RHONDDA CYNON TAF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015 - 2016

CORPORATE PARENTING BOARD **26th OCTOBER 2015**	**Agenda Item No: 4**
REPORT OF THE GROUP DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY & CHILDREN'S SERVICES	**Flying Start Update**

Author: Nia Thomas, Service Manager, Early Years and Family Support
               Tel: 01443 744 280

1.   PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to share with member's information about the background, services available, eligibility and position of Flying Start in Rhondda Cynon Taf.

2.   RECOMMENDATIONS

To note and agree the report

3.   BACKGROUND

Flying Start is the Welsh Government's flagship Early Years programme for families with children 0-3 years of age and is available in some of the most deprived areas in Wales.

The programme aim is to make a decisive difference to the life chances of children 0-3 in the areas where it runs. The primary focus of the Flying Start programme to implement the four core elements:

- Quality part-time childcare for all 2 -3 year olds in Flying Start areas;
- Enhanced Health Visiting Service with 1 Health Visitor to 110 children caseloads;
- Parenting programmes and support;
- Early language development.

4.   FLYING START

Implementation Phases: The implementation of Flying Start has been separated into two clear phases. The first phase was the initial implementation of the programme in late 2006-7 based on school catchment area boundaries. The second phase is what we are referring to as 'expansion' which is divided into four parts 11-12, 12-13, 13-14 and 15-16. Expansion areas are based on Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)[1]. This has and continues to cause confusion as school catchment areas and LSOAs are not coterminous.

The largest expansion of Phase Two occurred in 2013-14. Below is a brief overview of phase two expansion:

Year	Expansion Cap of Number children	Budget	Per Child Budget
11-12	1,650	3,548,173	2,150
12-13	1,740	3,736,351	2,147
13-14	2,508	5,349,349	2,132
14-15	2,956	6,290,277	2,128
15-16	3,271	6,869,100	2,100

Funding: From the earliest guidance Welsh Government stated that on average each child should receive £2,100 worth of support. As can be seen above, Welsh Goverment has been gradually reducing its budget allocation to the Council annually to come down to the £2,100. Therefore, in 15-16, the 'per head' funding will be the least of all the years of expansion.

Area Specificity: The biggest complication with Flying Start implementation is the fact that the programme is area specific. LSOA boundaries are generated by population, not deprivation. Only after the population is grouped into an LSOA area are deprivation levels analysed. Therefore, there are instances where high need streets are included in LSOA which, on average, do not appear to have high levels of deprivation.

Income benefit ranking: Below is the list of LSOAs that RCT was directed to expand into by Welsh Government, by income benefit ranking at the beginning of Phase 2. RCT has been expanding into these areas since 2011, but expansion can only follow the prescribed cap number of children, as directed by Welsh Government and detailed above:

LSOA Name	proportion of 0-3s in IBH[2]	In a flying start area?
Tylorstown 1	72.4%	In FS by 31/3/16
Penrhiwceiber 1	67.4%	In FS by 31/3/16
Pen-y-waun 2	61.0%	In FS by 31/3/16
Cymmer (Rhondda Cynon Taf) 4	60.3%	In FS by 31/3/16

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[1] A complete set of RCT LSOA maps can be accessed here: http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/lsoamaps/lsoa.htm
[2] IBH – income benefit households

Glyncoch 1	59.9%	In FS by 31/3/16
Mountain Ash West 2	59.6%	In FS by 31/3/16
Maerdy 2	56.4%	In FS by 31/3/16
Maerdy 1	55.4%	In FS by 31/3/16
Abercynon 2	54.5%	In FS by 31/3/16
Rhydfelen Central/Ilan 2	51.8%	In FS by 31/3/16
Trealaw 2	51.4%	In FS by 31/3/16
Treherbert 3	51.0%	In FS by 31/3/16
Tylorstown 3	50.9%	In FS by 31/3/16
Hirwaun 3	50.5%	In FS by 31/3/16
Cwm Clydach 1	48.5%	In FS by 31/3/16
Aberaman South 3	48.4%	In FS by 31/3/16
Gilfach Goch 2	48.1%	In FS by 31/3/16
Cymmer (Rhondda Cynon Taf) 3	48.0%	In FS by 31/3/16
Aberaman South 1	47.6%	In FS by 31/3/16
Pen-y-waun 1	47.5%	In FS by 31/3/16
Tonyrefail East 3	46.9%	In FS by 31/3/16
Church Village 1	44.9%	In FS by 31/3/16
Penrhiwceiber 2	44.1%	In FS by 31/3/16
Pen-y-graig 3	43.7%	In FS by 31/3/16
Trealaw 3	43.6%	In FS by 31/3/16
Llwyn-y-pia 2	41.9%	In FS by 31/3/16
Tylorstown 2	41.7%	In FS by 31/3/16
Treherbert 2	41.7%	In FS by 31/3/16
Tyn-y-nant 3	41.2%	In FS by 31/3/16
Llanharry 2	41.2%	In FS by 31/3/16
Ynyshir 1	41.2%	In FS by 31/3/16
Rhydfelen Central/Ilan 3	40.8%	In FS by 31/3/16
Graig (Rhondda Cynon Taf) 1	40.7%	In FS by 31/3/16
Aberaman North 1	40.6%	In FS by 31/3/16
Cwmbach 2	40.5%	In FS by 31/3/16
Treorchy 3	38.8%	In FS by 31/3/16
Aberdare East 4	38.6%	In FS by 31/3/16
Ystrad 3	38.0%	In FS by 31/3/16
Penrhiwceiber 4	37.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Tyn-y-nant 2	37.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonyrefail West 3	37.4%	Flying Start Area
Ynyshir 2	36.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Mountain Ash West 3	36.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Pen-y-graig 1	36.6%	Not Flying Start Area
Ynysybwl 1	36.6%	Not Flying Start Area
Mountain Ash West 1	36.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Treherbert 4	36.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberaman South 2	35.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Ystrad 2	34.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed 5	34.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Ystrad 4	34.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Treorchy 4	33.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed 3	33.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Gilfach Goch 1	33.5%	Flying Start Area

Treforest 2	33.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Porth 3	33.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Porth 4	32.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Llanharan 1	32.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Pentre 3	32.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Cwm Clydach 2	32.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Beddau 2	31.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Penrhiwceiber 3	31.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Pen-y-graig 4	31.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Rhydfelen Central/Ilan 1	31.1%	Flying Start Area
Tonyrefail East 2	30.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Talbot Green 2	30.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Llwyn-y-pia 1	30.4%	Flying Start Area
Ferndale 3	30.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberaman North 2	30.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare East 2	29.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Graig (Rhondda Cynon Taf) 2	29.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare East 3	29.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Ferndale 2	29.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonyrefail West 1	29.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Treherbert 1	29.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Trallwng 1	28.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonypandy 1	28.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Rhondda 2	28.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Hirwaun 2	28.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Pont-y-clun 4	28.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Cymmer (Rhondda Cynon Taf) 2	27.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed 4	27.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Pen-y-graig 2	27.6%	Not Flying Start Area
Cwmbach 1	27.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Trealaw 1	27.1%	Flying Start Area
Treorchy 2	27.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Mountain Ash East 2	26.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Ynysybwl 2	26.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonypandy 2	26.9%	Flying Start Area
Hawthorn 2	26.4%	Flying Start Area
Brynna 2	26.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Abercynon 3	25.9%	Flying Start Area
Pentre 4	25.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberaman North 3	25.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Mountain Ash East 1	25.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Treorchy 5	24.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Abercynon 1	24.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Hirwaun 1	24.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Taffs Well 2	24.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Cilfynydd 1	24.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Rhigos	23.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Ystrad 1	22.8%	Flying Start Area
Beddau 1	22.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Treforest 1	22.4%	Not Flying Start Area

Glyncoch 2	22.2%	Flying Start Area
Trallwng 3	21.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Ferndale 1	21.6%	Not Flying Start Area
Rhondda 1	20.6%	Not Flying Start Area
Abercynon 4	20.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Cymmer (Rhondda Cynon Taf) 1	19.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonyrefail East 1	19.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Ton-teg 3	18.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed 1	18.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Cilfynydd 2	18.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Porth 1	18.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Hawthorn 1	18.2%	Flying Start Area
Llantwit Fardre 1	17.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Treorchy 1	17.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed 2	17.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Llantrisant Town 3	16.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Trallwng 2	16.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Pentre 1	16.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Llantwit Fardre 4	15.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Rhondda 3	15.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Pontypridd Town 2	15.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Llanharry 1	14.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonyrefail East 4	14.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Pentre 2	14.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Llanharan 2	12.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Ton-teg 1	12.7%	Not Flying Start Area
Tyn-y-nant 1	12.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Porth 2	11.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Brynna 1	11.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare East 1	11.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Taffs Well 1	11.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Beddau 3	11.3%	Not Flying Start Area
Tonyrefail West 2	10.3%	Flying Start Area
Llantwit Fardre 3	9.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Cwmbach 3	9.5%	Not Flying Start Area
Ynysybwl 3	9.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Pontypridd Town 1	9.0%	Not Flying Start Area
Pont-y-clun 1	8.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Treforest 3	8.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Llantrisant Town 1	7.8%	Not Flying Start Area
Talbot Green 1	6.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Church Village 2	6.6%	Not Flying Start Area
Llantrisant Town 2	6.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Pont-y-clun 3	5.4%	Not Flying Start Area
Llantwit Fardre 2	5.1%	Not Flying Start Area
Ton-teg 2	4.2%	Not Flying Start Area
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed 6	3.9%	Not Flying Start Area
Pont-y-clun 2	3.6%	Not Flying Start Area

Cap versus catchment: Due to cap number restrictions, Flying Start is only likely to be able to expand into the top 38 LSOAs. However, as can be seen from the above list, there are some areas that are wholly or partially entitled to FS that are further down the income benefit list than the 38th LSOA. This is because those areas would have been entitled to Flying Start under the Phase 1 (school catchment based) area implementation, and as already mentioned above, LSOAs and school catchments are not coterminous.

This therefore creates a further anomaly in entitlement, which is complicated to explain, as the description of entitlement versus non-entitlement is not straight forward.

5. NATIONAL OUTCOMES

On an annual basis, since 2012-13, Welsh Government has been collecting, analysing and comparing local authority data. Below is an extract from the 'Summary Statistics 2014-15' release comparing the 'key facts' as published by Welch Government with the RCT specific data. In all areas below, RCT is evidencing improvement apart from Health Visitor contacts. This is due to vacant caseloads and challenges in recruiting Health Visitors. More is said about this national challenge below

KEY FACTS FOR 2014-15 (ALL WALES)	RCT DETAIL
• 37,260 children benefited from, that is, were in receipt of Flying Start services in Wales at any time in 2014-15, exceeding the expected numbers (the children seen in the year exceed expectations for the year by 13%).	• 3,088 children, equating to 8.29% of the Flying Start population.
• Flying Start children (on the health visitor caseload) of all ages up to age 4 were seen an average of 5.7 times during 2014-15 by health visitors and a further 2.4 times by members of the wider health team (a total of 8.2 contacts per child).	• 5.4 times by health visitors and 1.1 times by wider health team (a total of 6.5 contacts per child).
• 84% of offers of childcare in a Flying Start childcare setting were taken up during 2014-15.	• 86% of offers taken up.
• 84% of children in the pre-expansion Flying Start programme areas reached, exceeded or were within 1 age band of their developmental norms at age 2 years while 56% reached or exceeded their milestones at this age.	• 90% reached, exceeded or were within 1 age band. 61% reached or exceeded.
• 83% of children in the pre-expansion Flying Start programme areas reached, exceeded or were within 1 age band of their developmental norms at age 3 years while 52% reached or exceeded their milestones at this age.	• 87% reached, exceeded or were within 1 age band. 51% reached or exceeded.
• 93% of children aged 3 and living in Flying Start areas were on roll at a maintained school (2014).	• 99% of children on roll.
• 83% of children living in Flying Start areas were fully immunised by their 4th birthday (2013-14).	• 87% of children fully immunised.

6.   FLYING START QUALITY CHILDCARE

RCT Childcare Settings: The core Flying Start childcare entitlement is funded quality childcare for all eligible 2-3 year olds for 2 ½ hours a day, 5 days a week for 39 weeks. In addition, there should be at least 15 sessions of provision for the family during the school holidays (42 weeks in total).

In RCT there is a mixed economy of providers (Council employees and contracted third sector and private company settings). In 2013-14, a re-tendering process was undertaken to ensure that each childcare place was paid at a rate of £3,400 per child per annum. This equates to £16.19 per session. An agreement has been made that a retainer of 50% funding of commissioned place will be guaranteed to each setting to ensure they are financially viable. For example, if a setting is commissioned for 12 childcare places (maximum £40,800) they will be guaranteed funding for 6 children (£20,400)

There are currently 27 childcare settings cross RCT providing a total of 712 childcare spaces; 82 of those being Welsh medium places and 630 being English. It is planned that there will be 29 settings by 31st March 2016, with Treorchy and Aberdare East coming on board within the next few months, with 12 commissioned places in each area. There will then be a total of 736 Flying Start funded childcare places across the borough.

Quality Assurance: RCT has developed an annual observational assessment tool which is used to assess the effectiveness of the Flying Start childcare setting in terms of: opportunities for children; adult interaction; care; environment; and more. The Flying Start expectations are higher than those of the Care of Social Services Inspectorate (CSSIW) minimum standards. Flying Start expects much from its childcare providers and offers support, guidance and training on a regular basis to ensure settings reach, maintain and exceed those standards.

Welsh Language: Every childcare setting is expected to deliver Welsh language components through all areas of learning. In the latest round of re-tendering, more Cylchoedd Meithrin were commissioned, which is a positive step in increasing take up of Welsh Language in the early years.

Educational Psychology (EP): As part of the team, Flying Start has an EP. The EP specifically supports childcare settings, particularly where there are children with special requirements or where transition into school is challenging. The EP is also a member of the Flying Start Integrated Planning Panel (discussed below)

Outcomes: For outcome information, please see Appendix 1

5.2   ENHANCED HEALTH SERVICES

The primary function of the Flying Start Health Visitor is to support the family in the home, assessing both the child (using an appropriate Welsh Government approved developmental assessment tool), and the family (in terms of high, medium and low risk). Flying Start health visitors should continually assess those families identified as medium and high risk, and make appropriate referrals

Structure: Key to programme delivery is the requirement that there must be one full time equivalent health visitor per 110 children aged 0-3 in the target areas. This is to ensure delivery of intensive support to Flying Start children and their families. Cwm Taf University Health Board is expected to contribute that proportion of the budget which reflects the proportion of the generic health visiting caseload being transferred to Flying Start health visitors, in RCT that is 58% funded by Flying Start and 42% funded by Cwm Taf. Flying Start should only be paying for the additional workforce required to deliver the expansion at the 1:110 ratio. This reflects the stance that Flying Start is additional and an enhancement to existing provision and not a substitute for the same.

Every Flying Start programme in Wales is structured differently. In RCT, the health team consists of:

- Senior Nurse for Health Visiting (HV)
- Three HV team leaders (reduced caseload of 60 children)
- 29.7 whole time equivalent caseload holding HV by 31/3/16 (1 HV to a case load of 110 children, as per WG guidance)
- Three specialist health visitors (called Flying Start Plus HVs)
- Three midwives and a further 18 hours vacant capacity, to be filled in 15-16
- One speech and language therapist
- 6.6 whole time equivalent community nursery nurses

Schedule of Growing Skills (SOGs): When Flying Start was first developed, there were very few tools readily available to assess the distance travelled or progress made of children within the programme. SOGs had been used in generic services for many years but new elements were developed and a two year and three year SOGs assessment was added for Flying Start children. In RCT, the HVs conduct both of the SOGs assessments, but elsewhere in Wales the childcare settings conduct the three year old SOGs.

Towards the end of the financial year 14-15, work was done to develop an activity pack for childcare and other professionals to guide and support them in delivering activities to allow children to experience, develop and grow in each of the 10 areas assessed within the SOGs assessment, those being:

- Passive posture
- Active posture
- Locomotor
- Manipulative
- Visual
- Hearing and language
- Speech and language
- Interactive social
- Self-care social
- Cognitive

SOGs is one of the main tools by which Welsh Government will judge the success of Flying Start in each borough. GL Assessment, the organisation that developed the SOGs carried out an 'analysis and interpretation of data report' for each local authority in Wales for the years 11-13 and 12 – 14. A summary of the analysis can be found at **Appendix 2**

5.3   PARENTING

The parenting element of the Flying Start offer should be delivered, where possible, using a co-located, dedicated Flying Start parenting team. Plans should set-out clearly what arrangements are in place to support this. The parenting offer should be based on the following three themes:

- Perinatal and support in the early years;
- Early intervention approaches to supporting vulnerable parents; and
- Programmes to support parents in positive parenting.

Every family with a Flying Start child must be offered formal parenting support at least on an annual basis. This can be in groups or one to one in the home with a mix of formal and informal support depending on need. In addition to the universal formal parenting offer, other parenting programmes may be delivered where assessment evidences additional need.

All Wales Parenting Guidance: Welsh Government have focussed more heavily on developing more supportive, insightful and flexible parenting guidance in recent years. In Phase 1, only evidence based programmes could be delivered by Flying Start (e.g. Incredible Years) however Welsh Government now supports the programme to deliver pre-engagement workshops to support parents to move on to the more intense 12-14 week evidence based programmes, thereby allowing RCT to implement a stepping stone approach to attendance which ultimately ensures engagement is maintained.

Parenting Support: There are currently 3 parenting workers delivering workshops and evidence based programmes throughout the borough, with a further 3 posts planned for 15-16. That will mean that for every 545 Flying Start children/families there will be one worker who will be able to facilitate and co-ordinate parenting support.

A fathers' specific worker was employed during 13-14. Engaging with fathers remains challenging but the research clearly indicates the importance of fathers in the lives of their children and the resultant positive impact in later life. The 'Dad Matters' service will be piloting an engagement programme in the Cynon Valley, focussing on the Aman Early Years Centre from September. This approach will be reviewed and potentially rolled out across the other two valley areas.

The Safer Families Team supports couples where there is domestic violence to ensure homes are safe for children. The team frequently works under the direction of child protection case conference guidance.

Family Aide Support Team (FAST): FAST works borough wide, supporting families to develop morning and bedtime routines, parenting, offer budgeting advice, behaviour support, support families to attend appointments, support with home conditions etc. The team is 30% funded by Flying Start (70% core) to offer this enhanced service specifically within Flying Start areas.

Integrated Planning Group: In order to facilitate the support offered to families from the expanding Flying Start team, a Group has recently been developed to identify and co-ordinate support to families identified as high need. Referrals are received from any Flying Start professional when there is a counter signature by the child's Health Visitor. The referral form seeks 'outcomes' for families rather than a list of the professionals that the referrer feels the family should be supported by. This aims to move away from a service based model to an outcomes / family focussed model of service delivery.

Outcomes: For outcome information, please see Appendix 3

5.4   EARLY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Every family in a Flying Start area should have ongoing access to an appropriate language and play group.   From this, a more targeted approach based on assessment and referral can be taken where there is evidence of additional need. In some local authorities, speech and language therapists are employed as part of the core Flying Start team. Where this approach can be linked to evidence of local need and impact on outcomes, it will be supported by the Welsh Government. This element of the Flying Start offer should be delivered, where possible, using a co-located, dedicated Flying Start team. Plans should set-out clearly, what arrangements are in place to support this.

All Wales Direction: The long awaited Welsh Government 'Guidance for Speech, Language and Communication' in Flying Start was received in draft at the end of April. This Guidance will ensure that speech, language and communication information and advice is embedded throughout all elements of the Flying Start programme and that services are clearly available across three levels; universal, targeted and specialist. The current staff capacity is already well placed to further develop this model (Talk and Play Team, supported by a Speech and Language Therapist). Throughout the next year, work will be done to ensure that services are aligned to meet the new Guidance.

Speech and Language Therapy (SALT): A SALT has been employed to support childcare as well as professionals from across the Programme to develop appropriate practices and skills to support children with speech, language and communication difficulties. This has included rolling out the 'ELKLAN training' which supports professionals to implement strategies to help children with communication needs.   (The 'ELKLAN' name was developed from the surname of the two specialists that developed the programme, Liz Elks and Henrietta McLachlan). More work will be done in 15-16 to implement the 'WellComm' developmental assessment tool, to further support implementation of the Guidance.

Data: please see Appendix 4

6.5   OUTREACH

Although Flying Start is geographically targeted, local authorities receive a small element of 'Outreach' funding as part of their Flying Start grant to deliver elements of the programme to children across the wider local authority. Following a review of the pilot of Outreach and consultation with key stakeholders from Flying Start, Families First and Communities First, this Guidance has been developed to provide clarification for the delivery of Outreach.

This guidance has been developed in consultation with Flying Start, Families First and Communities First practitioners and Welsh Government staff managing these programmes.

Key principle: Children in Wales, under 4 years of age can have access to elements of, or all, Flying Start services, through Outreach funding, if they have an identified need and the resources are available. [3]

Sure Steps: The Flying Start outreach provision for RCT is Sure Steps. This is a service for children aged two to three who have an emerging diagnosis or diagnosis of autism or severe communication delay. The model of delivery of this service is currently being reviewed.

5.6. TRAINING AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Local authorities are responsible for ensuring sufficiency and quality of settings and the workforce, including appropriate levels of training and qualification (level 3 NVQ/QCF for support workers and level 4 NVQ (or the new Level 5 QCF equivalent for leaders).

Underpinning the Programme: Since 2006/7, Welsh Government expectations about the role of the Local Government in supporting the training and development of the Flying Start workforce has been clear. In order to support accreditation of high quality professionals, RCT has established its own Training Centre. The Centre delivers mandatory, statutory, developmental and accredited training predominantly for Flying Start childcare but also facilitates integrated training across all four strands. Due to the funding mechanism of this Centre, it is not required to focus on high student throughput for funding, but rather focuses on developing a high quality workforce, which is clearly noted by childcare employers. Due to this focus on quality, the Centre won a Welsh Social Care Accolade in 2013.

Parent Learners: The Training Centre works closely with the Parenting Team by supporting the transition of parents from parenting programmes to childcare learning and accreditation. The Level 1 training course was designed to help parents and those that have been unemployed for a long period of time gain a basic qualification in working with young children and encourages individuals to take the first step back into learning. Once parents have gained this qualification they are given the opportunity to progress onto a Level 2 qualification. Each learner is given bespoke assessor support and guidance and the opportunity to volunteer in a carefully selected work placement to ensure they gain a positive experience of working in a high quality childcare setting.

Childminders: The Training Centre delivers training for childminders to support completion of a Level 3 unit. This 'knowledge only' unit prepares learners to work as home based childminders and supports them in the development of policies and procedures relevant to CSSIW registration. The training and support sessions are facilitated by the Early Years Childminding Development and Network Coordinator. The training furnishes prospective childminders with information about CSSIW registration and over the years a range of resources have been developed to support this training. The Vale of Glamorgan, Bridgend and Caerphilly Councils are now purchasing a rolling programme of childminder specific training from the Training Centre. Delivering as part of the Centre ensures the content and delivery of the training in this qualification, across local authorities is consistent and of a high quality, as satellite deliverers as they adhere to the quality standards of the RCTCBC Flying Start Training Centre.

7.   **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

All Flying Start guidance can be found at:

http://wales.gov.uk/topics/childrenyoungpeople/parenting-support-guidance/help/flyingstart/?lang=en

Appendix 1 – Childcare Outcomes

Take up of childcare offers

Childcare take up is expressed as a percentage, for ease of reference. However, the number of children that were entitled to childcare grew considerably during the 13/14 expansion year. Therefore, the number of children eligible as well as the percentages of children taking up either a full or reduced offer of childcare should be taken into consideration.

	2012/13 Term 1	2012/13 Term 2	2012/13 Term 3	2013/14 Term 1	2013/14 Term 2	2013/14 Term 3	2014/15 Term 1	2014/15 Term 2	2014/15 Term 3
Number of children newly eligible for childcare at start of period	108	161	138	238	300	261	276	353	248
Total children who take up a full or reduced offer	88%	86%	88%	70%	75%	70%	82%	82%	83%

The trend of children eligible for childcare is increasing. The trend of children taking up their full offer is also increasing

Of the children who take up their offer of childcare, attendance is expressed below:

	2012/13 Term 1	2012/13 Term 2	2012/13 Term 3	2013/14 Term 1	2013/14 Term 2	2013/14 Term 3	2014/15 Term 1	2014/15 Term 2	2014/15 Term 3
Number of sessions available	28,491	30,553	20,257	38,129	37,758	33,359	40,418	41,618	34,176
Sessions attended	15,571 (55%)	16,707 (55%)	10,415 (51%)	21,901 (57%)	23,064 (61%)	19,324 (58%)	24,390 (60%)	29,282 (70%)	21,632 (63%)

Attendance increased in the second term of 13/14. It is thought that this is directly due to the change in commissioning model. Prior to this time, all contracts were commissioned on a cost recovery basis, but due to these high costs, a new commissioning model was used with new providers (£3,400 per child per annum / £16.19 per session). This was rolled out to all providers through a whole borough re-tendering process in 14-15. As can be seen, attendance in Term 2 of 14-15 is the highest the borough has seen since data began to be collected in this way. The new commissioning model aims to see both take up and attendance increasing, term on term.

Attendance and unused sessions

		2012/13 Term 1	2012/13 Term 2	2012/13 Term 3	2013/14 Term 1	2013/14 Term 2	2013/14 Term 3	2014/15 Term 1	2014/15 Term 2	2014/15 Term 3
Total	Maximum sessions available	28491	30553	20257	38129	37758	33359	40418	41618	34176
	Sessions attended	**55%**	**55%**	**51%**	**57%**	**61%**	**58%**	**60%**	**70%**	**63%**
	Sessions unused due to known absence	0%	16%	18%	15%	15%	13%	15%	20%	16%
	Sessions unused due to unknown absence	28%	5%	7%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%
	Percentage of unfilled sessions	17%	24%	24%	19%	17%	23%	18%	4%	15%

The general trend of attendance is improving every financial year

APPENDIX 2

SOGs Child Development Assessments – Termly Welsh Government Performance Returns

Child development assessments at age 2	2012/13 Term 1	2012/13 Term 2	2012/13 Term 3	2013/14 Term 1	2013/14 Term 2	2013/14 Term 3	2014/15 Term 1	2014/15 Term 2	2014/15 Term 3
Number of children assessed	192	147	112	129	151	124	212	175	117
Number of children at or exceeding developmental norms	**25%**	**66%**	**73%**	**47%**	**60%**	**56%**	**61%**	**64%**	**59%**
Number of children up to one standard deviation below developmental norms	28%	26%	13%	39%	29%	27%	28%	23%	29%
Number of children more than one standard deviation below developmental norms	46%	8%	13%	15%	11%	16%	11%	13%	12%

Child development assessments at age 3	2012/13 Term 1	2012/13 Term 2	2012/13 Term 3	2013/14 Term 1	2013/14 Term 2	2013/14 Term 3	2014/15 Term 1	2014/15 Term 2	2014/15 Term 3
Number of children assessed	99	140	117	74	97	99	191	183	134
Number of children at or exceeding developmental norms	**37%**	**71%**	**86%**	**46%**	**45%**	**49%**	**50%**	**53%**	**45%**
Number of children up to one standard deviation below developmental norms	30%	24%	2%	34%	37%	35%	34%	34%	39%
Number of children more than one standard deviation below developmental norms	32%	5%	11%	20%	18%	16%	16%	13%	16%

Please Note: From 2013/14 on, Welsh Government only takes into account SOGS results for those children who undertook the 2 and 3 year old tests between the ages of 23 and 25 months and 35 and 37 months respectively.

The number of children falling within the three categories, as described above, has remained relatively static with a slight upward trend in children at or exceeding their developmental norms at age three

Schedule of Growing Skills - Analysis of Data

	2011 - 2013	2012 - 2014
Of the children that met or exceeded their milestones, they were below the national average in the following areas:		
2 Years	Manipulative, Hearing and Language and Interactive Social	Manipulative, Interactive Social , Self-care Social , Locomotor
3 Years	Manipulative, Hearing and Language, Interactive Social and Self-Care Social	Manipulative, Visual, Locomotor, Hearing and Language and Self-Care Social
Of the children that met or exceeded their milestones there were decreases in performance at 3 from performance at 2 year in the following areas:		
	Locomotor, Manipulative, Visual, Interactive Social and Self-care Social	Locomotor, Manipulative and Visual,
Of the children that were within 1 age band/ standard deviation from the norms, they were below the national average in the following areas:		
2 Years	None	Manipulative, Interactive Social
3 Years	Manipulative, Visual, Interactive Social	Manipulative, Visual, Hearing and Language
Of the children that were more than 1 age band / standard deviation from the norms, they were below the national average in the following areas:		
2 Years	All 7 Areas	Visual, Hearing and Language and Speech and Language,
3 Years	Hearing and Language, Speech and Language and Self-care Social	Speech and Language, Interactive Social and Self-care Social
Tackling Poverty: Target of 60% of children achieving milestones at 3 years	55%	47%

Areas highlighted as below the national average, by prevalence:
- Manipulative (10 occasions)
- Interactive Social (8)
- Hearing and language (7)

- Self Care Social (7)
- Visual (7)
- Locomotor (5)
- Speech and Language (4)

Appendix 3

The below data shows a high rate of positive distance travelled across the evidence based programmes

	Total places made available on these courses that ended in the term (including planned and cancelled)	Total numbers enrolled on these courses	Places taken up on these courses (attended first session)	Places taken up with 50% or more of sessions attended	Places taken up with 75% or more of sessions attended	Places taken up resulting in an accredited qualification (based on submissions if accreditation not yet confirmed)	Places taken up leading to positive distance travelled **(percentage based on 75% attendance)**	
Term 1: 01 Apr 2014 - 31 Aug 2014								
Incredible Years: Parent and Babies Programme	20	19	11	10	**10**	0	**8 (80%)**	✓
Incredible Years: Parents and Toddlers Programme	10	6	3	3	**3**	0	**3 (100%)**	✓
Family Links Nurturing Programme (FLNP)	30	30	28	25	**24**	0	**17 (71%)**	✓
Total	**60**	**55**	**42**	**38**	**37**	**0**	**28**	✓
Term 2: 01 Sep 2014 - 31 Dec 2014								
Incredible Years: Parent and Babies Programme	12	12	10	8	**8**	0	**5 (63%)**	✓
Incredible Years: Parents and Toddlers Programme	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	**0**	✓
Family Links Nurturing Programme (FLNP)	37	33	28	24	**22**	0	**18 (82%)**	✓
Total	**49**	**45**	**38**	**32**	**30**	**0**	**23**	✓

Term 3: 01 Jan 2015 - 31 Mar 2015								
Incredible Years: Parent and Babies Programme	10	7	6	6	**5**	0	**2 (40%)**	✓
Incredible Years: Parents and Toddlers Programme	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	**0**	✓
Family Links Nurturing Programme (FLNP)	12	11	11	10	**7**	0	**7 (100%)**	✓
Total	**22**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**12**	**0**	**9**	✓

The below information demonstrates that support, outside of the evidence based programmes yield positive distance travelled:

	Total number of packages of enhanced support arranged that ended in the term	Packages of enhanced support partially delivered (50% or more sessions completed)	Packages of enhanced support mainly delivered (75% or more sessions completed)	Packages of enhanced support fully delivered (100% sessions completed)	Packages of enhanced support leading to positive distance travelled **(percentage based on 75% attendance)**	
Term 1: 01 Apr 2014 - 31 Aug 2014						
Parenting support	66	54	**46**	36	**41 (89%)**	☐
Data comprises 1:1 support packages delivered by our Safer Families Team, Dad Matters Worker, Parenting Senior Practitioner, Family Aide Support Team and Disabled Children's Team Childcare Support Workers						
Term 2: 01 Sep 2014 - 31 Dec 2014						
Parenting support	40	37	**29**	15	**28 (97%)**	☐
Data comprises 1:1 support packages delivered by our Safer Families Team, Dad Matters Worker, Parenting Senior Practitioner, Family Aide Support Team and Disabled Children's Team Childcare Support Workers						

Term 3: 01 Jan 2015 - 31 Mar 2015						
Parenting support	32	31	**29**	18	**17 (59%)**	☐
Data comprises 1:1 support packages delivered by our Safer Families Team, Dad Matters Worker, Parenting Senior Practitioner, Family Aide Support Team and Disabled Children's Team Childcare Support Workers						

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Appendix 4

New guidance was received in early 2015-16, so more information will be gathered and available about the outcomes of children following Early Language Development support within the forthcoming year. Until that time, Welsh Government will collect output information alone.

	Total places made available on these courses that ended in the term (including planned and cancelled)	Total numbers enrolled on these courses	Places taken up on these courses (attended first session)	Places taken up with 50% or more of sessions attended	Places taken up with 75% or more of sessions attended	Places taken up resulting in an accredited qualification (based on submissions if accreditation not yet confirmed)	Places taken up leading to positive distance travelled	
Term 1: 01 Apr 2014 - 31 Aug 2014								
Structured Language and Play / Number and Play courses	177	145	145	145	145	0		✔
Other structured early language development courses (excluding LAP/NAP)								✔
All other informal structured group-based parenting courses	1	1	0	0	0	0		✔
Total	**178**	**146**	**145**	**145**	**145**	**0**		✔
							Term 1 data comprises 15 LAP/NAP courses	

Term 2: 01 Sep 2014 - 31 Dec 2014								
Structured Language and Play / Number and Play courses	235	188	188	188	188	0		✔
Other structured early language development courses (excluding LAP/NAP)								✔
All other informal structured group-based parenting courses	7	7	7	5	3	0		✔
Total	**242**	**195**	**195**	**193**	**191**	**0**		✔
							Term 2 data comprises 17 LAP/NAP course and 1 Touch Trust	

Term 3: 01 Jan 2015 - 31 Mar 2015								
Structured Language and Play / Number and Play courses	225	168	168	168	168	0		✔
Other structured early language development courses (excluding LAP/NAP)								✔
All other informal structured group-based parenting courses								✔
Total	**225**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**0**		✔
						Term 3 data comprises 15 LAP/NAP courses		