

Deprived Families

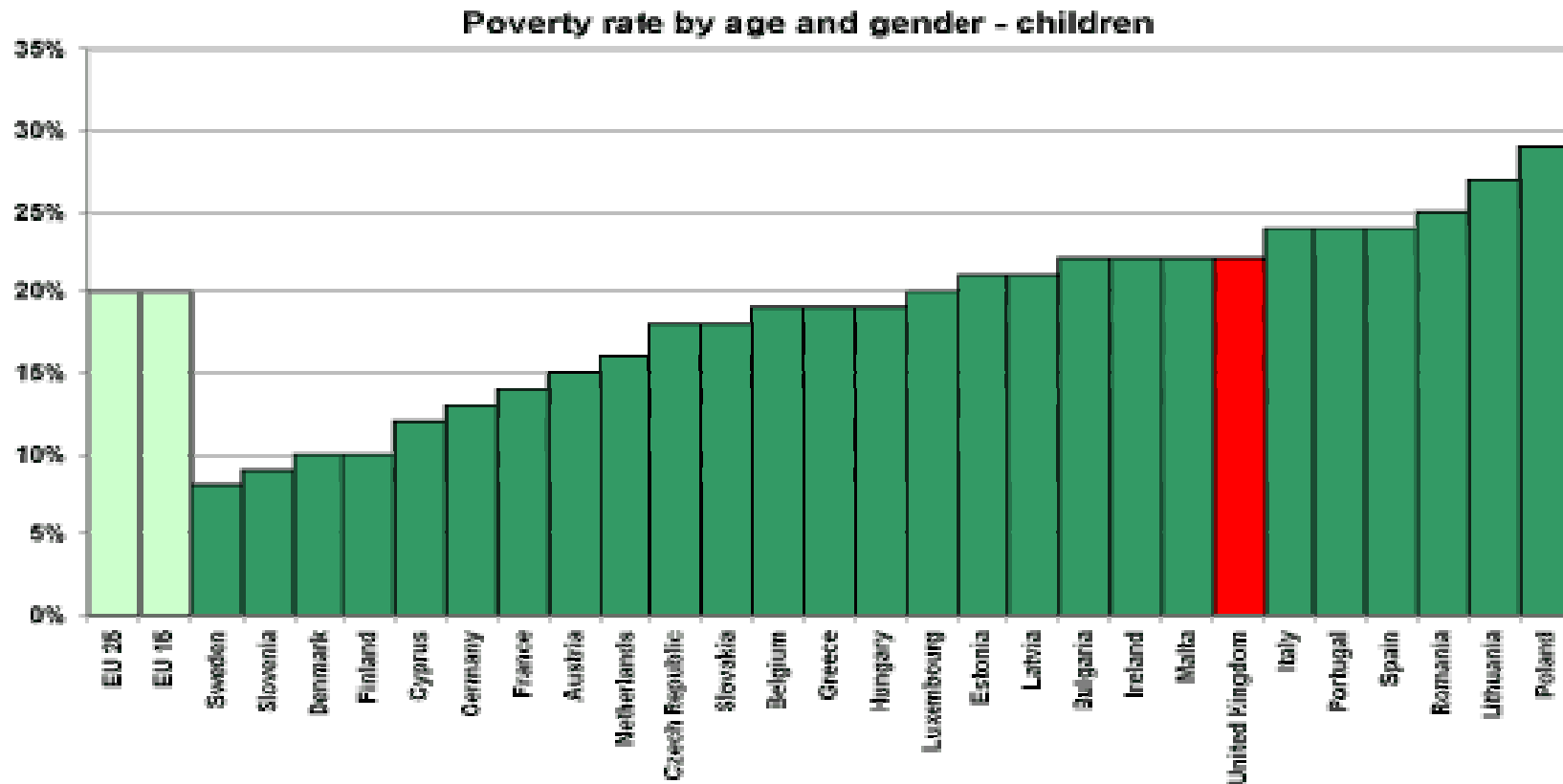
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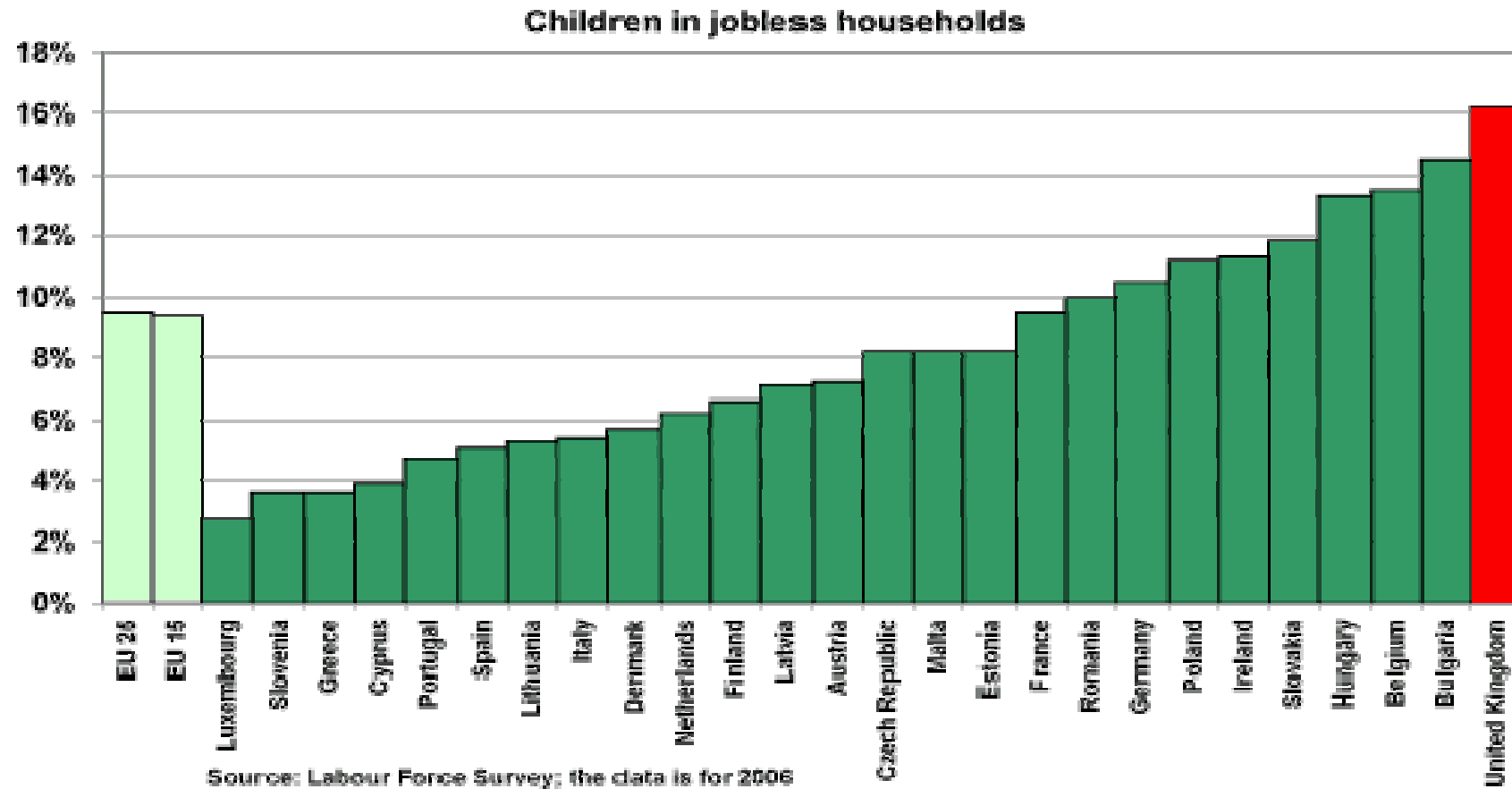
Facts

Child Poverty (on EU definitions has fallen from 29% to 22%)



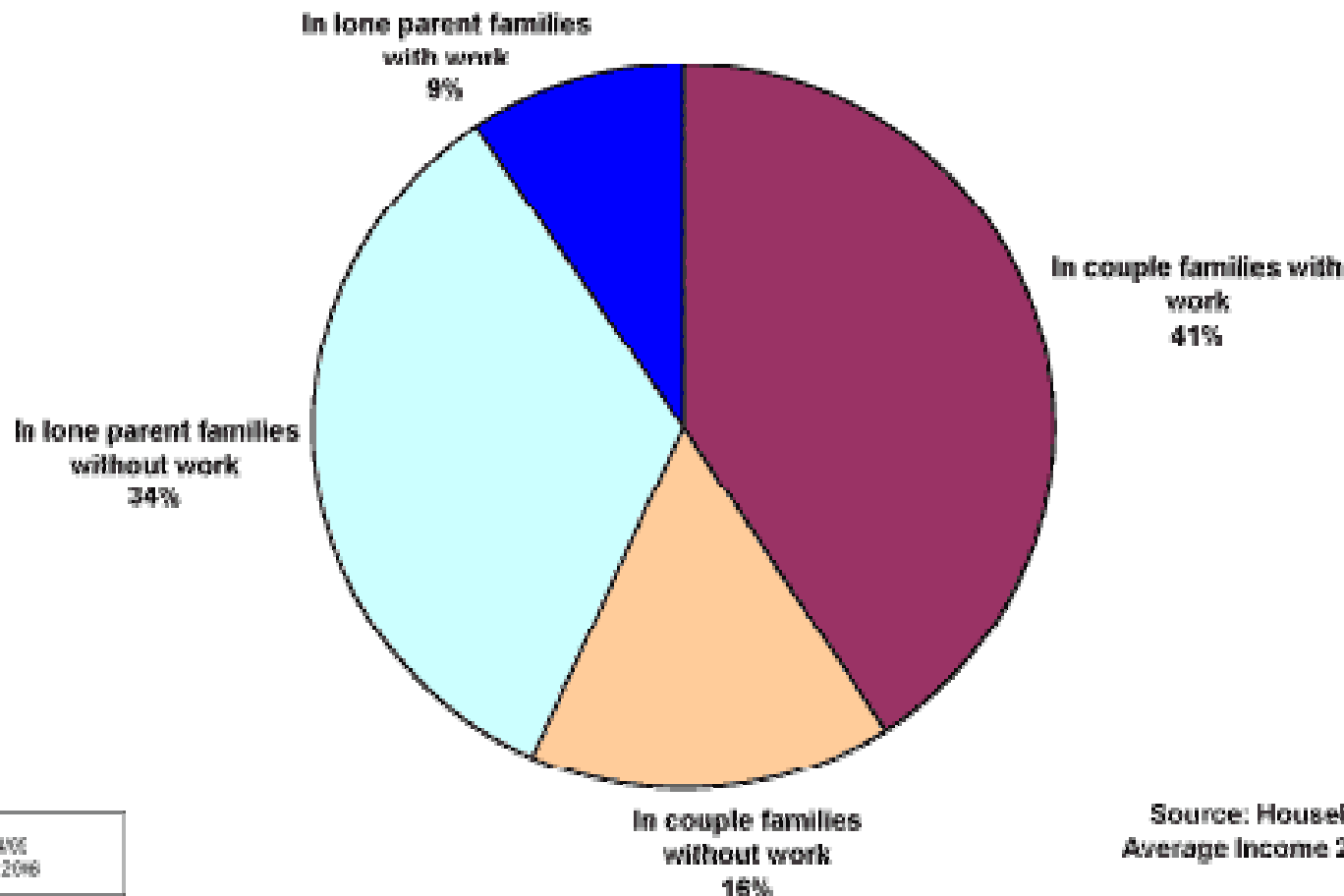
Source: European Community Household Panel Survey; the data is for 2005 for most of the countries

In 1994 20% of children lived in workless households now 16%



Child Poverty now dominated by workless lone parents and working couples (one earner and 2+ children)

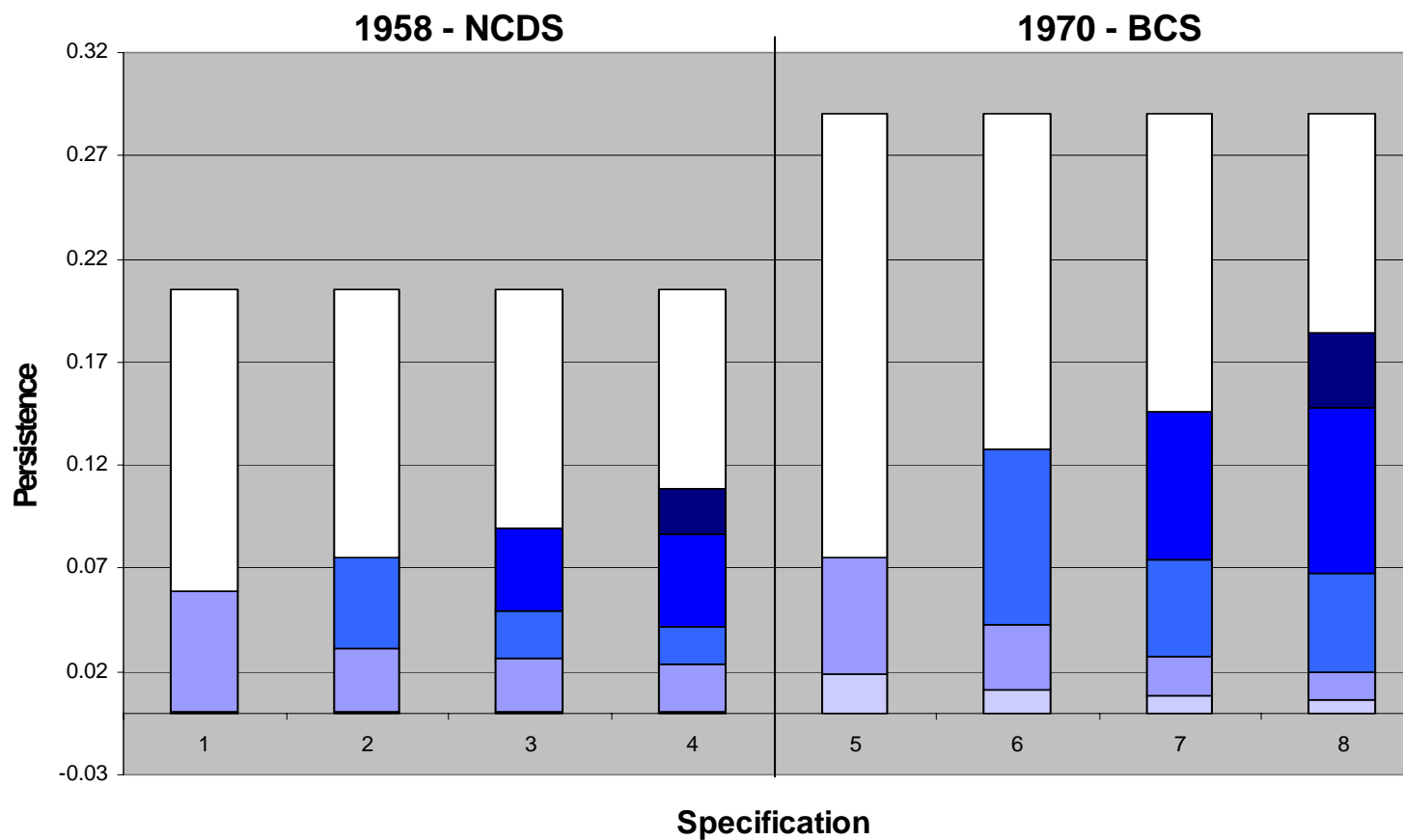
Two-fifths of the children in low income households live in couple households where at least one of the adults is in paid work



Scope: GB
Year: 2004/05
Updated: Apr 2016

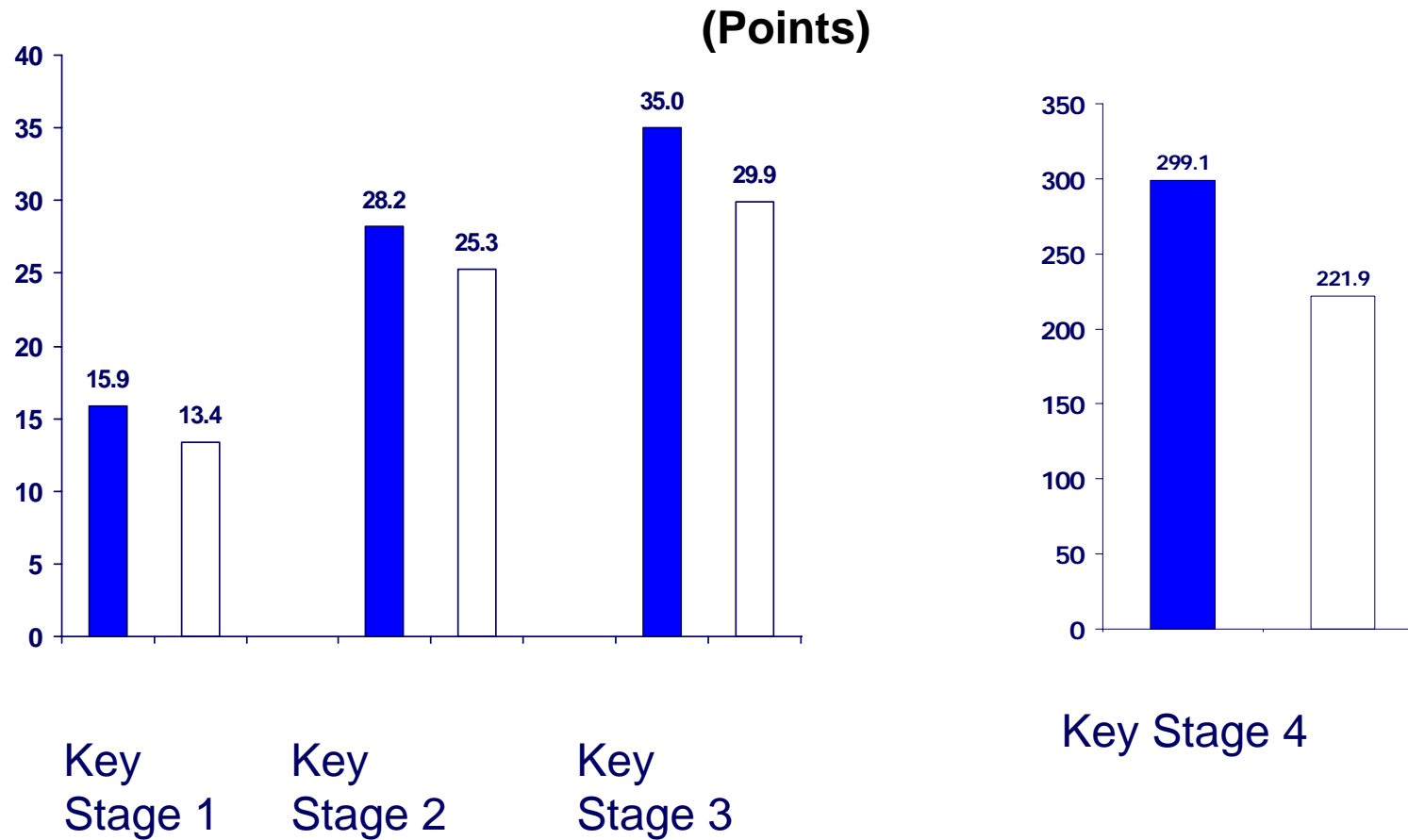
Source: Household Below Average Income 2004/05, DWP

Intergenerational Mobility: Fell in the UK as inequality rose in 1980s



Attainment gaps remain strong but not widening

Average Point Score for Pupils by Free School Meal (FSM) Status for Key Stages 1 to 4: 2005



Deprived Families

- Deprivation can be thought of in two distinct ways
- Low level widespread deprivation – poverty, worklessness and educational underachievement
- Multiple dimensions of deprivation (perhaps more acute) affecting fewer numbers and in less generic forms

Low Level Deprivation I

- It is natural that low level widespread deprivation requires a generic widespread intervention strategy.
- For example, Child poverty through benefits, tax credits etc, educational underachievement through focused support on (pre-)schools in these areas.

Low Level Deprivation II

- But even here there are specific attributes of deprivation that may warrant a personalised welfare reform approach.
- Welfare to work programmes have a generic element to make work pay but JC+ and other providers are increasingly providing a Personalised package of support designed by a case worker. (Link with adult education – Leitch)
- Educational recovery programmes are being increasingly child focused.

Multiple Deprivation I

- Adults with learning difficulties have seen the beginning of a personalised way of delivering services. A case worker works the person to garner a package of support which meets the desires of the individual.
- Rather than several professionals working to deliver what they see as the persons needs are met by delivery stream.
- Evidence to date is this approach – has been popular and cheaper

Multiple Deprivation I

- This model could be applied to the homeless, ex-offenders etc. Where the client base has competing areas of multiple deprivation.
- Within a rights and responsibilities framework, the twin aspects have generally been found to be best run with at least Japanese walls between the functions.

Multiple Deprivation II

- Parallels for deprived families is clear
- Could a case worker design a personalised support package for the most deprived families to meet the agreed aims, covering health, parenting, education, child welfare etc etc
- Run a unified budget from several departmental streams

Multiple Deprivation III

- Whilst perhaps working out of Childrens Centres could these be voluntary sector lead.
- Is there a role for outcome lead payments
- Are their issues of professionalism and knowledge that make widening the range of issues that need to be addressed reduces effectiveness? (- team approach?)