



DERBY CITY

1. Needs analysis focusing on Early Years – Refresh on 2018 report

This report provides a high level summary of an updated needs analysis in relation to speech, language and communication in the Early Years in Derby as part of the Early Outcomes Fund Early Years project across Leicester, Nottingham and Derby Cities. Detailed data capture can be found in the Balanced System® Early Outcomes Fund account which can be accessed by Strategic and City Leads. A previous needs analysis was undertaken in 2018 and this report should be read in conjunction with the Early Years Part 1 of that audit.

2. The Balanced System®



The methodology for the audit uses the Balanced System® Core Model (see Figure 2 below) and associated online tools and to audit quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data includes an analysis at ward level of the population, demographic, predicted speech, language and communication needs along with demand in the form of referrals and caseload of children and young people known to the speech and language therapy service and the workforce to meet the identified need. Workforce and known caseload data, where this has been shared, are available at a City-wide level but is not readily available to triangulate at ward level. Educational attainment data and Ofsted data are also considered. This quantitative analysis triangulated with qualitative information about the range of provisions and identified gaps in provision across the Five Strands of the Balanced System®: Family Support, Environment, Workforce, Identification and Intervention and across the three levels of universal, targeted and specialist support. Although this report focuses on the Early Years element there is a significant amount of data relevant across the age range.

The Balanced System® tools interact with national data sets where appropriate and local information was obtained through extensive research conducted by the City Leads and Project Officers. Analysis of the qualitative mapping data is ongoing.



3. Baseline Evaluation

The baseline evaluation, a self-rating by the strategic and city leads at the outset of the project, seeks to gain a view of the strategic level outcomes across the key building blocks of the Balanced System® namely commissioning; integration of workforce; engagement with parents and carers and young people; leadership and management and training and development.



CYCLE YEAR 1 DERBY CITY SLCN UNDERSTAND BASELINE EVALUATION				
AREA	LEVEL 1: INPUT	LEVEL 2: REACH	LEVEL 3: QUALITY	LEVEL 4: IMPACT
Commissioning / funding	To what extent are all commissioners with a remit for children and young people including the needs of this population in needs assessment and commissioning of their element of children and young peoples' services?	To what extent are commissioners ensuring that their collective activity reaches the full population of children and young people with SLCN?	To what extent are providers delivering services to meet the specifications developed by commissioners as intended?	To what extent has the collective commissioning activity for children and young people yielded demonstrable change in their speech, language and communication skills?
Integrated workforce	To what extent is the workforce working in an integrated way?	To what extent does an integrated workforce support all pupils with SLCN?	To what extent is the integrated workforce demonstrating high quality collaborative working?	To what extent is the integrated workforce impacting on the wider community?
Engaging parents and carers	To what extent are services for children and young people with SLCN engaging with parents in support of their children's SLCN?	To what extent are parental engagement strategies and activities reaching all parents of pupils with SLCN?	To what extent is parental engagement consistently of high quality?	To what extent are improved parental participation and confidence in supporting pupils' SLCN demonstrated?
Leadership and management	Is there leadership and management of provision across agencies and disciplines?	Are the leadership and management arrangements facilitating services to reach all children with SLCN as appropriate?	Is the leadership and management of high and consistent quality?	Does the leadership and management contribute to achieving improved speech, language and communication skills for children and young people with SLCN?
Training and development	Is there a range of training and development on offer to parents and the workforce?	Is the training and development accessible in terms of funding, time, location?	Is the training and development of high and consistent quality?	Does the training and development result in improved skills to support children and young people with SLCN?

4. Context

4.1. Population

Derby City has a young population relative to England averages. In England on average 6.1% of the population is aged 0-4, where in Derby City, 6.6% of the population is aged 0-4. This puts Derby City's % 0-4 population in the top 20% in the country. In all the young people age category, Derby City exceeds the national average. Compared to the England and Derby City averages several wards have a significantly higher proportion of children aged 0 to 4.

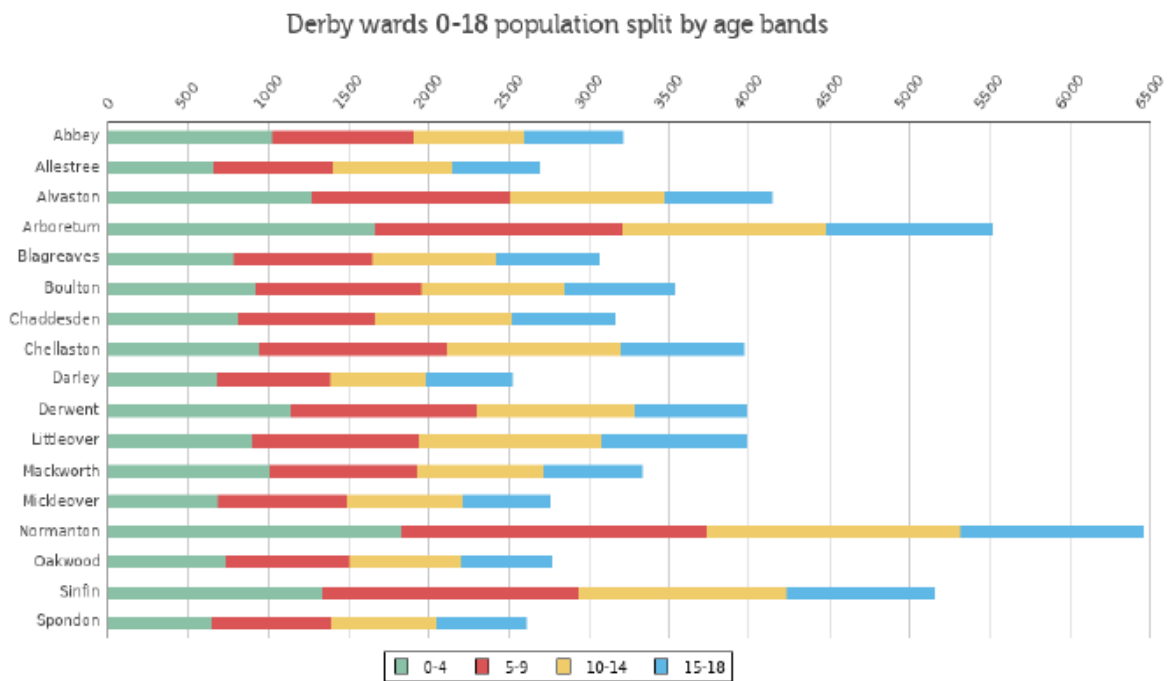
The five wards with the highest % of 0-4 year old are: Alvaston (7.5%), Arboretum (8.1%), Derwent (8%), Normanton (9.5%) and Sinfin (8.3%).



Arboretum and Normanton are also the wards that have the highest population of children and young people overall in Derby City, meaning that in terms of pure numbers these are priority wards. The split of 0-4 year olds across the wards is mixed with some wards falling below the average for England. The lowest two are Darley (4.4%) and Allestree (4.8%).

The population data are presented below for the whole City, by age band and ward.

Figure 1: Population by age band and ward



4.2. Social disadvantage

Derby City is in the 20% of Local Authorities in England with the highest levels of disadvantage regardless of the measure used. In 2019, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was renewed and reveals that Derby City has moved from the 55th most disadvantaged Local Authority in 2015 to the 67th most disadvantaged Local Authority (a change of 12 places). In addition there are signs of positive improvements for young people as the Index of Disadvantage Affecting Children (IDACI) identifies that Derby City has moved from the 51st to the 59th most disadvantaged when only considering factors that affect children.

Based on the 2015 data, analysis at ward level shows that many of the Derby City wards are among the 20% most disadvantaged nationally. Of these, Arboretum (=85th) and Normanton (=193rd) are the most disadvantaged Derby City wards. Four wards (Allestree, Blagreaves, Littleover and



Mickleover) have no datazones in the most disadvantaged 20%, so are classed among the least disadvantaged wards in the country.

Figure 2: Showing relative social disadvantage between wards

DERBY WARDS	LSOA % (IMD RANK)	LSOA % (IDACI RANK)
ABBEY	12.5% (2111)	50% (851)
ALLESTREE	0% (4829)	0% (4887)
ALVASTON	50% (872)	70% (383)
ARBORETUM	100% (85)	90% (151)
BLAGREAVES	0% (4829)	0% (4887)
BOULTON	55.56% (721)	33.33% (1352)
CHADDES DEN	11.11% (2169)	11.11% (2269)
CHELLASTON	10% (2201)	10% (2306)
DARLEY	25% (1661)	37.5% (1194)
DERWENT	44.44% (1023)	33.33% (1352)
LITTLEOVER	0% (4829)	0% (4887)
MACKWORTH	22.22% (1765)	33.33% (1352)
MICKLEOVER	0% (4829)	0% (4887)
NORMANTON	88.89% (193)	88.89% (161)
OAKWOOD	11.11% (2169)	11.11% (2269)
SINFIN	77.78% (319)	66.67% (456)
SPONDON	25% (1661)	0% (4887)

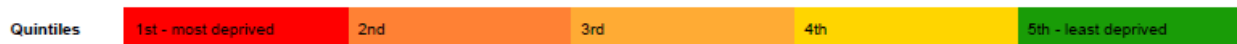
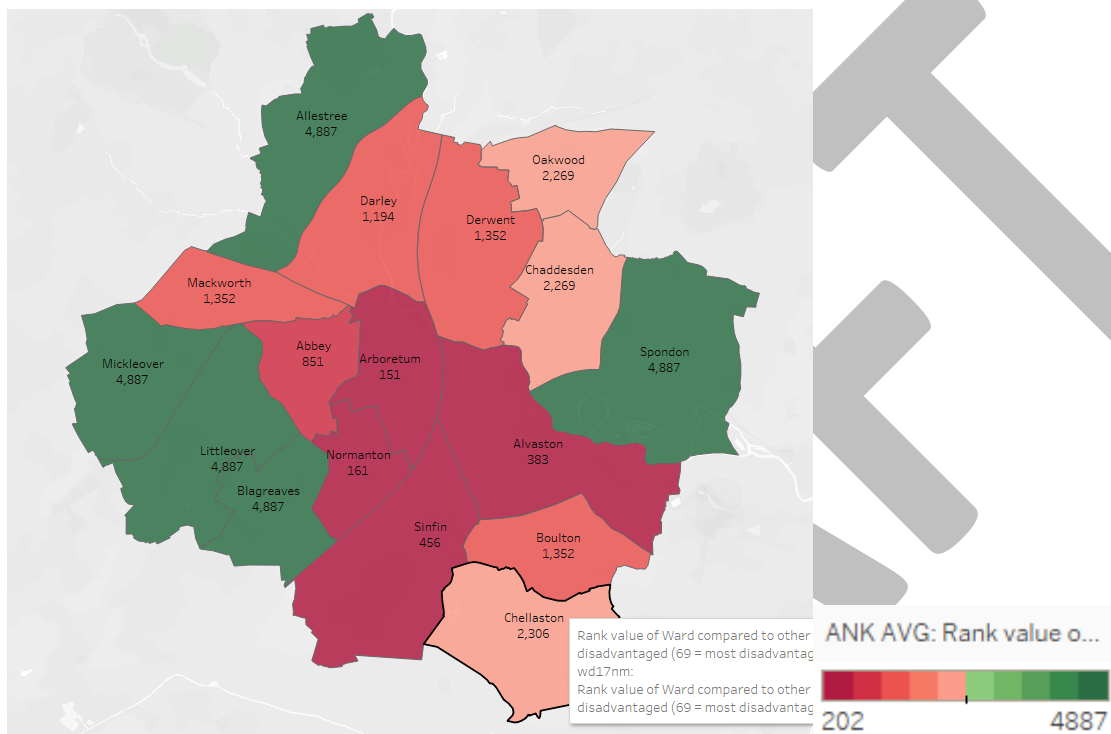




Figure 3: Showing the wards colour coded for disadvantage in approximate geographical areas relating to wards



The updated 2019 IMD index can be used to highlight where the disadvantage of datazones within wards has changed over the 4 year period. Derby City has seen a change in three of its wards. Boulton has moved towards being less disadvantaged however Abbey and Chaddesden are now both ranked as more disadvantaged.



Figure 4: Showing the IMD wards - most disadvantaged % of datazones in 2015 compared to the new IMD release in 2019.

Ward code (2019)	Ward name (2019)	% of data zones in 20% most disadvantaged datazones		
		2015	2019	Difference
E05001767	Abbey	13	25	13
E05001768	Allestree	0	0	0
E05001769	Alvaston	50	50	0
E05001770	Arboretum	100	100	0
E05001771	Blagreaves	0	0	0
E05001772	Boulton	56	44	-11
E05001773	Chaddesden	11	33	22
E05001774	Chellaston	10	10	0
E05001775	Darley	25	25	0
E05001776	Derwent	44	44	0
E05001777	Littleover	0	0	0
E05001778	Mackworth	22	22	0
E05001779	Mickleover	0	0	0
E05001780	Normanton	89	89	0
E05001781	Oakwood	11	11	0
E05001782	Sinfin	78	78	0
E05001783	Spondon	25	25	0



4.3. Prediction of speech, language and communication need

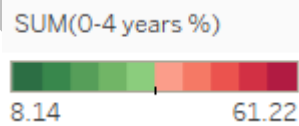
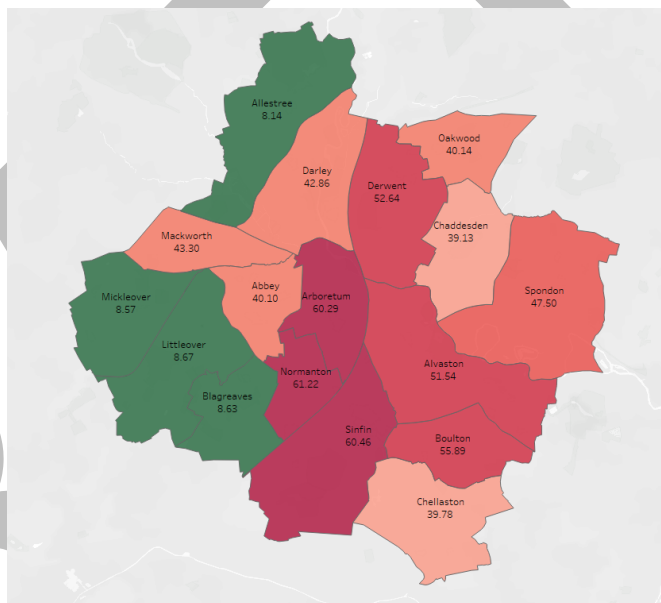
Figures 5 and 6 below, show the % of children 0-4 predicted to have some level of SLCN by ward and by ward represented geographically. The tool to generate this data interfaces with the evidence base for prevalence and the population and demographic factors and highlights the ‘hot spots’ for Early Years SLCN. 6 of the city’s 17 wards, have a predicted SLCN level of over 50% - this means that 1 in 2 children in these wards are predicted to have a level of SLCN. The definition of SLCN for this purpose is any aspect of speech, language and communication that is not in line with expected levels but does not imply that these numbers of children should require speech and language therapy support.

Figure 5: Showing % predicted SLCN by ward

Prediction of SLCN as % of estimated population		
Derby City	0-4 years	5-9 years
Abbey	40.10%	38.56%
Allestree	8.14%	8.38%
Alvaston	51.54%	55.17%
Arboretum	60.29%	63.93%
Blagreaves	8.63%	8.44%
Boulton	55.89%	56.70%
Chaddesden	39.13%	36.89%
Chellaston	39.78%	37.75%
Darley	42.86%	45.14%
Derwent	52.64%	50.42%
Littleover	8.67%	9.30%
Mackworth	43.30%	44.22%
Mickleover	8.57%	8.88%
Normanton	61.22%	61.47%
Oakwood	40.14%	37.63%
Sinfin	60.46%	59.69%
Spondon	47.50%	47.57%

	0 to 10%
	30 to 40%
	40 to 50%
	50% and above

Figure 6: Showing % predicted SLCN by ward





Predicted SLCN is also shown in anticipated numbers by ward and locality. The three localities in Derby have a different level of identified need. However the clearest distinctions are at ward level with Normanton predicted to have 10 times the number of children with SLCN compared with Mickleover.

Figure 7: Showing numbers of predicted SLCN by locality

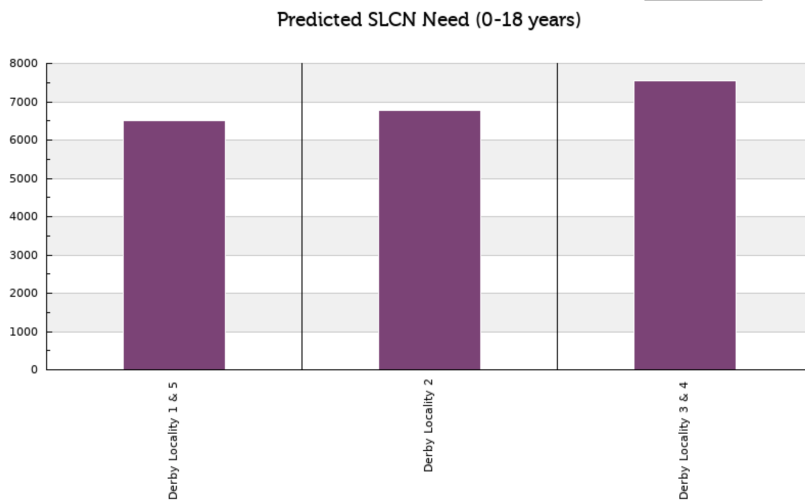
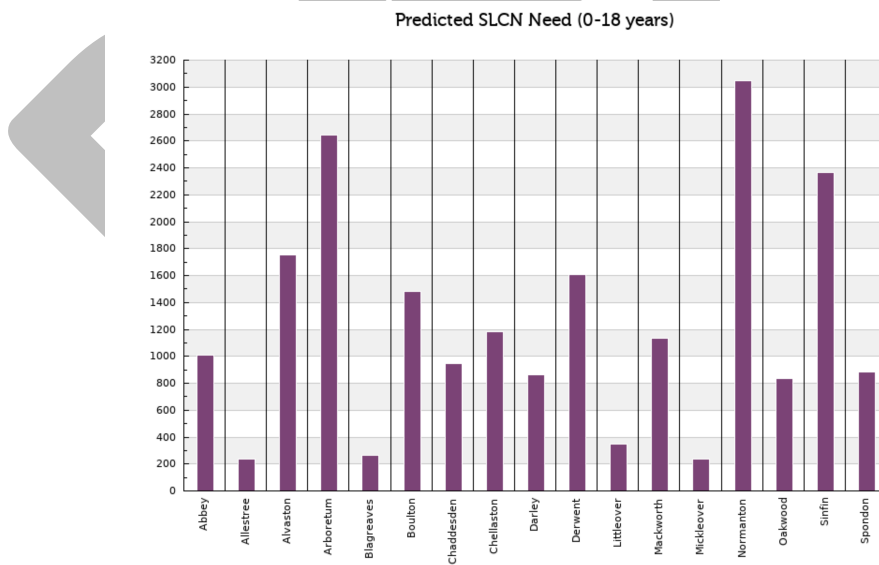


Figure 8: Showing numbers of predicted need by ward

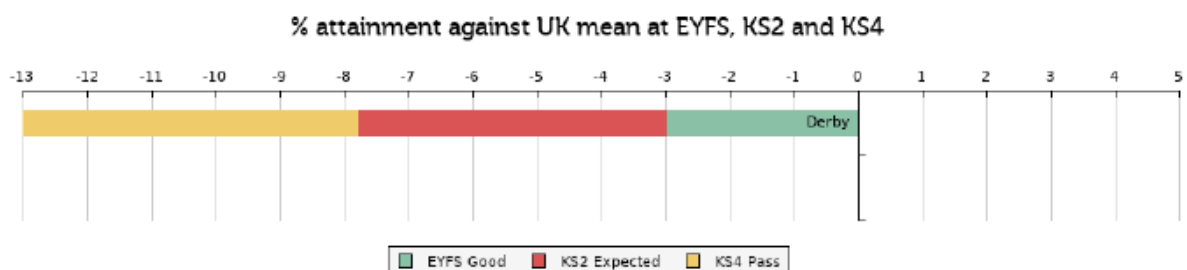




4.4. Attainment

Attainment at key points that are collected and compared nationally indicate that, on average, children and young people in Derby are achieving levels of attainment at all levels below those expected relative to the England average. However, it is worthy of note that the Early Years Foundation Stage attainment data indicates less of a gap from the expected level than either KS2 or KS4. Whilst this is promising and reflects consistent progress in the EY sector in the City over the past six years, these data also suggest that these gains are not being maintained at KS2 and beyond.

Figure 9: % attainment against UK mean at EYFS, KS2 and KS4



5. Finance and Commissioning

Finance data was requested from the Clinical Commissioning Group and Local Authority as well as from schools and settings via a survey. None of the CCGs involved in the Early Outcomes Fund project have been able to provide data at this point.

Only four schools shared information about their direct commissioning of additional support for speech, language and communication and the total spend was £3040.00 suggesting a small amount of specific training or support.

During the course of this the Early Outcomes Fund project Derby City Council has also commissioned various activities to support speech, language and communication, primarily focused on the eight most socially disadvantaged wards. The overall contract value for a mixture of training, campaign and awareness raising and strategic support for 30 schools and 50 PVIs is in the region of £750,000. The precise contract value of each element of the work is not available.

During the course of the project, commissioners from the CCG, Public Health and LA have been brought together around the issue of support for speech, language and communication in the City. The wider context includes a planned re-commissioning of provision across Derbyshire. The difficulty in mapping a clear, holistic picture of spend, resource and a whole system provision response has been significant.

Initial conversations between commissioners with a view to taking a more aligned commissioning approach going forward suggest positive steps in this respect.



6. Workforce

The specialist workforce for SLCN consists of the speech and language therapy service for Derby City which is part of the wider SLT service across Derbyshire. The LA also employs highly trained Early Years Advisors and there are a number of practitioners in settings who have completed a Level 3 award for SLCN. At the time of the initial report in 2018, an independent SLT company was providing significant universal and targeted training, coaching and support to schools and settings as well as undertaking a number of projects on behalf of the LA. At the time of this report this company has ceased trading and this has changed the local provider landscape. The training offer via TalkDerby is time limited and not part of the systemic offer in the City unless it is sustained beyond the end of the Opportunity Area funding.

The SLT workforce has been compared with the population served and the population of predicted need. Figure 10 below provides a visual representation of these ratios. There is no complete benchmarking set for these data however from the range of services analysed to date through the Balanced System[®] methodology the ratio of 0.82 / 1000 children with predicted need is low however does represent an increase from a ratio of 0.72/1000 children with predicted need in 2018. This supports the findings of the Children's Commissioner in the recently published national survey of spend for SLT where the East Midlands showed a significantly lower spend than all other regions of England.¹ That said, this workforce is currently commissioned to offer only a specialist service which potentially reduces the demand with this capacity.

Figure 10: Derby SLT workforce WTE per 1,000 children and per predicted 1,000 SLCN need



¹ <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/publication/we-need-to-talk/>



7. Caseload

The caseload data represents the children 'known' to the SLT service on the day of sampling. The tables below shows this by age band and the calculation of reach into the population as a whole and the population predicted to have SLCN. Again, there are no national benchmarks for these data. However, from experience a reach as indicated below is average for a service working across the full offer of universal, targeted and specialist support. Given the staffing levels and specific nature of the commission therefore it would suggest that the specialist offer is comparable to that element of other services.

REFERRALS

Based on an identified 12 month period (determined by the account holder). Only complete total fields if you do not have a breakdown by ages.

Area : Derby City	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	Total 0-18	19-24 years
No. of children referred in past 12 months (ALL referrals) ¹	598	347	90	21	1056	1

CEASE CONTACT

Area : Derby City	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	Total 0-18	19-24 years
No. of children in past 12 months (ALL cease contact) ⁵	276	545	145	34	1000	3

WAITING LISTS: NUMBERS WAITING

Area : Derby City	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	Total 0-18	19-24 years
Waiting for assessment ²	88	48	7	4	147	0
Waiting for intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0



WAITING LISTS: WAITING TIMES

Area : Derby City		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	Total 0-18	19-24 years
No. of children on waiting list for more than 12 weeks ³	For assessment	114	97	36	4	251	0
	For intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of children on waiting list for more than 18 weeks	For assessment	11	14	6	2	33	0
	For intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average length of wait in past 12 months in weeks ⁴	For assessment	9	10	11	11		8
	For intervention	0	0	0	0		0
Length of longest current wait on waiting list	For assessment	22	19	26	33		0
	For intervention	0	0	0	0		0

CASELOAD DATA

Based on a snapshot from a given day (determined by the account holder). Only complete total fields if you do not have a breakdown by ages/settings.

Area : Derby City	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	Total 0-18	19-24 years
Total caseload	570	708	116	25	1419	1
Population	17100	18000	15700	12000	62800	22700
Caseload as % of predicted SLCN	7.8%	9.2%	3%	1.3%	6.8%	0.1%
Caseload as % of population	3.3%	3.9%	0.7%	0.2%	2.3%	0%

8. Qualitative mapping of provisions and gaps

Qualitative mapping of provision and identified gaps in provision was carried out through extensive engagement by the City Lead who spoke with a wider cross section of the community in order to gain a picture of the offer and gaps in the offer. Initially these data were added as a 'refresh' to the data collected in 2017/2018. However, subsequently it was decided to report without the contribution of the independent SLT company that provided the majority of the universal and targeted offer from SLTs as this is no longer available and has not been systematically replaced.

In the interests of comparison the data from the 2018 report is shown alongside the current mapping.

Figures 11 and 12 provide a graphical representation of the proportion of this mapping. The heat map shows which strands and levels of the Balanced System® are most widely reported as having provision whilst the pie charts presents the information as proportions across the Five Strands and Three Levels. It should be noted that these analyses are of the provisions and gaps that were reported and recorded and do not represent a definitive picture as there may be unreported provision in the system.



Figure 11: Summary of qualitative mapping of provisions by strand and level – heat maps for provision and gaps

2017-2018 heat map for all of Derby City

SLCN PROVISION HEAT MAP

LEVEL	FAMILY SUPPORT	ENVIRONMENT	WORKFORCE	IDENTIFICATION	INTERVENTION
Specialist	Provisions: 26	Provisions: 7	Provisions: 25	Provisions: 28	Provisions: 39
Targeted	Provisions: 30	Provisions: 1	Provisions: 28	Provisions: 15	Provisions: 23
Universal	Provisions: 12	Provisions: 28	Provisions: 43	Provisions: 21	Provisions: 12

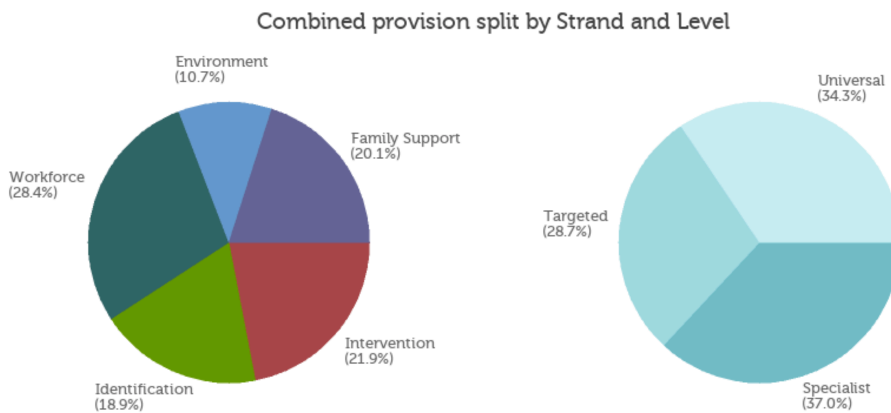
2019 heat map for all of Derby City

SLCN PROVISION HEAT MAP

LEVEL	FAMILY SUPPORT	ENVIRONMENT	WORKFORCE	IDENTIFICATION	INTERVENTION
Specialist	Provisions: 26	Provisions: 7	Provisions: 24	Provisions: 28	Provisions: 37
Targeted	Provisions: 24	Provisions: 1	Provisions: 20	Provisions: 12	Provisions: 12
Universal	Provisions: 9	Provisions: 13	Provisions: 10	Provisions: 21	Provisions: 2

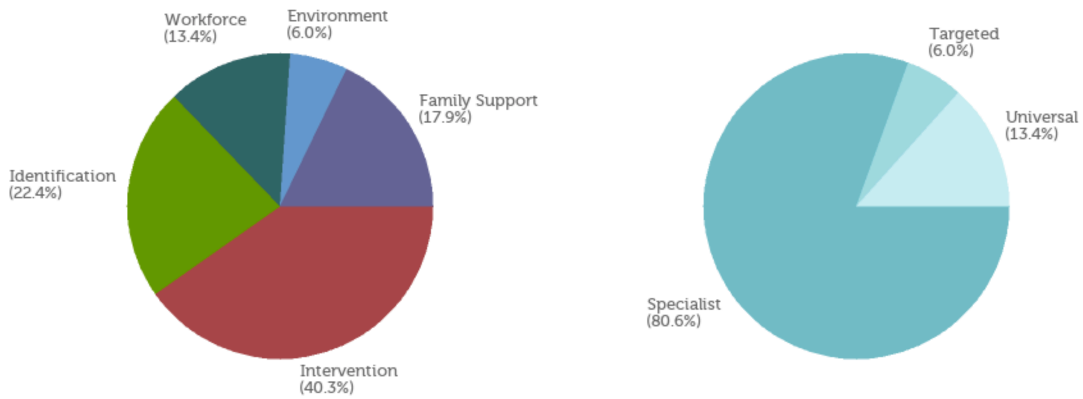
Figure 12: Summary of qualitative mapping of provisions by strand and level – pie charts for provision and gaps

2017 – 2018 mapping information

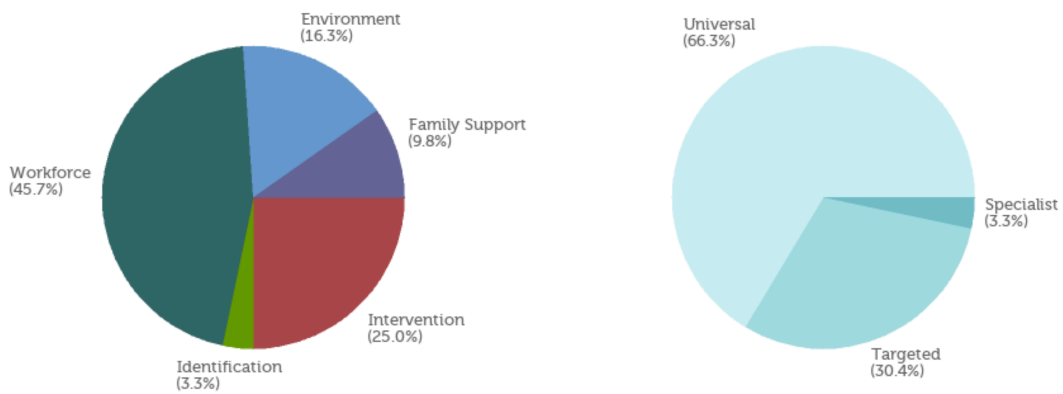




SLTs provision split by Strand and Level

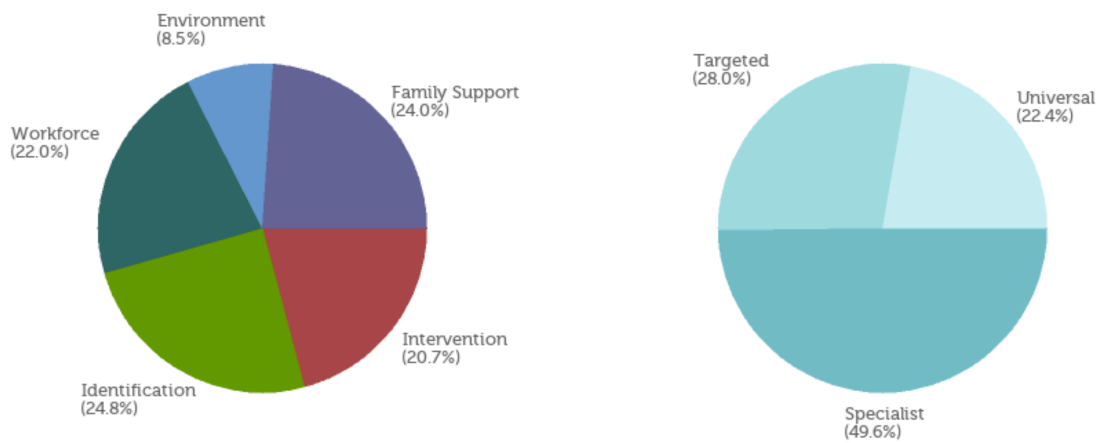


Independent SLT provision split by Strand and Level



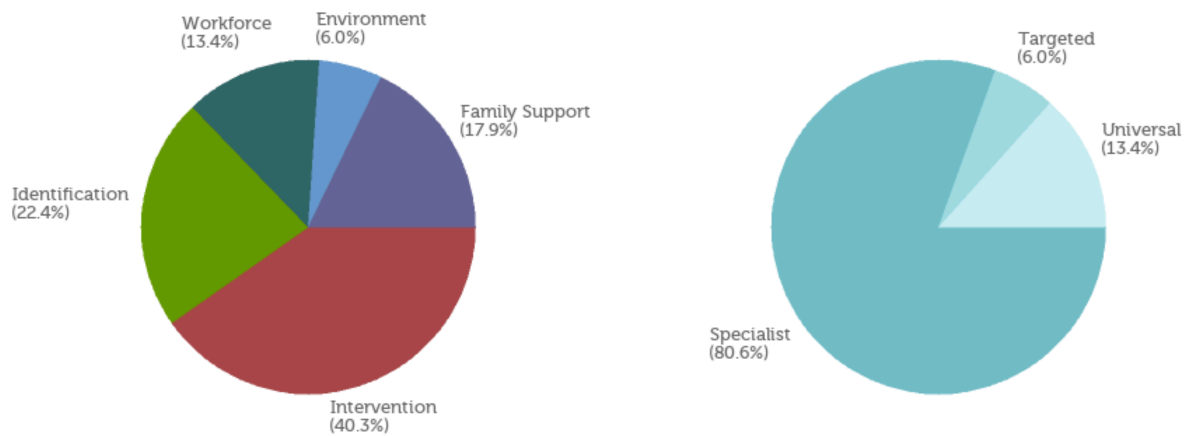
2019 mapping information

Combined provision split by Strand and Level





SLTs provision split by Strand and Level



These data show that the current offer overall is impacted by a reduction in the core universal and targeted offer commissioned within the system.

Detailed summaries of the provisions and gaps are available as separate documents.

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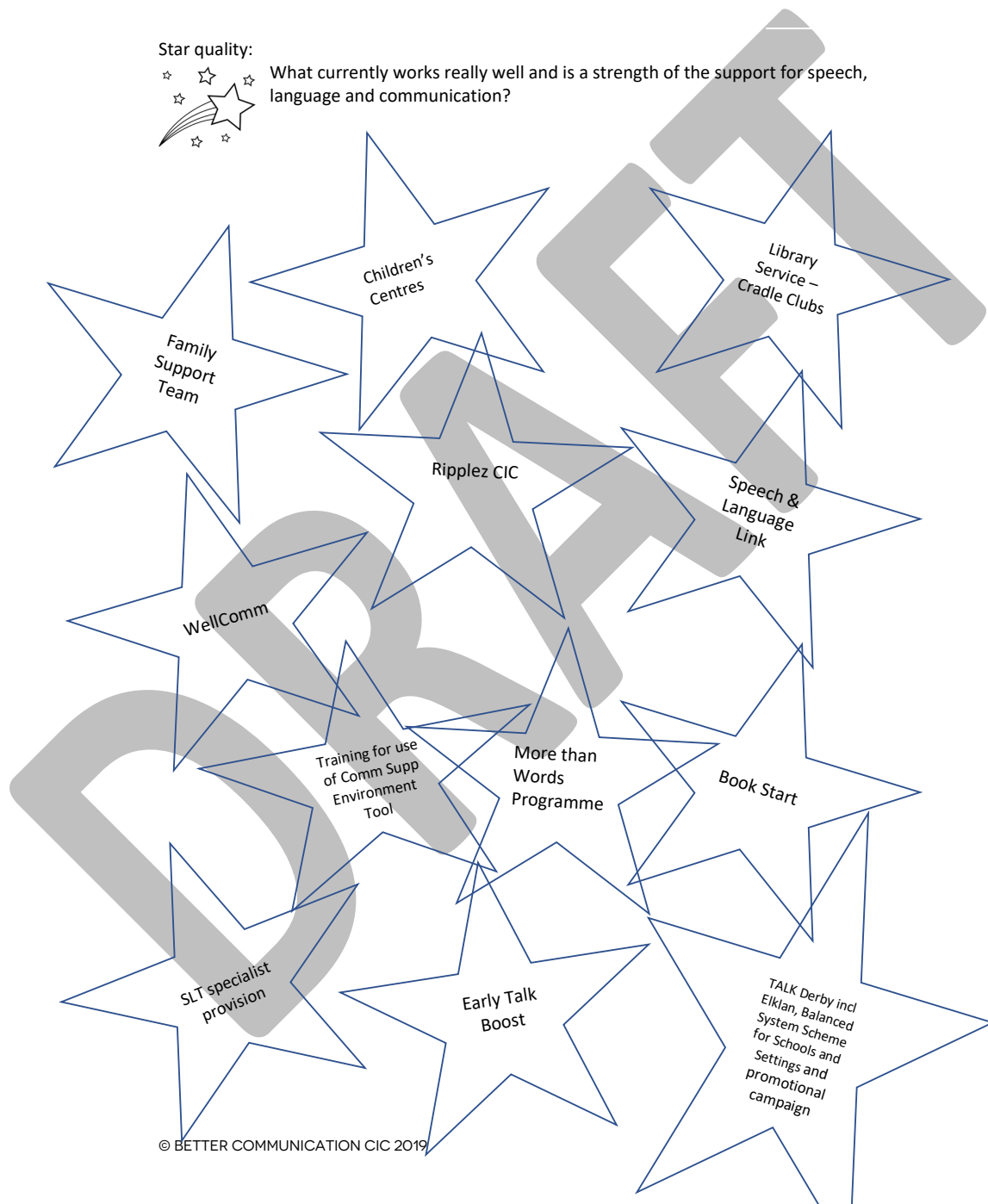
9. Stars, bugs and moon

Stakeholders were also invited to answer three simple questions relating to what they value about the current offer, what they regard as a 'bug' in the system and something aspirational for the future. Key themes emerged which are summarized below.

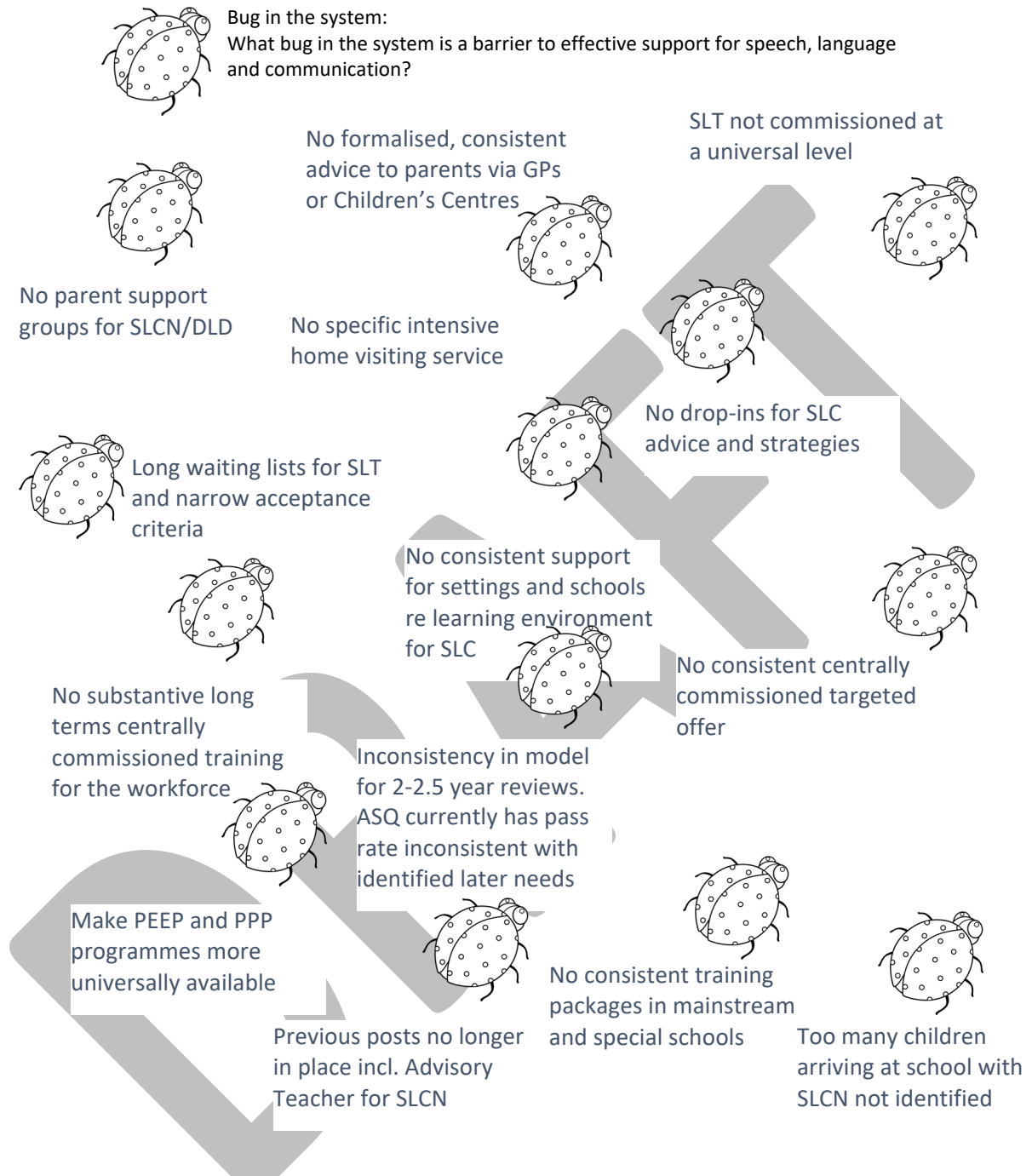
Star quality:



What currently works really well and is a strength of the support for speech, language and communication?



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10. Summary

Key themes:

- 10.1. Derby continues to experience high levels of social disadvantage with the consequent impact on early language and communication skills development for many children**
- 10.2. There are several DfE and Public Health England funded initiatives operating in the City with some overlaps and with no security of long term funding. Individually these are welcome in addressing some of the considerable needs, however, strategic oversight of the whole system offer is key if sustainability is to be achieved. Practitioners benefiting from workforce development will require ongoing support to share and further develop these skills.**
- 10.3. The specialist SLT offer is not commissioned to support the system at a universal or targeted level and neither is any other part of the specialist workforce. Collaborative commissioning is under discussion and linking the workforce, including SLT and Health Visiting colleagues, alongside developing and supporting expertise within the Early Years workforce will be key. In order to do this SLTs within the system will need more flexibility to include a training and coaching role within their remit.**

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