

## Appendix 2 - Summary of key points arising during the review

<p>What is working in tackling child poverty locally</p>	<p>The Review evidenced they are working hard and improving but are probably not focussed enough on what they can influence as a partnership. For example, the Council and NHS are the largest employers in the city but they have not focussed on what they can do as employers/contractors etc. However, they do seem to have a solid base in terms of working together.</p> <p>Very early days in development of Child Poverty Strategy but key partners are engaged and it is a clear priority – they have set themselves the target of cutting CP to 10% by 2020 but as yet there is no sense of timescales for the steps in between or stepped approach looking at mitigation/lifting people out of poverty/breaking the cycle.</p> <p>DCNP are establishing a Child Poverty Commission to hold Derby's Leadership Board (who will oversee delivery of strategy) to account.</p> <p>Local Councillors bought in.</p> <p>Good history of partnership working.</p> <p>Commitment to ensuring local reforms consider impact on children and families.</p> <p>In children's centre – multi-agency agencies co-located on same sites makes a real difference. They believe data is used very effectively to monitor progress/impact.</p>
<p>Key drivers influencing local decisions</p>	<p>Culture of being on benefits</p> <p>Low skills – loss of Bombardier train bid made city reflect on economic future</p> <p>Families with large number of children who can't cover childcare costs</p> <p>Mental health problems</p> <p>Rising numbers of children in care – cannot fund/meet demand for intensive family support required</p>

Challenges and opportunities LAs and their partners face	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>Access to good quality affordable childcare</p> <p>Removal of ring-fenced budgets has had large impact, particular on early intervention services e.g. cuts to services for children with speech/language problems, closure of furniture re-cycling project, cuts to school holiday activities, crèches so parents can attend courses</p> <p>Employers – local engagement could be better and there is more that needs to be done in ensuring the right skills are available and that people are supported into work and progress</p> <p>Demographic changes – rising pupil population</p> <p>Rising numbers of children entering care</p> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <p>Development of Health &amp; Well Being Board</p> <p>£40m Regional Growth Fund awarded to Derby – priorities are job creation and physical regeneration</p> <p>Priority given to Child Poverty across partners – Derby's Leadership Board will 'own' the emerging strategy</p>
What services/provision have been prioritised	Keeping children's centres open – hours/events reduced but sites retained
How policies set out in existing national/local strategies are being implemented	Pupil Premium – a positive (although councillors feared it was being used to plug funding gaps)

<p>Where local challenges could be addressed by national government action</p>	<p>Economic growth must be the number one priority of the Government – there is a feeling it isn't – more economic stimulus through capital investments required.</p> <p>Provision of affordable credit needs to be built into national policy – there is worry about the practices of some lending companies. Number of pawnbrokers/ money shops has grown considerably in recent years and this has implications on the poorest people who are susceptible to debt. Provision needs to be built into national policy.</p> <p>Credit Unions: MCF loans currently operating in Derby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keen to get poorest tenants into jam jar accounts</li> <li>• Local politicians keen to see a locally developed credit union</li> <li>• MCF view: main problem is around regulation and legal issues</li> <li>• Promote the ethos that you save then you have a loan</li> <li>• Concern about Welfare Reform changes</li> <li>• Really important that people that are not good at managing their finances, are identified quickly</li> <li>• New communities in Derby – causing issues on understanding of financial management.</li> <li>• Economic benefits from Credit Union interest rates – money is saved and put into the wider economy</li> </ul> <p>Welfare Reform/Housing Benefit and Council Tax changes too fast and cumulative impacts unknown – Derby are currently trying to map these</p> <p>Universal Credit – move to monthly payments may result in negative impacts for most vulnerable/chaotic</p> <p>Free School Meals and Council Tax Benefits based on income support and not directed on families receiving Working Family Tax Credits.</p> <p>Education offer to all children too academic – need greater push on vocational subjects</p>
<p>What poverty looks like in places and how that differs between areas</p>	<p>There are <b>14,110 children living in poverty</b> in Derby, equating to 24.6%.</p> <p>There are <b>23,690 households</b> in Derby with an equivalised household income of under £15k pa. The risk of child and family poverty is highest in the</p>

	<p>most deprived areas of the city – more than <b>a third of households in Normanton live in relative poverty</b>.</p> <p>This may be partially attributed to the demographic make up of the ward, as the needs assessment has identified a number of characteristics that show disproportionately high risks of child and family poverty.</p> <p><b>Lone parents make up 7.3% of all households in Derby</b>, which is significantly higher than the regional average of 6.1%.</p> <p>The needs assessment has shown that lone parents are <b>20% more likely to have large families</b> than other household structures in Derby.</p> <p>The proportion of large families living in Derby (19.4%) is significantly higher than the national average (17.7%).</p> <p>Families including a person with a disability are also faced with increased risks of poverty. <b>12,828 people are projected to have a moderate physical disability in 2030</b> in Derby, which is an increase of 13%.</p> <p>The scale of child and family poverty is already substantial. Nevertheless, <b>the 0 to 19 population is projected to reach 67,100 in 2030</b>, an increase of 6,000 people, creating further strain and pressure on public services.</p>
[Three] key messages to take back to ministers	<p>Welfare Reform/Council Tax changes etc – too much too fast</p> <p>National drive around affordable credit required</p> <p>National Government needs to focus on economic growth much more – capital investment projects could help</p> <p>[Would like funding to pilot child poverty co-ordinator post working across the various partnerships]</p>