

Social Inclusion

In 1999, Tony Blair the Prime Minister declared that he would bridge the poverty gap and make opportunities for people living in the poorest areas of Britain

The idea of belonging

shouldn't be considered a privilege available to only some students.

It should be considered a **basic human right.**

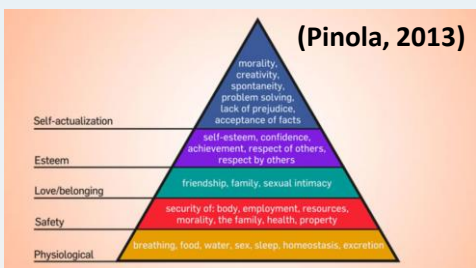
(Mullen, 2015).

Social mobility is about ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to build a good life for themselves regardless of their family background. In a socially mobile society, every individual has a fair chance of reaching their potential.

(Social Mobility Commission, 2017).

Factors affecting Social Mobility –

Disability, ALN, poverty, ACEs, culture, race, religion, geography,



(Saskatoon Health Region, 2014).

Social mobility in Britain is low.

For a child born in the UK today, their educational opportunities and life chances are strongly linked to their parents socio-economic background.

This is the challenge we face.

The poorest children are **11 months behind** when starting school.

High performing comprehensive schools take in **half the number** of poorer pupils than the average school.

Disadvantaged students are **twice as likely** to leave formal education without GCSEs in English and Maths than their better-off classmates.

(Our Priorities - Sutton Trust, 2020).

Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process.

It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods, services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole. (Social Exclusion Unit, 2007).

Article 23

Children with disability have a right to an active role in the community

Article 26

Families with low income have a right to extra money (Social Security)

Article 28

Right to an education (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2010).

Equity

treating individuals fairly based on their needs and requirements.

Equality

treating each and every individual in the same manner irrespective of needs and requirements.

(Difference Between Equity and Equality | Compare the Difference Between Similar Terms, 2011).

According to Levitas, (2004) there are **3 types of social exclusion** :-

- Moral Underclass Discourse (MUD)
- Social Integrationist Discourse (SID)
- Redistributivist Discourse (RED)



(Levitas and Fahmy, 2014).

Pupil Deprivation Grant

What is the Pupil Deprivation Grant?

The Pupil Deprivation Grant (PDG) is a central element of the Welsh Government's policy efforts to close the educational attainment gap between children from more and less affluent families. (Pye et al., 2017).

Schools decide how it is spent

Where schools regarded the PDG as a grant to close the attainment gap, they concentrated on low attaining (eFSM) pupils;

Where schools perceived it as a grant to help eFSM children fulfil their potential the funds were used for all eFSM pupils. (Pye et al., 2017).

Statistics

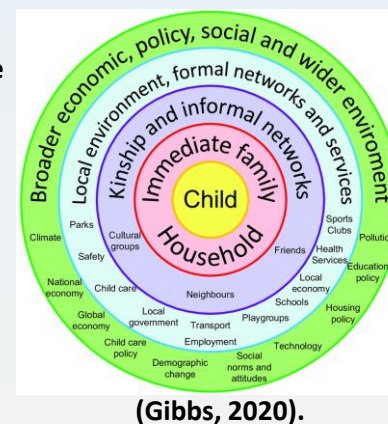
By age 16, children from better off families are more than **twice as likely** to achieve five good GCSEs, as those from disadvantaged homes. (P.2)

Roughly **one in five** pupils are failing to get good results, not because of lack of ability, but because they are from a poor background. The Pupil Deprivation Grant (PDG) is an opportunity for schools to address these inequalities. (P.5) (Guidance for using the Pupil Deprivation Grant, 2014).

'Setting A' PDG Allocation 2019-2020

PDG funding is primarily used for staffing costs associated with 'X' provision, to support pupils experiencing barriers to learning and meet their physical, emotional and social needs. (Withheld. 2019).

The fact is that more than **one in four** of these children believes that **'people like them don't succeed in life'** (Guidance for using Pupil Deprivation Grant, 2014).



(Gibbs, 2020).

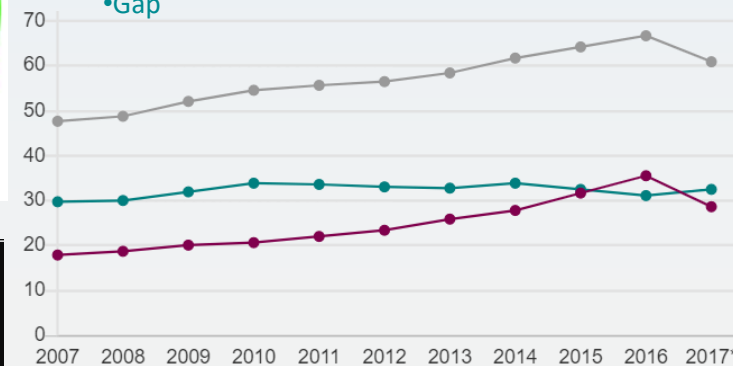
In order to develop normally, a child requires progressively more complex joint activity with one or more adults who have an irrational emotional relationship with the child. Somebody's got to be crazy about that kid. That's number one. First, last and always.

(Urie Bronfenbrenner, 2020).

GCSE results in core subjects

Five A*-C grades including English/Welsh and Maths

- Pupils on free school meals
- Pupils not on free school meals
- Gap



Statistics Wales, updated December 2017

*NB changes to way data collected makes comparisons difficult. (BBC, 2017).

Meeting in "General"

2020-08-28 18:34 UTC

Recorded by

Deborah Morgan
(1806432)

Organized by

Deborah Morgan
(1806432)

Channel

General

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