

Population restoration and recovery

Anticipating the future indirect impacts of the pandemic
with a focus on children, young people and families

Including slides taken from **COVID-19 Population Restoration and Recovery:**

Anticipating the future direct and indirect negative impacts of the pandemic for Derbyshire (City and County)

Version 1.4 –Shortened slide set for health and wellbeing SRG sub group

29 July 2020

Unequal toll of COVID-19 on the poor, marginalized and ill-health

- **Indirect:** large scale and far reaching across all social determinants of health are likely to push back pre-COVID challenges of 'levelling up prosperity across the UK, generational, gender and ethnicity inequalities'
 - **Education:** school closures and career uncertainty
 - **Economic:** unemployment, people and places with the lowest incomes most vulnerable, increase in welfare claimants
 - **Material Insecurity:** food insecurity, risk of homelessness
 - **Population Mental Health:** experience from previous pandemics and economic shocks suggests that mental ill health will increase widely during the pandemic
 - **Social Connection:** shielding, loneliness risk factors likely to increase
 - **Lifestyle:** health behaviours worsening in those already at higher risk, an ageing population at higher risk of deterioration, increased out-of-school time reducing activity, modified eating and drinking habits
 - **Vulnerable:** Increased welfare harms and hidden safeguarding issues for those in precarious living situations

Education: School closures for the majority of pupils and lost learning time is likely to impact on educational and social outcomes and worsen existing achievement gaps.

There may be impacts on mental health from lack of social contact, nutrition for those getting school meals and welfare harms for vulnerable children

- Academic attainment already generally worse in deprived and vulnerable children
 - **30%** of children in Derbyshire **do not achieve a good level of school readiness** by reception year
 - This increases to between **50-60% in those receiving free school meals**
 - **FSM students over twice as likely** as non-FSM students to leave school age 19 **without any substantive qualification**
 - Key Stage Attainment and Progress is **lower in looked after and children in need compared to non-looked after children**
 - **The gap** between disadvantaged pupils and their peers is **estimated at >18 months by the age of 16** and wider still for pupils with SEND

*In Derbyshire at 31st March 2019:

- 40,000 children eligible for and claiming free school meals
- 5,300 with an education, health and care (EHC) plan
- 1,360 looked after children
- 8,600 children in need
- 1,350 with a child protection plan

Disparities in the home learning environment, both material and parental, plus school resources such as online platforms will play a crucial role in outcomes

- 63% of primary school students need a computer for at least half of their work, increasing to 95% post-primary
- In non-employed households 9% report having no access to computing and 55% have to share
- 9% use paid for resources – highest in parental education degree level (12%)

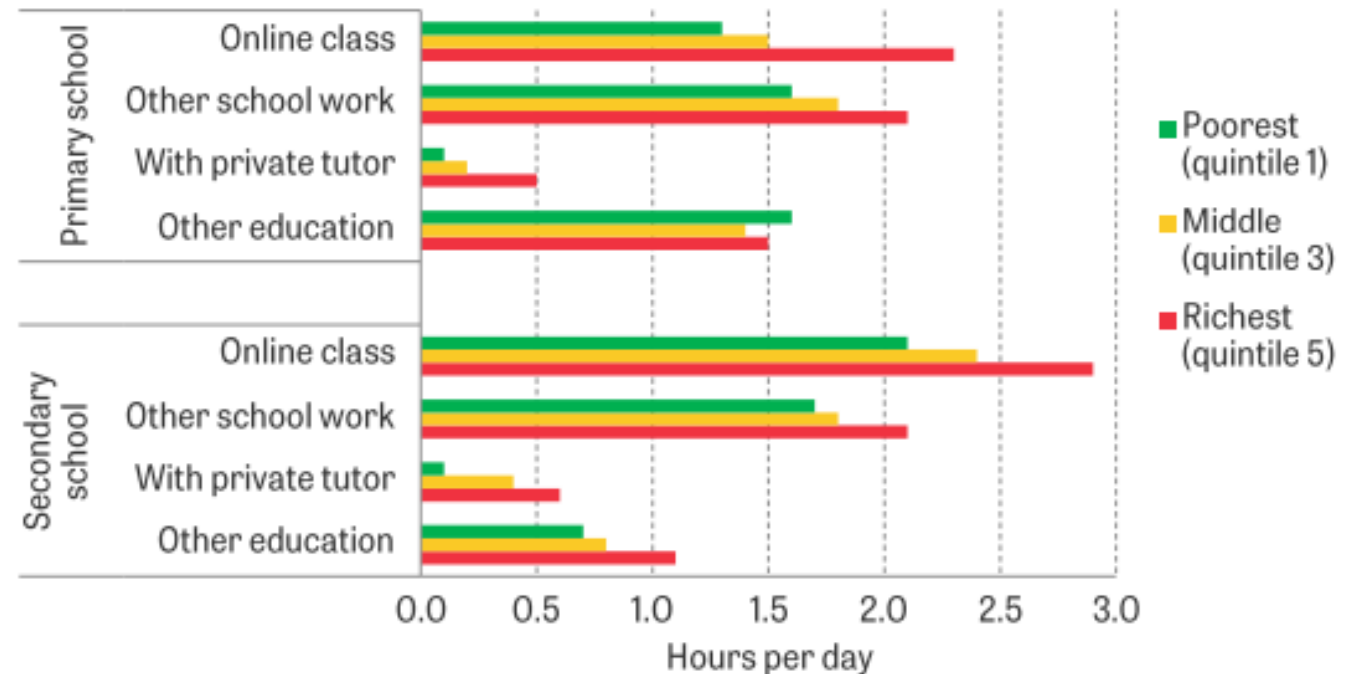
- Children in better off families are spending more time in almost every single educational activity than their peers from the worse-off fifth of families, with the overall difference exceeding 1 hour per day

[A recent poll by the Sutton Trust found:](#)

19% of children from middle class homes had £100 or more spent on home learning, compared to 8% in working class homes

Based on 2019 Ofcom data, in Derbyshire County 4,000 children are in households with poor access to broadband (<10 mpbs), some of the highest rates in the country

Figure 14. Children's daily learning time during lockdown: gaps in educational activities



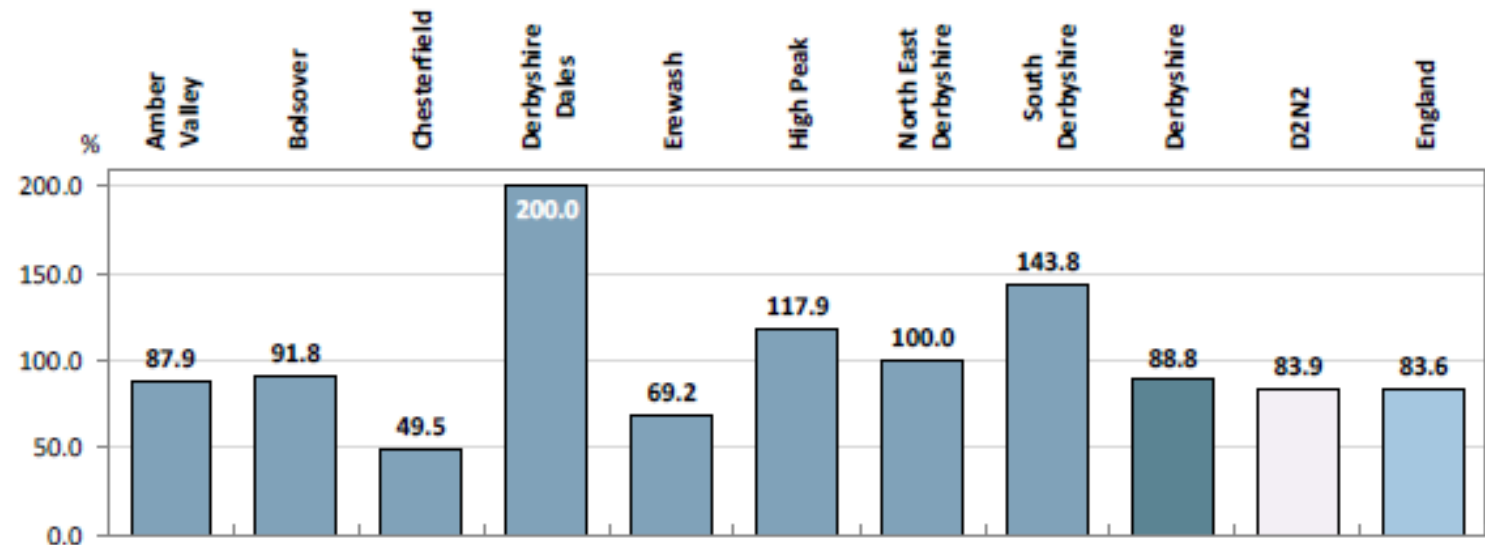
Post-16 prospects: There will be a cohort of young people entering post-16 education with lost learning time and disrupted assessments, and for those entering work, poor market entry conditions will impact future earnings

- Around 1 in 5 vulnerable children completing Key Stage 4 have no sustained employment or education destination recorded
- An average of **970 16-17 year olds were not in education, employment or training** (440 in City and 530 in County, Dec 18-Feb 19)
- Evidence suggests that, following recessions, lost future earnings potential is greater for young people

[Derbyshire Economic Review - Spring 2020](#), Policy and Research, DCC

- **Youth unemployment in Derbyshire County has risen sharply to 7.2%** of people aged 16-24 in June 2020 compared to 3.3% in March 2020
- The increase in the youth unemployment rate has been greater in Derbyshire than the England average

Annual % change in youth unemployment (April 2019 to April 2020)



Source: JSA (long-term) and claimant count (youth), April 2020, ONS (NOMIS) © Crown Copyright

Vulnerable Children: The Children's Commissioner has called for Local Authorities to focus on children that were already living in precarious situations who are now cut off from normal support sources at the same time as their families are under new stresses

Snapshot of Vulnerable Children Profiles: Toxic Trio refers to households where an adult has any or multiple factors present for substance misuse, domestic abuse, clinically diagnosable mental health condition

Their [local vulnerability profiles](#) and maps of [projected children living in households with 'Toxic trio'](#) factors aim to provide insight for local areas to:

- understand which groups of children are likely to be at risk under lockdown
- how many children in their area fall into those groups
- factor this information into their responses to Covid-19

Indicator	Derbyshire County			Derby City			Source
	Estimate	Rate (per 1000 0-17 yr olds)	Percentile rank amongst LAs (0 = Lowest rate, 100 = Highest rate)	Estimate	Rate (per 1000 0-17 yr olds)	Percentile rank amongst LAs (0 = Lowest rate, 100 = Highest rate)	
Children in households with any of so called 'toxic trio'	24,322	158.7	13	11,011	183.8	56	CCO modelled prevalence estimates
Children in households with all 3 of so called 'toxic trio'	1,422	9.3	22	698	11.7	77	CCO modelled prevalence estimates
Children in households where parent suffering domestic abuse	8,688	56.7	12	3,967	66.2	57	CCO modelled prevalence estimates
Children in households where parent suffering severe mental health problem	17,390	113.5	13	8,115	135.5	53	CCO modelled prevalence estimates
Children in households where parent suffering alcohol/drug dependency	5,639	36.8	29	2,719	45.4	84	CCO modelled prevalence estimates
Estimated number of young carers supported by LAs	178	1.57	18	27	0.62	8	CCO estimates
CIN episodes where a child has young carer identified as a factor at CIN assessment (excluding LAC)	135	0.9	37	91	1.5	61	DfE statistics
Children referred to social services in last year but not meeting thresholds	3,156	20.6	72	1,729	28.9	92	DfE statistics
Number of children fostered with relatives	91	0.6	35	16	0.3	7	DfE statistics
Number of children receiving treatment for substance misuse	92	0.6	16	40	0.7	21	PHE statistics

Safeguarding

Movement restrictions, decreased access to services and referral opportunities, isolation, overcrowding, stress and anxiety are likely to result in increases in domestic abuse and welfare harms.

Economic insecurity further compounds this. Women and children at a disproportionately higher risk, but domestic abuse extends beyond women and intimate partner abuse. Local helpline services report an increase in contacts from men and also familial abuse

As measures relax, an increase in referrals should be anticipated.

Police Recorded Domestic Abuse Related Incidents and Crimes (year ending Mar-19), Derbyshire Police Force

- **21,265** total: **20 per 1000** population
- **39%** crimes: **8 per 1000** population
- **2,716** arrests: **33 per 100** crimes
- **1,191 convictions**
- **207** domestic violence protection orders granted

194 households assessed as being at risk of homelessness in Jul-Sept 2019 stated domestic abuse as the reason (14%)

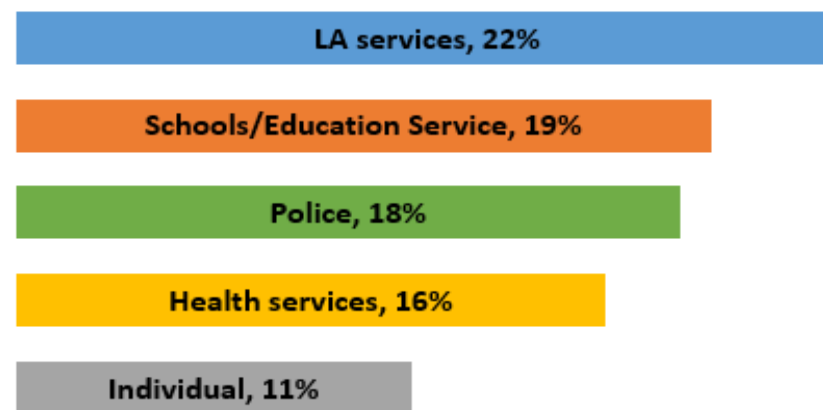
Children subject to a child protection plan at 31 March 2019, Derby & Derbyshire

- **1,358** children were subject to a **child protection plan** at March 2019
- 71 per 10,000 in City and 61 per 10,000 in County
- **80%** due to neglect or emotional abuse
- **20%** due to physical or sexual abuse
- Around **30,000 0-15 year olds** live in **income deprived** families (IMD 2019)

Referrals to children's social care services, Derby & Derbyshire

- Average **13,000 new referrals for children not currently in need** completed per year in Derby/Derbyshire
- In the year ending 31 March 2019 this was **15,000**, a rate of **700 per 10,000 under 18s**
- **1 in 5** are from **schools/education** services
- **A 3 month closure in schools** could mean **600 delayed or missed** referrals
- Both City and County have higher than national referral rates, but between **50-60% result in further action**

Referral Source



Some key messages

- Inequalities: those who are already worse off are likely to be the most affected
- C&YP and families lived experiences have been very different since March 2020
- Hidden need: impact of anticipated increase in DV, substance misuse and MH need while many C&YP have been at home
- Anticipated increase in referrals to other services as C&YP return to education
- Home learning divide
- Some children are returning to school less healthy
 - Link to developing Childhood Obesity strategy and placed based whole system approaches
- More recent info – Childrens Commissioner report September 2020
 - <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/cco-childhood-in-the-time-of-covid.pdf>
- Recent feedback from C&YP (My Life My View, MH:2K)
- Other considerations:
 - Early years - impact on experiences for new parents due to reduced activity in the community and reduced social connection
 - increased access to the internet for C&YP, prompting concerns around online abuse and exploitation
 - Impact on specific groups e.g. EHE