



Reports reveal concerns about Isle of Wight children

MORE than 7,400 children on the Isle of Wight are living in poverty, a report has revealed. It comes just a day after the NSPCC revealed the number of children in need of social service support had doubled in four years, reaching 1,302.



The Education Policy Institute study suggests the most disadvantaged pupils are more than two years behind their classmates when they sit their GCSEs. In the Isle of Wight, disadvantaged pupils were found to be well over two years (29 months) behind their peers by the end of secondary school.



Hofton's personal attack on children



Massive concern at findings of CQC inspection at St. Mary's Hospital, an initial 59 points that need addressing, including understaffed emergency department...

TeachFirst

"It's a ghetto" -
David Hoare
Ofsted

The Telegraph

Parents remove child from school in pupil gender row



A father who took his child out of school for a holiday during term time, sparking a long-running legal fight, has been found guilty of failing to secure her regular attendance.





The philosopher Tom Morris said that if you live long enough and pay attention to what is going on around you,



‘you may come to understand one of the deepest truths about life: inner resilience is the secret to outer results in this world.’



Nationally

- Early Help Services becoming more **targeted-11%** increase in rate of assessment nationally.
- **53% increase** in initial contacts to Children's Social care since 2007/8
- **12.4% increase** in contacts resulting in a referral since 2007/8.
- Police and Education most prevalent source of initial contacts and referrals.
- **53.5%** of referrals due to abuse or neglect
- Steady and continued increase in children subject to S47 child protection enquiries- **4.9%** increase on previous year.
- Number of children becoming subject to child protection plans increasing year on year (**54 279**)
- **Neglect is the primary category in the majority of child protection plans nationally.**
- **Domestic abuse, adult mental health and substance misuse** present in anywhere between **65-90% cases within social care**
- **62 211** children are looked after, an increase of **13 664** since 2010-11



Locally

- Population **139,800**
- 25,200 (**18%**) under 18s
- **20.7%** of children living in poverty
- **14.7%** primary pupils entitled to free school meals
- **9.1%** in reception obese
- **45%** 5+ GCSE's (A*-C)
- **5.6%** of school age children receive fixed term exclusions
- **195** children currently on child protection plans
- Rate per 10,000 children subject to child protection is ranked 14/16 highest in South East
- **71%** of children subject to child protection because of neglect
- **226** children currently looked after children
- Rate per 10,000 of children in care is the highest in the South East
- Combination of domestic abuse, adult substance misuse and adult mental health feature in the majority of the families that we work with

Hence the importance of effective partnership working in providing early intervention to support the emotional resilience of these children and their families

IOW = Resilient

- Significant improvement in GLD at Early Years-above the national average
- Improvements across all key stages in education-closing the gap
- Maintained an effective early help offer-transforming service delivery
- Sustained reduction in rate of children subject to child protection planning
- Reduction in repeat episodes of child protection planning-supported step down leading to sustained change
- Reduction in rates of children in care (prevention/reunification)
- Reduction in rates of childhood obesity
- Sustained reduction in teenage pregnancy
- Significant improvement in school attendance





Resilience underpins all that we do in safeguarding children and promoting their well-being.

- Emotional resilience of children
- Emotional resilience of families
- Emotional resilience of communities
- Emotional resilience of schools
- Emotional resilience of our partner agencies
- Emotional resilience of our workforce
- Our own emotional resilience

Emotional resilience resonates within both a local and a national context.....



Policy context

Nationally

Improving Young People's Health and Wellbeing
(Public Health England 2014)

Future in Mind: to promote, protect and improve children and young peoples' mental health
(Department of Health and NHS England 2015)

Locally

Isle of Wight Transformation Plan for Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing 2015 – 2020

To improve the mental health and well being of children
(Isle of Wight Children and Young People's Plan 2017-2020)

Building Emotional Resilience: Why this theme resonates on the Isle of Wight



Factors that promote emotional resilience

Factors which can promote childhood resilience are located in the following that we all work with:

- the physical and emotional attributes of the child
- the child's family
- the immediate environment in which the child lives

Promoting Resilience: A Review of Effective Strategies for Child Care Services
 Centre for Evidence-Based Social Services, University of Exeter
 Tony Newman Principal Officer, Research & Development at Barnardo's

The Child	The Family	The Environment
An easy temperament, active and good-natured.	Warm, supportive parents	Supportive extended family
Female prior to, and male during adolescence	Good parent-child relationships	Successful school experiences
Age - younger or older depending on the adversity	Parental harmony	Valued social role such as a job, volunteering or helping neighbours
A higher IQ, or an aptitude for a particular skill	A valued social role in household, such as helping siblings or doing household chores	A close relationship with unrelated mentor
Good social skills with peers and adults	Where parental disharmony is present, a close relationship with either mother or father	Membership of religious or faith community
Personal awareness of strengths and limitations		Extra-curricular activities
Feelings of empathy for others		
Internal locus of control - a belief that one's efforts can make a difference		
A sense of humour		



Examples of our interventions that promotes resilience

1. Children may arrive at school with no breakfast and return to homes where there is no space for, or encouragement to do homework.

What we do:

The provision of breakfast and after-school homework clubs moderate the impact of these risk factors, and provide learning opportunities not otherwise available.



Examples of our interventions that promotes resilience

2. Parents who have had poor family experiences themselves may lack, or feel they do not have, effective parenting skills to give their child the best start in life.

What we do:

Support families to develop their own resilience and parenting skills and strategies through advice and guidance in Family Centres and Schools, evidence based parenting programmes such as Incredible Years, Triple P, New Forest Parenting Programme, Family Links.



Examples of our interventions that promotes resilience

3. Young disabled people may be very vulnerable to social exclusion. Limited access to social opportunities, chances to undertake work experience and volunteer.

What we do:

Short breaks programme offers opportunities for children and young people to take part in positive social activities, IWC County Hall trolley service-in partnership with IW College providing vital work experience for students with additional needs, Young Inspectors programme-young people volunteering-providing feedback on our services.



Examples of our interventions that promotes resilience

4. Care leavers often lack the kinds of social networks that can help and support young people find homes, jobs and friends.

What we do:

Every care leaver has a PA in the leaving care team, who provides support and guidance in relation to education, jobs, housing, emotional well being.

'Come Dine with Us', HYPE-Corporate Parenting Board.



There are a number of key resilience promoting interventions which will, if successfully implemented, result in a wide range of benefits for children.

These include:

- being challenged
- contact with stable and reliable adults
- networks of people who can provide activities or opportunities
- being able to succeed in socially valued tasks
- experiences that contradict previous negative events
- help to find work or enter further education
- learning skills and coping strategies

Questions to be consider during conference today....

Is this what we all do consistently when working with children and their families?

What else can we all do to promote emotional resilience?



Yes we can!





ISLE *of*
WIGHT
C O U N C I L