> <li>Discretionary support for people in crisis (LAS, DHP etc)</li> <li>Work to improve health and increase access to health services by Healthy Communities team and others</li> </ul>	✓										✓				✓	✓				✓	
	Supporting people into work and increasing their earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growing the economy with a focus on higher level skills</li> <li>Start of Living Wage campaign (Council and some others)</li> <li>Targeted support for people facing barriers to work</li> <li>Apprenticeships</li> <li>Improving adult skills</li> </ul>																✓	✓			✓	✓
Breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty	Giving children the best start in life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving maternal health</li> <li>Improving home learning environment – including family learning and parenting</li> <li>High quality early years provision</li> <li>Work by schools including effective use of pupil premium</li> </ul>		✓											✓	✓		✓				✓	
	Improving educational attainment for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing NEET levels</li> <li>Reducing complex needs / early intervention: youth offending, DV, teen pregnancies, safeguarding</li> </ul>	✓										✓						✓			✓	✓



# From Struggling to Succeeding

## Did we achieve the goals we set out in our Child & Household Poverty Strategy?

### A reminder of our goals

Sheffield's Child & Household Poverty Strategy 2012-14 set the following overarching goals:

1. Increase understanding of the impact of poverty and what can be done to tackle it
2. Raise aspiration and engagement and attainment in learning for children and young people in poverty
3. Raise the skills and aspirations of parents and carers for themselves and their families
4. Build resilient communities
5. Increase access to employment for disadvantaged groups
6. Reduce health inequalities

Underneath each of these headings, we agreed a set of actions and indicators. We also said that:

*Throughout all of our interventions, we must maintain a watchful eye on how those groups we have identified as being particularly at risk of poverty are being supported and assess whether interventions designed to meet the specific needs of the 'at risk' groups are required.*

### Standard performance monitoring process

The performance monitoring process is for the named leads for the delivery plan to send through the latest available data for their area of accountability along with a RAG rating (Red=off-track/missed, Amber= on-track and Green=complete) and any comments and action being taken to address underperformance.

### Evaluation approach

In March/April 2014, a discussion was requested with each delivery lead to reflect on the impact we have had and the effectiveness of our chosen actions in the delivery plan. The agenda for each of these meetings was as follows:

Area for discussion	Discussion and action points
Performance over course of last delivery plan	Do we have all the data we need? If not, when will we? Are areas of underperformance being addressed? How?
Review of actions and targets in last delivery plan	What impact have we had? Were these the right things to focus on? / most effective / important? If relevant, what more would be needed (information, activity, resource etc) to achieve what we set out to achieve?
At-risk groups	Do we have all the data we need? If not, when will we? Do we know whether any of the at-risk groups are under/over performing compared with the average? How has management information been used to ensure reach to these groups? Has there been any differentiation in approach for particular groups? How successful has this been?
Plan for next strategy and delivery plan	Explain broad draft approach What's changed since last strategy? (new evidence, change in legislation etc) and what does this mean for the next strategy / delivery plan? What more could we do next time? What might we stop doing? What should we do differently? Targets

The majority of these discussions have now taken place and this paper summarises the results of them.

## Performance report

The latest full performance monitoring report is attached as a separate document. This shows that 71% of all targets are on-track or achieved. There are two targets for which we do not yet have data. This is due to the fact that the measure for Early Years has changed and there is still some discussion about how best to rate our progress towards the original targets.

The sections of the performance monitoring framework that are off-track / have been missed are shown in more detail below, along with explanatory information and any action being taken to address under-performance.

### **2,000 parents and families to have received advice (through one to one support or courses) per year**

This piece of work was not re-commissioned after end of March 2013 and so, although the targets were met for the first year of the delivery plan (2,099 families received advice), they will not be achieved for the second year. The Building Successful Families programme has invested, in a much more limited way, in advice for families and advocacy/advice was also included as a feature in the Big Lottery bid (Best Start Sheffield) which would support families in three wards. Although this bid was unsuccessful, other opportunities to fund the programme of work are being explored.

### **To reduce the gap between lowest attaining children and the city average in the Foundation Stage by 3 % each year**

The gap has narrowed (by 1%) in the first year (2012) but not by as much as we had planned (target was 3% per year). The measure changed in 2013 and will no longer be used in future years, being replaced by an on-entry assessment. For all pupils 52% achieved a good level of development in 2013 compared to 51.8% nationally. These were both significant reductions against 2012 but, as stated above, this was using a completely new measure so comparisons cannot easily be drawn.

Action being taken includes:

- 10 schools are working with Raising Early Achievement in Literacy (REAL) a project developed by the University of Sheffield in collaboration with the National Children's Bureau. Each school will work intensively with 8 families to achieve a greater level of involvement in children's learning and development. Progress of these children is being monitored through a structured framework.
- Achieving Early (Early Years aspect of Achievement for All) 10 schools are working with this initiative and this is funded by the DfE. The focus again is working with families to support parental understanding of children development. Schools will work intensively with 10 families over a period of 2 years and children progress will be monitored.
- My Learning Fun Book. This is a local initiative aimed at increasing parental involvement in the assessment of children's progress through the EYFS. My Learning Fun Book contains a range of accessible activities for parents to do at home with their child. The fun book is intended to link curriculum delivery in school with home learning. Teachers will use the information when tracking children's progress.
- Bespoke support continues to be available to schools through the early years traded service package and city wide EYFS moderation

### **To reduce the attainment gap at Key Stage 4 between children eligible for FSM and the city average**

On the main KS4 measure for all Sheffield's students of 5+ A\*-C grades inc Eng / maths the picture improved 2013 with our LA ranking also improving. However the gap between children eligible for FSM and the city average (KS4 5+A\*-C inc E&M) was 26.8 percentage points in 2013, which was wider than in previous years and Sheffield was ranked 113th nationally. Rankings are influenced by the cohort on entry and it is important to look at their progress from their starting points. SACEM for low ability FSM children placed Sheffield 62nd nationally, middle ability placed Sheffield 68th nationally and high ability students were placed 67th nationally; these are all above the city's IDACI

position. The progress which all FSM6 students made in English between KS2-KS4 ranks Sheffield at 66th nationally and 108th for mathematics.

Action being taken includes:

- Sheffield City Council and the National Education Trust working with schools on an action research project (for calendar year 2014) aiming to improve outcomes for children eligible for pupil premium, this includes looking at best practice nationally, The learning from the programme will then be disseminated to other schools across the city.
- An action research project in primary schools aimed at improving reading outcomes, working with a couple of schools in each of the 7 localities to identify what works well, with a view to sharing best practice and then being able to identify if there are any citywide strategies that need to be taken forward.
- CWLB commissioned workshops for schools focusing on best practice.
- Governor briefings held specifically examining this issue.
- Overview and Scrutiny Task and Finish group has focused on this issue.
- Performance challenges undertaken with schools with large gaps.

### **To provide 90 parenting programmes and improving retention rates so that we achieve an average of 10 attendees per course**

This was missed for the first year (69 course were provided with an average of 8 attendees). This was largely due to a reorganisation of the parenting programme and associated staff, including the establishment of a traded offer to schools. A full cohort of senior practitioners is now in place focusing on signing off trained staff. There will also be additional training to continue to increase the number of available practitioners and manage the risk of practitioners moving to new jobs. In addition, a new parenting strategy: Parenting Matters 2013-16 has been developed. This includes commitments to providing universal provision which normalises parenting support and advice, alongside targeted and intensive support for families in greater need, in crisis or with specific needs. All provision will be high quality, evidence-based and focused on the needs of the whole family, The strategy also commits to improving communication about the support that is available and making it easier for people to ask for support.

### **To reduce the number of 16 and 17 year olds accepted as homeless to less than 20**

This is likely to be missed. A new, more realistic target of 40 has been set. Housing Solutions team is reviewing the protocol with children's services and will be jointly commissioning services to achieve target. Figure is artificially being inflated by 16/17 year olds being recorded as homeless when leaving supported housing for planned move to secure housing. This is being addressed. Joint protocol is being reviewed with Children's services. YTD presentations from this age group of 83 is significantly lower than previous year first 3qtrs of 126. Majority of customers are returned home with advice/support.

### **To insulate 10,000 lofts and cavities**

The measures target set was the 'maximum' numbers that the funding would support however, percentage sign-ups in each area were lower in later wards than those supported early on. The final total (5,902) was lower than the maximum originally modelled, but the scheme was in competition with several other initiatives supported by other CERT funders. The overall success of the Free Insulation Scheme should be seen in context of the outputs listed below. These cover the lifetime of the scheme from 2009 until the end of CERT funding in 2012.

- Over 41,000 households signed up for scheme and coverage was over 81% of the city (much higher than expected)
- Completed loft and cavity wall insulation installations - 34,258
- Average saving on bills - £141.42 per year (based on Feb 2013 prices)
- Customer satisfaction survey- 96.2% happy or very happy.

This performance is seen by the Service as a very credible achievement and provides a good base for new energy efficiency schemes, including the new Sheffield Heat and Save ECO scheme that was launched earlier in 2014.

## To have reduced the gap in health outcomes between those in our most deprived communities and the city average

The Fairer Sheffield, Healthy Lives – Sheffield Health Inequalities Action Plan 2010-2013 sets out the targets for this area across a basket of indicators, of particular relevance are Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy at Birth. Infant mortality rates in Sheffield are above the national average however the rate is now improving. The way in which the rate is measured has changed so that the count is based on the year of death rather than the year of registration. We set a target of 4.5 based on the old measure, against which the rate in 2010/12 was 5.2. Using either measure the rate was reducing to 2008-10 then rose in 2009-11 before falling again in 2010-12. Infant Mortality Slope index of inequality 2009-11 1.5 Sheffield (improving) no new update since last time. Rates of maternal smoking remain a concern (14.1% against target of 12.5). There is an 8 fold difference at ward level. Breastfeeding rates are good but inequalities between wards continue to widen. The proportion of babies born at low birth weight is relatively low, which provides a good indicator of maternal stress, nutrition and smoking. Male life expectancy 2010-12 78.7yr Sheffield, 79.2 England (statistically worse but improving). Female life expectancy 2010-12 82.4 Sheffield, 83.0 England (statistically worse but improving). Difference in slope index of inequality 2006-10 (lower is better) males: 10.7 Sheffield vs 8.9 England (improving), females: 7.7 Sheffield vs 5.9 England (worsening).

Sheffield's Infant mortality strategy is a key priority for improving health and impacting on inequalities. A stakeholder engagement event will provide the opportunity review themes and establish new targets/new activity. Best Start Sheffield teams are being established to provide a co-ordinated response across services to offer babies, infants and families the support they need to enjoy lifelong wealth and wellbeing. This city-wide work is complemented and informed by the Best Start Sheffield lottery proposal which aims at developing programmes of support in particularly deprived communities which better join up services, are accessible and promote positive parenting. As stated above, although this bid was unsuccessful, other opportunities to fund the programme of work are being explored.

## At-risk groups

Our original needs assessment and national evidence showed that children are more likely to live in poverty if:

- they lived in families with more than three children (45% of all children in poverty in Sheffield compared with 16% of all children in Sheffield )
- they lived with only one of their parents (over 50% of all children in poverty nationally live in lone parent households)
- they had a teenage parent (nationally, children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties )
- they were from black and minority ethnic (BME) families (77% of Somali and 61% of Yemeni children in Sheffield are eligible for Free School Meals compared to 18.5% of all children in poverty in Sheffield)
- they lived in a household where a family member has disabilities (Research by IPPR showed that 29% of people with one or more disabled children in the household lived in poverty, compared with 21% of households with no disabled children, DWP data shows that around 25% of all children living in poverty have a disabled parent)
- they had learning difficulties (29% of children with SEN in Sheffield are eligible for Free School Meals compared with 18.5% of all children in Sheffield )
- they lived in a household where one or more parents is in low paid or part-time work (Nationally, among households where the only paid work being done is part time, 40% of children are in poverty)
- they lived in a household where the parent or parents are not in work (The risk of being in low income is 90% for unemployed families, 75% for other workless families ).

We have begun to re-assess these groups as part of our needs assessment. The actual proportions have changed but the groups above are still at risk. Two significant changes have occurred. In terms of ethnicity and free school meals eligibility, a high proportion of children from Roma Slovak families are eligible, we did not have data on this last time. The proportion of children identified as White / Black Caribbean, 'Other Black Background', 'Other ethnic



background' and 'other mixed background', White / Pakistani, who are eligible for free school meals have all increased to over a third. The proportion of children identified as White Traveller of Irish Heritage remains high but the actual numbers are small. In addition, people who are affected by benefit changes and especially sanctions will be included. Several delivery leads reported that people in these two categories were already high on their agenda because of their increasing numbers and/or needs.

All of the delivery leads spoken to were aware of the 'at-risk' groups and were monitoring access and outcomes as far as possible. This is a positive outcome of the strategy and in some cases has been directly attributed to links to the strategy. As expected, not *all* services had sufficient data to be able to assess whether people in *all* of these groups were achieving equality of access or outcomes. However, they were all monitoring at least some of the groups and there were some examples of good practice as well as a commitment to continuing to improve in this area for the future. For example, work done to support young people with learning difficulties and disabilities to progress to education, employment and training has been particularly successful and plans are in place to adapt the approach taken to support other vulnerable groups to avoid becoming NEET. A summary of participant numbers on commissioned Employability projects (including dedicated BME projects) up to the end of February 2014 showed that 402 of 1,083 starts were by members of BME communities (37%) as were 143 of 326 people gaining work (44%). Family Nurse Partnership and Doulas have strong evidence of differentiated action leading to improved outcomes, we need to explore options for those not eligible for intensive support. There were many more specific examples which will be used in developing actions in the new strategy.

### Key themes from the evaluation discussions

In addition to checking progress against the key performance measures and how well we have been attempting to address the needs of the at risk groups, we also started to consider whether the actions should be continued in the future strategy. This paper does not begin to explore all the possibilities for action to tackle poverty, rather it summarises the themes that emerged from these discussions.

All the actions we had been focused on seemed to fit within the proposed three areas of focus:

- Mitigating the worst effects of poverty and improving living standards
- Tackling some of the root causes of poverty – with a focus on helping people to increase their incomes through decent jobs
- Breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty – through improving children's life chances

We need to ensure that we think about the **structural changes** we could make and not just individual / household changes. For example, being able to reduce the costs of energy through schemes such as the Big Sheffield Switch, as well as by working with individual households to reduce their use of energy.

The last strategy, probably necessarily, focused quite a lot on access and reach of services. In some cases, for example where interventions are strongly evidence-based, this is a sensible approach. However, looking forward, we should **prioritise outcome measures** with a clear and demonstrable **logic flow from the actions** we are taking to how we will achieve them.

In some areas, we **still need to improve the identification and assessment of poverty** and the referral and support for people experiencing it.

By focusing on outreach and access, we were often able to target people who were in poverty or at risk. We need to maintain this focus in the next strategy so that our **actions clearly lead to one of our three main aims**.

We should **work together across services to achieve outcome measures over a longer time frame** such as improvements in Foundation Stage Profile results, which then give schools a better starting point for the work they do to help children progress and achieve. However, it takes significant resources to measure and monitor and it is harder to hold people to account. We need to make sure we achieve shared accountability for shared outcomes.

## What makes a good child poverty strategy?

Although no statutory guidance was provided, there was initially some (non-statutory) guidance produced for local authorities. Other organisations have also given their views about what makes a good strategy. Some of these ideas are shown below along with a brief self-assessment against them which we could complete.

### Non-statutory guidance from Child Poverty Unit

The Act states that the joint child poverty strategy for the local area should include measures relating to an area's needs assessment, ensuring a clear link between the needs of residents and the planned actions to address those needs. The Act also encourages those strategies to include specific measures relating to other matters identified by responsible local authorities or their partner authorities as pertinent to child poverty in the local area.

The scope and purpose of joint child poverty strategies for local areas depends very much on what it is that those cooperating locally are setting out to achieve, especially, as noted above, what it is that their local child poverty needs assessments indicate needs to be done. Joint child poverty strategies for local areas should:

- (a) be based on analysis: the local child poverty needs assessments should provide the core base of evidence for the strategies, identifying the distribution of child poverty across the local area, indicating the relationship between child poverty and local services, and providing qualitative insights from children, young people and families;
- (b) identify strategic choices: there may be several courses of action proposed which could usefully be identified and their intended impact assessed against the findings of the local child poverty needs assessments. But the strategies will set out the overall approach for tackling child poverty and the priority issues to be addressed; and
- (c) identify how the strategies will be implemented: what resources, structures and mechanisms will need to be in place to ensure effective implementation, what resources will be allocated and what information systems will be used to measure and/or indicate progress.

### Ensuring comprehensive strategies

Joint child poverty strategies for local areas will need to inform and be informed by other strategic and planning material, and there may be initial gaps in strategies which will need filling in due course. Although there is no requirement or prescription for local strategies necessarily to be stand-alone documents in their own right, they should be visible, transparent and accountable in order to comply with Section 23 of the Act.

In general, joint child poverty strategies for local areas should set out the shared vision, based on a clear rationale and strong evidence, for tackling child poverty in their local area. It should be clear at a strategic level how positive outcomes will be achieved; and the strategy should identify the partner authorities responsible for taking action, say how progress will be measured and monitored and identify the resources available to implement the strategies.

In addition, child poverty strategies produced by local authorities should show:

- a. determined commitment to ensure services work in joined-up ways;
- b. overt links to existing and related strategies, such as Regeneration Strategies and Sustainable Community Strategies;
- c. senior management and elected member support for and commitment to the strategy and associated action plans;
- d. how they are informed by and seek to address issues raised by children, young people, parents and carers; and
- e. mechanisms and arrangements for the provision of resources and budgets.

Local authorities and their partners will also want to consider and address the implications of their needs assessments and strategies for the development of their workforces, and ensure that their strategies include the

necessary actions to develop shared understandings of the causes and consequences of child poverty across the workforce and the knowledge and skills to play their part in tackling it.

### C4EO

We should create a vision which:

- is based on agreed principles
- encompasses all partners within the local area
- involves families
- is clear and easy to understand

Create an outcomes-based action plan which:

- maximises family income by creating the conditions for people to take up job opportunities, ensuring that local authorities and other agencies act as ‘model’ employers
- provides back-to-work ‘tasters’ and other stepping stones, and boosts take-up of working tax allowances and credits
- includes economic regeneration and social inclusion by improving local transport and wrap-around childcare
- provides training based on local needs and including ‘soft skills’
- links employment advice with other advice services
- includes clear partner roles and responsibilities, and multi-agency thresholds
- encourages the participation of families, children and young people living in poverty.

Assessing and monitoring the strategy

- Agree with your partners and clients what the outcomes, targets and performance indicators should be
- Use qualitative as well as quantitative measures.
- Ensure the outcomes measured are focused on families and children.
- create strong links between assessment, planning and action
- design monitoring so that it can be used to assess if and how the intervention has worked
- revise following monitoring and assessment
- work with partners to plan and improve data collection.

Facilitators		Barriers	
clearly agreed, understood and shared terminology and definitions		lack of joined-up priorities and direction	
strong and supportive political leadership at both national and local levels		perceiving community action as a possible hindrance	
an appropriate degree of area-level autonomy to design and deliver strategies to meet local needs		consultation fatigue, and tokenistic representation	
a risk-taking ethos to challenge existing practice		child poverty champions becoming isolated	
open channels of communication and trust		assuming that projects, which can address poverty issues, can't do so	
accessible and informative data		lack of robust and highquality data to support decision-making	
community action and citizen-led participation		lack of long-term development time and resource allocation.	
involvement of the full range of services and organisations in the delivery of the strategy			

### Centre for Economic & Social Inclusion and Child Poverty Action Group

Essential Strategy elements:

- Effective Partnership Working – all relevant partners are involved at appropriate levels of seniority

- Robust Knowledge Base – of the current position, trends, opportunities and risks
- Realistic Expectations – of the capacity of existing provision to deliver, taking into account good practice and expertise from elsewhere which can be used to develop this further
- Clarity of Purpose - in the setting of priorities, goals, required actions and milestones
- Resourced to Deliver – identifying how and by whom resources will be made available to support required actions
- Effectively Monitored and Evaluated – to inform on progress, learn lessons and feed back into ongoing strategy development

#### 4Children – STAMP of approval

- Strategic Leadership: Clear strategic leadership outlined – a named individual with overall responsibility for the strategy, a detailed outline of the impact of the strategy on three or more departments and the action those departments have taken; strong evidence of ‘mainstreaming’ into local authority business
- Targeting: Significant targeting evident from strategy, several communities and areas established for particular focus, some details of how this targeting will be delivered
- Accessibility: Child Poverty (and strategy) has its own section on local authority website, the strategy visible on the homepage, or there are clear references throughout other sections
- Mapping/Measurement: Strong evidence of tactics to address/reduce poverty, strong quantitative support for this approach, clear identification of priorities, strong detail of efforts to reduce poverty
- Partnerships: Strong evidence of partnerships, multiple external and internal partners identified, good evidence of functional partnership arrangements

#### Joseph Rowntree Foundation

To finish, an interesting and slightly more challenging take from Chris Goulden who recently wrote a blog entitled: What on earth is an anti-poverty strategy anyway?

I’ve been doing a lot of thinking of late about strategies. We seem to love them in UK policy-making and see them as the big answer to complex, long-lived problems. And they are an enticing potential response when governments are asked the question “so what are you doing about it?” – the answer being, “well, we have a strategy!”.

In practice, strategies often fail to deliver. One of the main reasons is that they provide an opportunity for governments to list all of the policies they already have or are about to announce that have anything at all to do with the problem that needs sorting out. And then, at the other end of the line, they list a set of ambitious targets alongside somewhat arbitrary end dates by which everything will be fine. We’ve seen this frequently over the last 15 years on poverty policy across the UK.

The new child poverty strategy consultation from the UK government does fall into some of these same traps. However, there are some welcome improvements in the documents released today. There is a comprehensive review of evidence (drawing on much of JRF’s back catalogue) as well as the consultation paper itself.

The measures from the Child Poverty Act have been retained, at least for now, and valuable new areas of policy have been opened up around reducing costs and improving living standards. There is a clear awareness of the role of low earnings and in-work poverty even if the policy responses are not yet developed enough to address this problem sufficiently. There are also indications that more controversial topics such as addiction and family breakdown are being considered as part of the wider context rather than being promoted as the main causes (or consequences) of poverty.

One of the reasons why strategies often have a “missing middle”, showing how the policies are likely to lead to the desired outcomes, is that it’s really difficult to assess how much needs to be done, by when and what the interactions are across multiple policy areas. But governments really need to try harder to set out what they think the impact of their policies are and justify their actions in terms of meeting their wider targets. Then that would be a strategy worth getting fully behind.

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
Increase our understanding of poverty and what can be done to tackle it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support key services and organisations to make use of the set of training modules developed to promote understanding of household poverty and to have the skills to identify those at risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>training included in workforce development / induction processes of 0-19 partnership organisations</li> </ul>	Mar-13	Sheffield City Council and all partners	Anna Brook, Sheffield City Council	Training module developed and included as part of ongoing programme of safeguarding multi-agency training. Some agencies have chosen to make training mandatory.	Green		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish a checklist and accompanying toolkit that helps partner organisations to assess and then 'poverty proof' the services that they deliver.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>creating a culture where poverty proofing is integral to service planning and redesign</li> </ul>				Poverty proofing template developed and being revised in light Fairness Commission recommendations. Promoted at various events	Amber		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maximise people's income – through ensuring that families have easy access to information and advice on all their rights and entitlements</li> <li>improve people's financial capability</li> <li>extend the availability of alternative, robust, accessible fair sources of lending, including credit unions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,000 parents and families will have received advice (though one to one support or courses)</li> </ul>	Annual target (dependent on funding contract renewal)	Sheffield City Council, Advice Sheffield and partners (including in particular making use of landlords, health staff, schools, specialist services etc to promote)	Frances Potter, CLASSY	This service was not commissioned from 2013 onwards	Red	The Building Successful Families programme has invested, in a much more limited way, in advice for families and advocacy/advice was also included as a feature in the Big Lottery bid (Best Start Sheffield) which would support families in three wards. Although this bid was unsuccessful, other opportunities to fund the programme of work are being explored.	This piece of work was not re-commissioned after end of March 2013 and so, although the targets were met for the first year of the delivery plan, they will not be achieved for the second year. From April 12-March 13, 2099 families received income maximisation support and advice (38% from BME households). Increase in income was £2,712,464 (45% of which was Tax Credits). Over the life of the project: 86% of families reported the service had made a positive difference to them with 43% gaining increased knowledge, 35% increase in income and 25% reporting improved money skills & budgeting.

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
Improve the aspiration, participation and achievement of children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>offer child care to the parents and carers of some of the most disadvantaged two year olds along with a package of support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the gap between lowest attaining children and the city average in the Foundation Stage by 3 % each year</li> </ul>	Annually	Sure Start Implementation Board (SSIB)	Maureen Hemmingway, Sheffield City Council	For all pupils 52% achieved a good level of development in 2013 compared to 51.8% nationally. These were both significant reductions against 2012 but this was using a completely new measure so comparisons cannot easily be drawn.	Amber	<p>Action being taken includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 schools working with Raising Early Achievement in Literacy (REAL). Each school will work intensively with 8 families to achieve a greater level of involvement in children's learning and development.</li> <li>Achieving Early - 10 schools are working with this initiative and this is funded by the DfE. The focus again is working with families to support parental understanding of children development.</li> <li>My Learning Fun Book. This is a local initiative aimed at increasing parental involvement in the assessment of children's progress through the EYFS.</li> <li>Bespoke support continues to be available to schools through the early years traded service package and city wide EYFS moderation</li> </ul>	The measure changed in 2013 and will no longer be used in future years, being replaced by an on-entry assessment. For all pupils 52% achieved a good level of development in 2013 compared to 51.8% nationally. These were both significant reductions against 2012 but as stated this was using a completely new measure so comparisons cannot easily be drawn.

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adopt strategies to help children and young people close their performance gap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication Language and Literacy (CLL) practice in Early Years settings will have improved as measured through the Charter for Quality and through the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile results for CLL Development at the end of Foundation stage</li> </ul>	Annually	Children and Young People and Families (CYPF) workforce development team, MAST, Early Years department and providers,	Maureen Hemmingway, Sheffield City Council	<p>The achievement in communication skills for 2013/13 is as follows:</p> <p>Speaking and listening 76.9%</p> <p>Understanding 76.3%</p> <p>Speaking 76.3%</p>	Green	<p>Action being taken includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 schools working with Raising Early Achievement in Literacy (REAL). Each school will work intensively with 8 families to achieve a greater level of involvement in children's learning and development.</li> <li>Achieving Early - 10 schools are working with this initiative and this is funded by the DfE. The focus again is working with families to support parental understanding of children development.</li> <li>My Learning Fun Book. This is a local initiative aimed at increasing parental involvement in the assessment of children's progress through the EYFS.</li> <li>Bespoke support continues to be available to schools through the early years traded service package and city wide EYFS moderation</li> </ul>	The measure changed in 2013 and will no longer be used in future years, being replaced by an on-entry assessment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make available 'Sheffield's Talking' training to improve communication language and literacy in early years settings and the home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 families will have been targeted in disadvantaged areas through the 'Family Time' campaign</li> </ul>	Annually	Voluntary and Community Sector, private sector, schools, parents and young people	Helen Fidler / Catherine Ellison, Sheffield City Council	<p>ESCAL has relaunched Sheffield's Talking training and it is now being rolled out again to practitioners and front line workers. Since September 45 individuals have been trained.</p>	Amber		This has been supported by the ELDP Programme

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>build on the city-wide Family Time campaign to ensure that its messages are targeted at those most at-risk of poverty</li> </ul>		Annually		Helen Fidler / Catherine Ellison, Sheffield City Council	This is ongoing. Working with partners across the city attending small and large scale events promoting the importance of the home learning environment. Over 800 families have been reached in the past year.	Amber		Messages have also been promoted through the Early words together programme funded by the DFE.



Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>work with selected schools, through the Multi-Agency Support Teams to improve attendance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the attainment gap at Key Stage 4 between children eligible for FSM and the city average</li> </ul>	Annually			The gap between children eligible for FSM and the city average (KS4 5+A*-C inclcu E&M) was 26.8 percentage points in 2013. This was wider than in previous years	Red	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pupil premium that schools receive is intended to tackle this gap in attainment. The increase in value of the premium and widening of eligibility criteria are intended to increase its scope and impact. Schools are focused on how best to use this money to help narrow the gap by supporting eligible children. Below are some examples of how they are doing this and other things to improve outcomes for pupils.</li> <li>LA and NET working with of schools on action research pupil premium looking at best practice nationally.</li> <li>CWLB commissioned workshops for schools focusing on best practice.</li> <li>Governor briefings held specifically examining this issue.</li> <li>Overview and Scrutiny Task and Finish group has focused on this issue.</li> <li>Performance challenges undertaken with schools with large gaps.</li> </ul>	On the main KS4 measure for all Sheffield's students of 5+ A*-C grades inc Eng / maths the picture improved 2013 with our LA ranking also improving. However the gap between children eligible for FSM and the city average (KS4 5+A*-C inclcu E&M) was 26.8 percentage points in 2013, which was wider than in previous years and Sheffield was ranked 113th nationally. Rankings are influenced by the cohort on entry and it is important to look at their progress from their starting points. 5ACEM for low ability FSM children placed Sheffield 62nd nationally, middle ability placed Sheffield 68th nationally and high ability students were placed 67th nationally; these are all above the city's IDACI position. The progress which all FSM6 students made in English between KS2-KS4 ranks Sheffield at 66th nationally and 108th for mathematics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>focus on a learner entitlement in support of smooth transition between all Key Stages and post-16 transfers up to the age of 19</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the gap in the achievement of Level 3 between those students who would previously have been eligible for FSM and the cohort as a whole to be in line with the national average</li> </ul>	2017		Alex Sutherland, Sheffield City Council	The 24 percentage point gap in Sheffield in 2012 reflects attainment by 55% of those who were not in receipt of FSM and 31% of those who were. This was equivalent to the England rate (24) in 2012	Amber		On track to be achieved

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop a vulnerability matrix (Risk of NEET Indicator) to identify and intervene early in support of those young people at risk of not progressing to post-16 education, employment or training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET is no more than 1% above the national average</li> </ul>	Annually in January		Dee Desgranges, Sheffield City Council	Latest Sheffield figure was 6.6% NEET compared to 5.3% for England (1.3percentage points)	Amber		We are on-track to reduce the figure to be in line with the national average. There are fewer 'not knowns' in Sheffield than the national average (6.3% in Sheffield compared to 9.2% England). We have made significant progress in terms of reducing NEETs figures, we have not achieved our target yet but we are on track.
Raise the expectations and skills of adults such as individuals and as parents and carers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adopt intelligent commissioning so that adult and community learning opportunities, including English for Speakers of Other Languages, better target the most disadvantaged communities and those individuals with the lowest skills levels</li> <li>recruit and training volunteers as Language and Literacy Champions to support families, linked to the work of the Early intervention and Prevention strategy and the MAST teams.</li> <li>develop a partnership with housing in a targeted area of the city, offering literacy awareness training and helping housing officers support literacy in the home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications will be below 10%</li> </ul>	Dec-14	Sheffield City Council, Voluntary and Community Sector (ZEST, MCDT), training providers, Skilled in Sheffield, Adult and Community Learning, Family Learning, parents, mentors, Childrens Centres, Volunteers, Community Centres, Community Groups	Matthew Teale, Sheffield City Council	Latest figure is 10.6% for the year to December 2012.	Amber		Data for the year to December 2013 is due for release on 19th April 2014. If the trend over the past 5 years continues the target will be achieved in December 2013 and exceeded in December 2014

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adopt the whole household approach to identify the multi-dimensional needs of the family and the key worker to connect individuals and families to the required services and support.</li> </ul>								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organising parenting courses and broader Family Learning tied to good parenting and home learning for those who need it most</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>providing 90 parenting programmes and improving retention rates so that we achieve an average of 10 attendees per course</li> </ul>	Annually (subject to continuation funding)		Tracy Watson and Karen Hanson, Sheffield City Council	69 programmes delivered for academic year 2012/2013. This was largely due to a reorganisation of the parenting programme and associated staff, including the establishment of a traded offer to schools.	red	A full cohort of senior practitioners is now in place focusing on signing off trained staff. There will also be additional training to continue to increase the number of available practitioners and manage the risk of practitioners moving to new jobs. In addition, a new parenting strategy: Parenting Matters 2013-16 has been developed. This includes commitments to providing universal provision which normalises parenting support and advice, alongside targeted and intensive support for families in greater need, in crisis or with specific needs. All provision will be high quality, evidence-based and focused on the needs of the whole family. The strategy also commits to improving communication about the support that is available and making it easier for people to ask for support.	

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organising 245 family learning courses in target communities with an average of 9 learners per course as well as bespoke grandparents' courses for 100 learners</li> </ul>				Family Learning courses 109 Generation Link Project 126 learners	Amber		<p>In 2012-13 (academic year), we organised 195 courses with an average of 8.24 learners per course. The numbers are lower than the target because of a change in reporting. We are now required by the funding body to count courses differently (previously we counted courses where learners were completing work at multiple levels as separate courses, whereas now we would only count that type of course once – we can't provide data to compare against the original method of counting) which has resulted in lower number of reported courses. The Family Learning team has over-achieved by 25% on its external targets for numbers of learners set by the funding agency.</p> <p>Please note that the first figure (109) refers to delivery of provision from September 2013 to 21st February 2014. The second figure for the Generation link refers to Yr 2 project activity (Jan 2013 - Dec 2013)</p>

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
Build resilient communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>create sustainable tenancies, reducing high turnover in social housing and prevent homelessness through improved housing support</li> <li>review the lettings system so that it is 'poverty proofed'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing proportion of Sheffield Homes' tenants moving during their first two years of tenancy to 30%</li> </ul>	2013-14	FirstPoint, Sheffield Homes, RSLs, Housing Solutions and Private rented sector team (SCC), Homelessness and housing support providers in VCS, private landlords	Dean Butterworth, Sheffield Homes - now Peter Brown	Current performance is running at 29.8%	Green		This is the first time the target has been met. We will monitor to ensure it remains below this level.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing homelessness prevention from 3.5 to 5 preventions per thousand households</li> </ul>	2011-14	SYEC, Place portfolio, Children's Centres, Schools, community centres,	Viv Wright, Sheffield City Council - now Zoe Young	3.9 preventions per thousand in the last year. 3.25ytd (Q1,2,3) Q3 figure 1.40 per 1000 households or 337 cases (787 ytd).	Amber		A prevention plan has been drawn up and a new casework recording system will be used to capture preventions accurately (part of the reason for lower performance is recording not accurately capturing preventions at present). Significant improvement in recording this quarter and successful prevention reflected in reduction in acceptances. On track to improve on performance of previous year.

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the number of 16 and 17 year olds accepted as homeless to less than 20</li> </ul>	Dec-12	Multi-Agency Support Teams, Domestic Abuse Partnership (including helpline, outreach and IDVAS), Community Youth Teams, Police	Viv Wright, Sheffield City Council - now Zoe Young	44 ytd (Q1,2,3)	Red	Housing are reviewing the protocol with children's services and will be jointly commissioning services to achieve target. A new, more realistic, target of 40 has been set. Figure is artificially being inflated by 16/17 year olds being recorded as homeless when leaving supported housing for planned move to secure housing. This is being addressed. Joint protocol is being reviewed with CYPF. YTD <i>presentations</i> from this age group of 83 is significantly lower than previous year first 3qtrs of 126. Majority of customers are returned home with advice/support.	In 2012/13 it was 60 and across the first three quarters of this year the total is 44 so far.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve standards in social and private rented accommodation used to house vulnerable people, including improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>making 39,000 homes decent</li> </ul>	Jan-13		Viv Wright, Sheffield City Council - now Jill Hurst	At the end of Dec 2013 we had improved 38,655 homes through the DH programme	Amber		We are on target to complete 39,000 by end of March 2014. This will complete the DH programme.

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	insulation to reduce fuel bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>insulating 10,000 lofts and cavities</li> </ul>	Feb-13		Jenny MacPhail, Sheffield City Council	We achieved 5,902.	Red	The measures target set was the maximum number that the funding could support however, percentage sign-ups in each area were lower than previous wards. The final total was lower than the maximum originally modelled, but the scheme achieved a higher spread across the city (81% overall) and was in competition with several other initiatives supported by other CERT funders. This performance is seen by the Service as a very credible achievement and provides a good base for the Green Deal and ECO funded initiatives. Work under this scheme completed in December 2012, as the external funding came to an end.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target prevention and early intervention services at our most disadvantaged families to reduce the link between poverty and offending, domestic violence, child protection concerns and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing the take up of early intervention and prevention services focused on offending, domestic abuse and child safeguarding at a faster rate in our most deprived communities than the city average</li> </ul>	ongoing		Gail Gibbons / Sally Willoughby / Alison Higgins	All services are continuing to support a higher proportion of people in our most deprived wards than the average. See comments for individual statistics.	Amber	We expect figures for EIP to go down over this year because recording has moved from individual requests for support to family working so we will not be comparing like with like.	61% of all those who entered domestic abuse support between December 2013 and March 2014 resided in one of the wards listed as having high child poverty, this is higher than the proportion of households with dependent children living in these wards compared to the whole of Sheffield, which is 46.7%. For EIP, the selected wards' requests for support account for 45% of the total we have received until the end of January (from April 13). This compares with 48% of all referrals in the baseline year. For prevention referrals, 46% came from the 7 wards which is the same as in the baseline year.

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve the accessibility of transport and awareness of transport options for households subject to poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>making 100 relevant staff aware of poverty proofed transport options by 2013</li> </ul>	2013		Gilly Greensitt	30 people across the city attended keyworker network briefing sessions covering the Wheels to Work scheme and 300 people were sent the electronic version.	Green		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support the creation of a cadre of youth and adult community leaders who will spearhead the drive to strengthen individual and community resilience.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying and supporting community leaders in the seven most disadvantaged wards</li> </ul>	Mar-14		Dee Desgranges	Adult Learning Champions in place in target wards.	Amber		In order to increase work against this action, we have made this a feature of work we are bidding for through Lottery and other funding streams.
Improve access to good quality jobs for those facing the greatest barriers to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use the Sheffield 100 apprenticeship programme to provide to jobs with training for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged young people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>creating 100 new apprenticeships per year targeted at those most in need</li> </ul>	June 2012 and March 2013	Sheffield City Council, Colleges, SCC adult learning, Voluntary and Community	Laura Hayfield, Sheffield City Council	100 Supported Apprenticeships created in each of 2011-12 and 2012-13	Green		We will have exceeded the original target because the scheme has been run for longer than planned.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>commission bespoke provision to address the barriers to employment faced by our target groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will reduce number of lone parent households dependent on out-of-work benefits by 10% (which equates to 565)</li> </ul>		Aug-13	Sector, employers, private sector, employers in Sheffield	Matthew Teale, Sheffield City Council	Latest figure (Aug 2013) reduction of 690 - 12.3%	Green	



Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organise around the Work Programme that range of support services provided within the city e.g. 'better off' calculations, debt advice, substance misuse support etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining a gap of not more than 10% between the Sheffield BME employment rate and the national average</li> </ul>			Matthew Teale, Sheffield City Council	Gap for year to Sept 2013 = 5.7%	Green		On target. From a baseline gap of 11.8% for the calendar year 2011, the gap peaked at 16.1% for the year April 2011 to March 2012 before falling to the current 5.7%. <b>NB</b> Confidence intervals for this data are wide at district level (12% to 13%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>providing key worker support</li> <li>promote 'it's good to work' message and improve awareness of benefits changes and job opportunities for disadvantaged families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining a gap of not more than 5.5% between the Sheffield adult employment rate and the national average</li> </ul>			Matthew Teale, Sheffield City Council	Gap for year to Sept 2013 = 3.0%	Green		On target. From a baseline gap of 4.7% for the calendar year 2011, the gap peaked at 6.3% for the year April 2011 to March 2012 before falling to the current 3.0%. <b>NB</b> Confidence intervals for this data at district level are 2.8% to 3.0%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>engage local employers through Opportunity Sheffield to provide entry to work and 'family friendly' flexible opportunities for our most vulnerable and disadvantaged job seekers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaging 3,000 employers, providing at least 12 hours of support to 1,800 employers, safeguarding 865 jobs and creating 20 jobs through Opportunity Sheffield</li> </ul>	Mar-12		Laura Hayfield, Sheffield City Council	Approx 4,000 employers engaged, 2,700 received at least 12 hours support, 800 jobs safeguarded, 200 jobs created	Green		Fewer than the target of 865 jobs were safeguarded (800), but numbers of employers and assisted both exceeded targets and the No of jobs created was 10 times the target of 20.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>connect to the city's skills strategy to ensure those in low skilled, low paid work are encouraged to pursue lifelong learning in key sectors of the local economy as route to career progression and better jobs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the proportion of the working age population holding at least level 2 qualifications to 76.7%</li> </ul>	Dec-14		Matthew Teale, Sheffield City Council	71.5% for 2012	Amber		Data for the year to December 2013 is due for release on 19th April 2014 but we are on-track

Challenge	What will we do?	How we will measure success	By when	Who will deliver this	Lead officer for reporting purposes	Please give latest performance against indicators	Status (please choose Red / Amber / Green)	Please state any mitigating action you are taking if you have rated the indicator red	Any other comments
Reduce health inequalities	Continued focus on addressing health inequalities through Fairer Sheffield, Healthy Lives – Sheffield’s Health Inequalities Action Plan 2010-13.	The Fairer Sheffield, Healthy Lives – Sheffield Health Inequalities Action Plan 2010-2013 sets out the targets for this area across a basket of indicators, of particular relevance are Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy at Birth. The fundamental and overarching target is to have reduced the gap in health outcomes between those in our most deprived communities and the city average.	2013	NHS Sheffield, Sheffield City Council, Sheffield NHS Trusts, Voluntary and Community Sector	Caroline Burrows / Sue Greig - now Julia Thompson	Infant mortality rates in Sheffield are above the national average but the rate is now improving. Infant Mortality Slope index of inequality 2009-11 1.5 Sheffield (improving). Male life expectancy 2010-12 78.7yr Sheffield, 79.2 England ( worse but improving). Female life expectancy 2010-12 82.4 Sheffield, 83.0 England (worse but improving). Difference in slope index of inequality 2006-10 (lower is better) males: 10.7 Sheffield vs 8.9 England (improving), females: 7.7 Sheffield vs 5.9 England	Red	Sheffield's Infant mortality strategy is a key priority for improving health and impacting on inequalities. A stakeholder engagement event will provide the opportunity review themes and establish new targets. Best Start Sheffield teams are being established to provide a co-ordinated response across services to offer babies, infants and families the support they need to enjoy lifelong wealth and wellbeing., This city-wide work is complemented and informed by the Best Start Sheffield lottery proposal which aims at developing programmes of support in particularly deprived communities which better join up services, are accessible and promote positive parenting.	



## Report to Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2014

**Report of:** Executive Director Children, Young People & Family Support

**Subject:** 2014 City Wide Attainment Outcomes in Schools and Academies.  
The early picture and headlines for all Key Stages

**Author of Report:** Iain Peel, Interim Director, Inclusion and Learning Services

### Summary:

This report gives a brief overview of the early picture re attainment and performance outcomes from Foundation Stage to A Level in Sheffield's schools and academies.

A more detailed report on the attainment statistics, including initial comparisons to national performance and to other local authorities will be presented at the next meeting of the committee in November.

This information has been requested by the scrutiny committee to enable it to scrutinise outcomes.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	X
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	X
Other	

**The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:**

- Be aware of the most current performance issues in the city

- Consider the performance of the city as a whole and make any recommendations
- 

### **Background Papers:**

No background documents have been used to write the report. Historic figures have been taken from the Department for Education data sets.

**Category of Report:** OPEN

## **Report of the Executive Director of Children, Young People and Family Support**

### **2014 City wide attainment outcomes in schools and academies; the early picture and headlines for all Key Stages**

#### **1. Introduction/Context**

**1.1** Each year the Scrutiny Committee requests a series of reports on attainment outcomes in schools and academies in Sheffield. This is the first in that series for the academic year 2014-15. It looks at the initial outcomes reported and gives key headlines.

Further reports will go into more depth and detail and be updated once each data set is 'validated' by the Department for Education. Early Key Stage 2, GCSE and A Level results do not include any appeals for remarking and are still subject to final verification from schools and the DfE.

**1.2** The key stages (KS) covered in this report are Foundation Stage, KS1, KS2, KS4 and KS5.

**1.3** Whilst some children take tests outside the usual time scales and there are some exceptions, it is expected that most children will be tested when they are a similar age. That will mean that:-

- Foundation Stage children are tested when they are aged 5
- Key Stage 1 children are tested when they are 7 years old
- Key Stage 2 children are tested when they are 11 years old
- Key Stage 4 students generally take GCSE examinations when they are 16 years old

- Key Stage 5 students generally take 'A' level standard examinations when they are 18 years old

**1.4** The performance tables often alter thus making it difficult to compare outcomes to previous years. Where the measures have remained consistent from 2013 to 2014 this has been stated and where the measures are different, making year on year comparisons more difficult, this has also been recorded.

## **2. Headlines for city wide outcomes in all Key Stages in schools and academies 2014**

### **2.1 Foundation Stage**

- This is the second year of the new measure of attainment 'Good Level of Development'
- Comparisons can be made with 2013 data
- There has been a clear focus this year on improving the attainment of the lowest performing 20% of pupils (narrowing the gap measure)

### **2.2 Key Stage 1**

- There has been no change to the national assessment system in 2014
- There has been an improvement in all measures on 2013 results with the exception of Level 2 mathematics which has declined very slightly
- The national comparative data will not be available until October

### **2.3 Key Stage 2**

- The new floor standard in the combined measure of Level 4 in reading, writing and mathematics is 65%. This is 5% higher than in 2013.
- The national comparative data 2014 was published in August but does not include newly arrived pupils who are discounted
- Final validated data will not be available until December 2014
- Sheffield was 123<sup>rd</sup> out of 152 local authorities in 2013.
- We anticipate the current 2014 ranking of 128<sup>th</sup> to improve to about 115<sup>th</sup> in the final validated data

### **2.4 Key Stage 4**

- It is not sensible to make direct comparisons between 2013 results and 2014 results, even though the main measure of 5 A\*-C including English and mathematics remains the same

- OfQUAL, who regulate examination results, have stated there is likely to be “more variability than usual, school by school.”
- There have been key changes to the examination system and to the way performance is reported
- The 2014 floor standard is for 40% of students achieving five good passes at GCSE at grades A\*-C including both English and mathematics (5ACEM).

## **2.5 Key Stage 5**

- Final results will be known later in the Autumn term

## **3 Foundation Stage outcomes**

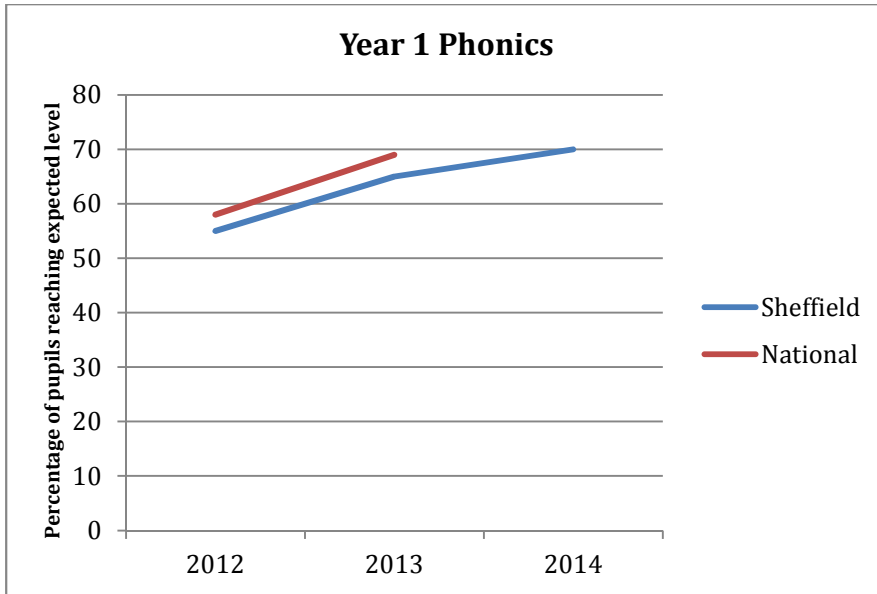
### **3.1** There are two main performance measures in the foundation stage:

- i. The percentage of children who make a ‘good level of development’. This was a new measure introduced in 2013.
  - ii. The achievement gap between the lowest achieving 20% and the median. This is often known as the ‘gap measure’.
- In 2014 the percentage of pupils in Sheffield achieving a ‘Good Level of Development’ has risen from 51% to 60%
  - In 2013 Sheffield was ranked 68th nationally out of 152 local authorities in this measure
  - In 2014 the Sheffield gap measure for the lowest attaining 20% has narrowed by 4% compared to last year to 37.5%.

## **4 Key Stage 1**

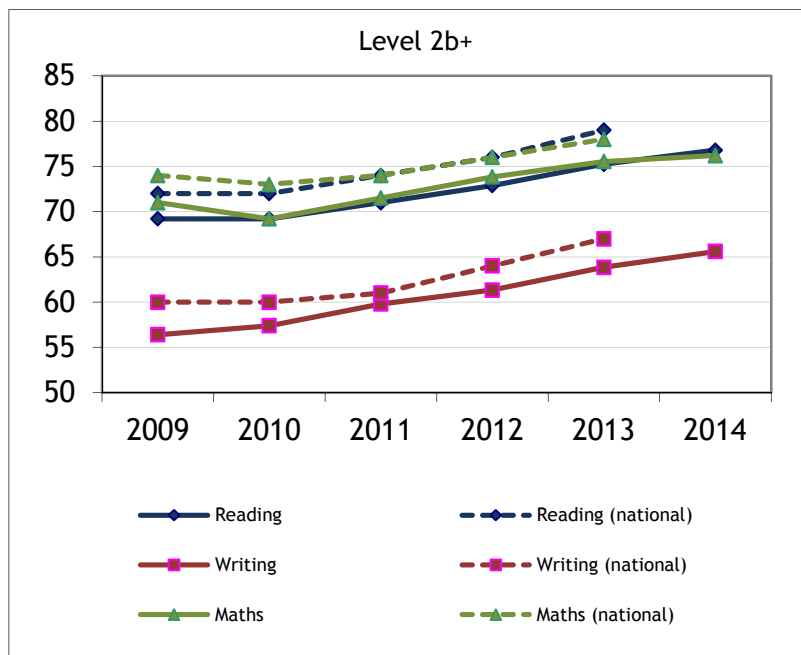
### **4.1 Year 1 Phonics**

- National assessment in this measure has now completed its third year
- The percentage of children achieving the phonics benchmark in Sheffield has improved by 5% since 2013 to 70%
- There is an improving trend of 15% since the phonics standard was introduced in 2012



#### 4.2 Key Stage 1- Year 2 Teacher Assessments - (Age 7)

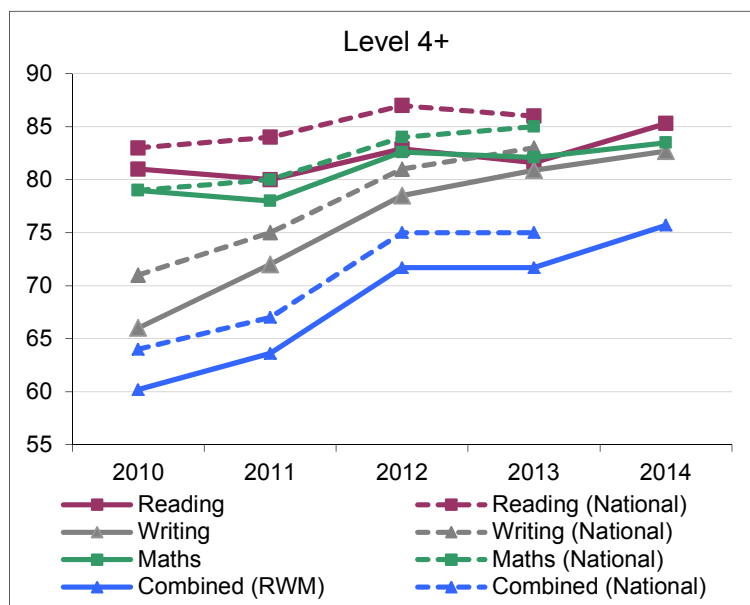
- There has been no change to the national assessment in 2014
- Level 2b is the expected good level of attainment for a 7 year old pupil
- Reading has provisionally improved by 2% at level 2b to 77%
- Writing has provisionally improved by 2% at level 2b to 66%
- Mathematics provisionally has improved by 1% at level 2b to 76%
- Since 2010 there has been an improving trend in all subjects at this level

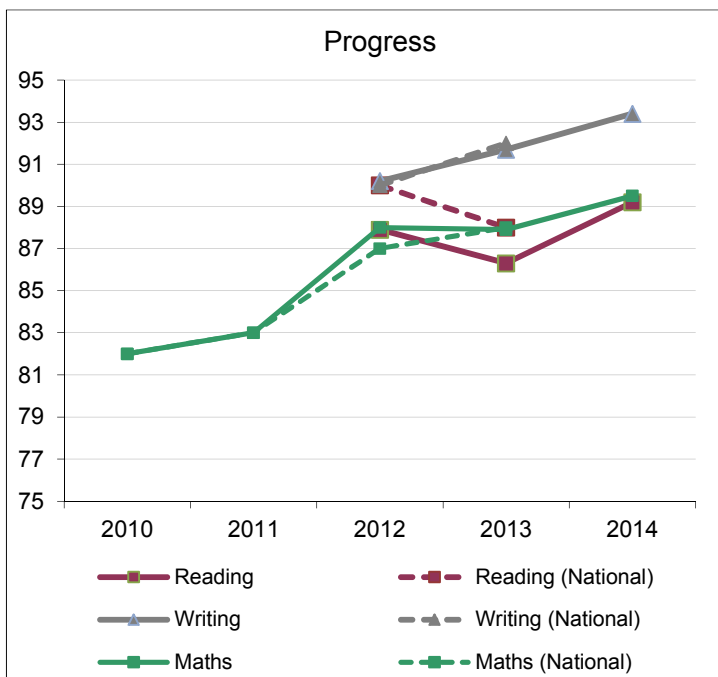
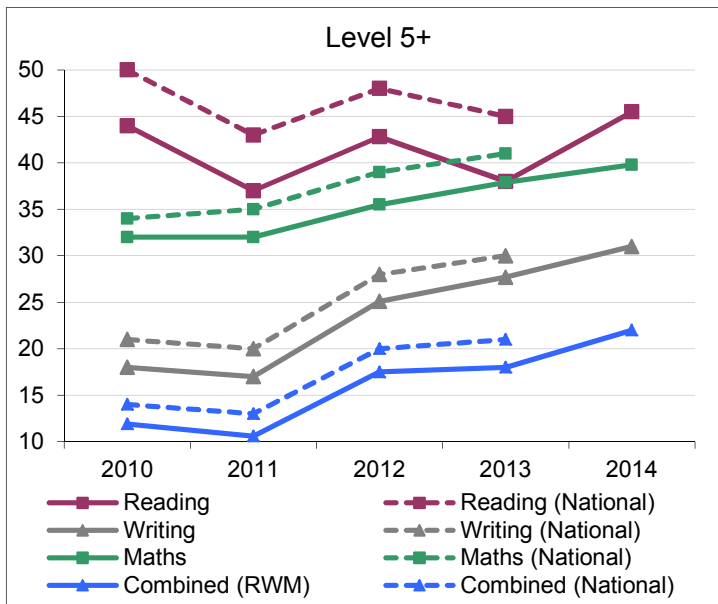




## 5 Key Stage 2 (age 11)

- The key measure is the percentage of children who achieve Level 4+ in each of reading, writing and mathematics. This was introduced in 2013.
- Final national rankings are not yet available.
- Sheffield's improvement between 2010 to 2013 was 12% points in this key measure against a national improvement of 11% points in the same measure
- In 2014, there has been a provisional improvement of a further 4% in the Sheffield combined measure of Level 4+ in reading, writing and mathematics to 77%, and which also mirrors the provisional national rise of 4% to 79%. Sheffield's provisional improvement also includes children who can be discounted from the results due to being recently arrived to the country.
- There are nine Sheffield primary schools which are below the new higher floor standard. This represents a reduction of schools below floor standard.
- Five of the nine schools are open academies and an additional three are currently in discussions about converting to become academies.
- In 2014 89% of pupils have made good progress in reading
- In 2014 93% of pupils have made good progress in writing
- In 2014 89% of pupils have made good progress in mathematics





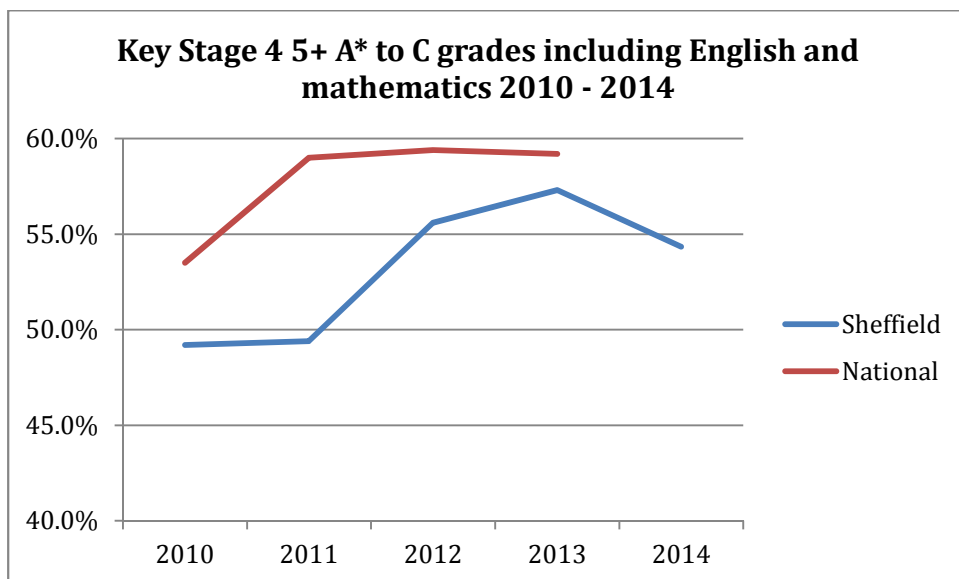
## 6 Key Stage 4 - Headlines 2014

**6.1** The main measure is the percentage of students who achieved 5 GCSE passes at grades A\*-C including English and mathematics (5ACEM).

**6.2** There have been large changes to the 2014 GCSE examination process. Therefore the examinations regulator, OfQUAL, has warned against making comparisons between years. The changes reflect differences in assessing English and geography. Additionally the calculation of results that can be included in performance tables has also altered and there has been a move towards end of course examination and away from mid-course assessments.

**6.3** The provisional 2014 Sheffield 5ACEM measure is 54.4% achieving this benchmark and this is lower than 2013 by 2.9%. The national result and Sheffield's ranking are not yet known. Provisional results from the Yorkshire and Humberside region suggest that other LAs have also seen a reduction in this measure with an average fall of -3.9%.

**6.4** Schools are allowed to count only the result of the first time a pupil was entered for an exam and not the pupil's best result.



**6.5** Of 25 secondary schools

- 7 improved their results
- 13 declined on last year
- 5 stayed broadly the same (within 2 % points)

**6.6** The best results in the city were at Tapton where 77% of students were awarded 5 or more A\*-C including English and mathematics.

**6.7** Five sponsored academies saw their best ever results this summer.

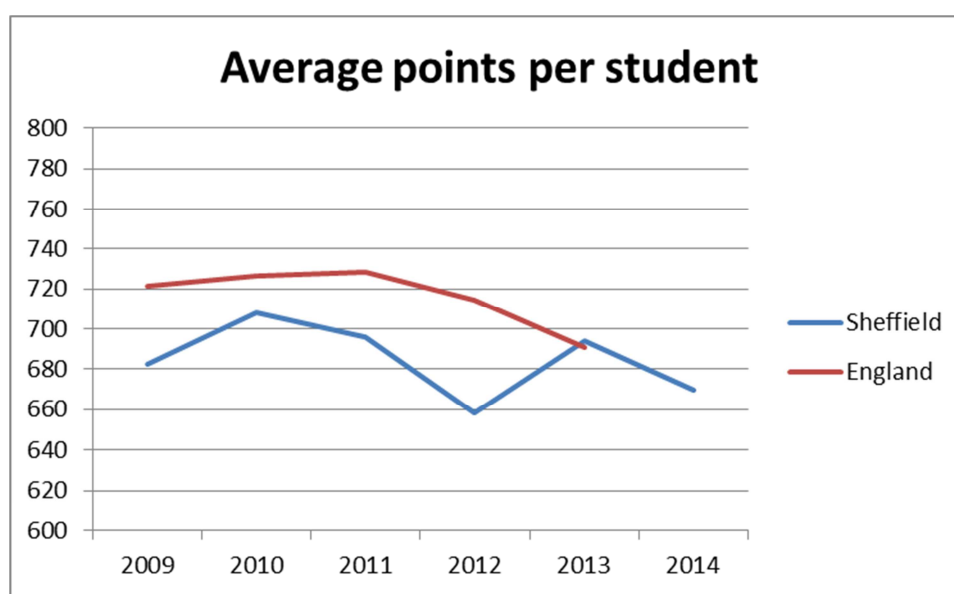
- Sheffield Park Academy improved from 61% to 65%
- Parkwood Academy improved from 41% to 51%
- Outwood City improved from 43% to 53%
- Newfield from 45% to 56%
- Yewlands from 36% to 51%

**6.8** There are currently three schools reported to be below the government floor standard of 40% in 2014. This may reduce to two following appeals etc.

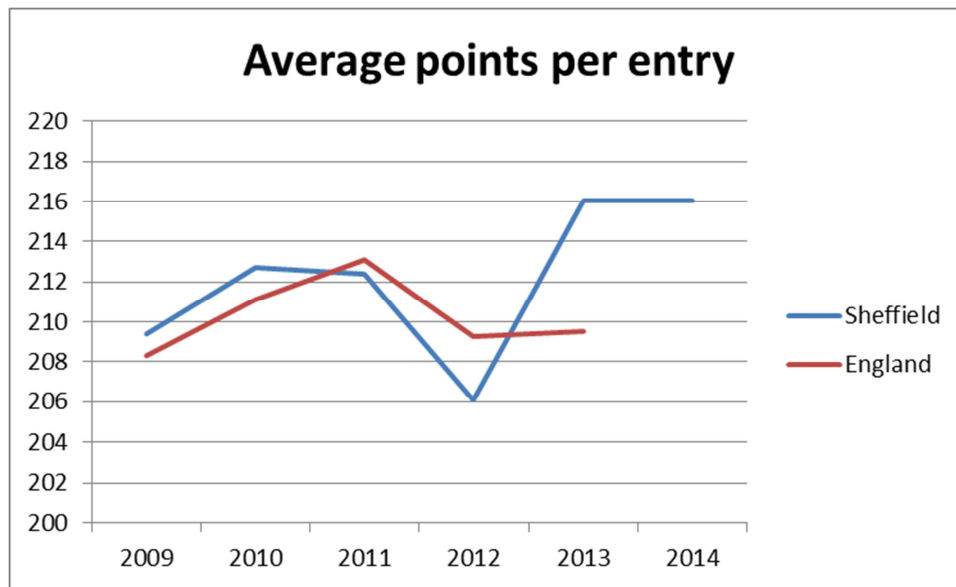
- Fir Vale – converter academy and where 39.5% of students achieved 5ACEM.
- Sheffield Springs Academy – sponsored by United Learning and where 36% of students achieved 5ACEM.
- Chaucer sponsored by Tapton School Academies Trust and where 32% of students achieved 5ACEM. Chaucer was below the floor standard in 2013 at 39% achieving 5ACEM.

## **7 Key Stage 5 - Headlines 2014**

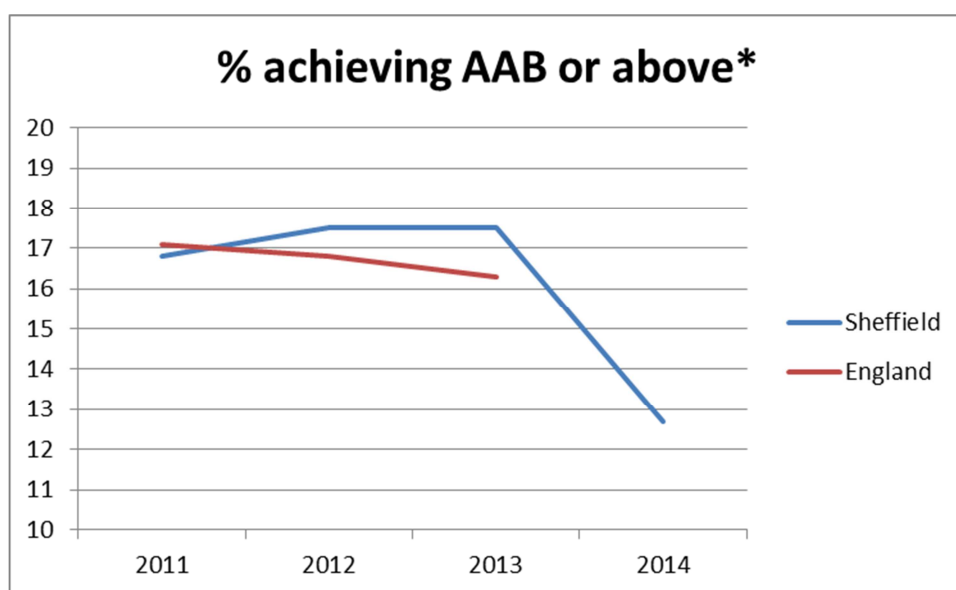
**7.1** This summary includes all 11-18 maintained schools and academies, Sheffield College and Longley Park Sixth Form College.



**7.2** The average points score per student (APS) is an indicator of the total marks/grades which students achieve. The APS per student is lower than the high of 2010 as students take fewer examinations, especially lower value qualifications, and concentrate more on the three or four A levels. A student who gained three grade 'B' results would have a score of 720 whilst a student with 3 grade 'C' results would have 630 points.



**7.3** APS per entry is an indicator of the quality of the average grade per A level as opposed to per student. The improvement in APS in 2014 shows that the average grade per A level has improved from just below a grade C in 2012, to just above a grade C in 2014. **This is the highest ever APS in Sheffield.**



\* For 2014 this measure has been amended to % of KS5 students achieving 3 A levels at AAB with 2 facilitating subjects

**7.4** The ***percentage of students who gained grades AAB (or above, see graph)*** is a measure of performance at the top end of the 'A' level spectrum.

**7.5** Schools who performed especially well in 2014 on this measure were:

- Tapton 26% of students
- Silverdale 22% of students
- Notre Dame 19% of students
- King Edward VII 16% of students

## **8 What does this mean for the people of Sheffield?**

**8.1** This report has highlighted the achievements of many thousands of young people who live in the city, their families and their teachers.

## **9. Recommendation**

**9.1** Scrutiny is asked to congratulate the young people, their families, schools and teachers for their achievements in this year's results.

**9.2** Scrutiny is asked to note the contents in this initial headline paper and consider which areas it might like to look into more deeply over the course of the year.

**Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny & Policy Development Committee**  
**Draft Work Programme 2014-15**

**Chair:** Cllr Gill Furniss

**Vice Chair:** Cllr Cliff Woodcraft

**Meeting papers:** [click here](#)

**Meeting day/ time:** Monday 1-4pm

**Please note:** the Work Programme is a live document and so is subject to change.

Topic	Reasons for selecting topic	Contact	Date	Expected Outcomes
<b>Monday 17th November 2014</b>				
Attainment	A detailed report on the attainment statistics for Sheffield and analysis in terms of the available national data / comparators.	Iain Peel, Director, Inclusion & Learning Services, Janet Docherty, Senior Manager & Pam Smith, Strategic Lead - Targeted Intervention	Nov 14	
Report on Academies in Sheffield	An update in terms of attainment statistics and the process of how Schools become an Academy, the committee could then hear from a Headteacher/s in terms of the implications of the approach.	Iain Peel, Director, Inclusion & Learning Services / or Anthony Hughes, Commissioning, with possible attendance from Head teachers.	Nov 14	

Page 147

Agenda Item 11

<b>Monday 26th January 2015</b>				
The Children and Families Act (whole agenda topic)	To receive a report on how we are delivering the requirements of the Children and Families Act, capturing the different elements of the act, including court proceedings, adoption, and special educational needs.	Dorne Collinson, Director, Children & Families	Jan 15	
<b>Monday 9th March 2015</b>				
Looked After Children & Care Leavers Annual Report to Scrutiny	To receive an annual update on looked after children and care leavers including performance outcomes.	Jon Banwell, Assistant Director - Provider Services	Mar-15	
Adoption & Fostering Report Annual report to Scrutiny	To receive an annual update on adoption & fostering.	Jon Banwell, Assistant Director - Provider Services	Mar-15	



Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB)- Annual Report	Presentation of the Annual Report from the Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB)	Sue Fiennes – Independent Chair Trevor Owen – Head of Service, Safeguarding Children Victoria Horsefield – SSCB Board Manager	Mar-15	
Annual Meeting with Young People & Young Carers	Annual meeting with the scrutiny committee and young people / carers to discuss issues which are of concern to the young people.	Emma Hincliffe, Sheffield Futures	Mar-15	
<b>Briefing papers</b>				
Building Successful Families Programme (Phase 2)	Sheffield is going to bid to be an “early adopter” site for Phase 2. The committee has requested a briefing paper for all members in November that will give an update in terms of the outcome of the bid and ongoing progress with the programme.	Dawn Walton, Assistant Director, Prevention & Early Intervention	17th November 14	

page 149

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