

CHILD POVERTY **SNAPSHOTS**

The local picture in Wales



Save the Children
Achub y Plant

Save the Children works in more than 120 countries.
We save children's lives. We fight for their rights.
We help them fulfil their potential.

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CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Local Snapshots on child poverty	
Blaenau Gwent	3
Bridgend	4
Caerphilly	5
Cardiff	6
Carmarthenshire	7
Ceredigion	8
Conway	9
Denbighshire	10
Flintshire	11
Gwynedd	12
Isle of Anglesey	13
Merthyr Tydfil	14
Monmouthshire	15
Neath Port Talbot	16
Newport	17
Pembrokeshire	18
Powys	19
Rhondda Cynon Taf	20
Swansea	21
The Vale of Glamorgan	22
Torfaen	23
Wrexham	24
Save the Children - Eat, Sleep, Learn, Play	25
Save the Children - Families and Schools Together	26
Appendix 1 – snapshot sources and references	27
Appendix 2 – measuring child poverty	30
Appendix 3 – legislative and policy timeline of child poverty in Wales	31
Sources	32

INTRODUCTION

Save the Children has developed this 'Local Snapshot' briefing to support Local Authorities and Local Service Boards in Wales to discharge their statutory duty to tackle child poverty under the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, which is an inclusive aspect of new local Single Integrated Plans. Data on child poverty at a local level is often difficult to obtain. This handbook is designed to provide a quick reference overview of child poverty collated in an easily accessible and comparable form across each Local Authority area in Wales.

The Challenge

In 1999 the UK Government pledged to halve the numbers of children and young people living in poverty in the UK by 2010 and eliminate child poverty by 2020. Significant progress has been made on child poverty in the last 12 years and across the UK almost 1 million children have been lifted out of income poverty. This shows that progress is possible, in fact if the rate of poverty reduction observed over the past decade could be sustained then the 2020 target of eliminating child poverty in the UK would be achieved only seven years later in 2027¹.

Current estimates indicate that approximately 600,000 children live in Wales and that one in three or 200,000 children are living in poverty in Wales,² with 90,000 (14%) living in severe poverty.³ On both counts, Wales has the highest rate of child poverty of any nation in the UK.

Moreover, recent forecasts predict that by 2020, 800,000 more children will be growing up in poverty in the UK as a direct impact of rising living costs, high unemployment, cuts in public spending and benefit changes.⁴

Child poverty costs us all, both financially and socially.⁵ Childhood should be a time for growth, learning, imagination and joy. Welsh children, some as young as eight years old, have genuine concern about their futures and those of their parents. More than half of Welsh children (53%) in low income families are worried that their parents are finding it harder to pay for everyday necessities like food, heating and clothes.⁶ A quarter of parents (25%) living on low incomes in Wales report that they are frequently skipping meals and feel they have nothing else left to cut back on. Parents in some of Wales' poorest families are going without food to ensure they can feed their children and struggling to buy basics like a warm winter coat and new shoes. A fifth of Welsh parents on low incomes say that stress about money affects their relationship with their children.⁷

These experiences of poverty during childhood can have a profound and lasting impact on the child and their family. The persistent ill effects on nervous and stress hormone systems can lead to lifelong problems in learning, behavior and physical and mental condition.⁸ Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without qualifications, have fewer life experiences, reduced aspiration and restricted ability to get a good job. Child poverty creates huge problems for children growing up today and for their futures. It is a key barrier to the adults of the future achieving their potential and participating fully in society. It is simply not sustainable to build a future for Wales on such foundations. Only sustained attention to tackling the causes of child poverty will break the cycle and prevent poverty being passed from generation to generation.

The Duty

Welsh Government emphasises that local government and partners through Local Service Boards should be working to develop a Single Integrated Plan (SIP) for their area. The SIP is designed to reduce complexity and duplication, thereby freeing up resources. It should replace at least four of the existing statutory plans and strategies (the Community Plan, **the Children and Young People's Plan**, the Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy and the Community Safety Partnership Plan). Single Integrated Plans should be published by the end of March 2013.

Local Authorities and partners are advised by Welsh Government to use their Single Integrated Plans as the main instrument to discharge their statutory child poverty duty⁹:

“local government and partners must focus their efforts most forcefully on early intervention and prevention, in order to break cycles of dependency and prevent the persistence of poor outcomes from one generation to the next.”

When developing the aspects of a SIP that relate to child poverty, local government, partners and LSBs should consider the Welsh Government's Tackling Poverty Action Plan¹⁰, the Programme for Government - Tackling Poverty¹¹ and the three strategic objectives of the Child Poverty Strategy, 201¹²:

- (i) To reduce the number of families living in workless households.
- (ii) To improve the skills of parents/carers and young people living in low-income households so they can secure well-paid employment.
- (iii) To reduce inequalities that exist in health, education and economic outcomes of children and families by improving the outcomes of the poorest.

Your Role

If Wales is to continue making progress towards meeting the 2020 commitment to eradicate child poverty, we must succeed in ensuring that tackling it is a key, cross cutting component of public service planning and delivery at a local and national level and that the approach from bottom to top is coherent and joined up. Our Local Snapshot briefing is designed to help achieve this.

How we can help

Child Poverty Solutions (CPS), hosted by Save the Children works to support local authorities, local service boards and other Welsh Government Sponsored Bodies to discharge their duty to demonstrate their commitment to tackling child poverty. CPS has supported the development of 22 child poverty strategies since 2010 and will continue to be a resource available to the public sector during the development of Single Integrated Plans in 2012-13.

Child Poverty Solutions provides online and face to face training to support multi agency partnerships to understand their ability to tackle child poverty and to identify actions that can be taken to grow a partnerships capacity to tackle it.

These actions will support the discharge of statutory duties under child poverty legislation and help you to meet components of Welsh Government Guidance on the publication of Single Integrated Plans.

For more information on training, please email:

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Every single child lifted out of poverty makes a difference. Together we can build a Wales where no child is born without a chance. We need to continue to work towards ending child poverty once and for all, allowing every child to shine and realise their full potential.

CHILD POVERTY IN BLAENAU GWENT – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Blaenau Gwent, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Blaenau Gwent

- There are 20,900 children and young people (0-25) living in Blaenau Gwent, 15,132 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Blaenau Gwent, 4,343 (29%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 16 wards in Blaenau Gwent and 47 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 23% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 20% of children and young people in Blaenau Gwent are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Blaenau Gwent

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 24,009 (27.2%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Blaenau Gwent are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 4000 unemployed people living in Blaenau Gwent - 14.3% of working age people.^v
- 28.5% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 4,760 children and young people (0-18) in Blaenau Gwent live in 2,700 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Blaenau Gwent in 2011 is £9.41, a 2.0% fall since the previous year. 25.6% of workers in Blaenau Gwent earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Blaenau Gwent

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,665 (26%) of pupils in Blaenau Gwent are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 31% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Blaenau Gwent receives £1,052,550 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.25% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 69 (5.63%) of the 1225 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Blaenau Gwent did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 29 (2.37%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN BRIDGEND – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Bridgend, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Bridgend

- There are 40,300 children and young people (0-25) living in Bridgend, 30,130 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Bridgend, 6,508 (22%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 39 wards in Bridgend and 85 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 11% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 15% of children and young people in Bridgend are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Bridgend

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 10,167 (29.0%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Bridgend are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 5000 unemployed people living in Bridgend - 7.9% of working age people.^v
- 21.5% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 7,330 children and young people (0-18) in Bridgend live in 4,120 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Bridgend in 2011 is £10.08, a 3.6% fall since the previous year. 24.5% of workers in Bridgend earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Bridgend

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 4,381 (20%) of pupils in Bridgend are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 23% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Bridgend receives £1,556,100 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 4.8% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 140 (4.14%) of the 3378 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Bridgend did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 154 (4.56%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN CAERPHELLY – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Caerphilly, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Caerphilly

- There are 54,800 children and young people (0-25) living in Caerphilly, 40,308 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Caerphilly, 9,875 (25%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 33 wards in Caerphilly and 110 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 15% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 18% of children and young people in Caerphilly are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Caerphilly

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 15,272 (23.8%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Caerphilly are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 8000 unemployed people living in Caerphilly - 10.8% of working age people.^v
- 23.9% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 10,740 children and young people (0-18) in Caerphilly live in 5,920 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Caerphilly in 2011 is £10.00, a 1.0% increase since the previous year. 19.8% of workers in Caerphilly earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Caerphilly

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 6,701 (23%) of pupils in Caerphilly are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 37% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Caerphilly receives £2,484,000 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 7.66% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 159 (4.2%) of the 3785 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Caerphilly did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 114 (3.01%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN CARDIFF – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Cardiff, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Cardiff

- There are 123,600 children and young people (0-25) living in Cardiff, 70,420 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Cardiff, 18,239 (26%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 29 wards in Cardiff and 203 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 16% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 16% of children and young people in Cardiff are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Cardiff

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 18,894 (24.5%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Cardiff are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 16000 unemployed people living in Cardiff - 9.1% of working age people.^v
- 15.8% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 18,090 children and young people (0-18) in Cardiff live in 9,150 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Cardiff in 2011 is £11.19, a 0.4% increase since the previous year. 17.2% of workers in Cardiff earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Cardiff

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 10,337 (21%) of pupils in Cardiff are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 20% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Cardiff receives £4,072,950 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 12.56% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 441 (6.5%) of the 6789 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Cardiff did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 93 (1.37%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN CARMARTHENSHIRE – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Carmarthenshire, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Carmarthenshire

- There are 52,500 children and young people (0-25) living in Carmarthenshire, 37,584 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Carmarthenshire, 7,291 (19%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 58 wards in Carmarthenshire and 112 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 5% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 16% of children and young people in Carmarthenshire are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Carmarthenshire

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 16,446 (34.1%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Carmarthenshire are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 6000 unemployed people living in Carmarthenshire - 6.5% of working age people.^v
- 19.3% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 7,730 children and young people (0-18) in Carmarthenshire live in 4,250 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Carmarthenshire in 2011 is £9.65, a 3.5% fall since the previous year. 25.8% of workers in Carmarthenshire earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Carmarthenshire

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 4,541 (17%) of pupils in Carmarthenshire are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 22% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Carmarthenshire receives £1,690,200 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 5.21% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 108 (2.89%) of the 3738 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Carmarthenshire did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 9 (0.24%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN CEREDIGION – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Ceredigion, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Ceredigion

- There are 25,200 children and young people (0-25) living in Ceredigion, 12,800 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Ceredigion, 2,048 (16%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 40 wards in Ceredigion and 47 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 0% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 12% of children and young people in Ceredigion are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Ceredigion

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 19,520 (27.7%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Ceredigion are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 2000 unemployed people living in Ceredigion - 6.5% of working age people.^v
- 12.2% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 1,810 children and young people (0-18) in Ceredigion live in 1,020 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Ceredigion in 2011 is £9.52, a 7.5% increase since the previous year. 22.7% of workers in Ceredigion earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Ceredigion

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 1,199 (12%) of pupils in Ceredigion are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 27% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Ceredigion receives £458,100 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 1.41% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 70 (3.99%) of the 1753 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Ceredigion did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 7 (0.4%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN CONWY – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Conwy, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Conwy

- There are 30,100 children and young people (0-25) living in Conwy, 22,902 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Conwy, 4,352 (19%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 38 wards in Conwy and 71 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 3% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 14% of children and young people in Conwy are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Conwy

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 13,166 (30.6%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Conwy are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 4000 unemployed people living in Conwy - 7.4% of working age people.^v
- 18.0% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 4,340 children and young people (0-18) in Conwy live in 2,330 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Conwy in 2011 is £8.56, a 2.6% fall since the previous year. 32.7% of workers in Conwy earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Conwy

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,570 (16%) of pupils in Conwy are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 19% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Conwy receives £1,012,950 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.12% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 74 (2.94%) of the 2519 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Conwy did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 65 (2.58%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN DENBIGHSHIRE – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Denbighshire, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Denbighshire

- There are 27,000 children and young people (0-25) living in Denbighshire, 20,434 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Denbighshire, 4,169 (20%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 30 wards in Denbighshire and 58 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 10% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 15% of children and young people in Denbighshire are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Denbighshire

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 10,167 (24.5%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Denbighshire are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 3000 unemployed people living in Denbighshire - 7.2% of working age people.^v
- 18.7% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 4,380 children and young people (0-18) in Denbighshire live in 2,330 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Denbighshire in 2011 is £10.24, a 5.0% increase since the previous year. 22.7% of workers in Denbighshire earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Denbighshire

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,708 (17%) of pupils in Denbighshire are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 24% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Denbighshire receives £1,073,250 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.31% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 80 (3.25%) of the 2465 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Denbighshire did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 30 (1.22%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN FLINTSHIRE – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Flintshire, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Flintshire

- There are 45,200 children and young people (0-25) living in Flintshire, 33,471 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Flintshire, 5,188 (16%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 57 wards in Flintshire and 92 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 4% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 11% of children and young people in Flintshire are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Flintshire

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 28,606 (25.9%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Flintshire are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 5000 unemployed people living in Flintshire - 6.4% of working age people.^v
- 14.6% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 5,550 children and young people (0-18) in Flintshire live in 2,990 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Flintshire in 2011 is £11.05, a 2.2% increase since the previous year. 23.5% of workers in Flintshire earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Flintshire

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 3,097 (13%) of pupils in Flintshire are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 32% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Flintshire receives £1,236,150 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.81% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 106 (3.04%) of the 3483 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Flintshire did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 44 (1.26%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN GWYNEDD – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Gwynedd, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Gwynedd

- There are 37,700 children and young people (0-25) living in Gwynedd, 23,663 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Gwynedd, 3,715 (16%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 71 wards in Gwynedd and 75 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 4% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 15% of children and young people in Gwynedd are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Gwynedd

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 66,312 (27.9%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Gwynedd are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 4000 unemployed people living in Gwynedd - 6.8% of working age people.^v
- 14.4% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 3,700 children and young people (0-18) in Gwynedd live in 1,980 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Gwynedd in 2011 is £9.26, a 4.6% fall since the previous year. 27.0% of workers in Gwynedd earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Gwynedd

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,292 (13%) of pupils in Gwynedd are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 20% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Gwynedd receives £904,050 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 2.79% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 68 (3.14%) of the 2166 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Gwynedd did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 19 (0.88%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN ISLE OF ANGLESEY – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Isle of Anglesey, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Isle of Anglesey

- There are 18,800 children and young people (0-25) living in Isle of Anglesey, 14,103 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Isle of Anglesey, 2,539 (18%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 40 wards in the Isle of Anglesey and 44 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 2% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 14% of children and young people in Isle of Anglesey are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Isle of Anglesey

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 32,400 (29.7%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Isle of Anglesey are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 2000 unemployed people living in Isle of Anglesey - 7% of working age people.^{vi}
- 18.2% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- 2,750 children and young people (0-18) in Isle of Anglesey live in 1,430 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{viii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Isle of Anglesey in 2011 is £10.28, a 7.6% increase since the previous year. 22.9% of workers in Isle of Anglesey earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Isle of Anglesey

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 1,605 (17%) of pupils in Isle of Anglesey are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 29% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Isle of Anglesey receives £643,050 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 1.98% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 34 (2.43%) of the 1401 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Isle of Anglesey did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 5 (0.36%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN MERTHYR TYDFIL – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Merthyr Tydfil, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Merthyr Tydfil

- There are 17,900 children and young people (0-25) living in Merthyr Tydfil, 13,144 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Merthyr Tydfil, 3,628 (28%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 11 wards in Merthyr Tydfil and 36 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 25% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 16% of children and young people in Merthyr Tydfil are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Merthyr Tydfil

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 14,362 (24.6%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Merthyr Tydfil are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 3000 unemployed people living in Merthyr Tydfil - 13.4% of working age people.^v
- 28.0% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 3,670 children and young people (0-18) in Merthyr Tydfil live in 2,100 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Merthyr Tydfil in 2011 is £9.46, a 3.4% fall since the previous year. 23.0% of workers in Merthyr Tydfil earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Merthyr Tydfil

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,244 (24%) of pupils in Merthyr Tydfil are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 30% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Merthyr Tydfil receives £810,000 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 2.5% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 74 (5.29%) of the 1399 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Merthyr Tydfil did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 21 (1.5%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Monmouthshire, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Monmouthshire

- There are 25,100 children and young people (0-25) living in Monmouthshire, 18,523 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Monmouthshire, 2,167 (12%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 42 wards in Monmouthshire and 58 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 0% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 10% of children and young people in Monmouthshire are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Monmouthshire

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 18,114 (22.8%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Monmouthshire are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 2000 unemployed people living in Monmouthshire - 5% of working age people.^v
- 12.8% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 2,310 children and young people (0-18) in Monmouthshire live in 1,260 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Monmouthshire in 2011 is £9.30, a 3.8% fall since the previous year. 30.2% of workers in Monmouthshire earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Monmouthshire

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 1,259 (11%) of pupils in Monmouthshire are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 28% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Monmouthshire receives £506,250 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 1.56% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 74 (4.29%) of the 1744 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Monmouthshire did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 18 (1.03%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN NEATH PORT TALBOT – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Neath Port Talbot, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Neath Port Talbot

- There are 39,500 children and young people (0-25) living in Neath Port Talbot, 29,517 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Neath Port Talbot, 7,497 (25%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 42 wards in Neath Port Talbot and 91 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 15% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 16% of children and young people in Neath Port Talbot are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Neath Port Talbot

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 14,468 (25.3%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Neath Port Talbot are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 6000 unemployed people living in Neath Port Talbot - 9.7% of working age people.^v
- 24.6% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 8,240 children and young people (0-18) in Neath Port Talbot live in 4,640 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Neath Port Talbot in 2011 is £10.66, a 11.5% fall since the previous year. 20.3% of workers in Neath Port Talbot earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Neath Port Talbot

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 4,397 (21%) of pupils in Neath Port Talbot are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 27% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Neath Port Talbot receives £1,799,100 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 5.55% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 104 (5%) of the 2082 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Neath Port Talbot did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 8 (0.38%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN NEWPORT – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Newport, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Newport

- There are 47,400 children and young people (0-25) living in Newport, 33,609 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Newport, 8,436 (25%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 20 wards in Newport and 94 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 16% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 18% of children and young people in Newport are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Newport

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 11,679 (21.9%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Newport are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 7000 unemployed people living in Newport - 10.4% of working age people.^v
- 20.1% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 8,380 children and young people (0-18) in Newport live in 4,470 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Newport in 2011 is £10.78, a 2.2% increase since the previous year. 20.2% of workers in Newport earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Newport

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 4,485 (19%) of pupils in Newport are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 24% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Newport receives £1,762,650 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 5.43% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 195 (5.67%) of the 3440 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Newport did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 62 (1.8%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN PEMBROKESHIRE – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Pembrokeshire, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Pembrokeshire

- There are 34,800 children and young people (0-25) living in Pembrokeshire, 25,076 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Pembrokeshire, 4,589 (18%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 60 wards in Pembrokeshire and 71 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 4% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 15% of children and young people in Pembrokeshire are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Pembrokeshire

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 21,696 (22.8%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Pembrokeshire are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 4000 unemployed people living in Pembrokeshire - 7.1% of working age people.^v
- 17.1% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 4,720 children and young people (0-18) in Pembrokeshire live in 2,510 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Pembrokeshire in 2011 is £9.56, a 0.1% increase since the previous year. 26.5% of workers in Pembrokeshire earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Pembrokeshire

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 3,033 (16%) of pupils in Pembrokeshire are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 34% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Pembrokeshire receives £1,160,100 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.58% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 102 (3.93%) of the 2593 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Pembrokeshire did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 5 (0.19%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN POWYS – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Powys, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Powys

- There are 35,600 children and young people (0-25) living in Powys, 26,667 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Powys, 3,280 (12%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 73 wards in Powys and 80 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), 1% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 12% of children and young people in Powys are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Powys

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 19,120 (22.7%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Powys are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 3000 unemployed people living in Powys - 5.2% of working age people.^v
- 13.0% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 3,390 children and young people (0-18) in Powys live in 1,890 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Powys in 2011 is £8.87, a 4.2% increase since the previous year. 29.2% of workers in Powys earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Powys

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,024 (10%) of pupils in Powys are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 25% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Powys receives £765,900 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 2.36% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 87 (2.82%) of the 3087 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Powys did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 65 (2.11%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN RHONDDA CYNON TAF – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Rhondda Cynon Taf, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Rhondda Cynon Taf

- There are 72,500 children and young people (0-25) living in Rhondda Cynon Taf, 51,835 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Rhondda Cynon Taf, 13,062 (25%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 52 wards and 152 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in Rhondda Cynon Taf, 18% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 17% of children and young people in Rhondda Cynon Taf are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Rhondda Cynon Taf

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 18,733 (22.0%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Rhondda Cynon Taf are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 11000 unemployed people living in Rhondda Cynon Taf -10.1% of working age people.^v
- 23.8% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 14,730 children and young people (0-18) in Rhondda Cynon Taf live in 8,210 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Rhondda Cynon Taf in 2011 is £9.22, a 0.6% fall since the previous year. 27.4% of workers in Rhondda Cynon Taf earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Rhondda Cynon Taf

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 9,783 (25%) of pupils in Rhondda Cynon Taf are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 31% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Rhondda Cynon Taf receives £3,382,650 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 10.43% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 336 (5.16%) of the 6506 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Rhondda Cynon Taf did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 117 (1.8%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN SWANSEA – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Swansea, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Swansea

- There are 75,300 children and young people (0-25) living in Swansea, 47,739 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Swansea, 10,789 (23%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 36 wards and 147 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in Swansea, 12% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 18% of children and young people in Swansea are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and at least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Swansea

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 47,270 (31.6%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Swansea are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 10,000 unemployed people living in Swansea - 9.6% of working age people.^v
- 19.0% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 10,900 children and young people (0-18) in Swansea live in 6,010 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Swansea in 2011 is £9.65, a 2.0% increase since the previous year. 24.6% of workers in Swansea earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Swansea

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 6,936 (20%) of pupils in Swansea are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 28% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Swansea receives £2,670,750 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 8.23% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 143 (3.5%) of the 4084 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Swansea did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 22 (0.54%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in The Vale of Glamorgan, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in The Vale of Glamorgan

- There are 37,100 children and young people (0-25) living in The Vale of Glamorgan, 27,669 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in The Vale of Glamorgan, 4,510 (16%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 23 wards and 78 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in The Vale of Glamorgan, 6% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 14% of children and young people in The Vale of Glamorgan are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in The Vale of Glamorgan

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 43,154 (29.1%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in The Vale of Glamorgan are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 5000 unemployed people living in Vale of Glamorgan - 7.6% of working age people.^v
- 15.3% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 4,980 children and young people (0-18) in The Vale of Glamorgan live in 2,760 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in The Vale of Glamorgan in 2011 is £10.82, a 7.4% increase since the previous year. 17.1% of workers in The Vale of Glamorgan earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in The Vale of Glamorgan

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,614 (13%) of pupils in The Vale of Glamorgan are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 14% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. The Vale of Glamorgan receives £1,029,600 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.17% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 161 (4.57%) of the 3525 year 11 to 13 school leavers in The Vale of Glamorgan did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 35 (0.99%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN TORFAEN – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Torfaen, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Torfaen

- There are 27,700 children and young people (0-25) living in Torfaen, 20,449 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Torfaen, 4,703 (23%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 24 wards and 60 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in Torfaen, 7% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 18% of children and young people in Torfaen are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Torfaen

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 21,191 (29.0%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Torfaen are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 5000 unemployed people living in Torfaen - 11.1% of working age people.^v
- 21.0% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 4,920 children and young people (0-18) in Torfaen live in 2,730 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Torfaen in 2011 is £9.84, a 5.0% fall since the previous year. 21.0% of workers in Torfaen earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Torfaen

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 2,761 (16%) of pupils in Torfaen are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 24% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Torfaen receives £1,073,700 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.31% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 130 (5.29%) of the 2458 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Torfaen did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 39 (1.59%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

CHILD POVERTY IN WREXHAM – A LOCAL SNAPSHOT

Statistics alone can't tell us the full story of child poverty in Wales. Behind every single figure there is a child who has had their childhood devastated and their opportunities curtailed by the scourge of growing up poor. Statistics, though, do help us to understand the nature of the challenge we face and allow us to track and maintain our progress in meeting that challenge. Following the May 2012 local elections in Wales and as new and returning elected members assess their priorities, now is the perfect time to take stock. This paper gives a local statistical snapshot of child poverty in Wrexham, with a specific focus on income and education reflecting Save the Children's key policy priorities. Also go to www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk

Children and young people in Wrexham

- There are 40,500 children and young people (0-25) living in Wrexham, 29,142 of them are 0-19 years old.ⁱ
- Of all the 0-19 year olds in Wrexham, 5,508 (19%) live in relative income poverty (households at or below 60% of median income).ⁱⁱ
- There are 47 wards and 85 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in Wrexham, 6% of the LSOA's are in the 10% most deprived in Wales.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 13% of children and young people in Wrexham are living in severe poverty (50% or less of median household income) and it least two measures of material deprivation.^{iv}

Unemployment and Low Pay in Wrexham

Unemployment and low wages are at the heart of child poverty. To understand these drivers of child poverty it is useful to examine some key local economic indicators of households.

- 27,955 (32.3%) of working age people (aged 16-64 years) in Wrexham are economically inactive. The national average for Wales is 27%.^v
- There are 5000 unemployed people living in Wrexham - 7.7% of working age people.^v
- 16.9% of the working-age population are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.^{vi}
- 5,900 children and young people (0-18) in Wrexham live in 3,180 households that are dependent on key out-of-work benefits.^{vii}
- Median gross hourly earnings across all jobs in Wrexham in 2011 is £9.83, a 1.8% fall since the previous year. 25.0% of workers in Wrexham earn a gross hourly wage of £7.20 per hour or less. Wales' median gross hourly earnings in 2011 is £10.05 per hour.^{viii}

Educational Attainment in Wrexham

Free School Meal eligibility is a key proxy measure of household income. At all key stages, learners eligible for free school meals tend to perform significantly less well than those not eligible.^{ix} Poor educational attainment is likely to harm children and young people's future life chances and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

- 3,174 (17%) of pupils in Wrexham are eligible for free school meals compared to the 18.2% national average.^x
- 21% of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.^{xi}
- Schools currently receive £450 per learner eligible for FSM. Wrexham receives £1,288,800 in Pupil Deprivation Grant which is 3.97% of the total grant award for Wales.^{xii}
- 83 (4.54%) of the 1830 year 11 to 13 school leavers in Wrexham did not move into Education Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011. The post education destinations of a further 14 (0.77%) students is unknown. The total number of 2011 school leavers NEET in Wales is 2838, a national average of 4.34%.^{xiii}

SAVE THE CHILDREN – EAT, SLEEP, LEARN, PLAY!

The Eat, Sleep, Learn, Play! programme is a crisis grant scheme launched by Save the Children in October 2011 which responds to families with a young child* where there is a severe material need in the home.

It directly provides these families with household essentials, such as a child's bed, a cooker or educational books and toys.

Families also receive an entitlement check to ensure they are receiving all the welfare benefits to which they are entitled.

Families are referred to Save the Children by professionals who visit the home and who can thus verify need.



To date Save the Children has secured corporate funding to run the scheme in 3 Local Authorities in Wales (Cardiff, RCT and Blaenau-Gwent) where Referral Partners include Health Visitors, Homestart, and Local Authority and Housing Association staff. As more funding becomes available the scheme will be extended to areas across Wales where high percentages of children are living with poverty and material deprivation. For further information, please contact Mary Powell-Chandler, Head of Programmes - Wales.

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m.powell-chandler@savethechildren.org.uk

*Under 36 months at the time of application or where the mother is 28 weeks or more pregnant



SAVE THE CHILDREN – FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS TOGETHER (FAST)

Education as a route out of poverty

There is international recognition that education is a key route out of poverty. The gap between how well children living in poverty do at school in the UK compared to their wealthier counterparts is evident by the time children reach 19 months old and continues to widen throughout a child's time at school. Home learning environment and parental engagement are widely acknowledged as two of the biggest factors in supporting a child's educational attainment.



What is the solution?

Save the Children is working in partnership with Families and Schools Together (FAST) to improve access to the award-winning FAST parental engagement programme. The core aims of this evidence-based prevention programme are to enable children to:

- Succeed in school and have stronger life chances because of improved educational achievement in reading, writing and maths, behaviour and better home-school relationships;
- Live in strengthened families because of improved parent-child bonds, communication and parental confidence;
- Live in stronger communities with increased trust, participation and reduced social isolation.



How does FAST work?

FAST adopts a universal, participatory and experiential eight-week curriculum to build relationships between parents and children, parents and schools and parents and other parents within the local community. After graduation, parents continue to meet on a monthly basis, growing relationships and gains from participating in the programme.

Throughout the programme, children and parents take part in activities such as eating together as a family, family play, learning and communication activities, one-to-one parent-child dedicated support, community building and parent-to-other-local-parent time. Each family also receives a hamper of goods, including books and toys, so that they can continue to support their child's learning and development at home.

"FAST has helped us live our vision – Working Together to Achieve. FAST has been a very interesting, rewarding, and at times, challenging learning curve for our school and community. All of those involved have recognised how important it is to empower families in order to make a real difference in children's life chances." Headteacher

If you would like to find out how Save the Children's corporate sponsorship can be accessed to deliver FAST in your local authority, please contact Melanie Hall on m.hall@savethechildren.org.uk

APPENDIX I – LOCAL SNAPSHOT SOURCES AND REFERENCES

This report is designed to provide a ‘snapshot’ of child poverty at a local level in Wales as a tool to local decision-makers and stakeholders. Measuring child poverty is very complex and it is often difficult to obtain a local breakdown of data on child poverty. This report therefore draws on a range of data sets to create a cumulative picture of child poverty at a local level. It is important however to note that these various data sets are measured in different ways and come from a variety of different sources all of which have their own time-periods and methodologies for collecting and analysing the statistics. This appendix therefore provides sources and references for each of the data sets.

- i. **Number of children & young people in the local authority 0-25 and 0-19.** **Source:** Census (2011). *Usual resident population by four-year age groups, unitary authorities in Wales*, London: Office for National Statistics. **Available at:** <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census.1>.

For the 2011 Census, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day 2011, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. Area codes operative from 1 January 2011. The age of a person is derived from their date of birth. It is their age in years on their last birthday up to and including census day 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person’s age is imputed.

- ii. **0-19 yrs old living in households with below 60% median income (Before Housing Costs) by Local Authority.** **Source:** Child Poverty Action Group (2012). *Child Poverty Map of the UK*. London: CPAG. **Available at:** <http://endchildpoverty.org.uk/why-end-child-poverty/poverty-in-your-area#wales>

The measured proportion of children and young people living in relative low income households (60% of median) per Local Authority is not available for Wales. These figures are calculated using tax credit data to replicate the official

national indicator for child poverty, which is based on the Family Resources Survey and reported in the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey as children in households with below 60% median income before housing costs.

For children whose parents do not work, it counts poverty as being in a family claiming out of work benefits. This shows more children as being in poverty than the survey data, since about a quarter of children whose parents are out of work nevertheless have incomes above the poverty line. On the other hand, the local figures show considerably less in-work poverty than the HBAI data. This may partly be because the former only consider families claiming tax credits, and partly because they calculate incomes at the family rather than the household level. The family does not include, for example, non-dependent children. A family living in the same household as one or more non-dependents will have higher income needs for their whole household than just for the “family”, and if the non-dependents are not working, this can mean that the household income does not reach 60% median, adjusted for household size, even though the family income is enough to reach this threshold adjusted for family size only.

These two significant differences, however, balance out, showing a similar number of children in poverty overall in the local indicators as in the national figures.

- iii. **The percentage of the local authority’s LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of all Welsh LSOAs and Local Authority ward with the highest level of child poverty.** **Source:** Welsh Government (2011). *Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation*. Cardiff: Welsh Government. **Available at:** <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Welsh-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation/WIMD-2011-Child-Index/WIMDChildIndex2011LocalAuthorityAnalysis> **LSOA maps are available at:** <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/Isoamaps/Isoa.htm> **Postcode to LSOA lookup is available at:** <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Welsh-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation/WIMD-2011>

As in (ii) above calculating the Local Authority ward with the highest level of child poverty utilises an indicator which tries, where possible to use tax credit data to replicate the official national indicator for child poverty, which is based on the Family Resources Survey and reported in the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey as children in households with below 60% median income before housing costs.

iv. **Number and proportion of children living in Severe Poverty (50% of median household income) by Local Authority.** Source: Save the Children (2011). *Severe Child Poverty Locally and Nationally*. London: Save the Children.

v. **Working age people who are economically inactive and Number of Unemployed people and rate per local authority, April 2011-March 2012.** Source: Office for National Statistics (August 2012). *Regional Labour Market: LI01 - Local Indicators for Counties, Local and Unitary Authorities, August 2012* (Last updated July 2012). Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-227865v>

Economic inactivity is defined by the Office for National Statistics as - Student, Looking after family / home, Temporary sickness, Long term sickness, Discouraged, Retired, Other, Does not want a job, Want a job.

vi. **Proportion of the working-age population who are in receipt of key out-of-work benefits.** Source: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/13/index.shtml>. Note that this list is slightly different from 'key benefits', which also include Disability Living Allowance.

Key out-of-work benefits. This key DWP term covers the following benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance and Carer's Allowance. Data from these sources can only be used to estimate the numbers of adult recipients and not the number of their dependent children. This is because receipt of some of the main benefits such as Employment and support allowance does not depend on the number of children living in a household.

N.B. In-work benefits are defined as;

- a. **Working part time - less than 16 hours a week** some income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or income-related Income Support. You may also be entitled to child tax credits and some time limited housing benefit, council tax benefit.
- b. **Working full time - 16 hours or more a week** - Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit will stop. If you are on a low wage you may be able to retain Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credit, and/or a Back to Work Credit. Working Tax Credit can be paid to single people and couples who have a low to middle income.

vii. **Number of children and young people (0-18) who live in families dependent on key out-of-work benefits.** Source: Department for Work and Pensions (2012). *Number of Children living in all Out-of-work Benefit Claimant Households by Local Authority and Age at May 2011*. London: DWP Information Governance and Security Directorate. Available at: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/ben_hholds/2011/cowb_authority_2011.xls

These figures show the numbers of children living in households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Job Seeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, or Pension Credit. This data represent a snapshot as at 31 May 2011. They are badged as Official Statistics. Background guidance on the use and interpretation of the figures is available at: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/ben_hholds/cb_hholds_guidance.pdf

viii. **Median salary and annual percentage change and Percentage of workers earning £7.20 per hour gross or less.** Source: ASHE (2011). (provisional, based on SOC 2000) Table 7 - Place of Work by Local Authority; PROV - Work Geography Table 7.5a - Hourly Pay - Gross 2011. London: Annual Survey on Hours and Earnings. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-235202>

These statistics are based on an interpolation of decile ranked gross hourly pay data from the DWP. It should be noted that there may be grouping around minimum wages for various ages and the changes to the birth rate means that the number of workers entering the workforce is likely to have altered over time. However it is problematic to model for each of these factors. We therefore calculate the proportion paid £7.20 per hour or less is calculated by assuming a straight line relationship between the two decile points closest to and either side of the £7.20 per hour point. A linear regression calculates the point at which the salary line crosses the salary percentile axis. Note that this method cannot be used if the proportion is either less than the lowest proportion in the tables (10%) or greater than the highest proportion in the tables (90%).

- ix. Feinstein, L and Sabates, R (2006). *Predicting adult life outcomes from earlier signals: Identifying those at risk*/ London: Institute of Education
- x. **Number and percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals by local authority compared to the national average.** On census day in 2011. **Source:** *Schools Census – LA analysis, SCHS0051, Pupils eligible for free school meals by local authority and sector, ELLSI*, Welsh Government. **Available at:** <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Local-Authorities/Free-School-Meals/PupilsEligibleForFreeSchoolMeals-by-LocalAuthority-Sector>
- xi. **Children and young people who are eligible for free school meals are currently not receiving them.** **Source:** Derived from Stats Wales data, **Source:** *Schools Census – LA analysis, SCHS0100, Number of pupils taking free school meals on census day by region and sector, ELLSI*, Welsh Government. **Available at:** <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Regions-of-Wales/Free-School-Meals/NumberOfPupilsTakingFreeSchoolMealsOnCensusDay-by-Region-Sector> and **Source:** x above.
- xii. **Amount of Pupil Deprivation Grant per pupil in Local Authority.** **Source:** *Save the Children calculations based on data from Stats Wales: Welsh Government (2012). SCHS0100 Pupils eligible for free school meals by local authority and sector, ELLSI*. Cardiff: Stats Wales. **Available at:** <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Local-Authorities/Free-School-Meals/PupilsEligibleForFreeSchoolMeals-by-LocalAuthority-Sector>. **Further information on overall Delegated school budgets by local authority/sector/school and year (£ thousand) is available at** <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Finance/Delegated-School-Budgets/DelegatedSchoolBudgets-by-LocalAuthority-Sector-School-Year>
- xiii. **Number and proportion of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) by local authority.** **Source:** *Careers Wales (2011). Pupil destinations from schools in Wales.* Cardiff: Careers Wales. http://www.careerswales.com/prof/upload/doc/LEA_Year11_2011_20120504131408.doc http://www.careerswales.com/prof/upload/doc/LEA_Year12_2011.doc http://www.careerswales.com/prof/upload/doc/LEA_Year_13_2011_20120504132413.doc

The total numbers and proportions of school leavers known to be Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in 2011 has been calculated from the three data sources given here. It should be noted that many of the 'No Response to Survey' proportions are quite large when compared with the NEET proportions, indicating there could be quite a large margin for under-estimation of the NEET proportions quoted for a given Local Authority.

Visit the Indicators section of the Child Poverty Solutions website www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk for more analysis of the statistics presented here.

APPENDIX 2 - MEASURING CHILD POVERTY

The UK Child Poverty Act (CPA) was passed in 2010.¹³ The Act requires the Secretary of State to meet four targets to eradicate child poverty by 2020. However, Save the Children focuses on two key measures of child poverty; the relative incomes measure and a severe poverty measure. For the purposes of this briefing data will tend to refer to the relative income measure of child poverty.

- The Relative Income Measure of Child Poverty** – Sometimes called the ‘headline’ measure of child poverty. This measures the number of children living in households below 60% of UK median incomes. It is used because when incomes go below this level, we know material deprivation and many other indicators of well-being deteriorate too. It is a measure favoured by the child poverty sector as it is employed by the OECD and EU. This is also the measure most commonly used by the Welsh Government. Save the Children prefers to look at the number of children living in households on less than 60% of median incomes After Housing Costs (AHC). This is because housing costs are a given; it is what a household has to spend after costs for housing are deducted that gives a true indication of family finances. However, in the CPA, and most Welsh Government measures the relative income measure and target refers to the number of children living in relative income poverty Before Housing Costs (BHC). Therefore, when we consider progress towards the 2020 target to reduce the proportion of children in relative income poverty to 10% or less, we need to look at the child poverty before housing costs are deducted.

The table below¹⁴ takes levels of equivalised income for the population as a whole and translates them into per week cash equivalents for a selection of family types. For example, for results Before Housing Costs, it shows that 60 per cent of median equivalised income in 2010/11 for a couple was £251 per week. Using equivalised this translates to a reference income of £168 for a single person with no children. This implies that a single person with no children with a cash income of £168 or less is below 60 per cent of median equivalised income for the population as a whole.

- Severe poverty** In addition to the income measures above, Save the Children emphasises the importance of measuring **severe child poverty**. Our severe child poverty measure looks at those below 50% of median incomes and experiencing at least two measures of material deprivation.¹⁵ Save the Children also supports the use of a severe poverty measure. We believe this measure allows us to understand what is happening with families experiencing the some of worst poverty conditions and where they live. The UK government included a similar measure of severe child poverty in the Child Poverty Strategy and said this would be a focus of policy makers in addition to the four measures in the Child Poverty Act.

	Mean	Median	60% of Median
Before Housing Costs (BHC)			
Single with no children	342	281	168
Couple with two children aged 5 and 14	782	641	384
Single with two children aged 5 and 14	613	502	301
After Housing Costs (AHC)			
Single with no children	257	208	125
Couple with two children aged 5 and 14	718	582	349
Single with two children aged 5 and 14	532	431	258

APPENDIX 3 – A LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY TIMELINE OF CHILD POVERTY IN WALES

November 2004 - The Children Act established the office of the Children's Commissioner in the for UK Nations, and in Wales set down the need for cooperation in service delivery for children and young people, including a maintained and pooled fund, between relevant partners led by the children's services authority.

Feb 2010 - The Children and Families (Wales) Measure received Royal assent. It amended the Children Act 2004 and placed a duty on the Welsh Ministers, the 22 Welsh Local Authorities and named Welsh Government Sponsored Bodies to publish child poverty reduction strategies.

With specific reference to the 22 Welsh Local Authorities, in practice the duty to publish a child poverty strategy has to date been discharged through reference and actions under sections 25 and 26 of the Children Act 2004 (c. 31). Section 25 of the Act refers to the requirement for public bodies to work in partnership and section 26 the need to publish plans relating to service provision for Children and Young People. Together these sections amount to the duty for Local Authorities in the UK to develop Children and Young People's plans.

March 2010 - The UK Child Poverty Act is passed with all-party support and commits successive governments to prioritising the eradication of child poverty by 2020 by legal force. The Act requires the Secretary of State, when setting the child poverty strategy, to consider which groups of children in the UK are disproportionately affected by socio-economic disadvantage, and to consider the likely impact of government policy on children in these groups. Alongside the Children and Families Wales Measure, the act created a framework of statutory duty stretching from the UK Government, the Welsh Government, through to Local Authorities and named Welsh Government Sponsored Bodies with a view to driving action to eradicate child poverty.

Feb 2011 - Welsh Government published its Child Poverty Strategy, discharging the ministerial duty under the Children and Families Measure and reaffirming government commitment to eradicate child poverty by 2020. The strategy defines 'eradication' as no more than 5% of children living in a low-income household on the Before Housing Costs (BHC) basis, a four-fifths reduction on the current level.¹⁶ Welsh Government have agreed to review their strategy every three years.

March 2011 - Welsh Government published Tackling Child Poverty: Guidance and Regulations for Welsh Authorities which sets out the duties placed upon Welsh Authorities as detailed in Section 6 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010. It aims to give a clear account of what Welsh Authorities need to do in order to fulfill the duty placed upon them to tackle child poverty in Wales between 2011 and 2014

March 2011 - the UK Government published its Child Poverty Strategy 'A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families' Lives'

March 2012 - the Welsh Government Sponsored Bodies named in the Children and Families Measure published their child poverty reduction strategies and discharge their statutory duty. The majority will review their strategy by the end of March 2014.

April 2012 - publication of guidance from Welsh Government regarding the development of local Single Integrated Plans (SIP's), Shared Purpose – Shared Delivery: Guidance on integrating partnerships.

July 2012 – publication of the Welsh Government Tackling Poverty Action Plan 2012 - 2016 which outlines the key objectives of their commitment to prevent poverty, helping people out of poverty and mitigate the impact of poverty.

SOURCES

- 1 Child Poverty Action Group (2012). *Ending child poverty by 2020: Progress made and lessons learned*. London: CPAG. p8 Available at: <http://www.cpag.org.uk/sites/default/files/CPAG-Ending-child-poverty-by-2020-progress-made-lessons-learned-0612.pdf>
- 2 Households Below Average Income An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 – 2010/11, P 110 & 115 http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2011/pdf_files/full_hbai12.pdf
- 3 Save the Children (2010). *Severe Child Poverty in Wales*, Cardiff: Save the Children.
- 4 Institute for Fiscal Studies (2012). *Child and Working-Age Poverty from 2010 to 2013 December 2010*. IFS: London. Available at: <http://www.ifs.org.uk/bns/bn115>
- 5 JRF (2008). *Estimating the costs of child poverty*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/estimating-costs-child-poverty>. The report estimates that child poverty currently costs society the UK £25 billion each year. Their research concludes that of the estimated £25 billion, £17 billion that could be accrued to the Exchequer if child poverty were eradicated.
- 6 Save the Children (2012). *Child Poverty in 2012: It Shouldn't Happen Here*. London: Save the Children.
- 7 Save the Children (2012). *Child Poverty in 2012: It Shouldn't Happen Here*. London: Save the Children.
- 8 End Child Poverty (2012). *From Womb to Tomb*. London: End Child Poverty. Available at: <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/why-end-child-poverty> and www.childpovertysolutions.org.uk
- 9 These duties are set out in *The Children Act 2004 (Part 3: S26)* and section 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010
- 10 Welsh Government (2012). *Tackling Poverty Action Plan*. Cardiff: Welsh Government: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/socialjustice/publications/tacklepovactionplan/?lang=en>
- 11 Welsh Government (2012). *Programme for Government: Chapter 9 Poverty*. Cardiff: Welsh Government. Available at: <http://wales.gov.uk/about/programmeforgov/poverty/?view=Standard&lang=en>
- 12 Welsh Government (2010). *Child Poverty Strategy*. Cardiff: Welsh Government. Available at: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/childrenyoungpeople/poverty/newcpstrategy/?lang=en>
- 13 HMG (2010). *Child Poverty Act 2010*. London: The Stationary Office. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/9/contents>
- 14 Households Below Average Income; An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 – 2010/11 June 2012 (United Kingdom) http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2011/pdf_files/full_hbai12.pdf, p37
- 15 Save the Children (2010). *Severe Child Poverty in Wales*, Cardiff: Save the Children.
- 16 This is more ambitious than the UK 2010 Child Poverty Act, which set a target of 10% by 2020.

CHILD POVERTY SNAPSHOTS - THE LOCAL PICTURE IN WALES

Save the Children has developed this 'Local Snapshot' briefing to support Local Authorities and Local Service Boards in Wales to discharge their statutory duty to tackle child poverty under the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, which is an inclusive aspect of new local Single Integrated Plans.

Data on child poverty at a local level is often difficult to obtain. This handbook is designed to provide a quick reference overview of child poverty collated in an easily accessible and comparable form across each Local Authority area in Wales.

For further copies of the report please contact:
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