

8,990
good reasons

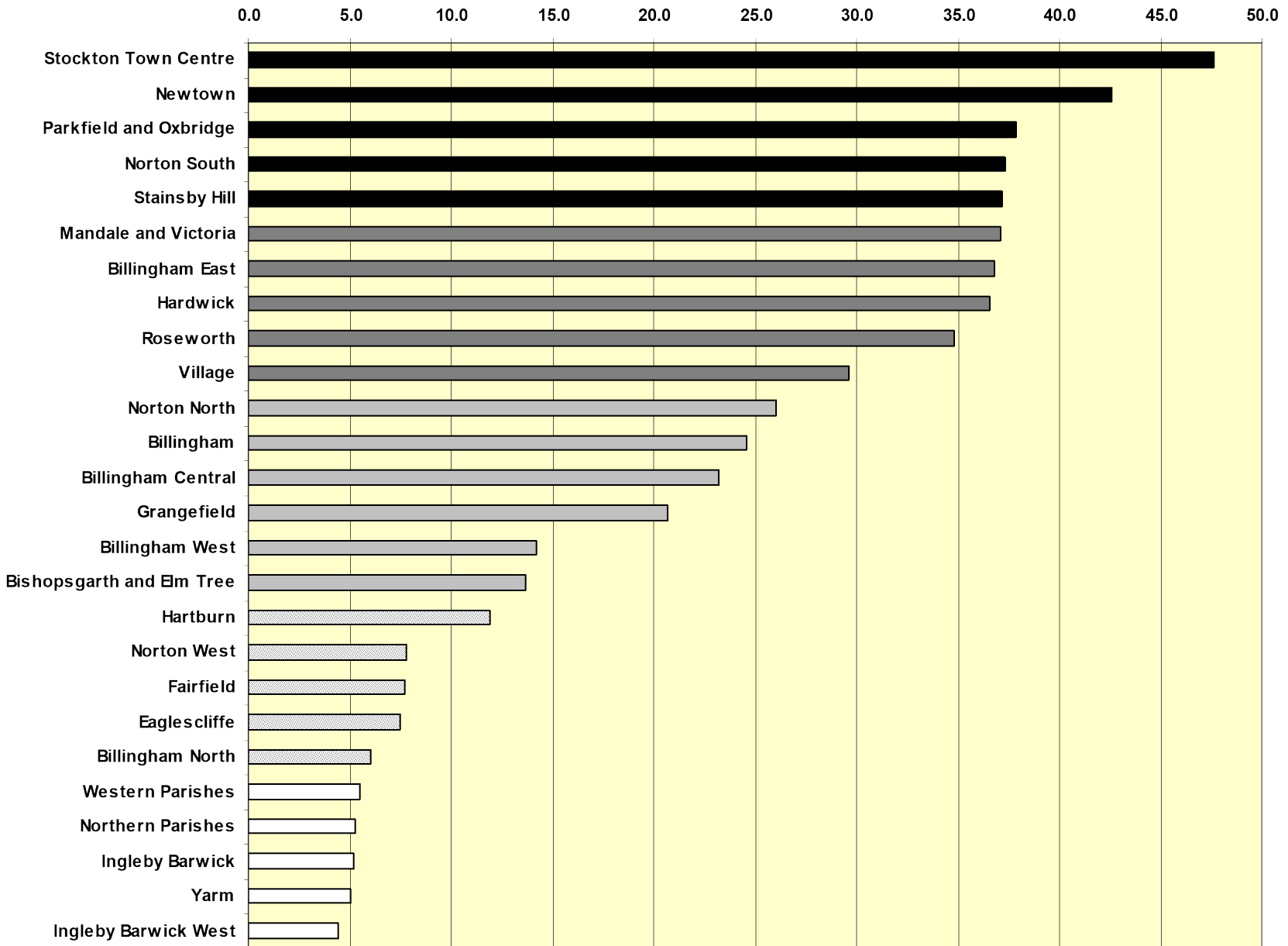


...to discuss child poverty in Stockton

1. Impact of poverty (on health)
2. Two practical examples of response

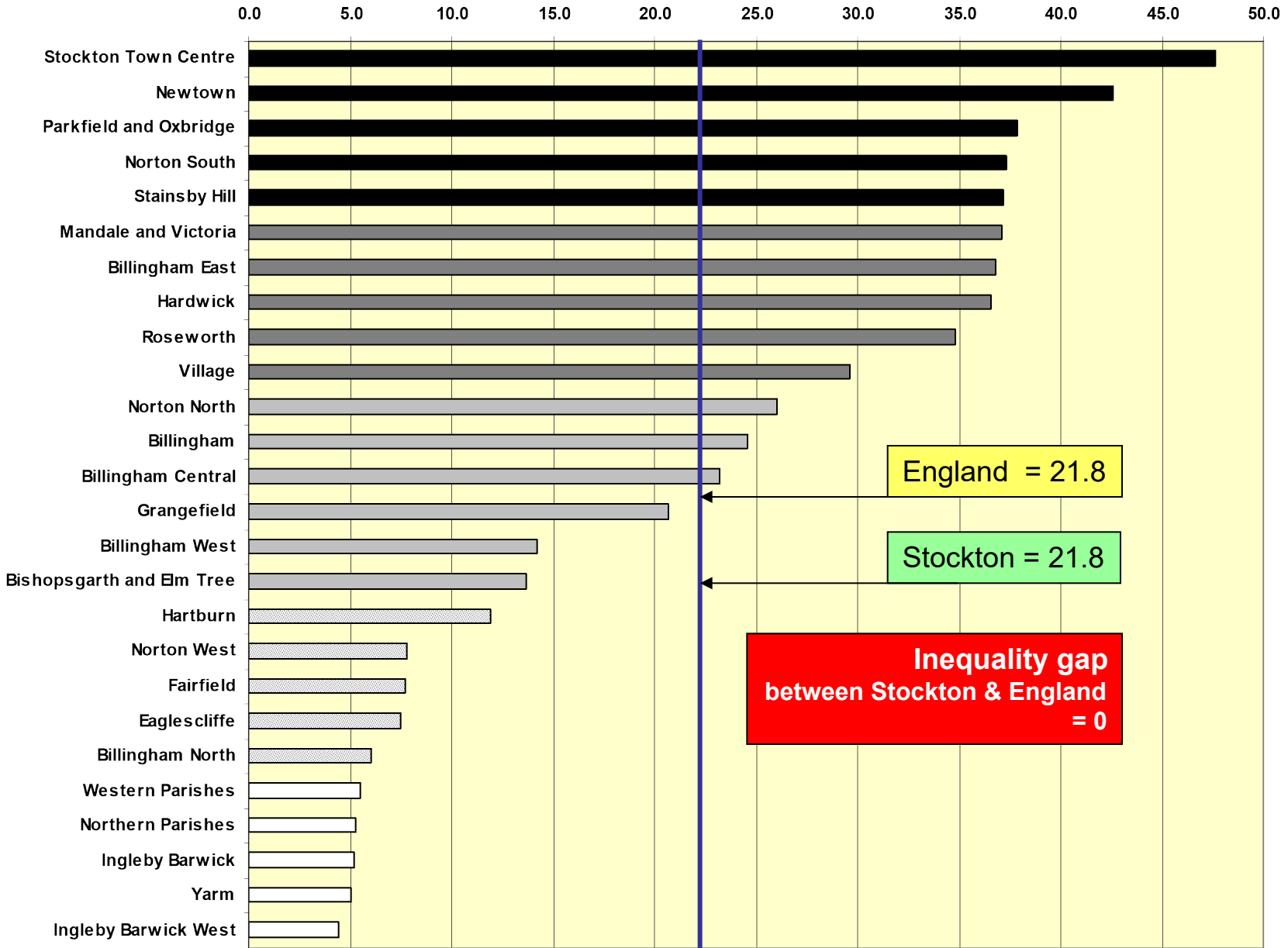
Child poverty

% aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, 2010

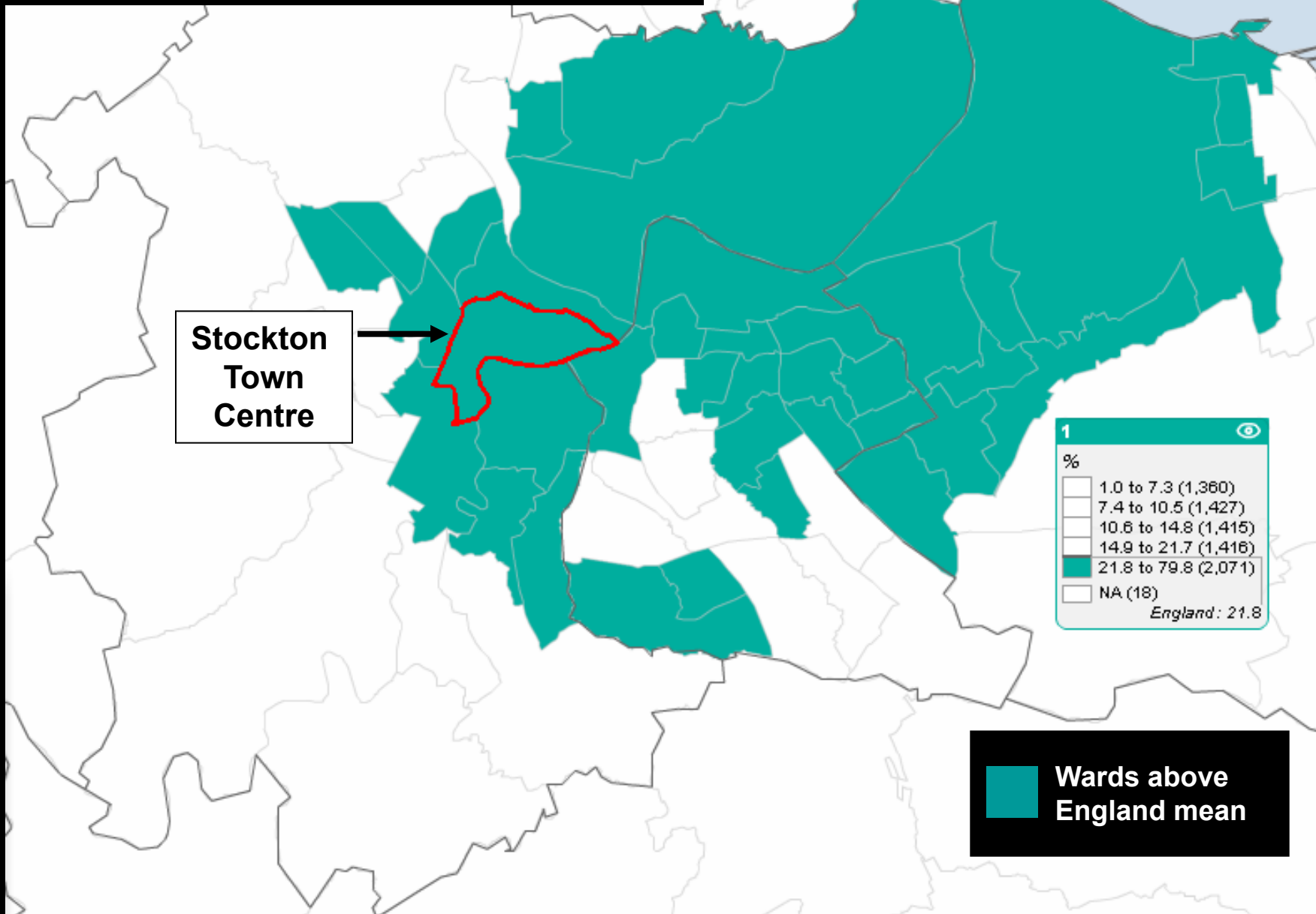


Child poverty

% aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, 2010



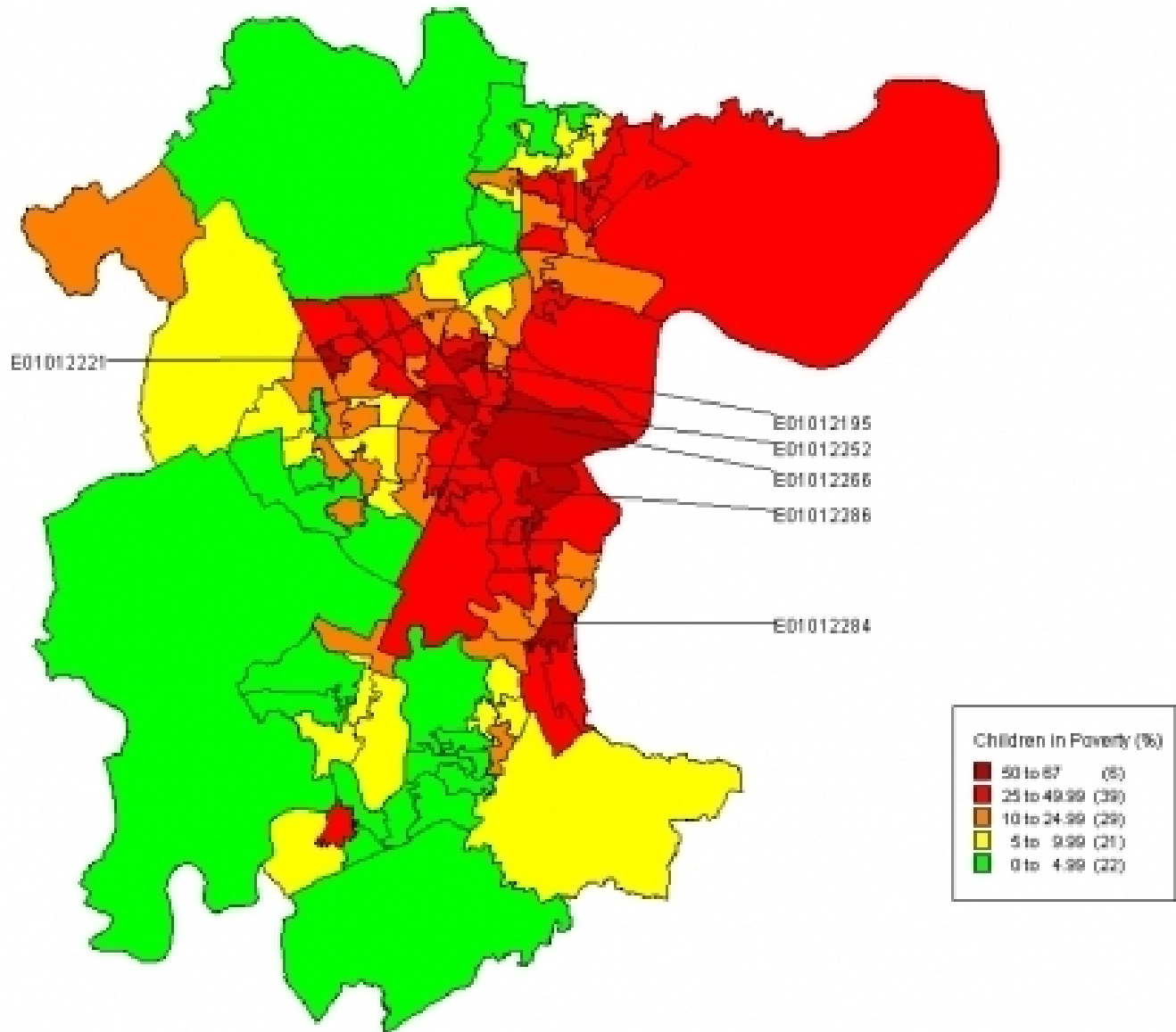
Child poverty in Teesside



Stockton
Town
Centre

Wards above
England mean

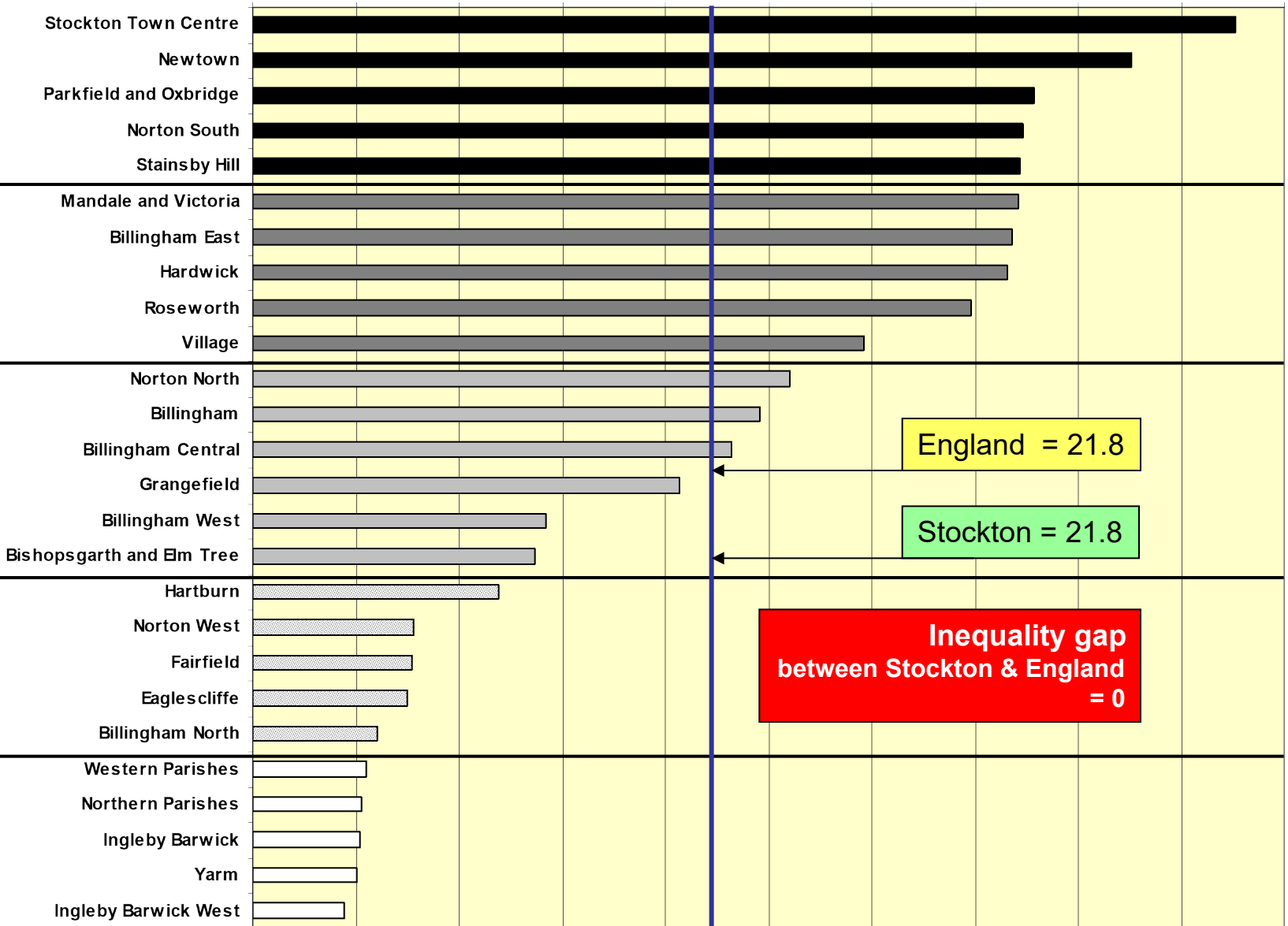
Children in poverty, Stockton-on-Tees LSOAs, 2010



Child poverty

% aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, 2010

0.0 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0 25.0 30.0 35.0 40.0 45.0 50.0



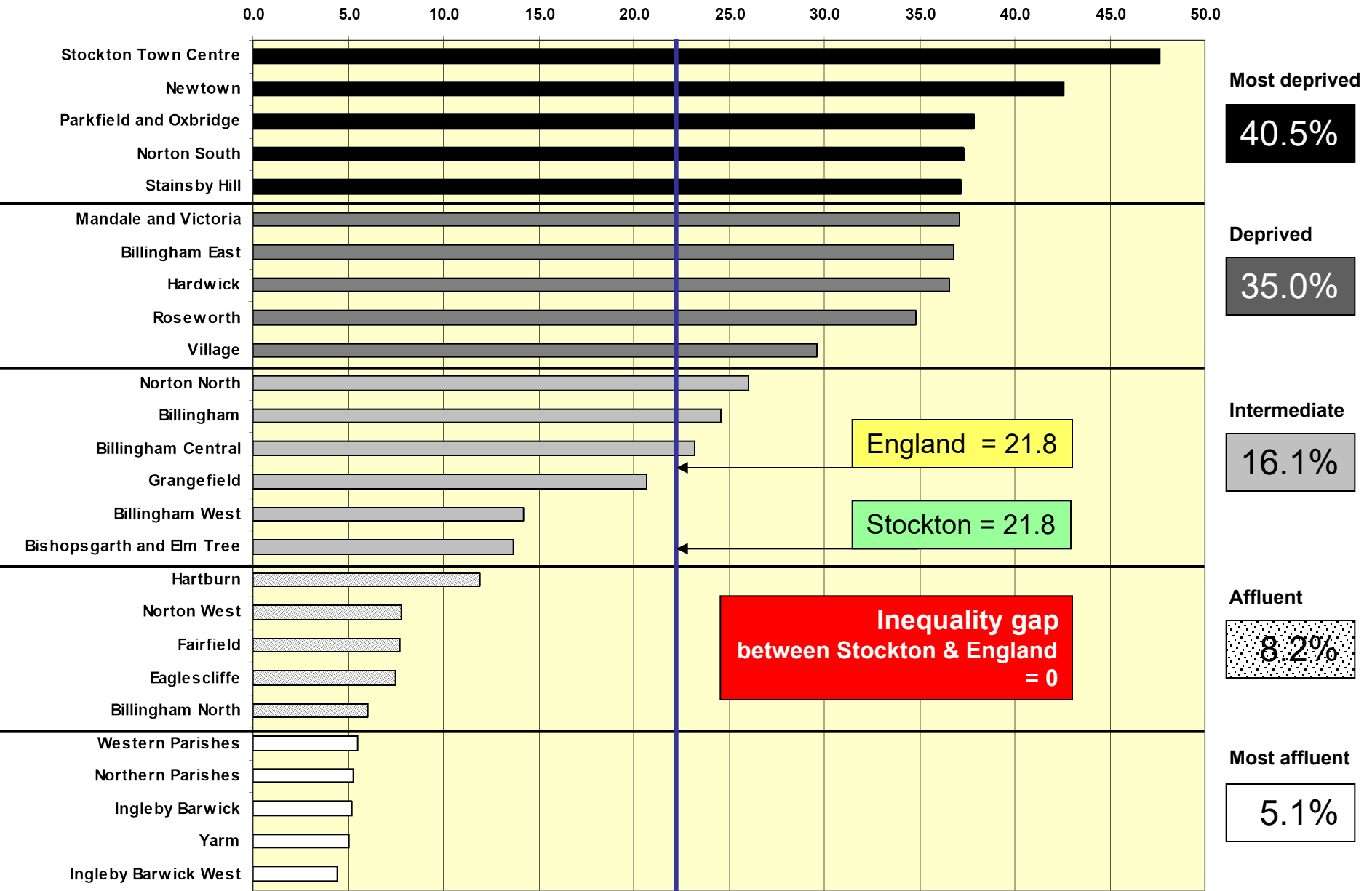
England = 21.8

Stockton = 21.8

**Inequality gap
between Stockton & England
= 0**

Child poverty

% aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, 2010



Child poverty

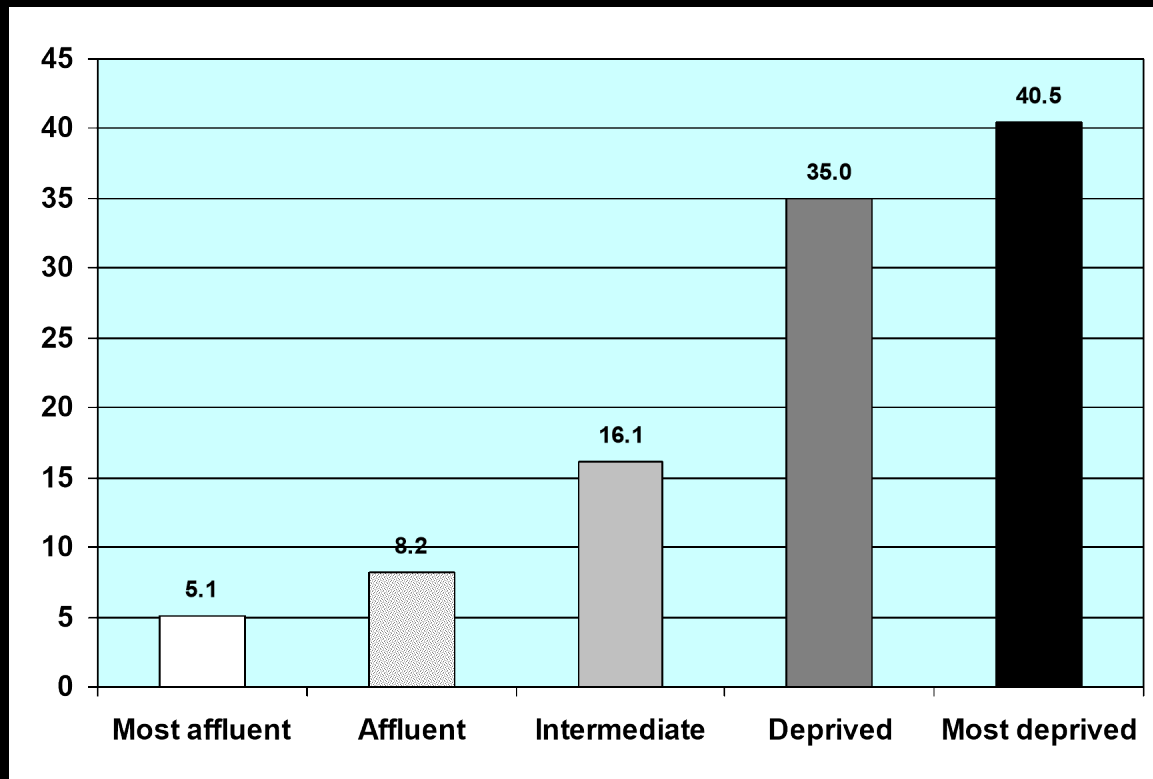
% aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, 2010

Inequality gap

within Stockton

= 7.9

- Stockton Town Centre
- Newtown
- Parkfield and Oxbridge
- Norton South
- Stainsby Hill
- Mandale and Victoria
- Billingham East
- Hardwick
- Roseworth
- Village
- Norton North
- Billingham
- Billingham Central
- Grangefield
- Billingham West
- Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree
- Hartburn
- Norton West
- Fairfield
- Eaglescliffe
- Billingham North
- Western Parishes
- Northern Parishes
- Ingleby Barwick
- Yarm
- Ingleby Barwick West



Most deprived

40.5%

Deprived

35.0%

Intermediate

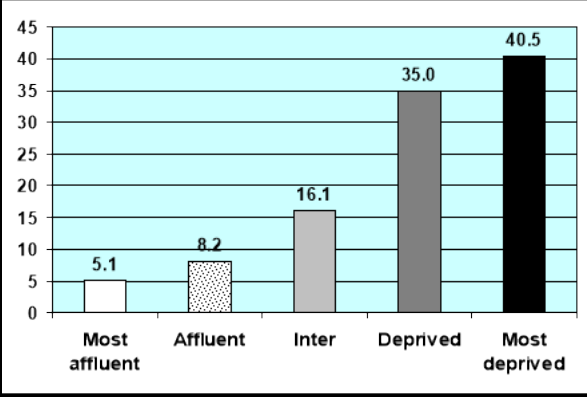
16.1%

Affluent

8.2%

Most affluent

5.1%

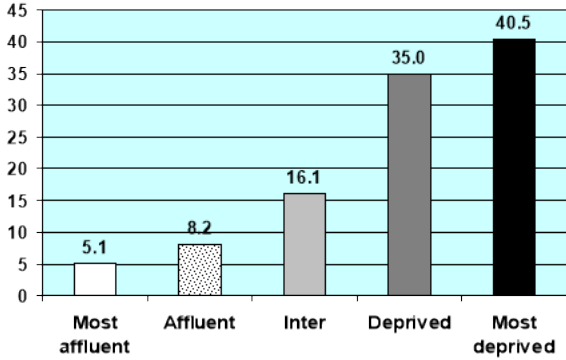


Child poverty

790

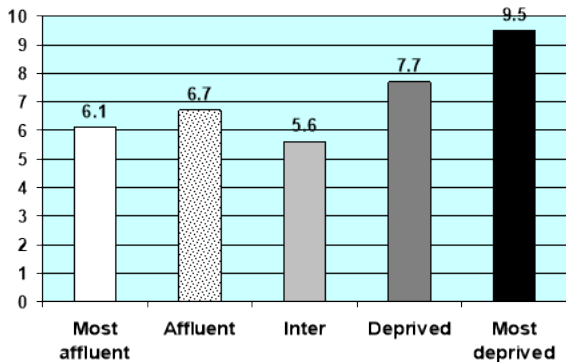
Child poverty

790



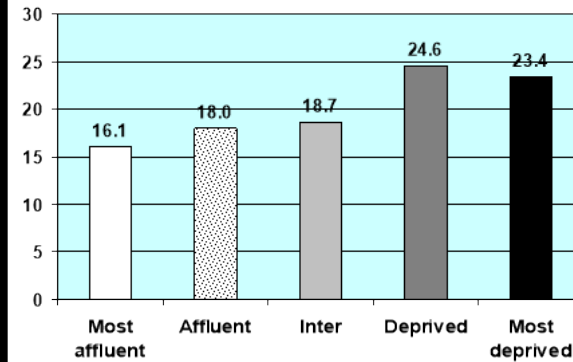
Low birthweight

160



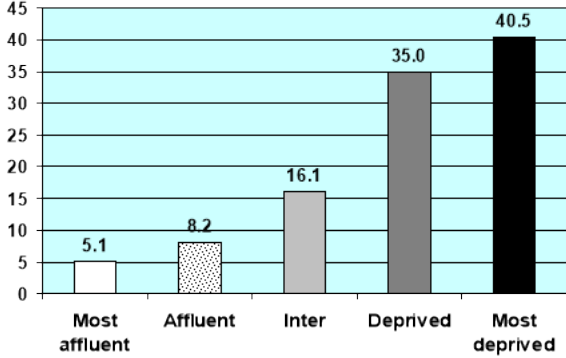
Obesity (year 6)

145



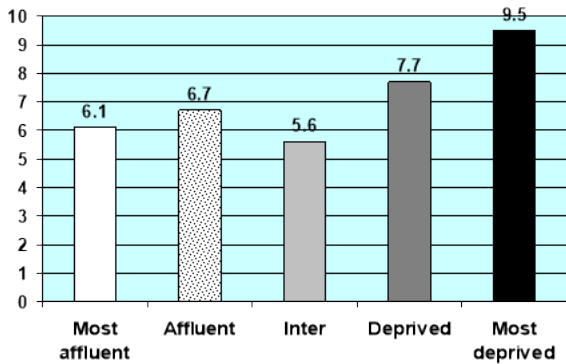
Child poverty

790



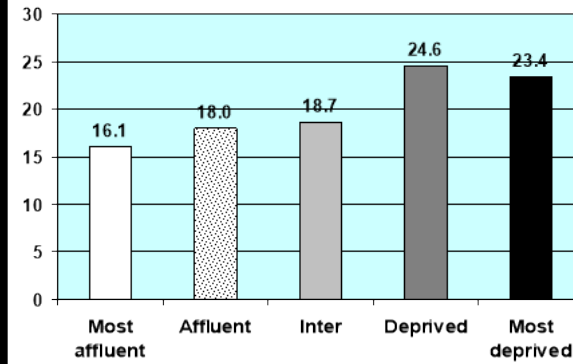
Low birthweight

160



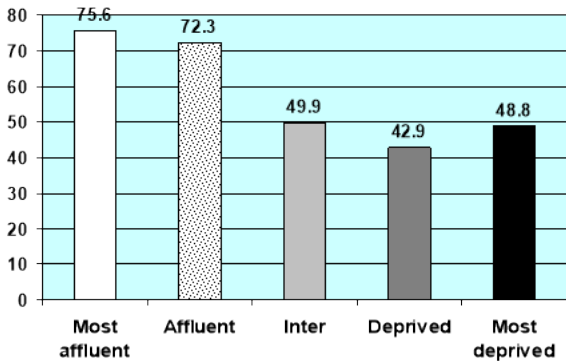
Obesity (year 6)

145



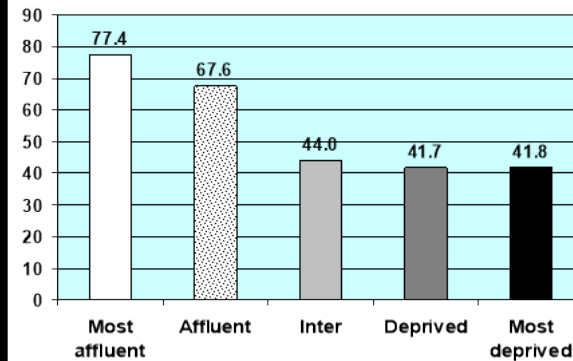
Child development

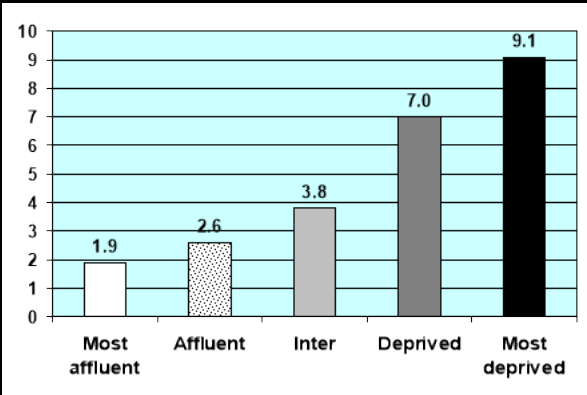
65



GCSE attainment

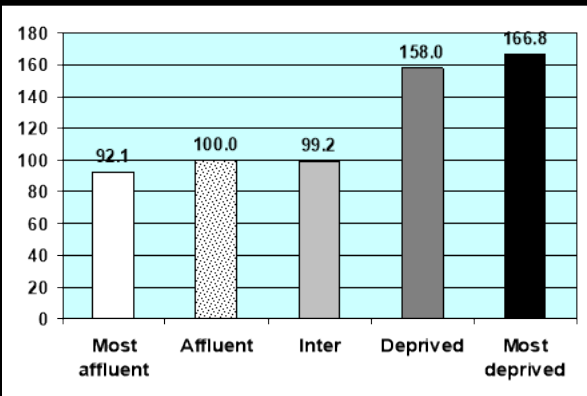
54





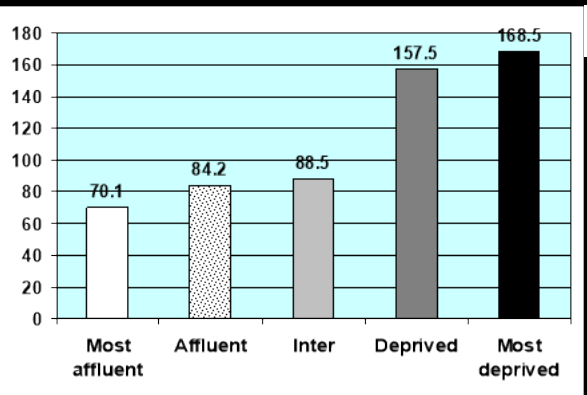
Unemployment

479



Emergency admissions

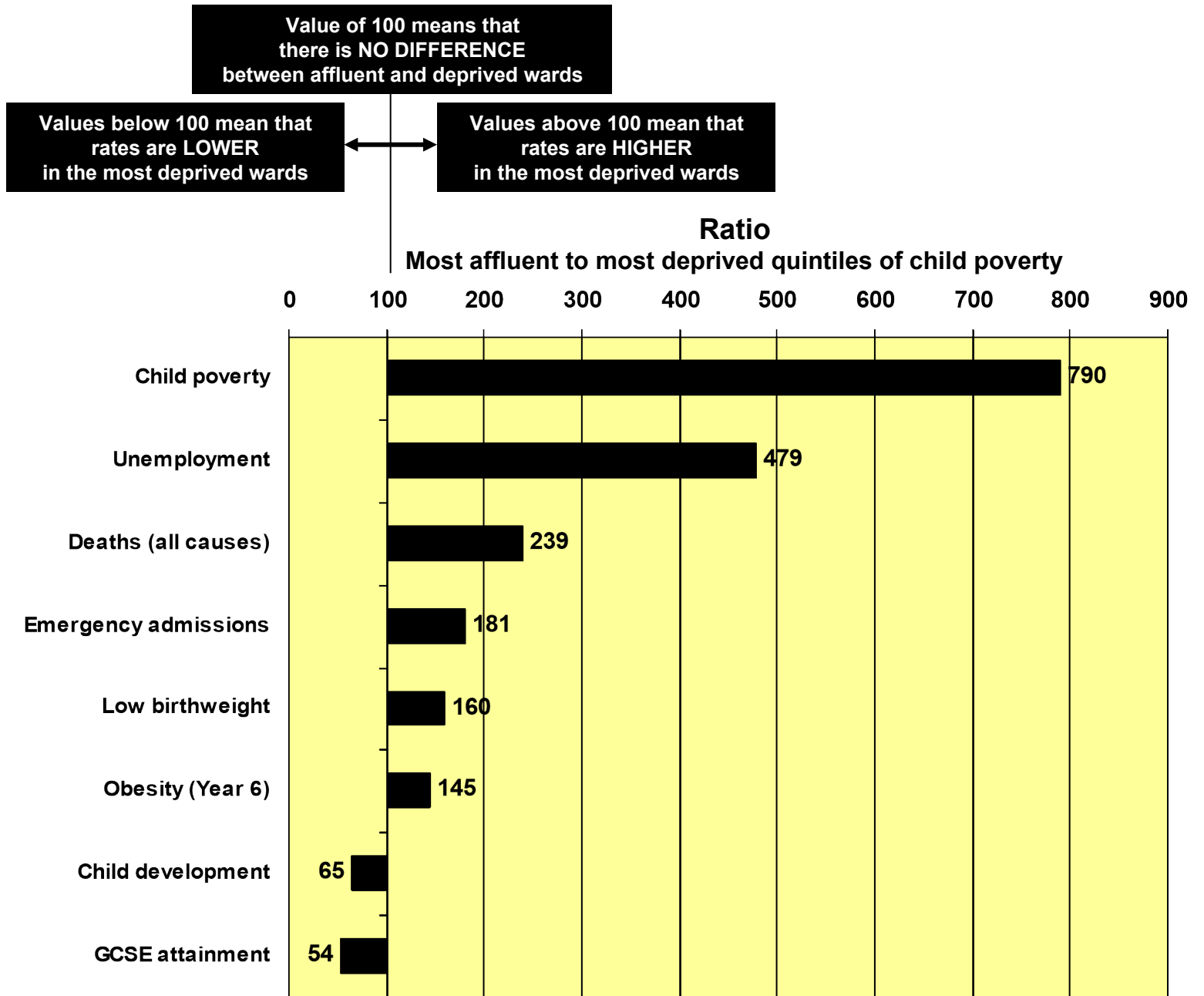
181



Deaths (all causes)

239

Inequality gaps within Stockton



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***The example of...
unauthorised absence from school***

Trying to get every child into school every day





'The best days of our lives...?'



We know that some children
are persistently absent from school...

1,345 children
were persistently absent
for more than 1 day in 6
in Stockton in 2011/12

Absence from school
is strongly associated
with young people not
being in being further
education or employment.

**Persistent absence is when
a child is not in school
for more than 20% of the time
(15% from October 2011)**

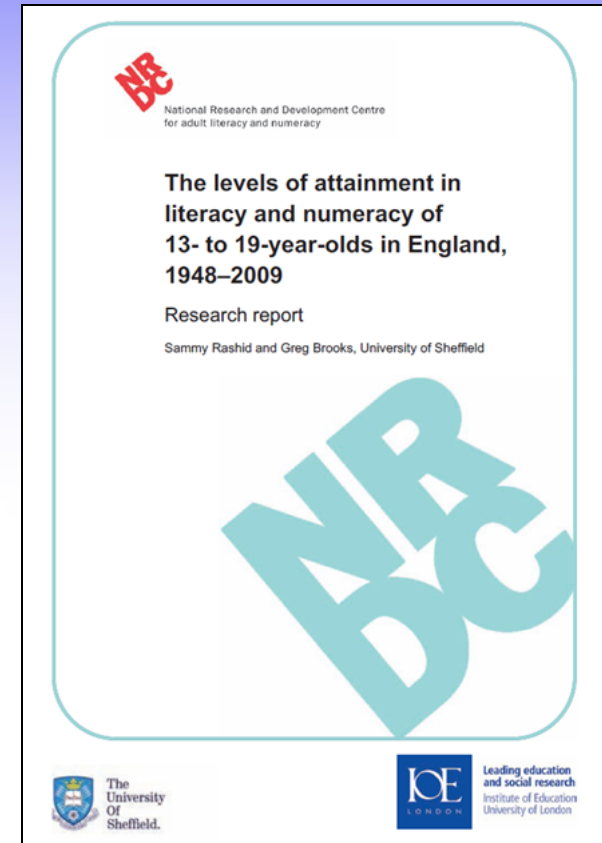


Trying to get every child into school every day

Headline findings

The reading, writing and numeracy attainments of this age group at the top end are among the best in the world.

But more needs to be done...
...about 17% of young people aged 16–19 have poorer literacy, and about 22% have poorer numeracy, than is needed for full participation in today's society.



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theguardian

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Business > Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

CBI criticises schools over 'inadequate' literacy and numeracy

Survey of over 500 firms shows many employers dissatisfied with school leavers' numeracy and use of English

Jeevan Vasagar

The Guardian, Monday 9 May 2011



The CBI has criticised schools over the inadequate literacy and numeracy of many

Some companies find that some school leavers are insufficiently prepared for basic transactions in the workplace.

Trying to get every child into school every day

Would it be possible...

To improve attendance at school by:

- **Making a step change in ambition to achieve 100%?**
- **Investigating the weakness of current processes?**
- **Tackling poor literacy (given 11 years of education)?**
- **Just getting a list of children who are 'not in school'?**



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*If we can't get all children to school every day,
we won't break the cycle of child poverty*

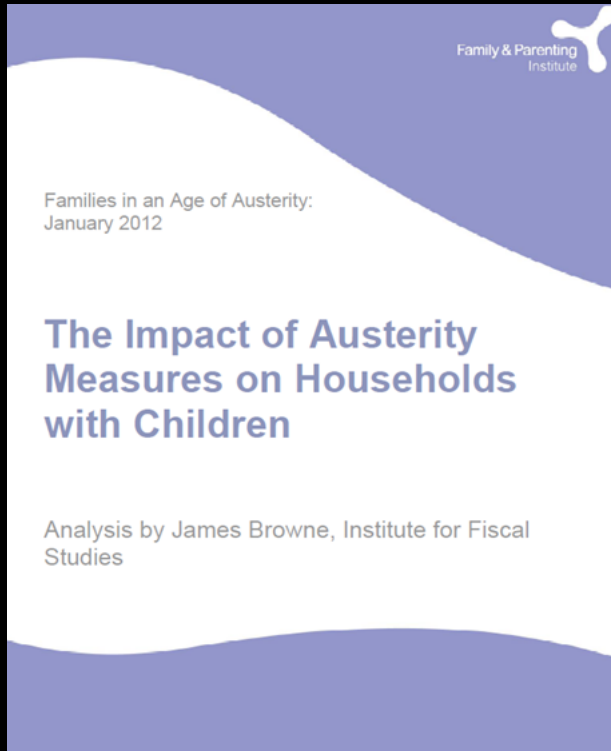
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***The example of...
people who do not receive benefit entitlements***

Trying to increase income for people in need





...child poverty is set to increase between 2010/11 and 2015/16 by around 400,000 to 500,000.



Poverty rates particularly increase among:

- families with three or more children;
- households with younger children; and
- those people living in private rented accommodation,

all of which are groups with above average levels of child poverty already.

Trying to increase income for people in need

NEWS LIVE BBC NEWS CHANNEL


Page last updated at 10:55 GMT, Thursday, 25 June 2009 11:55 UK

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Billions in benefits go unclaimed

Up to £10.5bn in income-related benefits went unclaimed in Britain in 2007-8, government figures reveal.

A calculation of take-up of the five key benefits showed that the estimated amount that went unclaimed shifted up slightly compared with a year earlier.



Take-up of Jobseekers Allowance has changed little

Unclaimed funds from the five benefits was between £6.3bn and £10.5bn, or 15% to 23% of all entitlement money.

The data includes Income Support, Pension Credit, Jobseekers Allowance, and housing and council tax benefits.

The figures are published annually by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), and reveal the level to which residents fail to claim all of the benefits they are entitled to.

Breakdown

Three of the five key income-related benefits showed a slight decrease in take-up - when comparing the number of benefit recipients in 2007-8 with the previous year, the report showed.

The proportion of people claiming Pension Credit rose by one percentage point - reaching between 61% and 70% of the total entitled.

“ The government needs to work at full speed towards more automatic payments of benefits ”

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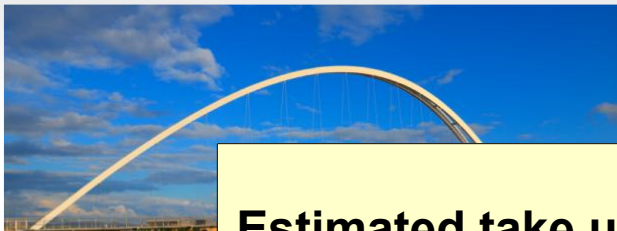
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Unclaimed benefits in Teesside alone could total **£65 - 100 million** per year

Vast amounts of money that are allocated to people with legitimate needs and entitlements remain unclaimed every year.

It would be cost-effective to allocate resources locally to maximise the uptake of benefits in all localities.

Stockton JSNA



This Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is developed through a range of different methods to identify health and well-being needs.

More people miss out on benefits than 'scrounge' them

Estimated take up of income-related benefits, Stockton-on-Tees, 2009/10

Benefit	Estimated take-up (Great Britain)	Estimated number of people with unclaimed benefits in Stockton
Income Support and Employment and Support Allowance (Income Related)	77-89%	800 - 2,000
Pension Credit	62-68%	3,800 - 5,000
Housing Benefit (including Local Housing Allowance)	78-84%	2,400 - 3,600
Council Tax Benefit	62-69%	7,400 - 10,100
Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-based)	60-67%	1,400 - 1,900

Trying to increase income for people in need

Would it be possible...

To improve household income by:

- **Making a step change in uptake of entitlements?**
- **Focussing on those with the greatest needs**
- **Resourcing an effective system to improve uptake?**
- **Advocacy of a system to pursue non-claimants?**
- **Just getting a list of entitled people who don't claim?**



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*If we can't get benefits to people who are entitled,
we won't break the cycle of child poverty*

Trying to address fundamentals rather than fads



Fair Society, Healthy Lives

Published 2010

***“Social injustice kills...
on a grand scale”***



Professor Sir Michael Marmot

Professor Marmot's approach is to tackle inequalities by addressing risks systematically across the life course and especially in infancy and childhood.

1. Give every child the best start in life
- 2. Enable people to maximise their capabilities
3. Create fair employment and good work for all
- 4. Ensure a healthy standard of living for all
5. Create and develop healthy communities
6. Strengthen the role and impact of prevention

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'No bird soars too high...if he soars on his own wings'
William Blake