

BOARD MEETING

Wednesday 7th December 2016

12:45 for 13:00 CYPS Conference Room, County Hall

Time	Item		Young and Yorkshire Priority
13:00	1. Apologies		
	2. Minutes of a meeting held on 28 th September 2016	Encl.1	
	3. Matters Arising		
13:10	4. Children's Trust Board – Annual Self-Assessment (Chair and group discussion)	Encl. 2	All
13:40	5. Progress Against the Plan (Steve Evans)		
	• Q2 Young and Yorkshire Performance Report	Encl. 3	All
13:50	6. Voice, Influence and Participation (Marc Mason)	Encl. 4	All
	• Annual Voice, influence and participation report		
	• CYPP – Engagement of Young People		
14:10	7. Growing Up in North Yorkshire Initial Findings (Simon Moss)	Presentation	All
14:40	Tea Break		
14:50	8. Priority outcome update – Helping all Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life (Anthony Ruddy)	Encl. 5	Priority Two
15:20	9. North Yorkshire's Safeguarding Board Annual Update (Prof. Nick Frost)	Presentation	Priority Two
15:30	10. Supporting outcome updates (Healthy Start to Life)	Encl. 6	Priority Three
	• Children's Obesity (Gemma Mann)		
15:40	11. New Children and Young Peoples Plan (Emma Hubert)	Encl. 7	All
16:00	12. Forward Plan and any other business	Encl. 8	
	<i>For Information Only: CSSG Update</i>	Encl. 9	All
	Priority One	Ensuring Education is Our Greatest Liberator	
	Priority Two	Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life	
	Priority Three	Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life	



NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

Minutes of a meeting held on 28 September 2016

PRESENT:

BOARD MEMBERS:

Pete Dwyer (Chair)	Corporate Director – Children & Young People's Service (NYCC)
Natalie Baxter	NYPACT
Carolyn Bird	Assistant Director, Strategy & Commissioning (NYCC CYPS)
Tammy Cooper	Headteacher, Ruswarp Primary School
Professor Nick Frost	Independent Chair, North Yorkshire Local Safeguarding Children Board
Lisa Gregoire-Parker	Head of Youth Justice Service (NYCC CYPS)
Judith Hay	Assistant Director, Children & Families (NYCC CYPS)
Victoria Pilkington	Head of Partnership Commissioning Unit
Stuart Mason	Headteacher, Thirsk School & Sixth Form College
Katie Needham	Consultant in Public Health (NYCC Public Health)
Cllr Janet Sanderson	Lead Member, Children's Services (NYCC)
Angela North	FE Colleges Group (Henshaws College)
Helen Seth	NYPACT
David Sharp	Chief Executive, North Yorkshire Youth
Mychelle Taylor	Department of Work & Pensions (JobCentre Plus)

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Fiona Ancell	Road Safety and Travel Awareness Officer (NYCC BES)
Steve Evans	Head of Performance & Intelligence (NYCC CYPS)
Jane le Sage	Assistant Director, Inclusion (NYCC CYPS)
Rick Geer	Public Health Intelligence Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Emma Hubert	Strategic Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Marc Mason	Commissioning & Development Manager (NYCC CYPS)
Stephen Miller	Public Health Intelligence Analyst (NYCC HAS)
Louise Rideout	Tactical Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Marion Sadler	Business Support Manager (NYCC CYPS - Notes)
Carly Walker	Health Improvement Manager (NYCC HAS)

ACTION

1.0 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Det Supt Nigel Costello, North Yorkshire Police.

2.0 BOARD REPRESENTATION

There were no changes to Board representation to note.

3.0 NOTES OF LAST MEETING HELD ON 8 JUNE 2016

AGREED: as an accurate record.

4.0 MATTERS ARISING

The following matters arising from the notes were discussed:

Item 6 Unintentional and deliberate injuries

NOTED: unintentional injuries toolkit launch event. A report will be brought to the next meeting of the Trust. **GM/LR**

Item 12 – Young and Yorkshire Annual Review of Progress

The Chair confirmed that DfE approval had now been received for the Local Authority's Partners in Practice submission which included almost £8m to deliver and share good practice with and in other local authorities and the extension of No Wrong Door methodology to care leavers and children and young people with social, emotional and mental health needs.

AGREED: report to be brought to a future meeting of the Board. **JHa**

5.0 YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE UPDATE

CONSIDERED: report, presented by Lisa Gregoire-Parker, interim Head of Youth Justice Service providing an overview of the national and local review of Youth Justice and progress made to date. It was noted that publication of the final report of the national review had been delayed and there was currently no indication as to the likely publication date.

In relation to the local review of the service, which would take into account the principles of the interim national review report, work had now progressed to the point where possible service delivery models were being developed to be considered at the Youth Justice Management Board in December 2016.

The Chair confirmed that the preferred model would mirror national thinking, allow for greater integration within children's services whilst retaining youth justice specialism and enable the service to better deliver the key priorities of the YJS Strategic Plan. David Sharp expressed his willingness to be involved in service modelling work on behalf of the voluntary sector.

ACTION: further report be brought to the Board in June 2017.

It was noted that work to refresh the Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan for 2016/17 was now complete and included the following key priorities: **JHa**

- Developing a new service model within the constraints of the national and local context
- Reduction in first time entrants, reoffending rates and children in custody
- Continued improvements in practice in victim engagement and restorative justice and in relation to child sexual exploitation.

There was discussion about performance in relation to frequent reoffenders. Lisa confirmed this related to a small cohort of repeat offenders.

6.0 INSPECTION OF AREA ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASSESSING AND MEETING THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES.

Jane le Sage, Assistant Director, Inclusion, gave a confidential verbal update on the provisional outcomes of the recent joint inspection conducted from 27 June to 1 July. The publication of the report had been delayed in order that the inspection team could engage further with parents, carers and settings and was now anticipated to be in late October.

It was confirmed that all recommendations would be embedded within the new Children and Young People's Plan and in the new SEND Strategy and other relevant strategies and service plans.

There was discussion about the impact of increasing numbers of children and young people with autism. Deeper analysis of data was ongoing to understand more clearly possible influencing factors in order to inform service planning. The availability of appropriate support and clear information at the point of diagnosis was critical. Helen Seth indicated that there was still some concern amongst parents around the range of options available at post-16 and post-19. Angela North raised an issue regarding the implications on staff capacity of person-centred educational planning/working.

Stuart Mason expressed his thanks to staff for the information and briefing material provided during the inspection.

AGREED: that autism be a key focus within the new Children and Young People's Plan.

**PD/CYPP
Editorial Bd**

7.0 QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE AGAINST YOUNG AND YORKSHIRE PRIORITIES

NOTED: Steve Evans presented the quarter 1 performance report setting out progress to date against the priorities and outcomes of the children and young people's plan. The overall position remained positive with improving or stable performance in 80% of the indicators where updated performance data was available and 16 targets achieved or exceeded. Specific performance was discussed as follows:

- timeliness of Education, Health and Care Plans – Helen Seth reported that the quality of content was viewed by settings as of greater priority than timeliness and that it was important to ensure emphasis on quality should not be lost in order to achieve stronger performance in relation to timeliness.
- short term placement stability – as overall numbers of children in care fall, the focus on increasingly complex cases may have had an impact of an increase in the percentage of young people experiencing placement breakdown. Steps were being taken to offer increased support to foster carers on a 24 hour a day basis
- foster carer recruitment – a recruitment campaign was currently ongoing to increase the number of foster carers to enable local placements to be available.

8.0 YOUNG AND YORKSHIRE YEAR 3 TARGETS

CONSIDERED: report, presented by Louise Rideout, setting out proposed revised targets for Year 3 of the Children and Young People's Plan which had been set taking into account

- previous/current national and regional outturns
- improvements made between Year 1 and Year 2
- maintenance of the current position.

There was consensus that

- whilst targets should be ambitious and challenging over the lifespan of the Plan, they should also be achievable and realistic.
- potential that incremental change may not deliver the level of improvement and/or service transformation which could be achieved through more ambitious targets.
- how impact on outcomes could be effectively measured rather than a focus on process driven targets

There was discussion about the proposed target in relation to children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents and the challenge that rurality brings.

AGREED: that the proposed changes to year 3 targets be endorsed.

9.0 NEW CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN 2017-20

Emma Hubert gave a presentation outlining work initiated to develop the new CYPP which would focus on a short set of improvement priorities (retaining the three priorities in the current plan) whilst building on intelligence and learning over the lifespan of the current plan and from external inspections. It was intended to retain the 'Young & Yorkshire' branding as this was now widely recognised. The CYPP Editorial Board had held an initial meeting to agree an outline work programme.

ACTION: Emma Hubert to circulate notes of the CYPP Editorial Board meeting. EH

Marc Mason stressed the importance of taking forward the ideas of children and young people gained through engagement. There had been many ideas sent in via the "postcard" engagement in relation to the current Plan which had not been reflected within the strategic priorities agreed.

The Chair reflected that the continued willingness of partners to stretch thinking and share joint priorities for improvement evidenced the strong partnership working of the Children's Trust. There were still opportunities however for closer alignment of strategic priorities across partner agencies and through focus on specific localities (eg a potential "Young and Yorkshire in Harrogate, Scarborough etc). There was a need to consider how the use of sub-area sections or versions of the plan could enable greater engagement on a localised basis. Stuart Mason made reference to national discussions around social mobility and a move away from a national to a more localised focus.

Headteachers expressed concern about the increasing length of the Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey and difficulties experienced by some young people. The Chair said the survey was still a significant source of young people's views and in helping determine future priorities.

Emma Hubert gave a further presentation on suggested steps to strengthen strategic alignment across partners following the recent self-assessment, namely:

- What influence and alignment does the plan have with other agency strategies?
- Where is it located within the “planning bookcase” and how has this changed over the course of the current plan?
- What are the implications of different agency operating footprints?
- How can we use the new plan to more effectively influence wider agendas?

AGREED: that a workshop session be arranged as part of the Board’s meeting in December to take forward this work.

EH

10.0 ENSURING A HEALTHY START TO LIFE THEMATIC ANALYSIS

CONSIDERED: report, presented by Rick Geer, setting out the findings of the recent thematic review of the Healthy Start to Life priority outcome, structured around five key thematic areas:

- re-emerging dimensions of poverty
- health promotion
- child health in the perinatal period
- long term conditions in children and young people
- mental health; and
- geographic variations in outcomes across the County.

Katie Needham welcomed the report and commended the quality of work and analysis behind its production.

There was discussion about the challenges presented to the Board to

1. influence wider multi-agency and partnership discussions to widen the Trust’s reach to tackle inequalities and variations in outcomes and to strengthen relationships to address some of the key determinants of health (eg deprivation and economic development) both across the County and at more local, geographic levels
2. identify particular areas which could be regarded as a priority for greater focus in the new Children and Young People’s Plan
3. possible extension of the Winter Health Strategy, which was largely focused on older people, to vulnerable families and young people
4. opportunity to revisit strategies in a different way and greater coordination between partners to impact on outcomes.

The ongoing work to drive economic regeneration and skills in Scarborough, including the Scarborough Pledge, was noted together with potential to impact on children’s health and economic outcomes through such initiatives. David Sharp made reference to opportunities to work with organisations such as Rural Action North Yorkshire to help shape priorities for investment in specific areas. It was suggested that opportunity be taken to engage Coventry University Scarborough in research focussed on the coastal area.

11.0 ROAD SAFETY

CONSIDERED: report, presented by Fiona Ancell, providing a summary of child casualty statistics together with an overview of road safety education and training currently provided. It was noted that on average 750 children and young people were injured on North Yorkshire's roads (approximately one third of all casualties in the County) with 110 either fatally or seriously injured. Analysis of causal factors was set out in section 2.6 of the report.

There was discussion about the following issues:

- how road safety links to other key strategic priorities (eg health, sustainable travel etc)
- challenge to partner agencies about how, in a challenging financial environment, improvement can be achieved given the relatively consistent levels of casualties over the last five years
- opportunities to increase awareness and engagement in schools through increased communications
- potential to explore opportunity to look at things differently eg reinvestment of income from speeding fines in young driver education in order to impact on casualty figures in future years. It was suggested that education at an early age could be effective (eg road safety outside the school gates)
- development of online and social media resources to protect current levels of performance despite reduced resources

ACTION: a targeted communication be sent to schools.

Fiona Ancell

12.0 YOUNG PEOPLE'S SEXUAL HEALTH

CONSIDERED: report and presentation by Carly Walker and Stephen Miller, providing an update on young people's sexual health in North Yorkshire, key areas for action as set out in section 3 of the report and proposed whole system approach to further improvement. Areas for development had been identified as:

- development of a core offer around sex and relationships education, and specific packages for at-risk groups which is age appropriate
- how schools can be supported to deliver good quality sex and relationships education
- ensure that tools are available to enable parents to talk with confidence to their children about sex and relationships
- the strengthening of the sexual health role of the Healthy Child Team
- review of provision in "hotspot" areas against the whole systems approach
- further enhancement of the voice of young people in service development and delivery.

There was discussion about opportunities and tools through which greater engagement could be achieved in schools (eg annual Safeguarding Audit in schools) and access to staff development and training.

AGREED:

1. that the whole system approach be endorsed by the Board.
2. that the agencies represented on the Board support delivery of the improvement actions identified.

13.0 FUTURE IN MIND

CONSIDERED: report, presented by Victoria Pilkington, updating the Board on progress made towards delivery of the Transformation Plan and opportunities to contribute towards the refresh of the Plan. It was confirmed that the plan would sit within the context of the CYPP and Healthy Child Programme.

AGREED: that a further report be brought to the Board in December.

VP

13.0 FORWARD PLAN

NOTED: the forward plan was noted

14.0 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

14.1 York University Impact Accelerator Account

Steve Evans briefed the Board on the joint bid for funding to set up a series of joint workshops and research. Tammy Cooper reported that the Esk Valley Alliance was undertaking academic research in association with MIND on emotional resilience.

14.2 School Organisation and Early Years funding

Carolyn Bird reported that the new Staynor Hall Primary Academy had opened in September. The potential implications of early years funding reform was raised together with the significant impact on provision across the County if implemented. There would be significant risk to the LA's statutory duty to ensure sustainability of provision in line with the new 30 hour entitlement.

ACTION: response to the Government consultation on early years funding be circulated to Board members.

LR/MES

15.0 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Wednesday 7 December 2016 at 1.00 pm

16.0 FUTURE DATES OF MEETINGS 2017

The following dates of meetings for 2017 were noted (all commencing at 1.00 pm at County Hall, Northallerton):

- 22 March 2017
- 14 June 2017
- 27 September 2017
- 6 December 2017

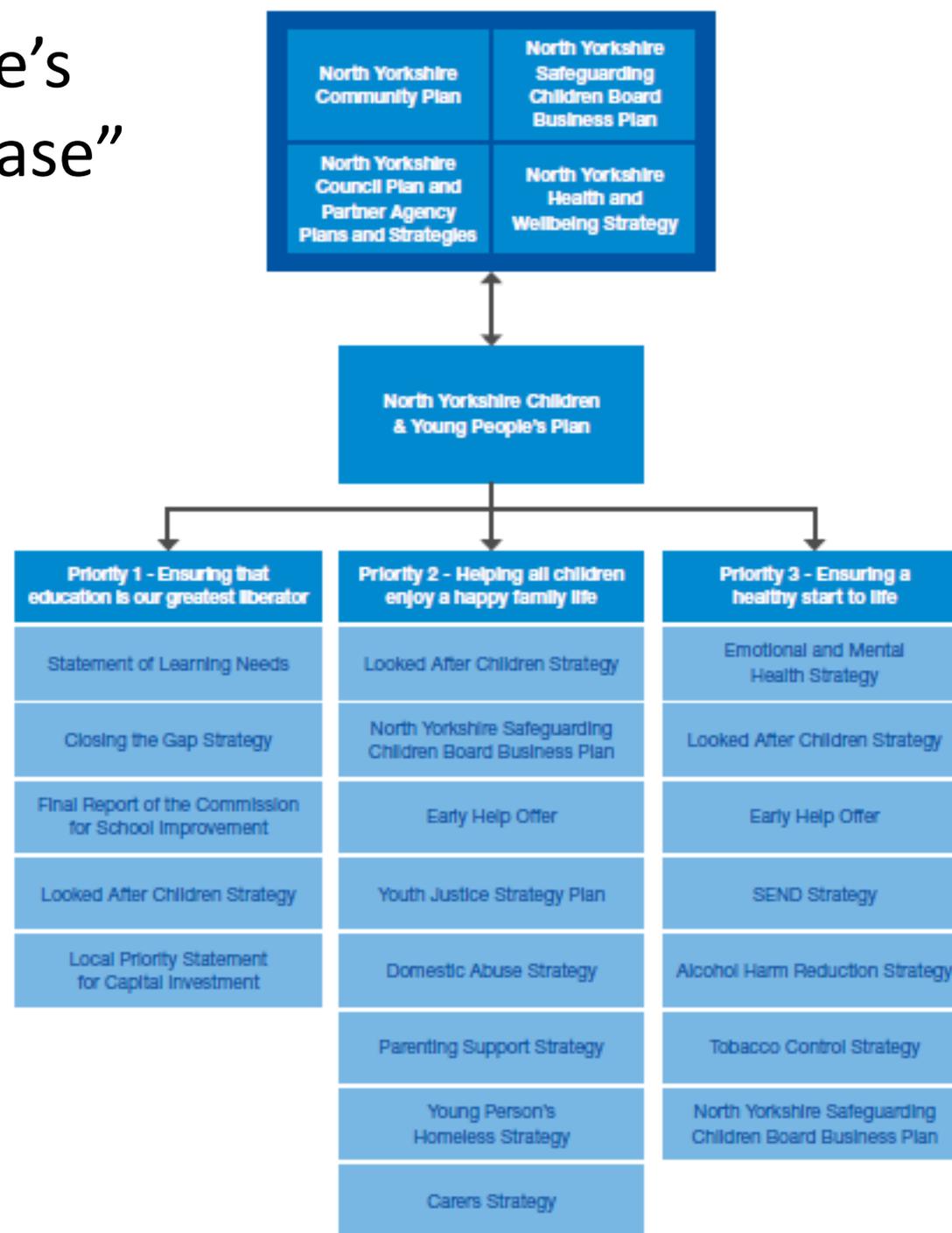
Children's Trust Board Annual Self – Assessment

‘Strengthening Strategic Alignment’

Group Discussion

1. Do we have the right people around the table?
2. What influence and alignment does the plan have with other agency strategies?
3. . Where is it located within the “planning bookcase” and how has this changed over the course of the current plan?
4. What are the implications of different agency operating footprints?
5. How can we use the new plan to more effectively influence wider agendas?

North Yorkshire's "Planning bookcase"





Young and Yorkshire

Quarter Two Performance Report for the Children's Trust Board

QUARTER TWO 2016/17
DECEMBER 2016

Contents:

Background and High Level Progress Summary in Q2	1
Position in Q122016/17 Against Targets	2
Education is Our Greatest Liberator	3-4
Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life	5-6
Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life	7
Recommendations	8

Purpose and Background:

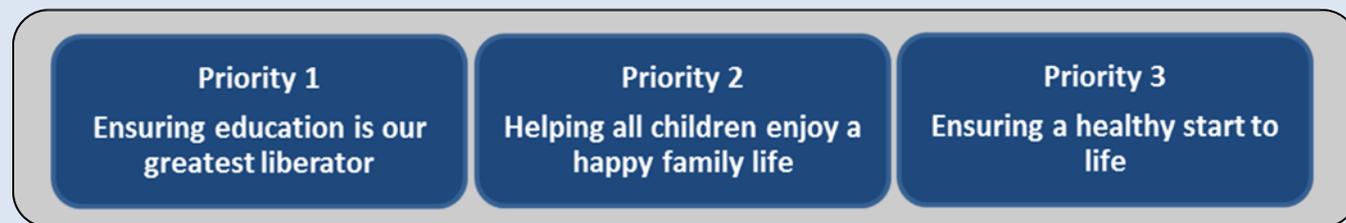
To provide the Board with an update on performance in Q2 and outturns for 2016/117 against a range of indicators from the Children and Young People's Plan "Young and Yorkshire". The arrangements to monitor progress against the priorities and supporting outcomes set out in the plan including the regular reporting of performance information to the Children's Trust Board.

This report highlights and provides reflection on progress to date and that anticipated against the indicators set out in the plan. As in previous performance reports, a full performance scorecard is included in the back of this report.

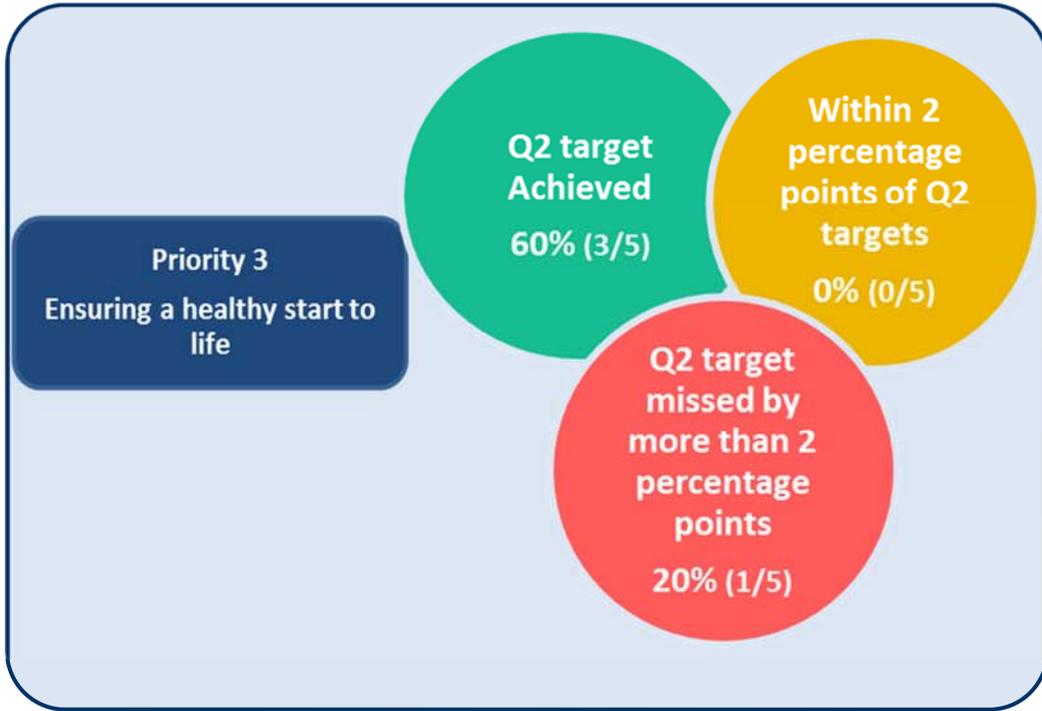
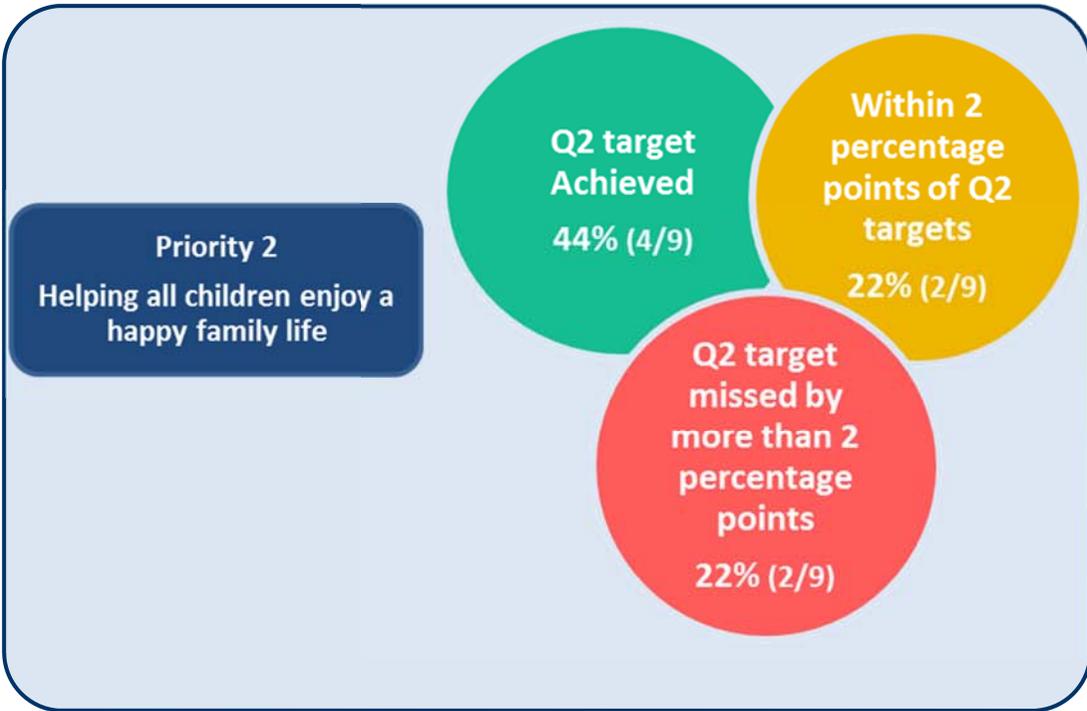
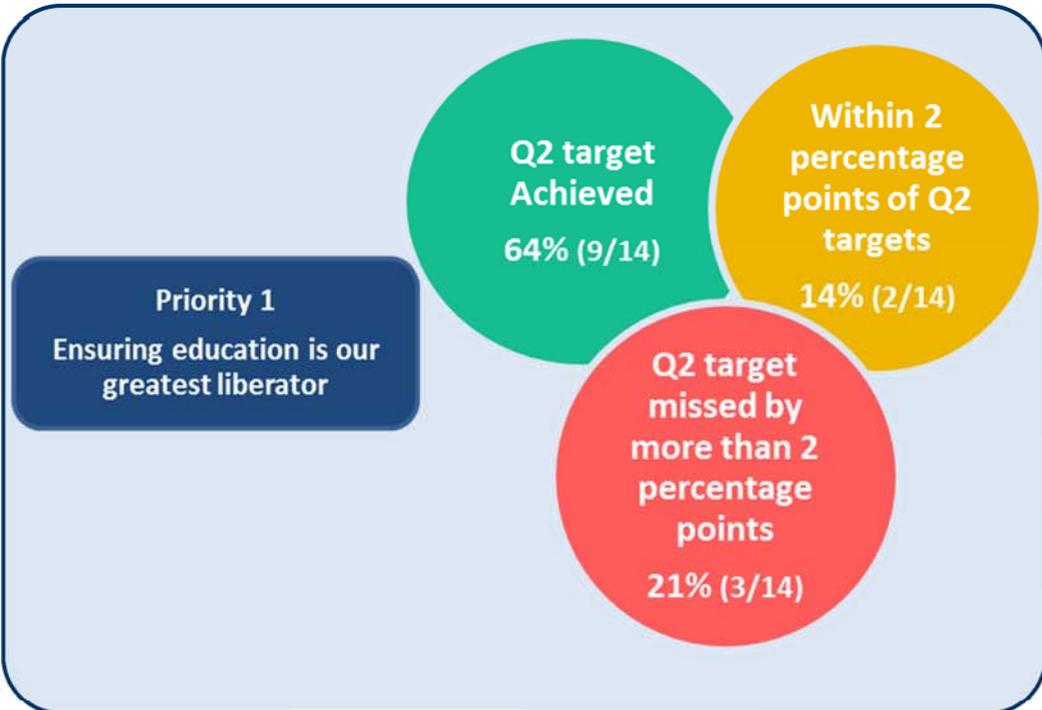
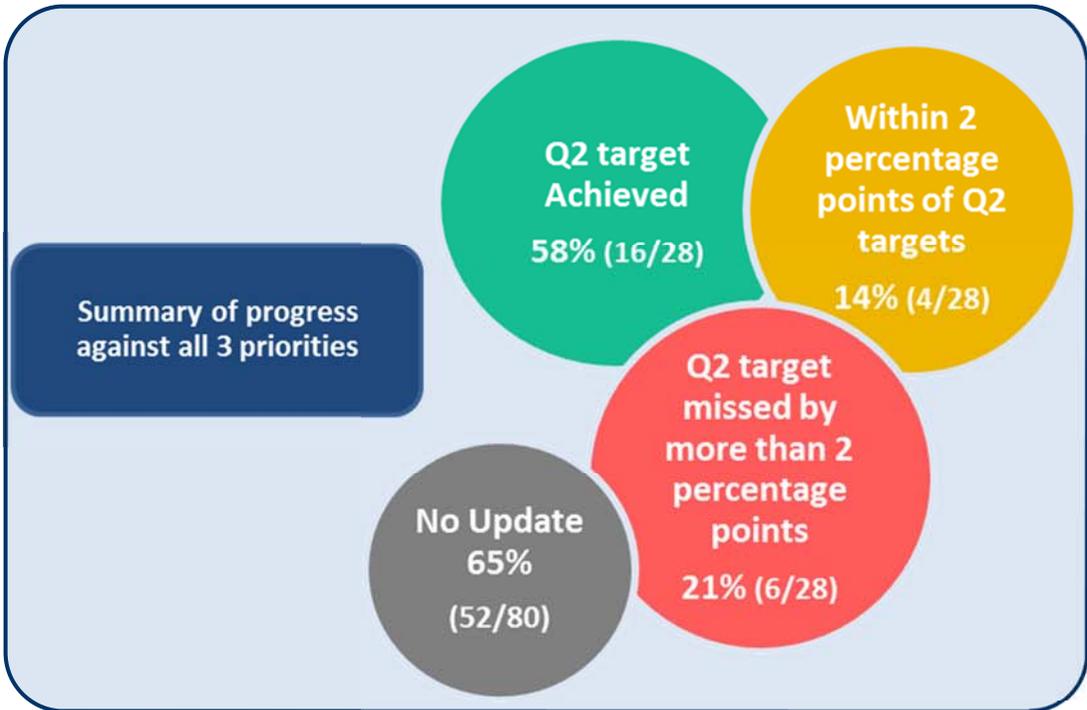
It should be noted that updated data items are not available for every performance indicator; only those measures for which new/updated information or data is available have been highlighted in this quarterly performance update. Where data is not available, these indicators are usually updated on an annual basis.

Progress against the plan:

Data has been updated for 28 of the 80 indicators in Q2. In quarter 2 targets have been achieved or exceeded in 16 instances (58% of indicators where data has been updated).



Position in Q2 2016/17 Against Targets



Priority One: Ensuring Education is our Greatest Liberator

Green Measures

1.0

The latest data from Watchsted indicates an improvement during the quarter in two of the main indicators in relation to the percentage of North Yorkshire pupils attending a school (primary or secondary) graded as good or outstanding which is currently at 90.1%, 3.5% above National. This can be broken down by Primary and Secondary school pupils:

- Percentage of pupils in good or outstanding primary schools 92.6%
- Percentage of pupils in good or outstanding secondary schools 87.4%

The percentage of childcare and early years settings rated good or outstanding by Ofsted is currently at 99.2%, which is already well above our end of year target of 87%. North Yorkshire is now performing above the National average in all 4 of the above indicators.

1.1

The percentage of pupils achieving GCSEs at grades A* to C English and Maths has decreased slightly from 61.2% last year to 60.8% this year. However North Yorkshire pupils are

performing better than the national (57%) and regional (60.4%) average.

1.2

The percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has slightly increased, and is currently at 3.3%, however it is still 0.6% below target.

The percentage of SEND children aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has decreased this quarter, from 4.5% to 3.9%.

1.3

The number of young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs or disability (SEND) undertaking a personalised learning pathway has improved moving in quarter two from 39 to 46.

1.4

For the sixth consecutive quarter the target for the percentage of secondary pupils in alternative provision being offered full time provision has been met. The current quarterly target is 100%.

1.5

The quarter two figure for the percentage of secondary school pupils with one or more fixed period of exclusion from school has reduced from 1.6% to 0.9%.

There has also been a reduction in the percentage of permanent exclusions (secondary school pupils as a percentage of the school register) from 0.06% to 0.04%.

Amber Measures

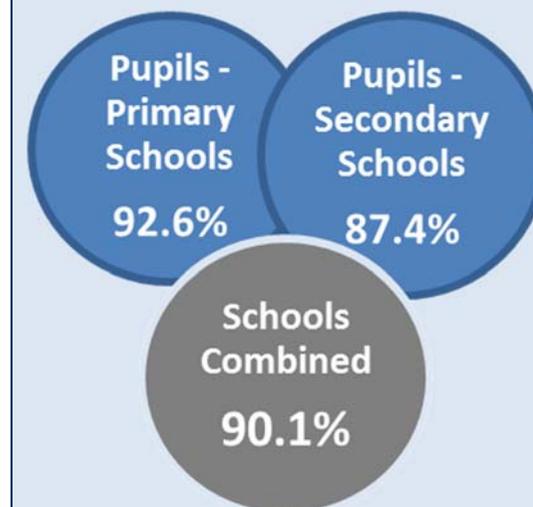
2.0

The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation stage in North Yorkshire has increased slightly from 66.6% last year to 70% this year. This appears to be better than the national un-validated average of 69.3%. However we didn't quite reach our target to be 2% above National.

2.1

The Key Stage 2 data shown is based on un-validated data. The proportion of pupils across North Yorkshire working at the expected standard in reading, writing (TA), maths, grammar, punctuation and spelling and RWM combined (51%) is below the national average (52%). However North Yorkshire pupils are performing above the regional average (49%).

Percentage of pupils in a good or outstanding primary/secondary school :

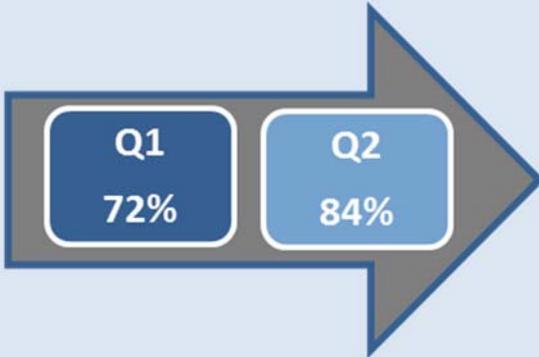


The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at EYFS:

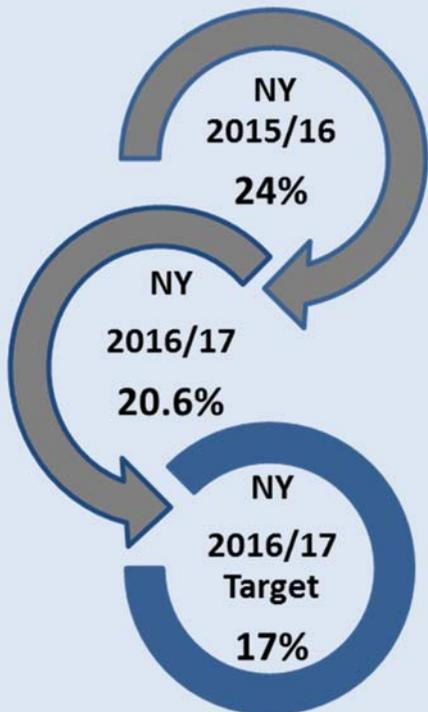


Priority One: Ensuring Education is our Greatest Liberator

The percentage of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks:



The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils (the percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage) :



Red Measures - Areas for Development

3.0

The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans issued within 20 weeks (excluding exceptions) has increased by 12% to 84% this quarter, below our target 95%. The target for EHCPs completed on time is ambitious and the decision has been made to keep this target, however North Yorkshire currently performs above the National average (59.2%) and above our statistical neighbours (51%).

This measure continues to be a key challenge. Requests for assessment have increased sharply over the past year. Also, further work will, continue to improve timeliness of issuing new EHCPs, assess the quality of plans and ensure that protocols to cease plans are followed and completed in a timely manner

3.1

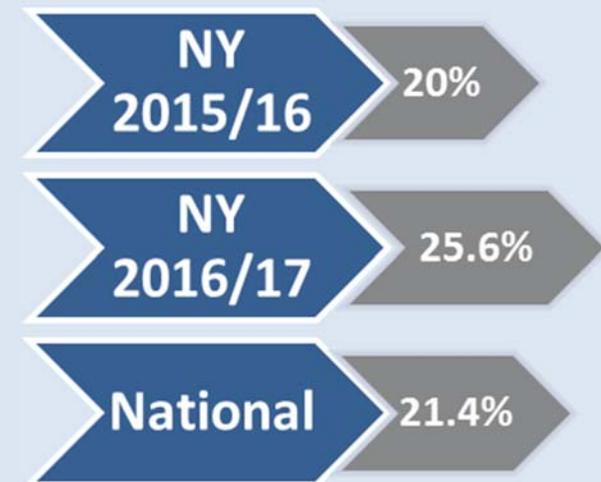
The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils (the percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage) has reduced in comparison to last year from 24% to 20.6%, however this is still above our

target of 17%.

3.2

The percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 2 who are eligible for free school meals and who achieved the expected standard in reading, maths, grammar, punctuation and spelling, writing and RWM combined is below the national average, resulting in an attainment gap of 25.6% which is 4.2% wider than the national average.

The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils (the percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 2):



Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life

Green Measures

1.0

The number of referrals to Children's Social Care increased in the second quarter of 2016/17, from 943 at the end of Q1 up to 1,944 this quarter although the general long-term trend is downward. This equates to 165.9 per 10k population, which is less than half of our annual target of 410 per 10k population.

This general long-term reduction reflects a change in process rather than a change in the threshold which is applied to cases becoming referrals, as the MAST processes, introduced in 2014/15, have resulted in more contacts now being transferred to the Prevention Service or being provided with information and advice where they would previously have been referred to Children's Social Care.

1.1

The number of looked after children at the end of Q2 increased for the first time since 2014/15, upward from 412 at the end of Q1 to 415 at Q2. Despite the slight increase this quarter, the long-term trajectory for overall numbers of looked after children shows a marked decrease over the past five years, which is in sharp contrast to the national trend

of continued increases in the care population. The Council is still well placed to achieve its target goal to safely reduce the number of looked after children to 400 by 2020, although any further decreases in the care population are likely to become increasingly challenging, as reflected in the slight increase this quarter and as the service continues to manage an increasingly complex caseload of looked after children.

1.2

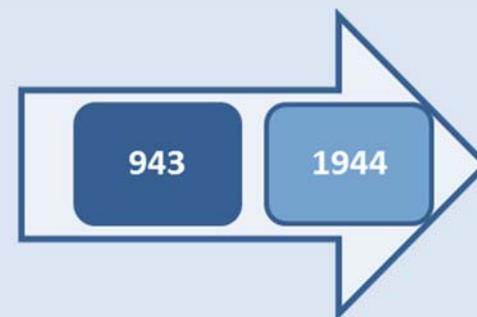
A low rate of repeat referrals can suggest that the help children and families have received has addressed their risks and needs and ensured sustained improvements. The figure for Q2 of 15.9% repeat referrals shows a continued drop this quarter, from 17.8% in the previous quarter and suggests that more cases are being closed when positive and sustained changes have been made. As a cumulative figure this is 17.1%. This has brought North Yorkshire below the last known national rate of 24.0% and with the statistical neighbour average which stood at 18.8%.

1.3

Long term placement stability is measured by the percentage of children who have been in care for more than 2.5 years and in the same placement for 2 years or more – where a high percentage is indicative of good performance. The rate of long term placement stability in North Yorkshire continues to improve and remains higher (better) than both the England average rate and the rate for North Yorkshire's nearest statistical neighbours.

At the end of Q2 the rate of long term placement stability for North Yorkshire improved again up to 73.9%, compared with 68% nationally and 68.6% for similar local authorities. Although placement stability becomes increasingly challenging as the number of looked after children continues to fall, the service continues to work to improve against both these measures as part of its commitment to ensure the highest standards in all aspects of service provision.

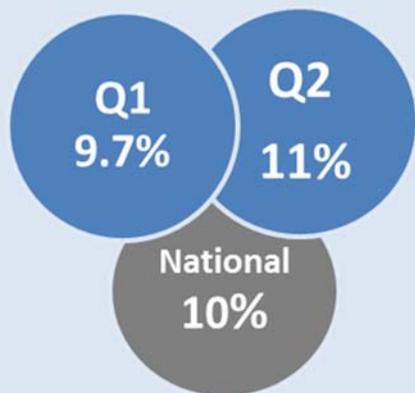
The number of referrals to Children's Social Care:



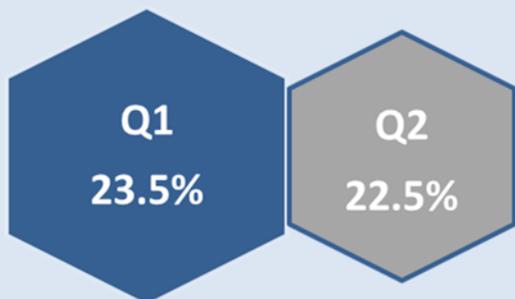
The number of Looked after Children:



The percentage of looked after children who experience three or more placements in the year - Short term placement stability:



The percentage of new child protection plans that are second or subsequent plans:



The percentage families turned around as a result of a developing stronger families intervention :



Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life

Amber Measures

2.0

Following successive quarterly decreases throughout the whole of last year, the total number of Child Protection Plans (CPP) in place in North Yorkshire increased for the first two quarters of 2016/17. For Q2 the number of CP Plans was 383, compared with 313 at Q1 – equivalent to an increase of 70 Plans for this reporting period. Despite the increases this year, which largely result from the increasing number of contacts and subsequent referrals to social care, there has been an overall trend of lowering numbers of Child Protection Plans since the middle of 2014/15.

2.1

The stability of placements for looked after children is measured in two ways. The first is 'short term placement stability' and is a measure of the percentage of looked after children who have had more than 3 placements in one year - where a low percentage is indicative of good performance. At the end of Q2 the rate of short term placement stability in North Yorkshire was at 11% compared with 9.7% at the end of Q1.

The short term placement stability rate in North Yorkshire is now higher (worse) than both the last known national rate (10%) and the percentage for North Yorkshire's nearest statistical neighbours (10.5%). The increase this Quarter now places the Council above the national and statistical neighbour averages for the first time in over seven years, although the actual number of children in short term placements still remains relatively stable. It is almost certain that the increased rate for this performance measure largely results from an increasingly smaller denominator as the overall number of looked after children falls over the longer term and the effect that this lower denominator has for calculating the rate of short term placement stability.

Red Measures - Areas for Development

3.0

A high percentage of children assigned a new Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time (repeat CPP) might suggest that plans have been closed too early before families have been supported to make sustainable changes. However, continued auditing of

repeat Child Protection Plans has reassured the service that repeat plans are unrelated to previous plans in most instances and initial plans have not been ended prematurely. During Q2 22.5% were subject to a plan for a second or subsequent time, which represents a further continued reduction (improvement) from the Q1 rate of 23.5%.

3.2

The percentage of looked after children placed more than 20 miles from their home address has remained stable in Q2, staying at 35.7%, but is above our target of 32%.

North Yorkshire retains a significant number of looked after children who are placed twenty miles or more from their family home. However looked after children can be placed further away to ensure they have the right placement and support with a North Yorkshire specialist carer.

No Quarterly Target Set

4.0

The percentage of families turned around as a result of a developing stronger families intervention is currently 21%, the end of year target for phase 2 is 25%..

Priority Three: Ensuring A Healthy Start To Life

Green Measures

1.0

Homeless hubs across the County continue to divert the overwhelming majority of children and young people presenting as homeless into suitable accommodation. At the end of Q2 593 young people were placed into suitable accommodation (78.4%). This is a cumulative figure, if we looked at the Q2 figure alone it would be 293.

It should be noted that young people may present at hubs as homeless, however that young person may just be having issues at home (the homeless is self-reported) which could potentially lead to homelessness. This is one factor leading to a high number of young people enquiring as homeless.

However the young peoples pathway do have a statutory duty when young people make a homeless application. During Q2 36 young people made a homelessness application, of those 3 were aged 16-17. Of these 36:

- 7 applications were accepted
- 6 were not accepted
- 1 became LAC
- 22 were still awaiting the outcome of the application

1.1

There are a number of different health checks which are regularly undertaken to monitor the health needs of looked after children and the rate of children with the various checks in place in North Yorkshire remains consistently high. The percentage of eligible looked after children who had an up to date health assessment at the end of Q2 increased again up to 86.3%. It is also worth noting that most children without an up-to-date health assessment will be due to refusals rather than being overdue (where children will have been offered a health assessment but have declined).

1.2

For dental checks, at the end of Q2 91.4% of eligible children had received an up-to-date dental check, which is a good improvement from the previous Quarter. The rate of up-to-date dental checks in North Yorkshire still continues to exceed the last known national rate (84.4%) and is well above the percentage for similar authorities (77.7%).

Apart from the various objective indicators of children's health the Council also collects a range of

important softer, subjective information from children including the Growing Up in North Yorkshire (GUNY) Survey - a large, self-completion survey of around 15,000 children overall, including 46 looked after children in 2014. As reported previously, feedback from the most recent survey in 2014 showed that looked after children were generally happy overall but less likely to be happy than other children and had lower levels of emotional resilience compared with children in the general population. The next survey will be administered this year and feedback from looked after children will be reported at Q3.

Red Measures - Areas for Development

2.0

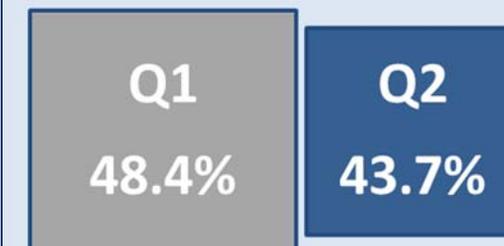
The percentage for breastfeeding prevalence between 6-8 weeks after birth has decreased this quarter, from 48.4% to 43.7%.

No Quarterly Target Set

4.0

The number of cases open to Children's Social Care which have a case status of CSE has increased from 43 to 49 at the end of quarter two.

Breastfeeding prevalence between 6-8 weeks after birth:



The percentage of looked after children who have an annual dental check:



Report prepared by:

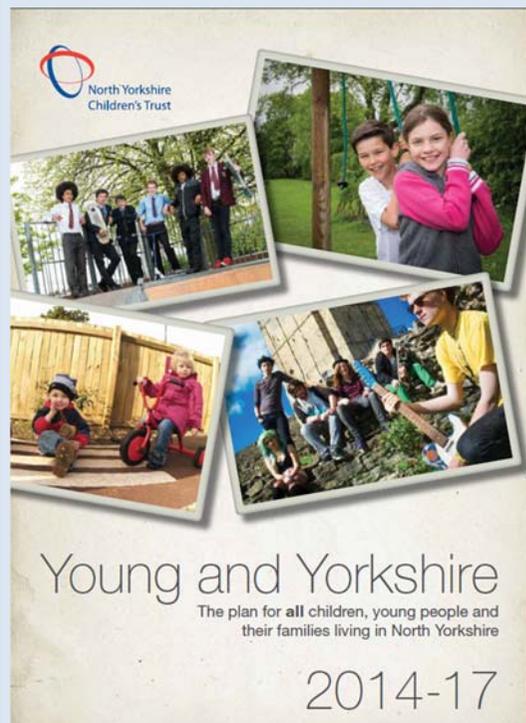
Performance & Intelligence Team

Children and Young People's Service.

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Recommendations

1.0

Views of the Board are welcomed on any or all of those indicators contained in the scorecard and are invited to consider any areas of particular note or concern where they feel they would wish to see greater emphasis.

2.0

The Board notes the updated scorecard and the progress made towards the targets set out in "Young & Yorkshire".

Report prepared by:

Louise Rideout

Tactical Analyst

CYPS Strategy & Commissioning

December 2016

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn	
The percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage	2013/14	5% above national	50.00%	x		Amber	52%	▼	53.10%	▼	
	2014/15	6% above national	61.1%	x	✓		60.0%	▲	61.4%	▼	
	2015/16	7% above national	66.6%	x	✓		66.3%	▲	68.6%	▼	
	2016/17	2% above national	70.0%	x	✓		69.3%	▲			
The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 2	2013/14	In line with national	73.1%	x		Amber	76.0%	▼	75.2%	▼	There are no Levels at KS1 and KS2 from 2016. The new measure is Ex+ RWM (Expected level or more). Comparisons shouldn't be made between this measure and previous years.
	2014/15	1% above national	77.0%	x	✓		79.0%	▼	79.4%	▼	
	2015/16	2% above national	79.0%	x	✓		80.0%	▼	80.3%	▼	
	2016/17	In line with National	51.1%	x	N/A		52.0%	▼			
The percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at A* to C including English and Maths	2013/14	7% above national	65.40%	x		Green	59.2%	▲	62.1%	▲	2014/15 - 5 A*-C English and Maths is no longer considered the main KS4 indicator
	2014/15	8% above national	60.1%	x	x		52.6%	▲	58.8%	▲	
	2015/16	9% above national	62.4%	x	✓				60.2%	▲	
	2016/17	5% above national	60.8%	✓	N/A		52.8%	▲			
The percentage of pupils making expected progress in reading at Key Stage 2	2013/14	1% above national	87%	x		Awaiting release of SFR for comparative data (Available Q3)	88.0%	▼	86.2%	▲	2016 - Changes in assessment. Expected Progress no longer calculated. Now average progress level. Comparisons between previous years cannot be made
	2014/15	2% above national	91%	x	✓		91.0%	▬	89.8%	▲	
	2015/16	3% above national	91.0%	x	✓		91.0%	▬	90.8%	▲	
	2016/17	In line with National	-0.6		N/A		-0.1	▼			
The percentage of pupils making expected progress in writing at Key Stage 2	2013/14	In line with national	91.0%	x		Awaiting release of SFR for comparative data (Available Q3)	92.0%	▼	90.6%	▲	2016 - Changes in assessment. Expected Progress no longer calculated. Now average progress level. Comparisons between previous years cannot be made
	2014/15	1.5% above national	93.0%	x	✓		93.0%	▬	92.1%	▲	
	2015/16	2% above national	94.0%	x	✓		94.0%	▬	93.5%	▲	
	2016/17	In line with National	-0.4		N/A		-0.1	▼			
The percentage of pupils making expected progress in mathematics at Key Stage 2 -	2013/14	In line with national	85.0%	x		Awaiting release of SFR for comparative data (Available Q3)	88.0%	▼	85.9%	▼	2016 - Changes in assessment. Expected Progress no longer calculated. Now average progress level. Comparisons between previous years cannot be made
	2014/15	1% above national	88.0%	x	✓		89.0%	▼	87.7%	▲	
	2015/16	2% above national	87.0%	x	✓		90.0%	▼	87.9%	▼	
	2016/17	Close the gap between North Yorkshire and National	-1.1		N/A		-0.1	▼			
The percentage of pupils making expected progress in English at Key Stage 4	2013/14	1% above national	71.0%	✓		Awaiting National outturn before setting target	70.4%	▲	70.1%	▲	2016 - Changes in assessment. Expected Progress no longer calculated. Now average progress level. Comparisons between previous years cannot be made
	2014/15	2% above national	69.7%	x	x		72.3%	▼	71.5%	▼	
	2015/16	3% above national	73.2%	x	✓		72.5%	▲	73.2%	▬	
	2016/17	TBD	-0.04		N/A						
The percentage of pupils making expected progress in mathematics at Key Stage 4	2013/14	3.5% above national	75.4%	✓		Awaiting National outturn before setting target	70.7%	▲	72.3%	▲	2016 - Changes in assessment. Expected Progress no longer calculated. Now average progress level. Comparisons between previous years cannot be made
	2014/15	4.5% above national	69.2%	x	x		66.6%	▲			
	2015/16	5% above national	73.2%	✓	x		68.2%	▲	71.0%	▲	
	2016/17	TBD	0.095		N/A						
The percentage of pupils who attend a good or outstanding school	2013/14		76.2%			Green	80.0%	▼	Not available		Current position, as at 12/10/16
	2014/15	In line with national	80.0%	✓	✓		76.0%	▲			
	2015/16	2% above national	86.4%	✓	✓		81.9%	▲			
	2016/17	4% above national	90.1%	x	✓		86.6%	▲			

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn	
The percentage of secondary pupils in alternative provision offered full time provision (does not include those with a medical referral)	2013/14		100.0%			Green	Not available		Not available	All offered full time provision; 72% have taken the full offer.	
	2014/15	100%	100.0%	✓	✓		Not available				
	2015/16	100%	100.0%	✓	✓		Not available				
	2016/17 Q1	100%	100.0%	✓	✓						
	Q2	100%	100.0%	✓	✓						
	Q3	100%									
	Q4	100%									
The percentage of looked after children achieving Level 4 or above in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2	2013/14	50%	33.0%			Available at the end of 16/17	55.0%	▼	50.5%	▼	Target does not take cohort into account. DfE will be switching to a rolling 3 year average to take account of this. Should also look at progress between KS1 and 2. Also does not take into account how many have an EHCP.
	2014/15	55%	52.0%	x	✓		48.0%	▲			
	2015/16	58%	35.0%	x	✓		Not available				
	2016/17	Review in December									
The percentage of looked after children achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths	2013/14	15%	4.0%	x		Available at the end of 16/17	14.1%	▼	18.6%	▼	Target does not take cohort into account. This % represents 4/41 and only 8 achieved L4 at KS2 so would only expect a maximum of 8/41 to achieve this outcome. Also does not take into account how many have an EHCP
	2014/15	18%	16.2%	x	✓		12.0%	▲			
	2015/16	20%	9.7%	x	✓		Not available				
	2016/17	Review in December									
The percentage of looked after children who make expected levels of progress between the end of Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 (3 levels including at P scales)	2013/14	55%	48%	x		Available at the end of 16/17					
	2014/15	60%	Not available								
	2015/16	65%	Not available								
	2016/17	Review in December									
The percentage of looked after children of post compulsory school age who are in education, training or employment	2013/14	73%	70.0%			Available at the end of 16/17	Not available		Not available		
	2014/15	76%	81.0%	✓	✓		Not available				
	2015/16	79%	Not available	Not available	Not available		Not available				
	2016/17	79%									
The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils: The percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage	2013/14		20%			Red	36%	▲			
	2014/15	19%	23%	x	x		19%	▼			
	2015/16	17%	24%	x	x		18.0%	▼			
	2016/17	17%	20.6%	x	x						
The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils: The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 2	2013/14	2% wider than national	26%		x	Red	19%	▼	27%	▲	No levels anymore see comments on KS2 above, See comments on KS2 above for 16/17. Now Ex+ (expected or above expected level)
	2014/15	1% wider than national	21.8%	x	x		16.3%	▼			
	2015/16	Gap with National Closed	20.0%	x	x		17.0%	▼			
	2016/17	Close the gap between NY and National by at least 2%	25.6%	x			G Data				

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn	
The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils: GCSEs at A* to C including English and Maths	2013/14	3% wider than national	31.7%		x	Not available yet - see comments	26.7%	▼	33.1%	▲	Not available yet. Also see other KS4 notes. 5A*-C is no longer considered the main indicator for KS4.
	2014/15	1% wider than national	33.0%	x	x		27.0%	▼	35.3%	▲	
	2015/16	Gap with National Closed	34.7%	x	x		27.9%	▼	32.6%	▼	
	2016/17	Gap with National Closed									
The attainment gap between pupils with statements or Education, Health and Care plans and other pupils: Reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2	2013/14	In line with national without overall reduction	70.0%		x	Awaiting National outturn before setting target	74.0%	▲			No levels anymore see comments on KS2 above, See comments on KS2 above for 16/17. Now Ex+ (expected or above expected level)
	2014/15	Gap reduced by 2%	63.1%	✓	✓		67.1%	▲			
	2015/16	Gap reduced by 4%	68.0%	x	✓		66.0%	▼			
	2016/17	TBD	43.7%								
The attainment gap between pupils with statements or Education, Health and Care plans and other pupils: 5 GCSEs at A* to C including English and Maths	2013/14	In line with national without overall reduction	62.2%		✓	Not available yet - see comments	61.2%	▼			Not available yet. Also see other KS4 notes. 5A*-C is no longer considered the main indicator for KS4.
	2014/15	Gap reduced by 2%	56.4%	✓	✓		63.7%	▲			
	2015/16	Gap reduced by 4%	44.7%	✓	✓		44.6%	▼			
	2016/17	Gap with National Closed									
The percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) - This measure will be revised in April 2017 following DfE changes - see comments	2013/14		4.3%			Green	5.2%	▲	4.6%	▲	changing and there will be no need to follow up clients who are 19 years old. As part of this change the performance criteria for Local Authorities has also changed and instead of the NEET clients and the "unknown" clients being measured separately they will now be combined for the 16 – 18 age range so the measure will now be "NEET + Unknown".
	2014/15		4.1%	✓	✓		Not available	Not available			
	2015/16		4.0%	✓	✓		Not available	Not available			
	2016/17 Q1		3.9%	✓	✓						
	Q2		3.9%	✓	✓						
Q3		3.9%									
Q4		3.9%									
The percentage SEND children aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) -This measure will be revised in April 2017 following DfE changes - see comments	2013/14		7.0%			Green	Not available	Not available			changing and there will be no need to follow up clients who are 19 years old. As part of this change the performance criteria for Local Authorities has also changed and instead of the NEET clients and the "unknown" clients being measured separately they will now be combined for the 16 – 18 age range so the measure will now be "NEET + Unknown".
	2014/15		6.8%	✓	x		Not available	Not available			
	2015/16		6.7%	✓	✓		Not available	Not available			
	2016/17 Q1		6.6%	✓	✓						
	Q2		6.6%	✓	✓						
	Q3		6.6%								
Q4		6.6%									

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn	
The percentage of families 'turned around' as a result of a Developing Stronger Families intervention	2013/14		61%			No Quarterly Target Set	45%	▲	44%	▲	Data is required on an annual basis although a figure can be supplied per quarter to show progress. The cohort changed from 2830 in Q4 to 2700 in Q1.
	2014/15	85%	100%	✓	✓		99%	▲			
	2015/16	10% (Phase 2)	9.1%	x							
	2016/17 Q1		9.5%	N/A	N/A						
	Q2		21.00%	N/A	N/A						
	Q3				N/A						
	Q4	25% (Phase 2)			N/A						
The percentage of Prevention Service cases closed because the situation of the child had improved sufficiently to allow safe de-escalation to universal services.	2013/14					Available end of 16/17					Reported for the first time in Q4.
	2014/15	Baseline to be set									
	2015/16	Baseline	53%								
	2016/17	TBC									
The percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Prevention Service.	2013/14					Available end of 16/17					Reported for the first time in Q4 based on survey responses completed from December 2015- March 2016. This is the percentage of children, young people and their families who are satisfied or very satisfied overall with their involvement with the Prevention Service. Note: This has replaced the average score increase in
	2014/15	n/a									
	2015/16	Baseline	97.7%								
	2016/17	TBC									

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments	
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours			
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn		
Repeat Incidents of Domestic Abuse (where a child was present)*	2013/14		1345			Available in Q3					* Proxy- data shown is for incidents of domestic involvement where a child was present (NY Police); cumulative totals are shown in brackets. Although a child may have been present they may not be aware of the incident. This data set counts all children present as one incident i.e. there could be three children at the same incident and this will be recorded as one incident. Some incidents are one-offs and others are repeated incidents. Incidents including violence against the person; arson and criminal damage; sexual offences; public order offences; burglary; theft and other offences occurring in a domestic setting are included within reported figures. There has been a general increase in the number of	
	2014/15	Baseline to be set	1623									
	2015/16	Q1	n/a	499								
		Q2	n/a	538 (1037)								
		Q3	n/a	504 (1541)								
		Q4	n/a	577								
	2016/17	Q1	n/a	538								
		Q2	n/a									
		Q3	n/a									
		Q4	n/a									
The number of referrals to children's social care	2013/14		454.5 (5,386)			Green						
	2014/15	430 per 10k population	455.2 (5,394)	x	✓							
	2015/16	420 per 10k population	340.2 (4024)	✓	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	410 per 10k population	80.3 (943)	✓		✓					
		Q2	410 per 10k population	165.9 (1944)	✓		✓					
	Q3	410 per 10k population										
Q4	410 per 10k population											
The total number of looked after children	2013/14		460 (38.8 per 10k)			Green	60 per 10K	▲	49.7 per 10k			
	2014/15	444	448 (36 per 10k)	x	✓							
	2015/16	430	418 (35.3 per 10k)	✓	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	418	412 (35 per 10K)	✓		✓					
		Q2	418	415 (35 per 10K)	✓		✓					
	Q3	418										
Q4	418											
The percentage of referrals to children's social care that are repeat referrals	2013/14		24%			Green	24.90%	▲				
	2014/15	23%	25.30%	x	x							
	2015/16	22%	22.60%	x	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	20%	17.7%	✓		✓					
		Q2	20%	17.1%								
	Q3	20%										
Q4	20%											
The total number of children subject to a child protection plan (rate per 10,000)	2013/14		35.4			Amber	37.9	▲	33.9	▲		
	2014/15	34	34.7	x	✓							
	2015/16	33	23.6 (279)	✓	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	32	26.7 (313)	✓		✓					
		Q2	32	32.7 (383)	✓		✓					
	Q3	32										
Q4	32											

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn	
The percentage of new child protection plans that are second or subsequent plans	2013/14		22.50%			Red	14.90%	▼	15.40%	▲	
	2014/15	20%	19.20%	✓	✓						
	2015/16	18%	22.60%	x	x						
	2016/17 Q1	20%	23.50%	x	x		16.60%	▼			
	Q2	20%	22.50%	x	x						
	Q3	20%									
	Q4	20%									
The percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Children and Families Service	2013/14					Available end of 16/17					Reported for the first time in Q4 based on survey responses completed from December 2015- March 2016. This is the percentage of children, young people and their families who are satisfied or very satisfied overall with their involvement with the Children & Families Service. Note: This has replaced the percentage of children and young people reporting that their lives have improved as a result of Children's Social Care intervention as data is not available.
	2014/15	n/a									
	2015/16	Baseline	93%								
	2016/17	TBC									
The average time taken entering care to moving in with an adoptive family (DFE Adoption Scorecard, threshold one)	2013/14		564			Available end of 16/17	647	▲	643	▼	
	2014/15	547	557	x	✓		628	▲	617	▼	
	2015/16	487	Not available								
	2016/17	426									
The percentage of care leavers at 19, 20 and 21 that are in suitable accommodation	2013/14		96%			Available end of 16/17	88%	▲	86%	▲	
	2014/15	96%	94%	x	x		77.80%	▲	80.20%	▲	
	2015/16	96%	Not available								
	2016/17	97%									
The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 that are in education, employment or training	2013/14		70%			Available end of 16/17	66%	▲	59%	▲	
	2014/15	72%	68%	x	x		45%	▲	46.20%	▲	
	2015/16	74%	Not available								
	2016/17	76%									
The Percentage of care leavers who have lived in accommodation where they felt safe since leaving care	2013/14					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified
	2014/15	Baseline to be set	Not available								
	2015/16	TBC when baseline set	Not available								
	2016/17	TBC when baseline set									
The percentage of care leavers who when they left care felt ready and prepared to leave care	2013/14					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified
	2014/15	Baseline to be set	Not available								
	2015/16	TBC when baseline set	Not available								
	2016/17	TBC when baseline set									

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn	
The percentage of looked after children who experience three or more placements in the year	2013/14		7.0%			Amber	11.0%	▼	10.6%	▼	
	2014/15	7.0%	7.8%	x	x		11.1%	▼	11.0%	▼	
	2015/16	6.5%	8.6%	x	x		10.0%	▼	10.5%	▼	
	2016/17 Q1	9.0%	9.7%	x	x						
	Q2	9.0%	11%	x	x						
	Q3	9.0%									
	Q4	8.6%									
The percentage of looked after children whose placement has lasted two years or more	2013/14		73.0%			Green	67.0%	▲	62.1%	▲	
	2014/15	75.0%	64.2%	x	x						
	2015/16	78.0%	66.5%	x	x						
	2016/17 Q1	68.0%	69.6%	✓	✓		68.0%	▲			
	Q2	68.0%	73.9%	✓	✓						
	Q3	68.0%									
	Q4	68.0%									
The percentage of looked after children placed more than 20 miles from their home address	2013/14		37.9%			Red	24.0%	▼	15.7%	▲	X/Y*100 X = the number of LAC placed more than 20 miles from home Y = the number of LAC as at the end of the quarter
	2014/15	36.0%	38.6%	x	x						
	2015/16	34.0%	35.9%	x	✓						
	2016/17 Q1	32.0%	35.7%	x	✓						
	Q2	32.0%	35.7%	x	✓						
	Q3	32.0%									
	Q4	32.0%									

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments	
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours			
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn		
Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (rate per 100k)	2013/14		24.5			Available end of 16/17	20.7	▼	14.7	▲		
	2014/15	23.3	22.6	✓	✓		19.1	▼				
	2015/16	22.1	24.6	x	x		17.9	▼				
	2016/17	24.6										
The number of cases open to Children's Social Care which have a case status of CSE	2014/15	Baseline to be set	51			No Quarterly Target Set					Open referrals as at the end of the quarter with a Case Status of CSE	
	2015/16	Q1	TBC	54	Not available		✓					
		Q2	TBC	46	Not available		✓					
		Q3	TBC	48	Not available		✓					
	2016/17	Q4	TBC	52	Not available		x					
		Q1	TBC	43	Not available		✓					
		Q2	TBC	49	Not available		✓					
		Q3	TBC		Not available							
Q4	TBC		Not available									
The number of child sexual exploitation prosecutions/ convictions	2013/14					Not available- working with NYP to determine workable indicator.					Not available- working with NYP to determine workable indicator.	
	2014/15											
	2015/16											
	2016/17											
Number of children and young people presenting as homeless successfully diverted into suitable accommodation	2013/14		1,232 (69%)			Green					Every young person who enquires at a Hub is considered at risk of homeless by the Service - numbers reflect the number of young people who enquired at a Hub and have had a positive final outcome.	
	2014/15	71%	1,529 (90.5%)	✓	✓							
	2015/16	73%	2177 (79%)	✓	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	75%	300 (78%)	✓		✓					
		Q2	75%	593 (78.4%)	✓		✓					
		Q3	75%									
		Q4	75%									
The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000	2013/14		76.8			Available end of 16/17	87.6	▲				
	2014/15	88.0	71.8	✓	✓		87.2	▲				
	2015/16	88.0	96.3	x	x		87.4	▼				
	2016/17	87.4										
The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm	2013/14		322.9			Available end of 16/17	346.3	▲				
	2014/15	299.4	310.6	x	✓		352.3	▲				
	2015/16	290.1	383.4	x	x		398.8	▲				
	2016/17	367.9										
The percentage of children and young people with a high score on the Stirling Children's Wellbeing Scale (KS2) and the Warwick/Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (KS4)	2014	KS2	Baseline to be set	34%		Available in Q3						
	KS3/4	Baseline to be set	22%									
		2015										
	2016		36%									
			24%									

Measure	Reporting period		North Yorkshire Performance				Performance comparators				Comments	
			Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours		
								Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn		NY performance compared with outturn
The percentage of children and young people with a high measure of resilience	2012	KS2		32%								
		KS3/4		24%								
	2013											
	2014	KS2	33%	38%	✓	✓	Available in Q3					
		KS3/4	25%	20%	x	x						
	2015											
2016	KS2	34%										
	KS3/4	26%										
The percentage of SEND children and young people with a high measure of resilience	2012	KS2		24%			Available in Q3					
		KS3/4		19%								
	2013											
	2014	KS2	25%	28%	✓	✓						
		KS3/4	20%	17%	x	x						
	2015											
The percentage of SEND children and young people with a high score on the Stirling Children's Wellbeing Scale (KS2) and the Warwick/Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (KS4)	2013						Available in Q3					
	2014	KS2	Baseline to be set	35%								
		KS3/4	Baseline to be set	18%								
	2015											
The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight	2016	KS2	38%				Available end of 16/17					
		KS3/4	20%									
	2013/14			2.1%				2.8%	▲			
	2014/15		1.90%	1.7%	✓	✓		2.8%	▲			
Breastfeeding initiation rate	2015/16		1.87%	2.5%	x	x	2.8%	▲				
	2016/17		1.85%									
	2013/14			74.00%			73.90%	▲				
	2014/15		74.50%	76.90%	✓	✓	73.90%	▲				
Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	2015/16		75.00%	73.8%	x	x	74.30%	▼				
	2016/17		76.00%									
	2013/14			46.8%			46.6%	▲				
	2014/15		46.0%	Not available			Not available					
	2015/16		46.5%	Not available								
	2016/17	Q1	47.0%	48.4%	✓	✓				No data available for North Yorkshire – Public Health England cite data quality issues		
		Q2	47.0%	43.7%	x	x						
		Q3	47.0%									
	Q4	47.0%										

Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators				Comments	
		Target	Outturn	Target achieved	Improving or stable performance in comparison to position at the beginning of the plan	Risk rating (2 % points within target amber, 2% points or more red)	National		Statistical Neighbours			
							Outturn	NY Performance compared with outturn	Outturn	NY performance compared with outturn		
Admissions to Accident & Emergency by 0-5 year olds (rate per 1000)	2013/14		333.3			Available end of 16/17	510.8	▲				
	2014/15	333	355.1	x	x		525.6	▲				
	2015/16	328	363.4	x	x		540.5	▲				
	2016/17	326										
The percentage of children aged 4 or 5 (reception) who have excess weight	2013/14		21.3%			Available end of 16/17	22.2%	▲				
	2014/15	18.6%	22.0%	x	x		22.5%	▲				
	2015/16	17.9%	21.0%	x	✓		21.9%	▲				
	2016/17	20.4%										
The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight	2013/14		28.4%			Available end of 16/17	33.3%	▲				
	2014/15	28.1%	30.7%	x	x		33.5%	▲				
	2015/16	27.8%	30.1%	x	x		33.2%	▲				
	2016/17	29.6%										
The percentage of children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2012	KS2	63%			Available in Q3						
		KS3/4	50%									
	2013											
	2014	KS2	65%	58%	x		x					
		KS3/4	52%	51%	x		✓					
	2015											
The percentage of looked after children who have an annual health assessment	2013/14		77.1%			Green	87.3%	▼			X/Y*100 X = the number of LAC with a health assessment Y = the number of looked after children at the end of the quarter that have been looked after for more than a year	
	2014/15	80.0%	82.9%	✓	✓		84.4%	▼				
	2015/16	83.0%	83.2%	✓	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	86.0%	84.4%	x		✓					
	Q2	86.0%	86.3%	✓	✓							
	Q3	86%										
	Q4	86.0%										
The percentage of looked after children who have an annual dental check	2013/14		78.2%			Green	82.4%	▼			X/Y*100 X = the number of LAC with a dental check Y = the number of looked after children at the end of the quarter that have been looked after for more than a year	
	2014/15	81.0%	86.8%	✓	✓		88.4%	▼				
	2015/16	84.0%	88.7%	✓	✓							
	2016/17	Q1	86.0%	85.8%	x		✓					
		Q2	86.0%	91.4%	✓		✓					
		Q3	86.0%									
	Q4	86.0%										

NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

7th December 2016

Voice, Influence and Participation

1. Purpose of the Paper

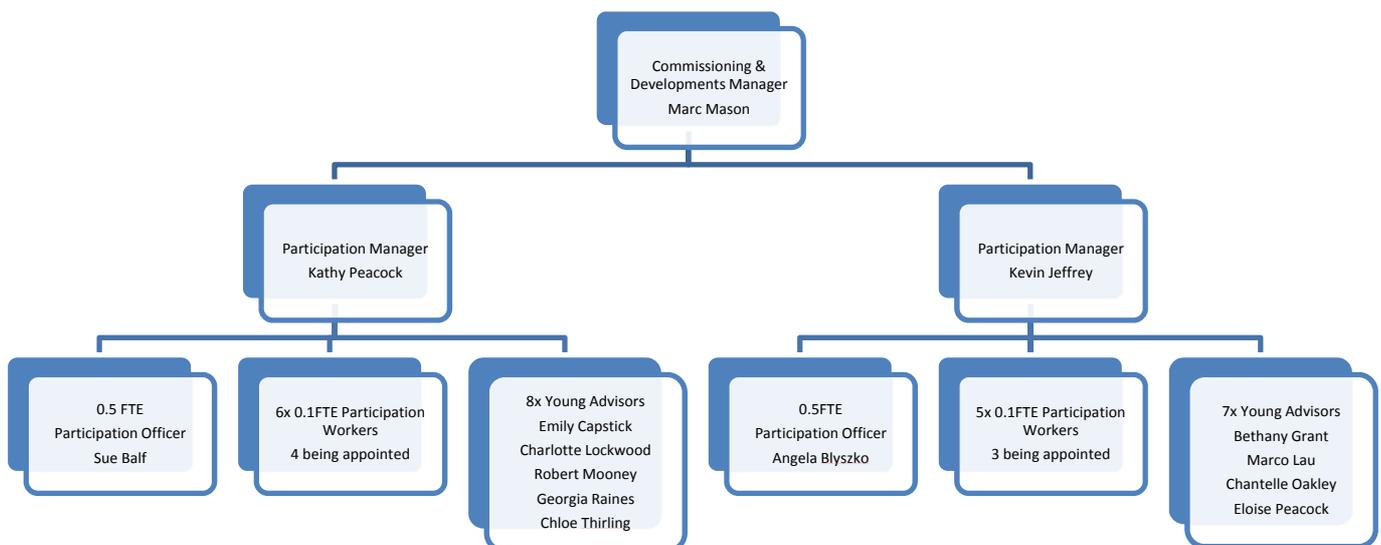
- 1.1 This paper gives an update on what has been happening with work to give children and young people a voice and how they are or will be influencing and participating in decision-making.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Board note the report and consider how they might respond to the national and local votes that have come out of Make Your Mark survey, which are detailed in paragraph 3.10.

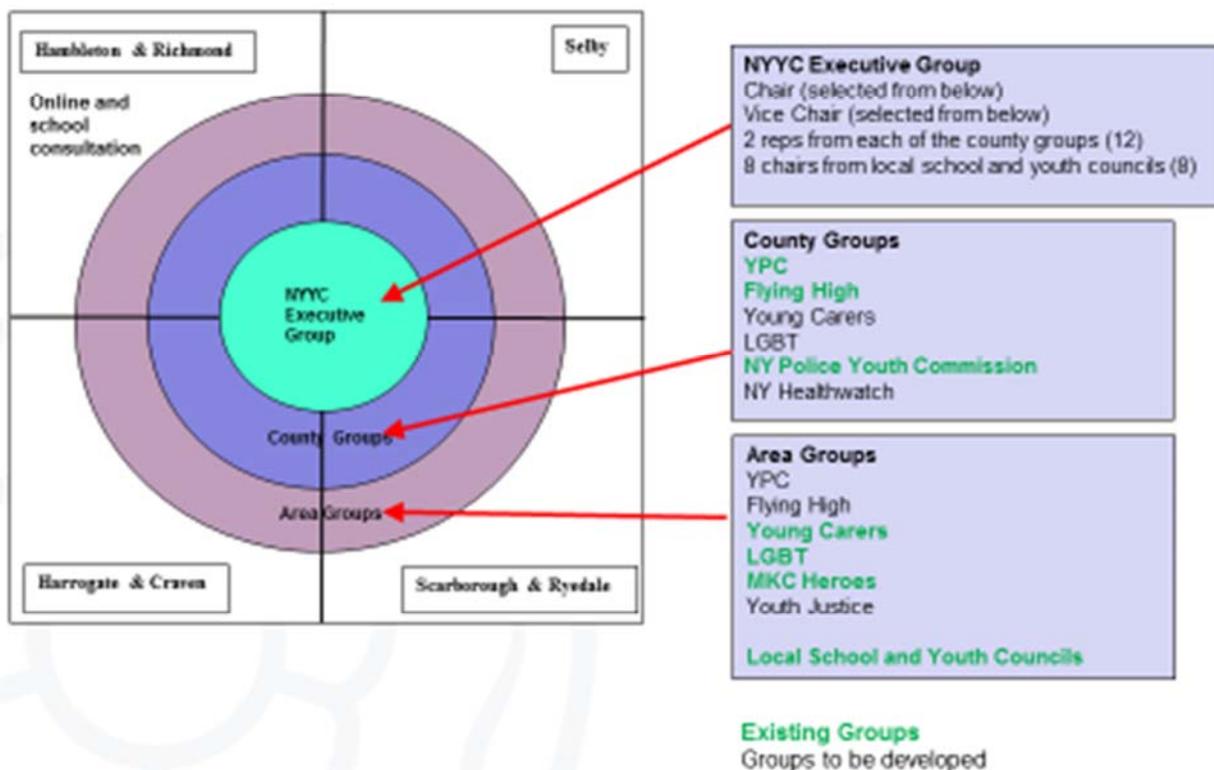
3. Update

- 3.1 Last December a report was brought to the Children's Trust Board detailing how we intend to increase and improve on the support given to children and young people to ensure their voices are heard and they become more involved in the services that are provided for them. It described how the staffing team would be put in place and used to develop more voice groups across the County.
- 3.2 The new Voice, Influence and Participation team is gradually being appointed and the current team can be seen below. The staff team has been designed to allow the voice groups to meet regularly on evenings and at weekends.



3.3 The Youth Voice groups that are running or are being developed are shown below:

Youth Voice Groups



- 3.4 Some of the area groups are assisted by staff from other teams- such as MKC Heroes (formerly HMS Heroes), the seven LGBT groups and the young carers. Now voice, influence and participation staff are in post, the other groups will be established with an expectation they meet monthly in their theme groups and all groups in an area come together once a term.
- 3.5 The County groups will be organised by the Voice, Influence and Participation team and most will be located in York to help with travel arrangements. The first Executive group is scheduled for February and invitations are due to be sent out in the next few weeks.
- 3.6 Last month the Voice, Influence and Participation team were busy organising YouthVember. At the beginning of the month the first ever child's voice summit was held that was attended by over 200 primary school children and their teachers. They participated in a variety of workshops with some workshops improving their skills, others expanding their knowledge on key issues (such as refugees and disabilities) and yet others asking for views in a variety of ways including through drawings and song. They had the opportunity to browse through a marketplace of stalls on the theme of voice and influence. Finally there was a keynote speaker, the paralympian Kadeena Cox, who gave an inspiring speech on never giving up when you want to follow your dreams. One child, Amitha Abhilash, from Broomfield Primary School wrote, "I really enjoyed this event and I hope I can attend more things like this in the future as a school councillor."

- 3.7 At the end of the month we had the youth voice conference, which was attended by a record number of 130 people. Most of the young people attending were from the different youth councils but there were some schools who brought their pupils along. The day was similar in nature to the child's voice summit with workshops (the refugee workshop being a highlight for many of the young people who attended), a market place and key note speaker (a stimulating talk from the paralympian Danielle Brown on learning from failure) and the day ended on a high with young people from the different voice groups outlining the work they are doing. One pupil from St. Augustine's School said the conference will help improve her confidence in taking issues forward and another from Lady Lumley's School thought she is more likely to get speakers to come in and she will make sure her group are able to support more actions. Pupils from Bedale High School and Harrogate High School are going to go back and do more recycling. Sherburn High School are going to help improve where they live. Finally Finn McFadden from St. John Fisher RC High School has decided he is going to become more involved in politics.
- 3.8 As part of the month there has been press releases on the work of the voice groups and several young people and children have appeared on local radio shows.
- 3.9 In November we also had two of our local Members of the Youth Parliament, Dylan Kennedy and Garrett Norwood-Cole, attend a sitting of the UK Youth Parliament at which the key issues for the coming year were debated voted upon. Garrett, who attends Selby High School, said: "The UK Youth Parliament in the House of Commons was a really great experience. It's amazing to be on the green benches and having a genuine thought-provoking and inspiring conversation with young people like myself about how we can have a real positive impact on our world."
- 3.10 Nationally there were 978,216 young people who voted in the "Make your Mark" ballot and in North Yorkshire 3349 votes were cast. Nationally the top 4 issues that arose were, 1. A curriculum to prepare us for life; 2. Tackling racism and religious discrimination; 3. Transport and 4. Votes at 16. In North Yorkshire our top two issues were 1. Transport and 2. A curriculum to prepare us for life. The UK Youth Parliament voted to make a curriculum to prepare us for life their number one issue - with votes at 16 their second issue.
- 3.11 To end with our Youth Advisors have continued to undertake research and advice projects for colleagues across the Council. These include:
- Yor Sexual health – current.
 - BES - Life in North Yorkshire – completed and waiting for a new commission
 - NYY Youth Clubs – completed.
 - LSCB - Annual Report Young People's guide done and looking at whether to do another.
 - IRO service – to start in 2017.

Report prepared by:

Marc Mason
Commissioning and Developments Manager,
Children and Young People's Services

December 2016

Helping all children enjoy a happy family life

(PRIORITY OUTCOME UPDATE)

Thematic analysis of *Young and Yorkshire** 2016

*The plan for *all* children, young people and their families living in North Yorkshire 2014-17

Understanding and maximising child well-being and life-chances in North Yorkshire

Measured | Critical | Challenging

A product from the Performance and Intelligence Team (CYPS)

December 2016

DRAFT for Children's Trust Board 7th December, 2016



This Government is dedicated to making Britain a country that works for everyone, not just the privileged few. A child's schooling is crucial in determining their chances in life and every child should be able to go as far as their talents will take them.

(Teresa May, 2016)

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7. Conclusion: Need for a new level playing field in North Yorkshire	17
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List of key references used in the report

David Cameron, Speech to Conservative Party Conference, 8th October 2014.

Teresa May, speech on *schools that work for everyone* (Government consultation), 2016.

Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission (2016) ***The Social Mobility Index***, 2016, produced by the Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission.

The Children's Society (2016) ***The Good Childhood Report***, 2016, produced by The Children's Society in Partnership with The University of York.

Despite our best efforts and achievements some children and young people from North Yorkshire still suffer from low subjective wellbeing, general unhappiness and a poor quality family life, with poor long-term prospects – all too often these problems are linked to structural factors like household poverty and material deprivation, poor labour market conditions and geographical variations between places and communities across the county.

We have made huge progress in terms of improving our methods for listening to the voices of children and young people in recent years (and for using this vital form of intelligence to inform the strategic decision making process in North Yorkshire). Now is the time to listen to and act on these voices more than ever.

1. Introduction to the report

Key words used in the report: happiness | family-life | well-being | social mobility | life chances | variations & inequalities | poverty & deprivation | place & community | neighbourhoods | Opportunities

Welcome to the second thematic report for *helping all children enjoy a happy family life* in North Yorkshire. As with the previous reports in this on-going series of analyses, this report is presented in a style and tone intended to encourage debate and challenge our collective leadership about the progress we've made and the challenges we face for maximising children's outcomes and improving the future life chances of all children and young people in North Yorkshire.

The scale and scope of the report

The structure of the report has been set out to capture and consider some of the key information required for understanding this priority area. The document does not attempt to directly mirror Young and Yorkshire but rather to provide an overarching thematic review for this priority overall. Rather than focus exclusively on the supporting outcomes for this priority, which are predominantly aimed at looked after children and the children's social care system in North Yorkshire, the report provides an assessment of progress towards implementation of the overall priority that is centred on the main concept of a happy family life (for all children) as well as other related concepts such as child wellbeing and social mobility. **The main aims of the report are to:**

- Provide an assessment of general childhood and family happiness in North Yorkshire and interrogate the interplay between children's overall happiness, child wellbeing and long-term prospects (social mobility)
- Examine the geographical variations in levels of children's happiness, child wellbeing and social mobility, and explore the intersections of these concepts with community and place and socio-economic variations

Framing the issue

North Yorkshire County Council and its partners have one of the highest performing services for children's social care in England. The service performs consistently well and is a pioneer of new and innovative services for children who are on the edge of care. The service has one of the lowest rates of looked after children in England and has received high-quality inspection ratings across the board from Ofsted. Excellent inspection ratings for management and leadership of the service in particular have resulted in promotion to national *Partners in Practice* status as part recognition for the overall quality of children's services in North Yorkshire.

These achievements position the service as a national leader but our ambition to deliver improved outcomes for all children and to be rewarded for this by being rated as “*Outstanding*” remains as strong as ever. Our desire to challenge ourselves as a system to improve outcomes for the most vulnerable in our society remains central to the principles set out in the Young & Yorkshire strategic plan - maintaining the status-quo simply won’t do for this County.

This document is the fifth of an on-going rolling programme of thematic analytical reports framed around Young & Yorkshire’s three priorities and is the second report for this particular priority area. Each report will be considered by partners with leadership responsibility within the system, through the Children’s Trust Board. Together, these thematic reports will help us to shape the activities needed to deliver the outcomes set out in Young and Yorkshire and they will inform the development of new priorities in our next strategic plan.

The theme for helping all children enjoy a happy family life previously focused analysis on vulnerable children and families, and children in care in particular. The analysis set out in this paper, supplemented with external research, provides a new evidence based reflection on performance against the main concept of childhood happiness and happy family life overall, as well as interrogation of some closely related concepts such as child wellbeing and social mobility, and the intersection of these topics with structural geographical issues such as neighbourhood and place, and socio-economics.

The report continues the shorter and more incisive approach set out in the *Healthy Start to Life* report. It is positive where appropriate, but also strikes a balance to act as a catalyst in our pursuit of excellence, through our regular series of leadership challenges and critical questions. It is these questions and challenges which, rather than being disruptively negative, will be used to stimulate system wide debate and innovation in the pursuit of better outcomes for all children and young people in North Yorkshire.

Limits to knowledge and what we still don’t know

We know there will be some topics not mentioned here that you might feel should have been included in the report and some issues which are included that perhaps could have been considered in more detail. There will also be some areas which we know will be very significant for us to understand a lot more about in the future but where our information is still developing. We acknowledge all of these limitations as we decided to focus the attention of this piece of work on some of the most important emerging concepts to affect children’s services overall.

2. Executive summary

Children's happiness at home, at school and in the local community

- As reported previously, we have very good reasons to be cheerful in North Yorkshire because by-and-large most children who live in the county enjoy very happy childhoods and continually tell us that they are happy.
- For the first time we have brand-new data about the level of children's happiness in the areas where they live and in the family home, as well as at school. Reassuringly all of this new intelligence still paints an overall positive picture of happiness which is characterised by enjoyable childhoods at school, at home and when children are out and about in the local neighbourhoods and communities where they live.
- Levels of happiness vary dependent on age and gender, with younger children being happier than older children and older girls reporting lower levels of overall happiness compared with older boys.
- There were also variations in happiness between children from different material backgrounds with children from poorer neighbourhoods reporting lower levels of overall happiness compared with children from wealthier places across the county – especially for children being happy outside in the area where they lived.

New measurements of a happy family life for children from North Yorkshire

- For the first time in 2016 we have a number of new nationally recognised indicators for gauging the every-day lives of children growing up in North Yorkshire which brings new knowledge and insights about children's daily life *outside the school gates*.
- Not surprisingly the overall picture of family life that was portrayed for most children from North Yorkshire was extremely happy, positive and affectionate.
- Although the majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire enjoy very happy family lives (especially the younger ones) which are characterised by family holidays and trips out, regular visits to restaurants and cafes, family celebrations, visits to the cinema and having friends come round to the house to play or have tea, there is still a significant number of children who will rarely or never experience these sorts of family activities.

Child wellbeing in North Yorkshire

- In line with the national index of child wellbeing the largest percentage of children in North Yorkshire record high overall child wellbeing scores (which we might call *flourishing*) but with some notable differences based on age groupings, and (unlike the national index), variations in area deprivation are strong.
- At primary school in North Yorkshire just one in ten children overall recorded low subjective wellbeing scores (which we might call *struggling*) and there was very little difference in overall child wellbeing between those living in the least deprived communities in North Yorkshire and those from the more deprived places in the county.
- Although most children at secondary school recorded high subjective wellbeing scores a significant minority of older children also recorded low wellbeing scores as well, which were significantly higher than the rates of low wellbeing reported for primary school children. In other words, whilst just one in ten children who attend primary school in North Yorkshire

could be described as *struggling*, the number of children who are *struggling* at secondary school is more than one in four.

- The differences in overall subjective wellbeing scores were even starker when local area deprivation levels were taken into account - equivalent to two in five older children who were *struggling* with low subjective wellbeing in North Yorkshire’s poorest communities.

Social mobility in North Yorkshire

- North Yorkshire is a relatively rich county overall but large parts of the county do not do well for their poor children and most of North Yorkshire does not perform well against the new national Social Mobility Index.
- The most recent Index shows that North Yorkshire has no districts included in the top 20% of the 324 local authorities in England.
- Just two districts in North Yorkshire record scores which are above the national average score for social mobility whilst five districts have scores which are below (worse) than the national average score.
- Perhaps most disappointingly, there are two districts in North Yorkshire included within the worst 10% of local authorities nationally with Scarborough officially ranked as the 13th worst place in England for providing opportunities for children from poor backgrounds to achieve good things in adult life.

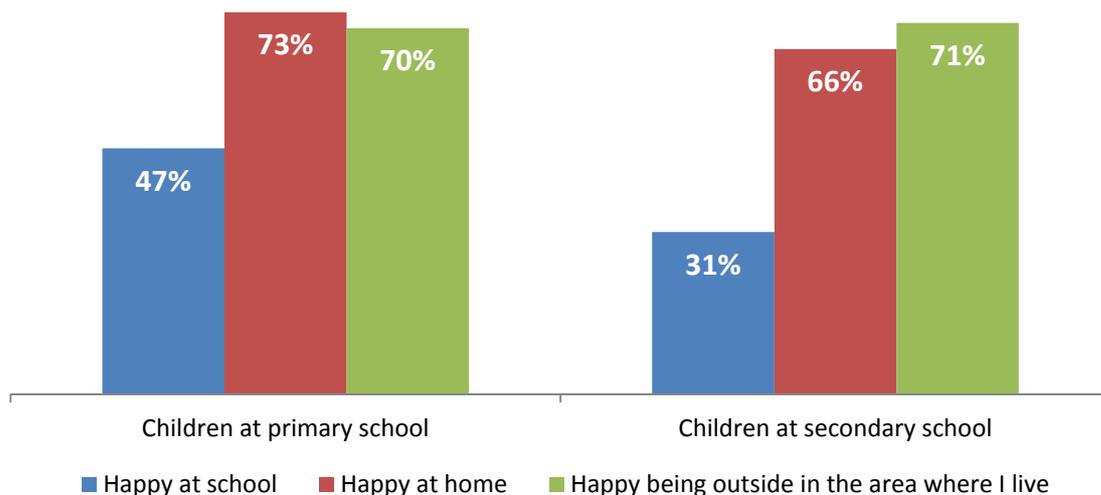
List of critical questions and leadership challenges

In spite of the high levels of overall happiness for all children and young people in North Yorkshire, would we have expected to see that older boys tend to be happier than older girls and children and young people from poorer places tend to be less happy than those from more affluent parts of the county?	We need to continue to build the evidence base around this topic and take advantage of the data-rich intelligence we now hold to help develop our understanding of the variations in childhood happiness between boys and girls and children living in different material environments.
Is there anything more that we can do which might make a difference to the levels of happiness which children experience in North Yorkshire?	We need to recognise that some children will not have the benefit of taking part in some family activities which might increase their overall levels of happiness and wellbeing and be sensitive to the emotional challenges that might result from this.
Despite the high levels of overall child wellbeing in North Yorkshire would we have expected to see so many older children who could be described as emotionally <i>struggling</i> ?	We need to continue to develop our intelligence around child wellbeing and to interrogate our data-sets thoroughly to continually improve our understanding of how children’s emotional resilience intersects with age and gender as well as the unique geographical diversity of North Yorkshire and its contrasting urban, rural and coastal contexts.
We already know a lot about the challenges faced by children, young people and families from certain parts of the county who <i>are just about managing</i> (JAMs) to get by but would we have still expected to see ourselves perform so poorly on social mobility?	We need to take further action to tackle issues in areas that perform poorly on social mobility which improves the opportunities and life chances for <i>all</i> children and we need to develop new ways of measuring our progress in these opportunity areas.

3. Reasons to be Cheerful: New dimensions of childhood happiness

As reported previously, we have very good reasons to be cheerful in North Yorkshire because by-and-large most children who live in the county enjoy very happy childhoods and continually tell us that they are happy. In the past, this information about childhood happiness has been based on questions about children’s experiences at school and in various school-based situations but new data for 2016 now provides North Yorkshire with more direct information on the subject of children’s happiness experienced in other environments which are *outside the school gates*. For the first time we have brand-new data about the level of children’s happiness in the areas where they live and in the family home, as well as at school. Reassuringly all of this new intelligence still paints an overall positive picture of happiness which is characterised by enjoyable childhoods at school, at home and when children are out and about in the local neighbourhoods and communities where they live.

Levels of childhood happiness in North Yorkshire (various settings)
Percentage of children reporting that they 'always feel happy'



For younger children at primary school, and perhaps unsurprisingly, most children feel happiest when they are at home. New data from the most recent Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey (2016) shows nearly three-quarters of primary school children (73%) who ‘always’ feel happy at home compared with 70% who always feel happy being outside in the area where they live and 47% who always feel happy at school. The numbers of primary school children who reported being unhappy in these various settings was relatively very small and there were no significant differences in the rates of happiness between boys and girls at primary school. For older children and young people who are at secondary school the picture of happiness is slightly different (but still generally very positive) and also varies by gender with fewer girls reporting that they are happy compared with boys. For example, for secondary school-aged children, the percentage of participants who stated that they were always happy being outside in the area where they live was highest (71%) compared with

approximately two-thirds (66%) who were always happy at home and less than one-in-three (31%) that reported always being happy whilst at school. Similar to younger children at primary school, the number of secondary school respondents who reported being unhappy was relatively small overall but overall happiness levels at secondary school differed quite a lot between boys and girls. For example, whilst 72% of boys stated that they always feel happy at home, the rate for girls was 60%, and whilst 36% of boys stated that they always feel happy at school, the rate for girls was just 28%.

Variations in levels of childhood happiness between different socio-economic groupings

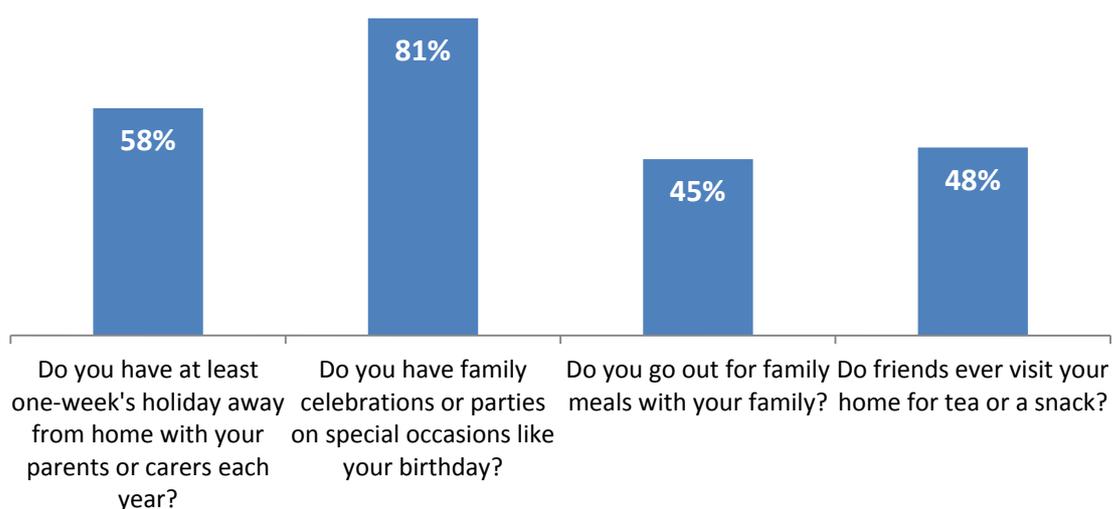
The most significant difference in the level of perceived happiness that was observed between the various environments was based on variations between children from different socio-economic groupings. For both primary and secondary school aged children there was actually no difference between socio-economic groupings based on perceived levels of happiness in the family home – most children were perfectly happy at home irrespective of age and social background. Added to this, for children at primary school there was also no difference between the socio-economic groupings for levels of perceived happiness at school but for secondary school children the percentage of participants who felt happy at school was significantly less for respondents from poorer neighbourhoods (23%) compared with children from more affluent parts of the county (35%). Most significantly, there was a marked difference in the level of felt happiness between socio-economic groupings based on the measure for being outside in the area where children live. For example, for older children at secondary school, more than three-quarters of participants from North Yorkshire’s most affluent places (76%) stated they always feel happy being outside in the area where they live compared with less than two-thirds of children from the most deprived neighbourhoods (60%) – these rates were very similar for young children at primary school. Likewise, the percentage of children at secondary school who stated that they were not happy being outside in the area where they live was four times higher for participants from poorer communities (8%) compared with respondents from wealthier parts of the county (2%).

Variations in happiness with local neighbourhood between children from different socio-economic groupings	Most deprived Children living in 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire	Least deprived Children living in 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire
Always feel happy being outside where you live	60%	76%
Never feel happy being outside where you live	8%	2%

4. Happy Families: Happy family life in North Yorkshire

What exactly is a happy family life? We know that most of life does not take place inside the vacuums of school or social care settings but the first report for this priority area focussed mainly on the various aspects that make up the Council's Children and Families Service, especially children's social care, and was quite limited with regards to the direct information that was provided about overall family life in North Yorkshire. Part of the challenge that was set out in the first report was related to the collection of additional contextual information that covered more aspects of family life and home life in order to give us a richer, broader insight into the regular day-to-day lives of children and young people in North Yorkshire. For the first time in 2016 we have a number of new indicators for gauging the every-day lives of children growing up in North Yorkshire which brings new knowledge and insights about children's daily life *outside the school gates*.

(new) Measurements of family life in North Yorkshire
Percentage of children at secondary school reporting 'often' to each item



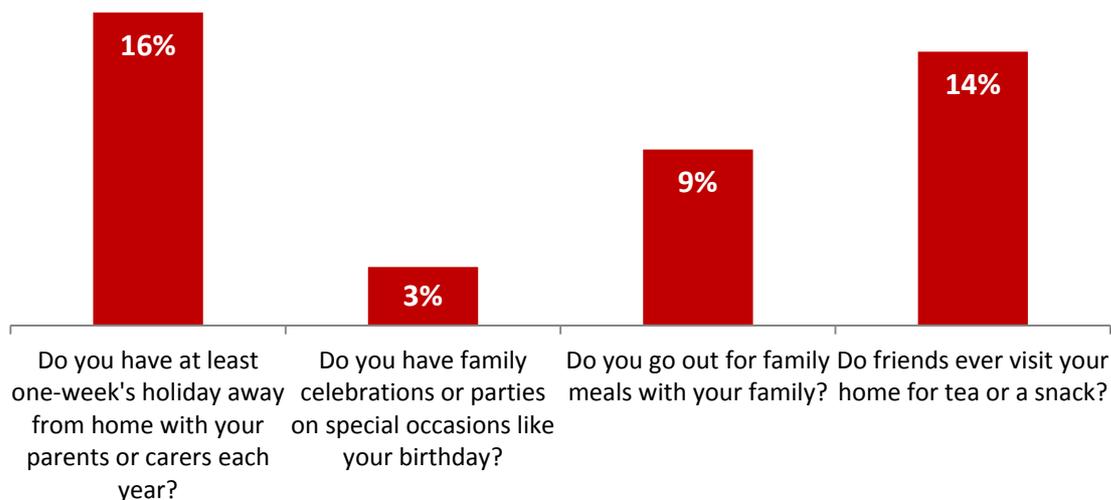
To inform this part of the analysis and improve our overall understanding of the nature and quality of family life for children and young people in North Yorkshire we asked a number of new and inter-related questions about children's participation in various family activities, events and pastimes. Not surprisingly the overall picture of family life that was portrayed for most children from North Yorkshire was extremely happy, positive and affectionate.

When we asked children and young people about their holiday experiences we were pleased to hear that the majority of participants told us that they enjoyed at least one week's holiday away from home with their parents or carers each year. For older children at secondary school this related to more than half (58%) whilst the percentage for younger children at primary school was even higher at over three-quarters (78%). Reassuringly most children told us that they also had family celebrations or parties on special occasions, such as birthdays, including four-in-five (81%) of secondary school respondents and nearly all

(97%) of primary school aged children. Many children and young people in North Yorkshire also told us that they regularly go out for family meals including 45% of older children and nearly all primary school children (94%). Many children and young people in North Yorkshire also told us that they regularly had friends visit their family home for tea or a snack, including around half of older children (48%) and nearly nine-out-of-ten children at primary school (89%), whilst lots of children also stated that they also go to the cinema with their family or friends, including approximately one-in-three participants from secondary school (31%) and three-quarters of children from primary school (76%).

While the majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire enjoy very happy family lives (especially the younger ones) which are characterised by family holidays and trips out, regular visits to restaurants and cafes, family celebrations, visits to the cinema and having friends come round to the house to play or have tea, there is still a significant number of children who will rarely or never experience these sorts of family activities.

(new) Measurements of family life in North Yorkshire
Percentage of children at secondary school reporting 'rarely or never'



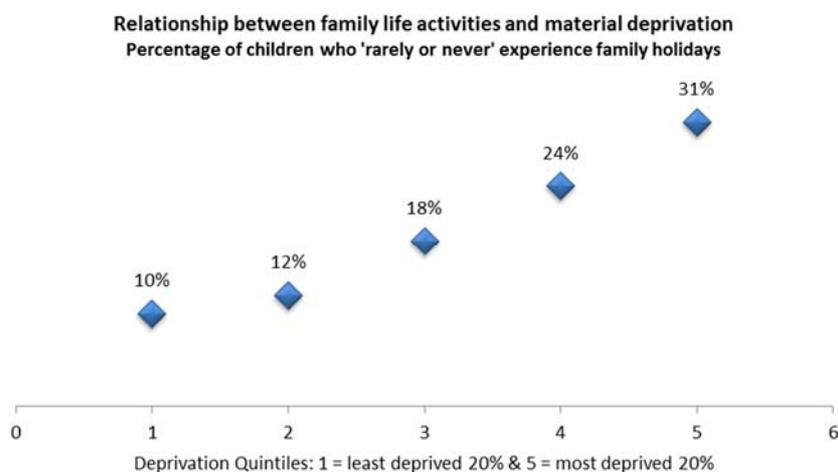
It is a painful fact that family life for some children growing up in North Yorkshire is much less fortunate compared to other children, including some children who will have never been on a family holiday (or even a day trip) with Mum and Dad, never been taken out as a treat for lunch or supper to a local restaurant, or even celebrated a birthday with cake or a balloon. For example, at secondary school, 16% of participants (about one-in-six) told us that they 'rarely or never' had at least one week's holiday away from home with their parents each year, and around one-in-ten children (9%) rarely or never went out for meals with their family – a small percentage of children (3%) also stated that they didn't even celebrate birthdays with their family (this low rate will still translate into hundreds of children across the county).

Variations in family life between children from different socio-economic groupings

While the rates of children who rarely or never engage in quality family activities and pastimes is quite low overall, these rates also vary across the county and are significantly higher for children from deprived neighbourhoods. Perhaps the best illustration of the variations in family life between children from different socio-economic groupings is reflected in the family holiday activity measure. For children living in the 20% least deprived places in North Yorkshire just one-in-ten (10%) of these reported that they rarely or never went away on family holidays whereas the rate for children living in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods was more than three-in-ten (31%).

Of course the quality of family life will mean different things to different people and we cannot adequately measure what a happy family life might look like based solely on these types of measurements (many of which will have a monetary element attached to them). None-the-less they do provide us with an indication of the kinds of things which children experience outside school and they provide us with a small glimpse of family life that might also have implications for other aspects of children’s lives such as their emotional wellbeing and self-esteem, aspirations for the future and long-term outlook.

Variations in family life between children from different socio-economic groupings	Most deprived Children living in 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire	Least deprived Children living in 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire
Rarely or never have at least one week’s holiday away from home with your parents or carers each year	31%	10%



5. *The Good Childhood: Child wellbeing in North Yorkshire*

The Good Childhood Index (2016) is produced jointly by The Children's Society and The University of York as part of a national research programme into children's subjective wellbeing in England. In simple terms the Index is a measure of children's subjective wellbeing which is made up from indicators of overall wellbeing and happiness covering 10 aspects of children's lives – in this report subjective wellbeing relates to children's own assessments of how they think their lives are going (e.g. happiness with family relationships) and the experience of positive and negative emotions at a particular point in time. Since the start of the project ten years ago well over 60,000 children and young people aged 8 – 17 years old have taken part in national surveys to ask them about their own wellbeing.

At national level the latest Good Childhood Index for 2016 highlights three major findings for children's wellbeing. First, there are significant gender differences between boys and girls, with more girls (14%) than boys (11%) stating that they are unhappy with their lives overall - the rates for girls are also increasing whilst the percentage of boys who are unhappy has remained stable over time. These gender differences in mental wellbeing become even wider when based on how children feel about the way they look, with more than one third of girls (34%) unhappy about their appearance compared with one in five boys (20%). It is worth noting that international comparisons of child wellbeing show that England is ranked last out of 15 participating countries for children's happiness with their appearance and also records the biggest gender difference for this measure compared with all other countries.

Second, based on the overall measure of subjective child wellbeing that was used in the Good Childhood Index, over eight out of ten children in England (82%) were described as '*flourishing*' with high wellbeing scores, compared with one in ten children (10%) who were described as '*struggling*' with low wellbeing scores. Again, these results were gendered with more girls likely to experience emotional problems than boys (especially as girls get older) although boys were more likely to be unhappy with their school work and more likely to show behavioural problems, including ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder), than girls.

Third, analysis of geographical differences in children's wellbeing showed no significant evidence of regional variations across the country and no significant links with material deprivation. However, children's subjective wellbeing was shown to be strongly linked their perception of the local area where they lived (e.g. perceived quality of local amenities, feeling safe in the community, notions of freedom in the local neighbourhood and experience of local problems) – the top two local issues with the strongest links to child wellbeing in England overall were '*noisy neighbours*' and '*people drinking or taking drugs*' in the place where children lived. These findings show that children's own experiences of the

place where they live are very important for their overall subjective wellbeing and much more important than factors which are more removed from children such as those reflected in objective national data-sets (e.g. DCLGs Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Variations in child wellbeing between children from different socio-economic groupings

Although The Good Childhood Index for England provides analysis of local area variations in child wellbeing the Index and its related reports provide no detailed information about child wellbeing at local authority level. However, comparable information from the Council's Growing-Up in North Yorkshire Survey includes a number of direct child wellbeing indicators which have also been used to construct two similar wellbeing scales (one for primary school aged children and one for secondary school aged children) to those used in the Good Childhood Index.

Variations in child wellbeing between children from different age and socio-economic groupings in North Yorkshire		Most deprived Children living in 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire	Least deprived Children living in 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire
At primary School*	Low subjective wellbeing	10% Struggling	9% Struggling
	High subjective wellbeing	90% Flourishing	91% Flourishing
At secondary school**	Low subjective wellbeing	39% Struggling	23% Struggling
	High subjective wellbeing	61% Flourishing	77% Flourishing
<p>* Stirling Children's Wellbeing Scale: low subjective wellbeing (struggling) relates to children who score low or medium-low on this index and high subjective wellbeing (flourishing) relates to children who score medium-high, high or maximum on this index.</p> <p>** Short Warwick-Edinburgh Wellbeing Scale: low subjective wellbeing (struggling) relates to children who score low or medium-low on this index and high subjective wellbeing (flourishing) relates to children who score medium-high, high or maximum on this index.</p>			

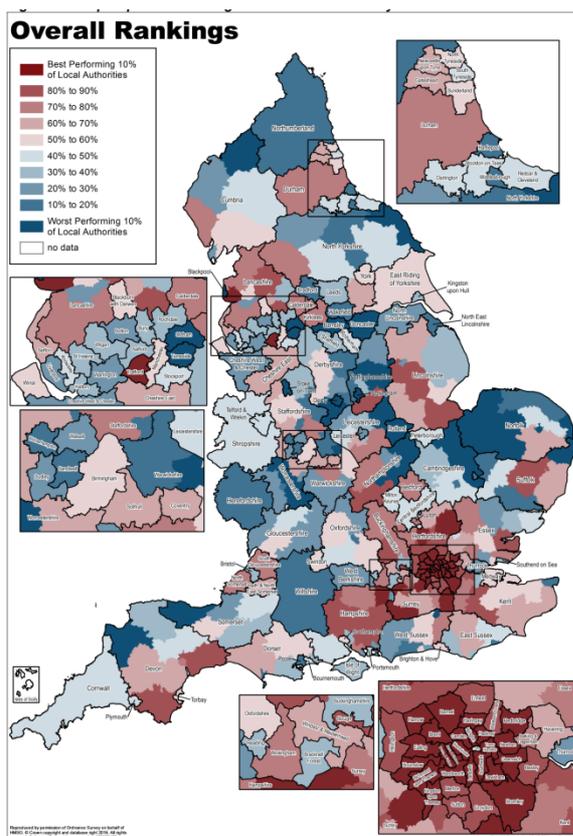
In line with the national index of child wellbeing the largest percentage of children in North Yorkshire record high overall child wellbeing scores but with some notable differences based on age groupings and (unlike the national index) variations in area deprivation are strong. At primary school nine out of ten children (90%) have high subjective wellbeing with slightly more children from the least deprived neighbourhoods (91%) showing high levels of wellbeing compared with children from the most deprived neighbourhoods (90%). At primary school in North Yorkshire just one in ten children overall (10%) recorded low subjective wellbeing scores (identical to the national index) and there was very little

difference in overall child wellbeing between those living in the least deprived communities in North Yorkshire (9%) and those from the more deprived places in the county (10%).

Whilst the picture of child wellbeing at primary school is very much in line with the national picture, the pattern of overall wellbeing for children who attend secondary school is quite different. Again, most children at secondary school (74%) recorded high subjective wellbeing scores but a significant minority of older children (26%) also recorded low wellbeing scores as well, which were significantly higher than the rates of low wellbeing scores reported for primary school children (10%). In other words, whilst just one in ten children who attend primary school in North Yorkshire could be described as *struggling*, the number of children who are *struggling* at secondary school is more than one in four.

The differences in overall subjective wellbeing scores were even starker when local area deprivation levels were taken into account. For example, whilst 74% of secondary school children experienced high subjective wellbeing overall, this ranged from 77% for children living in the least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire down to 61% for children who lived in the most deprived communities in the county. Furthermore, for children with low subjective wellbeing, the overall rate at secondary school was 26% but this ranged significantly, from 23% in the least deprived places in North Yorkshire up to 39% in the most deprived areas – that is equivalent to two in five older children *struggling* with poor subjective wellbeing in North Yorkshire's poorest communities.

6. Snakes and Ladders: Social Mobility in North Yorkshire



The Social Mobility Index is produced by the Government's Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission and compares the life chances that a child from a poor family will do well at school and go on to get a good job across each of the 324 local authority districts in England. To do this, the Index examines the educational outcomes (early years, childhood and youth) achieved by disadvantaged children against a range of national labour and housing market data to identify the best and worst places in England for providing opportunities for children from poor families to perform well in adult life. The overall aim of the Index is to help national and local decision-makers and to encourage them to take action to tackle issues in places which perform poorly on social mobility.

At national level the new Social Mobility Index for 2016 *uncovers a new geography of disadvantage in England ... [and] demonstrates the massive difference between different parts of the country in the chances that poorer children have of doing well in life.* The Index shows that *many rich areas of the country don't do well for their poor children ... [and in particular] coastal areas are becoming entrenched social mobility cold-spots.*

At regional level the distribution of social mobility shows that Yorkshire and the Humber have no social mobility hot-spots included in the best performing 20% of local authorities nationally but a third of local authorities in the region have been identified amongst the worst performing 20% of local areas in England.

Yorkshire & Humber local authorities by quintile of performance			
% of authorities in bottom 20% of rankings (0-20%)	% of authorities in the 2 nd quintile (20-40%)	% of authorities in the 4 th quintile (60-80%)	% of authorities in the top 20% of rankings (80-100%)
33%	24%	19%	0%

The new geography of disadvantage in North Yorkshire

North Yorkshire is a relatively rich county overall but large parts of the county do not do well for their poor children and most of North Yorkshire does not perform well against the new national Social Mobility Index (2016). The most recent Index shows that North Yorkshire has no districts included in the top 10% (or even 20%) of the 324 local authorities in England. Just two districts in North Yorkshire record scores which are above the national average score for social mobility whilst five districts have scores which are below (worse) than the national average score. Perhaps most disappointingly, there are two districts in North Yorkshire included within the worst 10% of local authorities nationally with Scarborough officially ranked as the 13th worst place in England for providing opportunities for children from poor backgrounds to achieve good things in adult life.

Social Mobility Index scores and rankings for North Yorkshire districts		
Rankings based on 324 local authorities in England, where 1 indicates best performing authority and 324 indicates worst performing authority. Scores range between 117.8 (rank 1) and -89.4 (rank 324) with the national average score set at 0. Red indicates a social mobility hot-spot – highest or best performing 20% in England Blue indicates a social mobility cold-spot – lowest or worst performing 20% in England		
North Yorkshire district	Rank	Score
Craven	88	18.8
Selby	119	8.8
Harrogate	175	-4.9
Ryedale	190	-10.0
Richmondshire	259	-31.4
Hambleton	281	-40.1
Scarborough	312	-54.3

“Weak performance across the board” – that deserves an explanation

Analysing the County’s performance against the Social Mobility Index also shows *weak performance across the board* for three districts in North Yorkshire including Hambleton, Richmondshire and Scarborough – *these areas provide little opportunity for young people to acquire the education and skills they need to achieve good outcomes as an adult and, even if they are able to overcome this, a weak labour market and/or high housing costs make it difficult to secure good outcomes in adult life and are the most concerning social mobility cold-spots* (p.19). It is important to recognise that for a large number of social mobility cold-spots nationally (including Scarborough) these often relate to previously prosperous seaside resorts built on a thriving tourist industry which have struggled in recent decades and are often cut-off by poor transport links to England’s main urban centres. Many of these places (including Scarborough) often combine poor educational outcomes for young people from poorer backgrounds with weak labour market conditions and a greater share of low-skilled, low-paid employment compared to other places.

7. Conclusion: New drive needed to create a level playing field

Consistent with the national picture these findings for North Yorkshire pose significant challenges for educators, employers and local policy-makers in the county. If we are serious about creating a level playing field of opportunity for all children and young people in North Yorkshire, there is a lot more work that needs to be done to improve the long-term life-chances of children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. This work will require significant action in education and in the local labour market. Alongside any national initiatives that we might take advantage of we need a new drive in North Yorkshire to ensure the long-term trajectories of children and young people are dependent on their abilities and merits rather than place of birth or social background – the intelligence suggests that this is long overdue.

“Equality of opportunity as opposed to equality of outcome.

*Not everyone ending up with the same exam results, the same salary, the same house –
but everyone having the same shot at them.”*

(David Cameron, 2014)

8. About the report

This report provides a further thematic evaluation of the strategic plan for Children and Young People's Services (CYPS) in North Yorkshire County Council, *Young and Yorkshire 2014-17*, and is largely based on the analysis of the priority for '*helping all children enjoy a happy family life*' which sits at the heart of the document as one of three major priorities. The latest report that is presented here is the fifth in a rolling-series of critical analytical products and the second report relating to this priority area.

Preparation of the report

The report has been prepared by the Council's Strategy and Commissioning Service (Performance and Intelligence Team) assisted and informed by a wide range of individuals and agencies working for children and young people in North Yorkshire.

Data-sets and data sources

The key data-sets and main sources of information used in the report include the latest **Social Mobility Index (2016)** which is produced by the Government's Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission; and the latest **Good Childhood Report (2016)** on national child well-being which is produced by The Children's Society in partnership with The University of York. Survey data is from the County Council's own **Growing Up in North Yorkshire (GUNY) Survey (2016)** which is a large, longitudinal, attitude survey of children and young people undertaken by the Schools Health Education Unit based at the University of Exeter. Other key sources of information include the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Ofsted, and various government commissioned and independent academic research publications. For queries relating to the document or about the key sources of information used in the report please contact the Performance and Intelligence Team in the first instance:

The Performance and Intelligence Team

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Strategy and Commissioning Service, Children and Young People's Services Department

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What together we can do when we work in partnership

This document will be used to inform the development of a new strategic plan for the Children's Trust Board (Young and Yorkshire 2) as part of a system-wide partnership approach for shaping and delivering children's services in North Yorkshire; and to identify and address the major issues affecting children and young people across the county today.

Please re-use this information in any format. Please acknowledge the Performance and Intelligence Team at North Yorkshire County Council. The document is available in other formats and can be downloaded from the Council's website: www.northyorks.gov.uk

NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

7th December 2016

Children's Obesity in North Yorkshire

1.0 Purpose of paper

- 1.1 The purpose of this paper is to highlight the newly published Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Tackling overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire 2016 – 2026 strategy. The strategy provides a comprehensive overview of the evidence base, impact of obesity and approach taken across the life course to increase the number of children and adults who are a healthy weight.
- 1.2 The paper also provides an overview of several programmes that aim to reduce the number of children who are overweight and obese.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Obesity is a global issue that is very much reflected at a national and local level here in North Yorkshire. 20.6% of pupils in Year Reception (4-5 years old); 29.5% of 10-11 year olds; and over 60% of adults in North Yorkshire are living with excess weight. A more detailed report of children's obesity data can be found in appendix one. A fuller picture of the statistics including physical activity, breastfeeding and fruit and vegetable consumption are found within the strategy.
- 2.2 The rate of excess weight is of concern because of its effects on physical and mental health, and reduced healthy life expectancy of those affected. Although the levels of excess weight for children in North Yorkshire are below the national average, there are still 2,716 four to five year olds and 3,822 10-11 year olds who need support to maintain a healthy weight. Much more needs to be done to enable people to work towards an optimal weight and turn the tide on the prevalence of obesity across our County.
- 2.3 Many people find it hard to maintain a healthy weight and unfortunately there is no easy fix to losing excess weight and keeping it off. Our biology, the environment we live in, influences from our society and cultures, the choices we make about the foods we eat, and the activity we do all affect our weight. We all live in a world today that more readily promotes unhealthy rather than healthy eating, and fosters sedentary activities more than physical activities. We also recognise that over recent years' people's perception of what is a healthy weight has changed. It is often difficult to identify overweight and as a higher proportion of the population live with excess weight new norms are being accepted.

2.4 There are many complex behavioural and societal factors that combine to contribute to the causes of obesity. They differ between population groups and across the life course, which is why a range of solutions are required across the whole system.

2.5 **Update on national and local data**

2.6 Nationally and regionally the proportion of children categorised as overweight or obese rose in 2015/16 in comparison with 2014/15. Across England 22% of 5 year olds and 34% of 10 year olds are now overweight or obese.

2.7 In North Yorkshire a reduction in the proportion of overweight or obese children has been recorded for the second successive year in both Reception and Year 6 and is significantly lower than national or regional prevalence. Local trends are not mirrored nationally, regionally or across the statistical neighbour average. This is illustrated in the following charts.

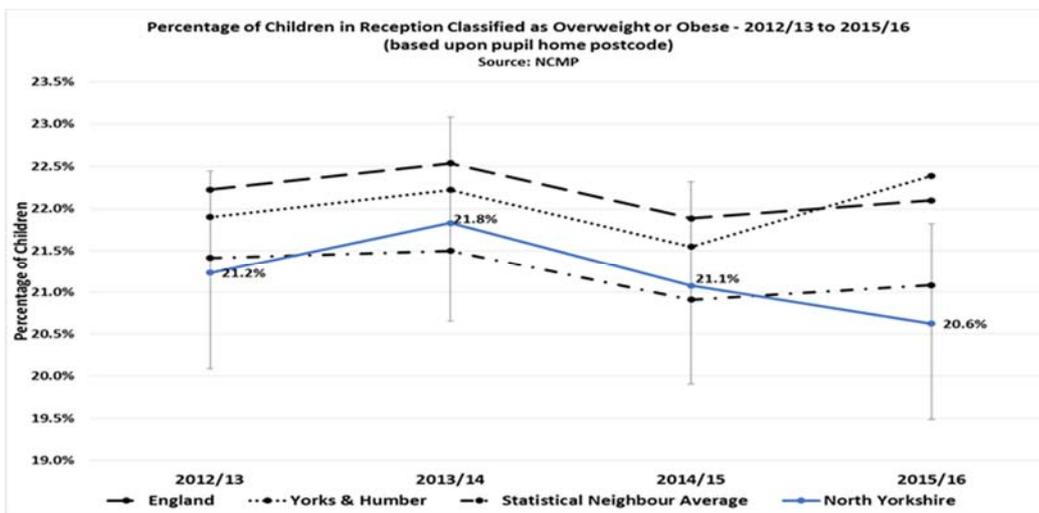


Chart 1 Percentage of Children in Reception classified as overweight or obese 2012-13 to 2015/16

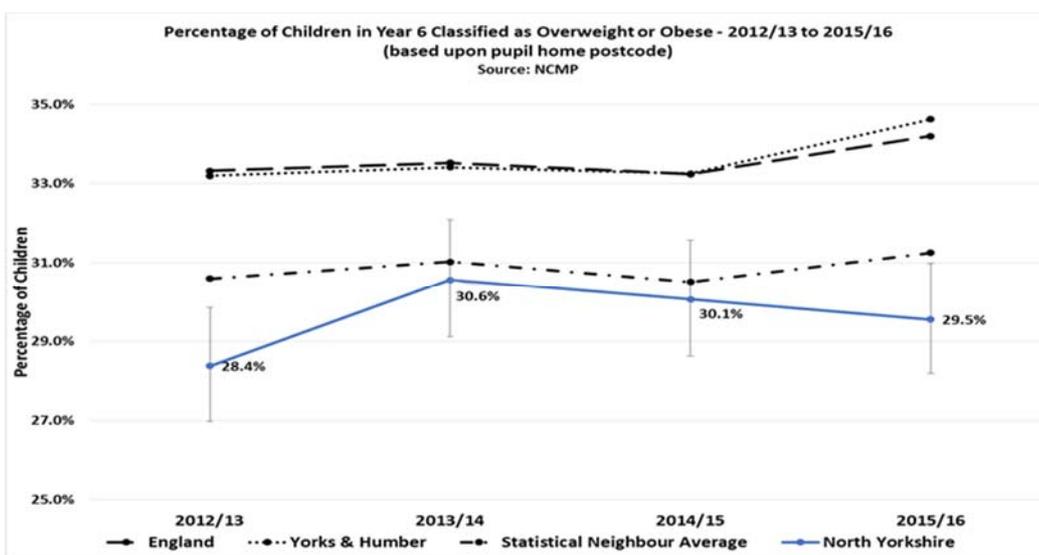


Chart 2 Percentage of Children in Year 6 classified as overweight or obese 2012-13 to 2015/16

2.8 Compared to other upper tier and unitary authorities, North Yorkshire had the 50th lowest rate of excess weight among 5 year olds and the 35th lowest rate among 10 year olds.

2.9 There is a strong relationship between deprivation and childhood obesity. Analysis of data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) shows that obesity prevalence among children in both Reception and Year 6 increases with increased socioeconomic deprivation.

2.10 A more detailed summary of the data can be found in appendix one.

2.11 District overview

2.12 Data for 2015/16 also highlights that the proportion of children with excess weight (both at Reception and Year 6) remains below the national average across almost every district in North Yorkshire, although the proportion of children in Reception with excess weight in Scarborough remains marginally above the national average (22.6% locally compared to 22.1% nationally).

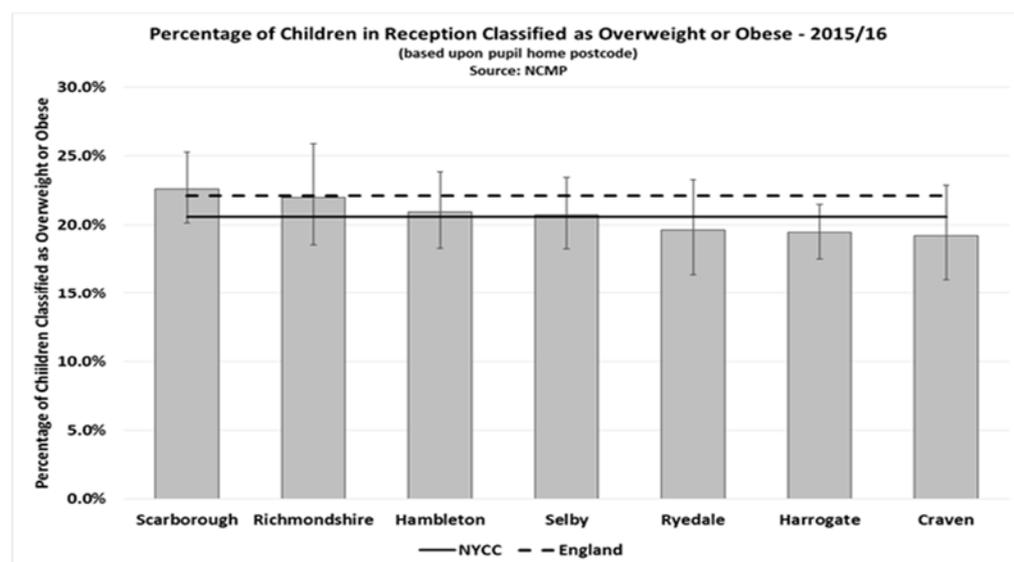


Chart 3 Percentage of Children in Reception classified as overweight or obese in 2015/16

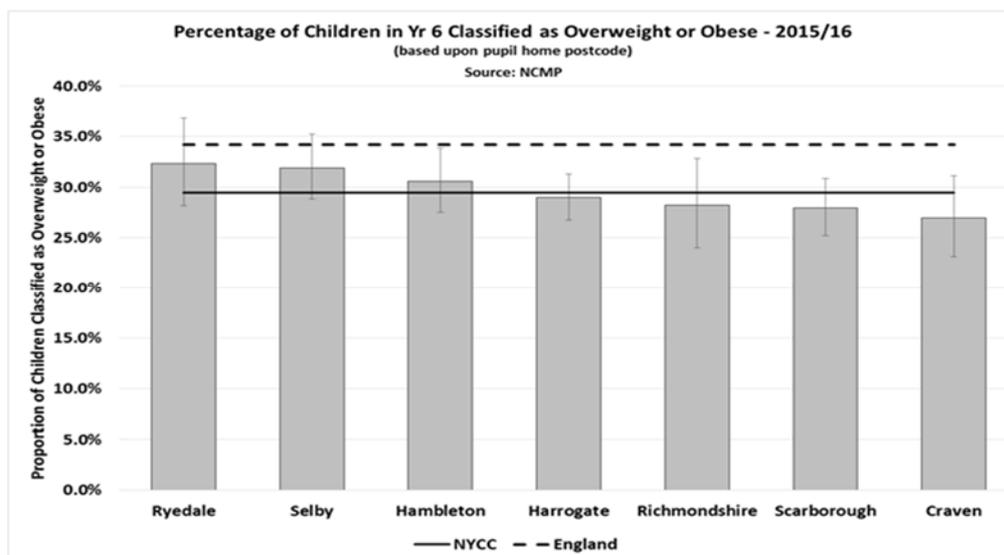


Chart 4 Percentage of Children in Year 6 as overweight or obese 2015/16

2.13 National children's obesity plan

In August 2016 the Government publication, Childhood Obesity: A Plan for Action identified the actions the Government will take to take to significantly reduce childhood obesity over the next ten years. This is a significant first step to tackling children's obesity on a national scale. For more information please visit

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/546588/Childhood_obesity_2016_2_acc.pdf

The actions include:

- Introducing a soft drinks industry levy
- A sugar reduction programme to remove sugar from the products that children eat the most
- Supporting innovation to help business make their products healthier
- Updating the nutrient profile model
- Making healthy options available in the public sector
- Continuing to provide support with the cost of healthy foods
- Helping all children enjoy an hour of physical activity every day
- Improving the coordination of quality sport and physical activity
- Creating a new healthy rating scheme for primary schools
- Making school food healthier
- Clearer food labelling
- Supporting early year's settings
- Harnessing the best new technology
- Enabling health professionals to support families.

3.0 Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Tackling overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire 2016 – 2026

3.1 The Strategy details the issue of obesity in North Yorkshire, it describes why and where action is needed and explores how different stakeholders can contribute to tackling this agenda. Please view the strategy here

<http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/healthylives>

3.2 The vision is 'To inspire a healthy weight population'. Six key priorities have been identified to tackle overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire, which include:

- Supporting children's healthy growth and healthy weight
- Promoting healthier food choices
- Building physical activity into our daily lives
- Providing the right personalised, accessible weight management services
- Ensuring people have access to the right information and resources to make healthy choices that support weight loss
- Building healthier workplaces that support employees to manage their weight.

3.3 Children specific proposed actions include:

- Working with schools and early years providers to ensure that they are offering healthy, nutritious food and physical activity opportunities
- Promote the effective use of the PE premium in schools
- Consider planning restrictions on takeaway and fast food outlets in close proximity to schools
- Ensure a comprehensive cycling and walking network across the County, including support to schools to review school travel plans
- Continue and further promote the Change4Life campaigns more widely across organisations
- Ensure that vending machines in public sector buildings provide healthy choices
- Promote breastfeeding
- Ensure that Children and young people, and their parents or carers, have access to a publicly available up to date list of local lifestyle weight management programmes across the weight management pathway
- Ensure all members of the health, care and social care workforce have the knowledge and skills to support and signpost families who want help with managing their weight
- Ensure a proactive approach to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) including the support for parents and schools

3.4 The strategy takes a whole systems and life course approach with children and families at the centre. For a comprehensive overview of the evidence base, impacts of obesity and proposed actions across the life course please view the strategy. A number of key pieces of work that are already being taken forward as part of the strategy can be seen from section 3.5 to 3.35.

3.5 **Key areas for local action**

3.6 **Baby Friendly Initiative**

3.7 Training the workforce in breastfeeding support has been shown to be effective in improving breastfeeding rates. The Healthy Child Programme (HCP) and

Prevention Service are working together to provide practical help and advice to mothers on how to breastfeed, help with managing and resolving breastfeeding problems and build community capacity to support breastfeeding.

3.8 Breastfeeding support groups

3.9 From January breastfeeding support groups in children's centres will be led by Health Visitors with support from Prevention Service staff. This will ensure there is equity in provision across North Yorkshire and that there are clear pathways into specialist support if required.

3.10 Future developments include working towards stage 2 accreditation, reviewing evidence base around the provision of telephone based support, ensuring breastfeeding is embedded in the maternity services strategy and a self-assessment against the PHE Commissioning guidance for infant feeding.

3.11 Healthy Child Programme(HCP)

3.12 Breastfeeding is one of the five high impact areas for the HCP and a multi-agency group has been established to drive forward this work. The new HCP contract includes indicators around breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks. Since the implementation of the Baby Friendly Initiative significant progress has been made around recording the breastfeeding status of mothers at 6-8 weeks. In 2015/16, 95.3% of infants had their breastfeeding status known compared to 82% in 2014/15.

3.13 Healthy weight and nutrition is also one of the 0-5 HCP high impact areas. The key priorities for this impact area is training 0-5 HCP practitioners and Early Years staff in the HENRY (Healthy Exercise and Nutrition for the Really Young) approach, the development of a healthy weight pathway and NCMP.

3.14 HENRY- Health Exercise and Nutrition for the Really Young

3.15 The HENRY approach focuses on 0–5 year olds, empowering parents and carers to provide a healthy start for babies and young children. It adopts a strength-based and solution-focused approach to working with parents, focusing on factors known to predict or be associated with later obesity: Parenting Skills; Eating Patterns and Behaviour; Healthy Eating; Physical Activity, and; Emotional Well-Being.

3.16 HENRY core practitioner training delivered to all 0-5 Healthy Child Programme staff (Health Visitors and Health Visitor Assistant Practitioners) in North Yorkshire alongside training a smaller group of practitioners (HENRY Champions) working in the districts that have significantly higher than the national average rates of childhood obesity in the 1-to-1 programme.

3.17 HENRY A Healthy Start in Childcare training, which provides a practical introduction to the knowledge and skills needed to contribute to a healthy start within childcare settings, particularly suited to nursery and day care staff and child minders, will also be available to Early Years settings across the County.

3.18 NCMP

3.19 Full participation in the National Child Measurement Programme is key in the identification of overweight and obese children and provides the opportunity to enhance the information and guidance families and carers receive to support weight management. Each year the HCP measure over 85% of pupils across the county in Reception and Year 6. For those children who are measured as being overweight or obese a member of the HCP team contact the family in advance of receiving the results letter to offer support and discuss the content of the letter.

3.20 **Change4Life**

3.21 Change4Life is a national evidence based prevention and health promotion campaign designed to change the health behaviour of individuals. NYCC align with Change4Life Campaigns occurring in January (nutrition related) and July (physical activity related) and raise awareness of the campaigns among partner agencies, providing a call to action for them to assist in sharing the campaign messages with our residents and increasing sign ups to the Change4Life website. Partners who support the campaigns include the Prevention Service, 5-19 Healthy Child Programme Service and Healthy Choices Service.

3.22 Change4Life messages have been delivered via a number of mediums to residents within the county including, press releases, social media posts, local radio interviews/advertising, and distribution of campaign resources via schools and partner organisations. From September 2016 Reception and Year 6 children being measured in the NCMP receive Change4Life resources as part of a new national initiative in schools called "Our Healthy Year".

3.23 North Yorkshire data breakdowns for the 2016 campaigns are outlined in the table below.

Campaign	Number sent at least one email	Total individuals opening at least one email	Total individuals opening at least 3 emails	Clicks to content from emails opened	Total registrations
Sugar Smart	1585	1373	664	22%	704
10 Minute Shake Up	16934	4372	1926	4.7%	74

3.24 **Whole school approaches**

3.25 Schools have opportunities to support healthier eating, physical activity and to shape healthy habits. Schools also have unique contact with parents and can sign post them to information and advice on keeping their children healthy. A whole-school approach should be used to develop life-long healthy eating and physical activity practices. Departments and services involved in education and learning have a significant role in tackling overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire. Supporting schools to implement the School Food Plan, further develop Healthy Schools Programmes, and participate in the Eat Better, Start

Better programme are some of the actions that can be taken locally within schools and Early Years settings.

- 3.26 From September 2017, the Department of Health have introduced a new voluntary healthy rating scheme for primary schools to recognise and encourage the contribution to preventing obesity by helping children eat better and move more. The scheme is taken into account during Ofsted inspections. Locally, there is a real opportunity to support primary schools to sign up to the healthy rating scheme and pioneer change within the school setting.
- 3.27 **Food for Life**
- 3.28 The Food for Life Partnership (FFL) is a school based programme that encourages children, families and the community to eat healthily and make sustainable food choices. North Yorkshire County Council's Energy Traded Service have recently received public health funding to deliver the Soil Association's nationally recognised FFL programme in 20 targeted schools across the county during the 2016-2018 academic years.
- 3.29 **More Life**
- 3.30 The More Life residential camp is an evidence based programme which runs annually throughout the summer period. The residential camp programme focusses on providing the children and young people with positive experiences and appropriate healthy weight strategies. The primary aim being long-term behaviour change rather than short-term weight loss. This requires a focus on the development of a broad range of skills and support systems to enable long-term behaviour change and weight loss management.
- 3.31 21 overweight and obese children/young people ranging in ages from 8-17 years received public health funding through North Yorkshire County Council during the summer period of 2016. The North Yorkshire campers achieved impressive weight loss results. In total they lost 53.5kg (Approx. 8 stone and 4 pounds), with an average weight loss of 2.67kg per child (approx. 6 pounds). They also saw an average waist circumference reduction of 3.57cm. 100% of North Yorkshire campers saw a reduction in their Body Mass Index (BMI) Standard Deviation Score which is an indication of a move toward a healthier BMI and also recognises that children and young people are still growing in height.
- 3.32 **Healthy Choices Service**
- 3.33 The Healthy Choices service offers one-to-one support to families in their home over a 12 week period. The programme offers personalised support designed to be a fun, positive and energising experience. The team help set simple realistic goals suited to the family. The service was launched in December 2015. During the first two quarters of 2016, 124 children started the programme. On average 80% of children who complete the programme have reduced their BMI at the end of the 12 weeks.
- 3.34 **Healthy weight pathway**
- 3.35 NYCC and HDFT are working collaboratively to develop a multi-agency pathway aimed at increasing the number of children across the County who are

a healthy weight. The pathway creates a standardised and systematic approach for professionals involved with all pregnant mums and children and young people aged 0-19. The multi-agency pathway will ensure services are as streamlined and efficient as possible and reduce duplication and gaps in service provision.

4.0 Recommendations

- 4.1 Champion the Strategy. The children's trust board members are asked to support the Healthy Weight and Healthy Lives strategy vision by taking the strategy back to the organisation each member represents to discuss how as an organisation, actions can be incorporated and taken forward.
- 4.2 Ensure that children's obesity remains a key priority and that the children's obesity actions that have been identified as part of the Healthy Weight and Healthy Lives strategy are included in Young and Yorkshire 2.

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December 2016

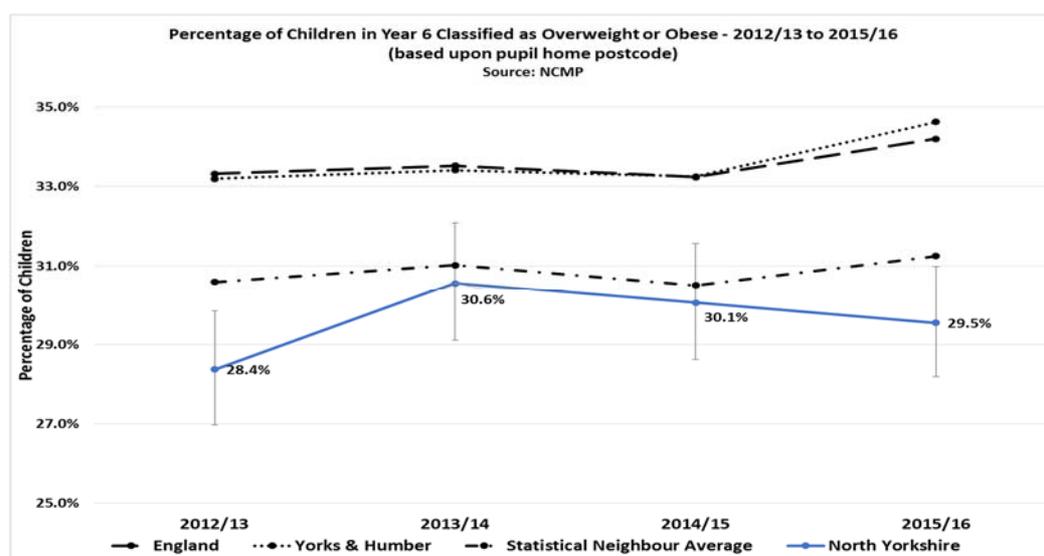
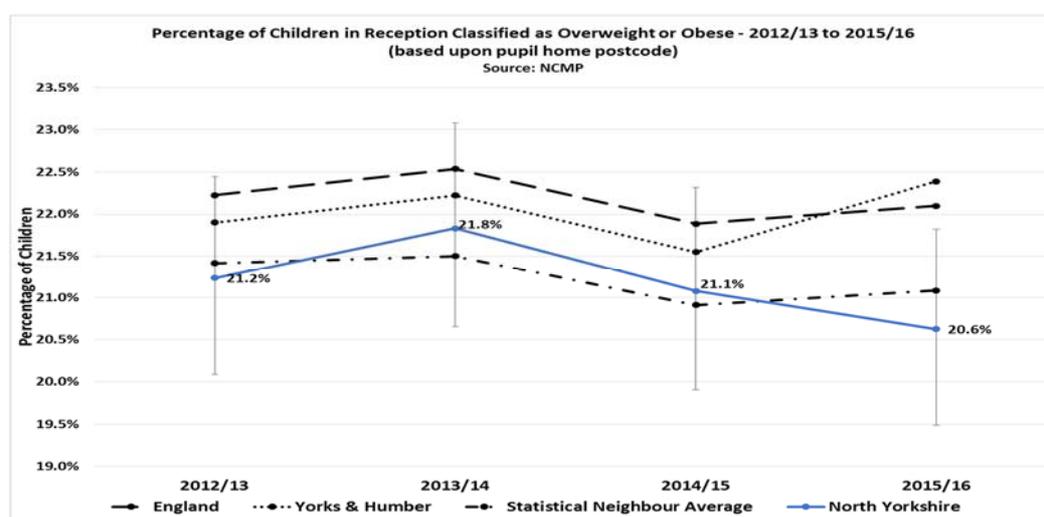
Appendix One to 'Children's Obesity in North Yorkshire' Report dated 7th December 2016

NCMP 2012/13 – 2015/16 – Children with Excess Weight What the data tells us

National and County-wide Picture

Nationally and regionally the proportion of children categorised as overweight or obese rose in 2015/16 in comparison with 2014/15. Across England 22% of 5 year olds and 34% of 10 year olds are now overweight or obese.

In North Yorkshire a reduction in the proportion of overweight or obese children has been recorded for the second successive year in both Reception and Year 6 and is significantly lower than national or regional prevalence. Local trends are not mirrored nationally, regionally or across the statistical neighbour¹ average. This is illustrated in the following charts.



¹ Based upon DfE statistical neighbour group

Compared to other upper tier and unitary authorities, North Yorkshire had the 50th lowest rate² of excess weight among 5 year olds and the 35th lowest rate among 10 year olds.

District Overview

Data for 2015/16 also highlights that the proportion of children with excess weight (both at Reception and Year 6) remains below the national average across almost every district in North Yorkshire, although the proportion of children in Reception with excess weight in Scarborough remains marginally above the national average (22.6% locally compared to 22.1% nationally).

There has been a notable reduction in the proportion of overweight and obese children in Richmondshire in both Reception (from 25.6% in 2014/15 to 22.0% in 2015/16) and Year 6 (from 34.8% in 2014/15 to 28.2% in 2015/16).

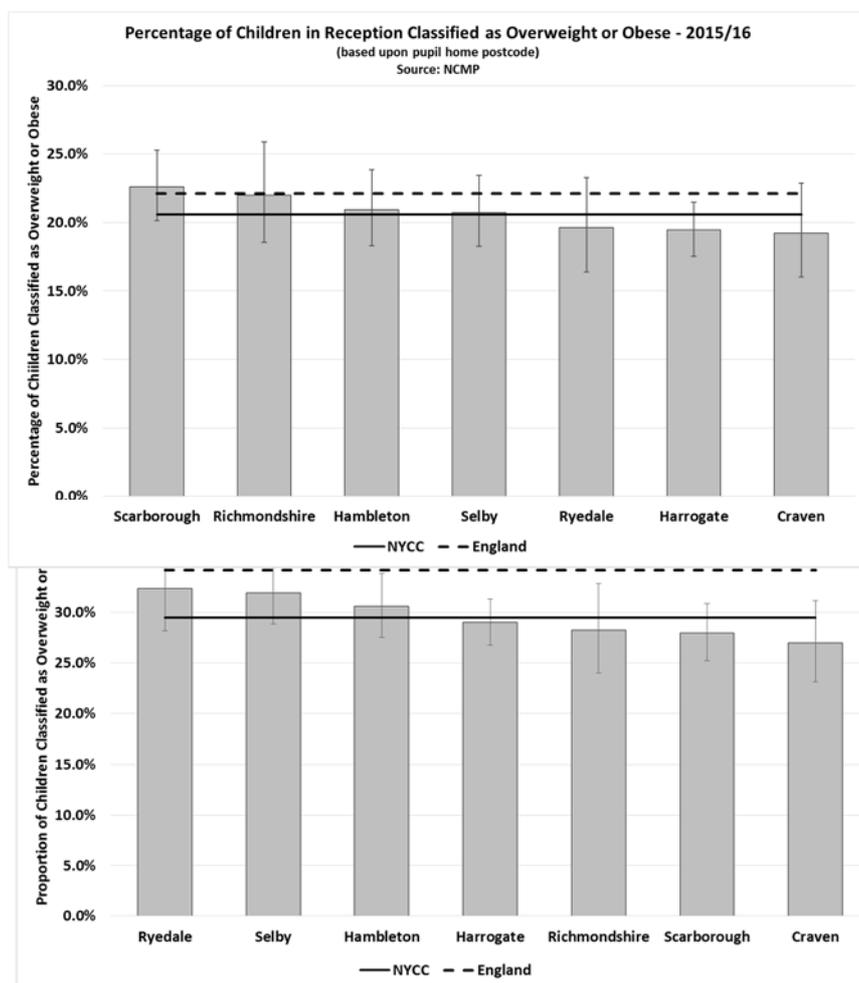
The districts currently recorded with the highest proportions of children with excess weight are:

Reception

Scarborough (22.6%)
Richmondshire (22.0%)

Year 6

Ryedale (32.4%)
Selby (31.9%)

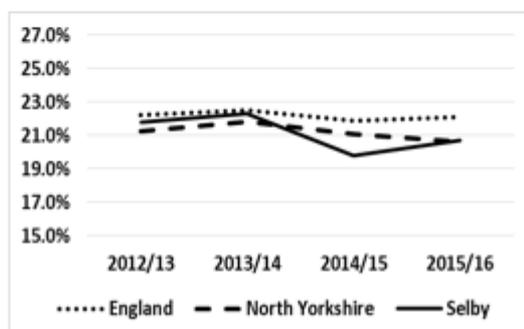
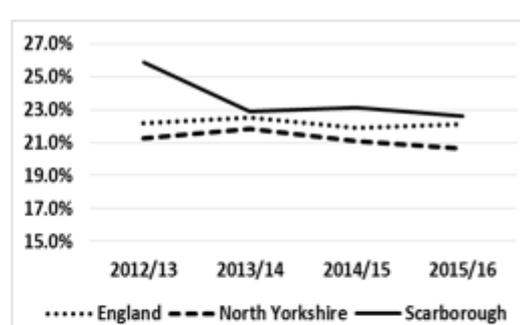
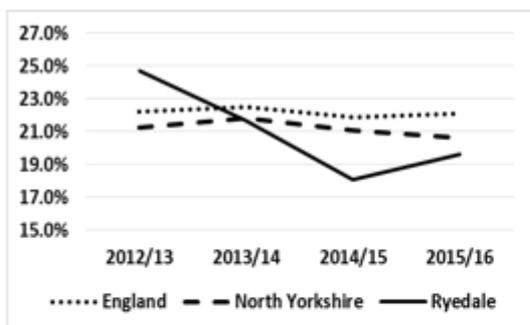
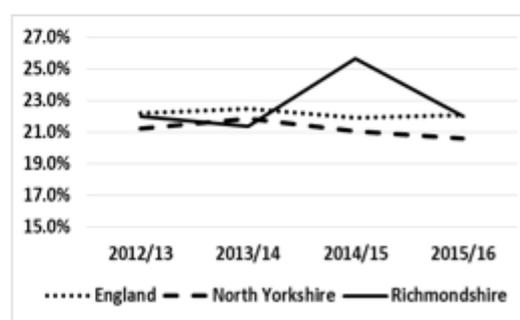
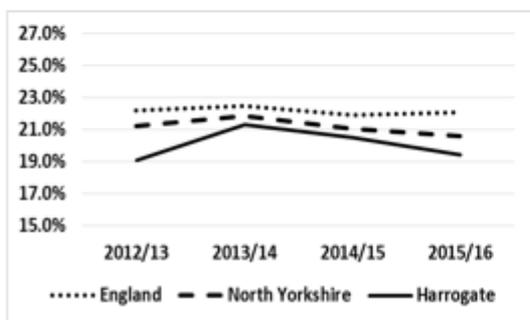
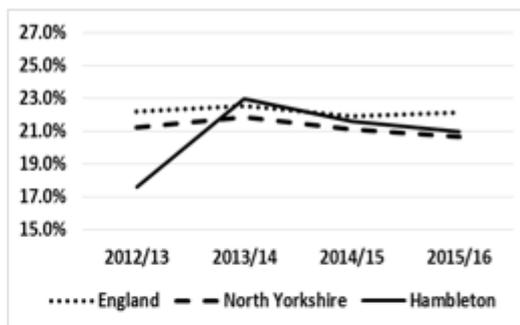
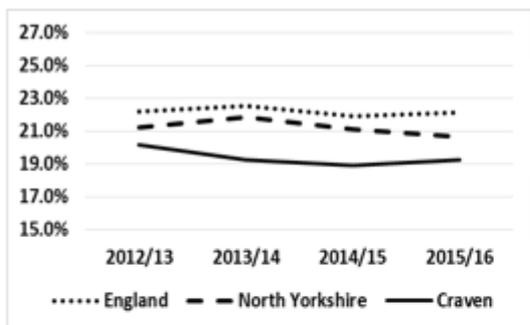


² Out of 150 Upper Tier and Unitary Authorities

An examination of trends over the last four years highlights a mixed picture across the districts. At Reception the picture is generally good although Craven, Ryedale and Selby districts all recorded an increase in 2015/16 in comparison with 2014/15. This is illustrated in the following charts.

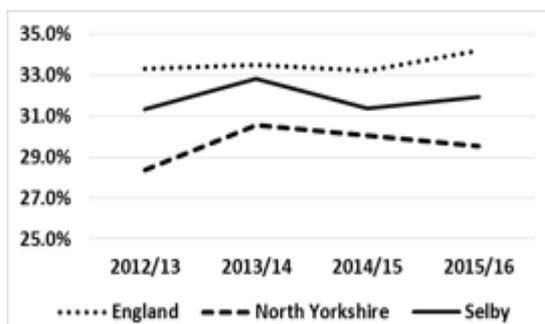
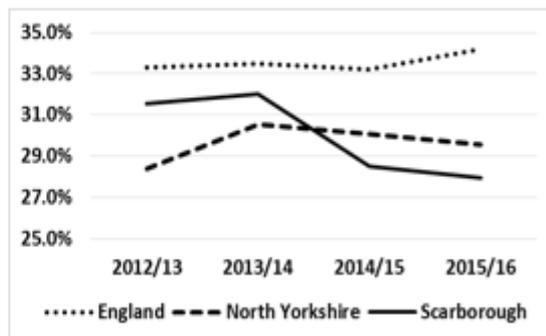
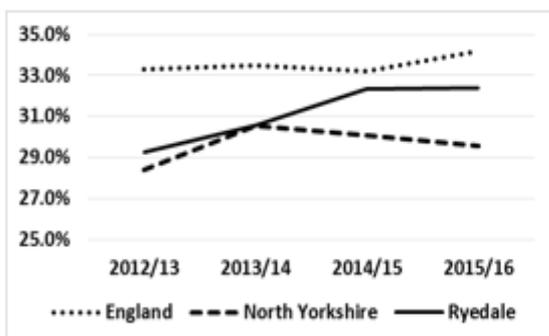
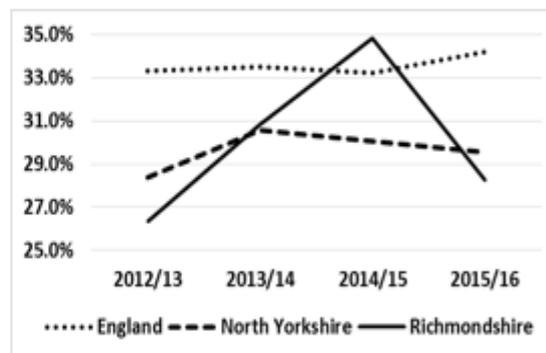
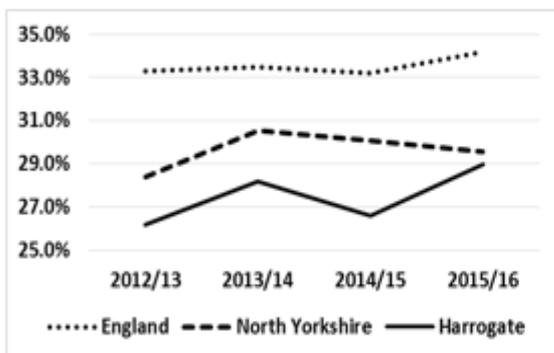
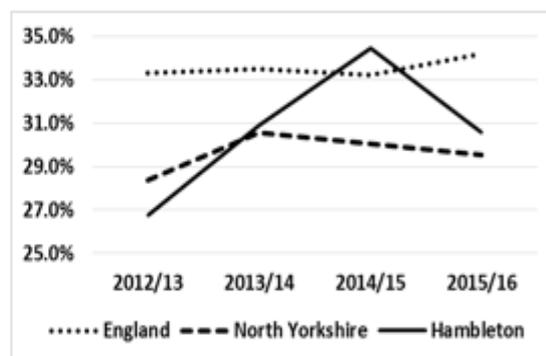
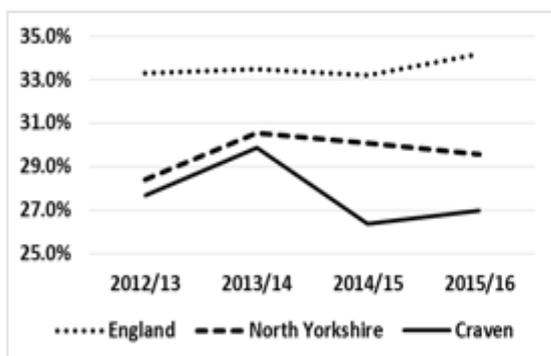
Percentage of Children Overweight or Obese - Reception (2012/13 to 2015/16)

Source: NCMP



At Year 6 increases can be observed in the proportion of children with excess weight in Craven, Harrogate, Ryedale and Selby. In Harrogate the proportion of year 6 pupils who were classified as overweight or obese increased from 26.6% to 29.0% from the previous year. Reductions were observed in Hambleton, Richmondshire and Scarborough. This is illustrated in the following charts.

Percentage of Children Overweight or Obese – Year 6 (2012/13 to 2015/16)
Source: NCMP

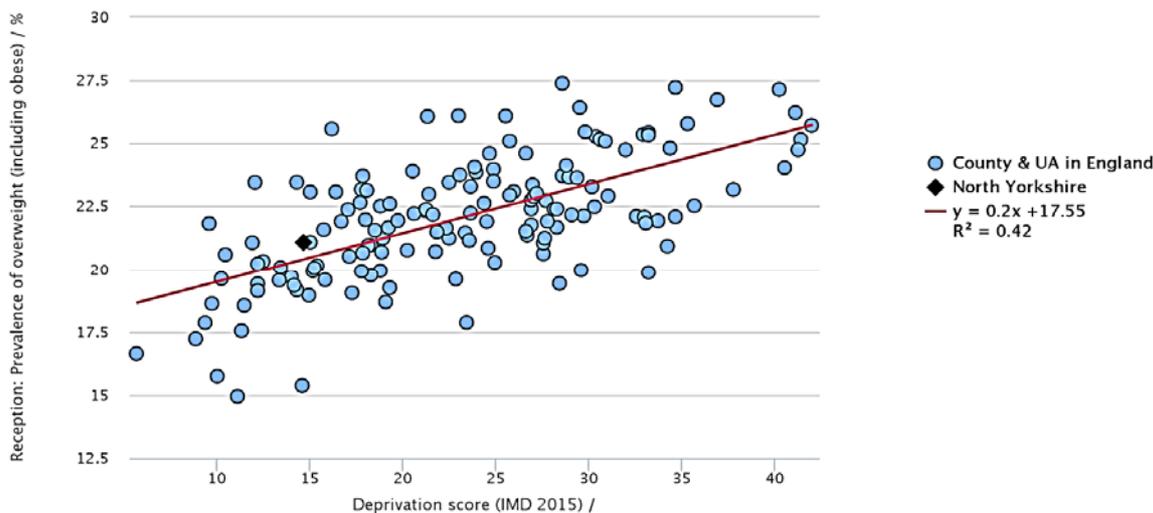


Excess Weight & Deprivation

Although analysis of 2015/16 NCMP data and deprivation is not yet available, data from Public Health England for 2014/15 highlights the strong correlation between the two issues. This illustrated that the prevalence of obesity among children living in the 10% most deprived areas of England was more than double that of children living in the least deprived 10% of areas³ across county and upper tier authorities. This is shown in the following charts.

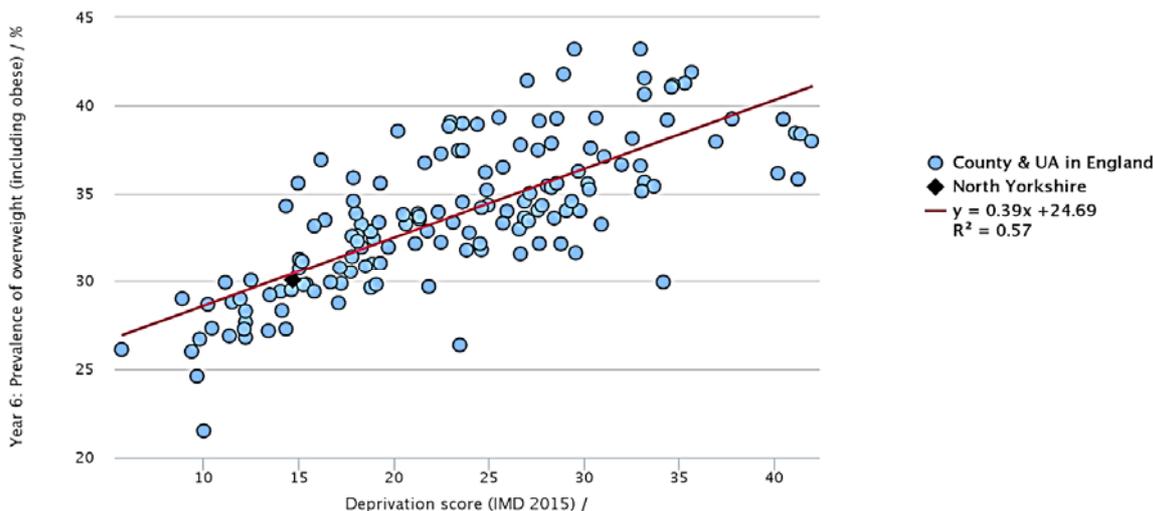
Deprivation (IMD 2015) versus excess weight (2014/15) in Reception pupils

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework



Deprivation (IMD 2015) versus excess weight (2014/15) in Year 6 pupils

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework



This analysis suggests that (in general terms) the highest prevalence of excess weight can be expected in those areas experiencing the highest levels of deprivation. Setting this in the context of North Yorkshire, this would suggest highest prevalence in the Scarborough district and lower prevalence in areas such as Harrogate and Craven. It is therefore noteworthy that although Scarborough district has the highest prevalence

³ Public Health England, 2015. Patterns and trends in child obesity. Slideset

of excess weight in Reception children, prevalence has fallen for three successive years, whilst in Year 6, Scarborough district has the 2nd lowest prevalence of children with excess weight and prevalence was lower than the County average in 2015/16.

A NEW CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLES PLAN: DISCUSSION PAPER

This paper is intended to support the Trust Board to consider and define the vision, principles and priorities for the new Young & Yorkshire Plan.

Against each of the current priorities within the plan, it brings together in a high level summary, an overview of:

- National and local policy changes and initiatives
- Progress during the period of the current plan
- Learning and intelligence
- The voice of children and young people

The evidence base summarised within this document has been used to propose a refreshed set of principles, and priority outcomes which reflect the ambition for this plan to extend beyond an improvement plan, and take a wider place shaping approach that positively influences both the context and climate that children grow up in.

To this end, we have also proposed the introduction of three 'key considerations'- inclusion, deprivation and variation, to give greater visibility to some of the seemingly intractable challenges that must be tackled to improve the life chances for all of North Yorkshire's children and young people.

The Trust Board are asked to review and consider the proposals made in this document. The meeting on the 7th is an opportunity for the Board to discuss the proposals, and from this agree a final set of principles and priorities which will set the strategic direction of the plan.

Note: the evidence base used to inform this paper includes sources provided to us following a request to a number of partners. However, it is not exhaustive and the Board are asked to identify additional areas or sources of learning and intelligences which they think should also inform the development of the plan.

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Priority One: Education is Our Greatest Liberator

National and Local Policies and initiatives

- The Government's White Paper "Educational excellence everywhere" (2016) sets plans for the next 5 years, building on and extending reforms. It states that the role of the local authority in the future will be focused on three areas: ensuring every child has a school place; ensuring the needs of vulnerable children are met; acting as champions for all parents and families. The paper outlines an intention for all state-funded schools to be academies or be in the process of becoming academies. In a recent change of position, the Government has confirmed it will no longer force academisation.
- Grammar Schools – The somewhat unexpected Green Paper - "Schools that work for Everyone" proposes a significant increase in "grammar school" places, new roles for FE and independent providers and an ability for new free faith schools to admit on the basis of 100% faith. "All will ultimately benefit from the freedoms academisation brings". The North Yorkshire Education Partnership is to debate and respond to consultation at the November meeting.
- Scarborough Pledge & DfE Opportunity Area. Pledge of £750k to deliver an ambitious improvement plan delivering programmes of improvement around literacy, early years, cultural experiences and workforce strategies. Three foci are improving schools, early help and raising aspirations. The DfE Opportunity Area will provide additional funding for a partnership of early years providers, schools, colleges, universities, businesses, charities and local authorities to ensure all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential, focussing on those who are most challenged when it comes to social mobility.
- Learning from the SEND Local Area Inspection- The local offer is not fully developed. It does not give parents and professionals comprehensive understanding of the support available in the local area. The joint commissioning of support and services between education, health and care agencies is at an early stage of development. Not all areas have a range of post-19 opportunities for young people to continue their journey to adulthood. The support given to families after their child receives a diagnosis of autism is not well developed in all localities.
- Sector led improvement- Primary and Secondary Improvement Partnerships
- Education and skills advisors- working closely with schools and additional training being undertaken

- Achievement unlocked- targeted work to raise achievement of disadvantaged pupils as well as other groups of pupils who may not be achieving their full potential. It involves national leaders and external partners focussing on those schools that have the leadership capacity to improve.
- Careers guidance- two year project to improve the consistency and quality of Careers Guidance across 18 schools in North Yorkshire, including the virtual school.
- Inclusive Education Service- supporting schools in the provision for CYP with SEND
- Autism Strategy - October 2015- 2020; single strategy for all CYP and adults in North Yorkshire, identify key priorities and consider national policy and guidance in a NY context. NY appointed by Autism Training Trust as one of four new training hubs for delivery of an Early Years and Post 16 autism training programme
- Changes to assessments at Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. For Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 the national curriculum test outcomes will no longer be reported using levels but scaled scores will be used instead. For Key Stage 4 a new progress 8 measure has been introduced which is designed to encourage schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum at KS4, and reward schools for the teaching of all their pupils. The new measure will be based on students' progress measured across eight subjects. From 2016, the floor standard will be based on schools' results on the Progress 8 measure. This is designed to encourage schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum at key stage 4, and reward schools for the teaching of all their pupils. It will replace the current five A*-C GCSE grades, including English and Maths, league table measure and will be one of the main ways schools' performance will be compared. This measure is designed to better reflect the performance of schools and for some underperforming schools this new measure may bring them above floor standards.
- A Single Point of Access has been developed to ensure timely and appropriate interventions for children and young people with SEND. Specific guidance has been produced for education settings to identify the support which should be provided to support children and young people with SEND.
- A new referral system is saving time and speeding up the initial, accurate assessment of needs.
- SEND Strategy - In 2015/16 ISOS undertook a series of in depth review of inclusion and specialist provision across North Yorkshire to identify priorities for development in the new SEND strategy.
- SEND Reforms - Work has continued to embed the SEND Reforms underpinned by the Children and Families Act 2014. Considerable work has been completed to develop the Local Offer and to ensure statutory assessment processes comply with the new Code of Practice 2014.
- ISOS in depth review of inclusion and specialist provision across North Yorkshire- identified priorities for development
- SEND Reforms- considerable work has been completed to develop the Local Offer and to ensure statutory assessment processes comply with the new Code of Practice

- Preparation for adulthood- from November 2015 Support Planners are in place to prepare transition support plans for those young people making the transition to Health and Adult Services.

Progress during the period of the current plan

Declined performance/ not making intended levels of improvement	Improved/ making better than intended levels of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key stage 2- improved since start of the plan and above regional performance but still below the national rate and in the bottom quartile nationally. ▪ The gap in outcomes in the early years, key stage 1 and key stage 2, between children with special educational needs and/or disabilities and their peers, is wider than the national average. ▪ Attainment gap increased between those eligible for FSM and their peers at early years, key stage 2 and key stage 4. ▪ Ensure that the most vulnerable children are accessing early years places to help narrow the gap ▪ The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans issued within 20 weeks (excluding exceptions) has decreased from 93.3% to 81%, however this is above the national average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater proportion of children now attend a good or outstanding school (89.8% from 76% at start of the plan) ▪ Attainment gap between pupils with SEN statements. EHCPs and others achieving 5 GCSEs at A* to C has reduced significantly ▪ Early years and Key Stage 1- improved and results are now better than the national and regional figures (but not stat neighbours). Gender gaps remains partially due to girls performing above national average. ▪ Key Stage 1- improved and results are now better than the national and regional figures ▪ Key stage 4- pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths at grades A*-C (top quintile nationally) and pupils achieving the expected levels of progress has increased (top quartile nationally) ▪ KS4- outcomes for disadvantaged pupils above national. ▪ Increasing numbers of 2 year olds accessing high quality early education and childcare ▪ Children who are NEET (however, there are high numbers whose destination is not known) ▪ Attainment gap between pupils with SEN statements. EHCPs and others achieving 5 GCSEs at A* to C has reduced significantly

Learning and Intelligence

Education Deep dive	<p>Pupils in North Yorkshire in the main benefit from being taught by good teachers, in good schools, with the support of a loving family; however for some their chances of reaching their full potential is restricted by life events and their circumstances of family background and place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Pupil mobility- No matter what the reason for the move, the frequency and timing of moves may well have an impact on the education of a child, their emotional well-being and is disruptive not only for themselves, but also for the class they leave behind and the class they join. North Yorkshire has relatively high levels of pupil mobility, and whilst this has the advantage of meaning that our schools are experienced in managing this issue and have developed ways of minimising the impact, it does still mean there is a lot of disruption for a lot of pupils.▪ Impact of early year's education- wealth of evidence suggests that if a pupil performs poorly at one stage, particularly in the early years, it often follows that their performance at the next stage also suffers, unless the cycle can be broken. The vast majority of North Yorkshire children benefit from access to high quality provision and consequently a good start to their early education. At the Early Years Foundation more of North Yorkshire's pupils achieve a good level of development than the National average and at Key Stage 1 the average point score in reading, writing and maths is higher than the national average. National evidence suggests that by as early as the age of 3, a child from a disadvantaged background can be as much as a year behind their more advantaged peers, this is reflected in local "closing the gap measures" that show the gap for achieving a good level of development at the early years between pupils claiming free school meals and other pupils is 24 percentage points.▪ Disadvantaged pupils- Schools with a larger proportion of disadvantaged pupils are less likely to be judged as good or outstanding by Ofsted. Economically disadvantaged pupils are likely to face multiple barriers to learning and therefore the challenges created by coming from a deprived area are multiplied by poor attendance, special educational needs and other issues that manifest themselves beyond the school gates. It is important to identify a child as at a disadvantage at an early stage as early identification can change the trajectory of a child into adult life. However, although a school can have a positive impact on a child's learning experience, if factors which are outside the walls of the school environment are not addressed, then the quality of the teaching a disadvantaged child receives may not be enough.▪ There is a direct correlation between quality of teaching and a pupils learning and achievement. Even under normal circumstances, some North Yorkshire schools would find it difficult to attract the best teachers, but this is an issue made even more difficult by a general shortage of teachers. Despite North Yorkshire having a higher proportion of good and outstanding schools than most other parts of the country, the performance of a few schools and the location and intake of others can result in some posts being hard to fill and potentially remaining vacant for prolonged periods of time.
Area Review	North Yorkshire learners are well served by high quality colleges both within and outside North Yorkshire, offering a good range of provision and delivering positive outcomes. However, there is scope for targeted improvements in provision in both specific localities, for particular

	<p>groups and to meet specific skills and employment needs. Geography and rurality present challenges for the delivery of provision notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining a broad range of curriculum offer and a range of progression opportunities, both academic and vocational, and across sectors and levels, at all current major locations. • any specialisation at L4 and above to take into account local economic need and realistic travel to learn patterns; • understanding travel to learn patterns and whether there are any underlying significant gaps in provision locally; • more opportunities to be offered away from the major locations and/or to take advantage of new technologies and virtual learning environments to counter rurality issues <p>Further challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scarborough underperformance- the level of deprivation, relatively high levels of NEET, poor educational attainment and low skills levels. However, opportunities come from the economic growth opportunities for the area including potash and offshore wind, with demand for skills including construction, engineering and science and maths. ▪ Cohort changes- Population projections indicate that the population of 16-19 year olds across North Yorkshire will decrease up to 2020 and then increase again, albeit only slightly, towards the end of the decade. However there is significant variation at district level, with census data showing continued decreases in Craven and Harrogate compared to increases in Richmondshire, Selby and Scarborough districts. ▪ Participation and NEET- there remains a stubborn cohort of young people who are NEET and relatively high levels of those classified as ‘not known’. ▪ Local skills needs- there is evidence of a mis-match between careers aspirations and employment opportunities. The challenge is for college provision to address skills priorities, including progression to L4 and above in key economic growth areas, a greater focus on STEM subjects and an emphasis on employability and entrepreneurship. Equally, careers guidance needs to reflect future labour market opportunities and support young people to make informed and realistic choices. ▪ Closing the attainment gap- post 16 providers must address inequalities and improve the outcomes of vulnerable learners in particular high needs students, students from low income households and service family children. ▪ Apprenticeships- North Yorkshire colleges deliver a significant number of apprenticeship opportunities for local residents and achievement rates are generally high. However, the scale and quality of provision and employer engagement is not consistent across all the area. ▪ Supporting high needs students 16-25- continue to develop local provision and high quality personalised pathways based on evidence of young people’s needs coming through the school system, to ensure opportunities are available in a wider range of localities and meet a broader range of needs
<p>‘We Care Because You Matter’: North Yorkshire’s</p>	<p>During 2015/16, 42 care leavers reached the age of 19 years in North Yorkshire. The percentage of care leavers with whom North Yorkshire remained in touch as at their 19th birthday, who are engaged in education, training or employment and who were judged to be living in suitable accommodation, is 90.5%.</p> <p>North Yorkshire is responsible for 257 care leavers; 99% of all looked after children remaining in the care of the authority until 18. The ‘Staying</p>

Strategy for Looked After Children, Young People and Care Leavers 2016-2017	<p>Put' scheme in North Yorkshire is cited nationally as an example of good practice. Enabling young people to remain with their former foster carers has been a significant factor in increasing the number of care leavers participating in higher education. Nearly 6% of all care leavers from North Yorkshire presently attend university.</p> <p>The Virtual School support all those who become children in care. We can draw the following key findings from 2015 attainment data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The progress of children in the care is good especially at KS1 and KS2. ▪ Attainment for 2015 is weaker than 2014 but in line with 2013, as a consequence the attainment gap between those in care and all children has increased. ▪ The trend for better performance and progress of children at primary school, as opposed to secondary school, has continued. ▪ Evidence suggests that the more stable the care and education placement is for a child in our care the better the outcomes they achieve. ▪ No permanent exclusions of a child in the care of NYCC since 2011. ▪ Attendance of children in care is good, particularly at KS1 and KS2
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What children and young people tell us

Growing up in North Yorkshire Survey 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils enjoying school more • Less pupils want to stay in FT education • Less pupils worry about exams and tests or primary / secondary transition • Reduction in holidays taken during term • Slight decrease in primary pupils doing homework but a slight increase for secondary pupils • No improvement in bullying 	
Make your mark data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Curriculum to prepare us for life – 525 (15.53%) • Votes at 16 – 444 (13.13%) • First Aid Education for All Young People – 401 (11.89%) 	
Youth Summit Analysis – Curriculum for Life	Young People Said..... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial education e.g. Paying bills, managing debts, setting up a bank account ▪ Education in life skills 	Young People suggested..... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful PSHE lessons • Increased knowledge on life after school

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education in employability skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to live independently • How to write a CV • Advice on how to apply for jobs
<p>Youth Summit Analysis – Job Opportunities</p>	<p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited availability of work experience placements leading to difficulties in gaining employment due to lack of experience • Jobs are harder to access in rural communities • Unaware of job opportunities • Need the skills for CV writing and interview techniques 	<p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the possibility of work placements within schools • Encourage employers in North Yorkshire to take on more work experience students • Linking back to transport issues – cheaper public transport to access jobs in towns • Advice and support on how and where to apply for suitable jobs • Linking back to more education in employability skills
<p>Children’s Voice Summit, November 2016</p>	<p>A good education is.....</p> <p>E – enjoyment, engagement and having fun D – determination, dedication and discussion are key U – Unique, understanding, and equality C – Creates a good education A – Achievement, progress and closing the gap T – Teachers and pupils share a community I – Inspiration, intelligence is what you will be O – Opinions matter when pupils share voice N – North Yorkshire is the place to share a good education</p> <p>Homework helps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People to help you if you need it - Education gives you people to talk to like friends and teachers - Should be enjoyable and fun but challenging - A good education gives you a positive mind-set to achieve - A good education gives you confidence - A good education makes a better society 	

**Children's
Commissioners
2015 'State of
the Nation'
survey**

Analysis of responses from North Yorkshire children in care and care leavers tells us that:

- 54% felt that they were doing 'very well' at school, college or university, with a further 33% saying that they were doing 'ok'
- 54% said that they have had difficulties in their education or training
- 82% felt that their education or training would get them a good job

Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life

National and Local Policies and initiatives

- No Wrong Door- national award for innovation in children's services (LGC awards); designed to radically improve the life chances of the county's most vulnerable and challenging young people and reduce the numbers ending up with homeless, in care or in the youth justice system
- DfE Partner in Practice- will support and work alongside other LAs to share valuable good practice and innovation and develop long-term and sustainable high performance for children's social care
- Young People's Council has won two national awards from the British Youth Council
- A new early help service, closely aligned to the work of Children's Social Care, to ensure children, young people and parents have timely access to additional support and intervention to allow problems to be identified early, enabling parents to develop their parenting skills, reaching out to children and young people who need more targeted help and ultimately preventing the need for escalation to statutory child protection services.
- Innovative 'Staying Put' scheme, which recently celebrated its 100th 'Staying Put' young person.
- VEMT- range of partners from across the spectrum of children's services and beyond coming together at both a strategic and operational level to ensure children and young people at risk of exploitation are identified and a multi-agency package of measures put into place to ensure their safety.
- Preparation for Adulthood - The new service model was launched in November 2015. Support Planners are in place to prepare transition support plans for those young people making the transition to Health and Adult Services.
- Regionalisation of Adoption
- Wood Review of the role and function of Local Safeguarding Children's Boards
- 'Putting Children First: Delivering Our Vision for Excellent Children's Social Care'-
- Youth Justice - A national review of the Youth Justice System commenced last year. The final report was due to be released in July 2016. Due to the changes within Government this report has been delayed. Once the report is published it will be reviewed and used to inform future youth justice service delivery. North Yorkshire had recognised the need for change within the Youth Justice Service based on national and local factors as above. A full evaluation of the Youth Justice Service has been completed locally and a report has been written and presented to the Youth Justice Management Board in July 2016. This evaluation report identified eight high level options; all of which explored ways in which youth justice services

could be delivered going forward. The outcome of board was to pursue the option that allowed for integration within NYCC Children Services whilst also retaining youth justice specialism. Work is currently underway with the service, partners and stakeholders to work up a model that will be presented to the Youth Justice Management Board in December 2016. In Addition to the review work has been undertaken to refresh the Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan for 2016/17 which is now complete and includes the following key priorities:

- Developing a new service model within the constraints of the national and local context
- Reduction in first time entrants, reoffending rates and children in custody
- Continued improvements in practice in victim engagement and restorative justice and in relation to child sexual exploitation.

Progress during the period of the current plan

Declining performance/ not making intended levels of improvement	Improved performance/ making better than intended levels of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of children who were subject to a second or subsequent child protection plan increased to 22.6% in 2015/16 from 19.2% in the previous year – the target figure for this indicator was 18%. ▪ The time average time for a child to move in with an adoptive family is currently at 539 days, 52 days above our year 2 target. This has fallen from last year but is in line with the national average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe reduction in the number of children subject to a child protection plan with increasing numbers of contacts directed to the Prevention Service rather than referrals to Children’s Social Care (CSC); the number of new and open early help cases continue to increase. ▪ The percentage of children, young people and their families who were satisfied with the Prevention Service was 97.7%. ▪ Referrals to CSC reduced significantly during 2015/16, down from 5,394 in 2014/15 to 4,024 in 2016 and this trend has continued. The percentage of referrals to CSC that result in assessments has increased to 99.2% from 77% at the start of 2014/15 ▪ 93% of the new assessments were also completed within the 45 day timescale which is a further improvement from the previous year ▪ Number of Child Protection Plans is significantly less than the previous year. Number of looked after children fell again this year and the ▪ Number of children and young people looked after is lower than at any time in the last five years, in contrast to the national trend of increasing numbers’ we are on course to achieve the long-term target to safely reduce the number of looked after children to 400 by 2020.

Learning and Intelligence

Family Life Thematic Report and Update

December 2015 Report:

- Compared to other children, children in care will be less likely to be happy at school and less likely to think that the school might care about whether they are happy or not. Children in care will also be less likely to be in good spirits generally compared to other children and significantly less likely to think that other people will care about them at all in contrast to other children. Children in care have an increased likelihood of bullying and victimisation, disinvestment in education and engagement in risky behaviours.
- Despite the lowering rate of referrals and their continuing reductions over time the county also experiences a percentage of repeat referrals that is persistently higher than statistical neighbour and national average rates. We know that large families are a major risk factor for referrals to children's social care generally and our repeat referrals caseload contains a large number of children from sibling groupings, and especially from large families (of four or more children), which raises the rate of repeat referrals even higher. The higher rate of repeat referrals in North Yorkshire could be a function of the higher than national average rates of large families in certain parts of the county (Scarborough).
- At national level, care leavers' transitions to adulthood are not good and the long-term outcomes and future life chances for this group of young people are amongst the poorest of any grouping in the population. In North Yorkshire the situation for care leavers is much better and the council's grading for care leaver support is good yet still overall outcomes are relatively poor compared to other children.
- Children in care in North Yorkshire generally experience good levels of placement stability. Analysis of placement data shows that most children in care are situated within their home district and are relatively close to their family home. One in three children in care from North Yorkshire will be situated in placements which are twenty miles or more from home and two in five children in care will be placed outside of the county altogether. In most situations these decisions will be based on sound reasons often associated with safeguarding issues but the analysis also raises questions about the level of progress against this supporting outcome and challenges the county to build more capacity within the system to ensure that more children can be safely placed closer to home.

December 2016 Report:

- The majority of children and young people (especially the younger ones) in North Yorkshire enjoy family lives which are characterised by family holidays and trips out, regular visits to restaurants and cafes, family celebrations, visits to the cinema and having friends who come round to the house to play or have tea. While the rates of children who rarely or never engage in quality family activities and pastimes is quite low overall there is still a significant number of children who will rarely or never experience these sorts of family activities. Rates vary across the county and are significantly higher for children from deprived neighbourhoods.
- The picture of child wellbeing at primary school is very much in line with the national picture, the pattern of overall wellbeing for children who attend secondary school is quite different. Most children at secondary school (74%) record high subjective wellbeing scores

	<p>but a significant minority of older children (26%) also recorded low wellbeing scores as well, this is significantly higher than the rates of low wellbeing scores reported for primary school children (10%). Differences in overall subjective wellbeing scores are even starker when local area deprivation levels are taken into account- 74% of secondary school children experienced high subjective wellbeing overall, but this ranged from 77% for children living in the least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire down to 61% for children who lived in the most deprived communities in the county. Furthermore, for children with low subjective wellbeing, the overall rate at secondary school was 26% but this ranged significantly, from 23% in the least deprived places in North Yorkshire up to 39% (2 in 5 older children) in the most deprived communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of North Yorkshire does not perform well against the national Social Mobility Index (2016). Just two districts in North Yorkshire record scores which are above the national average score for social mobility whilst five districts have scores which are below (worse) than the national average score. Perhaps most disappointingly, there are two districts in North Yorkshire included within the worst 10% of local authorities nationally with Scarborough officially ranked as the 13th worst place in England for providing opportunities for children from poor backgrounds to achieve good things in adult life. Social Mobility Index also shows weak performance across the board for three districts in North Yorkshire including Hambleton, Richmondshire and Scarborough – the index characterises these as areas that ‘provide little opportunity for young people to acquire the education and skills they need to achieve good outcomes as an adult and, even if they are able to overcome this, a weak labour market and/or high housing costs make it difficult to secure good outcomes in adult life and are the most concerning social mobility cold-spots.’
<p>‘We Care Because You Matter’: North Yorkshire’s Strategy for Looked After Children, Young People and Care Leavers 2016-2017</p>	<p>Targeted intervention is provided for families on the edge of care to allow children and young people to remain in their own home, where it is safe and appropriate to do so. This was recognised by Ofsted in the 2014 inspection which found that ‘children only become looked after if they need to be and families receive good support to address the issues which may put children at risk of becoming looked after.’</p> <p>In North Yorkshire, 9.7% of looked after children had experienced three or more placements in 2015/16, compared to a statistical neighbour average of 10.0%. Additionally, 68.1% of looked after children had been in placement for over two years, a figure above the average for our statistical neighbours. Ofsted, in its 2014 inspection, found that in North Yorkshire <i>‘planning to provide children with a permanent home begins as soon as they become looked after, and where needs are not complex, this is achieved with minimal delay.’</i></p> <p>Adoption performance in North Yorkshire has been rated as ‘good’ by Ofsted and we will continue to build upon the good work that has been done in this area. For example, 84% of the 45 children placed for adoption in the year April 2015-March 2016 were placed within 12 months of the approval of the plan for adoption date. Of the seven children who were not placed with 12 months, 4 were placed only 5 weeks over 12 months and the remaining 2 were children placed with foster carers who subsequently adopted them resulting in no change of carer and no</p>

moves which is a better outcome for the children.

We recognise that we must also do more for this vulnerable group. The Stirling Children’s Mental Well-being scale¹ includes a range of questions that seem to show less emotional resilience in children in care than children overall. For example, 59% of children generally will think that lots of people care about them, the figure for children in care is 31%. Similarly, the rates of children generally who state that they have been in a good mood recently and have been generally cheerful about things are 57% and 56% respectively but for children in care the rate is 31% for both measures. Notably, the proportion of children overall who achieved high or maximum scores on the emotional state sub-scale (36%) was over three times greater than children in care (11%).

What children and young people tell us:

Growing up in North Yorkshire Survey 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving well-being and positive outlook scores (although Y10 girls remains an issue) • Primary pupils less likely to live with Mum and Dad together but Secondary pupils more likely • More children feel cared for • NB: New questions about family life – further details to follow when detailed analysis of survey is complete 		
Make your mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund our youth services, don’t cut them – 76 (2.25%) 		
Children’s Voice Summit	<p>A happy family life means.....</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a nice home • Having good heating • A bed, food and drink • Hugs, kisses and love </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days out, going for walks • Security • Communication, comfort and compassion and company • Trust </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a nice home • Having good heating • A bed, food and drink • Hugs, kisses and love 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days out, going for walks • Security • Communication, comfort and compassion and company • Trust
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¹ Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey. The Stirling Children’s Mental Well-Being Scale is a nationally recognised and positively worded measure of emotional and psychological well-being which has been validated for use with children aged eight years old and upwards.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking out for each other, doing things for one another
Children’s Voice Summit	<p>A safe and happy community means.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • CCTV cameras • Staying together • Being able to contact parents when you don’t feel safe • Don’t talk to people you don’t know • Fields and green space • Parks and village halls • Safety when events happen • Environmental Awareness
North Yorkshire Youth Commission: Final Report (Police and Crime Commissioner)	<p>North Yorkshire Youth Commission was established by the Police and Crime Commissioner in July 2015 to enable young people aged 14-25 to inform decisions about policing and crime prevention in North Yorkshire. The Youth Commission identified 6 priority issues that affected their peer groups and communities in July 2015. OF particular relevance to this priority are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hate Crime- This is increasing and young people are particularly concerned about increasing hate crime (both verbal abuse and physical assault) based on sexuality. Young people also felt that North Yorkshire Police, schools, and other authorities don’t take Hate Crime seriously enough, either because of ignorance or because of apathy 2. Preventing Youth Crime- Young people expressed concern that the benefits of crime seem greater than the consequences of getting caught and so for many they are not deterred from committing crime. However, young offenders said they were not aware of the damaging effect that committing a crime would have upon their futures, and the lives of people affected by their actions. Critically, research suggested that the underlying causes of youth crime are not being tackled early enough; these include vulnerability, anger, volatile home and family environments, peer pressure and drug abuse. 3. Relationship with the Police- Young people felt North Yorkshire Police make judgements about them on the basis of what they wear, where they live, and who their friends are; they felt there was a need to improve stop and search processes. Young People told us that they are often reluctant to report crimes to North Yorkshire Police and they do not know who to turn to. And there is a lack of joined-up support from North Yorkshire Police and other agencies.
The Growing Up in North Yorkshire (GUNY) Survey	<p>The survey (2014) shows that the overall majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire are cheerful, happy and emotionally resilient. Nonetheless, there are variations with children in care with a marked and consistent difference in children’s responses to and their attitudes towards questions about individual happiness. Children in care are less likely to be in good spirits generally compared to other children and significantly less likely to think that other people will care about them at all in contrast to other children.</p> <p>GUNY 2016- For both primary and secondary school aged children there are generally high levels of happiness and there are no differences between socio-economic groupings based on perceived levels of happiness in the family home – most children were</p>

	<p>perfectly happy at home irrespective of age and social background. However, there is a marked difference in the level of felt happiness between socio-economic groupings based on the measure for being outside in the area where children live. For example, for older children at secondary school, more than three-quarters of participants from North Yorkshire's most affluent places (76%) stated they always feel happy being outside in the area where they live compared with less than two-thirds of children from the most deprived neighbourhoods (60%) – these rates were very similar for young children at primary school. Likewise, the percentage of children at secondary school who stated that they were not happy being outside in the area where they live was four times higher for participants from poorer communities (8%) compared with respondents from wealthier parts of the county (2%).</p>
<p>Young People's Council</p>	<p>The Young People's Council (YPC) has identified the need to improve relationships between looked after young people and their carers. The YPC is working closely with the fostering service to assist with restorative work with all these children and young people and their carers in order to engage them in long term meaningful relationships with adults based on mutual trust and respect.</p>
<p>Children's Commissioners 2015 "State of the Nation" survey</p>	<p>North Yorkshire responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Half of those children in care and care leavers responding, a similar to the national level, felt that they left care at the right time for them. ▪ 44% of children in care and care leavers 'often' and 41% 'sometimes' feel good about their future. ▪ 54% of children in care and care leavers didn't understand why they came into care ▪ 70% said 'my views are listened to and taken seriously'

Priority Three: Ensuring a healthy start to life

National and Local Policies and initiatives

- 0-5 Healthy Child Programme (Health Visiting)- new service specification and contract commence 1st October 2016. The service will build on the success of the 5-19 Healthy Child Programme in delivering more integrated local services to enhance our early support on a preventative basis.
- 'Future In Mind'- transform emotional and mental health support for children and young people. Locally CCG's were named as the lead commissioner and are developing Local CAMHS Transformation Plans in partnership with local Health and Wellbeing Boards.
- Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STPs)- a new approach by NHS England to ensure that health and care services will evolve and become sustainable over the next five years. Local health and care systems have formed 44 STP 'footprints.' Nine of the submitted STPs have now been published. Hartlepool Council have published the Durham, Darlington, Tees, Hambleton Richmondshire and Whitby STP. It aims to make more than £260m of efficiency savings and includes plans to consolidate specialist services into to specialist hospitals.
- Reimaging Health for All Children in North Yorkshire- brought together leaders and practitioners to debate some of the biggest health challenges, in particular inequalities in children's health across the county.
- North Yorkshire launched an all age Mental Health Strategy; Hope, Control and Choice 2015-20 which will be aligned with the Local CAMHS Transformation Plans.
- CentreForum research has revealed that child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) are, on average, turning away nearly a quarter (23%) of children referred to them for treatment, often because their condition was not considered serious enough, or not considered suitable for specialist mental health treatment. They found that the median waiting time for all providers was one month for a first appointment and two months until start of treatment, however, there was significant variation in average waiting times for different providers, ranging from two to 19 weeks. Furthermore, the average waiting time conceals longer 'hidden waits.' CentreForum have suggested that the median of the maximum waiting times for all providers was 26 weeks (6 months) for a first appointment and nearly 42 weeks (10 months) for the start of treatment.

Progress during the period of the current plan

Worse/ not making intended levels of improvement	Improved/ making better than intended levels of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children killed or seriously injured in a road traffic accident (24.5 – 24.6) ▪ The rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0 to 14 years has increased in comparison to the start of the plan (111.2 per 10,000) to 119.8 per 10,000. ▪ The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions has increased sharply from 76.8 per 100,000 of the population aged 0-17 years at the start of the Plan to 96.3 at the end of 15/16. ▪ The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm has increased from 322.9 at the start of the Plan to 383.4. ▪ The percentage of low birth weight babies born in North Yorkshire increased from 2.1% at the start of the Plan to 2.5%. ▪ The percentage of mothers who initiated breastfeeding has fallen from 74% at the start of the Plan to 73.8%. ▪ The percentage of children aged 4 or 5 (reception) who have excess weight, start 21.3%, current 21%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of children aged 2 and 5 years who have received the MMR vaccine has risen for the fourth successive year. In North Yorkshire in 2014/15, 94.9% of children received one dose of MMR vaccine on or after their 1st birthday and anytime up to their 2nd birthday. • The percentage of looked after children who had an up to date health assessments has increased from 77.1% at the start of plan to 83.2% at the end of year two. • For dental checks, for looked after children, at the end of year 2 88.7% of looked after children had received an up-to-date dental check, this is an improvement to the start of the plan (78.2%). • The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight, start 28.4%, current 30.1%. • The rate of teenage conceptions in North Yorkshire has fallen from 21.4 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 at the start of the Plan to 16.7. • The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions in young people aged under 18 years has decreased from 45.8 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 39.1 per 100,000. • The number of young people (ages 10-17 years) entering the youth justice system has fallen from a rate of 471 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 448 per 100,000 at the end of September 2015.

Healthy Start to Life Deep dive

September 2015 Report:

- The rate of low birth-weight babies born in North Yorkshire is worse than the national rate and the percentage of mothers who smoke at the time of delivery (a known risk factor for low birth-weight babies) is classified as significantly worse in North Yorkshire than the England average.
- The overall rate of unintentional injuries in children and young people in North Yorkshire is higher than the average for England (and most of our statistical neighbour averages) across all three age groupings. Two out of three measurements also show that the rate of childhood injuries has increased in North Yorkshire since the previous year and there is an emerging trend which shows a relatively high incidence of emergency admissions to hospital due to deliberate self-poisoning (The Paracetamol Challenge) amongst older youths.
- Interrogation of the council's own data-sets derived from its comprehensive survey of children and young people shows a marked and continuous decrease in emotional resilience and mental wellbeing by age group where children at KS4 record the lowest levels of good mental health across all age groupings.
- Two children born in North Yorkshire today might well experience totally different health trajectories based uniquely on where they are born - when we might board a train at Northallerton, by the time we arrive at Scarborough a child's life expectancy has been reduced by more than three years, at least.
- Inside North Yorkshire variations in the distribution of child poverty are as wide as anywhere in England and in some parts of the county the rates of child poverty (which are strongly linked with child health outcomes) are as high as some of the poorest places in England. Analysis of the relationship between geographical variations in life expectancy at birth and the distribution of child poverty levels across the county highlights the wide and worsening inequalities in health between the county's districts which are strongly correlated with comparable variations in the distribution of child poverty rates. When we consider the wide range of risk factors which contribute most significantly to the widening inequalities in children's health which we observe today in North Yorkshire low household income and resulting child poverty is perhaps the most important variable that we need to think about.

September 2016 Report

- New dimensions of poverty:
 - In North Yorkshire, the percentage of children living in poverty varies by district; rural poverty is particularly hard to identify as households are dispersed across the county. The distribution of, and variation in child poverty in North Yorkshire is as wide as anywhere else in England. One in every eight households in North Yorkshire currently experiences fuel poverty – that is equivalent to over 33,000 households – and in some parts of the County, such as Scarborough, these rates increase significantly. Not surprisingly, many low income households will make daily decisions around 'heating or eating' that will inevitably compromise their family health, whilst the increased usage of food-banks and hardship funds to mitigate the effects of fuel and

food poverty reflects the increased incidence of new forms of deprivation, including up to 5,000 cases of food poverty in North Yorkshire.

- Health promotion:
 - Analysis of the evidence base shows that there is a direct correlation between childhood obesity and dental decay, and that the percentage of pupils recorded as obese in Reception year and Year 6 is highest in the most deprived quintiles. In geographical terms, Richmondshire (10.4%) had the highest proportion of obese children in reception year where one in ten children were measured as obese. Hambleton (17.6%) had the greatest proportion of obese children in year 6 where nearly two in every ten pupils were obese. Survey data for 2012 and 2015 shows that oral health across each of the districts has generally improved over time however there are still some disparities. The greatest change observed was in Richmondshire where there was a marked decrease in mean decayed missing and filled teeth (dmft) between the two surveys from 1.4 to 0.7. To the contrary, Ryedale was the only district where there was an overall increase in the mean dmft between the two surveys from 0.3 to 0.5.

- Child health in the perinatal period:
 - Teenage pregnancy rates and deprivation are closely related to one another. In North Yorkshire, three lower super output areas (LSOA's) in Scarborough town are within the most 1% deprived in England (parts of Woodlands, Eastfield and Castle wards.) Eastfield ward has gone from having the tenth highest teenage conception rate in North Yorkshire in 2009-11 to the second highest in 2011-13.
 - Deprivation, births outside marriage and maternal age under 20 are all factors associated with an increased risk of perinatal and infant mortality. The infant mortality rate in North Yorkshire has remained consistent since 2007-09 and is lower than the England and Yorkshire and Humber averages but does vary significantly across the county.
 - The inequalities seen across North Yorkshire for a number of measures such as low birth weight could be attributable to the lifestyle choices of the mother. There is a wide evidence base to show that smoking during pregnancy can lead to premature birth and a range of other health effects including low birth weight. Children who are born into poverty are at greater risk of being born early and having a low birth weight at full term. Across North Yorkshire, variations can be seen at district level.
 - Pregnancy in under-18 year olds can lead to poor health and social outcomes for both the mother and child with a large proportion of pregnancies leading to abortion. Teenage conception rates in North Yorkshire have remained consistently below the England average since 1998 and continue to decline. However, wide ranging inequalities can be seen- Scarborough is the only district in North Yorkshire where the teenage conception rate was higher than the England average.

- Long-term conditions:
 - Long term conditions affect not only the health of a child but also the quality of life and their general well-being; there is a close relationship between deprivation and long-term conditions in children and young people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cold, damp fuel poor households lead to poor health outcomes for children and young people and could contribute to the variations in rates of hospital admission seen across North Yorkshire. NHS Scarborough and Ryedale CCG had the highest rates of emergency hospital admissions for both epilepsy and diabetes in children aged under 19 out of all the CCG's within North Yorkshire in 2013/14 and was ranked 209th for having the highest rates of diabetes emergency admissions and 208th for epilepsy admissions. ▪ Mental health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationally, mental health problems affect about one in ten children and young people. At district level, Scarborough (9.7%) had the highest percentage of any mental health disorder among 5-16 year olds, and Harrogate (8%) had the lowest supporting a close association between deprivation and poor mental health within North Yorkshire. - Nationally, hospital admissions for self-harm have increased in recent years with admission rates for young women being significantly higher than admissions for young men. In North Yorkshire in 2014/15, the rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm among children and young people was 383.4 per 100,000 aged 10-24 years (398.8 nationally). North Yorkshire 2013 estimates suggest that 7,395 children and young people in North Yorkshire aged 16-24 years had a potential eating disorder; mental health problems such as this may result in self-injurious behaviours.
<p>Director of Public Health Report (2015), The health of our children: Growing up in North Yorkshire</p>	<p>The majority of children born in North Yorkshire will develop into well-adjusted young adults with the educational attainment and skills needed for the careers of their choosing. There are some children who will face adversity from the outset. It is important to help children and young people to be resilient – to overcome the obstacles that may threaten their development and progress into healthy and productive adulthood.</p> <p>Pregnancy and birth- Children who are born into poverty, to teenage parents, or into setting of domestic violence often face challenges that require a wide range of interventions to boost the reliance of the child and their family. Evidence suggests that maternal health (which significantly affects a baby's health) is related to socioeconomic status, and that disadvantaged mothers are more likely to have babies of low birth weight, Smoking, maternal stress, maternal nutrition and maternal education are also reported to have an association with low birth weight which can lead to poor health and increased risk of chronic diseases in adulthood. The impact of economic and environmental conditions, such as low income and poor housing in a child's early years can also affect many aspects of their life, including health, educational achievement and future economic status. Every year nearly 6,000 babies are born (live births) in North Yorkshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 are born to teenage parents • 774 (12.9%) are born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy • 660 (11.0%) are born in poverty • 126 (2.1%) are of low birth weight • 1,380 (23%) are not breastfed

Early years- Infants' brains develop rapidly: babies are born with approximately 25% of the neural connections of an adult brain, but by the age of three this will have increased to approximately 80%. The home environment plays a huge role in this development; it is therefore vital that families have the knowledge and opportunities to provide the best start in life for their children. A child's main caregiver is centrally important to the outcomes for that child in their early years. It is therefore essential that the services available are genuinely accessible and responsive to the needs of parents and carers in North Yorkshire. Key facts:

- The hospital admission rate for unintentional and deliberate injuries in 0-4 year olds is higher in North Yorkshire than the national average, particularly in Richmondshire
- 61% of school children starting school in North Yorkshire are classed as "school ready" (60% nationally).
- Nationally, as many as 50% of children start school with some delayed language skills and 7% will have a speech, language or communication needs
- The number of statements for children with a primary need of SLCN in North Yorkshire is increasing, and is currently at 218 (an increase from 99 in 2012).

Primary school years- Supporting children to develop skills around building friendships, self-esteem and resilience can all be protective factors in risk-taking behaviour and poor health in the future. Strengthening protective factors or health assets in schools, in the home and in local communities can make an important contribution to reducing risk for those who are vulnerable, and in doing so can promote their chances of leading healthy and successful lives.

- 6,318 of pupils in North Yorkshire are eligible for free school meals (8%), a key marker of social deprivation from Key Stage 2 onwards.
- 25% of children in North Yorkshire have experienced tooth decay by the age of five.
- 58% of Year 6 pupils said they do five or more hours of physical activity in a typical week.

Obesity has been highlighted as an important issue nationally and locally. Obese children are more likely to be ill, be absent from school, experience health-related limitations, have lower self-esteem and require more medical care than healthy weight children. The National Child Measurement Programme 2015/16 data shows that 7.5% of reception year children were measured as obese in North Yorkshire (based on the postcode of the child). This was lower than the England average of 9.3%. At district level, the highest proportion of children measured as obese was in Richmondshire (10%) and the lowest proportion was in Ryedale (5.3%). .7% of children in year 6 were measured as obese in North Yorkshire (based on the postcode of the child). This was lower than the England average of 19.8%. At district level, Selby (17.6%) had the highest percentage of obese children in year 6 and Richmondshire (13.5%) had the lowest.

Secondary school years- Most of the health issues young people face at this age are preventable, and, if addressed effectively, can be prevented from escalating into adulthood. School is a particularly important setting at this time to support building resilience, and therefore influence the health and wellbeing of young people. The transition to secondary school is a critical time in a young person's life, and young

people need to be given support to better manage these changes. Public Health England highlights that “building good health behaviours at this life stage can prevent risky behaviour, including unsafe sex, and builds healthier adults”. There have been positive reductions in the levels of risk-taking behaviour across North Yorkshire, in particular around alcohol and drug use and sexual activity. The following results are from the GUNY 2014 survey of Year 8 and Year 10 pupils

- 23% say they have tried smoking in the past or currently smoke (28% in 2012).
- 24% had at least one alcoholic drink in the week before survey (32% in 2012).
- 19% of young people say they have had sex (23% in 2012).
- 17% have been offered cannabis (19% in 2012).
- 22% had consumed five portions of fruit or vegetables on the day before the survey (19% in 2012).
- 51% of pupils do five or more hours of physical activity per week (50% in 2012).
- 20% of pupils had a high measure of resilience, whilst 31% of pupils had a low measure of resilience (24% and 26% in 2012).
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender young people stand out from the others with only 7% having a high measure of resilience.

Late adolescence (16-19)- Adolescence is a key life-stage for influencing behaviour and equipping young people with confidence and skills. Receiving the right support at this stage is essential to building resilience. Low levels of educational attainment have been linked to a range of poorer health outcomes, both mental and physical, including higher levels of obesity, increased rates of cancers, increased likelihood of smoking, higher levels of stress and lower confidence.

- Levels of educational attainment in North Yorkshire for both numbers of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSE's and L3 qualification are above the regional, statistical neighbours, and national average rates. Approx. 2,000 pupils annually do not achieve five or more A*-C GCSE's and Level 3 qualification.
- The percentage of NEET young people within North Yorkshire (4.3%) is below both the regional (5.7%) and national average (5.3%).
- North Yorkshire is a significant outlier for the rate of people “Killed or Seriously injured on roads per 100,000”. For the period of 2011-13 the North Yorkshire rate was 77.6, in comparison to the regional rate of 45.1 and the national rate of 39.7.
- Young people under 25 (16 to 24 year-old age group) account for more than half of all newly diagnosed sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Risky sexual behaviour can have a number of unintended consequences. These include unintended pregnancy and the spread of STIs. Scarborough has the highest detection rate of 2,161 per 100,000 15-24 year olds, similar to the England average, whilst all other areas are below the England average.
- Homelessness has a significant impact on physical and mental health. Homeless young people are one of the most vulnerable groups in society and under 25 year olds account for more than half of recorded homeless data. 62% of youth homelessness cases are caused by relationship breakdown to the point at which relatives are no longer willing to let the young person reside in the family home. Rates of homelessness vary across the County, they are significantly higher in Hambleton, which alongside Richmondshire and Scarborough lie above the national average in contrast to Selby, Harrogate, Ryedale and Craven which are all significantly below the national average.

	<p>Early adulthood- some of the key challenges these young people may face as they leave education are transport, employment and the misuse of alcohol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to transport, particularly in rural areas, is important in gaining independence, and has an impact on social isolation and employment. • Although young people drink less alcohol than other adults, they are more likely to binge drink, putting their health at risk. • Young people are more likely to be unemployed than other adults. This can have an impact on their physical and mental health. • Young people with special educational needs/ disabilities often face additional barriers, with “the transition between children’s and adult social care regularly cited as one of the most difficult experiences for young people and their families”.
<p>‘We Care Because You Matter’: North Yorkshire’s Strategy for Looked After Children, Young People and Care Leavers 2016-2017</p>	<p>In the 2014 inspection, Ofsted found that health support for children looked after including care leavers, needed further development to ensure that health passports were available and GP and dental checks made. In 2015/16, 83% of all looked after children in North Yorkshire had an annual health assessment recorded, this has increased from 68% in 2012/13. Overall, the percentage of looked after children who have an up-to-date health assessment continued to improve steadily since this time. Through ever more close collaboration across agencies, the county has drawn level with the statistical neighbour rate.</p>

What children and young people tell us:

<p>Growing up in North Yorkshire Survey 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far fewer drink alcohol • Far fewer smoke (although there has been increasing e-cigarette use) • Fewer pupils having breakfast before school • Increase in accidents in Y6 	
<p>Make your mark data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health – 316 (9.35%) • Stop cuts that affect the NHS – 344 (10.17%) • Body Image – 252 (7.45%) 	
<p>Youth Summit</p>	<p>Mental Healthy and Emotional Wellbeing</p> <p>Young People Said.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues and concerns about accessing emotional & mental health services • After care support isn't enough, often need more help • CAHMS Service – bad experiences with the Service or no Service has been offered 	<p>Young People Suggested....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for emotional and mental health in Schools • Flexible support sessions • Open groups where young people can go together • Raising awareness of the available Services
	<p>Being Healthy</p> <p>Young People Said.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 young people voted with Lego and said weight was important to them • Unhealthy, fast food is cheaper and more readily available than healthier food • The gym and other leisure activities are too expensive • Public transport is poor to the North York moors and Yorkshire dales – this is where young people can be encouraged to get out of the house and exercise for free • Limited understanding how much sugar and fat is in certain foods • Peer pressure to take drink and drugs 	<p>Young People Suggested....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make healthy food cheaper and unhealthy food more expensive • Increase the amount of healthy food establishments near schools rather than fast food outlets • Reduced gym prices for young people • Linking back to transport issues – cheaper and more frequent public transport • Educate people on the fat and sugar content in foods, and the associated risks with eating unhealthily • Education about the risks of taking drugs, and drinking alcohol

<p>Children’s Voice Summit</p>	<p>Being healthy means....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eating healthy, hydration • Exercising, keeping fit • Being safe online • Friendships and relationships • Positivity and confidence • Community clubs • Going to new places • Resilience • Self-respect • Always think about other people • Grow your mindset – never give up
<p>North Yorkshire Youth Commission: Final Report (Police and Crime Commissioner)</p>	<p>North Yorkshire Youth Commission was established by the Police and Crime Commissioner in July 2015 to enable young people aged 14-25 to inform decisions about policing and crime prevention in North Yorkshire. The Youth Commission identified 6 priority issues that affected their peer groups and communities in July 2015. OF particular relevance to this priority are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal Highs and Drug Abuse- these were felt to be too readily available and cheap with unknown long term effects, particularly psychological effects. 2. Cyber-bullying and Internet Safety- An increasing form of bullying which can be intimidating and affect young people’s mental health/ Many young people are unaware what constitutes a crime online, and whose responsibility it is to deal with these issues meaning that incidents are severely under-reported and continue to go unchallenged. 3. Vulnerable Young People- Mental health was a key concern amid increasing prevalence among young people, manifesting in complex problems such as depression, anxiety, self-harming, and eating disorders. Many young people felt that mental health conditions are not being diagnosed effectively or early enough. Young People also expressed personal experiences of domestic abuse, sexual assaults, grooming, stalking and sexual harassment but said that they feel they cannot talk about it, as they are afraid they will not be believed or taken seriously.

Key Considerations

The three priorities of the Young & Yorkshire are as relevant now as they were three years ago. And yet over the period of the plan, it has become clear that our collective ambition has matured. While the priorities still resonate, the Children’s Trust Board have discussed the need to approach these priorities with greater sophistication. We are therefore proposing to include a short set of ‘key considerations’ that underpin all the priorities, these are:

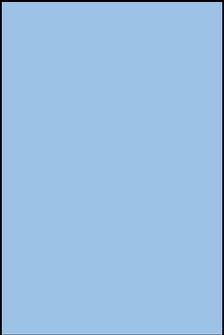
1. **Variation**- North Yorkshire is a vast and varied County. As a Trust Board we have kept a keen eye on a set of improvement priorities for North Yorkshire. However, as the evidence above demonstrates, this often masks considerable variations between Districts and even communities within them. It is perhaps take to consider a more a differentiated response, one that recognises that priorities and approaches may need to vary across areas, for example due to rurality, and that we challenge ourselves not just to improve, but to do so by ensuring we see real improvement in those areas which present the greatest challenge.
2. **Deprivation**- A common theme emerging from much of the evidence above is that of deprivation, which may well be the single biggest issue holding back many children and young people in North Yorkshire and impacts on all parts of their life. It is clear that as this is such a significant determinant of the life chances for our children and young people, it must be at the forefront of our collective consciousness and effort if we want to deliver serious, significant, and system wide improvement.
3. **Inclusion**- As well recognising the differences between geographies, it is important to recognise differences between children and young people. We celebrate the diversity of children and young people, and must ensure that experience equality of outcome regardless of differences between themselves and others including their special educational needs or disability (SEND), race or sexual orientation. We seek to promote an inclusive approach to the needs and identities of children and young people across all that we do.

We know from a number of things that children and young people have told us that these are important considerations for them:

Growing up in North Yorkshire Survey 2016	<u>Inclusion</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEN, transgender and LGB pupils more likely to be bullied SEN pupils and children in care less likely to want to stay in FT Education SEN pupils more likely to engage in risky behaviour Young carers, transgender and LGB pupils less likely to have a high well-being score SEN pupils now less likely to worry about exams / tests
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	<p><u>Deprivation (in the most deprived)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less likely to want to go to university • Almost twice as likely to be bullied • Less likely to do homework • Less likely to live with Mum and Dad • Less likely to go family holidays • Lower well-being / resilience scores • More likely to engage in risky behaviour • Less healthy lifestyle • More risky sexual behaviour <p><u>Variation (geographical)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good school stability in Selby • No breakfast in Scarborough • High aspirations in Craven and low aspirations in Scarborough • Homework – less pupils completing homework in Scarborough • Living with Mum and Dad – more single parent families in Craven • Bullying at or near school – higher in Scarborough • E-cigarettes use higher in Scarborough 		
Make your mark data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – 540 (15.97%) • Raising Awareness of Sexual Harassment in schools – 187 (5.53%) • Tackling racism and religious discrimination – 295 (8.73%) 		
Youth Summit	<p>Transport</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of travelling by rail/bus is too high • Limited bus services in rural areas </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheaper fares for young people • Revisit free transport eligibility criteria for travelling to School </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of travelling by rail/bus is too high • Limited bus services in rural areas 	<p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheaper fares for young people • Revisit free transport eligibility criteria for travelling to School
<p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of travelling by rail/bus is too high • Limited bus services in rural areas 	<p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheaper fares for young people • Revisit free transport eligibility criteria for travelling to School 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus Services are expensive - but often unreliable and late • Young carers- limited access to transport leading to isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase bus frequency in rural areas • Improve the quality of Services
	<p>Discrimination</p> <p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying happens a lot in schools because of discrimination • People need to understand that everyone is different 	<p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action taken against bullying in schools • Support for young people whom are bullied • Educate from a young age on subjects such as religion, equality and culture. • Increased awareness that everyone is different but we're all equal from a young age
	<p>Leisure</p> <p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often don't feel safe in parks • Leisure activities aren't easily accessible and can be expensive • Lack of leisure activities 	<p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have better facilities for leisure activities to take place in • Linking back to transport issues – cheaper public transport to access leisure centres • Make leisure activities affordable • Increased amount of activities held at youth club/centres • Funding for leisure opportunities and support for SEN young people that is flexible so they can attend activities
	<p>Rural Isolation</p> <p>Young People Said...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport costs – Difficult to socialise leading to loneliness • No Wi-Fi/Mobile network 	<p>Young People Suggested.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking back to transport issues – cheaper and more frequent public transport • Invest into installing Wi-Fi to all areas within the County.

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- Difficulties entering employment
 - Lack of activities e.g. Youth centres in rural communities

- Linking back to transport issues – cheaper and more frequent public transport
- How to write a CV
- Advice on how to apply for jobs
- Increased amount of activities held at youth club/centres
- Linking back to transport issues – cheaper public transport to access leisure centres
- Make leisure activities affordable

Vision

The current Young & Yorkshire plan has two vision statements:

Vision statement	
Children and young people's	"We want North Yorkshire to be a cool place with loads of great things to do"
Professionals	"We want North Yorkshire to be a <u>special</u> place where every childhood is <u>wonderful</u> and every young person <u>thrives</u> "



Ideas are sought from the Trust Board about revisions to the professionals vision statement.

Principles

The current principles of Young & Yorkshire are identified in the table below. It is important to preserve the sentiment of the current priorities, but distil these into a smaller set of principles that have a clearer ‘hook’ so that they are consistent with a more concise plan. One area not currently included in the principles which emerges from the evidence base above, is that of tackling inequality and it is proposed that this be explicitly included.

Current Principles	Proposed Principles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve children, young people and their families at all stages of planning, delivering and evaluating services; ▪ Resolve families’ problems before they escalate by offering early help that develops resilience and self-reliance; ▪ Ensure that the safety and protection of children and young people is everybody’s business; ▪ Strive for excellence in everything we do; ▪ Work in close partnerships, in the best interests of children, young people, and families; ▪ Recognise and use the capacity of the voluntary and community sector in enhancing provision and choice; ▪ Make sure we can demonstrate the impact we have on the lives of children, young people and families; ▪ Spend money wisely and effectively; ▪ Celebrate diversity; and ▪ Recognise that fun, happiness, and enjoyment of life are also important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise aspiration, reduce inequality and celebrate diversity so that there are no artificial limits on the dreams and aspirations of any child or young person ▪ Listen to and involve children and young people, carers and parents in the design of services, placing them at the core of decision making ▪ Think family and community building on the strength and resilience of families and develop existing community assets to enhance provision and choice; ▪ Work together in close partnership to build a county that is child, young people and family friendly encouraging fun, happiness, and enjoyment of life. ▪ Work creatively and innovatively using evidence of impact on the lives of children, young people and families so that we spend money wisely and effectively. ▪ Provide help early, especially in the early years so that families are supported to be self-reliant and children have the best possible start in life

? Views of the Trust Board are requested on the proposed principles for the plan.

Priorities and Outcomes

The Children's Trust Board have been clear in their support for retaining the current priorities of the plan (ensuring education is our greatest liberator; helping all children enjoy a happy family life; ensuring a healthy start to life). Three years on, and with the benefit of all the evidence above we have the opportunity to look again at both the priority and supporting outcomes. The current priority outcomes have the following limitations:

- They represent areas for performance improvement and although three years on they continue to be areas of performance focus, they are not reflective of the intention to create a plan that influences the wider place shaping aspiration to improve the context and climate in which North Yorkshire children grow up.
- Although they have been termed 'outcomes' in actual fact they are indicators, albeit very important ones, which are replicated in the performance scorecard.

The following pages outline the current and proposed priority outcomes and what we'll do (previously supporting outcomes):

Current

Priority Outcome

A greater proportion of pupils attend a good or outstanding school

Supporting Outcomes

<p>(a) Life chances for children are improved through better educational outcomes in early years, primary and secondary education, including those of more vulnerable children</p>	<p>(b) Looked after children achieve improved educational outcomes</p>	<p>(c) Vulnerable and disadvantaged pupils are helped to close the attainment gap between themselves and others</p>	<p>(d) A high proportion of young people continue to participate in education, training and employment</p>
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Priority Outcome

The looked after child population is reduced safely

Supporting Outcomes

<p>(a) Children and families in challenging circumstances receive effective early help to become self-reliant</p>	<p>(b) Children are safe, and those at risk of harm are referred, assessed and protected appropriately</p>	<p>(c) Looked after children are supported to leave the care system safely at the earliest opportunity</p>	<p>(d) Looked after children experience stable and secure placements, within North Yorkshire and as close to home as possible</p>
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Priority Outcome

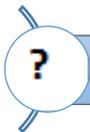
More children and young people lead healthy lifestyles

Supporting Outcomes

<p>(a) Children feel safe and are safe</p>	<p>(b) Children and young people enjoy good emotional and mental health</p>	<p>(c) Children enjoy good health and development, particularly in their early years</p>	<p>(d) Looked after children and children with disabilities or learning needs have improved health and well-being outcomes</p>	<p>(e) Fewer young people engage in risk-taking behaviours</p>
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Proposed

Outcome	Ensuring that education is our greatest liberator	Helping all children enjoy a happy family life	Ensuring a healthy start to life
	Educational aspirations, opportunities and achievements without artificial limits for all	Childhood wellbeing for all is ensured by empowered, strong families and safe and strong communities	Children and young people develop lifelong, safe and healthy lifestyles
Priorities	<p>Raise achievement and progress for all and close the attainment gap for vulnerable and disadvantaged pupils</p> <p>Prepare young people for life as skilled, ambitious, confident, responsible and independent adults</p> <p>Improve life chances for all through high quality education and employment opportunities in a strong North Yorkshire economy</p>	<p>Empower secure, resilient, self-reliant families that thrive</p> <p>Protect those at risk of harm so that children feel safe and are safe</p> <p>Improve lifelong outcomes for looked after children and care leavers</p> <p>Encourage enjoyment of life through access to play, leisure, culture and sporting opportunities</p>	<p>Enable children and young people to make safe and healthy choices and improve their health and well-being</p> <p>Improve mental and emotional health and resilience of children, young people and their families</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities by addressing the wider social, economic and environmental determinants of health</p>

 **Views of the Trust Board are requested on the proposed priority outcomes for the plan.**

Proposed Plan Structure

The brief discussed at the last meeting of the Development Group (and endorsed by the Children's Trust Board) was for a final printed version of the plan to be presented in an engaging way, so that it also served as a young people's version of the plan. The group suggested that this plan should be approximately 10 pages in length. To that end a proposed structure of the plan is outlined below:

Front Page

Page 2

What is life like for children and young people in North Yorkshire

Page 4

What is life like....(in each District)

Page 6

Vision, Principles and Priorities

Page 8

What more are we going to do?

Page 10

What does success look like?

Page 12

Top ten Indicators

Page 3

What is life like for children and young people in North Yorkshire

Page 5

What is life like....(in each District)

Page 7

Vision, Principles and Priorities continued

Page 9

What more are we going to do?

Page 11

What does success look like?

Page 13

**Plan on a page
Link to full plan**

A longer document, containing greater detail in support of the key elements of the plan identified above will be produced and held online. This will give greater flexibility to respond to and update the plan e.g. in response to national policy changes. Below is a proposed chapter outline:

1. Introduction
 - Forewords- Young person, Chair of CTB, Exec Member
 - Plan on a page
2. Our vision, principles and priorities
 - Vision and guiding principles
 - Our priorities
 - How this plan is different- innovative delivery, campaigning
3. How we drew up this plan
 - What has changed since the last plan
 - What's it like to live in North Yorkshire
 - Young and Yorkshire in.... (District profiles to be informed by and to inform the work of the CSSGs)
 - What young people have told us- Youth summit, Children's summit, Make Your Mark etc
 - What else do we know?
 - National and local policy context and drivers
4. How we will bring the plan to life
 - Place shaping and strengthened strategic alignment- transport strategy, economic strategy, community strategy, HWB Plan, Council Plan
 - Challenges we face- finances, workforce challenges (LSCB survey, YW shortages?)
 - The performance scorecard
 - The Children's Trust Board and delivery arrangements



Views of the Trust Board are requested on the proposed structure of the plan.

NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST

Forward Plan – 2016/17

Date	Performance and Delivery: Progress against the Plan	Ensuring Education is Our Greatest Liberator	Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life	Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life
7 th December 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y&Y Q2 Performance Report • Annual self-assessment • Priority outcome update – Happy Family Life • A new Children and Young Peoples Plan • Annual Report – Voice, Participation and Influence (C&YP) • GUNY Results Presentation • CSSG Update (for information) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority outcome update – Happy Family Life • Update from North Yorkshire Safeguarding Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on Children's Obesity
22 nd March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y&Y Q3 Performance Report • Priority outcome update – Education is Our Greatest Liberator • A new Children and Young Peoples Plan • CSSG Update (for information) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority outcome update – Education is Our Greatest Liberator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners in Practice • Stronger Communities discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on Unintentional injuries - unintentional injuries toolkit launch event • Future in Mind update
14 th June 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y&Y Q4 Performance report • Annual Review of Young & Yorkshire – Year 3 • A new Children and Young Peoples Plan • CSSG Update (for information) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Justice – Update at a local level 	
27 th September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y&Y Q1 Performance report • Priority outcome update – Healthy Start to Life • CSSG Update (for information) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority outcome update – Healthy Start to Life
6 th December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y&Y Q2 Performance Report • Annual self-assessment • Priority outcome update – Happy Family Life • Annual Report – Voice, Participation and Influence (C&YP) • GUNY Results Presentation • CSSG Update (for information) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority outcome update – Happy Family Life 	



Report to Local Safeguarding Children Board

Children's Safeguarding and Strategy Group Update

17 November 2016

1. Date and Subject of report

1.1 Children's Safeguarding and Strategy Group Update, 17 November 2016

2. Purpose of Report

2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Children's Trust (CT) and the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board (NYSCB) with an update of the activities of the Children's Safeguarding Strategy Groups (CSSG).

3. Key Issues

3.1 The primary focus of the CSSGs for this quarter was supporting the delivery of Safeguarding Week. Domestic abuse was identified as the theme for the week and awareness sessions entitled "domestic abuse can affect anyone" were run in each area. CSSGs were tasked with arranging local events including agency market places stalls.

3.2 As well as supporting the Safeguarding Week events the CSSGs have

3.3 Craven CSSG

3.4 Updates on actions for the Craven CSSG:

- **Improve the accessibility of health workers in Ings Primary School and Parish** – Work is ongoing to improve the accessibility of health workers and a plan has been developed to increase health presence at groups. Feedback will be given to the next CSSG in January 2016
- **Raise awareness of the say something if you see something campaign** –CSE training for taxi-drivers is being delivered with more sessions to follow. A new safety partnership co-ordinator has been appointed. All identified tasks have been completed and this action is closed.
- **Identify 'invisible' children and engage them with services** – Prevention have improved elective home education pathways and

agreements with healthy child 5-19 and joint visits. DfE have re-issued Children Missing from Education in September 2016 and additionally there is new LA guidance. The group has agreed that at present all actions have been completed and the task was closed.

- 3.5 The group also identified a new action for CSE Awareness Day (18th March 2017) which the group envisaged to raise awareness in particular with Young People. It was reported that Crucial Crew will be held in March 2017 and there is scope to potentially undertake some work with regard to 'healthy relationships'. It was agreed to raise this at the next Craven VEMT meeting to request for NYP to take this action forward on behalf of Craven CSSSG.

3.6 Hambleton and Richmondshire CSSG

- 3.7 Updates on actions for the Hambleton and Richmondshire CSSG:

- **Improve inter-agency relationships with MOD families** – The Safeguarding Week event for Hambleton and Richmondshire was hosted by the Army Welfare Service (AWS). It was reported that there was good attendance by army representatives and additional awareness sessions on post-traumatic stress disorder and domestic violence were held after each “domestic abuse can affect anyone” session. In addition the market place was also open to the public and the AWS reported good attendance by army families. This action has now been closed.

3.8 Harrogate CSSG

- 3.9 Updates on actions for the Harrogate CSSG:

- **Hold awareness event to coincide with the re-launch of the “Say Something if you See Something” campaign** – It was reported that all actions regarding the re-launch of the Say Something if you See Something Campaign have been completed.
- **Improve agency response and understanding of self-harming behaviours** – All agencies have been provided with links to the Pink Book and are cascading this across their organisations.
- **Improvement of the performance in providing report to Child Protection Conferences** – No dataset was provided for this round of CSSG meetings and the Task and Finish group has completed all present actions. The CSSG has requested the provision of an updated dataset for the next meeting.

3.10 Scarborough CSSG

- 3.11 Updates on actions for the Ryedale/Scarborough CSSG:

- **Raise awareness of CSE with local businesses** – It was reported that an aide-memoire has been developed for agencies such as Police & Hotels which has been distributed across the Scarborough area. Good feedback has been received from the Police. It was also reported

that CSE training for taxi drivers within the Scarborough & Ryedale is on-going.

- **Raise awareness of the dangers of legal highs with secondary schools and key stage 2** – Legal highs workshops sessions have been held at Cademen College in Scarborough. Ryedale area are due to receive workshop sessions, this piece of work will be taken forward by an ex-drug and alcohol worker.
- **Improve information sharing in child protection conferences** – All actions identified by the task group have been undertaken and in the absence of any further local data the group has been unable to proceed any further. It is anticipated that the roll out of the Quality Feedback Process will improve information sharing further. This action has been closed.
- **Improve links with secondary schools** – Area Prevention Managers visit all schools in area and sit on collaboratives. The agenda for September MARRACs also included how schools feed into process. The additional contact through the Prevention Service will allow an improved information flow from schools to the CSSGs as it is difficult to maintain links with schools as each are only able to represent the views of their own school due to the absence of a collective representative. The Prevention Service can escalate local concerns of schools identified in visits to the CSSG as appropriate. This action has been closed.

3.12 Children not in education, employment or training has been identified as an area of concern for the area and it has been agreed that the CSSG will monitor the impact of the bimonthly meetings and identify further actions as they are required.

3.13 Selby CSSG

3.14 Update on actions for the Selby CSSG

- **Improve access to services in the Selby District for cross-boundary issues** – The Prevention Service is currently examining how it can assist in this area and will report back to a future meeting.
- **Reduce the number of teenage pregnancies in the Selby District** – Some barriers have been identified which include wider work needed to be undertaken with GPs, young people having credit on their phones, cost to travel to services, etc. A plan has been developed to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies.
- **Improve agency performance for providing reports to ICPCs and RCPCs** – There has been limited progress in this area. The last supplied figures have suggested an improvement where reports are genuinely late link to the workload and priorities of other agencies. A report is presently being developed by the IRO representative as feedback from parents is that they would prefer to have a single report rather than multiple reports from agencies.

3.15 Intentional and Unintentional Injuries

3.16 The Children's Trust provided the CSSGs with local area datasets in relation to intentional and unintentional injuries and requested that they undertake a

piece of work to address local concerns. Each of the groups agreed that the dataset provides only showed a snapshot of the issues relating to intentional and unintentional injuries and further work has been requested by the CSSGs for the Children's Trust to broaden the datasets to include Accident and Emergency visits and visits to GPs to augment the information provided for hospital admissions to help identify the highest risk groups and allow the CSSGs to formulate a local action plan.

3.17 Chairs and Leads

3.18 The chairs and leads for the CSSGs are as follows:

Locality	Chair	Safeguarding Lead	Children's Trust Lead
Craven	Cllr. Andrew Solloway	Emma Curran	Paul Carswell
Hambleton/ Richmondshire	James Lee	James Lee	Julie Hatfield
Harrogate	Justin Vaughan	Justin Vaughan	Paul Carswell
Scarborough/ Ryedale	Cllr. Janet Jefferson	Heidi Scott-Nelson	Barbara Merrygold
Selby	Julie Hatfield	Fiona Mockford	Julie Hatfield

4. Attendance

4.1 Appendix one provides a breakdown of representation by agency. Concern was raised by all CSSGs regarding the absence of Police representation. The NYSCB Policy and Development Officer has discussed the attendance with Det. Insp. Shaun Page. It has been agreed that representation on the groups should be from local officers who are able to commit resources in each of the five areas rather than seek representation centrally.

4.2 All CSSG dates up until January 2018 have been supplied to Det. Insp. Shaun Page and the NYSCB Policy and Development Officer has been asked to meet with the identified Police representatives and provide a briefing prior to the January 2017 meetings to ensure that each representative fully updated regarding the purpose of the meetings and the importance of continual police attendance.

4.3 As the county wide drug and alcohol recovery service there is presently limited engagement with North Yorkshire Horizons. This concern has been highlighted by two NYSCB and the Policy and Development Officer is seeking greater attendance by the agency at the CSSGs.

5. Risks

5.1 The Named Nurse for Safeguarding in Scarborough highlighted a concern that at present there are no NHS Dentist appointments within the

Scarborough area. This has been raised with the commissioners of the service but the group requested that the Board was made aware of this.

- 5.2 It was reported that Hand in Hand, the voluntary sector service which provides support for children and young people who have been sexually exploited have lost their provision for funding for delivery of their universal service within the Craven Area. This means that they are no longer able to provide outreach services visiting schools, etc., but do still have funding to undertake one to one casework, thus meaning that there is a potential gap in service.

6. Author

- 6.1 Haydn Rees Jones, NYSCB Policy and Development Officer, 17 November 2016

Appendix One CSSG Agency Attendance between 31 October 2016 and 3 November 2016

Sector/Agency	Craven 31/10/2016	Ham/Rich 03/11/2016	Harrogate 02/11/2016	Rye/Scar 01/11/2016	Selby 02/11/2016
Independent Chair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CTB Lead	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Safeguarding Lead	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Health Services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Airedale NHS Trust	Yes				
Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CSSG	Yes				
NHS Bradford Districts and NHS Bradford City Clinical Commissioning Group	Yes				
Harrogate District NHS Foundation Trust	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Tees NHS Foundation Trust		Yes			
Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys Foundation Trust		Yes	Yes	Yes	
York Teaching Hospital Foundation Trust				Yes	Yes
Named GP/GPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Local Authority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
C&FS (Prevention)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
C&FS (Social Care)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CYPS Special Educational Needs & Disabilities Service	Yes				
CYPS Education and Skills Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
CYPS (Other)			Yes	Yes	
Health and Adult Services	Yes		Yes		
IRO Service					Yes
Youth Justice Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NYSCB Representative	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CTB Representative	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
North Yorkshire Police	No	No	No	No	No
Military	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Army Welfare Service		Yes			
Army Foundation College					
Schools/Colleges	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Craven College	Yes				
Craven PRS	Yes				
Friarage School				Yes	
Queen Mary's		Yes			
Selby College					Yes
St Augustine's School				Yes	
Probation	No	Yes	No	No	No
Community Rehabilitation Company	No	Yes	No	No	No
Department for Work and Pensions					Yes
District Council	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Third/Voluntary Sector	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Carers Resource	Yes		Yes	Yes	
CompassReach		Yes			Yes
IDAS			Yes		Yes
NY Horizons					
Yorkshire Coast Housing					