

**BOARD MEETING**

Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017

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

<b>Time</b>	<b>Item</b>		<b>Young and Yorkshire Priority</b>
13:00	1. Apologies		
	2. Minutes of a meeting held on 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	Encl.1	
13:10	4. Progress Against the Plan (Steve Evans)	Encl.2	All
	• Q3 Young and Yorkshire Performance Report		
13:25	5. Priority outcome update – Education is Our greatest Liberator (Anthony Ruddy)	Encl.3	Priority One
13:45	6. Children and Young Peoples Plan First Draft (Emma Hubert)	Encl.4	All
14:35	7. Tea Break - LGC Children's Services of the Year submission	Video	
14:45	8. Partners in Practice Update (Judith Hay)	Encl.5	Priority Two
15:00	10. Stronger Communities Discussion (Marie-Ann Jackson)	Encl.6	All
15:30	11. Unintentional Injuries Toolkit Launch (Justine Rooke)	Encl.7	Priority Three
15:45	12. Children and Young Peoples Emotional wellbeing and Mental Health (Victoria Pilkington and Emma Thomas)	Presentation	Priority Three
16:00	13. Forward Plan and any other business	Encl.8	
	<i>For Information Only:</i>		
	<i>CSSG Update</i>	Encl.9 and 10	
	<i>Looked After Children Strategy- A Review of Progress</i>		

**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 7<sup>th</sup> December 2016

#### BOARD MEMBERS:

Pete Dwyer (Chair)	Corporate Director – Children & Young People's Service (NYCC)
Carolyn Bird	Assistant Director, Strategy & Commissioning (NYCC CYPS)
Natalie Baxter	NYPACT
Professor Nick Frost	Independent Chair, North Yorkshire Local Safeguarding Children Board
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)
David Sharp	Chief Executive, North Yorkshire Youth
Dave Kay	Department of Work & Pensions (JobCentre Plus)

#### OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Steve Evans	Head of Performance & Intelligence (NYCC CYPS)
Simon Moss	Strategic Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Anthony Ruddy	Tactical Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Emma Hubert	Strategic Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Marc Mason	Commissioning & Development Manager (NYCC CYPS)
Louise Rideout	Tactical Analyst (NYCC CYPS)
Gemma Mann	Health Improvement Manager (NYCC HAS)
Donna Hendrickson	Health Improvement Manager (Public Health)



4. **ANNUAL SELF-ASSESSMENT**

The Chair gave a presentation on suggested steps to strengthen strategic alignment across partners, namely:

- Do we have the right people around the table?
- 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?

There was a discussion about how the Board can have more influence on other strategies to address key issues. It was discussed how there should be a golden thread in other strategies where our key outcomes and priorities as a Board are represented, other strategies should include the same actions and targets as used by the Board to reach the same outcome.

Prof. Nick Frost agreed that the Children’s Trust was aligned to the Safeguarding Board. However alignment needs to be strengthened with Police and Crime Commissioning, and CCGS.

David Sharp highlighted the CYPP has influenced the Volunteer strategy and has helped to leverage funding, however it was raised that in the CYPP the priorities need to be broader to help further funding bids.

In terms of operating footprints it was discussed by the Board that this is a particular issue for health provision.

**AGREED:**

- The Board should have a core membership, and associate members such as representatives from District Councils, economy (the LEP), and the opportunity area programme where specific knowledge would enhance discussions and help the Board to influence other strategies.
- Richard Chillery from Harrogate District Foundation Trust will become a new Board member.
- The new CYPP needs stronger branding and marketing, to have greater impact and influence on front line staff, schools and the development of other single agency plans.

**LR**

<p>5.</p>	<p><b>PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE PLAN Q2 REPORT</b></p> <p><b>NOTED:</b> Steve Evans presented the quarter 2 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, in quarter 2 targets have been achieved or exceeded in 16 instances (58% of indicators where data has been updated).</p> <p>Specific performance was discussed as follows:</p> <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational attainment – Raised by Stuart Mason that National Policy has changed in terms of attainment assessment. <b>ACTION:</b> changes to assessment in attainment needs to be reflected in the new children and young people’s plan</li> <li>• Closing the gap (FSM and other pupils) – As this remains an issue for the County, it was discussed by the Board whether the successful programme Achievement Unlocked could be replicated in other areas, or could this be built into the Opportunity area work.</li> </ul> <p>Happy Family Life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of looked after children – 19 of the current LAC population are unaccompanied asylum seekers these young people automatically become looked after. <b>ACTION:</b> In future reporting the number of looked after will be broken down by chosen and automatically e.g. asylum seekers.</li> <li>• Placement stability - 90% of foster carers looking after our LAC population which enables high stability. However there is a small cohort of complex young people, where placements break down more often, however the Service is looking at how things can be done differently.</li> </ul> <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was raised that in Scarborough, there are no NHS dental appointments available. <b>ACTION</b> - position in North Yorkshire of access to NHS dental treatment?</li> </ul>	<p>LR/EH</p> <p>LR</p> <p>VP</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p><b>VOICE, INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Annual Voice, influence and participation report</b></li> <li>• <b>CYPP – Engagement of Young People</b></li> </ul> <p><b>CONSIDERED:</b> report, presented by Marc Mason, which gave 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.</p>	

	<p>Key points of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new Voice, Influence and Participation team is gradually being appointed. More staff in post has enabled the development of more groups for children and young people to attend regularly on evenings and weekends.</li> <li>• In November the Voice, Influence and Participation team organised 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.</li> <li>• At the end of the month the annual youth voice conference was held, 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.</li> <li>• There is a new North Yorkshire County Executive group – all major provider organisations and young people from vulnerable groups will attend. The group is owned by young people and is a further mechanism to have a voice.</li> <li>• Two local Members of the Youth Parliament attended a sitting of the UK Youth Parliament at which the key issues for the coming year were debated and voted upon. From the voting (make your mark) the most important issue for young people is a curriculum for life.</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTION:</b> Mark your mark data, ensure the results influence and feature in the next children and young people's plan.</p>	LR/EH
7.	<p><b>GROWING UP IN NORTH YORKSHIRE</b></p> <p>CONSIDERED: presentation by Simon Moss on the initial findings of the Growing up in North Yorkshire survey. The presentation highlighted key themes, and areas which had significantly changed since the last survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2% increase in survey participation (a lot better than most other LAs). 17,239/24,471 (70%)</li> <li>• New groups to focus on e.g. single parent families</li> <li>• New questions on a "happy family life"</li> </ul>	

	<p>The following were highlighted as emerging issues for the Board to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less pupils wanting to stay in full time Education</li> <li>• Less pupils eating breakfast</li> <li>• Well-being / resilience in Y10 girls</li> <li>• Use of e-cigarettes</li> <li>• The impact of deprivation</li> <li>• Geographical variation across the County</li> </ul> <p>The Chair highlighted that if the new children and young people’s plan can help to reduce inequality and deprivation across the County, this in turn would impact on a host of other issues.</p> <p>Stuart Mason raised concerns that the length of the survey was increasing, and pupils weren’t able to complete it. The quality of answers are also affected as concentration is lost by pupils. The working group for the survey are aware the length is becoming an issue and do understand that quality is being impacted.</p> <p>There was a discussion about the impact of having a single parent family may have on a child or young person. The Board raised concerns about whether the right Services were available and if the schools were well equipped to deal with situations like a family breakdown.</p> <p>Natalie Baxter queried whether south Craven school had been included as this may affect some results.</p> <p>Prof. Nick Frost queried whether any residential independent schools had taken part</p> <p><b>ACTION:</b> Simon Moss to check which schools had been included (above queries).</p>	<b>SM</b>
8.	<p><b>PRIORITY OUTCOME UPDATE</b>  <b>Helping all Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life</b></p> <p>CONSIDERED: report, presented by Anthony Ruddy, the fifth thematic report of its type, and the second focused on a happy family life. The report provided an assessment of general childhood and family happiness in North Yorkshire, and interrogated the interplay between children’s overall happiness, child wellbeing and long term prospects (social mobility). The report also examined the geographical variations in the levels of children’s happiness, child wellbeing and social mobility. The report was structured around the following four key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children’s happiness at home, at school and in the local community</li> <li>• New measurements of a happy family life for children from North Yorkshire</li> <li>• Child wellbeing in North Yorkshire</li> <li>• Social mobility in North Yorkshire</li> </ul>	

	<p>There was a discussion about the challenges presented to the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social mobility being a particular issue in some parts of the county, Scarborough and Hambleton, however it is low in all Districts in terms of young people's aspirations</li> <li>• The Board discussed the need to undertake more work in certain areas to reduce social mobility issues and inequalities, which will improve outcomes for children and young people. The Board considered whether the response for issues in Scarborough (the Pledge), could be replicated in Hambleton.</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTIONS:</b> As North Yorkshire is a rural County, the Board requested that the North Yorkshire results for family life questions taken from the GUNY survey could be compared against other rural areas.</p> <p><b>AGREED:</b> The Board agreed to use the GUNY data, and findings from the priority outcome update report to inform campaigning on areas that require improvement, e.g. a headline campaigns on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What it takes to be a good parent</li> <li>• Key messages reinforcing a happy, healthy childhood.</li> </ul>	<b>AR</b>
9.	<p><b>NORTH YORKSHIRES SAFEGUARDING BOARD ANNUAL UPDATE</b> <b>North Yorkshire's Safeguarding Board Annual Update</b></p> <p>CONSIDERED: presentation by Prof. Nick Frost providing an update on the work of North Yorkshires Safeguarding Board over the year.</p> <p>Key points included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three strategic themes which link with the children and young people's plan</li> <li>• The new safeguarding unit has been established due to the reforms, the new unit has improving working relationships and communications</li> <li>• Improved strategic links, including the CSSGs</li> <li>• Improved web presence, and now includes one minute guides</li> <li>• A number of campaigns have been held, focussing on key areas such as CSE and child abuse and neglect</li> <li>• On-going work with children and young people</li> <li>• Continued learning and improvement through deep dive audit activity</li> <li>• Training has been successful, Reached a total of 8,088 delegates across all e-learning courses and delivered 69 safeguarding courses and 2 conferences</li> <li>• A new vision for 2016 to 2020</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New slimmed down structure as a result of the Wood Review</li> </ul> <p><b>AGREED:</b> Emotional and mental wellbeing will feature in the new children and young people’s plan, with a focus on the therapeutic Services.</p>	
10.	<p><b>SUPPORTING OUTCOME UPDATE</b> <b>Healthy Start to Life - Children’s Obesity</b></p> <p>CONSIDERED: report, presented by Gemma Mann, focusing on children’s obesity across North Yorkshire The paper highlighted the newly published Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Tackling overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire 2016 – 2026 strategy. The paper also provided an overview of several programmes that aim to reduce the number of children who are overweight and obese.</p> <p>The report highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> <p>The Board discussed the need to engage with private businesses in terms of helping to reduce obesity, many young people will buy energy drinks and unhealthy food from businesses before going into school. The Board proposed that there could be a campaign, e.g. energy drinks not to be sold to anyone under 18.</p> <p><b>AGREED:</b> The Board will champion the Strategy and will support the Healthy Weight and Healthy Lives strategy vision</p> <p><b>AGREED:</b> The Board will 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 the new children and young people’s plan.</p> <p><b>ACTION:</b> Agreed by the Board for Gemma Mann to provide the top three actions that should be included within the next plan.</p>	GM

11.	<p><b>NEW CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLES PLAN</b></p> <p><b>CONSIDERED:</b> report, presented by Emma Hubert outlining the work to develop the new CYPP. The paper supported the Board to consider and define the vision, principles, outcomes and priorities for the new Young &amp; Yorkshire Plan. Against each of the current priorities within the plan, the report brought together a high level summary of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and local policy changes and initiatives</li> <li>• Progress during the period of the current plan</li> <li>• Learning and intelligence</li> <li>• The voice of children and young people</li> </ul> <p>The evidence base summarised within the report was used to propose a refreshed set of principles, outcomes and priorities 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. It was also proposed that there should be an 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.</p> <p>The Board discussed the proposals and agreed they covered the necessary aspects, however some wording may need tweaking. Marc Mason stressed the importance of ensuring Early Years isn't lost within the proposed priorities. David Sharp highlighted the need to ensure the language is reflective of young people's concerns and issues e.g. results from Make your Mark.</p> <p><b>AGREED:</b> The three proposed consideration themes.</p> <p><b>ACTION:</b> Feedback on all proposals to be fed back to Louise Rideout and Emma Hubert. The Board are asked for ideas on how to best reshape the professionals vision</p> <p>Marc Mason to engage with children and young people to develop a new vision</p>	<p><b>ALL</b> <b>ALL</b></p> <p><b>MM</b></p>
12.	<p><b>FORWARD PLAN &amp; ANY OTHER BUSINESS</b></p> <p><b>NOTED:</b> the forward plan was noted.</p>	
13.	<p><b>DATE OF NEXT MEETING</b> <b>Wednesday 22<sup>ND</sup> March 2017 at 1.00 pm</b></p> <p><b>FUTURE DATES OF MEETINGS 2017</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 June 2017</li> <li>• 27 September 2017</li> <li>• 6 December 2017</li> </ul>	





# Young and Yorkshire

## Quarter Three Performance Report for the Children's Trust Board

QUARTER THREE 2016/17  
MARCH 2017

### ***Purpose and Background:***

To provide the Board with an update on performance in Q3 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:***

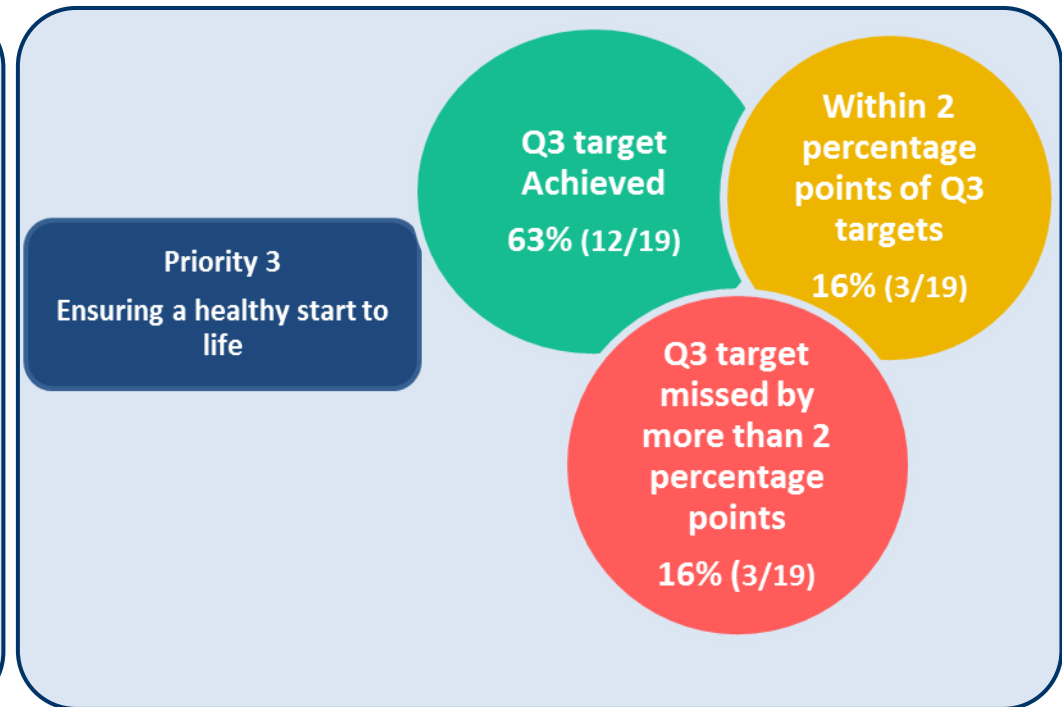
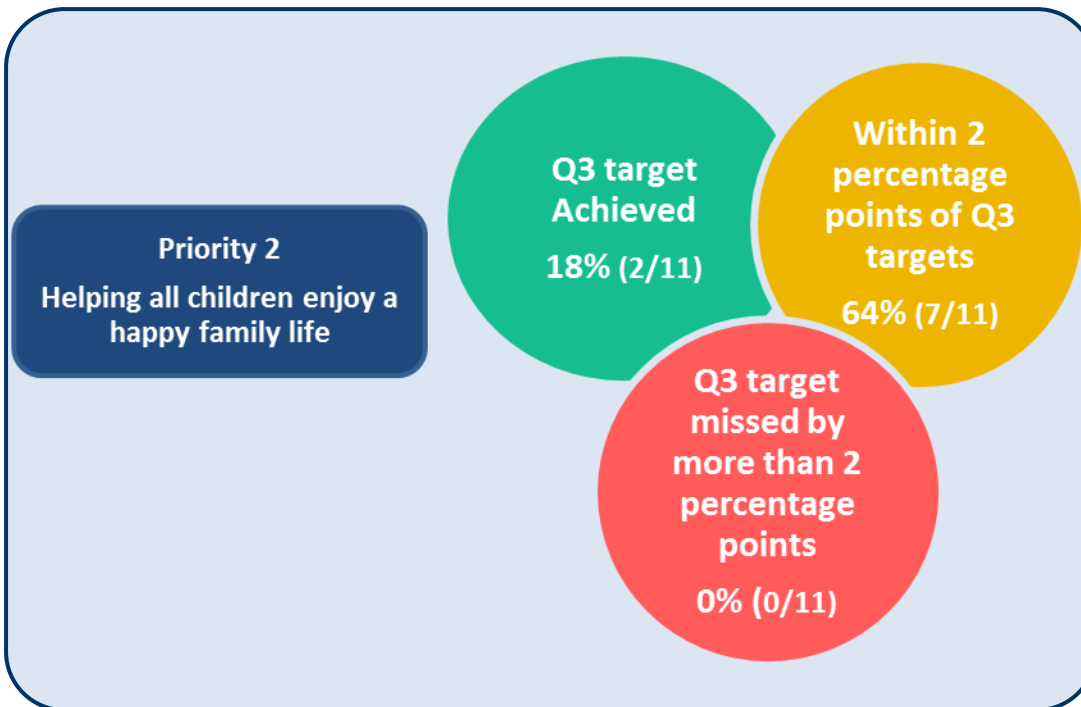
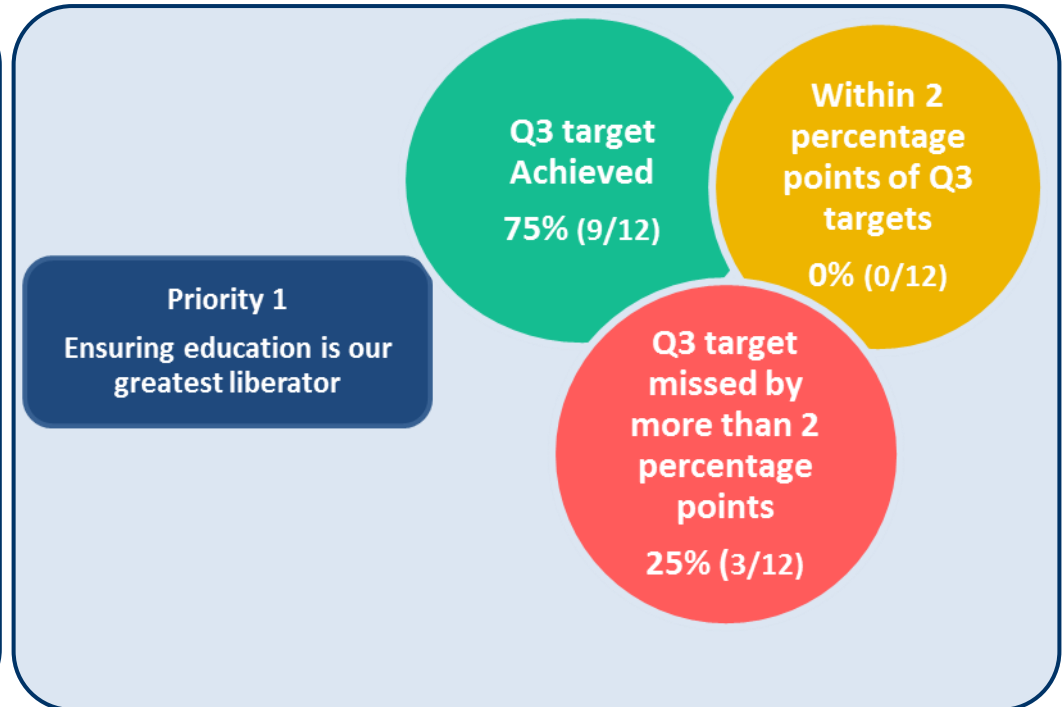
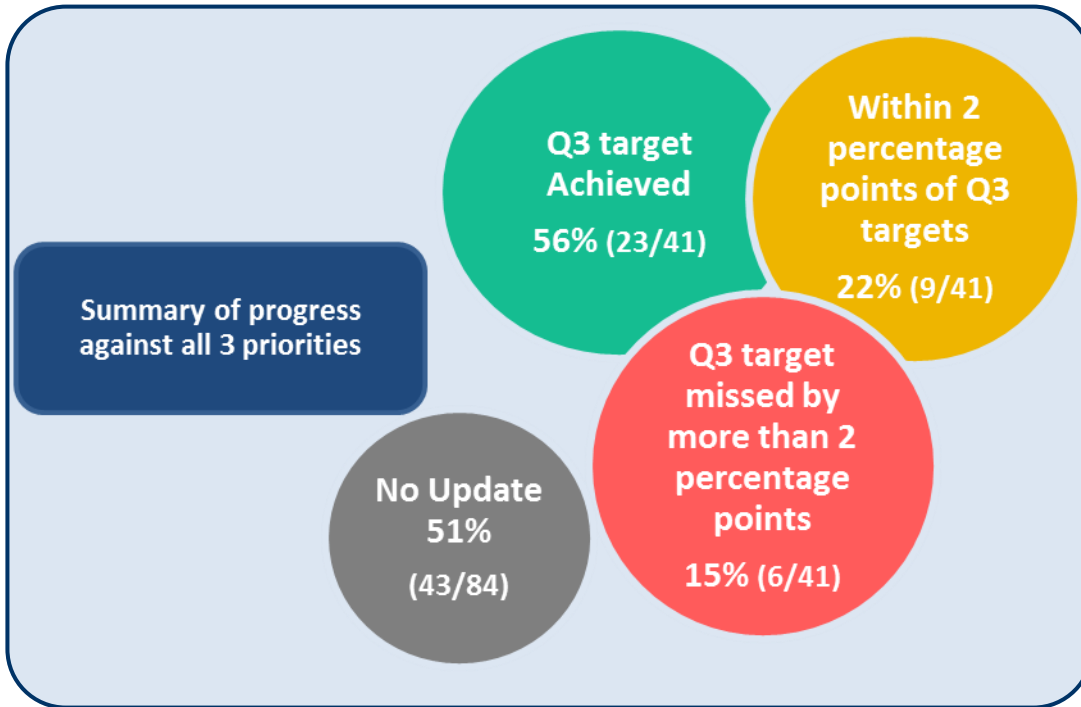
Data has been updated for 41 of the 84 indicators in Q3. In quarter 3 targets have been achieved or exceeded in 23 instances (56% of indicators where data has been updated).

### **Contents:**

<b>Background and High Level Progress Summary in Q3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Position in Q3 2016/17 Against Targets</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Education is Our Greatest Liberator</b>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life</b>	<b>7-8</b>
<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>9</b>

<b>Priority 1</b> Ensuring education is our greatest liberator	<b>Priority 2</b> Helping all children enjoy a happy family life	<b>Priority 3</b> Ensuring a healthy start to life
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## Position in Q3 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 89.9%, 3.2% above National. This can be broken down by Primary and Secondary school pupils:

- Percentage of pupils in good or outstanding primary schools - 91.7%
- 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 99.1% , 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 number of young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs or disability (SEND) undertaking a personalised learning pathway has improved further moving in quarter

three from 46 to 48.

#### 1.2

The quarter three figure for the percentage of secondary school pupils with one or more fixed period of exclusion from school has increase slightly from 0.9%. to 1.5%., however this is below our target of 3.3%.

#### 1.3

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

#### 1.4

For the seventh 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

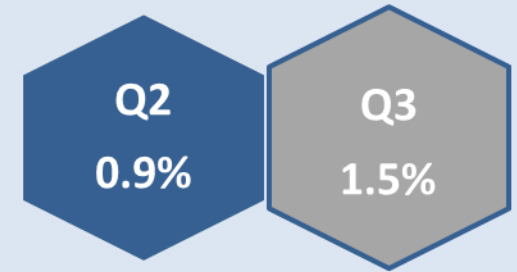
The attainment gap between pupils with statements or Education, Health and Care plans and other pupils (Achieving Expected Level or more in Reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2) has closed with the national average. The North Yorkshire gap is currently 36%, National is 46.3%.

#### 1.6

The percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has slightly decreased, and is currently at 2.8% (0.5% reduction in comparison to the previous quarter).

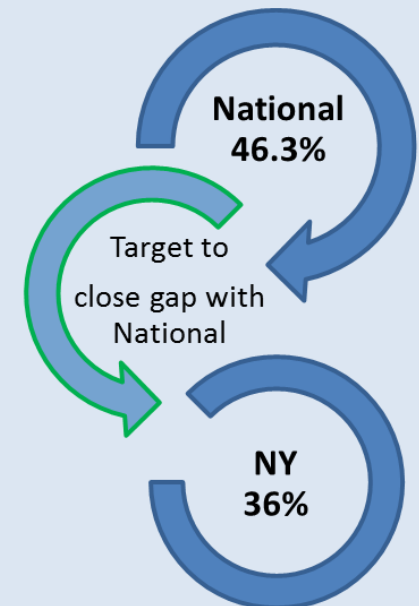
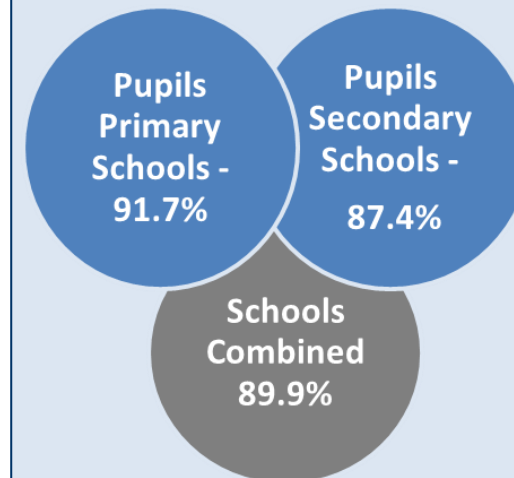
The percentage of SEND children aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has slightly increased this quarter, from 3.9% to 4.5%.

Percentage of secondary school pupils with one or more fixed period of exclusion:



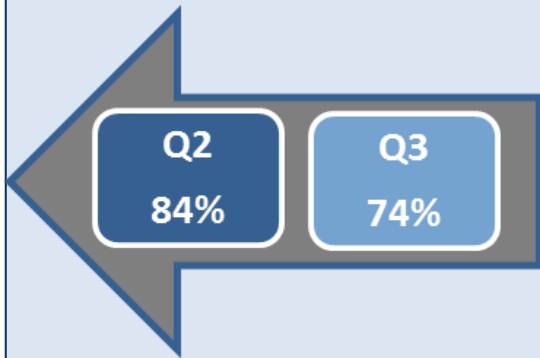
The attainment gap between pupils with statements or EHCPs and other pupils (achieving expected level or more in Reading, Writing, and Maths at KS2::

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

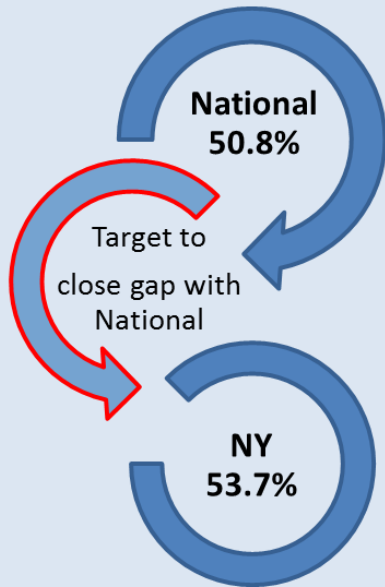


## Priority One: Ensuring Education is our Greatest Liberator

The percentage of EHCPS issued within 20 weeks:



Attainment gap between pupils with EHCPS and other pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at A\* to C:



### Red Measures - Areas for Development

#### 2.0

The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans issued within 20 weeks (excluding exceptions) has decreased by 10% to 74% this quarter, below our target 95%.

This measure continues to be a key challenge. Requests for assessment have increased sharply, there was a considerable increase in the number of new EHC plans issued by North Yorkshire in 2016, 330, from 240 in the 2015 calendar year, an increase of 38%. This is reflected in the growing number of requests for a statutory assessment, increasing from 407 in 2015 to 614 in 2016, a 51% increase. 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.

#### 2.1

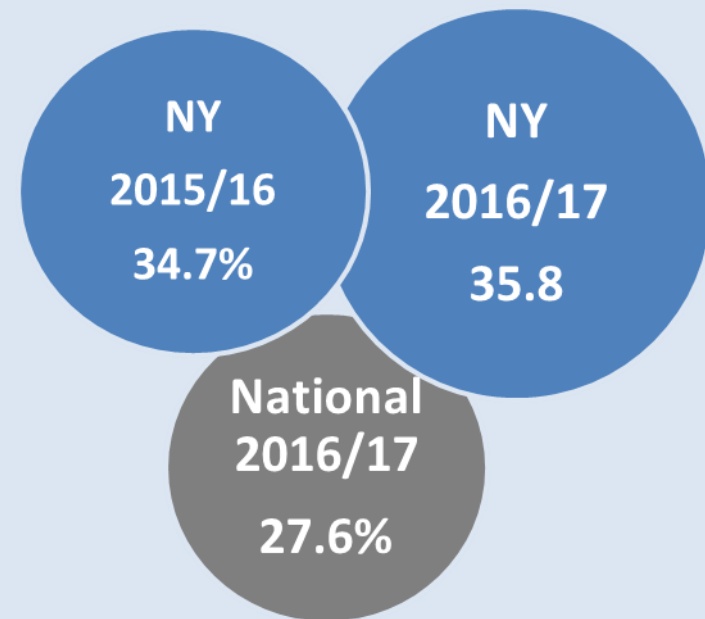
Current validated attainment data is showing that children who are recorded as having some form of special educational need in North Yorkshire are performing below their

peers nationally, leading to a widening attainment gap. Currently the between pupils with statements or Education, Health and Care plans and other pupils for achieving 5 GCSEs at A\* to C including English and Maths is 53.7%, the National average is 50.8%.

#### 2.2

The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils at GCSEs (A\* to C including English and Maths) has widened, currently at 35.8%, and is worse than the National average gap - 27.6%.

Attainment gap between pupils eligible for FSM and other pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at A\* to C:



## Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life

### Green Measures

#### 1.0

Following the overall decrease in referrals to Children’s Social Care over the past 2 years, this Quarter saw a 15% decrease in the number of referrals received compared to last Quarter. In total there were 1001 referrals last Quarter, during Q3 this figure dropped to 854. This represents the lowest number of referrals in a quarter since at least 2011/12. As a cumulative figure as at the end of Q3 this equates to a total of 2798 referrals (which is 238.9 per 10k population).

The overall decrease in the number of referrals to Children’s Social Care is partly attributable to changes in the way that contacts are being processed, as – following the introduction of the MAST in 2014/15 – a number contacts are now being referred to the Prevention and Early Help Services or offered guidance and advice that previously would have been referred to Children’s Social Care.

#### 1.1

North Yorkshire currently has a relatively low rate of repeat referrals (17.4 % during Quarter 3) (where a low rate is indicative of good

performance) compared to the latest National rate (22.3%) and the rate of our Statistical Neighbours (20.3%). Whilst the rate of repeat referrals has increased from 15.9% last Quarter, the relatively low rate does point to the fact that the help, advice, or intervention that the Children & Families services have provided has helped address the needs & risks of the child/family and sustained improvements have been made.

### Amber Measures

#### 2.0

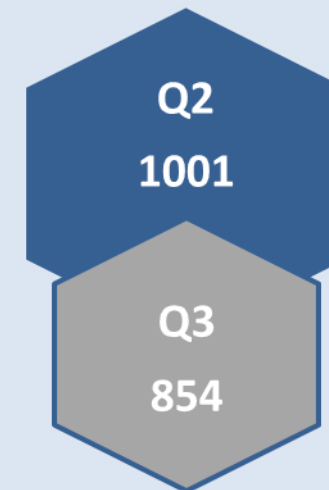
Although this quarter the overall number of Looked After Children appears to have increased, this is a direct result of the increase in the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) that are now in North Yorkshire’s Care. The total number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children almost tripled from 6 at the end of Quarter 2 to 17 this Quarter. This figure is expected to continue to rise over coming quarters. If UASCs are taken out of the equation and counted separately, then this Quarter (along with Quarter 1 2016/17) had the lowest ever number of Looked After Children, with 408 Children in Care at the end of Quarter 3 (a decrease of 1

on Quarter 2). Whilst the Council remains well placed to achieve the target of safely reducing the number of Looked After Children to 400 by 2020, further reductions may become increasingly difficult as the service needs to manage an increasingly complex caseload.

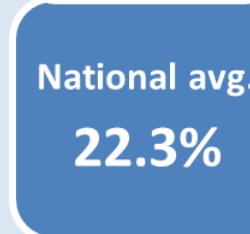
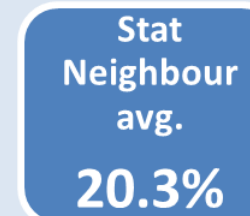
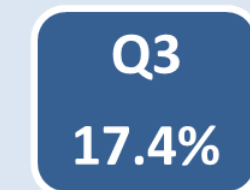
#### 2.1

Last year saw successive decreases in the number of Child Protection Plans (CPPs) in North Yorkshire, on a quarterly basis, falling from 410 in Quarter 4 2014/15 to 279 by Quarter 4 2015/16. So far 2016/17 has bucked the trend somewhat, with the number of Child Protection Plan increasing from 313 in Quarter 1 to 380 this Quarter – although the number of CP plans has decrease by 3 between Quarter 2 and this Quarter. Whilst the number of plans have increased overall this year, it is worth noting that that the consistently high proportion of children on a Child Protection Plan (over one in three) are under the age of 5 years old. This demonstrates that, as a service, we are providing timely support at an age where it is likely to be most effective.

### Referrals to Children’s Social Care:



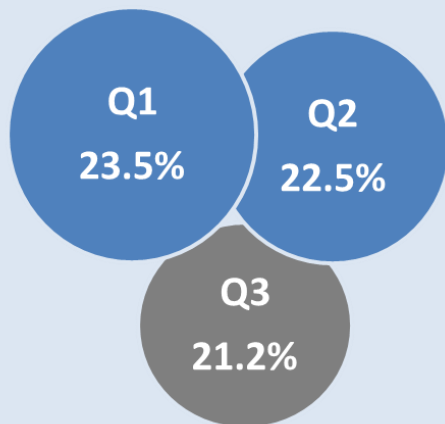
### Repeat Referrals:



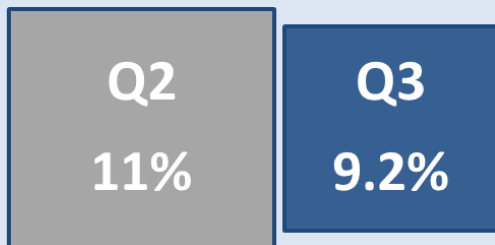


## Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life

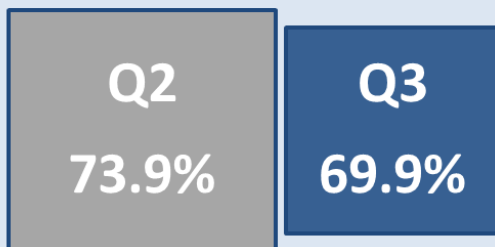
The percentage of new child protection plans that are second or subsequent plans:



Short term placement stability (lower is better):



Long term placement stability (higher is better):



### 2.2

This Quarter, of the 113 children made subject to a Child Protection Plan, 24 (21.2%) had previously been subject to a CP Plan. This is a reduction on last Quarter's spike. Whilst initially the relatively large proportion of children being made subject to a plan for a second or subsequent time might suggest that plans have been closed too early (before the families have made sustainable change), this is not necessarily the case.

Following continued auditing of repeat Child Protection Plans, it transpires that a large number of second or subsequent CP Plans are unrelated to the previous Plan and are often due to large sibling groups coming back onto a plan. Although roughly 1 in 5 children subject to a CP Plan are subject to Plans for a second or subsequent time, the percentage has been decreasing, when compared to the same time last year.

### 2.3

There are two ways in which the stability of placements is measured: short term placement stability and long term placement stability.

Short term placement stability is calculated to show the number of Looked After Children who have had 3 or more placements in the past 12 months. Following an increase over the past 2 years, this Quarter saw the percentage of children and young people with 3 or more placements decrease from 11% to 9.2%. This now places North Yorkshire below both the National and Statistical Neighbour percentages (where a lower percentage is indicative of better performance).

Whilst North Yorkshire's short-term placement stability percentage has increased over the past 2 years, this is partly due to the reduction in the overall number of Children in Care (the denominator) causing the percentage to increase when the number of children

### 2.4

Long term placement stability is a measure of the percentage of Looked After Children who have been in Care for over 2.5 years and have been in the same placement for the 2 years or more. Following an increase in this measure last Quarter, this Quarter saw a downturn, from 73.9% to 69.9% (where a higher

percentage is indicative of strong performance). Whilst, compared to last Quarter's spike, performance appears to have dropped slightly this Quarter, North Yorkshire is still performing above both the latest national rate of 68% and the latest rate for similar authorities of 68.6%.

Although long term placement stability continues to show an overall improvement over the last 3 years, placement stability is likely to become more challenging as the number of Looked After Children continues to fall. As the number of Children in Care decreases, and needs may become more complex, the service will continue to place the safety of Children in care at the centre of everything they do.

### No Quarterly Target Set

#### 3.0

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

It should be noted that young people up to the age of 25 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. 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 Q3 824 young people were placed into suitable accommodation (79%). This is a cumulative figure, if we looked at the Q3 figure alone it would be 231 (79%). The other 21% of young people may be sofa surfing or become disengaged which classes as unsuitable accommodation. Young people up to the age of 18 will receive support from the Council and/or be placed into suitable accommodation where appropriate.

However the young peoples pathway do have a statutory duty when young people make a homeless application. During Q3 25 young people made a homelessness application (1 was aged 16-17). Of these 36:

- 8 applications were accepted
- 1 were not accepted
- 16 were still awaiting the outcome of the application

#### 1.1

The percentage for breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth has increased this quarter from 43.7% to 43.9%.

#### 1.2

There are a range of health checks that are regularly undertaken to monitor the health and wellbeing of Looked after Children. The rate of children with these various health checks in place and up-to-date remains consistently high in North Yorkshire. The percentage of eligible Looked After Children who had an up-to-date health assessment at the end of Quarter 3 was slightly lower than last Quarter, falling by 3.6% from 86.3% at the end of Quarter 2 to 82.7%.

Compared with the latest (2015/16) national rate North Yorkshire is currently slightly below the national average of 90%. It is worth noting that 22% of eligible Looked After Children refused to have a Health Assessment, which will automatically lower our percentage of Health Assessments which are up-to-date.

Despite this Quarter's slight downturn in the number of Children in Care with up-to-date health assessments, North Yorkshire's percentage for this measure has steadily increase over the past 5 years as a result of improved working with colleagues in Health .

#### GUNY Data

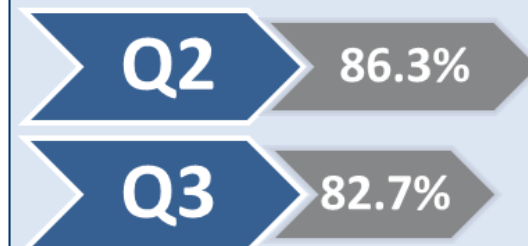
Data is now available from the Growing up in North Yorkshire survey, and we are now able to report on a number of measures within the scorecard where performance has improved since the 2014 survey.

#### 1.3

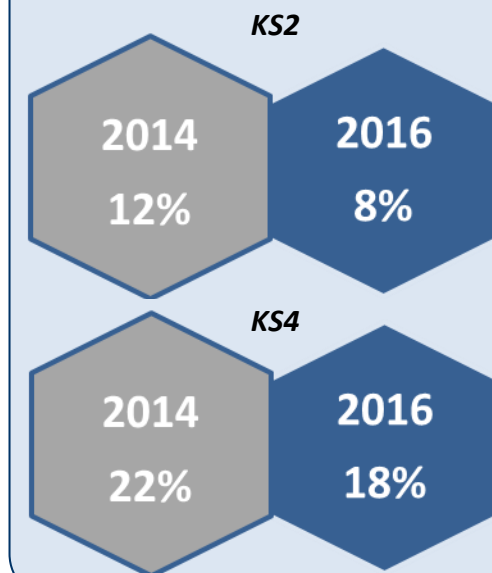
The percentage of children and young people who communicate with (chat or message) online with people they have met online and don't know in real life has decreased at both key stages, KS2 in 2014 was 12% and is now 8%, KS4 in 2014 was 22% and is now 18%. This is really positive as it shows young people are becoming increasingly aware of internet safety. Again, positive news as the percentage of children and young people who have experienced someone writing or showing things to hurt or upset them online (with text, pictures or video) has also decreased at both key stages, KS2 in 2014 was

14% and is now 9%, KS4 in 2014 was 20% and is now 16%.

*The percentage of Looked after Children with an up to date Health Assessment:*



*The percentage of children and young people who communicate with (chat or message) online with people they have met online and don't know in real life:*



## Priority Three: Ensuring A Healthy Start To Life

### 1.4

The percentage of children and young people with a high score on the Stirling Children's Wellbeing Scale (KS2) has increased significantly since 2014, from 40% to 53%. And the percentage of children and young people with a high score on the Warwick/Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (KS4) has also increased, from 22% to 25%.

Positively the percentage of SEND children and young people with a high score on the Stirling Children's Wellbeing Scale (KS2) has increased by 4% to 39%. And the percentage of SEND children and young people with a high score on the Warwick/Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (KS4) has increased by 3% to 21%.

### 1.5

Children and young people measured as having higher levels of resilience has decreased since 2014. At KS2, there has been a 3% decrease to 35% .

Emotional resilience levels vary considerably by age and gender with younger children recording higher levels of resilience compared with older children and older boys recording higher levels of resilience than older girls.

The percentage of SEND children and young people with a high measure of resilience has remained stable across both key stages. At KS2 28% of young people had high resilience, at KS4 this was 19% which is 2% higher than the 2014 results.

### 1.6

Physical activity is very important to ensure children and young people lead healthy and active lifestyles. From the GUNY results we have seen a rise in the percentage of SEND children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week. At KS4 there has been a 4% increase, and at KS2 results have remained the same at 52%.

### 1.7

The prevalence of smoking amongst children and young people is decreasing, the percentage of children and young people who had smoked at least one cigarette in the last 7 days at KS4 has decreased by 1% to 4%.

### 1.8

The percentage of children and young people who have used any drug in the past (Secondary Schools) has decreased by more than half

from 9% to 4%.

### Amber Measures

#### 2.0

As well as the health assessments and related health checks, dental checks are regularly undertaken for Looked After Children. North Yorkshire has, for the past 3 years, performed consistently better than both the national and statistical neighbour's benchmarks. This Quarter, compared to the national rate of 84.1% and the statistical neighbour rate of 73.1%, North Yorkshire recorded a rate of 87.6% of eligible children in care with an up-to-date dental check. This is a return to more expected levels following a spike last Quarter of 91.4%.

#### 2.1

The percentage of children reporting that they had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months has remained fairly stable. At KS2, 21% reported bullying which is the same as 2014. At KS4, there has been a 1% to 20%.

### Red Measures - Areas for Development

#### 3.0

The percentage of SEND Children

reporting that they had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months has increased across both key stages. KS2 has seen a 6% increase to 32% and KS4 a 3% increase.

#### 3.1

Unfortunately the percentage of children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week at KS2 has decreased from 58% to 55%, however this has increased at KS4 from 51% to 53%.

#### 3.2

The percentage of children and young people who had at least one alcoholic drink in the last 7 days has increased at KS2, 2% more of pupils had drunk alcohol before the survey and at KS4 this has slightly decreased to 20% but this still well above our target of 6%.

### 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.

Report prepared by:

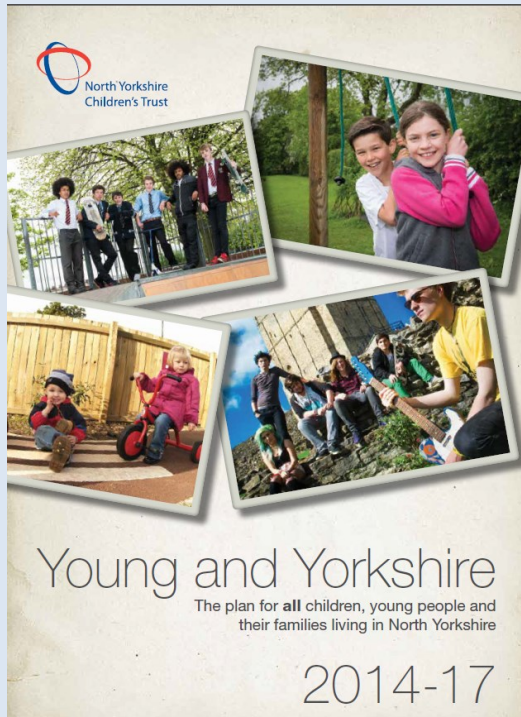
**Performance & Intelligence Team**

Children and Young People's Service.

Room SB217 County Hall

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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

March 2017

**Education is our  
greatest liberator**

Ref	Measure	Reporting period	North Yorkshire Performance					Performance comparators			
			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
1	The percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage	2013/14	5% above national	50.00%	x		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	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%	▲	71.3%	
2	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		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	76.0%	▼	75.2%	▼
		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		54.0%	▼	53.7%	
3	The percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at A* to C including English and Maths	2013/14	7% above national	65.40%	x		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	59.2%	▲	62.1%	▲
		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		56.9%	▲	60.2%	
4	2016 Average Reading Progress Level (Pre 2016 This is the percentage of pupils making expected progress in reading at Key Stage 2)	2013/14	1% above national	87%	x		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	88.0%	▼	86.2%	▲
		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	▼	-0.35	
5	2016 Average Writing Progress Level (Pre 2016 This is the percentage of pupils making expected progress in reading at Key Stage 2)	2013/14	In line with national	91.0%	x		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	92.0%	▼	90.6%	▲
		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	▼	-0.85	
6	2016 Average Maths Progress Level (Pre 2016 This is the percentage of pupils making expected progress in reading at Key Stage 2)	2013/14	In line with national	85.0%	x		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	88.0%	▼	85.9%	▼
		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	▼	-0.76	
7	2016 Average English Progress Level (Pre 2016 This is the percentage of pupils making expected progress in English at Key Stage 4)	2013/14	1% above national	71.0%	✓		Target to be set	70.4%	▲	70.1%	▲
		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		-0.03	▲	NA	
8	2016 Average English Progress Level (Pre 2016 This is the percentage of pupils making expected progress in Maths at Key Stage 4)	2013/14	3.5% above national	75.4%	✓		Target to be set	70.7%	▲	72.3%	▲
		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		-0.02	▲	NA	
8a	Progress 8 at Key Stage 4	2013/14					Target to be set				
		2014/15									
		2015/16									
		2016/17	TBD	0.04		N/A		-0.03		0.01	
9	The percentage of pupils who attend a good or outstanding school	2013/14		76.2%			Green	80.0%	▼	Not available	
		2014/15	In line with national	80.0%	✓	✓		76.0%	▲		
		2015/16	2% above national	86.4%	✓	✓		81.9%	▲		
		2016/17	3% above national	89.9%	✓	✓		86.9%	▲		



17	Permanent exclusions- secondary school pupils as a percentage of the school register	2013/14		0.10%			Green	0.10%	—	0.10%	—	
		2014/15	0.09%	0.10%	x	x		0.13%	▲	0.12%	▼	
		2015/16	0.08%	0.17%	x	x		Not available		Not available		
		2016/17	Q1	0.07%	0.06%	✓		✓				
		Q2	0.07%	0.04%	✓	✓						
		Q3	0.07%	0.07%	✓	✓						
		Q4	0.07%									
18	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		
		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%	100.0%	✓	✓						
		Q4	100%									
19	Percentage of children in the care of NYCC achieving the expected standard in reading , writing and mathematics at the end of KS2 in comparison to children in care Nationally	2013/14	50%	33.0%			Available at the end of 16/17	55.0%	▼	50.5%	▼	
		2014/15	55%	52.0%	x	✓		48.0%	▲			
		2015/16	58%	35.0%	x	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	37.5% baseline									
20	Percentage of children in the care of NYCC achieving expected progress, based on prior attainment, in reading writing and mathematics at the end of KS2.	2013/14	15%	4.0%	x		Available at the end of 16/17	14.1%	▼	18.6%	▼	
		2014/15	18%	16.2%	x	✓		12.0%	▲			
		2015/16	20%	9.7%	x	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	60% baseline									
21	Percentage of children in the care of NYCC who achieve Attainment 8 at the end of KS4. (This will be compared to other virtual schools and the results of children in care nationally).	2013/14	55%	48%	x		Available at the end of 16/17					
		2014/15	60%	Not available								
		2015/16	65%	Not available								
		2016/17	Baseline TBC									
22	Percentage of children in the care of NYCC who achieve a Progress 8 score equal to or above National from similar starting points at the end of KS4. (This will be compared to other virtual schools and the results of children in care nationally).	2016/17	Baseline TBC				Available at the end of 16/17					
23	Percentage of children in the care of NYCC who at the end of KS4 who achieved a grade 4 (equivalent of a level C) or above in English and Mathematics. This performance data will be filtered to show the cohort with and without a EHCP	2016/17	25% baseline				Available at the end of 16/17					



24	Percentage of children in the care of NYCC, in all year groups, (reception to year 11) who make expected progress, over the year, based on school and teacher assessment	2016/18	60% baseline				Available at the end of 16/18					
25	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%									
26	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%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	36%	▲			
		2014/15		19%	23%	x		x	19%	▼		
		2015/16		17%	24%	x		x	18.0%	▼		
		2016/17		17%	22.0%	x		x	18%	▼		
27	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 (Pre 2016 L4+ RWM)	2013/14	2% wider than national	26%		x	Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	19%	▼	27%	▲	
		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			21.4%	▼			
28	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	Red	26.7%	▼	33.1%	▲	
		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	35.80%	x	x		27.60%	▼	NA		
29	The attainment gap between pupils with statements or Education, Health and Care plans and other pupils: Achieving Expected Level or more in Reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 (Pre 2016 L4+ RWM)	2013/14	In line with national without overall reduction	70.0%		x	Green	74.0%	▲			
		2014/15	Gap reduced by 2%	63.1%	✓	✓		67.1%	▲			
		2015/16	Gap reduced by 4%	68.0%	x	✓		66.0%	▼			
		2016/17	Gap with National Closed	36.0%				46.3%	▲			
30	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%		✓	Red	61.2%	▼			
		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	53.70%	x	x		50.80%	▼			
31	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%	▲	
		2014/15	4.1%	3.4%	✓	✓		Not available	Not available			
		2015/16	4.0%	3.3%	✓	✓		Not available	Not available			
		2016/17 Q1	3.9%	3.1%	✓	✓						
		Q2	3.9%	3.3%	✓	✓						
		Q3	3.9%	2.80%	✓	✓						
32	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			
		2014/15	6.8%	7.1%	✓	x		Not available	Not available			
		2015/16	6.7%	4.2%	✓	✓		Not available	Not available			
		2016/17 Q1	6.6%	4.5%	✓	✓						
		Q2	6.6%	3.9%	✓	✓						
	Q3	6.6%	4.5%	✓	✓							

		Q4	6.6%								
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**Happy family life**

33	The percentage of families 'turned around' as a result of a Developing Stronger Families intervention	2013/14		61%			No Quarterly Target Set	45%	▲	44%	▲
		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		21.00%	N/A	N/A					
34	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				
		2014/15	Baseline to be set								
		2015/16	Baseline	53%							
		2016/17	TBC								
35	The percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Prevention Service.	2013/14					Available end of 16/17				
		2014/15	n/a								
		2015/16	Baseline	97.7%							
		2016/17	TBC								
36	Repeat Incidents of Domestic Abuse (where a child was present)*	2013/14		1345			No Quarterly Target Set				
		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	544							
		Q2	n/a	613							
		Q3	n/a	553							
37	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)	✓	✓					
		2013/14		460 (38.8 per 10k)			60 per 10K	▲	49.7 per 10k		
		2014/15	444	448 (36 per 10k)	x	✓					

38	The total number of looked after children	2015/16	430	418 (35.3 per 10k)	✓	✓	Amber					
		2016/17	Q1	418	412 (35 per 10k)	✓		✓				
			Q2	418	415 (35 per 10k)	✓		✓				
			Q3	418	425 (36.3 per 10k)	x		x				
			Q4	418								

38	The total number of looked after children	2013/14		460 (38.8 per 10k)			Amber	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	425 (36.3 per 10k)	x	x						
39	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%	17.40%	✓	✓						
40	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	32.4 (380)	x	✓						
41	The percentage of new child protection plans that are second or subsequent plans	2013/14		22.50%			Amber	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%	21.20%	x	✓						
42	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					
		2014/15	n/a									
		2015/16	Baseline	93%								
		2016/17										
			TBC									
43	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									
		2013/14		96%				88%	▲	86%	▲	
44	The percentage of care leavers at 19, 20 and 21 that are in suitable accommodation	2014/15	96%	94%	x	x	77.80%	▲	80.20%	▲		
		2015/16	96%	Not available								
		2016/17	97%									



**Healthy start to life**



51	The percentage of children reporting that they had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months	2012	KS2	Baseline	23%			Amber						
			KS3/4	Baseline	18%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	21%	21%	✓	✓							
			KS3/4	16%	19%	x	x							
		2015												
52	The percentage of SEND Children reporting that they had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months	2012	KS2	Baseline	32%			Red						
			KS3/4	Baseline	30%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	32%	26%	✓	✓							
			KS3/4	30%	32%	x	x							
		2015												
53	The percentage of children and young people who communicate with (chat or message) online with people they have met online and don't know in real life	2012	KS2	Baseline	12%			Green						
			KS3/4	Baseline	22%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	8%	8%	✓	✓							
			KS3/4	18%	18%	✓	✓							
		2015												
54	The percentage of children and young people who have experienced someone writing or showing things to hurt or upset them online (with text, pictures or video)	2012	KS2	Baseline to be set	14%			Green						
			KS 3/4	Baseline to be set	20%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	8%	9%	x	✓							
			KS3/4	18%	16%	✓	✓							
		2015												
55	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under 15 years per 100,000	2013/14			111.2			Available end of 16/17	103.8	▼				
		2014/15			108.9	x	x		111.2	▼				
		2015/16			104.7	x	x		109.6	▼				
		2016/17			116.0									
		2013/14			24.5				20.7	▼	14.7	▲		
56	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (rate per 100k)	2014/15			23.3	✓	✓	Available end of 16/17	19.1	▼				
		2015/16			22.1	x	x		17.9	▼				
		2016/17			24.6									

57	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					
		2015/16	Q1	TBC	54	Not available		✓				
			Q2	TBC	46	Not available		✓				
			Q3	TBC	48	Not available		✓				
			Q4	TBC	52	Not available		✗				
		2016/17	Q1	TBC	43	Not available		✓				
			Q2	TBC	49	Not available		✓				
			Q3	TBC	48	Not available		✓				
	Q4	TBC		Not available								
58	The number of child sexual exploitation prosecutions/ convictions	2013/14					Not available- working with NYP to determine workable indicator.					
		2014/15										
		2015/16										
		2016/17										
59	Number of children and young people presenting as homeless successfully diverted into suitable accommodation	2013/14		1,232 (69%)			Green					
		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%	824 (79%)	✓		✓				
	Q4	75%										
60	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	✗		✗	87.4	▼		
		2016/17		87.4								
61	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	✗		✓	352.3	▲		
		2015/16		290.1	383.4	✗		✗	398.8	▲		
		2016/17		367.9								
62	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	40%		Green					
			KS3/4	Baseline to be set	22%							
		2015										
		2016	KS2	36%	53%	✓		✓				
			KS3/4	24%	25%	✓		✓				

63	The percentage of children and young people with a high measure of resilience	2012	KS2		32%			Green						
			KS3/4		24%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	33%	38%	✓	✓							
			KS3/4	25%	20%	x	x							
		2015												
64	The percentage of SEND children and young people with a high measure of resilience	2012	KS2		24%			Green						
			KS3/4		19%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	25%	28%	✓	✓							
			KS3/4	20%	17%	x	x							
		2015												
65	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)	2012	KS2		24%			Green						
			KS3/4		19%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	25%	28%	✓	✓							
			KS3/4	20%	17%	x	x							
		2015												
66	The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight	2013/14			2.1%			Available end of 16/17	2.8%	▲				
		2014/15		1.90%	1.7%	✓	✓		2.8%	▲				
		2015/16		1.87%	2.5%	x	x		2.8%	▲				
		2016/17		1.85%										
		2013/14			74.00%				Available end of 16/17	73.90%	▲			
		2014/15		74.50%	76.90%	✓	✓			73.90%	▲			
2015/16		75.00%	73.8%	x	x	74.30%	▼							
2016/17		76.00%												
67	Breastfeeding initiation rate	2013/14			46.8%			Green	46.6%	▲				
		2014/15		46.0%	Not available				Not available					
		2015/16		46.5%	Not available									
		2016/17	Q1	47.0%	48.4%	✓	✓							
			Q2	47.0%	43.7%	✓	✓							
			Q3	47.0%	43.9%	✓	✓							
68	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	2016/17	Q4	47.0%										
		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										
		69	Admissions to Accident & Emergency by 0-5 year olds (rate per 1000)	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%										
70	The percentage of children aged 4 or 5 (reception) 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%										
71	The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight	2012	KS2		63%			Red						
			KS3/4		50%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	65%	58%	x	x							
			KS3/4	52%	51%	x	✓							
		2015												
72	The percentage of children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2016	KS2	66%	55%	x	x							
			KS3/4	53%	53%	✓	✓							

73	The percentage of looked after children who have an annual health assessment	2013/14		77.1%			Green	87.3%	▼				
		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%	82.7%	✓		✓					
		Q4		86.0%									
74	The percentage of looked after children who have an annual dental check	2013/14		78.2%			Amber	82.4%	▼				
		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%		x	✓				
		Q3		86.0%	87.6%	x		✓					
		Q4		86.0%									
75	The percentage of SEND children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2012	KS2		45%		Green						
			KS3/4		44%								
		2013											
		2014	KS2		47%	52%		x					
			KS3/4		46%	43%		x					
		2015											
		2016	KS2		49%	52%		✓	✓				
KS3/4			48%	46%	x	✓							
76	The rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 15-17 year old females	2013/14		21.4			Available end of 16/17	27.7	▲	24.3	▼		
		2014/15		20.4	17.1	✓		✓	24.3	▲			
		2015/16		19.4	16.7	✓		✓	22.8	▲			
		2016/17		18.5									
77	The rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (for under 18 year olds per 10,000)	2013/14		45.8			Available end of 16/17	42.7	▼				
		2014/15		41.6	46.5	x		x	40.1	▼			
		2015/16		36.2	39.1	x		✓	40.1	▲			
		2016/17		39.1									
78	The rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 year olds per 100,000)	2013/14		67.6			Available end of 16/17	75.2	▲				
		2014/15		67.6	66.4	✓		✓	81.3	▲			
		2015/16		67.4	83.5	x		x	88.8	▲			
		2016/17		83.5									
79	The percentage of children and young people who had smoked at least one cigarette in the last 7 days (KS 3/4)	2012	KS2		0%		Green						
			KS3/4		8%								
		2013											
		2014	KS2		0%	0%		✓	✓				
			KS3/4		7%	5%		✓	✓				
		2015											
		2016	KS2		0%	0%		✓	✓				
KS3/4			6%	4%	✓	✓							

80	The percentage of children and young people who had at least one alcoholic drink in the last 7 days	2012	KS2	8%			Red					
			KS3/4	32%								
		2013										
		2014	KS2	0%	1%	x		✓				
			KS3/4	7%	24%	x		✓				
		2015										
81	The percentage of children and young people who have used cannabis in the last month (Secondary)	2014		Baseline to be set	6%			Amber				
		2015										
		2016		5%	7%	x	x					
82	The percentage of children and young people who have used any drug in the past (Secondary Schools)	2014		Baseline to be set	9%			Green				
		2015										
		2016		7%	4.0%	✓	✓					
83	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)	2012/13			471			Available end of 16/17	556	▲	550	▼
		2013/14			365	✓	✓		436	▲	390	▼
		2014/15		453 (5% reduction)	394	✓	✓		402	▲	380	▲
		2015/16		439 (further 3% reduction)	Not available							
		2016/17		430 (further 2% reduction)								

# Ensuring that education is our greatest liberator

## The significance of education for enabling social mobility

PRIORITY OUTCOME UPDATE  
Thematic analysis of *Young and Yorkshire*

March 2017

**DRAFT for Children's Trust Board 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017**



***Poor social mobility will not improve overnight.  
But, it's bad for young people,  
it's bad for our economy  
and it's bad for our country.  
We can-not ignore it any longer.  
(Teach Frist, March 2017)***

## List of main contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Executive summary	5
3. Critical questions and leadership challenges	8
4. Opportunities for intervention to tackle social mobility	9
5. The Early Years	10
6. The School Years	12
7. The Transition Years	15
8. Conclusion	20
9. About the report	21

## List of key references used in the report

Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2016) *Life-chances post-code lottery analysis*.

Justine Greening, speech on *Education at the Core of Social Mobility*, 2017.

Social Mobility Commission (2016) *Social and ethnic inequalities in choices available and choices made at age 16*.

Social Mobility Commission (2016) *The Social Mobility Index*.

Teach First (2017) *Impossible? A social mobility report: social mobility and the seemingly unbreakable class-ceiling*.

UNICEF (2016) *Fairness for children: A league table of inequality in child well-being in rich countries*.

**It's an unwelcome fact that for hundreds of children from North Yorkshire their future transition to adulthood will not be as smooth as most other children in the county and the longer-term outcomes and future life chances for this group of children will not be as good as they should be. All too often this results from large-scale structural problems often linked to the material and social environments, and other preventable factors including educational inequality and organisational issues.**

**We are pioneers in North Yorkshire and we want North Yorkshire to be an opportunity county where children and young people will be encouraged and supported to go as far as their talents and aspirations can take them, where their abilities and efforts will be fully rewarded, and every child has an equal chance to succeed. Nothing is more important in North Yorkshire.**

## 1. Introduction to the report

**Key words used in the report:** education | early years | school | guidance | choices | transitions | poverty & deprivation | inequality | social mobility | aspirations | challenge | barriers | opportunities

Welcome to the second thematic report for *ensuring education is our greatest liberator* 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, the report centres on the significance of education for enabling social mobility in North Yorkshire. **The three main aims of the report are to:**

- Explain in detail the overall poor performance of North Yorkshire against the 2016 national Social Mobility Index
- Identify the main educational barriers to social mobility in North Yorkshire, especially where these relate to educational inequalities and *closing the gap*
- Highlight any new opportunities to overcome the main educational barriers to social mobility and improve our performance against the Social Mobility Index

### Framing the issue

North Yorkshire County Council and its partners have one of the highest performing services for education in England. 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 and to continually improve outcomes 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 sixth 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 report continues the shorter and more incisive approach set out in the second *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.

### **Background context**

This report recognises the numerous achievements and continuing innovation being delivered across the county through pioneering initiatives like the Scarborough Pledge, the various *Achievement Unlocked* projects and the new national Opportunity Area programme. We also need to recognise that these longer-term initiatives will require some time before they begin to deliver on their intended results and improved outcomes for children and young people in North Yorkshire – especially those from disadvantaged families and deprived communities. A recent report from UNICEF (2016) set out the serious challenges faced by children from low-income families in the UK which highlighted the poor life chances and future prospects of children that result from poor educational attainment and low incomes. Further analysis from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF, 2016) showed significant geographical variations in early-years development across the country leading to a national *life-chances post code lottery*. Added to this, a new report by the Social Mobility Commission (2016) highlighted that the so-called *choices* that children make at age 16 are inextricably linked to structural inequalities associated with a number of geographical, social and educational determinants – especially variations in the structure of post-16 educational provision in the UK. The Commission's latest national report on social mobility (2016) showed that large parts of North Yorkshire do not do well for their poor children and most districts in the County do not perform well against the new national Social Mobility Index. Analysis of the County's weak performance on social mobility shows five districts in North Yorkshire with scores which are below the national average score including two districts which are amongst the worst 10% of local authorities in the country. This is the context against which the current report has been produced.

### **2016 Social Mobility Index Results for North Yorkshire**

## What is the Social Mobility

**Index?** 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.

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 – best performing 20% in England

Blue indicates a social mobility cold-spot – lowest 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

## 2. Executive summary

**Overall** This report identifies a number of educational barriers to social mobility in North Yorkshire but it also identifies a number of opportunities for targeted interventions to overcome the barriers and close the education gap. These interventions are often based on relatively small and manageable cohort sizes which should restore confidence in our ability to

reduce educational inequality and improve social mobility in North Yorkshire. **The opportunity county is within our grasp:**

**Just 82 children:  
4 opportunities to eradicate educational inequality in North Yorkshire**

**If we can support an additional 191 children from low income families to achieve a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage we can close the early-years development gap in North Yorkshire. If we can support an extra 240 children from the most deprived parts of the county to achieve the expected level of reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 we can close the educational attainment gap for this measure. If we can support the three secondary schools that require improvement in Scarborough to become good schools we would close the educational inequality gap in this part of North Yorkshire (and ensure an additional 2,000 children attend a good school) and if we can support just 82 more children from low income families to achieve 5 good GCSEs we would completely eradicate the attainment gap in Scarborough for this vital liberator of future social mobility.**

#### **Early Years**

- Nearly all early-years settings in North Yorkshire have been judged by Ofsted to be outstanding or good and most child-minders have also been rated by Ofsted to be outstanding or good as well. The number of children in early years provision achieving *a good level of development* at the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) is also quite high in North Yorkshire and has improved significantly in recent years.
- Research shows on average that children who do well in the early years also succeed more in the next stages of their lives but despite the overall good performance of the council for some aspects of early years provision the county does not do well for disadvantaged children from low income families.
- The rate of children who achieve a good level of development varies considerably across the county with significantly less children from low income families achieving the expected level compared with other children - more than half of all disadvantaged children in all districts in North Yorkshire will fail to achieve a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage.
- The county's poor performance against this particular indicator is reflected in the overall low ranking of the council for early years provision against this measure of performance in the latest national Social Mobility Index, including three districts which are placed in the worst performing 20% of local authorities nationally.

#### **School years**

- We can proudly say that the vast majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire now receive an excellent education in high quality schools and settings across the county. Almost all schools are consistently rated good or outstanding by Ofsted and most children in

North Yorkshire will now receive a terrific education in a school or setting which has been objectively graded as good or outstanding.

- Although most children and young people in North Yorkshire now attend a good or outstanding school setting this is not the case for all children in North Yorkshire or for all parts of the county. Children from low income families are significantly less likely to attend a good or outstanding setting compared to their affluent counterparts and there are significant geographical variations across North Yorkshire.
- While almost all children overall attend a good or outstanding secondary school in North Yorkshire (including every child in Harrogate) three quarters of poor children from low income families in Scarborough attend a secondary school that requires improvement. Unsurprisingly, the disappointing performance of Scarborough against this performance measure places the district amongst the worst performing local authorities in England,
- The large majority of pupils in North Yorkshire do very well at school, achieve good grades and qualifications, and then go on to succeed in life after school, which is all excellent. For example, pupils at secondary school in North Yorkshire consistently achieve well at GCSE level and constantly out-perform statistical neighbour authorities and regional and national scores.
- North Yorkshire also performs persistently better against the English Baccalaureate and the new Attainment-8 Score that measures an average grade across eight subjects at secondary school. On the whole, the county performs extremely well against a wide range of recognised educational outcomes and we should be rightly proud of our achievements against this priority.
- Although some children from poor families in North Yorkshire perform well at school and achieve good educational outcomes, sometimes exceeding their wealthier counterparts, many children from low income households do not do as well as they could at school and the educational achievement gap between themselves and other children is wide.
- We know that a high proportion of pupils overall achieve good GCSE results in North Yorkshire which places the county well above the national average score for this measure but for children from low income families the average GCSE results are much lower than this and the attainment gap with fellow pupils is wide – in actual fact the GCSE results achieved by children from low income families in some districts are painfully low.
- Based on data contained in the latest Social Mobility Index, the percentage of children eligible for FSM achieving five good GCSEs is less than half the overall county rate in five of the seven districts that make up North Yorkshire. In Craven, Hambleton, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby around three quarters of children from low income families do not achieve five good GCSE results during their final year of compulsory education – in Scarborough the proportion is closer to four-in-five children.
- Needless to say that these results reflect negatively on the county in the latest national Social Mobility Index rankings and account for a considerable portion of North Yorkshire's overall poor performance on social mobility.

### **Transition years**

- Although the number of young people who are engaged in education, employment or training is high, approximately one in ten young people in North Yorkshire are currently not in education, employment or training (NEET), which is higher than the latest known national rate for this measure, whilst for young people from poor and disadvantaged backgrounds in North

Yorkshire, the percentage rate of NEETs is more than double this and is equivalent to more than one in five.

- North Yorkshire has one of the highest rates of university entrants at age 19 in the country, including all other local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and is higher than all other regional averages across the country, except for London. This performance is really excellent, but North Yorkshire also records one of the lowest rates of university entrants for young people from low-income families and the gap in university entrants between the two social groupings is wider than any other local authority in the region.
- Almost two thirds of children and young people from the least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire indicated that they intended to apply for a university place at some point compared with less than half of those from the most deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire - with three-quarters of the variation in children's choices about applying for a university place explained by variations in the level of local deprivation.
- When children and young people were asked whether they had received enough information and guidance about future options after Year 11, less than one in five participants in the Growing Up in North Yorkshire (GUNY) survey said yes and more than half said no - these figures are also declining over time.

### 3. Critical questions and leadership challenges

**1.** Considering the County's poor performance against the Social Mobility Index and the struggle to close the attainment gap over a considerable period of time, **do we need to reconsider our current delivery mechanisms to address the early years development gap in North Yorkshire – perhaps taking a targeted intervention approach to closing the gap, based on relatively small cohort sizes?**

**1.** We know that life chances for children are improved through better educational outcomes in the early years but more than half of all children from low income families in North Yorkshire fail to achieve a good level of development at this critical first stage of their education. If the *passion for education continues to drive us* (just like we say it does in our strategic plan) and we truly wish to improve the long term prospects of children from poor families – and thereby improve our performance against the Social Mobility Index - then **we need to continue to support and challenge providers, as well as ourselves, to close the early years development gap in North Yorkshire as quickly as possible.**

**2.** If successive inspection reports from OFSTED consistently point to the poor quality of teaching practice in schools that require improvement and the inability of teachers to improve the

**2.** Tackling inequality is still the biggest challenge in compulsory education today. **If we can take control of the education gap in North Yorkshire we can control our performance**

educational attainment of disadvantaged children, **do we need to invest even more resources and consider new innovations to improve the quality of teaching practice in targeted schools in order to get the best out of children from low income families?**

**against the Social Mobility Index.** For some key measures of educational attainment, such as Key Stage 2 and GCSE, the numbers of children that would need to improve in order to close the attainment gap is very achievable.

**3. Children and young people from North Yorkshire have high aspirations overall but we also know that expectations can lower over time, especially for children from low income families. We are pioneers in North Yorkshire so do we need a brand new pioneering partnership to enable a smoother trajectory to adulthood for all children and young people to achieve their true aspirations after they finish their compulsory education?**

**3. We need to recognise that individual choices (in childhood), aspirations and expectations are significantly influenced and shaped by external social and material factors, family circumstances such as household budgets and the (lack of) information, advice and guidance that young people will receive at this important stage of their transition to adulthood.** We need to reflect this in our strategic thinking and re-design our service delivery models based on the best evidence we have.

4. Opportunities for tackling educational barriers to social mobility in North Yorkshire		
	Major barrier	Opportunity to improve
Early Years	<p><b>1.</b> Children from low income families have good access to high quality early years provision but <b>the early years development gap is wide in North Yorkshire.</b> For example, Children eligible for FSM achieving <i>a good level of development</i> at Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) is just 41% - only two-in-five - compared with 70% overall in North Yorkshire.</p>	<p><b>1.</b> The number of children from the 20% most disadvantaged families who did not achieve a good level of development at EYFS in 2016 was 556. If we could reduce this number down to 365 in 2017 we would close the early years development gap in North Yorkshire and turn our performance around for this very important marker of future social mobility.</p>
School Years	<p><b>2.</b> Children from low income families are much less likely to attend good or outstanding school settings and <b>there is an unacceptable low rate of children from low income families attending good or outstanding secondary schools in Scarborough.</b> For example, children eligible for FSM attending a good or outstanding secondary school in Scarborough is just 24% - less than one-in-four - compared with</p>	<p><b>2.</b> Three out of seven secondary schools in Scarborough currently require improvement, and these schools are mainly attended by children from poor and disadvantaged families. If we can support the three secondary schools that require improvement in Scarborough to become good schools this could lead to improved educational performance and better social mobility – it would also result in more than</p>

	<p>87% overall in North Yorkshire (in Harrogate the rate is 100%).</p> <p><b>3. County initiatives to close the educational attainment gap in North Yorkshire have largely failed and the achievements of children from low income families are precariously low compared with fellow pupils.</b> For example, children eligible for FSM achieving five good GCSE grades is just 22% in Scarborough – less than one-in-four – compared with 62% overall (five out of seven districts show around three-quarters of children eligible for FSM do not achieve 5 good GCSEs).</p>	<p>2,000 additional children attending a good school.</p> <p><b>3.</b> At KS2, the number of children from the 20% most deprived wards not achieving at least a level 4 in reading, writing and maths in 2016 was 520. If we could reduce this number down to 280 in 2017 we would close the educational inequality gap for this measure. At KS4, the number of FSM children in Scarborough not achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and Maths in 2016 was 221. If we could reduce this number down to 139 in 2017 (that is just 82 children) we would close the educational inequality gap for this measure of attainment in Scarborough.</p>
Transition Years	<p><b>4.</b> Children from low income families have high aspirations but <b>the poor and declining quality of school guidance and advice constrains their ability to make good choices about their future selves.</b> For example, the percentage of young people stating that they received enough good information and advice about their future options after Year 11 was just 18% in 2016 – less than 1-in-5.</p>	<p><b>4.</b> The proportion of young people choosing to go on to university at age 19 in North Yorkshire is very high but for young people from poor backgrounds the rates are much lower. If we can encourage and guide more young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to go on to university we would significantly improve our performance against the Social Mobility Index.</p>

## 5. Early Years

Ensuring that education is our greatest liberator is a major priority for the County Council which is underpinned by a strong commitment to improve the life chances of all children through better educational outcomes in the early years. This commitment to quality early years provision and improved outcomes extends to all children including vulnerable and disadvantaged pupils and children from low income families, who will be helped to close the attainment gap between themselves and other children.

Reassuringly the vast majority of early-years settings in North Yorkshire (99%) have been judged by Ofsted to be outstanding or good and most child-minders (84%) have also been rated by Ofsted to be outstanding or good as well. Added to this, the number of children in early years provision achieving *a good level of development* at the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) is also quite high in North Yorkshire and has improved significantly in recent years – the county is now higher than the national average rate for this measurement, which is good. The high Ofsted ratings for early years in North Yorkshire have resulted in an equivalent high ranking in the recent Social Mobility Index which places the Council amongst the best performing local authorities in the country against this indicator.

Research shows that children who do well in the early years also succeed more in the next stages of their lives but despite the overall good performance of the council for some aspects of early years provision the county does not do well for disadvantaged children from low income families which results in a low (poor) ranking overall for North Yorkshire in the latest national Social Mobility Index for early years.

## OPPORTUNITY TO CLOSE THE EARLY YEARS

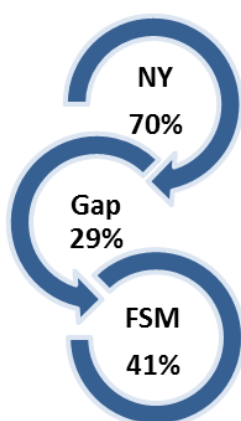
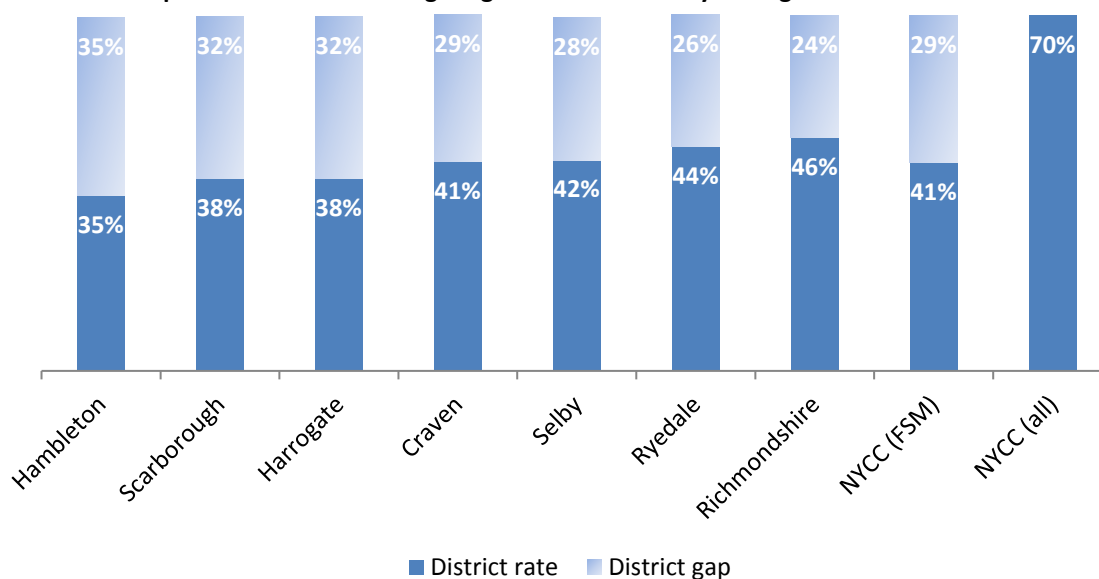
## DEVELOPMENT GAP IN NORTH

## YORKSHIRE: WE KNOW

THAT MORE CHILDREN FROM THE LEAST DEPRIVED PLACES IN NORTH YORKSHIRE WILL ACHIEVE A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT THE EARLY YEARS FOUNDATION STAGE COMPARED WITH CHILDREN FROM THE MORE DEPRIVED PARTS OF THE COUNTY, BUT IN 2016 THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM SETTINGS IN THE MOST DEPRIVED PARTS OF NORTH YORKSHIRE WHO DID NOT ACHIEVE A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT WAS 556 COMPARED TO 365 CHILDREN FROM THE LEAST DEPRIVED AREAS. – A DIFFERENCE OF JUST 191 CHILDREN. **IF WE CAN SUPPORT THESE ADDITIONAL 191 CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT EYFS WE CAN CLOSE THE EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENT GAP IN NORTH YORKSHIRE.**



**Children eligible for FSM achieving 'a good level of development' at EYFS - comparison of district averages against overall county average for all children**



We know that most children in North Yorkshire will attend good quality settings for early years education and these will be staffed by highly rated child-minders to ensure that most children will achieve a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage. However, the rate of children who achieve this good level of development varies considerably across the county with significantly less children from low income families achieving the expected level compared with other children. For example, for all children in early years settings across the county, seven out of ten of these (70%) will reach the expected level of development compared with just four out of ten (41%) for children from low income families.

- 1 • Richmondshire ranked 125 out of 324 LAs
- 2 • Ryedale ranked 157 out of 324 LAs
- 3 • Selby ranked 201 out of 324 LAs
- 4 • Craven ranked 206 out of 324 LAs
- 5 • Harrogate ranked 259 out of 324 LAs
- 6 • Scarborough ranked 259 out of 324 LAs
- 7 • Hambleton ranked 297 out of 324 LAs

In some districts the rates are even lower than this for children from low income families and more than half of all disadvantaged children in all districts in North Yorkshire will fail to achieve a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage. The county's poor performance against this particular indicator is reflected in the overall low ranking of the council for early years provision against this measure of performance, including three districts (Scarborough, Harrogate and

Hambleton) which are placed in the worst performing 20% of local authorities nationally, with Hambleton district officially ranked at 297 out of 324 local authorities in England.

## 6. School Years

About three years ago around three quarters of children at primary school (76%) and secondary school (76%) in North Yorkshire attended a good or outstanding school setting so the local authority wanted to increase these proportions so that all children and young people could benefit from the best possible educational opportunities the county could offer. This laudable challenge was given precedence as the priority outcome for education in North Yorkshire between 2014 and 2017. Encouragingly at present we can proudly say that the vast majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire now receive an excellent education in high quality schools and settings across the county. Almost all schools are consistently rated good or outstanding by Ofsted and most children in North Yorkshire will now receive a terrific education in a school or setting which has been objectively rated as good or outstanding.

The latest figures for 2017 show more than nine out of ten primary schools (90.9%) and eight out of ten secondary schools (84.6%) are now graded good or outstanding by Ofsted, whilst the percentage of pupils in good or outstanding primary schools (91.9%) and the proportion of pupils in good or outstanding secondary schools (87.4%) has also improved significantly over the past three years. Overall progress against the priority outcome for education in North Yorkshire has been excellent, resulting in thousands more children now attending a good or outstanding school setting compared with three years ago. The county can be very proud of its achievements against this important outcome that has now been largely realised.

## OPPORTUNITY TO ELIMINATE THE EDUCATION GAP IN SCARBOROUGH:

WE KNOW THAT CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO ATTEND A GOOD SCHOOL COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN FROM NORTH YORKSHIRE AND IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE COUNTY, LIKE SCARBOROUGH, THE GOOD SCHOOL GAP IS QUITE WIDE, BUT THE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SCARBOROUGH THAT REQUIRE IMPROVEMENT IS JUST THREE AND THESE THREE SCHOOLS ARE JUST ONE GRADE AWAY FROM BECOMING GOOD SCHOOLS. IF WE CAN SUPPORT THE THREE SECONDARY SCHOOLS THAT REQUIRE IMPROVEMENT IN SCARBOROUGH TO BECOME GOOD SCHOOLS WE WOULD CLOSE THE EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY GAP IN THIS PART OF NORTH YORKSHIRE AND IMPROVE OUR PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE NATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY INDEX.

Indicator	North Yorkshire	National
Percentage of primary schools graded good or outstanding	90.9%	90.6%
Percentage of secondary schools graded good or	84.6%	79.1%
Percentage of pupils in good or outstanding primary schools	91.9%	90.0%
Percentage of pupils in good or outstanding secondary	87.4%	82.3%

Although most children and young people in North Yorkshire now attend a good or outstanding school setting and we should rightly recognise and celebrate our achievements around this priority, this is not the case for all children in North Yorkshire or for all parts of the county. Children from low income families are significantly less likely to attend a good or outstanding setting compared to their affluent counterparts and there are significant geographical variations across North Yorkshire. At primary school for example the percentage of children from low income families attending a good or outstanding setting is just 62% in Richmondshire compared with 92% for all children across the county. In actual fact for children from low income families there are four districts in North Yorkshire (Richmondshire, Harrogate, Scarborough and Selby) which show very little or no progress at all against the overall baseline figure from the start of the Children and Young People’s Plan.

Variations in children attending good or outstanding school settings in North Yorkshire	Children eligible for FSM attending a good or outstanding school setting		All children in North Yorkshire
	Children living in district with lowest percentage	Children living in district with highest percentage	
Primary School	<b>62%</b> Richmondshire	<b>91%</b> Craven	<b>92%</b> NYCC
Secondary School	<b>24%</b> Scarborough	<b>100%</b> Harrogate	<b>87%</b> NYCC

At secondary school the results are even more disappointing. We know that nearly nine out of ten children overall (87.4%) attend good or outstanding secondary schools in North Yorkshire which is excellent but these percentages vary considerably across the county and for children from low income families the rates are much lower. Perhaps the most notable contrast across the county is the large district variation between Harrogate in the central and southern parts of the county and Scarborough which is situated on the eastern side of North Yorkshire out towards the North Sea coastline. For Harrogate district, all children and young people - including all children from low income families (100%) - will attend a secondary school setting that has been independently graded by Ofsted as good or outstanding; this includes six out of ten schools which have been rated outstanding. The exceptional performance of Harrogate against this measure of educational quality is reflected in the national rankings of 324 local authorities in England which places the district as the best performing place in the country. In full contrast to this, for Scarborough the percentage of children from low income families attending good or outstanding secondary schools is just 24.4% - equivalent to less than one in four children. In other words, while almost all children overall attend a good or outstanding secondary school in North Yorkshire (including every child in Harrogate) three quarters of children from low income families in Scarborough attend a secondary school that requires improvement. Unsurprisingly, this places the district amongst the worst performing local authorities in England, where it is currently ranked at 311 out of 324 local authorities in the latest national Index.

Clearly, life chances for children are improved through better educational outcomes when children attend excellent school settings but when pupils attend schools which require improvement this reflects poorly on their educational attainment and resulting examination grades are often self-evidently worse. Luckily, the large majority of pupils in North Yorkshire do very well at school, achieve good grades and qualifications, and then go on to succeed in life after school, which is all excellent. For example, pupils at secondary school in North Yorkshire consistently achieve well at GCSE level and constantly out-perform statistical neighbour authorities and regional and national scores. The latest intelligence for 2015/16 shows the percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSE grades at A\* - C including English and Maths in North Yorkshire is 61.6% compared with 53.5% nationally. North Yorkshire also performs persistently better against the English Baccalaureate and the new Attainment-8 Score that measures an average grade across eight subjects at secondary school. On the whole, the county performs extremely well against a wide range of recognised educational outcomes and we should be rightly proud of our achievements against this priority.

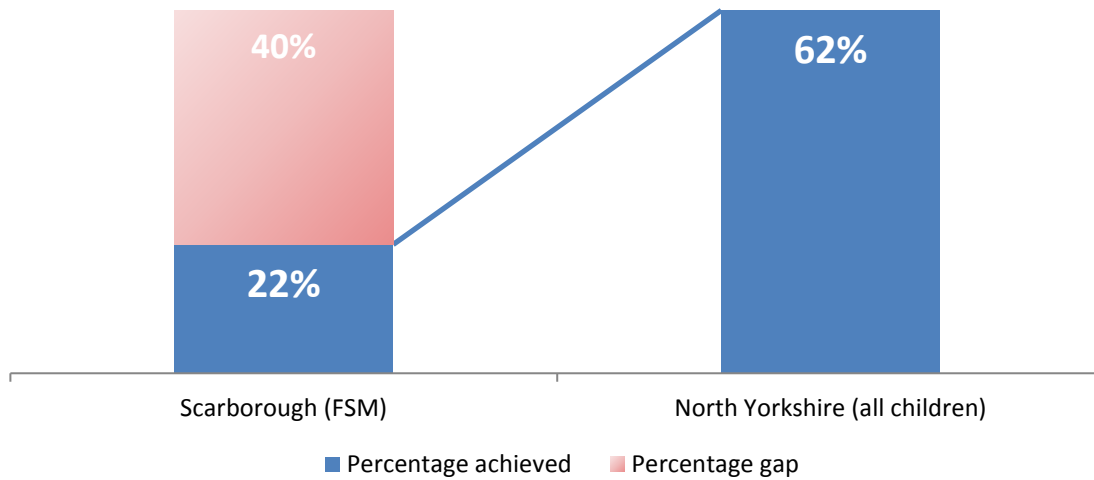
Likewise, children from low income families should also be included in high quality education that transforms lives and liberates talent, which is clearly articulated in the narrative from the Children and Young People's Plan for 2014-17. Although some children from poor families in North Yorkshire perform well at school and achieve good educational outcomes, sometimes exceeding their wealthier counterparts, many children from low income households do not do as well as they could at school and the educational achievement gap between themselves and other children is wide. For example, we know that a high proportion of pupils overall achieve good GCSE results in North Yorkshire which places the county well above the national average score for this measure but for children from low income

## OPPORTUNITY TO CLOSE THE ATTAINMENT GAP IN NORTH

**YORKSHIRE:** WE KNOW THAT FEWER CHILDREN FROM THE MOST DEPRIVED PARTS OF NORTH YORKSHIRE ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED STANDARD IN READING, WRITING AND MATHS AT KEY STAGE 2 COMPARED WITH PUPILS FROM SCHOOLS SITUATED IN THE LEAST DEPRIVED PARTS OF THE COUNTY, BUT IN 2016 THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE MOST DEPRIVED PARTS OF NORTH YORKSHIRE WHO DID NOT ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED STANDARD IN READING, WRITING AND MATHS WAS 520 COMPARED TO 280 CHILDREN FROM THE LEAST DEPRIVED AREAS – A DIFFERENCE OF JUST 240 CHILDREN. **IF WE CAN SUPPORT AN ADDITIONAL 240 CHILDREN FROM THE MOST DEPRIVED PARTS OF NORTH YORKSHIRE TO ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED LEVEL AT KEY STAGE 2 WE CAN CLOSE THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT GAP FOR THIS MEASURE.**

**SIMILARLY AT KS4, IF WE CAN SUPPORT AN ADDITIONAL 82 CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES IN SCARBOROUGH TO ACHIEVE 5 GOOD GCSE RESULTS WE CAN COMPLETELY ERADICATE THE ATTAINMENT GAP FOR THIS MEASURE.**

### Children eligible for FSM in Scarborough achieving five good GCSE grades compared with all children in North Yorkshire overall

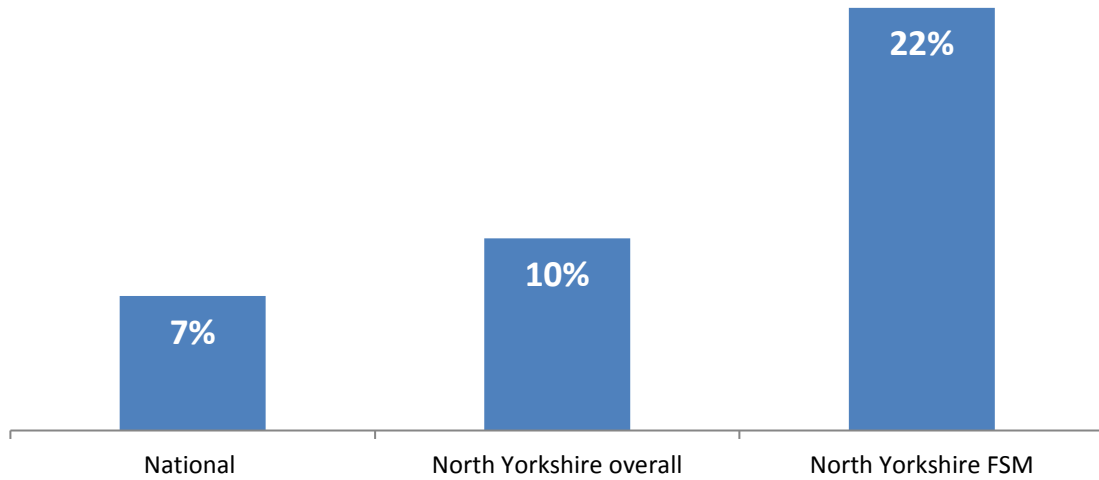


families the average GCSE results are much lower than this and the attainment gap with fellow pupils is big – in actual fact the GCSE results achieved by children from low income families in some districts are painfully low. Based on data contained in the latest Social Mobility Index, the percentage of children eligible for FSM achieving five good GCSEs is less than half the overall county rate in five of the seven districts that make up North Yorkshire. In Craven, Hambleton, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby around three quarters of children from low income families do not achieve five good GCSE results during their final year of compulsory education – in Scarborough the proportion is closer to four-in-five children who do not achieve five good GCSE grades. Needless to say that these results also reflect negatively on the county in the latest national Social Mobility Index rankings and account for a considerable portion of North Yorkshire’s overall poor performance on social mobility.

## 7. Transition years

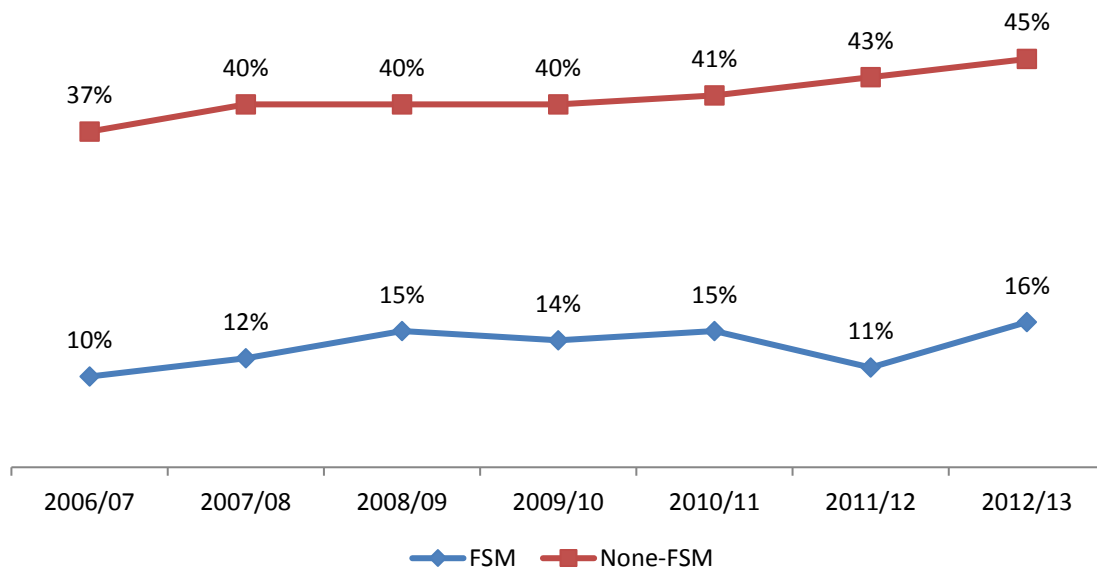
Whilst the focus of the report is largely centred on education and schools, the document clearly recognises that there are a number of additional factors outside of the compulsory school environment which can also lead to and inhibit a lack of social mobility. Perhaps most notably, economic and labour market conditions that provide opportunities for good, well-paid, secure employment and affordable home ownership will essentially determine the extent of social mobility for most young people in the community. Reassuringly, overall unemployment in North Yorkshire is low (2.1%, n=6,700) compared to the national rate (4.9%) and the latest official figures for January 2017 show 840 young people aged 18-24 years old who were claiming out-of-work benefits in North Yorkshire during this period, with just 180 young people who were registered claimants of Job-Seekers-Allowance.

**Percentage of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)**



Progression routes through post-16 educational programmes at further and higher education levels will be very important for social mobility also, alongside any equivalent training and related vocational qualifications that might be acquired by young people as part of their transition to adulthood. In North Yorkshire around nine out of ten young people aged 16-17 years old will be engaged in some form of education, employment or training in the year after taking their GCSE examinations, including almost 10,000 young people (n=9,850) who have taken up apprenticeships in the county. Although the number of young people who are engaged in education, employment or training is high, approximately one in ten young people in North Yorkshire (10.3%) are currently not in education, employment or training (NEET), which is higher than the latest known national rate for this measure (7.1%), whilst for young people from poor and disadvantaged backgrounds in North Yorkshire, the percentage rate of NEETs is more than double this (22%) and is equivalent to more than one in five.

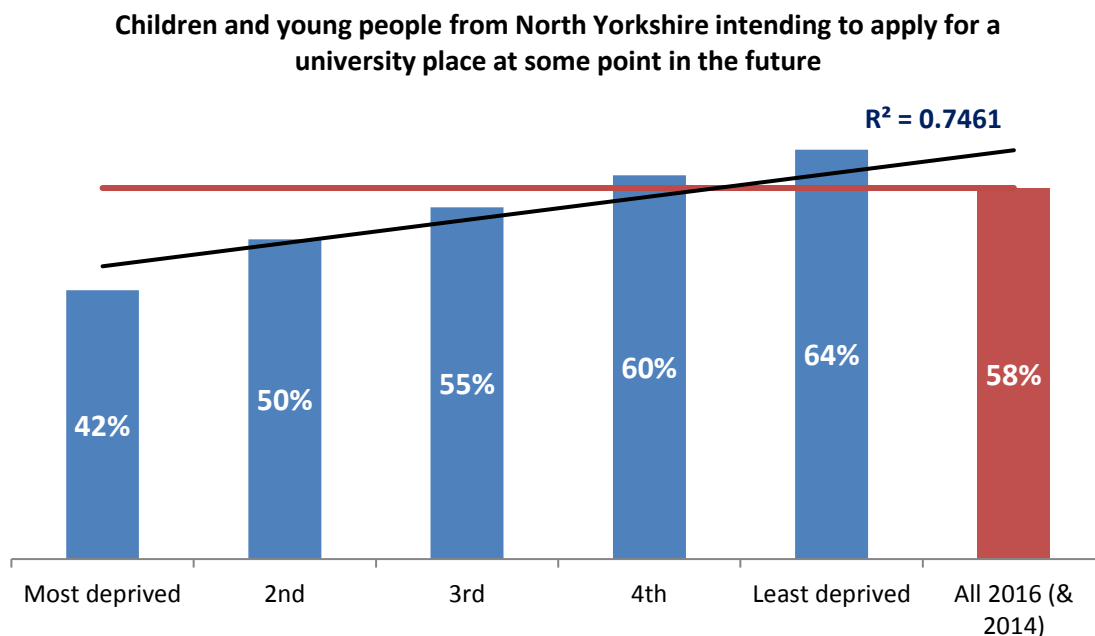
**Percentage of university entrants at age 19 in North Yorkshire**



Furthermore, young people from less well-off families in North Yorkshire will be significantly less likely to achieve two or more A-levels (or equivalent qualifications) at age 19 and significantly less likely to go on to higher education at age 19 – currently just 16% of young people who were eligible for free schools meals at age 15 in North Yorkshire went on to study at university compared with 45% of children from more affluent families (with just 3% entering into higher education at a selective university). It is worth noting that North Yorkshire has one of the best rates of university entrants at age 19 in the country, including all other local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and is higher than all other regional averages across the country, except for London. This performance is really excellent, but North Yorkshire also records one of the lowest rates of university entrants for young people from low-income families and the gap in university entrants between the two social groupings is wider than any other local authority in the region.

<b>Structural inequality and so-called <i>choices</i> about future aspirations in North Yorkshire</b>			
Variations in youth transitions between children from different material environments in North Yorkshire	Most deprived Children living in 20% most deprived neighbourhoods	Least deprived Children living in 20% least deprived neighbourhoods	All children
Continue in full time education	<b>36%</b>	<b>49%</b>	46%
Find a job as soon as possible	<b>54%</b>	<b>42%</b>	44%
Training or apprenticeship	<b>47%</b>	<b>42%</b>	46%

Interrogation of the latest survey data of children and young people growing up in North Yorkshire shows significant socio-economic variations in the future aspirations of young people which are inextricably linked to the wider material environment and structural inequality across the county. Children who live in the least deprived places in North Yorkshire will be more likely to want to continue in full time education once they leave school (49%) compared with children from the most deprived neighbourhoods (36%), whilst children from poorer places in North Yorkshire will be more likely to want to find a job as soon as possible (54%) (perhaps to make a contribution to the family budget) compared with their affluent counterparts (42%) or undertake training or an apprenticeship instead. It is worth noting also that the choices which children and young people make are quite strongly associated with gender differences too, where girls will aspire more to stay on in full time education (49%) compared with boys (42%) and boys show more intention to find a job as soon as possible after they finish their compulsory education (46%) or undertake training or an apprenticeship (50%) compared with girls (42%).

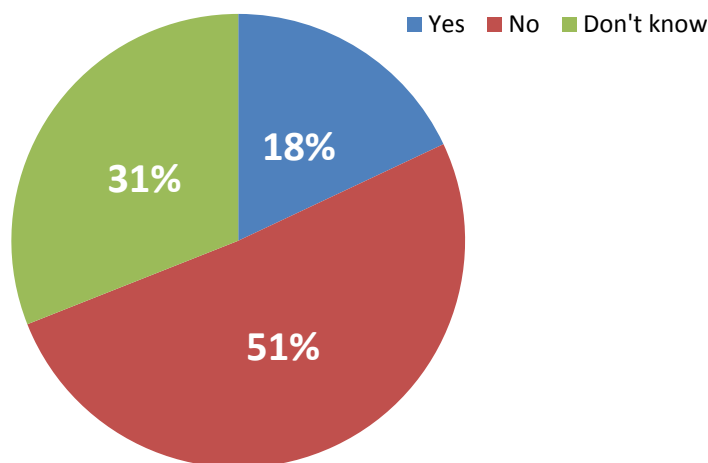


Perhaps the best illustration of the strong links between individual choices and the influence of wider structural factors is reflected in participants' feedback about applying for a university place at some point in the future. When children and young people from North Yorkshire were asked if they intended to apply for a university place at some point more than half of the respondents (58%) stated that they did intend to do this. However there was a very strong variation in the results for this question which showed a strong statistical link with material deprivation. For example, almost two thirds (64%) of children and young people from the least deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire indicated that they intended to apply for a university place at some point compared with just 42% of participants from the most deprived neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire. The results also showed a clear, step-by-step increase in percentage points as participants became less deprived.



As part of the analysis for this piece of work we also used a simple linear regression technique to show the statistical strength of the effect of the wider material environment over individual choices about future intentions to apply for a university place. The results were very significant and showed a strong linear relationship ( $R^2 = 0.7461$ ) between the two variables with three-quarters (74.6%) of the variation in children’s choices about applying for a university place in the future explained by variations in the level of structural material deprivation.

**Children and young people stating they had received enough information and guidance about future options after Year 11 in 2016**



Change between 2014 and 2016 in rate of children and young people stating they had received enough information and guidance about future options after Year 11		
	2014	2016
Yes	20%	18%
No	38%	51%
Don't Know	42%	31%

Of course, the quality of school guidance and information about future options is critical for enabling young people to make the right, informed choices about their transition from school into further and higher education, employment or training in the future. Reassuringly, most young people from North Yorkshire (68%) stated that they found their school lessons about careers education useful, while more than half (59%) also agreed that their school prepared them well for when they left school. However when children and young people were asked whether they had received enough information and guidance about future options after Year 11, just 18% of participants (less than one in five) said yes and more than half (51%) said no. Furthermore these figures are getting worse over time. Perhaps most notably, the percentage of children stating that they had not received enough information and guidance about their future increased from 38% in 2014 up to 51% in 2016.

## 8. Conclusion

It is an unwelcome fact that for hundreds of children from North Yorkshire their future transition to adulthood will not be as smooth as most other children in the county and the long-term outcomes and future life chances for this group of children will not be as good as they should be. All too often this results from large-scale structural issues often linked to the material and social environments and other preventable factors including educational inequality and organisational issues. We want North Yorkshire to be an opportunity county. We want North Yorkshire to be an opportunity county where children and young people will be encouraged and supported to go as far as their talents and determination can take them. We want North Yorkshire to be an opportunity county where their abilities and efforts will be fully rewarded, and every child has an equal chance to succeed. This report identifies a number of educational barriers to social mobility in North Yorkshire but it also identifies a number of opportunities for targeted interventions to overcome the barriers and close the education gap. These interventions are often based on relatively small and manageable cohort sizes which should restore confidence in our ability to reduce educational inequality and improve social mobility in North Yorkshire.

“  
When I as a child growing up in the 1980s I wanted a level playing field of opportunity. I think opportunity is the glue that can hold our country together – the most precious resource that I was after as a young person ... / ... Right at the core of this Government’s ambition is building what the Prime Minister has called a shared society and that means driving social mobility for those from disadvantaged backgrounds and those just-about-managing families – breaking the link between a person’s background and where they get to in life ... / ... Governments hear and all over the world have tried, with varying degrees of success, to tackle the obstacles to social mobility. I don’t think any country has managed to crack the challenge of social mobility but Britain should be the first. Ultimately it is about delivering generational change, and that means looking right across people’s lives, from the early years through to adulthood ... / ... I want young people in Opportunity Areas to have the same chances as any child from any other part of the country. Knowing about an opportunity is the first step to being able to get an opportunity. Why did I never consider becoming a lawyer or doing law at university? Because I never met one until I was an adult. It is impossible to aim for an opportunity if you don’t know it exists ... / ... We are facing a moment of great change as a nation, with our departure from the European Union, and we will need to define an ambitious new role for ourselves in the world – and that involves asking ourselves what kind of a country we want to be ... / ... We must be a country where everyone has a fair chance to go as far as their talent and their hard work can take them, where it is that talent and hard work that matter, not where you were born, who your parents are or what your accent sounds like. We shouldn’t accept a country where people have different ladders to climb ... / ... This is why we need a call to arms.

Extracts from a speech by Justine Greening, Secretary of State for Education, January 2017

## 9. 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 '*ensuring that education is our greatest liberator*' which sits at the heart of the document as one of three major priorities. The latest report that is presented here is the sixth 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, data sources and technical definitions

The key data-set(s) and main sources of information (including technical definitions) used in the report include the latest **Social Mobility Index (2016)** which is produced by the Government's Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission. 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 (SHEU) 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 and technical definitions used in the report please contact the Performance and Intelligence Team in the first instance:

### The Performance and Intelligence Team

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Anthony Ruddy (Intelligence Specialist) / report author

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

Telephone: 01609 536848 Email: [anthony.ruddy@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:anthony.ruddy@northyorks.gov.uk)

### 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](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk)

**NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD**  
**22<sup>nd</sup> March 2016**  
**Children and Young Peoples Plan – Consultation Draft**

**1.0 Purpose of Paper**

- 1.1 This report is intended to seek the views of the Board, partners, stakeholders and children and young people on the first draft of the next iteration of the Children & Young People's Plan (CYPP) for North Yorkshire.

**2.0 Background and Development**

- 2.1 In March 2016 the Children's Trust Board approved the creation of an editorial group, tasked with the development of a new CYPP to replace the existing Plan which is due to come to an end in 2017. Membership of the editorial group was drawn from colleagues in CYPS, NYCC Central Services, Public Health, the Partnership Commissioning Unit, North Yorkshire Police and North Yorkshire Youth.
- 2.2 The editorial group have reviewed a wide range of information and evidence to support the development of a refreshed set of priorities, actions and indicators. The evidence base for the plan has been heavily reliant on the "thematic deep dives" produced over the past 18 months by the Performance and Intelligence team.
- 2.3 This consultation draft is the longer online document which contains greater detail of the key elements of the plan. The online version will give greater flexibility to respond to and update the plan e.g. in response to national policy changes and emerging issues. The printed version of the plan will be much shorter, and will include only the key aspects:
- The plan on the page
  - Our vision, outcomes, priorities and approach
  - Overview of growing up in North Yorkshire and Districts

The shorter version of the plan will be brought to the Board for approval in June when it has been designed alongside a fully designed version of the longer plan.

**3.0 Overview and priorities**

- 3.1 Young and Yorkshire is driven by a vision which sets out our over-arching hopes and ambitions for all children and young people in North Yorkshire. A vision statement have been developed in partnership with children and young people:

***"A place of opportunity where all children and young people are happy, healthy and achieving"***

3.2 We have acknowledged the need to retain focus on those areas where the evidence suggests we need to improve outcomes and concentrate resources. Consequently, this next iteration of Young & Yorkshire will retain the three key outcomes, however what we mean by them has slightly changed to enable them to encompass broader issues:

- **A Happy family life – *Strong families and vibrant communities***
- **A Healthy start to life – *Safe and healthy lifelong lifestyles***
- **Education is our greatest liberator – *High aspirations, opportunities and achievements***

Throughout the draft plan you will see the wording - Happy, Healthy Achieving – as mentioned above we wanted to retain focus on the most important areas and therefore kept the same outcomes as the previous plan. However we wanted to develop a stronger brand for the plan so we developed the Happy, Healthy, Achieving strap line.

3.3 Delivery of each outcome is underpinned by a new set of priorities, which are backed up by a number of actions and primary indicators:

#### ***Happy***

- ***Empower families to be resilient and economically secure***
- ***Protect those at risk of harm***
- ***Encourage fun, happiness and enjoyment of life***

#### ***Healthy***

- ***Promote health and wellbeing through positive choices from conception to adulthood***
- ***Improve social, emotional and mental health and resilience***
- ***Reduce health inequalities***

#### ***Achieving***

- ***Children have great early years***
- ***Equip young people for life and work in a strong North Yorkshire economy***
- ***Raise achievement and progress for all***

3.4 The three outcomes of 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. There was a need to approach these outcomes with greater sophistication, we have developed a short set of 'key considerations' that will underpin the outcomes and priorities - these are:

- **Place - *We tackle differences based on where you grow up***

- **Inclusion - *We recognise and meet the needs of diverse groups of children and young people***
- **Deprivation - *We confront material deprivation to improve life chances***

3.6 The new CYPP articulates an approach for all that we do, all of the time, working for children, young people and their families:

- ***Celebrate diversity***
- ***Listen and involve***
- ***Think family and community***
- ***Work creatively and innovatively in close partnership***
- ***Provide early help, especially in the early years***

#### **4.0 Recommendations**

4.1 We ask the Board to endorse this as a first draft for consultation and take back to their organisations for consideration. It is proposed to run a consultation until April the 28<sup>th</sup>, any feedback and comments can be sent using the attached feedback form to:

[Emma.hubert@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:Emma.hubert@northyorks.gov.uk) and [Louise.rideout@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:Louise.rideout@northyorks.gov.uk)

4.2 During the consultation period we would like the Board, partners, stakeholders and children and young people to feedback on, but not limited to, the following:

1. Do you agree with the outcomes, priorities, key considerations, vision and approach of this plan?
2. Is there anything that you expected to see in the plan that hasn't been included that you think should be?
3. It is reflective of priorities held within other partner organisations?
4. Work is ongoing to develop a suite of indicators – are the indicators identified those really important ones that we need to collectively influence through the plan? Is there a clear relationship between the indicators and outcomes/priorities in terms of what we want to achieve?

#### **5.0 Next Steps**

5.1 Once the consultation has been undertaken, there will be a review of all feedback which will be used to develop a final plan. A final draft of both the long and short plan, in designed form, will be brought to the Board for approval at the meeting on the 14<sup>th</sup> June.

5.2 Again, we ask Board members to take the final draft through their internal approval processes.

**Report prepared by** - Louise Rideout and Emma Hubert  
Children and Young People's Service  
Performance and Intelligence



# **Young and Yorkshire 2**

## **Healthy, Happy, Achieving**

The Plan for **all** Children, Young People  
and their Families Living in North  
Yorkshire

**DRAFT VERSION 1.0**



## CONTENTS

	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Forewords</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>About the Plan</b> <i>Who wrote this Plan and what it covers</i>	<b>x</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The Plan on a Page</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>What we know</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Background information about children and young people in North Yorkshire</i></li> <li>▪ <i>The views of children and young people</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Progress since the last Plan</i></li> </ul>	<b>x</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Happy, Healthy and Achieving</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Our Vision</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Our nine priorities</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Key considerations</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Our overall approach</i></li> </ul>	<b>x</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Our Call to Action</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>A commitment from the Children’s Trust Board</i></li> </ul>	<b>x</b>
	<b>Annexes</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>More about the Children's Trust</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>The "Planning Bookcase"</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>More about <i>A Happy Family Life</i></b>	<b>x</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>More about <i>A Healthy Start to Life</i></b>	<b>x</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>More about <i>Education is our Greatest Liberator</i></b>	<b>x</b>

# Chapter 1: Forewords

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Welcome to *Young and Yorkshire 2!*

This is a Plan for all children, young people and their families living in North Yorkshire.

In this new Plan we have retained many features of the first *Young and Yorkshire* Plan. This is not because we are complacent, but because we believe it has already made, and can continue to make, a real difference in the lives of children and young people. The ambitious and aspirational approach of *Young and Yorkshire* was embraced by partners across the county, and this has been critical to its success.

But just as the children whose voice so heavily influenced our first *Young and Yorkshire* Plan have matured, so have our ambitions. We want to make not just step-by-step improvements, but to start to address some of the more difficult challenges that sometimes limit children's life chances - whether it be the school they go to, the community they grow up in, or the earnings of their parents. We do not accept these limits on the opportunities for children and young people in North Yorkshire.

At the same time, the national agenda around Children's Services has continued to evolve since the first *Young and Yorkshire*. This has brought opportunities as well as challenges, and North Yorkshire is well placed to respond. We benefit from a strong school community and a nationally-acclaimed Children's Service, both of which are underpinned by a range of dedicated partner agencies including the police, health and voluntary sector.

This Plan cannot answer all of the issues which we have identified, especially in areas where we need to do more work to understand the underlying causes. This Plan is intended to be a "live" document that provides an overarching framework to stimulate action, encourage debate and support continuous challenge of our collective leadership. It will drive conversations across the Partnership and also with children, young people, families and front line professionals to help ensure that whatever we do genuinely makes a difference to their lives.

Let this Plan, like its predecessor, renew our collective energy and enthusiasm for what we do, and our shared ambition to make sure that North Yorkshire really is one of the greatest places in which to grow up.

Peter Dwyer  
Chair, North Yorkshire Children's Trust  
Corporate Director, Children and Young People's Service

[Additional forewords by the Executive Member and by Young People]

## Chapter 2: About the Plan

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This Plan has been written for all children, young people and their families in North Yorkshire, including families who may only recently have arrived here such as service families, refugees and unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Any references to "child" or "children" should be taken to mean any young person aged 0-19 (ie, the 19th birthday), care leavers up to the age of 25 (ie, the 25th birthday), and young people up to the age of 25 who have special educational needs and disabilities for whom the local authority continues to provide support.

The Plan has been written by the North Yorkshire Children's Trust<sup>1</sup>: a partnership that represents all the agencies working with children and young people across the county. The Children's Trust unites all partners providing services for children and young people at both a strategic and local level. References to "we" in this document are intended to refer to the Trust collectively, working in close partnership with children and their families.

The Plan is in three broad sections:

- some background information, including an assessment of our progress since the first *Young and Yorkshire*, and what young people have told us
- our vision, outcomes, priorities and overall approach
- our call to action

The Annexes give more detail about the outcomes we want this Plan to achieve.

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<sup>1</sup> Further information about the Children's Trust, including Governance Arrangements and current membership, can be found at <http://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=13897>

**The vision: A place of opportunity where all children and young people are happy, healthy and achieving**

**Our Priorities:**

**Happy**

1. Empower families to be resilient and economically secure
2. Protect those at risk of harm
3. Encourage fun, happiness and enjoyment of life

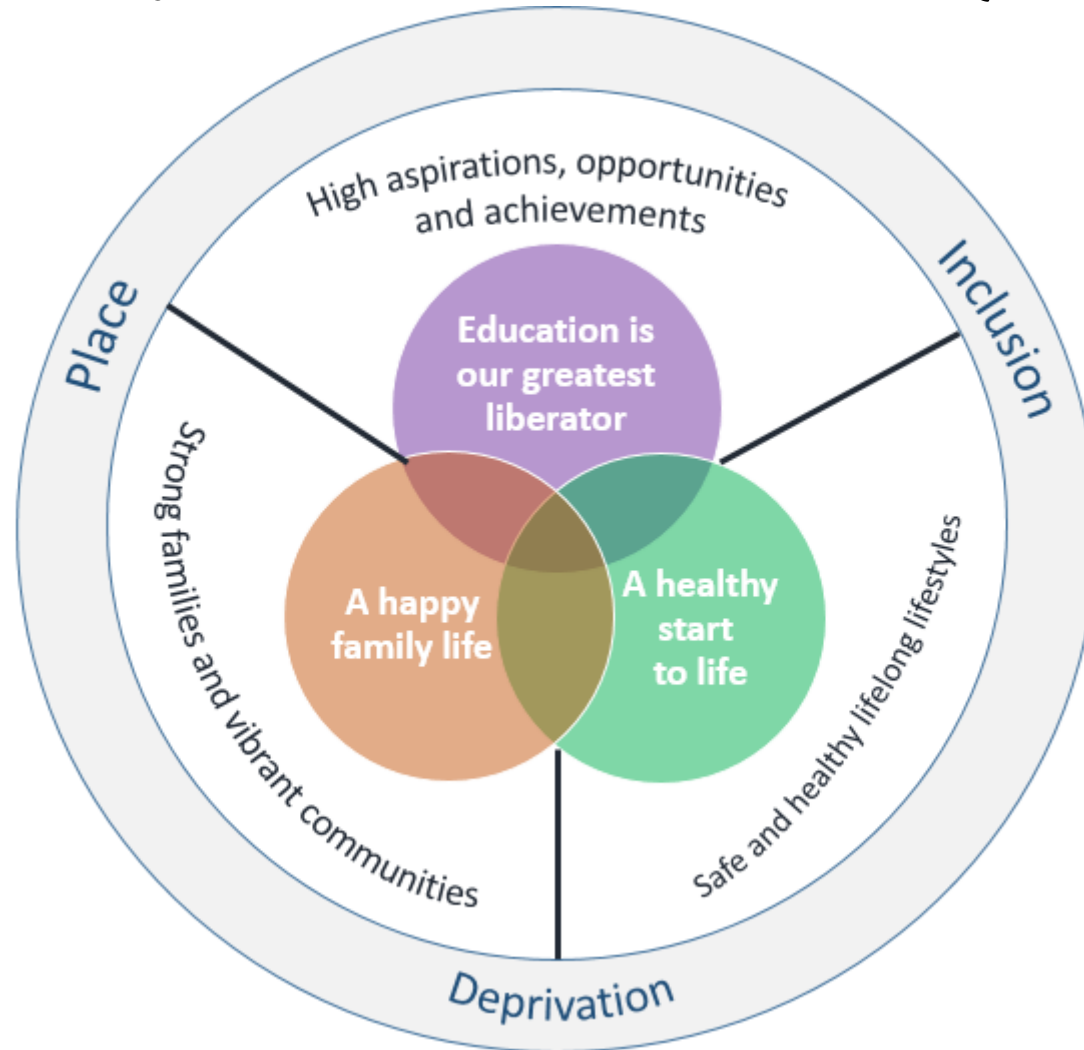
**Healthy**

4. Promote health and wellbeing through positive choices
5. Improve social, emotional and mental health and resilience
6. Reduce health inequalities

**Achieving**

7. Ensure children have great early years
8. Raise achievement and progress for all
9. Equip young people for life and work in a strong North Yorkshire economy

**Happy, Healthy, Achieving -**  
our outcomes for *all* children and young people



**How we'll know if we've made a difference:**

**Happy**

- Fewer children in need of help and protection by social care services
- Higher average household income with fewer children living in poverty

**Healthy**

- More children and young people with high resilience scores
- More young people making healthy behaviour choices

**Achieving**

- More children achieve a good level of development in their early years
- More young people in education, employment or training
- Increase in progress 8 and attainment 8 at KS4

**Our key considerations**

**Place** We tackle differences based on where you grow up

**Inclusion** We recognise and meet the needs of diverse groups of children and young people

**Deprivation** We confront material deprivation to improve life chances

**Our approach in all that we do...**

Listen and involve

Think family and community

Work creatively and innovatively in close partnership

Provide help early, especially in the early years

Celebrate diversity

## Chapter 4: What we know

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**Growing up in North Yorkshire**  
**(Infographic here based on GUNY data)**

Consultation Draft

# Young and Yorkshire by District [Infographics]

## Richmondshire

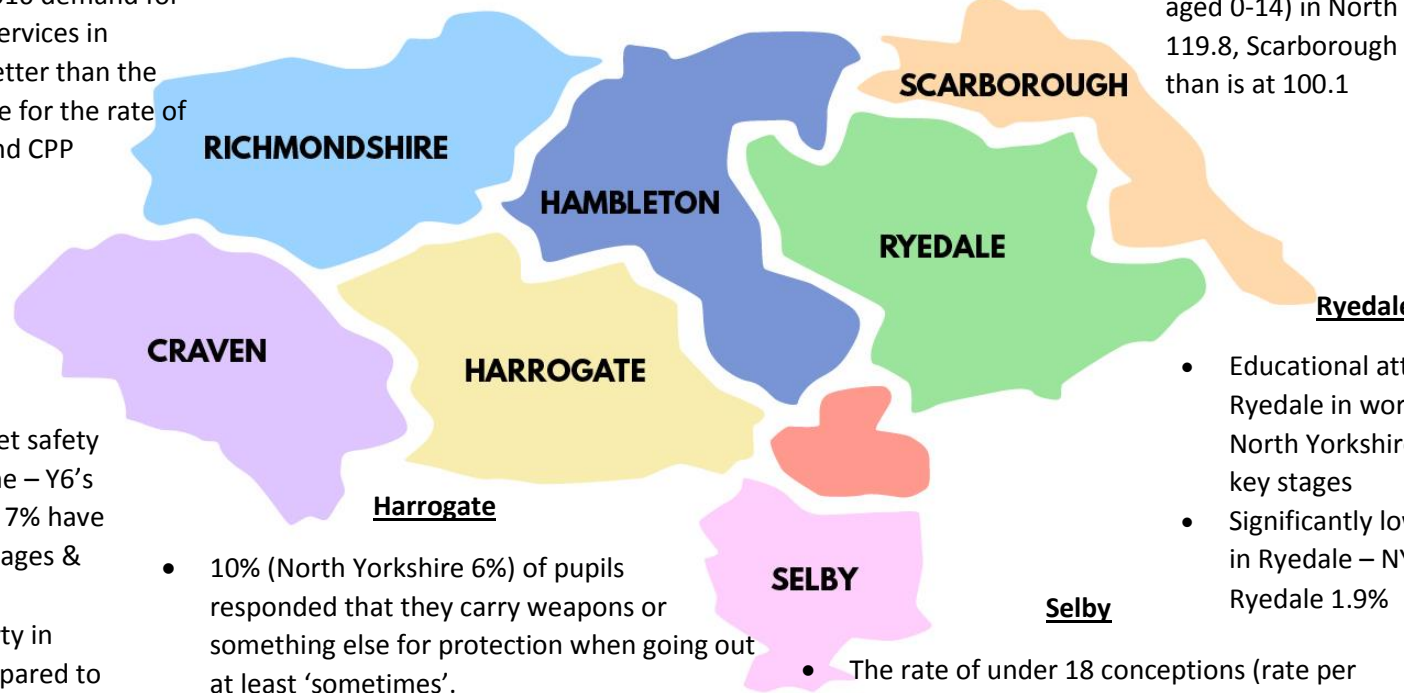
- The rate of hospital admissions causes by unintentional and deliberate injuries (rate per 10k aged 0-14) in North Yorkshire is 119.8, Richmondshire is higher than this at 154.7
- As at the 31st march 2016 demand for Children and Families services in Richmondshire were better than the North Yorkshire average for the rate of early help cases, LAC and CPP

## Hambleton

- The prevalence of access weight in ten to eleven year olds in North Yorkshire is 30.1%, Hambleton is higher than this at 34.5%
- Lowest percentage of young people presenting at Hubs as homeless - 5% (86/1653) of young people enquiring at homeless hubs are in Hambleton compared to 37% in Scarborough (613/1653)

## Scarborough

- Highest rates of child poverty- Scarborough 19.3% compared to NY average of 11% and Craven- 8.6%
- The rate of hospital admissions causes by unintentional and deliberate injuries (rate per 10k aged 0-14) in North Yorkshire is 119.8, Scarborough is lower than is at 100.1



## Craven

- Risk with the lack of internet safety e.g. Adult supervision online – Y6’s 31% never supervised and 7% have sent images or personal images & wished they hadn’t
- Lowest rates of child poverty in North Yorkshire- 8.6% compared to NY average of 11% and 19.3% in Scarborough.

## Harrogate

- 10% (North Yorkshire 6%) of pupils responded that they carry weapons or something else for protection when going out at least ‘sometimes’.
- Educational attainment in Harrogate is above the North Yorkshire average across all key stages

## Selby

- The rate of under 18 conceptions (rate per 1000 females aged 15/17) in North Yorkshire is 16.7, Selby is higher than this at 22.2
- 2nd best college in Country according to Ofsted

## Ryedale

- Educational attainment in Ryedale in worse than the North Yorkshire average in all key stages
- Significantly lower % of NEET in Ryedale – NYCC 3.3%, Ryedale 1.9%

## Progress Since the last Plan

*Young and Yorkshire 2014-17* was a focussed improvement plan. It identified three key areas where we could really improve outcomes for children and young people. We believed that by having just three priority areas for action we could drive change further and faster. And we are immensely proud of some of the huge improvements that have been made over the course of the plan.

Infographic to be inserted here based on achievements against the Y&Y 2014-2017 scorecard (indicative information in table below- to be updated in early April with end of 2016/17 data)

The really great things we are very proud of	Where we didn't quite make the difference we wanted to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10,000 more children go to a good or outstanding school than 2 years ago</li> <li>▪ 800 less days lost in 2016 through primary school exclusions than the previous year</li> <li>▪ Top quartile KS4 results in the country</li> <li>▪ 24.3% of young people in care achieved 5 A*-C at GCSE including English and mathematics -the strongest attainment figures ever achieved by children in the care of NYCC.</li> <li>▪ 10% more children enjoy school than 10 years ago</li> <li>▪ 20% (42) reduction in the care population since the beginning of the plan which has saved £2M</li> <li>▪ 1,362 less referrals to CSC in comparison to the start of the plan</li> <li>▪ 130 less children subject to a child protection plan</li> <li>▪ 93% of social care assessments were also completed within the 45 day timescale</li> <li>▪ An integrated prevention service saving £3M is working with double the numbers of early intervention cases than previous model</li> <li>▪ Only 11 children in Independent fostering agency placements – if we were the same as elsewhere this figure would be 100!</li> <li>▪ 0 agency social workers are needed or used</li> <li>▪ 97% of social workers would recommend North Yorkshire as a good place work</li> <li>▪ Less young people in custody than ever before (first time entrants) a reduction of 77 since the start of the plan</li> <li>▪ 20% more 15 year olds have never tried smoking compared to 10 years ago</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attainment at Key Stage 2 is improving but below the national rate and in the bottom quartile nationally.</li> <li>▪ 1 in 5 Education Health and Care Plans are not issued within the target of 20 weeks.</li> <li>▪ Attainment gap between children and young people with additional needs and their peers has widened at key stage 2 and key stage 4</li> <li>▪ Almost 1 in 4 children who had a child protection plan were placed on a plan for a second or subsequent time</li> <li>▪ 539 days- the average time for a child to move in with an adoptive family (in line with the national average but above our ambitious target).</li> <li>▪ The number of children in reception year with excess weight in 2013/14 was 1,239 compared to 1,200 in 2015/16 which equates to a 3% (39) decrease between the two years.</li> <li>▪ The number of children in year 6 with excess weight in 2013/14 was 1,621 compared to 1,568 in 2015/16 which equates to a 3% (53) decrease between the two years.</li> <li>▪ The number of low birth weight babies born in North Yorkshire has increased by 30 since the start of the plan (92 to 122)</li> <li>▪ 1142 hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0 to 14 years, an increase from 1067</li> <li>▪ Exclusions</li> </ul>

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Twice as many 15 year olds have never tried alcohol than 10 years ago</li><li>▪ Bullying in school down more than 10% compared to 10 years ago</li><li>▪ 53 less 15-17 year old females (teenage conceptions) becoming pregnant now since the start of the plan</li><li>▪ 26 fewer children killed or seriously injured in a road traffic accident per year since the start of the plan</li></ul> |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

Consultation Draft



# Chapter 5: Healthy, Happy and Achieving

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## Our Vision

Our vision has been strongly shaped by young people themselves. We asked them about their hopes for the future and what they would wish to change in North Yorkshire. There is one word which encapsulates the responses of everyone we heard from, and that is 'opportunity'. We therefore want North Yorkshire to be:

***A place of opportunity where all children and young people are happy, healthy and achieving***

In other words, we want every child and young person in North Yorkshire to have:

- **A happy family life:** Strong families and vibrant communities
- **A healthy start to life:** Safe and healthy lifelong lifestyles
- **Education is our greatest liberator:** High aspirations, opportunities and achievements

We do not view these outcomes in isolation: education, family life and health are inextricably intertwined. By recognising the crucial interaction between these outcomes, we will work together to make the biggest difference in the lives of children and young people. Our ambition is to improve outcomes for **all** children and young people. We want to break the link between a person's background and where they get to in life. We will do this through actions in nine priority areas.

## Our Priorities

### *Happy*

#### **Priority 1: Empower families to be resilient and economically secure**

A child's life chances are greatly influenced by the family and community into which they are born. Some children in North Yorkshire face adversities in their family life or their neighbourhood that stack the odds against them. These may be complex, multiple and intergenerational, for example domestic violence, mental health issues, substance abuse, experience of neglect or abuse, long-term poverty. These difficulties can conspire against a child and all too often result in poor school readiness, poor educational attainment in later life and poorer health and wellbeing. But this adversity does not have to mean adverse outcomes. We want strong, resilient families to provide a happy family life for all our children and young people in vibrant and aspirational communities that they can be proud of, and which take responsibility for ensuring that all their young people have unlimited opportunity. Helping parents to improve their economic security and to increase their household income must be part of our solution to enhance children's life chances.

## **Priority 2: Protect those at risk of harm**

We want all children and young people to be safe, and to feel safe in the families and communities in which they live. By-and-large, most children who live in North Yorkshire enjoy very happy childhoods living with their parents or family members, and tell us that they are happy. But this is not the case for every one of them. We will work relentlessly to identify the risks of harm to the welfare of our children and young people. A highly effective multi-agency child protection system is a critical to this, and we will always refer, assess and take action to keep children safe. We will also work to reduce the factors which risk harming their life chances, which may include bullying, domestic violence, mental health issues, substance misuse, youth crime, family and youth homelessness, and road casualties.

## **Priority 3: Encourage fun, happiness, and enjoyment of life**

How young people feel about themselves, and those around them, can influence the choices that they make, and in some cases their whole life journey. When we ask children and young people about how they want their lives to be different, they tell us that they want to have more things to do, to feel safe, and to enjoy themselves. We must always remember that not everything that is important to children and young people is tangible, and our overriding aim is that they feel happy in a childhood that is full of fun, laughter and love, with enjoyment of a life in which their dreams are realised.

### **The actions we will take**

- Work collaboratively and seamlessly across partner organisations to ensure the right support is provided at the right time and by the right agency to support the needs of the family.
- Support parents and carers to access support, training and employment opportunities so that they are able to improve the material circumstances of their family
- Tackle the issue of childhood poverty, particularly through community based solutions designed to mitigate the impact, reduce inequalities and build resilience
- Prevent and reduce youth crime through tackling the underlying causes of youth crime earlier (volatile home and family environments, drug abuse, vulnerability)
- Make sure that children and young people feel they are valued members of our communities and have genuine rich opportunities to both know that and in turn contribute positively, including through volunteering opportunities.
- Improve access to play, leisure, sport and cultural opportunities for children and young people
- Work with the voluntary and community sector to develop vibrant communities in which all members of the community take responsibility for the aspirations, opportunities and achievements of their children and young people
- Ensure a range of evidence-based opportunities for the development of improved parenting skills through programmes that help build resilience and promote self-help.
- Provide effective and innovative child protection services that support children to live safely at home wherever possible, and provide positive permanence in safe and stable arrangements where this is no longer an option.

- Develop the Stronger Communities programme so that there is a clearer offer for children, young people and their families.
- Extend No Wrong Door to improve outcomes for care leavers and vulnerable young people with social, emotional and mental health issues in residential schools and pupil referral units.
- Hold high aspirations for our looked after children, meeting their needs through high quality innovative support and protection that has lifelong impact.
- Target resources in areas of the highest need through strengthened services for complex families and children and young people with multiple vulnerabilities.
- Identify children and families in need of help to provide targeted and timely support and protection with lifelong impact at the earliest opportunity
- Work in partnership to drive sector-led improvement and delivers system wide change with improvement and innovation in local services to improve lives.
- Support development of facilities to ensure a range of positive activities for children, young people and families.
- Transform short breaks provision for families with disabled children and young people ensuring parents/ cares have choice and flexibility in how their needs can be met.
- Influence opportunities for home ownership for families with children, and the affordability of housing to support the economic security and future prosperity of children and young people, particularly in their transition to adulthood.
- Influence the improvement of transport connectivity and availability of travel options for young people including independent travel training, and the ease-of-use and affordability of public transport, particularly in rural areas.

#### The measures that will tell us if we are making a difference

Target	Measure
<b>XX</b>	The number of involvements with the Children and Families Service: The number of open early help cases The total number of CiN The total number of children subject to a child protection plan The total number of LAC
<b>XX</b>	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)
<b>XX</b>	The number of violent and sexual offences against children
<b>XX</b>	The number of North Yorkshire Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are within the 20% most deprived nationally
<b>XX</b>	The percentage of children and young people who 'always' feel safe at home
<b>XX</b>	The number of youth clubs operating across North Yorkshire

Target	Measure
XX	The percentage of children and young people with a high wellbeing score

## **Healthy**

### **Priority 4: Promote health and wellbeing through positive choices from conception to adulthood**

We know that if a child suffers from poor health when they are young, this may leave a legacy which lasts their entire lifetime and this is why it is so important that they have a healthy start to life. Even before a child's life starts, the choices their parents make and the actions they take will influence outcomes for their child far beyond their birth into later life. Children and young people also have considerable power over their own health and wellbeing through the behaviour, choices and actions that they make. Preventing poor health and intervening early to promote good health behaviours is critical because so many of the lifestyle factors that lead to early illness and death such as smoking, poor diet and low levels of physical activity start before adulthood. We must create an environment of health promotion which enables children, young people and their families to be "change agents", successfully navigating the many challenges that they face throughout their life course. We will develop innovative ways of enabling children, young people and families to develop their resilience and confidence to make healthy choices.

### **Priority 5: Improve social, emotional and mental health and resilience**

Social, emotional and mental health issues cause considerable distress for the individuals who experience them and the people who care for them. We will do all we can to identify problems early as we know that the vast majority of mental health problems experienced in adult life emerge before young people reach adulthood. We must ensure seamless transitions to high quality specialist services for those who need them. We will also build resilience and improve the social, emotional and mental health of *all* our children and young people. In doing so, we will create confident communities and brighter futures for all.

### **Priority 6: Reduce health inequalities**

The health of our children and young people is being compromised by stubborn and worsening variations in children's health depending on where they live. This inequality can be felt in almost every aspect of a child's life- their education outcomes, housing quality, employment opportunities, environmental conditions, all of which shape their health and wellbeing. These health inequalities can be associated with the social, economic and environmental circumstances which directly affect day-to-day life and standards of living. To make a positive and life lasting impact on the health and wellbeing of children, young people, their families and communities we must address socio-economic inequality, material deprivation and child poverty, as these wider determinants are the major risk factors for worsening health inequalities that affect health and wellbeing and limit life chances. To do this we must develop stronger communities and system-wide solutions that create the right structural conditions to give *all* children and young people a healthy start to life.

## The action we will take

- Address the wider social, economic and environmental determinants which influence health inequalities and compromise the health, well-being and life chances of children and young people.
- Strengthen the 'protective factors' of mental health and wellbeing by enabling children and young people to develop skills around building friendships, self-esteem and resilience.
- Empower children to make informed and healthy choices in all of aspects of their lives, from nutrition and exercise to oral health and reduce a range of risk taking behaviour including substance misuse and sexual health.
- Identify risk and intervene early to prevent poor health outcomes, in particular obesity.
- Promote positive health choices by parents, especially during pregnancy.
- Work in partnership to identify mental health problems early, and strengthen the capacity of schools and settings to support social, emotional and mental health and wellbeing of children and young people.
- Ensure better and easier access to specialist mental health services for children, young people and their families.
- Ensure the continuum of special educational provision for children with SEND is sufficiently graduated to meet the needs of children and young people.
- Strengthen the education and care provision and support across North Yorkshire for children and young people with complex autism and social, emotional and mental health needs.
- Ensure positive activities and opportunities for young people that prevent the need for more acute interventions by promoting positive choices and wellbeing through have the right conversation at the right time to support.
- Support delivery of the road safety strategy and ensure that evidence based interventions are reducing the number of child casualties.
- Promote healthy places through influencing spatial planning decisions to create environments that enhance health and wellbeing.
- Undertake targeted and intelligence led activity to improve health related behaviour in schools.
- Ensure good public health outcomes in maternity services

## The measures that will tell us if we are making a difference

Target	Measure
xx	Life expectancy at birth
xx	Smoking at the time of delivery
xx	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under 15 years per 100,000
xx	Breastfeeding initiation rate

Target	Measure
xx	The percentage of children who have excess weight Aged 4 or 5 (reception) Aged 10 or 11 (Year 6)
XX	The percentage of children with a high measure of resilience
xx	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000

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## ***Achieving***

### **Priority 7: Ensure children have great early years**

There is overwhelming evidence that children's life chances can be predicted by their development in the first five years of life. In this critical development window we want all children, regardless of their background, to have all the opportunities they need to develop their health, skills and knowledge so that they are not only ready for school but have the best possible start in life. A great start will shape their lifelong health and well-being. For all children, but particularly our most disadvantaged, we must ensure that we break a cycle of poor outcomes which too often repeats itself through future generations.

### **Priority 8: Raise achievement and progress for all**

High quality education releases talent, ignites enterprise and endeavour, and transforms lives. It truly is the greatest liberator. Our passion for education has meant that the vast majority of pupils in North Yorkshire receive a good education and benefit from being taught by good teachers, in good schools, with the support of a loving family. We want all children and young people to achieve at the very highest pinnacle of their talents, making progress and achieving to the fullest of their ability at every stage of their lives, from their early years through to adulthood. We want this for them because we know that educational attainment has a strong and direct impact on improving their social mobility in life and their consequent health and wellbeing. To do this we will ensure that the needs of children and young people are identified early in a system that has the capacity to allow all children and young people, in particular those with additional needs, to gain the knowledge, skills, and experiences on which to build their future careers.

### **Priority 9: Equip young people for life and work in a strong North Yorkshire economy**

Our ambition for young people is more than simply seeing them leave school with good qualifications. We want to ensure that they are able to succeed in a career of their choosing. We must prepare young people for life and work and ensure that they have the resilience to face the inevitable challenges in their journey of moving on, moving up and for some, moving out of North Yorkshire. We will enable greater social mobility for young people in a vibrant North Yorkshire economy through access to good quality employment and affordable housing. In turn, we must prepare our young people to learn and adapt so that they have the right skills at the right time to help North Yorkshire's economy thrive as the world of work continues to change.

### **The action we will take**

- Increase the uptake of high quality early education, in particular for targeted two year olds as well as three and four year olds.
- Raise achievement for disadvantaged and vulnerable learners.
- Ensure the special educational needs of children and young people are identified through high quality assessment and are met through intervention and support.

- Encourage parental engagement and enable families to provide strong support for their child's learning to support their development.
- Have great schools connecting every learner to business and employers to increase the success of young people in the labour market.
- Work collaboratively with partners to ensure progression pathways for young people from education to training and employment that meet their aspirations, while also driving economic growth and supporting the needs of North Yorkshire businesses.
- Work hard to remove barriers to gaining employment through functional skills training, employability support and holistic interventions to particularly help our most vulnerable young people improve their opportunities of gaining employment.
- Provide more apprenticeships with clear progression to higher and degree level.
- Attract and retain young talent.
- Prioritise resources where they are needed most and take a localised approach to concentrate effort on meeting the challenge in areas of poor educational outcomes which need support to develop the capacity to improve.
- Improve social mobility for young people through inclusive programs of support, particularly those in the Scarborough Opportunity Area.
- Deliver focused adult learning programs promoting a flexible workforce who can thrive in today's' changing economic climate.
- Empower children and young people to improve their health and well-being, and help to build their resilience to boost their educational performance.
- Enable a strong sustainable sector led system so all children go to an outstanding school or setting.
- Ensure the range of educational provision across North Yorkshire reflects changing need and trends so children can have their needs met locally across mainstream, special and alternative provision.
- Improve the quality of teaching and address pockets within the county, often those where high quality teaching is most needed, where it is hard to recruit.
- Improve the capacity in schools to identify and meet the needs of children and young people with SEND.
- Provide strategic direction and oversight for the wider education and skills sector.
- Enhance joint commissioning of support and services between education, health and care agencies for children with special educational needs and disabilities, and improve the range of post-19 opportunities for young people to continue their journey to adulthood.
- Provide sustainable education in remote communities.
- Look beyond the school gates to create the opportunities outside school that will raise sights and broaden horizons for young people and build their skills and knowledge in the preparation for adulthood.
- Recognise young people as a valuable asset and promote opportunities (peer mentoring, youth volunteering etc.) for them to develop skills and demonstrate the difference their contribution makes.



- Deliver an inspiring broad and balanced ‘whole child’ curriculum which values the contribution of sport, cultural, social and health education in preparing young people for their future.
- Promote a culture of inclusion within schools.
- Strengthen the concept of PFA across children and young people with SEND at SEN support and EHC Plans

#### The measures that will tell us if we are making a difference

Target	Measure
xx	Percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile
xx	The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13
xx	Percentage of pupils working at the expected standard at key stage 2 (reading, writing and mathematics)
xx	Progress 8 score at Key Stage 4
xx	Average Attainment 8 score at Key Stage 4
xx	Percentage of young people with a level 2 and level 3 qualification by age 19
xx	Overall attendance

## Our Key Considerations

In pursuing these nine priorities we have introduced three key considerations which underpin all of them: **place**, **inclusion** and **deprivation**. These will allow us to develop a more sophisticated understanding of the needs of our diverse communities and different groups of children and young people. We will also use these key considerations to continuously challenge ourselves so that we can be confident that all children reach their full potential without the artificial limits that may be imposed by the place they live or their individual or material circumstances.

### **Place:** We will tackle differences based on where young people grow up

North Yorkshire is a vast and varied County. However, two children born in North Yorkshire today might well experience totally different health trajectories based on where they are born. A child born in Scarborough will have a life expectancy of at least three years less than that of a child born in Northallerton, a considerable difference when a distance of just 50 miles separates them. We recognise these differences, and we intend to address them. This plan promotes a more differentiated response: one which acknowledges where priorities are different across areas, and which supports development of varying approaches to ensure that we can drive real improvement in those areas which present the greatest challenges.

### **Inclusion:** We will meet needs of diverse groups of children and young people

Most of the children and young people in North Yorkshire experience a fantastic upbringing. And yet some will experience circumstances in their day to day lives which make growing up and reaching their full potential more challenging. For example, due to their circumstances children who have parents in the armed services, who are looked after children, or who are travellers, are more likely to move school more frequently, and we know that this in turn can affect their educational outcomes. It is important that we identify the differences between groups, particularly where it brings additional needs so that we target help and support. In particular, we will take account of the needs of: children with special educational needs and disability, looked after children, children of service families, young carers, unaccompanied asylum seeking children and the children of refugees, and the many other characteristics which shape the identity and experience of children and young people including their gender, ethnicity and sexual orientation.

### **Deprivation:** We will confront material deprivation to improve life chances

As England's largest county, North Yorkshire is a place of contrasts. For most of our children and young people their upbringing will be one of relative advantage, characterised by enjoyable childhoods at school and at home, with opportunities that allow them to achieve their dreams. However, children and young people in certain families and communities, particularly those locked into intergenerational deprivation, 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. 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. More importantly, we recognise we may need to provide our services differently responding to the actual barriers children and families face if we want to deliver serious, significant, and system wide change which makes a material difference in their lives.

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## Our Overall Approach

Finally, we have identified five key principles that underpin everything we do, all of the time, working with children and families:

- **Celebrate diversity**

We know that our children and young people have a wide and diverse range of needs which if unmet, can pose particular challenges and limit life chances. We not only recognise these differences, we embrace and celebrate them. We are inspired by the diversity of our children and young people and endeavour to always develop a better understanding of their needs. We promote a culture of inclusion and tolerance, and in all that we do we seek to put our inclusive values into action. We will work relentlessly to ensure that no child, young person, family or community experiences discrimination or is at relative disadvantage, and is instead supported to overcome difficulties or barriers to their learning, participation and opportunities.

- **Listen and involve**

We have made *The Promise* to children, young people and their parents and carers that they will always be central to decisions we make about them, and that their journeys will be shaped by their voice and experience. We will facilitate conversations to ensure that children and young people are placed at the core of decision making and that we truly listen, and act upon what they tell us. We are committed to working collectively as equal partners with children, young people and families to identify priorities for change and to co-produce plans that deliver the change that they want to see. This approach is founded on proper respect for children's rights as enshrined in the United Nations Convention.

- **Think family and community**

We will always consider the wider context of family and community in working with a child or young person. We do this because families have primary responsibility for, and are the main influence on, their children and young people. We will support families and communities to provide safe and secure places for children and young people. We will help them build their capacity so that they can overcome obstacles which limit opportunity and we will work with them to build on their strengths so that all children and young people live in an environment where they can flourish and are able to live life to its fullest.

- **Work creatively and innovatively in close partnership**

We have been nationally recognised for our many creative approaches which have been designed around the needs of children, not our service structures. We will retain what works locally, but will continue to challenge ourselves by looking to national and international best practice to identify imaginative and new ways to improve outcomes. At all times we will ensure that we spend public money wisely, always questioning of the impact and effectiveness of our work. As partners we will work collaboratively to meet the needs of children and young people and ensure seamless transitions

through a focus on their outcomes, not our organisational boundaries. Our strong working relationships must remain positive and creative at all times. Where we can, we will share information and infrastructure, pool budgets and jointly commission to meet local need. The contribution of the “third sector” and the strength of local communities are vitally important in supporting provision and choice in services for children, young people and their families.

- **Provide help early, especially in the early years**

We advocate the benefits of providing help early so that problems experienced by families do not escalate to crisis. This not only helps to ensure that children are growing up in a secure and loving space, but also helps to prevent costly and more intrusive later interventions. We believe in the importance of children’s experiences in the first few years of their lives; this lays the foundation for their future development and can be predictive of future outcomes. We are determined to work in an integrated and collaborative way to make sure that children have the best possible start on which to build their future lives.

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# Chapter 6: Our Call to Action

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The North Yorkshire Children's Trust is a strong, well-established partnership body whose participants share a common goal to work together to improve the wellbeing and life chances of every child in North Yorkshire.

We want this Plan to make a difference, not just to the services we deliver but to children's lives. Realising the outcomes in this plan cannot be achieved by any single organisation. To really make change happen, we need all parts of system work together - from families to Children's Services, schools and other statutory services, to communities and voluntary organisations. It will require collective action supported by strong system leadership and strong strategic alignment with a wide range of strategies and plans. This Plan presents a huge opportunity, as well as a great responsibility. It is a responsibility which the Children's Trust Board is privileged to hold and an opportunity it is determined to seize.

This Plan provides an overarching framework to stimulate action and support continuous challenge of our collective leadership. It is a "live" document designed to be flexible enough to allow for and recognise change. We will keep this plan under continual review, and on an annual basis complete a formal review to ensure it remains relevant, dynamic and aligned with shifting local and national priorities.

We have identified a short set of indicators where we want to see real positive change. Some of these we are able to deliver through the services we directly provide, and others require us to exert our combined effort to influence wider changes that may have previously felt beyond our reach. We have identified ambitious targets against these indicators, and we are determined to meet the challenge we have set ourselves. The Trust Board will regularly review progress against these indicators. Where it is clear that we need to take action in order to ensure progress is maintained and improved, the Board will ensure that this happens.

However, this list of indicators does not represent the vast range of information which we will continue to review to ensure that this Plan is having the impact we would want it to. We will take a flexible approach, making careful use of a range of objective performance information so that we can respond to emerging issues. Importantly, we will always look at the story behind the data through the eyes and voice of children, young people and families.

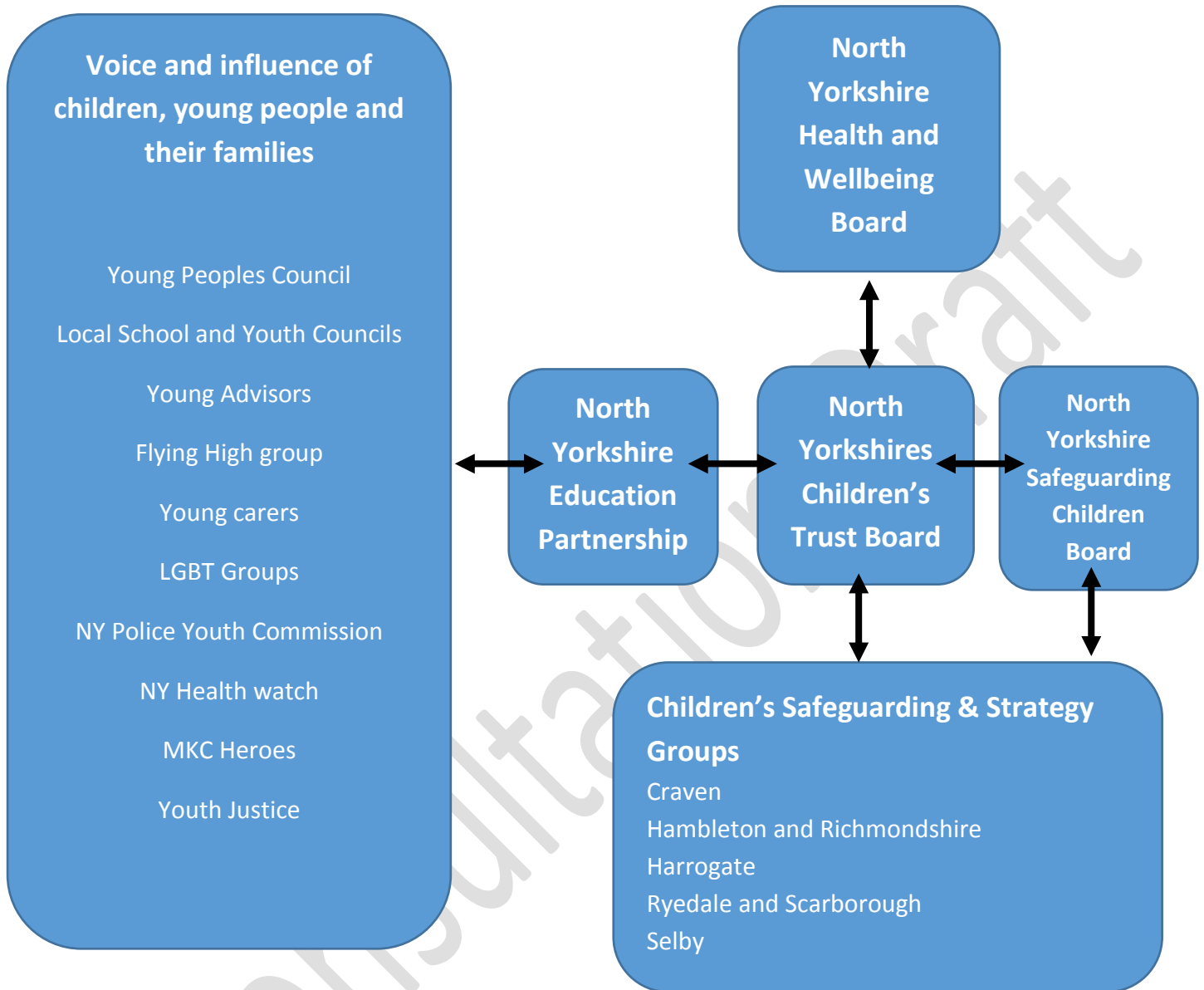
As a partnership we have an ambitious culture which seeks to empower change. To achieve our ambitions within the very significant financial pressures and constraints faced by all partners we will continue to transform the delivery arrangements for local services. We will explore opportunities to find efficiencies in the way we deliver services, and where it is in the best interests of children and their families, we will accelerate arrangements for services to be jointly commissioned by partners from across the Children's Trust.

We have a large and diverse workforce who display great dedication and professionalism in the work they do every day for the children and young people of North Yorkshire. We will support our workforce to do the job that they love through valuing, respecting and investing in them so that they are confident, competent and have the skills, abilities, knowledge and motivation to provide the very best outcomes.

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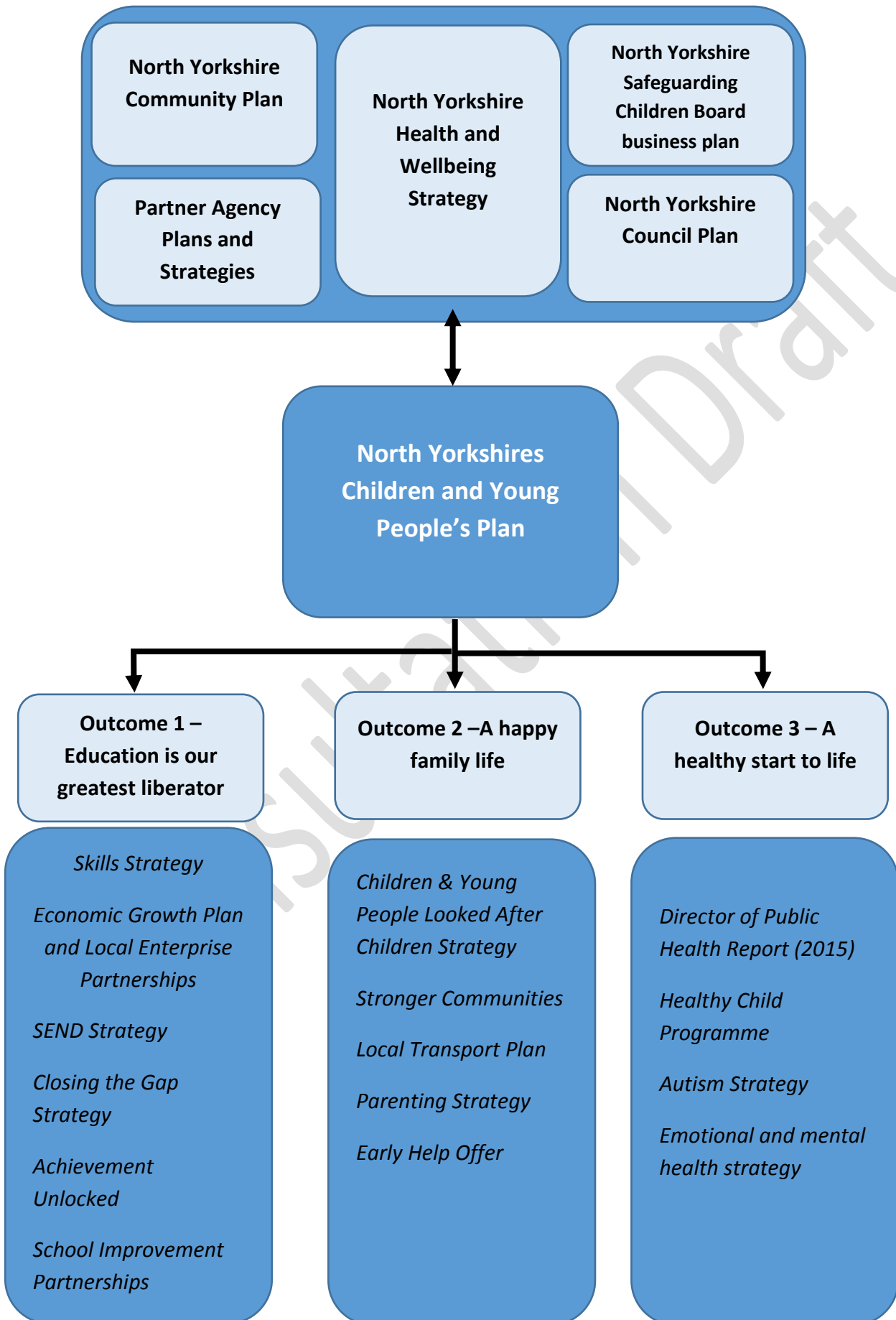
## Annex A: More about The Children's Trust

This diagram illustrates some of the relationships with other key partnership bodies





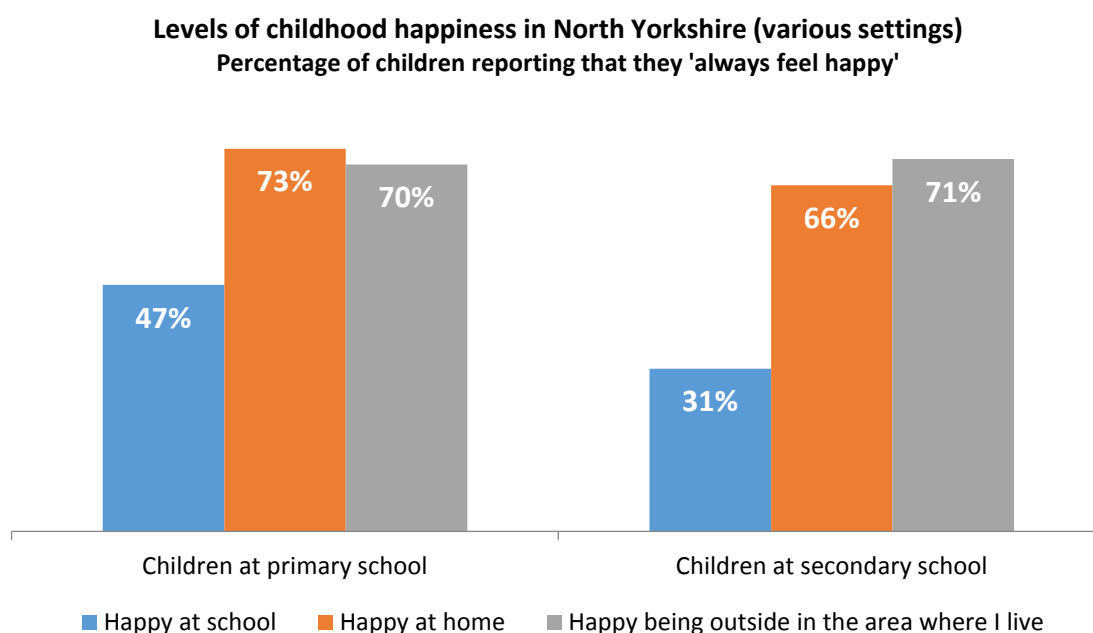
## Annex B: The "Planning Bookcase"



## Annex C : More about *A Happy Family Life*

- **1 in 10 children living in poverty, up to 5,000 cases of food poverty and over 33,000 households (1 in 8) living in fuel poverty**
- **Double the number of children and families being supported by early help services, alongside a 20% reduction in the number of looked after children**

The Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey results paint us a 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. For both primary and secondary school aged children there are generally high levels of happiness in the family home irrespective of their age and social background.



Nationally, the Good Childhood Index<sup>2</sup> has shown the children's subjective wellbeing to be strongly linked to their perception of the area in which they live, for example due to the perceived quality of local amenities, feeling safe in the community, and experience of local problems. This is reflected in North Yorkshire where we can observe a marked difference in the level of felt happiness dependent on 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%). 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 in those from poorer communities (8%).

<sup>2</sup> Produced jointly by The Children's Society and The University of York, The Good Childhood Index (2016) is a measure of children's subjective wellbeing covers 10 aspects of children's lives and is measured through children's own assessments of how they think their lives are going (e.g. happiness with family relationships). Since the start of the project ten years ago, over 60,000 children and young people aged 8 – 17 years old have taken part.

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	<b>60%</b>	<b>76%</b>
Never feel happy being outside where you live	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>

North Yorkshire overall is a county of relative prosperity, yet 11% of children aged under 16 in North Yorkshire are living in poverty (defined as the percentage of children aged under 16 living in families receiving out-of-work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the UK median income). This is below the England average of 19.2% which is tremendously positive, but we must not forget this means that 1 in 10 children are living in poverty. New data shows the large number of families now accessing food-banks and hardship funds resulting from chronic family hardship and new types of family poverty including fuel poverty and food poverty which are increasingly common and widespread. In North Yorkshire in 2014, 12.8% of households were fuel poor, the equivalent of 33,353 households. This has left many with the choice of 'heating or eating' which will inevitably compromise children's health, especially those with respiratory illnesses and asthma, which are exacerbated by cold weather conditions because families simply can-not afford to heat their homes properly.

Children and young people are best cared for with their natural or extended family wherever possible; that is what young people tell us they want. Evidence shows that generally children and young people who spend periods in care tend to do less well in terms of education, health, transition to adulthood and life chances generally. We work hard to support children stay with their families where this is in their best interests, in excess of 2,500 children and young people at any one time receive early help support to prevent problems escalating, and we support and safeguard around a further 1,500 children in need or children with a protection plan. However, there will always be some children in certain circumstances for whom a period in care is the best way to keep them safe. In North Yorkshire we admit relatively low numbers of children to care, and in contrast to the national trend, we have safely reduced the number of looked after children by over 20%. The looked after child cohort in North Yorkshire is now around 420, and this includes around 20 unaccompanied asylum seeking children who have very different support needs.

We want children to be safe, and feel safe. An experience of violence can lead to lasting physical, mental and emotional harm whether the child is a direct victim or a witness. Children who are exposed to violence are more likely to suffer attachment problems, anxiety and other health related problems as well as academic and cognitive problems, and involvement in the child welfare and youth justice systems. North Yorkshire data shows us an increasing exposure to violence for your young people, both as victims or witnesses of both domestic violent incidents and sexual violence (infographic with NYP data here). The criminalisation of our young people is also a concern, North Yorkshire has a higher rates of first time entrants into the youth justice system than both the regional and national average; at 403 per 100,000 (this equates to 217 young people).

Our key considerations	
Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is wide variation in the number of children living in poverty across North Yorkshire, with 19.3% of children in Scarborough compared with 8.6% of children in Craven.</li> <li>- The proportion of household experiencing fuel poverty ranges from 15.9% of households in Ryedale to 9.4% in Selby.</li> <li>- There are pockets of income equality across North Yorkshire, all those lower super output areas which fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England are located in Scarborough, Selby and Harrogate Districts.</li> </ul>
Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a marked difference in the level of felt happiness in the area where children live between socio-economic groupings. More than three-quarters of older children at secondary school 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. The percentage of children at secondary school who were not happy being outside in the area where they live was four times higher for participants from poorer communities (8%) compared with those from wealthier parts of the county (2%).</li> </ul>
Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of children who enter the care system varies across the county, with over a third (35.2%) of the total number of looked after children coming from Scarborough and one in five (20%) coming from Harrogate.</li> <li>- Young people with special educational needs and disabilities often face additional barriers including a lack of suitable opportunities and realistic options for supported employment and apprenticeships, a lack of clear outcomes and very little personalisation, and low expectations by some key professionals.</li> </ul>

## What do children and young people think?

Having more things to do, and the means to travel to them are consistently identified as the biggest priorities for our young people. Transport, particularly in rural areas, is important in gaining independence, and has an impact on social isolation and employment. As young people move into adulthood, opportunities for independent travel become increasingly important for employment, independent socialising, and for allowing young adults to fully engage in their local communities.

### A happy family life means...

- Having a nice home
- Security
- Having good heating

- A bed, food and drink
- Hugs, kisses and love
- Looking out for each other, doing things for one another
- Days out, going for walks
- Communication, comfort, compassion and company
- Trust

Children's Youth Conference

**A safe and happy community means...**

- Staying together
- Being able to contact people when you don't feel safe
- Fields, green spaces, parks and village halls
- Police and CCTV cameras

Children's Youth Conference

**Did you know?**

North Yorkshire has one of the highest performing child protection systems in England. Agencies work in partnership, pioneering new and innovative services for children in need of additional help and protection. As a national leader, North Yorkshire's Children's Services have been recognised as an exemplar through the award of *Partners in Practice* status, one of only a handful of such authorities. This brings with it a remit to support improvement in other areas of the country, but most importantly additional funding which is being used to enhance local services, for example through the extension of the highly successful No Wrong Door innovation for care leavers and young people with social, emotional and mental health difficulties, to support practice that is sharper, more focused and responsive to children's and families needs.

The household conditions in which children and young people live has a significant impact on their health and general wellbeing. Living in an overcrowded household can cause stress in children and young people, can impact negatively on a child's educational and emotional development, and is associated with poor sleep patterns in children all of which affects their ability to thrive in school. In North Yorkshire in 2011, 2.2% of households were overcrowded which was below the national average of 4.8%. This equates to 5,540 households.

Statutory homelessness can also be linked with poor health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. In North Yorkshire in 2014/15, the rate of statutory homelessness was 1.4 per 1,000 which was similar to the Yorkshire and Humber average and lower than the England average of 2.4 per 1,000

North Yorkshire Youth provides a wide range of positive activities in locations all across the county for young people including:

- Help and support for youth club volunteers, mainly in rurally isolated areas, to provide positive activities.
- Run youth clubs all across the county giving young people a safe, fun place to meet friends and socialise.
- Training and support to provide befriending services for young people needing that little extra bit of help from volunteer buddies.
- Giving over 5,000 young people the opportunity to experience the outdoors at Carlton Lodge Activity Centre.

This is all done in partnership with Children and Young People's Services to create a fully integrated service for young people to realise their potential.

#### **What is the link between happy, healthy, and achieving?**

Child health and wellbeing are dependent on supportive and safe homes; studies repeatedly show the importance of having at least one supportive caring adult to establishing childhood resilience. And this is critical so that children are able to bounce back when difficulty threatens that happiness. Through access to play, leisure, sport, cultural activities and positive interaction in families that spend time together, there are opportunities for happy memories to be made and resilient capacities to be built, all of which greatly enhance the foundation for happiness and lifelong health and wellbeing.

## **Annex D: More about *A Healthy Start to Life***

- ***1 in 8 mothers were smokers at the time of delivery***
- ***1 in 5 children start school with excess weight, increasing to 1 in 3 by Year 6***
- ***1 in 3 report a low measure of resilience***
- ***Fewer young people are taking up smoking***
- ***Decreasing teenage pregnancy rates***

Public Health England identify six early years and six school aged 'high impact areas.' Evidence shows us that it is in these areas which there are opportunities to have a significant impact on health and wellbeing and improving outcomes for children, families and communities. We have already seen the importance of some of these, such as being ready for school, maximising learning and achievement and transition to adulthood, in both the 'happy family life' and 'education is our greatest liberator' sections.

When we focus on child health indicators that relate to these high impact areas we can be reassured that they show the overall health and wellbeing of children and young people living in North Yorkshire is generally good, however, they are not exempt from some of the big national health problems and we must not be complacent.

Development begins before birth, and the health of a baby is significantly affected by the choices their parents make, and their mother's health and wellbeing. As well as causing an increased risk of premature birth, miscarriage and perinatal birth, smoking in pregnancy can have detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and the health of the mother. In North Yorkshire in 2014/15, the percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy was 12.6%, this is a major concern especially in Scarborough, and is higher than the England average of 11.4%. Mothers who smoke at the time of delivery is known risk factor for low birth weight babies, and the rate of low birth-weight babies born in North Yorkshire is also classified as significantly worse in North Yorkshire than the England average. Breastfeeding is widely recognised as protective factor for child health, babies who are breast fed have been shown to acquire developmental and cognitive advantages, have stronger than children who are not breastfed. The percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding in North Yorkshire is 74%, by six to eight weeks 38% of mothers in North Yorkshire continue to breastfeed which is lower than the national average of 46%.

Childhood obesity is one of the most serious public health challenges for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We know that obese children are more likely to be absent from school, have lower self-esteem, suffer from bullying and require more medical care than healthy weight children. In North Yorkshire in 2014/15, 8.1% of children in reception year were measured as obese and by year 6, this had increased to 15.3% of children. Although these levels are much higher than we would wish to see, they do compare well with national rates which are 9.1% and 19.1% respectively.

Childhood injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related experiences and are a major cause of acquired disability among children under five. The overall rate of unintentional injuries in children and young people in North Yorkshire is an area of concern with a rate that is significantly worse than the average for England. For children aged 0 to 14, the rate of admissions in North Yorkshire was 119.8 per 10,000 and 143.9 per 10,000 in children aged 15 to 24.

Nationally, mental health problems affect about one in ten children and young people. In North Yorkshire in 2014, estimates suggest that 8.6% of the population aged 5 to 16 years had a mental health disorder, and 3.3% (or 2,624 children) of children aged 5 to 16 were estimated to have an emotional disorder such as anxiety or depression.

Adolescence is a period of rapid physical and psychological change, some of the most difficult challenges to their health that young people face at this stage in their lives relate to risk-taking behaviour. Risky sexual behaviour can have a number of unintended consequences including pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) which may have a range of long-term consequences. The main STI diagnosed in young people is chlamydia and whilst screening uptake across North Yorkshire has increased over the last few years, rates of chlamydia detection in North Yorkshire at district level and as a whole are below the national average. Alcohol misuse is linked to violent behaviour, and can affect an individual’s physical, mental and emotional health. There are persistent and concerning trends of young adults consuming large amounts of alcohol within their homes and/or in a single sitting. Alcohol misuse can also be seen in alcohol related hospital admissions which is higher in males in Scarborough than the national average. And while we are not complacent and still have a number of challenges to face, we can be pleased by the positive reductions in the levels of risk taking behaviour across North Yorkshire, in particular around alcohol and smoking:

- 61% of year 8s and 30% of year 10s have never drunk alcohol (29% and 12% respectively in 2006)
- 89% of year 8s and 70% of year 10s have never drunk smoked (73% and 49% respectively in 2006)

<b>Our key considerations</b>	
Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Male life expectancy at birth for males born between 2012 and 2014 was highest in Richmondshire (81.4 years) and lowest in Scarborough (78.2 years). Life expectancy for females was highest in Hambleton (85.2 years) and lowest in Scarborough (83 years).</li> <li>- Richmondshire has the highest proportion (10.4%) of obese reception year children in comparison with Ryedale (6.2%). In fact, both Richmondshire and Selby are the only two districts where the average proportion of obese children was above the England average.</li> <li>- The neonatal mortality and stillbirth rate varies quite significantly from 2.5 per 1,000 in Hambleton to 17.4 in Richmondshire- this is the highest rate across the whole of England.</li> <li>- Across North Yorkshire, Scarborough (24.9 per 1,000 or 43 conceptions) had the highest rate of under 18 conceptions and Craven had the lowest rate (9.7 per 1,000 or 10 conceptions).</li> <li>- Variations at district level how that Scarborough (19.6%) had the highest proportion of mothers smoking at the time of delivery and Harrogate (8.1%) had the lowest.</li> </ul>
Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Looked after children (LAC) are approximately four times more likely to have a mental health disorder than all children generally. A Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is used to assess the emotional wellbeing of looked after</li> </ul>



	<p>children. In North Yorkshire, the proportion of looked after children with an SSDQ score that is considered to be of concern has steadily increased in recent years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children and young people with a learning disability are more likely to experience poor mental health than the general population.</li> <li>- Nationally, hospital admissions for self-harm have increased in recent years and are 383.4 per 100,000 aged 10-24 years in North Yorkshire overall, however, admission rates for young women are higher than admissions for young men.</li> </ul>
Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a close association between childhood obesity and socioeconomic deprivation. Nationally, obesity levels in children living in the 10% most deprived areas of the country is more than double that of children living in the least deprived 10% of areas. North Yorkshire mirrors this trend.</li> <li>- There is a strong correlation between child poverty rates and geographical variations in life expectancy.</li> </ul>

### What do children and young people think?

<b>Being healthy means....</b>	
Eating healthy, hydration	Going to new places
Exercising, keeping fit	Resilience
Being safe online	Self-respect
Friendships and relationships	Always thinking about other people
Positivity and confidence	Grow your mindset – never give up
Community clubs	

Young people tell us that:

- They are increasingly concerned about mental health and emotional wellbeing, and that there are issues around access and some bad experiences with specialist support services
- Drugs are readily available and cheap, and there are concerns about their unknown long term psychological effects.

### **What is the link between happy, healthy, and achieving?**

Health plays a powerful role in allowing children and young people to meet their academic potential, and that academic achievement helps in turn to improve health.

Development begins before birth, and the health of a child is significantly affected by their mother's health and wellbeing. Supporting women to make healthy choices during pregnancy is key to giving every child the best start in life.

### **Leading Research**

Working in partnership, North Yorkshire County Council, Harrogate and District, South Tees and Airedale NHS Foundation Trusts commissioned researchers from Newcastle and Durham Universities to explore the needs and experiences of women living in rural communities during pregnancy and early motherhood. Researchers looked at alternative ways of providing support to mothers who have perinatal mental health issues through better use of modern telecommunications, particularly those mothers living in rural areas where there are difficulties accessing services. The study is an example of North Yorkshire being a leader in research, and research findings will ensure the design and commissioning of evidence based health care services that address identified needs.

### **Young Parenting Programme**

North Yorkshire offers a Young Parenting Programme for young parents during pregnancy, birth and their child's first year. This model has been jointly developed and is co-delivered by the Harrogate District Foundation Trust Health Visiting Service and North Yorkshire County Council's Prevention Service to meet the specific needs of young parents and to prevent poor outcomes for their children. The Programme offers a plan of regular home visits matched to the needs of the young parent with the emphasis on building trusting relationships. It is delivered in an entertaining and accessible way to engage young parents, and uses evidence based approaches and extensive locally developed resource packs and activities to promote purposeful conversation, provide an opportunity to increase knowledge, challenge thinking and increase self-awareness. We have seen very good uptake and engagement of young parents with the programme and materials, and this has enhanced knowledge and understanding of child development and improved responsiveness and interactions between young parents with their child.

**CQC Inspection Outcome** – to follow when report is published in April 2017

**What the academic research tells us**

### **Early Years High Impact Areas**

- Transition to parenthood and the early weeks
- Maternal mental health
- Breastfeeding (initiation and duration)
- Healthy weight, healthy nutrition (including physical activity)
- Managing minor illnesses and reducing hospital attendance/ admissions
- Health, wellbeing and development of the child aged 2 and support to be 'ready for school'

### **School Aged Years High Impact Areas**

- Resilience and emotional wellbeing
- Keeping safe: managing risk and reducing harm
- Improving lifestyles
- Maximising learning and achievement
- Supporting complex and additional health and wellbeing needs
- Seamless transition and preparation for adulthood

### **Future in mind**

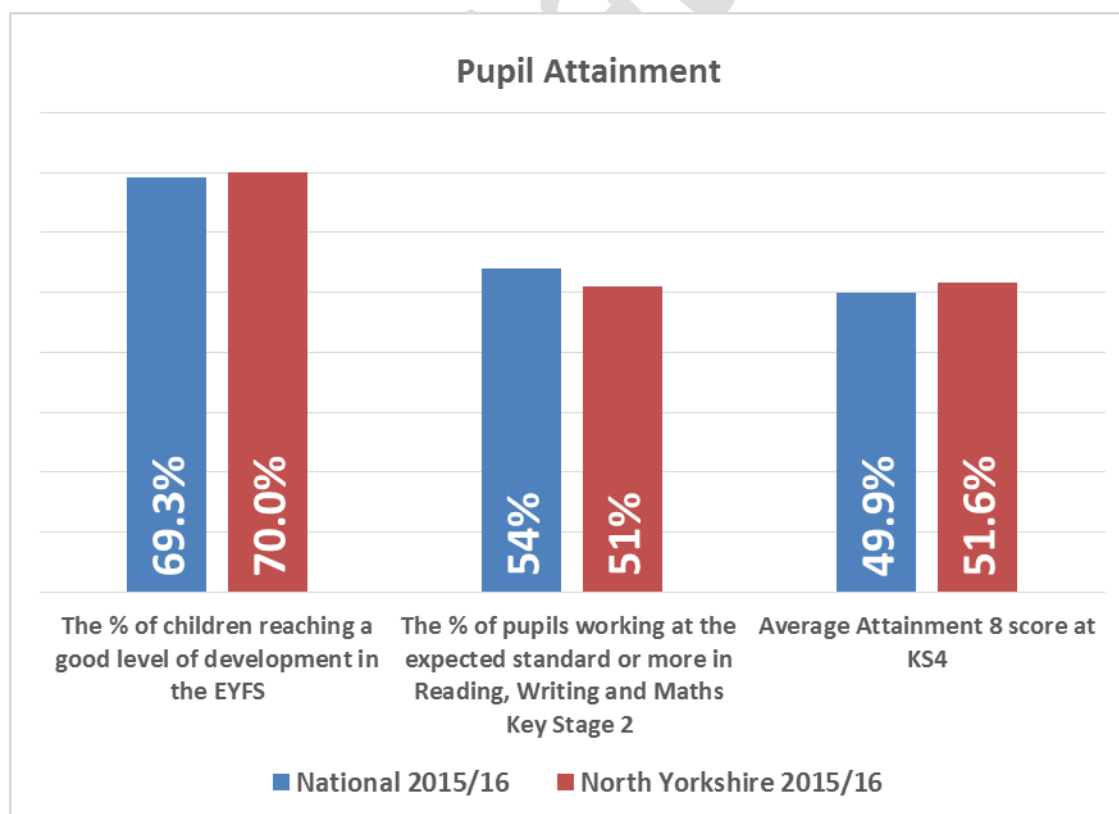
When it was published Future in Mind made 49 recommendations for improving children and young people's emotional and mental health, and it has brought additional funding to support the improvement work. Locally, this has brought a commitment led by the Clinical Commissioning Group's to introduce an Enhanced Community Eating Disorders Team, School Wellbeing Project and a pilot of the Thrive approach in 11 schools. Alongside these initiatives, the local system is mobilising to maximise available resources and ensure improved outcomes for children and young people through joint approaches to tackling the Social, Emotional and Mental Health across education, health and social care.

## Annex E: More about *Education is our greatest liberator*

- **3 in 5 children in the county end their early years ready for school**
- **3 in 4 leave school achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent qualification including English and Maths**
- **North Yorkshire has a confident economy which is growing faster than the national average.**

We can proudly say that the vast majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire receive an excellent education in high quality schools and settings across the county. Almost all schools are independently and objectively rated good or outstanding by Ofsted. As a result of the generally high quality provision, overall children and young people in North Yorkshire perform better than their peers nationally in all stages of their learning journey.

Indicator	North Yorkshire	National
Early years settings graded good or outstanding	99%	95%
Childminders graded good or outstanding	84%	91%
Primary schools graded good or outstanding	91%	91%
Secondary schools graded good or outstanding	85%	80%
Special schools graded good or outstanding	92%	94%
Pupil Referral Service graded good or outstanding	60%	89%

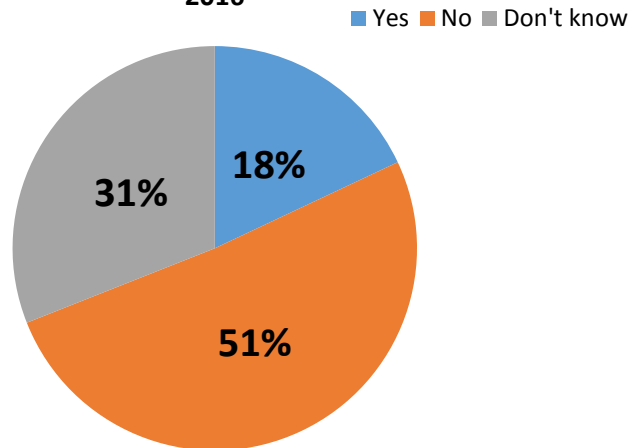


And while we can be proud of this, there are still considerable challenges to be faced as these county level statistics mask some considerable variations. For all too many of our children and young people, reaching their full potential is restricted by life events and circumstances including their family background and where they live. A poor start to learning and their circumstances conspire against them and often result in poorer academic attainment which limits their opportunities, a legacy which may affect their whole life course. 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, and this is can be seen in North Yorkshire where the gap for achieving a good level of development at the early years foundation stage between pupils claiming free school meals (a good measure of deprivation) and other pupils is 24 percentage points, a significant gap. Data also shows us that children from low income families are significantly less likely to attend a good or outstanding setting compared to their affluent counterparts and there are significant geographical variations across North Yorkshire. In fact, for children from low income families there are four districts in North Yorkshire (Richmondshire, Harrogate, Scarborough and Selby) which show very little or no progress at all since the start of the first Young and Yorkshire Plan in 2014.

Variations in children attending good or outstanding school settings in North Yorkshire	Children eligible for free school meals attending a good or outstanding school setting		Children with any Special Educational Need (SEN)	All children	
	Children living in district with lowest percentage	Children living in district with highest percentage		North Yorkshire	National
<b>Primary School</b>	<b>62%</b> Richmondshire	<b>91%</b> Craven	<b>91%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Secondary School</b>	<b>24%</b> Scarborough	<b>100%</b> Harrogate	<b>87%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Special School</b>			<b>97%</b>		

The quality of school guidance and information about future options is critical for enabling young people to make the right, informed choices about their transition from school into further education, work and adulthood. Reassuringly, most young people in North Yorkshire (68%) find their school lessons about careers education useful, while more than half (59%) also agreed that their school prepared them well for when they left school. However, there is more work to do- as just 18% (less than 1 in 5) of young people feel they have received enough information and guidance about future options after Year 11, with more than half (51%) saying that did not have enough information. Worryingly, these figures are getting worse over time.

**Children and young people stating they had received enough information and guidance about future options after Year 11 in 2016**

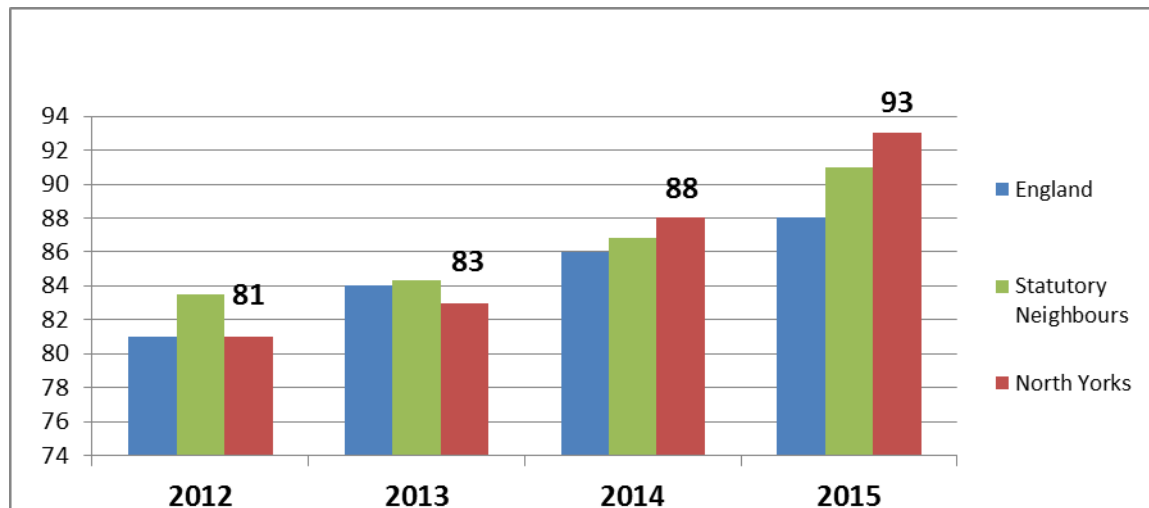


Of course, it is also the aspirations that young people have for themselves that will shape the next steps they take. The Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey gives us a great insight into the path our young people plan on taking. Whilst we can be pleased that the majority intend to either continue in full time education or undertake further training or an apprenticeship there are considerable variations that we need to challenge, both between males and females, and also between young people based on their material environment.

Youth transitions	All children (M- male; F- female)	Most deprived Children living in 20% most deprived neighbourhoods	Least deprived Children living in 20% least deprived neighbourhoods
Continue in full time education	46% 42% M; 49% F	36%	49%
Find a job as soon as possible	44% 46% M; 42% F	54%	42%
Training or apprenticeship	46% 50% M; 42% F	47%	42%

The transition into adult life is a challenge for all young people, but for those with a special educational need or disability and their families it can be a difficult time without proper support. A positive transition can mean greater independence, more social involvement in the wider community and employment but it also can involve continued education and training. An integrated person-

centred approach to support and provision of clear information about the transition process, including personal learning pathways between children and adults services is vital to assist young people with SEND achieve their long term goals and ambitions. We are delighted to see that increasing numbers of young people with special educational needs are in education, employment or training at age 17.



Those children identified as SEND in Year 11 who are in Education, Employment or Training at the age of 17

The North Yorkshire economy offers its children and young a bright future, our region has a much higher than average employment rate and generally, numbers of working age residents claiming Out of Work benefits are very low. Despite the fantastic opportunities on offer to the future and current workforce in North Yorkshire, there are some significant challenges we need to address. It is crucial we get our skills offer right to attract and retain talent and up-skill our future workforce to support economic growth. In recent years we have seen job opportunities increase, however, they have typically been seasonal work or low pay, part-time jobs. We must work hard to ensure that new opportunities are predominately high value and high pay in order to stimulate the economy still further.

Key Considerations	
<b>Place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall almost all North Yorkshire children attend a good or outstanding secondary school (including every child in Harrogate), yet three quarters of children from low income families in Scarborough attend a secondary school that requires improvement; this places Scarborough amongst the worst performing local authorities in England.</li> <li>- The size and rurality of North Yorkshire present challenges for provision, in particular maintaining a broad ranging curriculum offer and a range of progressions opportunities that are both vocational and academic, and across sectors and levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Inclusion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children receiving free school meals, children with special educational needs and looked after children are less likely to achieve expected national outcomes at all stages of their learning. Progression into adulthood may also pose greater challenges in terms of education, employment and training and, independence.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2016 24.3% of looked after children achieved 5 A*-C at GCSE including English and mathematics, this is the strongest attainment figures ever achieved by children in care in North Yorkshire.</li> </ul>
<b>Deprivation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disadvantaged pupils continue to perform less well than their peers at all key stages both locally and nationally, and the gaps between those eligible for school meals and others are wider in North Yorkshire than the national average. For example, for all children in early years settings across the county, seven out of ten of these (70%) will reach the expected level of development in their early years compared with just four out of ten (41%) for children from low income families.</li> <li>- We can link the future aspirations of young people to the wider material environment and structural inequality across the county. Children who live in the least deprived places in North Yorkshire will be more likely to want to continue in full time education once they leave school (49%) compared with children from the most deprived neighbourhoods (36%), whilst children from poorer places in North Yorkshire will be more likely to want to find a job as soon as possible (54%) (perhaps to make a contribution to the family budget) compared with their affluent counterparts (42%) or undertake training or an apprenticeship instead.</li> </ul>

## What do children and young people think?

### A good education is.....

- 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

### Children's Youth Conference

#### Young people say they need.....

- Education in life skills like paying bills, managing debts and living independently
- Employability skills and more access to work experience placements
- More job opportunities, and a better advice and guidance about opportunities
- Better transport to access jobs

### Youth Summit



### What is the link between happy, healthy and achieving?

The engagement of a child's main caregiver and the home learning environment they provide are centrally important to the educational outcomes for children and young people. This is particularly so in their early years where the family environment plays a fundamental role in this development.

As children grow, school becomes an important setting to support building resilience and positive lifelong health behaviours. Low levels of educational attainment have been linked to a range of poorer health outcomes, both mental and physical, including levels of obesity, increased rates of cancers, increased likelihood of smoking, higher levels of stress and lower confidence. People who achieve a Level 4 qualification have been shown to have both better health and longer life expectancy.

### What is school readiness?

School readiness is measured through the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile which looks at whether a child has developed as they are expected to. In essence it will look at whether a child:

- Has strong social skills
- Can cope emotionally with being separated from their parents and carers
- Are relatively independent in their own personal care
- Have a curiosity about the world and a desire to learn

### Did you know?

There are over 1,700 children with a North Yorkshire Funded Statement of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Care plan, their primary needs are:



Autistic Spectrum Disorder
Social, Emotional and Mental Health
Moderate Learning Difficulty
Speech, Language and Communication Needs
Physical Disability
Severe Learning Difficulties
Profound Multiple Learning Difficulties
Hearing Impairment
Visual Impairment
Specific Learning Difficulties

## **Scarborough Pledge and Opportunity Areas**

Department for Education (DfE) Opportunity Areas are an ambitious programme aimed at driving social mobility. It will build young people's knowledge and skills and provide them with the great advice and opportunities they need to get the best start in life. Scarborough has been named as one such area and in partnership with the DfE, schools, colleges, universities, businesses, charities and local authorities, new approaches and innovations will be put in place to improve schools, early help and raise aspirations. In combination with the Scarborough Pledge initiative, which targets an additional £750k of local funding, this presents significant opportunity to ensure that the longstanding underperformance of children in this area of the county is eradicated.

### **What our workforce say about working for us**

LSCB Safeguarding Workforce Survey

Social Worker health check

### **Work related to the latest Education deep dive to be included here**

### **Celebrating our successes**

The LGC awards are one of the most coveted awards available to local authorities and North Yorkshire was shortlisted for five categories in this year's awards, including the Council of the Year award.

Against very stiff competition we were delighted to win Partnership of the Year for our Children and Young People's Multi-Agency Screening Team. We were also very pleased to be give 'highly commended'- effectively second place- for both Council of the Year and Children's Services of the year.

## Young and Yorkshire Feedback Form

Name	Organisation

Area	Comments
Vision Statement	
Our Approach	
Outcomes	
Priorities	
Key Considerations	
Is there anything that you expected to see in the plan that hasn't been included, that you think should be?	
It is reflective of priorities held within other partner organisations?	

<p>Work is ongoing to develop a suite of indicators – are the indicators identified those really important ones that we need to collectively influence through the plan?</p> <p>Is there a clear relationship between the indicators and outcomes in terms of what we want to achieve?</p>	
<p>Any other feedback?</p>	

## NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017

### Partners in Practice update

#### 1.0 Purpose of Paper

1.1 To provide an update to the Board on the Partners in Practice programme.

#### 2.0 Background Information

2.1 The PiP is a national programme designed to deliver innovation, on-going improvement and support to assist the sector to deliver improvements in outcomes for children and families.

2.2 There are 8 Partners in Practice nationally – by invitation only.

#### 3.0 Update

3.1 North Yorkshire County Council is planning to continue to innovate by extending No Wrong Door to Care Leavers and students with SEMH. NYCC is planning to improve local service delivery by embedding systemic practice in fieldwork teams.

3.2 NYCC is offering a menu of support to local authorities who are currently assessed as requires improvement. We have active engagement with 4 across a range of areas including MAST, Signs of Safety, No Wrong Door and reducing the number of looked after children.

#### 3.3 Governance:

There are Strategic and Programme Boards in place. These include representatives from across North Yorkshire and the Department for Education. We have strong links with the national programme and aligned programmes.

#### Report prepared by:

Fiona Fitzpatrick

Programme Lead – PiP NYCC



NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017

**North Yorkshire County Council  
Stronger Communities Programme**

**1.0 Purpose of Paper**

1.1 To update the North Yorkshire Children's Trust Board on the work of the Stronger Communities programme across North Yorkshire.

**2.0 Background**

2.1 Launched in 2014, the County Council developed its ambitious Stronger Communities programme to support communities to play a greater role in the delivery of services in North Yorkshire. The Council developed the programme to support communities to help themselves and create local solutions for services at a time of significant financial challenge for the authority. Stronger Communities offers a package of support, including grants, to help ensure there is the capacity and skills available to enable communities to work with the County Council to take a greater role in managing and delivering a range of services, aimed at improving the well-being of people of all ages.

2.2 The scope for transforming County Council services from traditional direct service delivery models to those that are more collaborative in their design, production and delivery is substantial when faced with significant issues such as the size and rurality of North Yorkshire and areas of deprivation.

2.3 A team of nine, made up of the Head of Stronger Communities, 7 Delivery Managers (one for each District in North Yorkshire) and supported by a newly appointed Development Officer, work with local groups who are interested in taking on a greater role in the delivery services, helping them to access the full range of support available.

2.4 The programme has concentrated its efforts initially around the following priority services:

- Supporting the Library service reconfiguration.
- Supporting the Targeted Prevention Framework for Health and Adult Services.
- Supporting the implementation of the 0-19 Prevention Service for Children's and Young People's Services – in particular the development of voluntary managed universal youth services and universal early year's provision.

- Supporting Integrated Passenger Transport by helping to develop, or improve community transport such as community cars and lift share schemes.

2.5 It is acknowledged that local support and services will look and feel different in different places, reflecting local circumstances whilst sharing a common focus and aim.

### 3.0 Context for Stronger Communities

3.1 The model below (figure 1)<sup>1</sup> is a helpful way of demonstrating how achieving outcomes for the child/young person and their families is dependent on a number of external factors that influence both their behaviours and the decisions they make. This external environment includes the local community and the asset base that exists. For example, the availability of recreational opportunities in a locality may influence an individual's choice about how they spend their free time. Stronger Communities is supporting and strengthening that community asset base, recognising the positive contribution it can make to an individual's well-being.



3.2 In developing its prevention strategy and the restructure of services, it was recognised by Children's & Young People's Services that the community and voluntary sector had a role to play in helping to protect universal provision of activities and opportunities for children and young people. Stronger Communities were asked to support this strategy, helping to enable the delivery of savings.

3.3 As such, the focus for Stronger Communities in its first two years for this priority has been supporting community led youth provision and early years' settings such as Parent and Child groups.

<sup>1</sup> Atkinson, J. Loftus, E. and Jarvis, J. (2015) The Art of Change Making, London, The Leadership Centre.



## 4.0 Progress to Date

- 4.1 The programme has identified that its support is directed towards the following outcomes<sup>2</sup>:
- Improving the physical and emotional well-being of children and young people
  - Increased social connectivity by providing a place for children, young people and their families to meet
  - Increased opportunities for volunteering and community involvement
  - Raised awareness of help and assistance available in the local community
  - Increased organisational capacity for increased delivery of service by VCSE organisations.
- 4.2 Working alongside key delivery partner North Yorkshire Youth, who are directly contracted by CYPS to deliver a number of youth clubs, the Stronger Communities team has identified new opportunities and built on existing volunteer and community based youth provision resulting in a range of initiatives being supported and funded. This has ensured that all 40 youth clubs have been retained in the county and a further 3 developed.
- 4.3 Stronger Communities has also supported the development of the existing voluntary sector provision by establishing Youth Provider Networks in 4 market towns: Easingwold, Knaresborough, Stokesley, Tadcaster with a further 3 planned or being developed.
- 4.4 The programme has also worked in partnership with the prevention service and the Pre-school Learning Alliance to develop a support package for Under 5s parent and child groups recognising that the development of voluntary led provision for is part of the NYCC 0-5s Strategy 2016/17. Support was given to 20 groups across Selby and Scarborough districts – identified as priority localities.
- 4.5 Since the launch of the programme in January 2015, a total of 41 initiatives for children and young people have been formally supported by the programme (see Appendix 1) with a total investment of £405,898.
- 4.6 The type of projects supported by Stronger Communities have included:
- Services and activities for disabled/ disadvantaged young people
  - Junior Park Run
  - Parent And Toddler Groups
  - Support for voluntary sector childcare provider
  - Music, Drama and Art Sessions in Village Halls and Community Centres
  - Intergenerational digital projects
  - Services for young people at risk of isolation and mental health issues
  - Parent Advocacy and peer support

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<sup>2</sup> These outcomes are currently being reviewed as part of a wider Stronger Communities 'Theory of Change' and will be agreed with both CYPS and Public Health in early 2017/18. A set of indicators and performance measures will also be established to support the revised outcome framework.

- Peer support for families with disabled children (Selby)
- Mentoring for young entrepreneurs
- Diversionary activity programmes for NEETs
- Youth Volunteering programme – in partnership with North Yorkshire Youth

## **5.0 Future Opportunities**

- 5.1 As part of the refresh of Young and Yorkshire there is an opportunity to review and refine the outcomes framework for Stronger Communities (as detailed in 4.1) in order that resources are directed at the emerging priorities in that plan and where involvement of communities can add optimal value. Discussions in relation to this are on-going.
- 5.2 Once agreed, a set of indicators and measures will be established which will better describe both the contribution that communities and voluntary sector are making to well-being and will measure the efficacy of the supported projects. This will then inform a 5 year action plan.
- 5.3 In addition to supporting local community based action, there are also other opportunities to work more collaboratively with communities and a sub-theme group of the Stronger Communities Board is being established to explore these. Examples may include:
- raising awareness with community organisations about the resources available to them from NYCC such as the safeguarding website and free on line training
  - identifying volunteering opportunities for young people and in particular care leavers
  - development of safe community play opportunities e.g. play streets
  - community transport solutions designed by and for young people.

## **6.0 Recommendations**

- 6.1 It is recommended that the North Yorkshire Children's Trust Board notes the contents of this report.

Report prepared by:

Marie-Ann Jackson  
Head of Stronger Communities

Liz Meade  
Stronger Communities Delivery Manager  
7 March 2017

## Appendix 1

1 Oct 2014 - 31 Dec 2016		Children, Young People and Families			
		Number of projects*	Grant awarded (£)	Grant Awarded (%)	% of all grants awarded in district
District	County wide	1	30,000	7.39%	<b>21.66%</b>
	Craven	3	23,937	5.90%	<b>16.70%</b>
	Hambleton	6	19,936	4.91%	<b>15.20%</b>
	Harrogate	4	19,355	4.77%	<b>17.69%</b>
	Richmondshire	5	42,842	10.55%	<b>23.88%</b>
	Ryedale	3	20,000	4.93%	<b>13.60%</b>
	Scarborough	11	116,088	28.60%	<b>21.83%</b>
	Selby **	8	133,740	32.95%	<b>42.31%</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>405,898</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	
		* Six projects covered two districts but should not be classed as countywide. For the purposes of this table they are recorded as the primary district.			
		** Includes £80,000 for district disabled families network.			

NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017

**Update on Reducing Injuries in Children in North Yorkshire**

**1.0 Purpose of Paper**

1.1 To provide an update to the Board on the work carried out to reduce injuries in children across North Yorkshire.

**2.0 Background**

2.1 Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experience(s).

2.2 Unintentional injuries in and around the home are a leading cause of preventable death for children under five years and are a major cause of ill health and serious disability.

2.3 The indicator used is the rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children. This is taken from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF).

**3.0 Local Data Update**

3.1 Chart 1 illustrates the six year trend for hospital admissions caused by unintentional injuries in children aged 0-4. North Yorkshire continues to see a significantly higher rate of admissions due to injuries compared to the national average. The trend follows the national average.

2.07i – Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0–4 years) – North Yorkshire

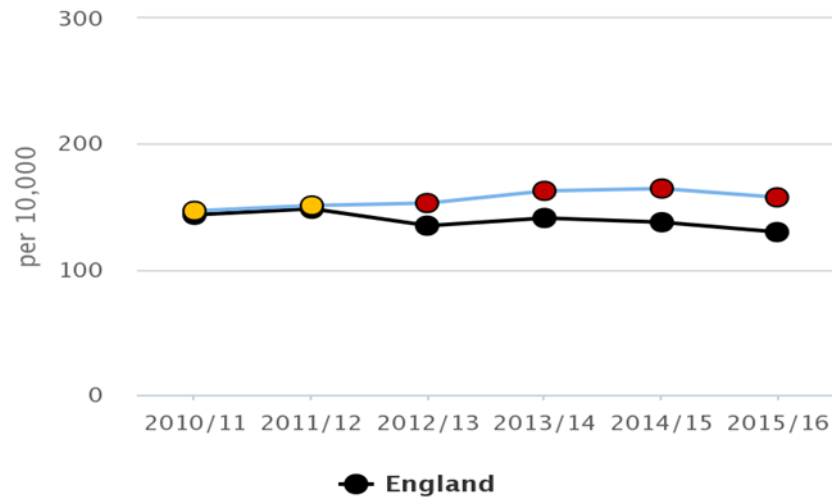


Chart 1 PHOF indicator for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-4.

3.2 Chart 2 illustrates the rate of hospital admission caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in the 0-14 age category. The North Yorkshire rate remains significantly higher than the national average and follows the national trend.

2.07i – Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0–14 years) – North Yorkshire

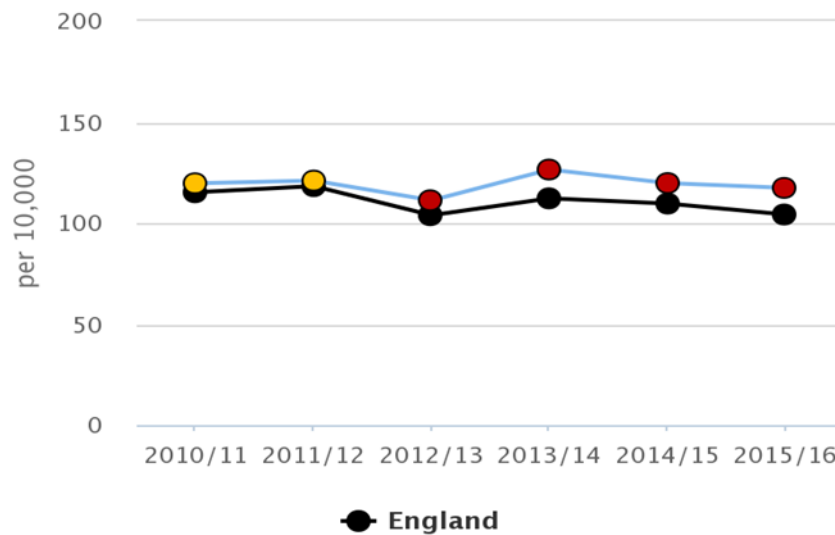


Chart 2 PHOF indicator for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14.

- 3.3 In 2016 Public Health England (PHE) produced a dataset describing emergency admissions as a result of injury across the North East and Yorkshire & Humber regions (NE/Y&H), including a breakdown of the cause of the injury and the location that the injury took place for the period 2012/13 to 2014/15.
- 3.4 The pattern of causes of injuries and incident locations between North Yorkshire and the wider NE/Y&H area, across all age groups<sup>1</sup> was the same.
- 3.5 Falls and “exposure to inanimate mechanical forces”<sup>2</sup> are among the most common causes of injury across all three age groups.
- 3.6 In the 0-4 age group, the three most common causes in North Yorkshire were:
- Falls – 41% of admissions
  - Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces – 20% of admissions
  - Accidental poisoning – 14% of admissions
- 3.7 In the 0-14 age group, the three most common causes in North Yorkshire were:
- Falls – 41% of admissions
  - Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces – 19% of admissions
  - Road traffic accidents – 8% of admissions
- 3.8 The proportion of injuries as a result of accidental poisoning in children aged 0-4 and children aged 0-14 is significantly higher in North Yorkshire than across the wider North of England area.
- 3.9 In both the 0-4 and 0-14 age groups, home was the most common incident location, and accounted for 60% of incidents among under-5s and 44% of incidents in the 0-14 age group.
- 3.10 In the 15-24 age group, the three most common causes in North Yorkshire were:
- Intentional self-poisoning – 29% of admissions
  - Falls – 15% of admissions
  - Road traffic accidents – 10% of admissions
- 3.11 The proportion of injuries caused by road traffic accidents in the 15-24 age group was significantly higher in North Yorkshire compared to the wider North of England area.
- 3.12 29% of incidents in the 15-24 age group occurred at home. This is significantly higher than observed across the wider North of England area.

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<sup>1</sup> 0-4, 0-14 and 15-24

<sup>2</sup> Includes being struck by/striking an object, contact with sharp object, contact with machinery, firearms, explosions

3.13 The latest Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey results show that the number of self-reported accidents for year 6 pupils increased from 27% in 2015 to 35% in 2016.

#### **4.0 Work Programme Updates**

4.1 The home safety booklets and pathway, which together form part of the Unintentional Injuries toolkit, has now been launched. These resources have been made available to all Prevention Staff and Health Visitors from January 2017.

4.2 The booklets are accessible on both provider intranets and to the public via North Yorkshire County Council's (NYCC) internet page. Locality training sessions have been held with individual teams to go through how to use the toolkit correctly. The training is supporting practitioners to offer a more personalised approach to injury reduction by creating an individualised safety plan for each child in their own home environment. This will empower parents to decide how to change their safety behaviours and make them more confident in keeping their children safe. The training has also focussed on local injury rates and types in different areas across North Yorkshire.

4.3 Health Visiting Services will use the booklets at all the core contacts they have with families, namely the New Birth Visit and the 1 and 2 year reviews.

4.4 Family Outreach Workers in the Prevention Service and Integrated Family Support Workers in Children's Social Care will use the booklets with families where home safety is identified as an issue, or where parents would like further information about home safety. The use of the booklet will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that staff know how to use them and that parents/carers or service users are happy with the resource and find it useful.

4.5 Joint training with the Fire Service is being undertaken across North Yorkshire. This is to maximise the benefits of all agencies in the reduction of injuries. A North Yorkshire Fire Service trainer is attending all the Health Visitor and Prevention Service meetings to brief staff on signs and risks of fire hazards in homes. The Fire Service trainer has also been given a list of things which the Fire Service could check whilst visiting homes to undertake fire safety reviews.

4.6 NYCC Public Health are working with the lead safeguarding nurse and lead safeguarding GP to gather additional information from Harrogate District Foundation Trust (HDFT). This will include exploring attendance versus admittance ratios, potentially a notes audit and a review of clinical protocols. Coding and clinical thresholds will be explored to see if this is having an impact on admission rates. The full extent of this work is currently being scoped and access to data is being requested.

4.7 Child Safety Week is a national campaign coordinated by The Child Accident Prevention Trust (CAPT), the theme for 2017 is "Safe children: sharing is caring" and the campaign will run from 5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> June. NYCC and HDFT are working together to deliver a joint Child Safety Week campaign which aims to

share with parents and carers in North Yorkshire information and ideas to enable them to consider the ways in which they can keep their child(ren) safe, and take the action necessary to do so. The joint communications campaign has a whole County reach but will take the key messages directly to parents and carers through a localised approach. This will also link to other services and wider Unintentional Injury prevention work including the 95 Alive Road Safety Partnership and North Yorkshire Fire Service Home Safety Checks.

- 4.8 The 0-5 Healthy Child Service and other Early Year's providers including children's centres and private nurseries have a central role in injury prevention. Ensuring that these services are confident and competent in injury prevention, through the availability of support and training, is one of the key areas for action.
- 4.9 A scoping exercise was completed to identify the Unintentional Injury training options available to the early year's workforce. Courses including a free ELearning module for Health Visiting staff and face-to-face workshops that can be commissioned for local delivery by the Child Accident Prevention Trust were identified. This information will be shared with senior leaders within local services to alert them to what is available and encourage take up of training on this subject in order to strengthen practice across North Yorkshire.
- 4.10 An outcomes based accountability session is planned for the end of March for unintentional injuries. A number of partners have been invited to this session.

## **5.0 Recommendations**

- 5.1 The board are asked to note the update and ensure that unintentional injuries remains a priority and is included within Young and Yorkshire 2.
- 5.2 The board is asked to support the CAPT Child Safety Week campaign by promoting the messages and materials.

Report prepared by:

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Job Title: Health Improvement Manager

Date of Report: 1<sup>st</sup> March 2017



## 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
<b>22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y&amp;Y Q3 Performance Report</li> <li>• Priority outcome update – Education is Our Greatest Liberator</li> <li>• A new Children and Young Peoples Plan (First draft of the plan)</li>   <li>• LGC Children's Services of the Year Award</li> <li>• CSSG Update (for information)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority outcome update – Education is Our Greatest Liberator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners in Practice Update</li> <li>• Stronger Communities discussion</li> <li>• Looked After Children Strategy – A review of progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on Unintentional injuries - unintentional injuries toolkit launch event</li> <li>• Children and Young people's emotional wellbeing and mental health</li> </ul>
<b>14<sup>th</sup> June 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y&amp;Y Q4 Performance report</li> <li>• Annual Review of Young &amp; Yorkshire – Year 3</li> <li>• A new Children and Young Peoples Plan</li>   <li>• CSSG Update (for information)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Justice – Update at a local level</li> </ul>	
<b>27<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y&amp;Y Q1 Performance report</li> <li>• Priority outcome update – Healthy Start to Life</li>   <li>• CSSG Update (for information)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority outcome update – Healthy Start to Life</li> </ul>
<b>6<sup>th</sup> December 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y&amp;Y Q2 Performance Report</li> <li>• Annual self-assessment</li> <li>• Priority outcome update – Happy Family Life</li> <li>• Annual Report – Voice, Participation and Influence (C&amp;YP)</li>   <li>• CSSG Update (for information)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority outcome update – Happy Family Life</li> </ul>	



## **Report to Local Safeguarding Children Board**

### **Children's Safeguarding and Strategy Group Update**

**3 March 2017**

#### **1. Date and Subject of report**

1.1 Children's Safeguarding and Strategy Group Update, 3 March 2017

#### **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. Local Priorities**

3.1 A number of key issues have been brought to the CSSGs during the January 2017 meetings, these included:

- **The results of the Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey**

Following the completion of the Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey county and area profiles have been produced for each of the CSSG areas across the county. All CSSGs have been provided with copies of the results of the surveys for their local area and the county assessment in order that they may benchmark to the county average.

- **The development of the new Young and Yorkshire Plan for 2017 onwards**

The Children's Trust is presently re-writing the Young and Yorkshire Plan for 2017-2020. The Young and Yorkshire Plan will outline the priorities for those working with children and young people in North Yorkshire up until 2020 and will be used as a basis for the agenda for many organisational priorities as well as directing multi-agency groups such as the CSSGs. It is intended for the plan to include local profiles which the trust is looking to the CSSGs to complete in order to provide some local ownership of the

plan, including identification of what are local priorities are for the next three years.

#### ▪ **Safeguarding Week 2017**

Following on directly from the very successful Safeguarding Week 2017 which CSSGs had a great deal of involvement, a series of multi-agency meetings have taken place to identify the structure and theme of Safeguarding Week 2017. A report has been provided to the Systems Leadership Group to propose a core theme of “*safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility*”. It has been proposed that Safeguarding Week 2017 involve both public facing events at a local level and a centralised event based on local themes for practitioners.

3.2 Each of the CSSG have agreed to form a short life task and finish group for their area to consider the three issues with a view to identifying:

- What priorities from the Growing Up In North Yorkshire results should be carried forward into the work plans for local areas
- To identify the local priorities which will be reported as part of the Young and Yorkshire Plan
- Identify the themes for Safeguarding Week to be considered by the Central Coordination Group for Safeguarding Week 2017

3.3 Task and finish groups have been arranged to take place at the end of February 2017 in order to meet with the timescales for the Children’s Trust Board and the Safeguarding Week 2017 project.

3.4 Feedback to these groups will be provided in March 2017 to the Children’s Trust Board and the Safeguarding Week 2017 project. Proposals for amendments to local work plans will be discussed at the next round of CSSG meetings in early May 2017.

#### **3.5 Craven CSSG**

3.6 In respect of the Craven CSSG work plan, progress has been made against the local priority to gain an understanding of emotional wellbeing in the Craven area. Work is ongoing to develop a document for doctors linking in with key services. The document is to be launched with the launch of the MAST and will be promoted to GPs and Schools explaining what services are available. An update will be brought to the next CSSG meeting.

3.7 The group discussed CSE Awareness Day (18 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 CSSG.

3.8 The Craven area will roll out of the next phase of the Quality Feedback Process to provide agencies with feedback from IROs in respect of Child Protection Conferences. A task and finish group is being formed during this quarter and will meet with Dave Taylor, IRO Manager (Safeguarding).

### **3.9 Hambleton and Richmondshire CSSG**

3.10 An update was provided to the group regarding the local priority of unintentional injuries and it was reported that a pathway has been launched but it is presently too early to assess the take-up. Other work is also underway to raise awareness of unintentional injuries.

### **3.11 Harrogate CSSG**

3.12 The group has reported that it is presently unable to progress any further work in relation to reducing the timeliness of reports to Child Protection Conferences without additional, timelier information. It has been agreed that the Harrogate CSSG will join the Craven area in the roll out of the next phase of the Quality Feedback Process. A task and finish group is being formed during this quarter and will meet with Dave Taylor, IRO Manager (Safeguarding).

3.13 In relation to the priority for improving resilience in schools, Clare Barrowman, Health and Wellbeing Advisor is being asked to the next meeting to identify how the CSSG can work closely with schools to achieve this outcome.

3.14 The CSSG has also looked at psychoactive substances and it has been concluded that this is not a wide-spread issue for the Harrogate area. Agencies are aware of the issues and this action can be closed.

### **3.15 Scarborough CSSG**

3.16 The Scarborough CSSG continues to raise awareness of CSE locally as well as general safeguarding awareness. Annual training is being delivered to local holiday parks to ensure that staff are trained in and aware of safeguarding issues and the Say Something if you See Something campaign. This will be delivered in the next quarter prior to the start of the holiday season. Volunteers from multiple agencies have been approached to help deliver the training which is organised through the Community Safety Partnership.

3.17 In response to the local priority of children not in education a Monitoring Vulnerabilities Group has been established and further progress reports will be brought to the July meeting of the CSSG.

3.18 The Selby CSSG have been tasked with identifying which agencies wish to move forward with the Quality Feedback Process with a view to an initial roll out to agencies in quarter one of 2017-2018.

### 3.19 Selby CSSG

3.20 Work has been ongoing at a local level to improve police attendance at CSSG meetings. A representative has been identified and was present at the meeting.

3.21 The Selby CSSG have been tasked with identifying which agencies wish to move forward with the Quality Feedback Process with a view to an initial roll out to agencies in quarter one of 2017-2018.

### 3.22 Chairs and Leads

3.23 All CSSGs have identified Chairs and Leads 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	Vicki Barber	Barbara Merrygold
Selby	Julie Hatfield	Janette Griffiths	Julie Hatfield

## 4. Attendance

4.1 Appendix one provides a breakdown of representation by agency.

4.2 Haydn Rees Jones, NYSCB Policy and Development Officer attended the North Yorkshire Police Operational Delivery Board meeting on 12 January 2017 to provide an oversight of the CSSG and to improve police attendance. Feedback has been received from the police and the NYSCB Policy and Development Officer is working with Det. Supt. Nigel Costello to identify representatives for each area.

4.3 Representation from third/voluntary sector is presently mixed with either good or no attendance in some areas. Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust have maintained a strong attendance at CSSG and York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust has also attended relevant meetings; however representation from other trusts was limited at the last round of CSSG meetings.

4.4 There was no representation from the Probation Service or Community Rehabilitation Companies at the CSSGs in the last quarter. Representation from schools was lower this quarter with only two CSSGs having schools in attendance; however, the Local Authority does provide Educational representation from central services to the meetings.

**5. Author**

5.1 Haydn Rees Jones, NYSCB Policy and Development Officer