

BOARD MEETING

Wednesday 14th June 2017

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

Time	Item		Young and Yorkshire Priority
13:00	1. Apologies		
13:05	2. Progress Against Young and Yorkshire		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 Performance Report • Annual Review • Priority Outcome update – Education is our greatest liberator (Anthony Ruddy) 	Encl.1 Encl. 2 Encl. 3	All
13:40	3. Children and Young Peoples Plan Final Draft (Emma Hubert)	Encl.4	All
14:10	Tea Break		
14:25	4. Partners in Practice Update (Judith Hay)	Encl.5	Priority Two
14:45	5. Stronger Communities (Marie-Ann Jackson)	Encl.6	All
15:05	6. Unintentional Injuries Toolkit (Gemma Mann)	Encl.7	Priority Three
15:25	7. Children and Young People's Emotional wellbeing Mental Health (Jayne Hill and Emma Thomas)	Encl.8	Priority Three
15:45	8. Forward Plan and any other business	Encl.9	All
	<i>For Information Only:</i>		
	9. CSSG Update	Encl.10	All

Priority One Ensuring Education is Our Greatest Liberator
Priority Two Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life
Priority Three Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life



Young and Yorkshire

Quarter Four Performance Report for the Children's Trust Board

QUARTER FOUR 2016/17
JUNE 2017

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Purpose and Background:

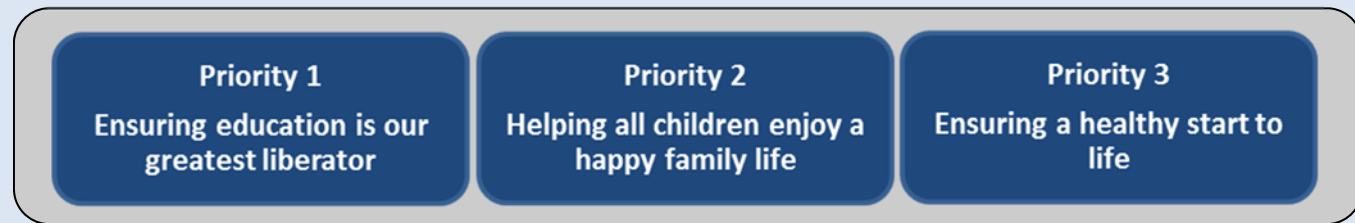
To provide the Board with an update on performance in Q4 and outturns for 2016/17 against a range of indicators from the Children and Young People's Plan "Young and Yorkshire". The arrangements to monitor progress against the priorities and supporting outcomes set out in the plan including the regular 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.

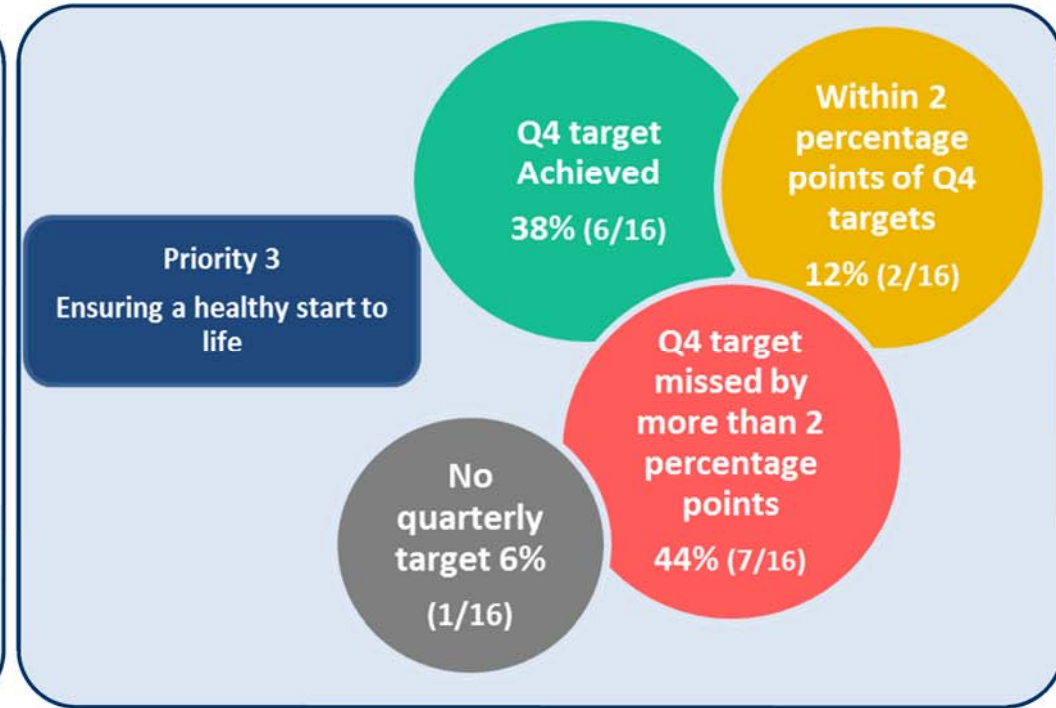
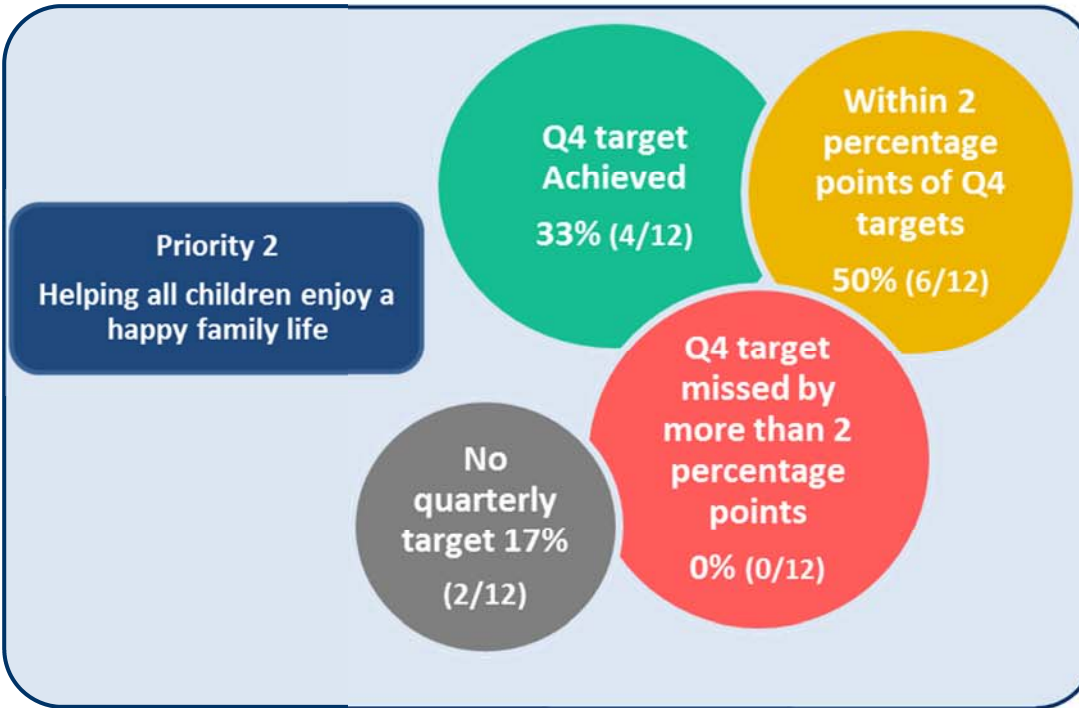
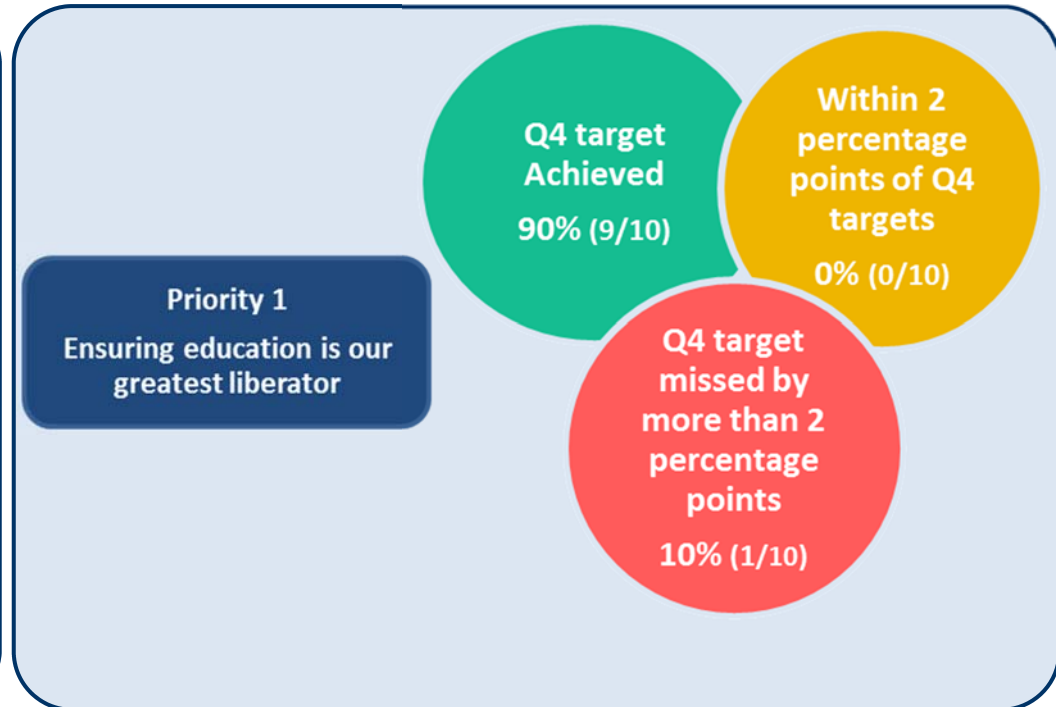
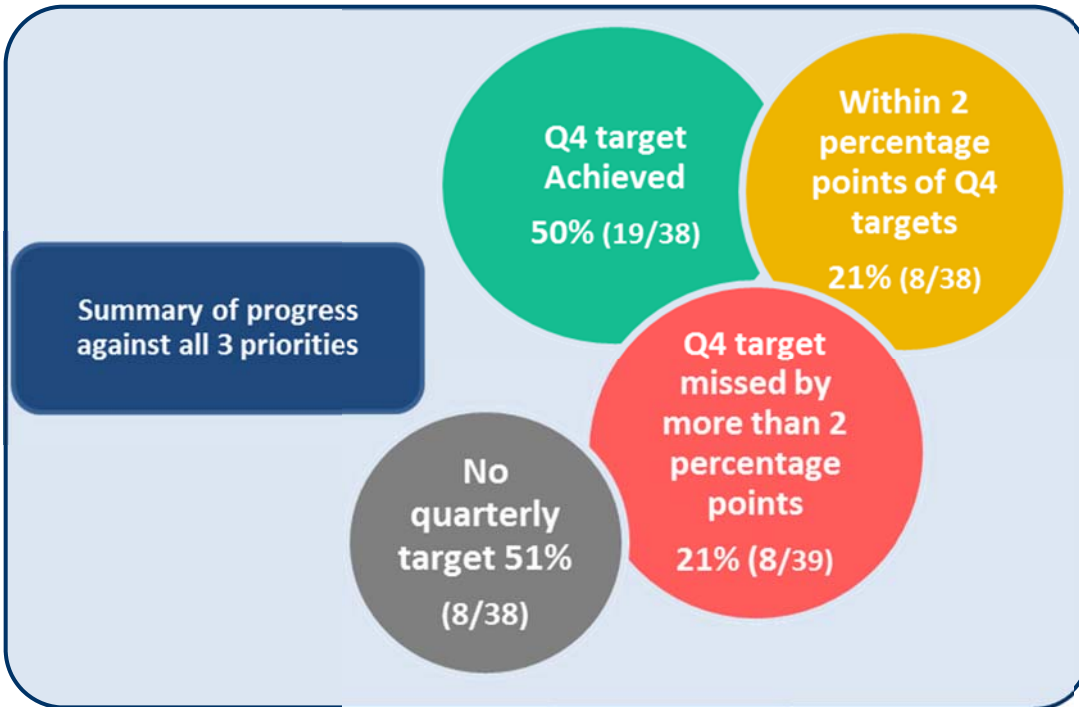
It should be noted that updated data items are not available for every performance indicator; only those measures for which new/updated information or data is available have been highlighted in this quarterly performance update. Where data is not available, these indicators are usually updated on an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

Progress against the plan:

Data has been updated for 38 of the 84 indicators in Q4. In quarter 4 targets have been achieved or exceeded in 19 instances (which equates to 50% of indicators where data has been updated).



Position in Q4 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, meaning our end of year 3 target has been met. This can be broken down by Primary and Secondary school pupils:

- Percentage of pupils in good or outstanding primary schools 88.9%
- 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 97%, which is 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 remained the same moving into

improved quarter four at 48, which is above our year 3 target of 40.

1.2

The 2016/17 year end figure for total school absence (sessions missed due to authorised and unauthorised absence) is now available. There has been a slight increase from the previous year from 4.3% to 4.34%, and this has remained below our target of 4.65%.

1.3

The end of year figure for the percentage of secondary school pupils with one or more fixed period of exclusion from school is 2.2%, a 1.2% reduction from the previous year and 1.1% below the end of year target,

1.4

The percentage of permanent exclusions (secondary school pupils as a percentage of the school register) is the lowest it has been over the life course of the plan at 0.06%, previously this has been 1.17%.

1.5

For the 3rd consecutive year the end of year figure for the percentage of secondary pupils in alternative provision being offered full time provision is 100%

1.6

The percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has almost halved when comparing to 2015/16—from 3.3% to 2% - 1.9% below target). The quarter 4 figure for the percentage of SEND children aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has decreased from 4.2% in 2015/16 to 3.8% in 2016/17 - 2.8% below target.

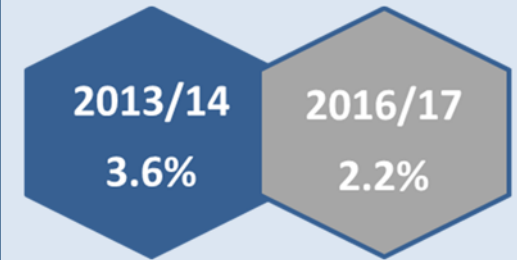
Red Measures - Areas for Development

2.0

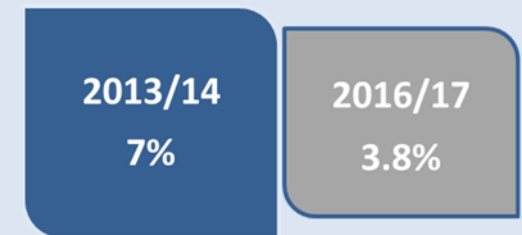
The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans issued within 20 weeks (excluding exceptions) has increased by 14% to 88% this quarter. This remains below our target of 95%, however in comparison to last year this better by 7%.

This measure continues to be a key challenge. However requests for assessment have increased, resulting in a growing demand for a statutory assessment. 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.

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



The percentage SEND young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training

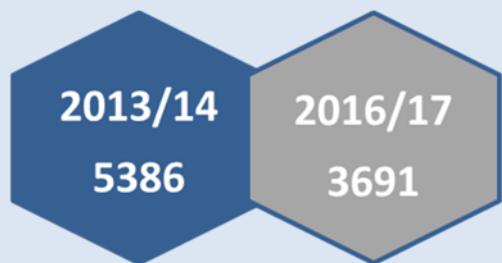


The percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)



Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life

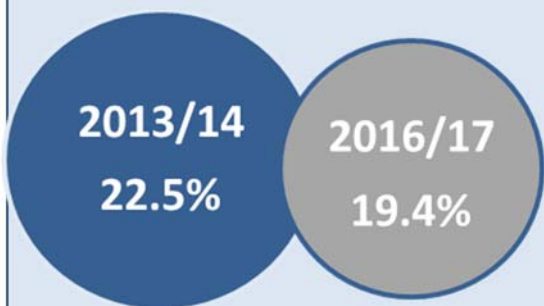
Total annual referrals to Children's Social Care:



The percentage of repeat referrals:



The percentage of children subject to a second or subsequent child protection plan:



Green Measures

1.0

The percentage of families turned around as a result of a developing stronger families intervention is 37% for phase 2, our target was 25%.

1.2

Whilst the overall number of referrals to Children's Social Care each Quarter has fallen over the past 3 years, from 1,572 in Quarter 1 2014/15 to 854 in Quarter 2016/17, this year the rate of decrease appears to have slowed. During 2014/15 over 400 fewer referrals were received in Quarter 4 than in the first quarter of that year, during 2016/17 the difference between Quarter 1 and Quarter 4 was just 50.

Following a reasonably significant drop between Quarter 2 and Quarter 3, from 1001 referrals to 854, Quarter 4 has seen the number of referrals increase to 893. It is worth noting that, whilst the number of referrals to Children's Social Care has reduced over time and has somewhat steadied this year, the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan has increased substantially.

As a cumulative figure for 2016/17 there were 3691 referrals (315.1 per 10k). In comparison to last year this is a reduction of 333 referrals.

1.3

The percentage of referrals that had previously been referred within the last 12 months has decreased to the lowest rate since at least 2008/09. With a repeat referral rate of 13.4% we are currently performing significantly better than the national average and the combined total for our statistical neighbour group. The current low re-referral rate does indicate the positive effect that the help, advice, guidance, and intervention that the service is providing is ensuring that the needs of children – and families – are being met, supported and addressed to reduce the number of families that need the support of the service following the initial period of intervention/support.

The reduction in repeat referrals is also indicative of the work that the MAST is undertaking in ensuring that contacts are correctly screened and referred to the right service in the first place, with the rate falling steadily from over 25% in 2014/15 to just 13.4% over the last Quarter.

1.4

This financial year has seen the number of children subject to a second or subsequent child protection plan reduce each Quarter from 25.3% during Quarter 4 2015/16 to the currently lower figure of 19.4%. This provides reassurance that the Plans are not being ceased prematurely ensuring that children remain safe from harm.

Amber Measures

2.0

One of the largest issues that the Children and Families service faces is ensuring that the number of children in North Yorkshire's care can continue to be safely reduced to meet the target of 400 Looked After Children by 2020. At the end of Q4, the total number of looked after children was 425, despite the initial appearance that the number has not changed since last Quarter, if the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) that we have taken into care are not included, then this Quarter has, like the previous Quarter, seen the number of Children in Care fall by 1 to 407 children. Using this method of counting, we have seen a net decrease in the number of Children in Care.

Priority Two: Helping All Children Enjoy A Happy Family Life

Amber Measures Cont.

2.1

This Quarter has seen the number of Children subject to a Child Protection Plan continue to increase to 432 children as at 31st March from 380 at the end of Quarter 3, following this year's overall increasing trend. It is worth mentioning that this Quarter is the first time where we have had more children subject to a Child Protection Plan than are looked after in over two years (there are currently 425 children in care).

Following consecutive decreases each Quarter during the year between Quarter 4 2014/15 and Quarter 4 2015/16, this year has seen the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan increase substantially from a low of 279 at the end of 2015/16 to 432, an increase of over a third (35%).

2.2

Data is now available for "the average time taken entering care to moving in with an adoptive family" measure. North Yorkshire currently has an average time of 519 days, which is below the National average of 558. Since the beginning of the plan the North Yorkshire average has decreased by 45 days.

2.3

Short term placement stability is a measure of the proportion of children who have been in care for over 12 months and have been placed in 3 or more placements within the past year (where a low percentage represents good performance). Following a decrease in the percentage of children in care with 3 or more placements in the past year last Quarter (from 11.1% in Quarter 2 to 9.2% in Quarter 3), the percentage has remained low this Quarter – falling slightly to 8.9%. Since 2009/10, the short term placement stability rate has been consistently below both the national average and the average for our statistical neighbour group at the end of each financial year.

2.4

Whilst the above is used to capture the stability of placements in the short term, i.e. over a period of 12 months, it fails to capture any valuable information regarding the stability of children and young people who have been in care for longer periods of time. For this, long term placement stability is measured by calculating the percentage of children and young people who have been in care for over two and a half years and have been in the same placement for

two years or more (where a higher percentage represents good performance).

This quarter has seen the percentage increase (improve) to 70.5%. Compared to previous years when long term placement stability was rarely above the national average, this year has seen relative performance noticeably improve as our percentage has not dropped below the national average.

2.4

The percentage of looked after children placed more than 20 miles from their home address has remained stable at the end Q4, at 33.9%, but is above our target of 32%. However since the start of the plan this figure has decreased from 38.6%.

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

No Quarterly Target Set

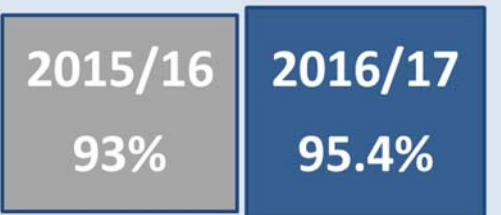
3.0

The end of year figure is available for "the percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Prevention Service". At 96% this is a slight decrease on last years figure of 97.7% however this years figure continues to represent the outstanding service provided to children, young people and their families.

3.1

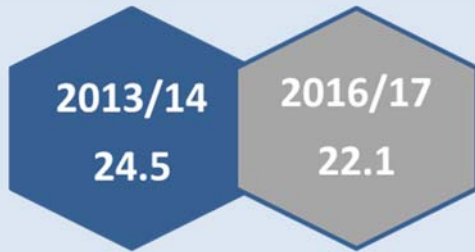
As above the figure is available for "the percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Children and Families Service". This has increased slightly from 93% last year to 95.4% at end of the 16/17.

Percentage of children, young people and their families satisfied with the Children & Families Service

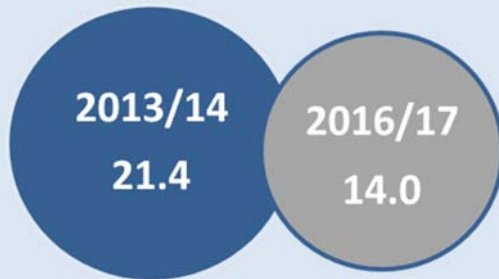


Priority Three: Ensuring A Healthy Start To Life

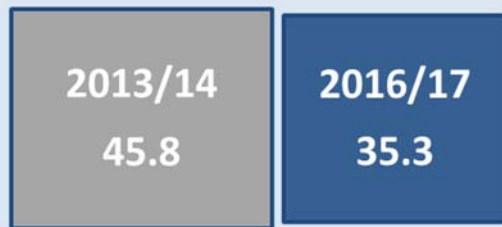
Rate of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents:



Rate of under 18 conceptions (15-17 year old females):



Rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (under 18 year olds)



Green Measures

1.0

At the start of the plan, the rate of children (aged 0-15) killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents on the county's roads was 22.6 per 100,000 of the population. From the latest published data, the rate of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents on the county's roads is 22.1 per 100,000 of the population, which is lower than the annual target of 24.6.

The North Yorkshire rate was above the national average of 17 per 100,000. However partnerships such as 95 Alive will continue to play a key role in reducing road traffic accidents across the county.

1.1

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 (homelessness 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.

During 2016/17 1092 young people were placed into suitable

accommodation (77% of total enquiries). This is a cumulative figure, if we looked at the Q4 figure alone it would be 268 (72% of the 370 enquiries).

It should be noted the remaining 23% of young people may be sofa surfing or become disengaged with the service 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 Q4 25 young people made a homelessness application. Of these 25:

- 12 applications were accepted
- 1 was not accepted
- 12 were still awaiting the outcome of the application at the end of the quarter.

1.2

The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight continues to decrease across the County. At the end of 2016/17 the figure has reduce to 1.8% from 2.5% in the previous year. The end of year target has been

achieved.

1.3

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years in primary schools in England.

In North Yorkshire, the 2016/17 NCMP results show that 29.5% of 10-11 year olds had excess weight. This equates to 1,600 pupils and was similar to the annual target of 29.6%

1.4

Teenage parents are at a higher risk of postnatal depression and poor mental health in the three years following birth. They are more likely than older mothers to have low educational attainment, experience adult unemployment and be living in poverty at the age of 30.

The rate of teenage conceptions in North Yorkshire has decreased steadily from 17.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 at the start of the Plan to 14.0, which was lower than the annual target of 18.5.

Priority Three: Ensuring A Healthy Start To Life

Green Measures cont.

1.5

The excessive consumption of alcohol in children and young people aged under 18 years is seen as an avoidable cause of hospital related stays. The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions in young people aged under 18 years has decreased from 46.5 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 35.3 per 100,000. This equates to 125 alcohol specific hospital stays. This was similar to the national rate which was 36.6. This correlates with the recent results from the Growing up in North Yorkshire which sees less children in Years 6 and 10 consuming alcohol.

Amber Measures

2.0

As mentioned previously the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years in primary schools in England.

In North Yorkshire, the 2015/16 NCMP results show that 20.6% of children in Reception year (4-5 years old) had excess weight, which equates to 1,202

pupils. This was similar to the annual target of 20.4%.

2.1

The rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0-14 years in North Yorkshire is currently 117.4 per 10,000. This was slightly higher than the annual target of 116.0 and was above the England average of 104.2 per 10,000. This equates to 1,120 admissions. Over the course of the year.

Red Measures - Areas for Development

3.0

Self-harming and substance abuse are known to be much more common in children and young people with mental health disorders. Failure to treat mental health disorders in children can have a devastating impact on their future, resulting in reduced job and life expectations.

The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions increased sharply from 71.8 per 100,000 of the population

aged 0-17 years at the start of the Plan to 100.8, which was above the annual target of 87.4. This was above the national average which was 85.9 per 100,000 of the population.

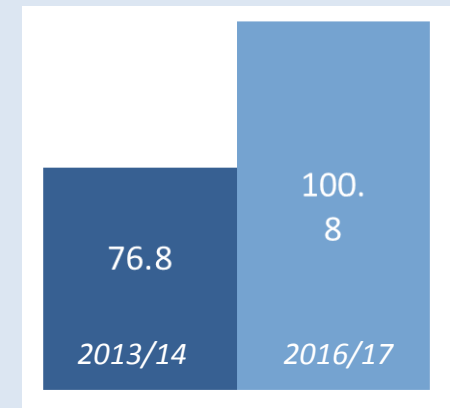
The rate of children and young people (10-24 years) admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm has increased from 310.6 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 435.2. This is above the annual target of 367.9 and remains slightly above the national average rate of 430.5.

3.1

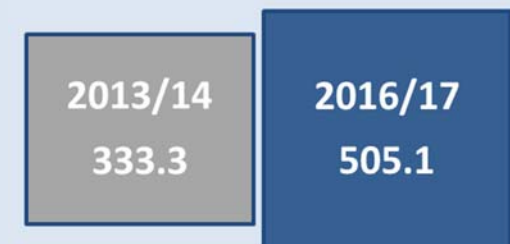
Injuries are a significant cause of hospitalisation and represent a key cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experiences. In North Yorkshire 2016/17 the rate of hospital admissions to A&E by 0-5 year olds was 505.1 per 1,000 compared to 363.4 in 2015/16. However the North Yorkshire rate is still significantly better than the National (587.9 per 1k). Although the gap between

England and North Yorkshire has narrowed considerably compared to last year - the England rate has gone up, although not as much as North Yorkshire.

Rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions

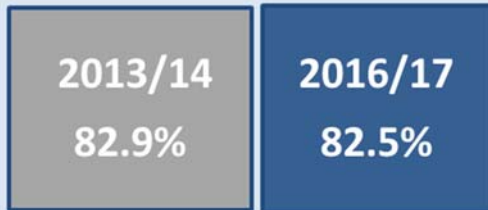


Rate of hospital admissions to A&E by 0-5 year olds

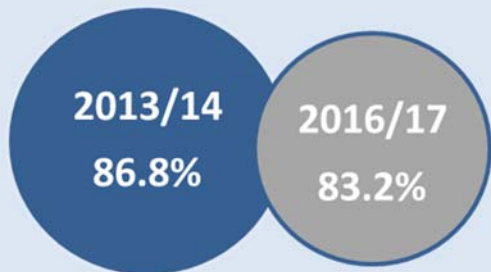


Priority Three: Ensuring A Healthy Start To Life

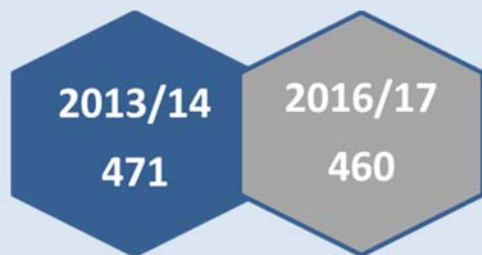
The percentage of looked after children with an up-to-date health assessment:



The percentage of looked after children with an up-to-date dental check:



The number of young people entering the youth justice system (first time entrants)



Red Measures - Areas for Development—Cont.

3.2

There are a range of health checks that are regularly undertaken to monitor the health and wellbeing of Looked after Children.

In order for the Children and Families service to accurately understand the health and development needs of Looked After Children, all children who have been in care for over 12 months are eligible for a Health Assessment. Currently just over 8 in every 10 children who are looked after by North Yorkshire, and are eligible, have an up-to-date health assessment. Despite this reasonably high rate of up-to-date health assessments for eligible children, we are currently performing below (worse than) the national rate (90%) and the rate of our statistical neighbours (87.7%) with a current rate of 82.5%, which is also below our own target of 86%.

Although there has been little change in the percentage of eligible children with up-to-date Health Assessments over the past 2 years, work is currently underway with Health colleagues to try to increase the number of children with up-to-date

assessments. A video has also been produced with the help of Children in Care to try to encourage others to take up the Health Assessments by highlighting their importance and that they are in the best interest of the Child.

It is important to note that a lower rate of up-to-date health assessments does not necessarily reflect poor performance by professionals as some children and young people might refuse to take up the health assessment, causing the percentage to decrease despite the efforts of health professionals. It is also worth mentioning that in a majority of cases where the health assessment is overdue, they are completed shortly after their due date.

Alongside general health assessments, Looked After Children are also required to have dental checks completed annually to ensure correct dental development and hygiene. Similarly to the percentage of up-to-date Health Assessments, the percentage of children with up-to-date Dental Assessments is currently slightly below the national average (84.1%). Unlike Health Assessments, however, our up-to-date Dental

Assessment rate is around 10% higher than the rate for our statistical neighbour group (73.1%) at 83.2%, and again below our target of 86%.

Contrary to the picture seen with Health Assessments, for at least the past 2 years prior to this Quarter (if not longer) the percentage of North Yorkshire's Children in Care with up-to-date Dental Assessments has been consistently higher than both the comparator averages (national and statistical neighbours).

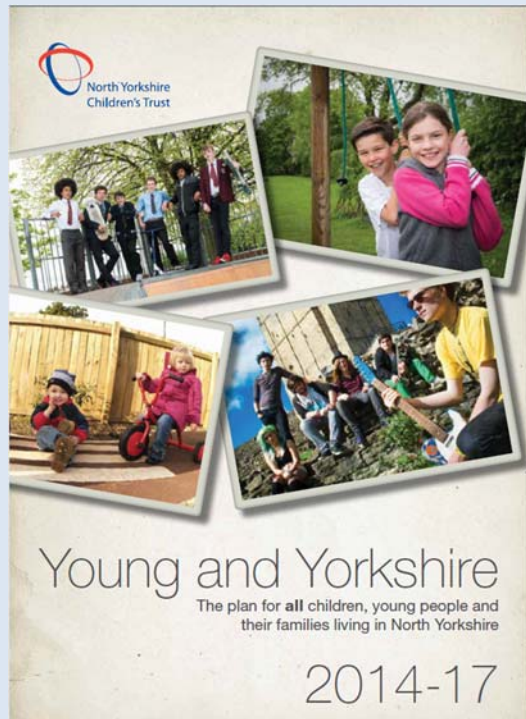
3.3

Nationally there has been an increase in substance abuse amongst young people. Over the course of the 3 year plan there has been a n increase to the number of hospital admissions due to substance misuse for 15-24 year olds in North Yorkshire from 66.4 to 96.6.

3.4

Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other children. The number of young people entering the youth justice system has fallen from a rate of 477 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 460.3 per 100,000, but is still above our target of 430.

Report prepared by:
Performance & Intelligence Team
Children and Young People's Service. Room SB217
County Hall
Pan-



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
June 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	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	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	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%	✓		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	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	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%	✓		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	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	N/A		-0.02	▲	NA	
8a	Progress 8 at Key Stage 4	2013/14					Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter				
		2014/15									
		2015/16									
		2016/17	TBD	0.04	N/A	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%	▲		

10	The percentage of childcare and early years settings rated good or outstanding by Ofsted	2013/14		87.0%			Green	79.0%	▲	83.7%	▲	
		2014/15	85%	90.9%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2015/16	86%	94.8%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	87%	97.0%	✓	✓						
11	The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) issued in 20 weeks (excluding exceptions)	2013/14		93.30%			Red	64.30%	▲	75.00%	▲	
		2014/15	95%	93.30%	x	✓		Not available		Not available		
		2015/16	95%	81.00%	x	x		59.20%	▲	51.00%	▲	
		2016/17	Q1	95%	72%	x		x				
			Q2	95%	84%	x		x				
			Q3	95%	74%	x		x				
Q4	95%		88.00%	x	x							
12	The percentage of people who felt that involvement in their Education Health and Care Plan had a positive impact	2013/14					Data to be drawn from the Personal Outcome Evaluation Tool (POET)					
		2014/15										
		2015/16										
		2016/17										
13	The number of young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs or disability (SEND) undertaking a personalised learning pathway	2013/14		25			Green					
		2014/15	35	27	x	✓						
		2015/16	38	39	✓	✓						
		2016/17	Q1	40	39	x		✓				
			Q2	40	46	✓		✓				
			Q3	40	48	✓		✓				
Q4	40		48	✓	✓							
14	Total school absence- sessions missed due to authorised and unauthorised absence	2013/14		5.1%			Green	5.2%	▲	5.0%	▲	
		2014/15	4.95%	4.1%	✓	✓		4.50%	▲	4.27%	▼	
		2015/16	4.80%	4.3%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	4.65%	4.34%	✓	✓						
15	Persistent absence rate- percentage of pupils absent from more than 15% of possible sessions	2013/14		4.3%			Not applicable due to change in measure	4.6%	▲	4.2%	▲	
		2014/15	4.15%	3.4%	✓	✓		3.6%	▲	3.2%	▲	
		2015/16	4.00%	3.22% / 9.40%*	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	3.85%	9.11%*	N/A	N/A						
16	The percentage of secondary school pupils with one or more fixed period of exclusion from school	2013/14		3.6%			Green	4.3%	▲	3.9%	▼	
		2014/15	3.50%	3.5%	✓	✓		3.6%	▲	3.1%	▲	
		2015/16	3.40%	3.4%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	Q1	3.30%	1.6%	✓		✓				
			Q2	3.30%	0.9%	✓		✓				
			Q3	3.30%	1.5%	✓		✓				
Q4	3.30%		2.2%	✓	✓							
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%		0.06%	✓	✓							
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%		100.0%	✓	✓							

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%			Not available until July	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	Not available							
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		Not available until July	14.1%	▼	18.6%	▼
		2014/15	18%	16.2%	x	✓		12.0%	▲		
		2015/16	20%	9.7%	x	✓		Not available			
		2016/17	60% baseline	Not available							
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		Not available until July				
		2014/15	60%	Not available							
		2015/16	65%	Not available							
		2016/17	Baseline TBC	Not available							
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	Not available			Not available until July				
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	Not available			Not available until July				
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	Not available			Not available until July				
25	The percentage of looked after children of post compulsory school age who are in education, training or employment	2013/14	73%	70.0%			Not available until July	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%	Not available							
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	Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	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	Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	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%		✓	Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	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%	✓	✓					
		Q4	3.9%	2.0%	✓	✓					
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%	3.8%	✓	✓					

Happy Family Life

33	The percentage of families 'turned around' as a result of a Developing Stronger Families intervention	2013/14		61%			Green	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					
		Q4	25% (Phase 2)	37%	✓	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					Not Available				
		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					No target Set				
		2014/15	n/a								
		2015/16	Baseline	97.7%							
		2016/17	TBC	96.0%							
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							
		Q4	n/a	547							
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)	✓	✓					
		Q3	410 per 10k population	238.9 (2798)	✓	✓					
		Q4	410 per 10k population	315.1 (3691)	✓	✓					

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	✓						
		Q4	418	425 (36.3 per 10k)	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%	✓	✓						
		Q4	20%	13.40%	✓	✓						
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	✓						
		Q4	32	36.9 (432)	x	x						
41	The percentage of new child protection plans that are second or subsequent plans	2013/14		22.50%			Green	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	✓						
		Q4	20%	19.40%	✓	✓						
42	The percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Children and Families Service	2013/14					No Target Set					
		2014/15	n/a									
		2015/16	Baseline	93%								
		2016/17	TBC	95.40%								

43	The average time taken entering care to moving in with an adoptive family (DFE Adoption Scorecard, threshold one)	2013/14		564			Amber	647	▲	643	▼
		2014/15	547	557	x	✓		628	▲	617	▼
		2015/16	487	543	x	✓		593	▲		
		2016/17	426	519	x	✓		558	▲		
44	The percentage of care leavers at 19, 20 and 21 that are in suitable accommodation	2013/14		96%			Not available	88%	▲	86%	▲
		2014/15	96%	94%	x	x		77.80%	▲	80.20%	▲
		2015/16	96%	Not available							
		2016/17	97%	Not available							
45	The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 that are in education, employment or training	2013/14		70%			Not available	66%	▲	59%	▲
		2014/15	72%	68%	x	x		45%	▲	46.20%	▲
		2015/16	74%	Not available							
		2016/17	76%	Not available							
46	The Percentage of care leavers who have lived in accommodation where they felt safe since leaving care	2013/14					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified				
		2014/15	Baseline to be set	Not available							
		2015/16	TBC when baseline set	Not available							
		2016/17	TBC when baseline set								
47	The percentage of care leavers who when they left care felt ready and prepared to leave care	2013/14					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified				
		2014/15	Baseline to be set	Not available							
		2015/16	TBC when baseline set	Not available							
		2016/17	TBC when baseline set								
48	The percentage of looked after children who experience three or more placements in the year	2013/14		7.0%			Amber	11.0%	▼	10.6%	▼
		2014/15	7.0%	7.8%	x	x		11.1%	▼	11.0%	▼
		2015/16	6.5%	8.6%	x	x		10.0%	▼	10.5%	▼
		2016/17 Q1	9.0%	9.7%	x	x					
		Q2	9.0%	11%	x	x					
		Q3	9.0%	9.2%	x	x					
Q4	8.6%	8.9%	x	x							
49	The percentage of looked after children whose placement has lasted two years or more	2013/14		73.0%			Amber	67.0%	▲	62.1%	▲
		2014/15	75.0%	64.2%	x	x					
		2015/16	78.0%	66.5%	x	x					
		2016/17 Q1	68.0%	69.6%	✓	✓		68.0%	▲		
		Q2	68.0%	73.9%	✓	✓					
		Q3	68.0%	69.9%	x	✓					
Q4	68.0%	70.5%	x	✓							
50	The percentage of looked after children placed more than 20 miles from their home address	2013/14		37.9%			Amber	24.0%	▼	15.7%	▲
		2014/15	36.0%	38.6%	x	x					
		2015/16	34.0%	35.9%	x	✓					
		2016/17 Q1	32.0%	35.7%	x	✓					
		Q2	32.0%	35.7%	x	✓					
		Q3	32.0%	33.6%	x	✓					
Q4	32.0%	33.9%	x	✓							

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%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter						
			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%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter						
			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	Not available				Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter						
			KS3/4	26%										
		2013												
		2014	KS2	Baseline	12%									
			KS3/4	Baseline	22%									
		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		8%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter						
			KS 3/4		21%									
		2013												
		2014	KS2	Baseline to be set	14%									
			KS3/4	Baseline to be set	20%									
		2015												
55	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under 15 years per 100,000	2016	KS2	8%	9%	x	✓	Amber	103.8	▼				
			KS3/4	18%	16%	✓	✓		111.2	▼				
		2013/14			111.2				109.6	▼				
		2014/15		108.9	126.5	x	x							
		2015/16		104.7	119.8	x	x							
56	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (rate per 100k)	2016/17		116.0	117.4	x	x	Green	20.7	▼	14.7	▲		
		2013/14			24.5				19.1	▼				
		2014/15		23.3	22.6	✓	✓		17.9	▼				
		2015/16		22.1	24.6	x	x							
		2016/17		24.6	22.1	✓	✓							

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 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	48	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%	1092 (77%)	✓		✓				
		60	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000	2013/14		76.8				Red	87.6	▲
2014/15				88.0	71.8	✓	✓	87.2	▲			
2015/16				88.0	96.3	✗	✗	87.4	▼			
2016/17				87.4	100.8	✗	✗					
61	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm	2013/14		322.9			Red	346.3	▲			
		2014/15		299.4	310.6	✗		✓	352.3	▲		
		2015/16		290.1	383.4	✗		✗	398.8	▲		
		2016/17		367.9	435.2	✗		✗				
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%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter					
			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%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter					
			KS3/4		24%							
		2013										
		2014	KS2	33%	38%	✓		✓				
			KS3/4	25%	20%	✗		✗				
		2015										
64	The percentage of SEND children and young people with a high measure of resilience	2012	KS2		24%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter					
			KS3/4		19%							
		2013										
		2014	KS2	25%	28%	✓		✓				
			KS3/4	20%	17%	✗		✗				
		2015										
		2016	KS2	26%	28%	✓	✓					
			KS3/4	21%	19%	✗	✓					

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)	2013					Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter					
		2014	KS2	Baseline to be set	35%							
			KS3/4	Baseline to be set	18%							
		2015										
		2016	KS2	38%	39%	✓		✓				
	KS3/4	20%	21%	✓	✓							
66	The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight	2013/14			2.1%		Green	2.8%	▲			
		2014/15		1.90%	1.7%	✓		✓	2.8%	▲		
		2015/16		1.87%	2.5%	x		x	2.8%	▲		
		2016/17		1.85%	1.8%	✓		✓				
67	Breastfeeding initiation rate	2013/14			74.00%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter	73.90%	▲			
		2014/15		74.50%	76.90%	✓		✓	73.90%	▲		
		2015/16		75.00%	73.8%	x		x	74.30%	▼		
		2016/17		76.00%	Not available							
68	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	2013/14			46.8%		Not available	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%	✓		✓				
	Q4	47.0%	Not available									
69	Admissions to Accident & Emergency by 0-5 year olds (rate per 1000)	2013/14			333.3		Red	510.8	▲			
		2014/15		333	355.1	x		x	525.6	▲		
		2015/16		328	363.4	x		x	540.5	▲		
		2016/17		326	505.1	x		x				
70	The percentage of children aged 4 or 5 (reception) who have excess weight	2013/14			21.3%		Amber	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%	20.6%	x		✓				
71	The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight	2013/14			28.4%		Green	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%	29.5%	✓		✓				
72	The percentage of children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2012	KS2		63%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter					
			KS3/4		50%							
		2013										
		2014	KS2	65%	58%	x		x				
			KS3/4	52%	51%	x		✓				
		2015										
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%			Red	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%	82.5%	x	✓								
74	The percentage of looked after children who have an annual dental check	2013/14		78.2%			Red	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%	83.2%	x	✓								
75	The percentage of SEND children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2012	KS2		45%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter						
			KS3/4		44%								
		2013											
		2014	KS2	47%	52%	x							
			KS3/4	46%	43%	x							
		2015											
76	The rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 15-17 year old females	2013/14			21.4		Green	27.7	▲	24.3	▼		
		2014/15		20.4	17.1	✓		✓	24.3	▲			
		2015/16		19.4	16.7	✓		✓	22.8	▲			
		2016/17		18.5	14.0	✓		✓					
		2013/14			45.8				Green	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	35.3	✓	✓								
78	The rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 year olds per 100,000)	2013/14			67.6		Red	75.2	▲				
		2014/15		67.6	66.4	✓		✓	81.3	▲			
		2015/16		67.4	83.5	x		x	88.8	▲			
		2016/17		83.5	96.6	x		x					
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%		Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter						
			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%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter					
			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%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter				
		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%			Latest Figure Provided Previous Quarter				
		2015										
		2016		7%	4.0%	✓	✓					
83	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)	2012/13			471			Red	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)	460	x	x					



Report to Local Safeguarding Children Board

Children's Safeguarding and Strategy Group Update

24 May 2017

1. Date and Subject of report

1.1 Children's Safeguarding and Strategy Group Update, 24 May 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. Activities Across all CSSGs

3.1 The Department for Education is currently running the "Stop Abuse Campaign" aimed at raising awareness of child abuse and dispelling myths regarding what happens when concerns are raised regarding a child. The ultimate goal of the campaign is to ensure that the public are aware of where they can go for information and how to report concerns.

3.2 All CSSGs have agreed to support the campaign and have been provided with a number of tweets and infographics to post on their social media websites to support the campaign.

3.3 A request was received from the Public Health Team seeking the CSSGs to support Child Safety Week. Child Safety Week is the flagship annual campaign run by the Child Accident Prevention Trust (CAPT). The campaign aims to bring together individuals and organisations around the country to promote safety messages to families in a fun and engaging way. This directly links to information provided by Public Health regarding hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries.

3.4 The Public Health Team provided links to a number of resources for use by the CSSGs. All CSSGs agreed to support Child Safety Week between the 5th and 11th of June 2017.

- 3.5 Task groups in all areas reported that they had met to discuss Safeguarding Week and identify information to report in the next Young and Yorkshire. Craven, Hambleton/Richmondshire, Harrogate and Selby CSSGs identified e-safety as being a concern across children and adult services and should be a focus for Safeguarding Week 2017 which will occur in October 2017. Ryedale/Scarborough are exploring a “Happy Family Life” as their safeguarding theme.
- 3.6 Challenges for inclusion in Young and Yorkshire were also identified for each area. These are as follows:
- **Craven**
 - Sexual Health
 - Substance Misuse
 - Internet
 - **Hambleton/Richmondshire**
 - Social media
 - Exploitation
 - Domestic abuse, including child on parent abuse
 - Self-neglect
 - Substance and Alcohol Misuse
 - Domestic violence
 - Mental health
 - Childhood obesity
 - Tooth decay
 - School exclusions
 - Bullying
 - **Harrogate**
 - Drugs and access - access, increased cannabis use
 - Emotional Wellbeing
 - Internet Safety
 - Sexual Health advice
 - Perpetrators of sexual abuse
 - Pathway for young people turning 18 and continuation of services
 - **Ryedale/Scarborough**
 - Children and young people not in education
 - Higher rate of teenage pregnancies
 - Engaging with services - awareness of what is available
 - Higher number of exclusions
 - **Selby**
 - Online Safety
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Mental Health
 - Substance Misuse
- 3.7 Following feedback from the Task Groups each area has agreed that the next round of CSSG meetings will be facilitated workshops focusing on reviewing the existing work plans to ensure that the work plans are addressing the current challenges and to link new priorities with the new Young and Yorkshire.

3.8 North Yorkshire Police also provided a series of presentations to the CSSGs regarding their Community Messaging System in order to raise awareness of the facility and to link into current and future work of the CSSGs.

4. Chairs and Leads

4.1 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

5. Attendance

5.1 Appendix one provides a breakdown of representation by agency.

5.2 There has been no attendance from the Army Welfare Service or the Army Foundation College for the last two meetings. It has been identified that there have been IT issues which have resulted in requests being blocked by the MOD firewall. A solution to this issue is being sought.

5.3 Following discussions with the police regarding attendance at CSSGs, Police attendance has improved with representation at four of the five CSSGs.

5.4 Voluntary Sector representation has decreased with only two areas having representation, although it is noted that the Harrogate group now has representation from the Leeds Diocesan which will provide opportunities to develop relationships with other faith groups through the church's networks.

5.5 Representation from schools and colleges continues to be an area of difficulty to obtain consistent representation. Representation from Probation and the Community Rehabilitation Companies also continues to be low, with only the Harrogate CSSG having representation.

5.6 There was no representation at the CSSGs from the Children's Trust Board. It was reported that there had not been a meeting of the Board since the last round of CSSG meetings and Young and Yorkshire is still under development. An update will be brought to the next meeting.

6. Author

6.1 Haydn Rees Jones, NYSCB Policy and Development Officer

NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD
14th JUNE 2017
Young & Yorkshire Year 3 Review

1.0 Purpose of Paper

To update the Board on progress achieved towards delivering the aims and priorities of the Children's Trust set out in the Children and Young People's Plan, "Young and Yorkshire".

2.0 Background

2.1 As part of the monitoring arrangements set out in Young & Yorkshire, the Children's Trust Board gave a commitment to undertake a critical review of the plan on an annual basis to ensure that it remains relevant and dynamic.

2.2 The final review of the current plan has been undertaken, which assesses progress made across our three over-arching priorities up to the end of the 2016/17 financial year:

- Ensuring that education is our greatest liberator, with a greater proportion of pupils attending a good or outstanding school or setting
- Helping all children enjoy a happy family life, with a safe reduction in the looked after child population
- Ensuring a healthy start to life, with more children and young people leading healthy lifestyles

3.0 Summary of Progress

3.1 Good progress has made against all three priorities. It is important to recognise that Young & Yorkshire had a three-year lifespan and it would be unrealistic to expect that there would not be areas that still require improvement. These areas have informed areas such as refreshed priorities for the next iteration of the plan – Young & Yorkshire 2.

3.2 It is difficult to believe that we are now in the final year of our three year plan "Young & Yorkshire". This plan has made a real difference to the lives of children and young people, the ambitious and aspirational approach of this plan has been embraced by partners across the county and this has been critical to its success. It has been a plan which has created an absolute focus for the work of all and enabled the Children's Trust to concentrate on ensuring we deliver collective improvement on the right issues rather than just interesting issues.

3.3 The quarterly performance reports received by the Board have provided a clear indication of progress against the ambitious targets set out in the performance scorecard. Although a number of challenges can be identified, we have achieved (or very nearly achieved) 73% of our Year 3 targets. Data was available for 67 out of the possible 84 measures from the scorecard; the 73% represents 49 out of 67.

3.4 We recognise there is more to do to which has been addressed in the new plan, however we are immensely proud of some of the huge improvements that have been made over the course of the plan:

- 10,000 children attending good or outstanding schools
- Top quartile KS4 results in the country
- 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.
- 20% reduction in the care population which has saved £2million
- An integrated prevention service saving £3M is working with double the numbers of early intervention cases than previous model
- Only 11 children in Independent fostering agency placements – if we were the same as elsewhere this figure would be 100!
- North Yorkshire has had a 61.6% reduction in teenage pregnancies since 1998 when the teenage pregnancy strategy started
- Twice as many 15 year olds have never tried alcohol than 10 years ago
- Bullying in school down more than 10% compared to 10 years ago

3.5 Areas where we didn't quite make the difference we wanted to:

- The reduction in the number of children in reception and year 6 year with excess weight
- The number of low birth weight babies born in North Yorkshire has increased by 30 since the start of the plan
- Attainment at Key Stage 2 is improving but below the national rate and in the bottom quartile nationally.
- 1 in 5 Education Health and Care Plans are not issued within the target of 20 weeks.
- The attainment gap between children and young people with additional needs and their peers has widened at key stage 2 and key stage 4
- 1142 hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0 to 14 years, an increase from 1067

4.0 Recommendations

4.1 The Board notes the final review of the current Young & Yorkshire plan.

Report prepared by:

Louise Rideout, CYPs Performance and Intelligence, June 2017



Young and Yorkshire Annual Review – Year 3

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

A product of Performance and Intelligence (CYPS)

June 2017

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Section 1 – Introduction and Executive Summary

It is difficult to believe that we are now in the final year of our three year plan “Young & Yorkshire”. This plan has made a real difference to the lives of children and young people, the ambitious and aspirational approach of this plan has been embraced by partners across the county and this has been critical to its success. It has been a plan which has created an absolute focus for the work of all and enabled the Children’s Trust to concentrate on ensuring we deliver collective improvement on the right issues rather than just interesting issues.

The vision set out in Young & Yorkshire is to make North Yorkshire a special place where every childhood is wonderful and every young person thrives. A rightly ambitious vision and plenty of evidence of real substantial progress being made as described at the end of this introduction. However there remains still more to do to deliver against that ambitious vision. More to do to reduce the impact of inequality, to improve the emotional health and resilience of young people, to deliver a great education for all in all places and to enable ever more children to live safely with their families. Given this, the next iteration of Young & Yorkshire is in its final stages of development.

In the new plan we have retained the three high priority outcomes. We have done this because we know that those children and young people have benefitted from a good education, a happy family life and a healthy start have better life chances than those who don’t. The plan has a refreshed set of priorities, values and actions which reflect the ambition for the new 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. The new 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.

Opportunity Area

Partners in Practice

No Wrong Door

Children’s Mental Health

Working Better Together

Voice

Local Area Inspection - SEND

Future in Mind

Achievement Unlocked

School Improvement

School Improvement

To help ensure standards are improved advisers are working closely with named schools and Teaching School Alliances to support their aspirations to become good, or for good schools to become outstanding. Several Education and Skills advisers are qualified Ofsted inspectors, as are the Chairs of the new Primary and Secondary Improvement Partnerships. Training for advisers, for schools and for governors is also being undertaken. As a result of this work the percentage of primary and secondary schools judged as good or outstanding has increased and educational achievement across most measures has improved.

Scarborough Pledge

The Scarborough Pledge, an ambitious action plan and strategy covering early year's education, improving schools and raising aspirations is now in its second year of operation, delivering against the commitments to seek programmes of improvement around literacy, early years, cultural experiences and workforce strategies.

Scarborough Opportunity Area

The District of Scarborough has attracted a further £6m of DfE funding over the 3 years from 2017 to 2020 to ensure children get the best start in the early years, to build teaching and leadership capacity in schools, to increase access to university, to strengthen technical pathways for young people, and to work with employers to improve young people's access to the right advice and experiences.

Partners in Practice

North Yorkshire became a new Partner in Practice for the Department for Education (DfE) in 2016, which means it will support and work alongside other local authorities to share valuable good practice and innovation and help other local authorities to develop long-term and sustainable high performance for children's social care. This year North Yorkshire County Council is continuing to innovate by extending No Wrong Door. The programme was extended to include work with children and young people with Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) issues. This project due to start in June 2017, and will see £1m of funding being used over 4 years to further develop 2 hubs with a team of multi discipline therapists with the intention of developing sustainable change.

Achievement Unlocked

The Local Authority continues to focus significant investment in targeted work to raise achievement of disadvantaged pupils as well as other groups of pupils who may not be achieving their full potential. In addition to the challenges provided by advisors, a key feature of this work to close the gap is the Achievement Unlocked Project, which involves national leaders and external partners. Initially, development work will focus on those schools that have the leadership capacity to improve but where some pupils are not achieving as well as their peers.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

Local Area Inspection

In June 2016 there was a successful inspection of the local areas' effectiveness in identifying and meeting the needs of disabled children and young people and those who have special educational needs. This inspection by Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission highlighted a number of local strengths and provided the catalyst for further improvements locally.

SEND Reforms

Work continues to embed the SEND Reforms underpinned by the Children and Families Act 2014. Considerable work has been completed to convert remaining statements to Education, Health and Care Plans and ensure children and young people get the support they require. As a result of the reforms and the work to identify children and young people with SEN, there has been a 32% increase in the number of requests for a statutory assessment and the number of statements / plans has increased by 16% over the year.

Autism Strategy

The all age, multi-agency autism strategy also enters its second year and is resulting in improved diagnosis of children, young people and adults with autism, more training for professionals, parents and families as well as an increased focus on supplying the type of support needed.

Commissioning

The 5 to 19 element of the Healthy Child Programme was successfully re-commissioned in late 2014. The service has been divided into four distinct programmes centred on a core offer, a targeted service, a community-based healthy lifestyle service and a residential weight management service. Specialist targeted provision has been strengthened for young people who need more intensive support to improve their emotional wellbeing. Throughout the commissioning process strong links were maintained with the development of the new Prevention Service to ensure a joined-up approach to delivery of health and early intervention services.

In 2015 the commissioning responsibilities of the 0-5 Healthy Child Programme transferred from NHS England to the County Council. This provided a further opportunity to use a re-commissioning process to shape the service based on local need and further maximise opportunities to join up delivery across early interventions. This has resulted in the co-location of teams supporting the Healthy Child Programme alongside the locality-based Prevention Service Teams and early stage use of shared case recording

Emotional & Mental Health Strategy – Implementation and Pathway Development

In February 2014 the Children’s Trust Board approved the Emotional & Mental Health Strategy and work has continued to implement the goals and priorities set out in the strategy.

Progress has been made against all the identified improvement areas. Notably, a self-harm referral pathway has been developed, which guides professionals through the referral process across service provision and, significantly, provides definitions of severity and harm to assist professional in deciding the correct referral route for each child or young person.

The strategy expired March 2017 and has been superseded by a local Implementation Plan for Social and Emotional Mental Health (SEMH). This shift locally joins up the agenda across Health, Education and Social care alongside national ambitions set out in the policy directive Future in Mind (2015). The work is being led by a multi-agency steering group established in October 2016 with strong governance links and oversight from both the Children’s Trust and the Health and Wellbeing Board. The North Yorkshire SEMH Vision aims for A local area that is able to effectively meet the social, emotional and mental health needs of all children and young people across the county’ Enabled by Involvement children, young people and their families in the planning of local services, providing accessible and quality services that focus on positive outcomes.

Thematic, Deep Dive Analysis of the Young & Yorkshire Priorities

The Performance and Intelligence team in Children & Young People’s Services have continued to deliver a series of deep dives that have critically evaluated the three Young and Yorkshire priority outcomes. The deep dives have given a cross-cutting review of each priority area. As a result of the analysis each deep dive review contained a number of leadership challenges, and critical questions for the Board and Service Heads. The challenges and questions were designed to stimulate debate and help us to identify those areas where we need to take action to bring positive changes for children and young people in North Yorkshire. The findings from the reports have been used to inform operational service planning, are critical to the review of progress against the Plan’s priority outcomes, and have played a significant part in shaping the priorities in the new Children and Young People’s Plan.

Progress against the plan

The Children's Trust Board has retained a sharp focus on progress towards the ambitions and aspirations of Young & Yorkshire. The targets we set at the start of the Plan were rightly challenging and this has proven to be the case during year 3 of the plan.

Progress has been impressive, with year targets achieved or almost achieved in 73% (49/67) of the indicators for which data is available at the end of 2016/17. Looking at progress in comparison to the beginning of the plan, there has been progress made in 71% of the indicators (41/58), where data was available for comparison as many education attainment measures have changed.

We recognise there is more to do, however we are immensely proud of some of the huge improvements that have been made over the course of the plan:

- 10,000 more children go to a good or outstanding school than 2 years ago
- 800 less days lost in 2016 through primary school exclusions than the previous year
- Top quartile KS4 results in the country
- 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.
- 10% more children enjoy school than 10 years ago
- 20% reduction in the care population which has saved £2million
- 1,362 less referrals to CSC in comparison to the start of the plan
- 130 less children subject to a child protection plan
- 93% of social care assessments were also completed within the 45 day timescale
- An integrated prevention service saving £3M is working with double the numbers of early intervention cases than previous model
- Only 11 children in Independent fostering agency placements – if we were the same as elsewhere this figure would be 100!
- 0 agency social workers are needed or used
- 97% of social workers would recommend North Yorkshire as a good place work
- Less young people in custody than ever before (first time entrants) a reduction of 77 since the start of the plan
- 20% more 15 year olds have never tried smoking compared to 10 years ago
- Twice as many 15 year olds have never tried alcohol than 10 years ago
- Bullying in school down more than 10% compared to 10 years ago
- North Yorkshire has had a 61.6% reduction in teenage pregnancies since 1998 when the teenage pregnancy strategy started.
- 26 fewer children killed or seriously injured in a road traffic accident per year since the start of the plan

Section 2 - Participation and the Views of Children & Young People - Key Programmes and Projects

The first principle within “Young and Yorkshire” is to involve children, young people and their families at all stages of planning, delivering and evaluating services. We have introduced new ways of giving children and young people a voice, blended with existing mechanisms such as survey data, to ensure we can reflect their concerns, hopes and aspirations in our work to make North Yorkshire a place where every child can achieve their ambitions. During the third year of the plan the young people who are involved in voice, influence and participation work, and the officers that support them have had some notable successes these include:

Children’s Voice and Youth Voice Summit Events

During November 2016, the Voice, Influence and Participation team organised YouthVember – a month dedicated to the voice of children and young people. This included the first ever child’s voice summit, that was attended by over 200 primary school children and their teachers. The children participated in a variety of workshops with some workshops improving their skills, others expanding their knowledge on key issues (such as refugees and disabilities) and yet others asking for views in a variety of ways including through drawings and song. They had the opportunity to browse through a marketplace of stalls on the theme of voice and influence. Finally there was a keynote speaker, the paralympian Kadeena Cox, who gave an inspiring speech on never giving up when you want to follow your dreams.

The annual youth voice summit was also 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.

As part of the YouthVember month there were press releases on the work of the voice groups and several young people and children have appeared on local radio shows. We also had two of our local Members of the Youth Parliament, attend a sitting of the UK Youth Parliament at which the key issues for the coming year were debated voted upon. One of the young people who attended said: “The UK Youth Parliament in the House of Commons was a really great experience. It’s amazing to be on the green benches and having a genuine thought-provoking and inspiring conversation with young people like myself about how we can have a real positive impact on our world.”

Youth Community Fund

The Keyfund has been replaced with Youth Community Fund. This new model means there is more money available for young people with an intention to work in partnership with local businesses. The emphasis has changed to funding projects to enhance the communities in which the young people live, rather than the young people themselves.

Flying High

In April 2016 the management of Flying High was moved back into NYCC. The work of the county group has continued with members being on panels for officer appointment in CYPs and the group have met with officers from the Inclusion Service. One former member is now employed within the VIP team and another former member has become a Young Advisor.

The Young People's Council

The Young People's Council (YPC) was established by Children's Social Care to give looked after children and care leavers opportunities to say what they want to happen with their care and to talk directly to providers of services and policy makers. They have continued to meet regularly with the Corporate Director of CYPs and managers from the Children and Families Service. Good work, based on You Said: We Did, have produced changes in the way services are provided.

The Promise

In April 2015, an officer group was set up under the Children's Trust Board to co-ordinate work on voice, influence and participation of children and young people. The group has continued to meet regularly and has led on the implementation of The Promise as well as auditing Services against the following 5 principles:

1. Involve children and young people in designing, developing and reviewing services which are provided for them.
2. Involve children and young people when making decisions on services which affect them.
3. Provide children and young people with opportunities to raise issues which are important to them, and ensure they are listened to.
4. Feedback to children and young people on what has been said and what is going to happen as a result.
5. Provide information which may be used by children and young people in accessible and appropriate formats. Gather information from children and young people using accessible and appropriate methods.

Looking Ahead

The Promise 2

Work on Promise 2 has been delayed while the service has been restructured and expanded. It is expected that staff and young people will develop Promise 2 as part of the next iteration of Young and Yorkshire.

Area-based Groups

The main issue was the groups such as the Young People's Council and Flying High meet in one place and cover the whole of the county. This means young people have to travel a long way and take up a lot of their time to participate in discussions and activities.

To resolve this issue four groups are being created for the main specialist youth councils that will meet in Scarborough, Northallerton/Richmond, Selby and Harrogate. This builds on the success of the YPC C-days, where there has been a significant increase in the number of young people attending sessions and it will also allow there to be a more local feel to meetings. Moving forward the YPC, Flying High, young carers and the LGBT groups will meet monthly and then every third month all groups would meet at the same time (along with reps from the youth councils and HMS Heroes) to discuss broader youth issues for their part of the County. These groups will be supported by part time workers and the VIP team.

There is also a need for the different interest groups to come together, representatives from each of the areas will come together on a termly basis to meet alongside any decision makers they feel could help them. These groups will be supported by the VIP team.

The North Yorkshire Youth Council (NYCC)

The NYCC has had some success, notably in the past with concessionary bus fares. The group needed to have more of an impact and this is being done by changing from NYCC to a Youth Executive made up from representatives from the main specialist youth voice groups and from schools. They met at least twice a year with the Corporate Director of Children and Young People Services and other leading policy makers from North Yorkshire and work through task and finish groups on three or four campaigns that have arisen from the annual "Make your Mark" surveys (that this year was completed by 6000 young people in North Yorkshire). Part of their work will be obtaining resources to take forward their campaigns. It is hoped that a young person's version of Young and Yorkshire's action plan will be produced and this would be a rolling item on the agenda of these meetings.

Section 3 - Our Three Priorities and Supporting Outcomes

	Priority 1 Ensuring Education is Our Greatest Liberator	Priority 2 Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life	Priority 3 More Children & Young People Lead Healthy Lifestyles
Priority Outcome	A greater proportion of pupils attend a good or outstanding school	The Looked After Child Population is Reduced Safely	More Children & Young People Lead Healthy Lifestyles
Supporting Outcomes	(a) – Life Chances for Children are Improved through Better Educational Outcomes	(a) – Life Chances for Children are Improved through Better Educational Outcomes	(a) – Children are Safe and Feel Safe
	(b) – Looked After Children Achieve Improved Educational Outcomes	(b) – Children are Safe, and those at Risk of Harm are Referred, Assessed and Protected Appropriately	(b) – Children and Young People Enjoy Good Emotional and Mental Health
	(c) -Vulnerable & Disadvantaged Pupils are Helped to Close the Attainment Gap between themselves & others	(c) -Looked After Children are Supported to Leave the Care System safely at the Earliest Opportunity	(c) – Children Enjoy Good Health and Development Particularly in their Early Years
	(d) – A High Proportion of Young People Continue to Participate in Education, Training & Employment	(d) – Looked After Children Experience Stable and Secure Placements, within North Yorkshire and as Close to Home as Possible	(d) – Looked After Children and Children with Disabilities or Learning Needs Have Improved Health & Well-being Outcomes
			(e) – Fewer People Engage in Risk Taking Behaviour

Priority 1 – Ensuring that Education is Our Greatest Liberator

Our ambition is that every child attends a good or outstanding school, where disadvantaged and vulnerable children have the same opportunities as more fortunate children to achieve their full potential and every child is ready to engage in further education, training or work when they leave school.


We have achieved much in the last 12 months, including significant improvements in educational outcomes for looked after children and a rise in the proportion of children attending good or outstanding schools from 86.4% at the start of the year to 89.5% at the end. A number of changes to the way educational achievement is recorded has changed over the past couple of years making a comparison with previous years difficult, however improved performance can be seen in the Early Years and at Key Stage 4 although it remains below the national average at Key Stages one and two.



Supporting outcomes

Supporting Outcome (a) – Life Chances for Children are Improved through Better Educational Outcomes

Early Years Foundation Stage

EYFS - Proportion of Children achieving a good level of development			
	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
 Academic Year 2013/14	61%	60.4%	
Academic Year 2015/16	70.1%	69.3%	2% above National

The percentage of North Yorkshire pupils achieving a “good level of development” at the early year’s foundation stage has increased slightly during the 2015/16 Academic Year to 70.1%. This means North Yorkshire’s performance remains better than the national rate (69.3%) and the regional rate (67.4%), however it is below the average for our statistical neighbours (71.3%) where we are ranked 8th out of 11 authorities, (up one place from previous year). This is second quartile performance nationally.

There is still a gender gap for this indicator both nationally and locally. In North Yorkshire 77.5% of girls achieved a good level of development compared to only 62.9% of boys, a gender gap of 14.6%, this is now less than the gap nationally (14.7%) and regionally (15.2%), it should be noted that this gap is partially due to girls performing above the national average, as boys tend to perform near the national average.

Key Stage 2



Key Stage 2 - Percentage of children reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2016/17	51%	54%	In line with National

During the 2015/16 academic year the way performance at key stage 2 is measured changed, making a comparison with previous years difficult. The main indicator at KS2 is now the percentage of children who reach the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at the end of KS2; under the old measure North Yorkshire tended to perform just below the national average and this has continued with the new method of calculating performance.

In 2016 51% of North Yorkshire pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, which although above the regional average (50%), is below the national (54%) and statistical neighbours (53.7%) averages. As a result North Yorkshire is ranked 106th out of 152 Local Authorities (3rd quartile performance), 7th out of 15 in the region and 9th out of 11 statistical neighbours.

Key Stage 4



Key Stage 4 - Average Attainment 8 Score

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2016/17	51.8	48.5	In line with National

Key Stage 4 - Average Progress 8 Score

Academic Year 2016/17	0.04	-0.03	In line with National
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The way educational achievement at Key Stage 4 is measured also changed during the year with the introduction of “Attainment 8” and “Progress 8” measures. Again this makes comparison with previous years difficult although attainment 8 scores were calculated for the first time in 2015.

The Attainment 8 score is calculated by looking at the grades achieved in 8 key subjects that are distributed across 3 “buckets” (with extra weighting giving to English and Maths) to ensure a suitable mix of subjects are used to calculate the overall score. The Progress 8 measure, (which is aimed at replacing the old measure around 5 A* to C Grade GCSEs including English and Maths), is then calculated by looking at the progress made by all students in the 8 key subjects since the KS2 tests at the end of the primary stage.

The attainment 8 score has improved from 50.9 in 2015 to 51.8 in 2016, this places North Yorkshire in the top quartile nationally (ranked 31st out of 151) and 3rd in the region. The score is above the national (48.5), regional (48.9) and statistical neighbours (51.3) averages.

Supporting Outcome (b) – Looked After Children Achieve Improved Educational Outcomes



Key Stage 2 - Percentage of Looked after Children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2016/17	32%	25%	In line with National

A new Key Stage 2 curriculum and test was introduced over 2015 to 2016 which means this year’s results can’t be compared with previous years. In 2016, 32% of looked after children who sat the KS2 SATs reached the expected standard in all 3 of reading, writing and maths, which is better than the national (25.0%), regional (25.0%) and statistical neighbours (26.5%) averages. This places North Yorkshire in the second quartile amongst the 51 local authorities nationally for which there is unsuppressed data.



Key Stage 4 - Looked after Children Average Attainment 8 Score

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2016/17	23.8	22.8	In line with National

New measures have also been introduced at key stage 4; the average attainment 8 score for looked after children in North Yorkshire is 23.8 which is better than the national (22.8), regional (21.4) and statistical neighbours (22.4) averages and represents second quartile performance. The average attainment 8 score for looked after children in North Yorkshire is -0.8 which is again better than the national (-1.1), regional (-1.2) and statistical neighbours (-1.3) averages and represents top quartile performance nationally.

Attainment of children looked after continuously for at least 12 months (2016)

A recent Department for Education Statistical First Release (23rd March 2017) highlights the attainment of children who have been looked after continuously for at least 12 months. Due to the low cohort numbers at KS1 and 4 some of the local data has been suppressed by the DfE, but where data is available it shows good local performance for some of the headline indicators at KS2 and 4.

		North Yorkshire	Y&H Region	England
KS1	EXS in Reading	Supressed	53%	50%
	EXS in Writing	Supressed	38%	37%
	EXS in Maths	Supressed	45%	46%
	EXS in Science	Supressed	57%	58%
KS2	EXS in Reading	53%	39%	41%
	EXS in Writing	47%	47%	46%
	EXS in Maths	32%	40%	41%
	EXS in Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling	53%	42%	44%
	Reading, Writing and Maths	32%	25%	25%
KS4	Entering the English Baccalaureate	Supressed	6.7%	8.2%
	Achieving the English Baccalaureate	Supressed	2.8%	2.8%
	Average Attainment 8 Score per pupil	23.8	21.4	22.8
	Average Progress 8 Score per pupil	-0.81	-1.16	-1.14

Supporting Outcome (c) – Vulnerable & Disadvantaged Pupils are helped to close the Attainment Gap between themselves & others

Early Years Foundation Stage - FSM Attainment Gap



	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2013/14	23%	19%	19%
Academic Year 2016/17	22%	18%	17%

At Early Years Foundation Stage the gap between those eligible for free school meals and their peers has closed from 24% in 2015 to 21% in 2016.

There has also been an increase in the numbers of two year olds accessing high quality early education and childcare - the percentage of childcare and early years settings rated good or outstanding by Ofsted has improved by 10% since the start of the plan from 87% to 97%. On another positive note, 83% of children (spring 2017) are accessing the 2 year offer, an increase on 71% in spring 2016.



Key Stage 2 - FSM Attainment Gap

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2016/17	25%	21%	Close the gap with National

The attainment gap for children eligible for free school meals has increased from 20% in 2014/15 to 25% in 2015/16, as it has done nationally (17% to 21%). The indicator for attainment at Key Stage 2 changed in 2015/16 to a percentage of children achieving an expected standard rather than a level as it was in previous years.

Key Stage 2 - Children with a Statement of SEN (Statement or EHC Plan) Attainment



	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2013/14	63%	67%	
Academic Year 2016/17	68%	66%	Close the gap with National

In North Yorkshire schools, the Key Stage 2 attainment gap between children with a Statement of SEN or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and those without, in achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics, is at 43.9 percentage points, this gap is 47.7 percentage points nationally. In 2015/16 the gap at Key Stage 4 for children with a Statement of SEN or EHCP achieving 5 A* to C grades was at 54.6% a decrease of 9.2% points compared to 2014/15. This is wider than the national gap of 51.2%.

Key Stage 4 - Children with a Statement of SEN (Statement or EHC Plan) Attainment



	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Academic Year 2013/14	56%	50.8%	
Academic Year 2016/17	56.9%	59.3%	Close the gap with National

Supporting Outcome (d) – A High Proportion of Young People Continue to Participate in Education, Training & Employment

The percentage of 16 and 17 year olds participating in education, employment and training fell from 91.1% in 2015 to 90.4% in 2016 which is now bottom quartile performance and is below the national (91.2%), regional (92.1%) and statistical neighbours (93.5%) averages, but this is set against a context of a relatively low NEET percentage indicating that there is still an issue with those young people whose situation is not known.

The table below highlights the proportion of 16 and 17 years olds (NB: figures above are for 16 to 18 year olds) participating in some form of education or training. In June 2016 93% of 16 and 17 year olds in North Yorkshire were recorded as participating in education or training; this is higher than the national and regional figures.

June 2016	North Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	National
Full Time Education and Training	86.4%	79.8%	82.5%
Apprenticeship	5.0%	8.6%	6.3%
Work Based Learning	0.1%	1.5%	1.1%
Part Time Education	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Full Time Employment with Study	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%
Other education or training	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total Participation (16-17)	93.0%	91.5%	91.0%
Not Known	3.7%	2.6%	3.4%

Delivery Mechanisms – A celebration of progress made

School Improvement

One of North Yorkshire's key priorities is to ensure all pupils attend a good or outstanding school or setting. As at 1st April 2017 89.6% of North Yorkshire's primary schools and 84.6% of secondary schools were graded as good or outstanding by Ofsted. Both these indicators show an improvement since the beginning of the year, however recent inspection reports appear to be showing a significant reduction in the number of schools being graded as good or outstanding nationally, and consequently the percentage of primary schools locally that fall into this category reduced during the final quarter of the year whilst the percentage of secondary schools has remained static, but it should be noted this is against a backdrop of falling figures nationally.

To help ensure standards are maintained Education and Skills advisers are working closely with named schools to support their aspirations to become good, or for good schools to become outstanding. Several Education and Skills advisers are qualified Ofsted inspectors, as are the Chairs of the new Primary and Secondary Improvement Partnerships. Training for advisers, for schools and for governors is also being undertaken. There is also the inclusion of Ofsted training in network meetings for staff in different roles in schools in order to ensure every school in North Yorkshire is supported to become good or outstanding.

"Closing the Gap"

A key action set out in Young & Yorkshire was to ensure that vulnerable and disadvantaged pupils were helped to close the gap in attainment between themselves and other pupils. In mid-2015 the Children's Trust Board approved the Closing the Gap Strategy, which set out a vision which will inject fresh vigour and urgency into efforts to close the gap in outcomes between disadvantaged children and their peers. The Strategy, which runs to 2018, sets clear and challenging targets across the education landscape, from individual children and schools, through to the Improvement Partnerships and the local authority. For example, the Strategy expects that the overall gap in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development at early Years Foundation Stage will narrow from 24% in 2014 to 15% by 2018.

Supporting children and young people who have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)

The Inclusive Education Service was created in order to support schools in the provision for children and young people with SEND. The learning challenges which children with SEND can have is wide ranging and IES works in partnership with other agencies across health and social care to deliver the best possible outcomes. The service is made up of specialist support in line with areas identified within the SEND code of practice, introduced in September 2014.

Specialist support available includes centrally based and school based services including, Educational psychology, SEND specialist outreach, SEND Early years and portage, SEND advisory and Enhanced Mainstream Schools (EMS). The purpose of an EMS is to provide an environment where children with high needs can access and progress within a mainstream setting.

The benefits which the Inclusive Education Service (IES) provides to schools, children and their parents or carers are many but include schools and staff being better able to meet the need of CYP with SEND, increased inclusion, participation and achievement of CYP with SEND in their education, parents and carers better understanding the needs of their child and the further development of expertise in SEND throughout North Yorkshire. IES has developed a single point of referral so that schools and settings have accessible support when needed.

During June and July 2016 the local area was inspected by Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) to judge the effectiveness of the area in implementing the reforms for children and young people who have special educational needs and/or disabilities as set out in the Children and Families Act 2014. The inspectors observed a number of strengths including:

- There is an ambitious culture which is beginning to empower change at all levels of the workforce. Leaders are aware of strengths and areas for development. They focus support and resources where they are most needed.
- Early identification of needs is a strength of the local area's work. A new referral system is saving time and speeding up the initial accurate assessment of needs.
- The needs of children and young people are supported well through effective outreach work from special schools and enhanced mainstream schools (these are schools which have additionally resourced provision for children and young people who have special educational needs and/or disabilities).
- The large majority of education, health and care plans evaluated by inspectors were strong and effectively supported the progress of children and young people.
- Transition arrangements between settings are effective, ensuring that children and young people have a settled start in new places of learning.

During 2016/17 a key focus of the service was to transfer existing statements to an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP); by the end of the year there were 1,893 EHCPs in place of which 1,151 had been converted from statements and 742 were new plans. There are a further 351 statements to be converted by the end of March 2018.

North Yorkshire Autism Strategy

The North Yorkshire Autism Strategy is now into its second year of operation. This all age, multi-agency approach is tackling the increasing demand for support amongst children, young people and adults with autism in the county. The strategy has 3 key priorities for its second year of operation:

1. Improving assessment and diagnosis
2. Raising awareness and providing training and
3. Providing support for people with autism and their families

As a result of the implementation of this strategy:

- During 2016/17 the number of children with autism as a primary need as identified by the school census increased by almost a third from 1,937 at the start of the year to 2,245 at the end.
- 1,290 professionals completed the Autism Education Trust training including professionals from early year's providers, schools and post 16 training and education providers.
- In the last two terms at least 227 people attended the awareness training provided for families

Scarborough Pledge

National research highlights that educational outcomes for children, young people and adults tend to be poorer in coastal towns than in other parts of England. Locally, this has been recognised and in early 2015 an Education Summit was held in Scarborough to bring together educationalists, ranging from early years providers to further education colleges, together with local authorities, businesses and other stakeholders. The County Council has pledged additional funding of £750k over three years to support work within the Scarborough area to address inequality in educational outcomes for children, young people and adults along the coastal fringe. The three foci are improving schools, early help and raising aspirations. We are now in the second year of this ambitious programme.

Scarborough Opportunity Area

In October 2016 the Department for Education (DfE) announced 6 new "opportunity areas" nationally, of which Scarborough District was one.

The DfE is targeting programmes to ensure:

- children get the best start in the early years,
- to build teaching and leadership capacity in schools,
- to increase access to university,
- to strengthen technical pathways for young people, and
- to work with employers to improve young people's access to the right advice and experiences.

The programme will attract £6 million of extra funding to the county over 3 years from April 2017 and will enable us to build on the success of the Scarborough Pledge and widen the geographical area covered by the Pledge (Scarborough town) to include the whole district.

Thematic Report: The Significance of Education for Enabling Social Mobility

The social mobility report was the fifth thematic report produced by the Performance and Intelligence team and focusses on the significance of education for enabling social mobility in North Yorkshire.

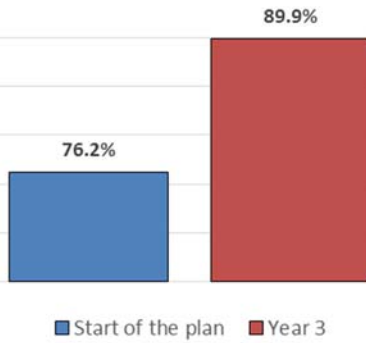
The report identifies a number of educational barriers to social mobility in North Yorkshire but it also identifies a number of opportunities for targeted interventions to overcome the barriers and close the education gap. These interventions are often based on relatively small and manageable cohort sizes which should restore confidence in our ability to reduce educational inequality and improve social mobility in North Yorkshire. To that end the report identifies four opportunities to reduce educational inequality in the county and thus enable social mobility (as measured through the social mobility index):

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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
4. 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.

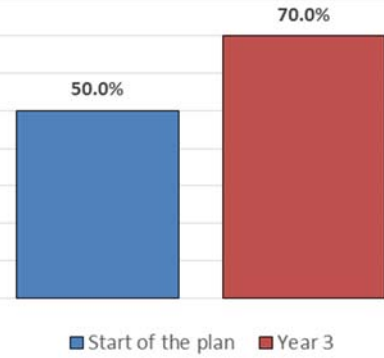
Performance – Education is Our Greatest Liberator

(Selected indicators drawn from the Young & Yorkshire priority summary)

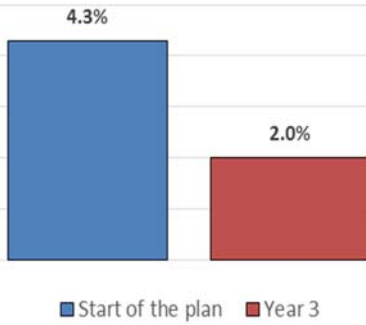
Percentage of Children attending good or outstanding schools



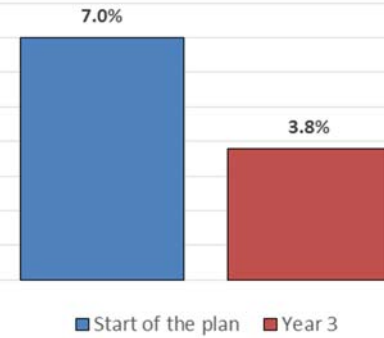
Percentage of Children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years



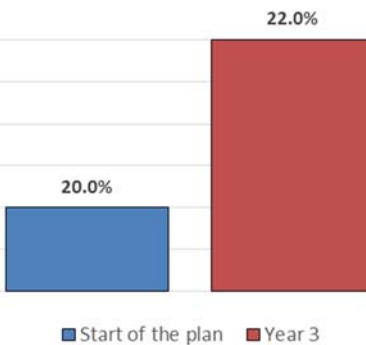
Percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in Education, Employment or Training



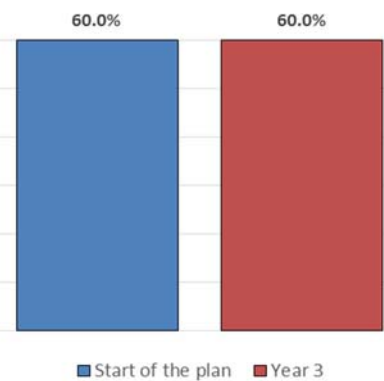
Percentage of SEND young people aged 16-18 who are not in Education, Employment or Training



The attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and other pupils - percentage reaching a good level of development in Early Years



The percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at A* to C incl. English and Maths



Looking Forward to Young and Yorkshire 2

In the new Plan we have retained many features of the first *Young and Yorkshire* Plan. However our ambitions have matured, and therefore we have refreshed our outcomes and priorities for Education, Happy Family and Healthy life.

The overarching outcome for Education in the new plan has remained the same however what we mean by it has changed:

- (Achieving) Education as our greatest liberator: *High aspirations, opportunities and achievements*

This is underpinned by the following refreshed set of priorities.....

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.

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.

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.

Priority 2 – Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life

We are committed to working hard to support children and families to stay together. We have re-designed the services that directly support families who need additional help, and how those services are delivered, to enable families to access early help and reduce the likelihood of escalation to social care services. Close collaboration with the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board ensures that everyone is aware of their role in making sure children are safe and protected from harm. Our ambition is to support children to lead a happy family life, and where it is safe to do so, reduce the number of children and young people in care.

Embedded within the core values of Young and Yorkshire is the recognition that every child in North Yorkshire should enjoy a childhood built around a safe, stable and loving family. Whilst we recognise the need to intervene where necessary to safeguard the interests of children and ensure that they are kept safe from harm, we are committed to delivering support to help families overcome challenges, where possible, without having to resort to direct intervention. Over the past 12 months, and the last 2 years in general, we have seen the role of the Prevention service grow and develop, working closely with Children's Social Care, to provide timely access to advice and support for parents and families.

Over the 3rd year of Young and Yorkshire, performance indicates that the recent drive towards prevention is benefiting both the service and families. As the remit of the Prevention Service develops further and more families are being worked with through the early help approach, the number of referrals to Children's Social Care has continued to decrease, allowing social workers to focus on providing better levels of support to those more in need of direct intervention.

The awarded winning Multi-Agency Screening Team (MAST) – Partnership of the Year Award winner at the 2017 LGC awards – has continued to develop over the past year. Further investment in Vulnerability and Domestic Abuse specialists, Police Intelligence, and missing person co-ordinators has seen the effectiveness of the MAST increase, whilst continuous innovation – such as the screening and assessment of all domestic abuse incidents, and the screening and assessment of all Polices incidents involving children – is ensuring that more children are receiving the right support / intervention at the right time – whilst helping to further join up services.

As a 'Partner in Practice', North Yorkshire has continued to work with and share best practice amongst other Local Authorities – across an increasing range of services – to develop sustainable, innovative and effective performance for Children's Social Care. As a

result of the outstanding work undertaken as a 'Partner in Practice', we have been able to expand our the remit of the programme in North Yorkshire to include 'No Wrong Door' – which has been highlighted as an area of best practice – which itself is expanding the net to provide support to an increasing number of vulnerable and at risk children.


Although the increase of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children entering care this year has increased the overall care population, our innovative approach to managing the increased demand, using a 'welcome centre', has enabled the service to effectively cater for the range of diverse and complex needs of these children. Whilst the overall number of Looked after Children has increased this year, if the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are counted separately, the number of North Yorkshire children in care has continued to safely decrease to below the end of year target for the second consecutive year. In addition the cost of care in North Yorkshire continues to be amongst the lowest in the CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting) Looked after Children benchmarking group, both per child in care and per head of the 0-17 population.

This year has seen the best performance at GCSE that has ever been recorded for North Yorkshire's Looked After Children, with 24.3% of the total cohort achieving 5 A*-C at GCSE including English and Maths. This year has also seen the method of measuring attainment and progress shift from direct comparisons between looked after and non-looked after children to a method that compares calculated scores for progress (Progress 8) and attainment (Attainment 8) to that of children with similar prior attainment. This allows for progress (and attainment) to be judged more accurately, highlighting strong performance and moving the focus away from attainment gaps. It is pleasing to report that North Yorkshire has performed above the national average for children in care for both Progress 8 and Attainment 8.

Without a doubt one of the key elements that continues to drive performance is the dedicated team of experienced and skilled front line staff that continue to deliver exceptional work. The skills, dedication and commitment of our front line staff has been repeatedly recognised throughout the life of Young & Yorkshire, with the council being awarded with the Best Social Work Employer at the Social Worker of the Year and National Social Care Awards, and the Team of the Year in Children's Service at the National Social Care Awards.

Supporting Outcomes

Supporting Outcome (a) – Children and families in challenging circumstances receive effective early help to become self-reliant

	Percentage of children, young people and their families satisfied with:	
	Prevention Service	Children and Families Service
2015/16	97.7%	93%
2016/17	96%	95%

As North Yorkshire recognises that the best way to reduce the number of children who might need to be looked after by the local authority is to provide early help and preventative support to those who need it, the council continues to build and develop its preventative capacity. Since the establishment of the new Prevention Service in 2015, this year has seen it grow and develop, offering more services to more individuals and families than any previous preventative service in North Yorkshire. Following a change in the way that the Prevention Service operates at the end of 2015/16, which led to the service working with all individuals aged 0-19 in the household, the service now offers help and support on both a household and an individual level, allowing needs to be better supported and issues resolved using a more holistic, household-based approach. The continued emphasis on early prevention and the growth and development of the MAST has continued to ensure that referral to Children’s Social Care remains one of many options available for contacts, ensuring that contacts receive the most appropriate level of support.


The number of new contacts received by the MAST has grown compared to the previous year’s growth. Between 2014/15 and 2015/16 the number of contacts increased by 575, from 15,944 to 16,519, between 2015/16 and 2016/17 the number of contacts increased by 4,838 from 16,519 to 21,357. This significant increase is indicative of huge increase in the volume of work undertaken by the MAST. As a result of the increased number of contacts, the expansion of the prevention service and changes to procedures at the council the number of contacts resulting in a referral/transfer to the Prevention Service increase by 5,314, from 1,606 to 6,920. The significant increase in both the number of contacts processed by the MAST and the number of contacts referred to the prevention service is an excellent example of who the service is shaped to ensure that families in challenging circumstances are receiving effective early help to become self-reliant.

The total number of children and young people (aged 0-19) that are receiving support from the Prevention Service and additional early help services has increased this year, from 3,774 at the end of 2015/16 to 4,250 at the end of 2016/17. The preventative services are not solely focused on supporting families and children but are currently providing support, with the help of additional agencies aligned with the prevention service, to a range of groups,

including those at risk of becoming NEET or involved in risky behaviours. The continued increase in cases that are open to our prevention services is evidence of the Council’s commitment to working with families to ensure that children continue to grow-up in a safe, secure and stable family environment, through encouraging families to be self-reliant, whilst reducing the need for the involvement of statutory child protection services.

Family Group Conferencing has been introduced in North Yorkshire as a way to make decisions regarding welfare and safeguarding using the wider family group. This approach builds on family strengths to make decisions, developing relationships, empowering families and encourages wider participation whilst ensuring that the child remains in a stable family environment. Family Group Conferencing is an excellent way of encouraging families to be self-reliant by allowing them to reach their own decisions with the help of trained co-ordinators. Since the re-establishment of Family Group Conferencing in 2015, over 150 conferences have convened, helping families build on strengths to solve underlying problems in an organic, family-orientated way. In the first year of Family Group Conferencing, 20 children referred and deemed as being on the edge of care remained out of care after 6 months of a family plan being made.

Supporting Outcome (b) – Children are safe, and those at risk of harm are referred, assessed and protected appropriately

		Total Number of Looked After Children		
		North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
	2014/15	460 (38.8 per 10k)	60.0 per 10k	
	2016/17	425 (36.3 per 10k)	60.0 per 10k	418

With an increasing number of contacts being referred to the prevention services the number of referrals received by Children’s Social Care has decreased throughout the third year of Young & Yorkshire. 3,691 referrals have been made to Children’s Social Care during 2016/17, 333 fewer than the 4,024 referrals received in 2015/16, showing a continued decrease compared to the 5,394 referrals received in 2014/15 (prior to the introduction of the MAST). The sustained reduction in the number of contacts being referred to Children’s Social Care has lowered the referral rate to 315.1 per 10k children, from the already low rate of 340.2. The continued work of the MAST and Prevention Service, not to mention of Children’s Social Care itself, has resulted in the rate of referrals at the end of the year being comfortably lower than the target for the second consecutive year (2016/17 target=420 per 10K, 2015/16 target=410 per 10K). This low rate of referrals to Children’s Social Care is evidence that more children and young people are being supported by the early help and prevention services that are available before more formal protection measures are required. With the reduction in the number of referrals to Children’s Social Care, the

percentage of referrals progressing to assessment has increased – from 77% in 2014/15 to 98% in 2016/17 – as cases that would be better supported elsewhere are now referred to the correct service in the first place by the MAST.

For the past few years, our rate of repeat referrals to Children Social Care has been close to both the national rate and that of our closest statistical neighbours. Following a decrease last year that dropped North Yorkshire's rate slightly below (better than) nationally (NYCC=22.6%, national=24.9%), the rate has continued to decrease this year to 16.4, comfortably below the target of 20% for 2016/17. A falling rate of repeat referrals indicates that an increasing proportion of children (and families) are being effectively supported and protected in the first instance, lessening the likelihood that they will need to access services again.

Whilst the number of referrals has witnessed further reductions throughout the course of this year – emphasising the effectiveness of the MAST and prevention services – the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan has steadily increased from 279 at the end of 2015/16 to 432. This has, inevitably, caused the rate per 10,000 children to increase from being comfortably below the target for 2015/16 of 33 per 10k at 23.6, to being notably higher than the target for 2016/17 of 32 per 10k at 36.9. Whilst this increase may provide reassurance that Children's Social Care is ensuring that children are kept safe from significant harm, it does raise the challenge of managing increasing caseloads in parts of the county

Our total population of children in our care has increased this Year, following successive decreases over previous years. Of the 425 children in care at the end of 2016/17, 18 of these are Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children that we have taken into care under the 'Interim National Transfer Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children'. If these are counted separately from children entering care from within North Yorkshire, it is pleasing to report that the number of LAC has dropped from 418, passing the target for the end of this year (n=418), to 407 at the end of 2016/17, which translates to a rate of 34.8 per 10,000 children.

Whilst emotional and mental health and wellbeing has always been a challenge amongst children in care, partially as a result of their life-experience, the service continues to take steps to ensure that these needs are met. Through ensuring eligible children have completed a Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), the service is able understand the emotional and mental health related needs of children in care and take steps to try and improve this. To help support the emotional wellbeing and mental health of Looked after Children the 'Specialist Consultation and Assessment Service for Vulnerable Children' was introduced (delivered by CAMHS) to work with vulnerable children – particularly Looked after Children – with an SDQ score of 22 or above. Children and young people aged between

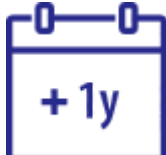
9 and 18 with a score of 17-21 are referred, via an agreed pathway, to the targeted service provided by Compass Reach under the Prevention Service’s Healthy Child Programme.

As the population of Children in North Yorkshire’s care reduces further, it is likely that the needs of the children that remain in care will be more complex than those who previously would have been in care, but are now supported elsewhere. Therefore, the challenge that may present itself to the service is ensuring that, not only is it able to provide support to these children itself, but ensuring that placements – such as in specialist or advanced foster placements – can be provided, with the appropriate training, to ensure that these children remain in safe, stable and supportive placements, improving outcomes for those children who remain in care.

Supporting Outcome (c) – Looked after children are supported to leave the care system safely at the earliest opportunity

The average Time Between a Child Entering Care and Moving In with an Adoptive Family

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
2014/15	557	628	
2016/17	519	558	426



A child placed for adoption in North Yorkshire is placed with their adoptive family just under 2 months quicker than a child elsewhere in the country. Compared to the national average of 558 days between a child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family, adopted children who were in North Yorkshire’s care took, on average, 519 days. Over the course of Young & Yorkshire, since the end of 2014, the time taken for a child to move in with their adoptive family has decreased each year from 557, to 543 at the end of 2015 to 519 in 2016 – each year remaining below the national average.

The relatively high use of single periods of accommodation (under section 20 of the Children Act 1989), along with the overall reduction of children in care from North Yorkshire (not including Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children), highlights the steps that North Yorkshire is taking to ensure that children and young people being discharged from care back to a stable and safe environment. The use of single periods of accommodation under section 20, to which the parent(s)/guardian(s) must agree to, allow the parents to be worked with to ensure that the child returns to an environment where they will be safe and supported, without the need for longer term care or intervention.

The ground breaking ‘No Wrong Door’ approach to providing support for adolescents in care and on the edge of care – highlighted and recognised as being an incredibly novel approach

to improving the life chance of the most vulnerable and dis-advantaged young people in our communities – has grown and developed throughout the past year. With the challenge of taking a holistic approach to supporting young people who have historically been hard to reach, the ‘No Wrong Door’ approach aims to improve the lives of these adolescents through effectively managing risks, re-building relationships and improving emotional and mental well-being to ensure that life-stage transitions can be navigated successfully.


As the ‘No Wrong Door’ programme has been added to ‘Partners in Practice’, extra funding has been made available to allow the programme to support more young people. This year has seen the number of young people worked with increase from 211 in 2015/16 to 242, whilst the average intervention time has decreased from 4.4 months to 3.8 months, showing the consistently improving effectiveness of the programme. Despite the increase in young people worked with through ‘No Wrong Door’, the percentage of referrals that are dealt with by the hubs within 24 hours has also increased from 76.9% to 83.5%. The effect of the ‘No Wrong Door’ programme can be seen elsewhere as the number of children placed in Independent Foster Agency (IFA) placements has decreased from 27 before ‘No Wrong Door’ to just 13 at the end of 2016/17, in part, as a result of the carers provide through the ‘No Wrong Door’ who are selected and trained to work with challenging and complex adolescents – something for which IFAs have previously been used. The use of ‘No Wrong Door’ carers in the place of IFAs has contributed towards a saving of over £400,000 over the course of the ‘No Wrong Door’ programme in this area alone.

The approach included in No Wrong Door for helping with Speech and Language development has recently been highlighted by the team from Loughborough University that were reviewing the ‘No Wrong Door’ programme as being particularly effective and showing excellent practise. The inclusion of ‘No Wrong Door’ in the ‘Partners in Practice’ scheme highlights the level of innovation and best-practice of NYCCs ‘No Wrong Door’ approach.



Supporting Outcome (d) – Looked after children experience stable and secure placements, within North Yorkshire and as close to home as possible

Percentage of Children With Three or More Placements in One Year

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
 2014/15	7.8%	11.1%	
2016/17	8.9%	10%	8.6%

Short term placement stability – a measure of the percentage of children who have been in care for at least 12 months and have experienced three or more placements (where a lower percentage indicates better performance) – has increase slightly this year, from 8.6% last year to 8.9% this year. Despite this increase, compared to the average authority in England, we continue to consistently perform better than expected in this measure. It is important to note that it may be the case, with short term placement stability, that a child has a number of placements at the very start of their period in care before they become more settled into a placement that suits them. Although our performance with regards to short-term stability is better than nationally, we have not managed to achieve the target set out for this year in the Young & Yorkshire plan. The challenge for the service may therefore be, over the coming year(s), to ensure that children continue to be placed in an initial placement that can both meet their needs and provide the appropriate levels of stability.

Long term placement stability is a measure that captures how stable our placements are for children who have been in care for longer periods of time by measuring the percentage of children who have been in care for two and a half years or more who have remained in the same placement for more than 2 years (where a higher percentage is indicative of strong performance). Whilst over the previous 2 years we have performed below the national average of 68% (2014/15 = 64.2%, 2015/16 = 66.5%), this year has seen performance improve to a point where we now have a higher-than-average percentage of children remaining in the same placement for more than 2 years. Unlike short-term stability, we have just managed to achieve the target for Young & Yorkshire for 2016/17 of 68%.

North Yorkshire continues to be net ‘importer’ of Looked after Children. This means that, as an authority, we place more children in North Yorkshire from other local authorities than we place North Yorkshire children within other local authorities. It is often the case that when children from North Yorkshire are placed in other local authorities it is because they are placed with either relatives or friends who know the child, potentially offering better stability and developing stronger relationships – that can improve outcomes – than would be the case if there were placed in local authority foster care.

Delivery Mechanisms – A celebration of progress made

Partners in Practice

North Yorkshire became a new Partner in Practice for the Department for Education (DfE) in 2016, which means it will support and work alongside other local authorities to share valuable good practice and innovation and help other local authorities to develop long-term and sustainable high performance for children's social care. This year 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.

MAST

The MAST (Multi agency screening team) is an innovative partnership that has improved outcomes for children and young people. The partnership is a unique multi-agency screening approach underpinned by customer journey reengineering. The team has driven improvement, delivered sector leading performance, consistency of practice, cashable efficiencies and targeted support safeguarding those in need.

The practice improvements made in North Yorkshire have been nationally recognised, in March 2017 the MAST won the LGC Partnership of the Year award.

Development & Implementation of the Prevention Service

As the Prevention Service continues to grow and developed, following its launch in April 2015, it now works with more individuals and families than any previous preventative service, whilst running at a lower cost. Over the coming year, the service is looking to increase the number of children and young people and families that it supports by integrating with Youth Justice to provide a better joined up service to support young people who are either entering the youth justice system, or are involved in risk behaviour.

The service continues to provide a wide range of support through joined up services that are readily available for families to access to ensure that children are safe, happy and well, and that they can flourish at school and in the wider world. To enhance the level of targeted services offered, the Prevention Service now provides support and services delivered by 15 teams across 12 Prevention Areas.

Developing and mainstreaming of the Stronger Families Programme

Since its launch in 2012, the Developing Stronger Families (DSF) programme has gone from strength to strength, and has "turned around" almost 900 families, more than the initial central government target for the local authority of 845 families. The decision to mainstream the programme and position it within the new Prevention Service means the local authority and partner agencies are well placed to face the new challenges posed by Phase 2 of the programme. This sees the family criteria for inclusion in the programme

widened significantly, and over 2800 families are likely to be eligible over the next five years.

North Yorkshire has become the first local authority to embed the Developing Stronger Families programme into the day to day work of services. This ambition and aspiration to do more to support families in need of targeted support was previously praised by Louise Casey, latterly Director of the national “Troubled Families” programme, who has stated that she is *“100 per cent behind what North Yorkshire is doing”* through its new Prevention Service.

The excellent progress made throughout Phase 1 of the Developing Stronger Families programme has been continued throughout the course of Phase 2. Although the end of year target for Young & Yorkshire regarding the percentage of families turned around was narrowly missed last year (9.1% against a target of 10%), this year the Prevention Service has managed to perform significantly better than expected – in part due to the mainstreaming of the project – finishing the year with 37% of families turned around against a target of 25%.

Adoption Reform

Following the announcement made by the Government in June 2015, that planned to introduce the Secretary of State new powers to direct one or more local authorities to have “any or all” of their adoption functions carried out by one single local authority or other agency, regional adoption agencies have been established.

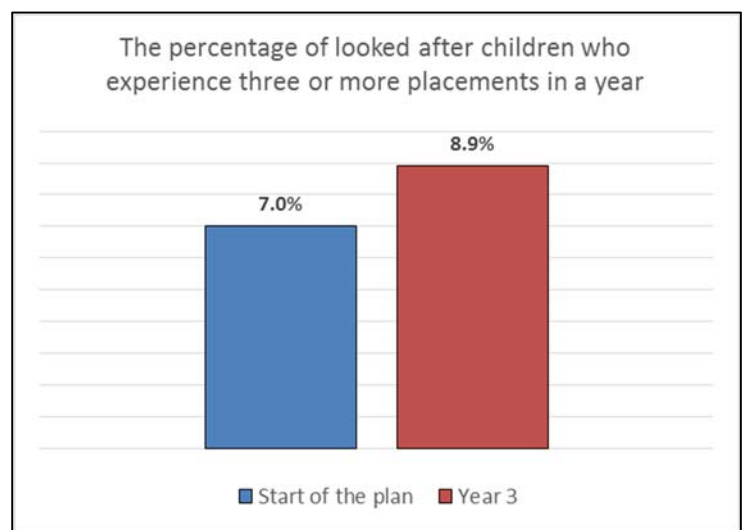
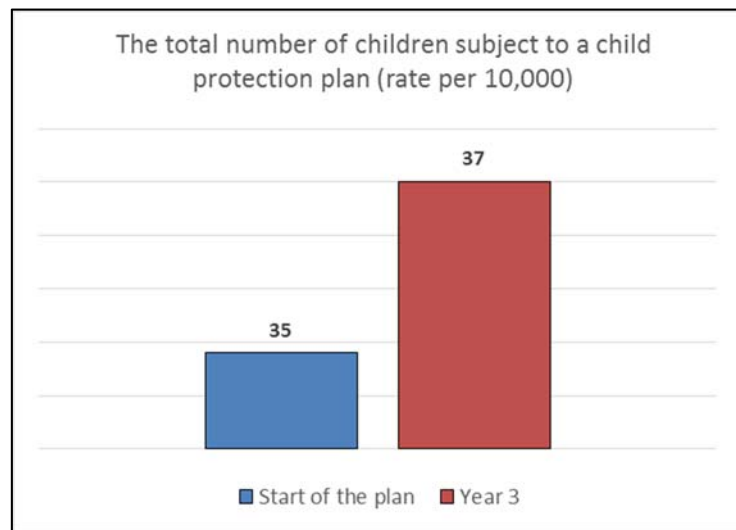
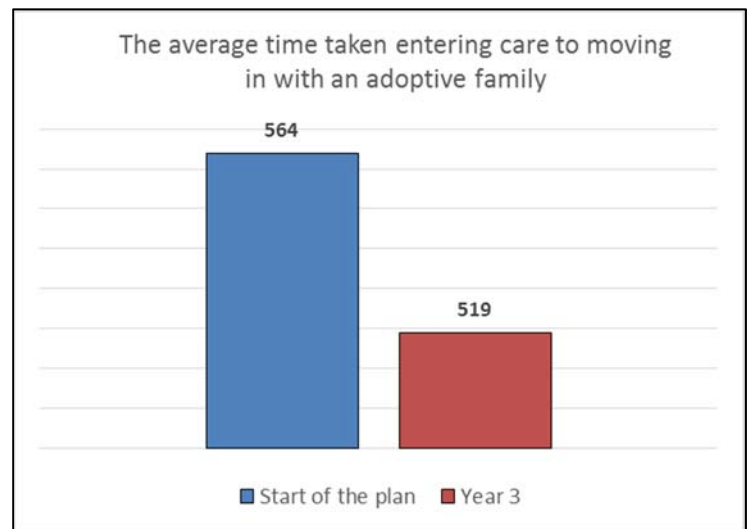
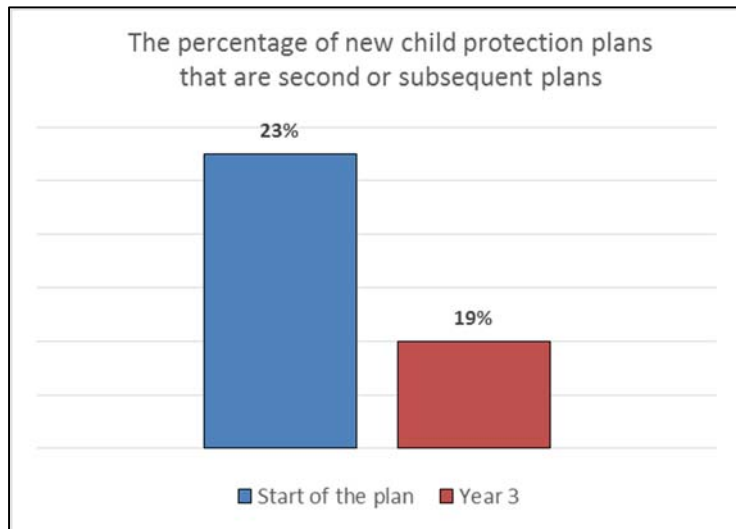
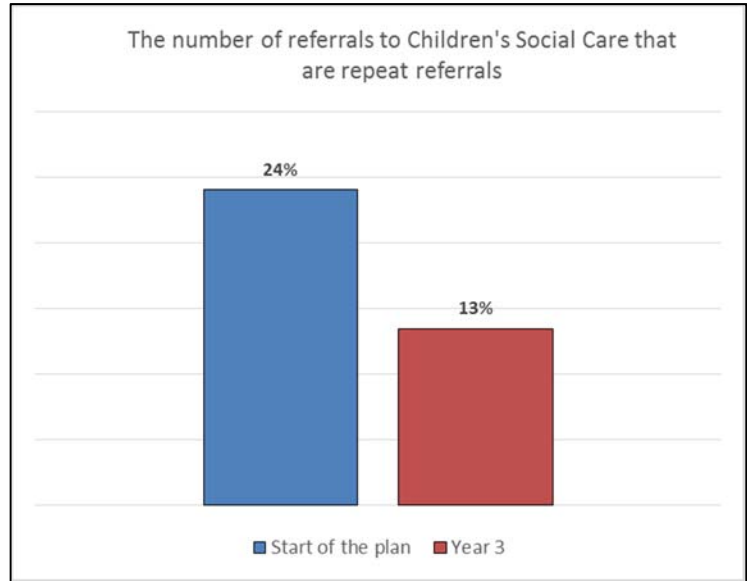
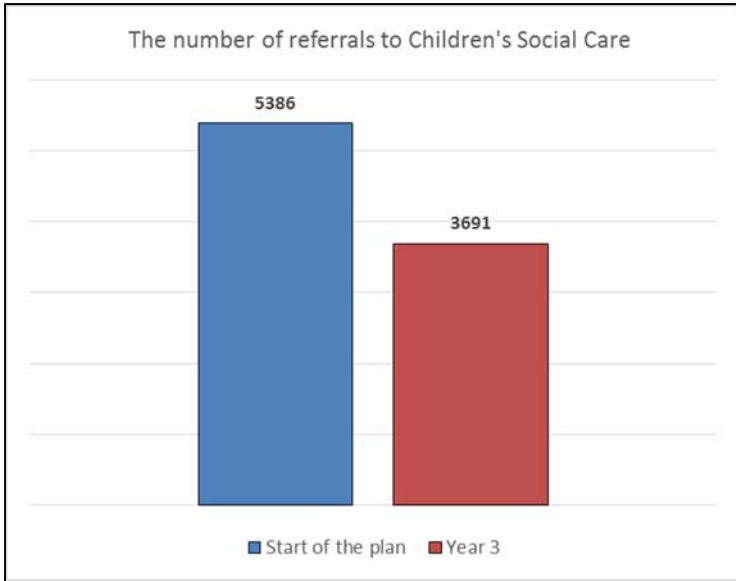
North Yorkshire and City of York Councils are leading on the northern region’s strategic planning regarding the adoption reform and the establishment of a regional adoption agency covering North Yorkshire, City of York, East Riding, Hull, North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire. With a plan submitted to central government and strategies having been drawn up, the new regional adoption agency was intended to go live in April 2017, however this is yet to happen.

Young People’s Homelessness Prevention Pathway

Homeless hubs across the County have continued to divert the overwhelming majority of children and young people presenting as homeless into suitable accommodation, with most young people presenting successfully diverted from homelessness. 77% of young people enquiring as homeless in 2016/17 were diverted into suitable accommodation.

Performance – Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family Life

(selected indicators are drawn from the Young & Yorkshire priority summary)



Looking Forward to Young & Yorkshire 2

In the new Plan we have retained many features of the first *Young and Yorkshire* Plan. However our ambitions have matured, and therefore we have refreshed our outcomes and priorities for Education, Happy Family and Healthy life.

The overarching outcome for Happy in the new plan has remained the same however what we mean by it has changed:

- (Happy) A happy family life: *Strong families and vibrant communities*

This is underpinned by the following refreshed set of priorities.....

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.

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.

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.

Priority 3 – Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life

Giving every child the best start in life is crucial to reducing health inequalities in the whole of people’s lives. Most children in North Yorkshire are healthy and enjoy good levels of physical and emotional well-being. However, this is not true of all children or all parts of the County. There are distinct pockets of ill-health, often associated with poverty. We are committed to working closely in partnership to address health inequality, secure equitable access to provision for all with the aim of ensuring more children and young people lead healthy lifestyles.

Against a background of a complex partnership landscape the Children’s Trust Board has played a vital role in bringing together agencies around a common set of ambitions and priorities. This has been evidenced in the innovative re-commissioning of the Healthy Child Programme, which sees health professionals working alongside the Prevention Service to deliver a seamless range of help and interventions, from lifestyle and dietary advice through to targeted support for children and young people with more complex needs, including substance misuse and mental health conditions. Partnership working is also evident in the developing work around children and young people’s mental health, particularly around the response to the Future in Mind national strategy.




Supporting Outcomes

Supporting Outcome (a) – Children feel safe and are safe

Children Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents (rate per 100,000 population)

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Start of the Plan	22.6	20.7	
Update at the end of Year 3	21.1	17.0	24.6



The Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey tells us that the overwhelming majority of children feel safe at school. The percentage of children at primary school who have been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months has remained the same at 22%. Unfortunately, this has not been repeated among children at secondary school, where the proportion of children in Year 10 who report being bullied at or near school has risen by 1% to 20%.

Nationally, road traffic collisions are a major cause of death. A high proportion of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety. There are on average 14 child pedestrians killed or seriously injured each year in North Yorkshire, though these children are usually seriously injured and only rarely killed. The last child fatality in North Yorkshire was in 2016 and previous to this in 2012.

At the start of the plan, the rate of children (aged 0-15) killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents on the county's roads was 22.6 per 100,000 of the population. Latest published data shows the rate of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents on the county's roads as 22.1 per 100,000 of the population, which was lower than the annual target of 24.6. The North Yorkshire rate was above the national average of 17 per 100,000. Over this period, 68 children and young people were killed or seriously on the county's roads. Partnerships such as 95 Alive continue to play a key role in reducing road traffic accidents across the county.

The digital environment will always have the potential to pose a threat to the safety of children and young people. However 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 decreased among children in Year 6, from 14% in 2014 to 9% in 2016, in addition to this fewer children in Year 10 are communicating online with people they don't know in real life¹. The North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board has delivered a number of e-Safety seminars aimed at educating both parents and children about how to stay safe on-line. Schools across the County have also held "internet safety days" in order to education parents about keeping their children safe online.


Injuries are a significant cause of hospitalisation and represent a key cause of premature morality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experiences. In North Yorkshire 2016/17 the rate of hospital admissions to A&E by 0-5 year olds was 505.1 per 1,000 compared to 363.4 in 2015/16. However the North Yorkshire rate is still significantly better than the National (587.9 per 1k). Although the gap between England and North Yorkshire has narrowed considerably compared to last year - the England rate has gone up, although not as much as North Yorkshire.

¹ Source : Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey results - 18% of Year 10 in 2016 compared with 24% in 2014

The rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0-14 years in North Yorkshire is 117.4 per 10,000. This was slightly higher than the annual target of 116 and was above the England average of 104.2 per 10,000². This equates to 1,120 admissions.

In North Yorkshire, the rate of hospital admissions in children and young people aged 15 to 24 years was 149.1 per 10,000 (2015/16 latest data). This was higher than the England average of 134.1.

Supporting Outcome (b) – Children and young people enjoy good emotional and mental health

	Children & Young People Admitted to Hospital for Mental Health Conditions (rate per 100,000 population)		
	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Start of the Plan	71.8	87.6	
Update at the end of Year 3	100.8	87.4	87.4

Through the Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey, more children attending our secondary schools are telling us that they are happy and resilient. 25% (a 3% increase on the previous survey) of children in year 10 achieved a high or maximum score for wellbeing, whilst 20% had a high resilience score. However, this was not replicated among children in primary schools - Year 6, where the proportion of children with a high measure of resilience fell from 38% in 2014 to 35% in 2016. But on a positive our primary aged children in Year 6 have higher well-being scores, a rise in 13% in 2016 from 40% in 2014. Whilst it is unclear if this reflects growing pressures on the lives of our younger children in school, the need to ensure timely access to help for young people who need additional emotional or mental health support is clear.

Self-harming and substance abuse are known to be much more common in children and young people with mental health disorders. Failure to treat mental health disorders in children can have a devastating impact on their future, resulting in reduced job and life expectations. The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions increased sharply from 71.8 per 100,000 of the population aged 0-17 years at the start of the Plan to 100.8, which was above the annual target of 87.4. This equates to 118 admissions. This was above the national average which was 85.9 per 100,000 of the population.

² Hospital Episode Statistics

The rate of children and young people (10-24 years) admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm has increased from 310.6 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 435.2. This is above the annual target of 367.9 and remains slightly above the national average rate of 430.5.

Supporting Outcome (c) – Children enjoy good health and development particularly in their early years

Breast Feeding Initiation Rate

	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Start of the Plan	76.90	73.9%	
Update at the end of Year 3	73.8%	74.3%	76%



Increases in breastfeeding are expected to reduce illness in young children and have health benefits for the infant and mother³. The percentage of mothers who initiated breastfeeding has fallen from 76.9% at the start of the Plan to 73.8% (latest data available). This equates to 3,847 mothers across North Yorkshire. This was similar to the national average, 74.3%. The prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks has also fallen from the start of the plan, 46.8% to 43.9%.

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years in primary schools in England. In North Yorkshire, the 2015/16 NCMP results show that 20.6% of children in Reception year (4-5 years old) had excess weight, which equates to 1,202 pupils. This was similar to the annual target of 20.4%. In year 6 (10-11 years), 29.5% of children had excess weight in North Yorkshire. This equates to 1,600 pupils and was similar to the annual target of 29.6%

Colleagues from NYCC Public Health have undertaken a deep dive analysis of the NCMP results to identify hotspots and a series of recommendations for action. The Healthy Child Teams will need to play a role in helping to reduce the proportion of children with excess weight, as will the commissioned Lifestyle Service.

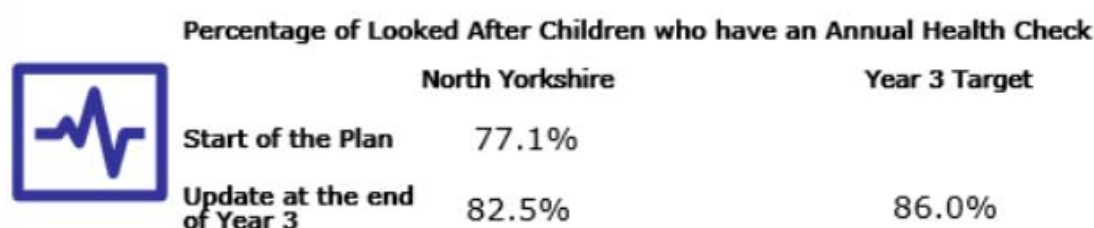
MMR is the combined vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. It is recognised that vaccination coverage is the best indicator of the level of protection a population will have against vaccine preventable communicable diseases. In North Yorkshire in 2015/16, 95% of children received one dose of MMR vaccine on or after their 1st birthday and any time up to their fifth birthday. This was slightly higher than the England average of 94.8%⁴.

³ Quigley et al (2007), Breastfeeding and Hospitalization for Diarrheal and Respiratory Infection in the United Kingdom Millennium Cohort Study. Paediatrics, Volume 119/ Issue 4

⁴ COVER data collected by Public Health England, HSCIC

‘School readiness is a key indicator of early year’s development across a wide range of developmental areas. Children from poorer backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and the evidence shows that differences by social background emerge early in life. In North Yorkshire in 2015/16, the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception year was 70.1% (or 4,346 pupils). This was slightly lower than the England average of 69.3%. The percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception year in North Yorkshire in 2015/16 was 50.9% (235 pupils) which was lower than the England average of 54.4%⁵.

Supporting Outcome (d) – Looked after children and children with disabilities or learning needs have improved health & well-being outcomes



There have been significant improvement in ensuring looked after children enjoy good physical and mental health. This is evidenced by the improvement in the proportion of looked after children with up to date health checks, dental checks, eye checks and immunisations. The consistent performance observed throughout 2016/17 reflects the meaningful and on-going work with partner organisations, particularly within the health sector.

Throughout the last 1 months significant and sustained progress has been made in delivering the reforms to SEND support set out in the Children and Families Act 2014. This has included embedding new ways of working to implement Education, Care and Health Plans (EHCPs), responding to a new statutory Code of Practice and facing the challenge when the local area inspection of SEND services by Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission took place.

Education, Health and care plan timeliness has fallen since the start of the plan from 93% to 88%. This area of work continues to be a key challenge, requests for assessment have increased sharply, and 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

⁵ Department for Education, EYFS Profile: *EYFS Profile Statistical Series*

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.

A new strategy has been developed to support children with disabilities and their families, which emphasises sustainable, locally available, family based foster care. The strategy has been developed following extensive engagement and consultation with families and has eight key aims, including increasing choice, reducing family breakdown and ensuring that the transition to adulthood is well planned and managed.

The strategy for looked after children has also been refreshed in 2016. The strategy was refreshed rather than revised, to ensure greater strategic alignment with Young & Yorkshire. The priorities introduced into the Looked after Children’s (LAC) Strategy for 2016/17 match those of the ‘Young and Yorkshire,’ but a series of supporting outcomes based on the needs and wishes of looked after children and care leavers have been identified for each priority area.

Supporting Outcome (e) – Fewer people engage in risk taking behaviour

Teenage parents are at a higher risk of postnatal depression and poor mental health in the three years following birth. They are more likely than older mothers to have low educational attainment, experience adult unemployment and be living in poverty at the age of 30. The rate of teenage conceptions in North Yorkshire has decreased steadily from 17.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 at the start of the Plan to 14 (in 2015) which was lower than the annual target of 18.5. The teenage conception rate in North Yorkshire is currently lower than the national rate of 22.8.

Under 18 Conceptions (15 to 17 year olds, rate per 1000 population)			
	North Yorkshire	England	Year 3 Target
Start of the Plan	21.4	27.7	
Update at the end of Year 3	14.0	22.8	18.5



Performance data suggests that fewer young people are engaging in risk taking behaviour. Reductions can be observed across a range of indicators including the rate of under-18 conceptions, cannabis use and the prevalence of smoking. Significantly, the Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey tells us that the percentage of children in Year 10 who drank alcohol in the seven days leading up to the survey fell by 8% to 24%. This is illustrated in the following table.

Outcomes from the 2012 and 2014 Growing Up in North Yorkshire Survey	Children in Year 6		Children in Year 10	
	2012	2016	2012	2016
The percentage of children and young people who had smoked at least one cigarette in the last 7 days	0%	0%	8%	4%
The percentage of children and young people who had at least one alcoholic drink in the last 7 days	8%	3%	32%	20%
The percentage of children and young people who have used cannabis in the last month (Secondary Schools Only)	Question Not Asked	Question Not Asked	7%	7%

The excessive consumption of alcohol in children and young people aged under 18 years is seen as an avoidable cause of hospital related stays. The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions in young people aged under 18 years has decreased from 46.5 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 35.3 per 100,000. This equates to 125 alcohol specific hospital stays. This was similar to the national rate which was 36.6. This correlates with the results from the Growing up in North Yorkshire (as seen above) which sees less children in Years 6 and 10 consuming alcohol.

Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other children. The number of young people entering the youth justice system has fallen from a rate of 477 per 100,000 at the start of the Plan to 460.3 per 100,000.

Delivery Mechanisms – A celebration of progress made

SEND Change and Improvement Programme & SEND Strategy

Work continues to embed the SEND Reforms underpinned by the Children and Families Act 2014. Considerable work has been completed to convert remaining statements to Education, Health and Care Plans and ensure children and young people get the support they require. As a result of the reforms and the work to identify children and young people with SEN, there has been a 32% increase in the number of requests for a statutory assessment and the number of statements / plans has increased by 16% over the year.

The transformation of SEND services is being underpinned by an over-arching 2015-18 SEND Strategy, which will provide a clear vision for the future of systems and provision to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families. The development of the strategy has been overseen by a SEND Commission, which has brought together partner agencies, including health service commissioners, the voluntary sector and parents to identify goals over the next three years and the steps needed to achieve those goals.

In June 2016 there was a successful inspection of the local areas' effectiveness in identifying and meeting the needs of disabled children and young people and those who have special educational needs. This inspection by Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission highlighted a number of local strengths and provided the catalyst for further improvements locally.

Healthy Child Programme

The 5 to 19 element of the Healthy Child Programme was successfully re-commissioned in late 2014. The service has been divided into four distinct programmes centred on a core offer, a targeted service, a community-based healthy lifestyle service and a residential weight management service. Specialist targeted provision has been strengthened for young people who need more intensive support to improve their emotional wellbeing. Throughout the commissioning process strong links were maintained with the development of the new Prevention Service to ensure a joined-up approach to delivery of health and early intervention services.

In 2015 the commissioning responsibilities of the 0-5 Healthy Child Programme transferred from NHS England to the County Council. This provided a further opportunity to use a re-commissioning process to shape the service based on local need and further maximise opportunities to join up delivery across early interventions. This has resulted in the co-location of teams supporting the Healthy Child Programme alongside the locality-based Prevention Service Teams and early stage use of shared case recording

Emotional & Mental Health Strategy

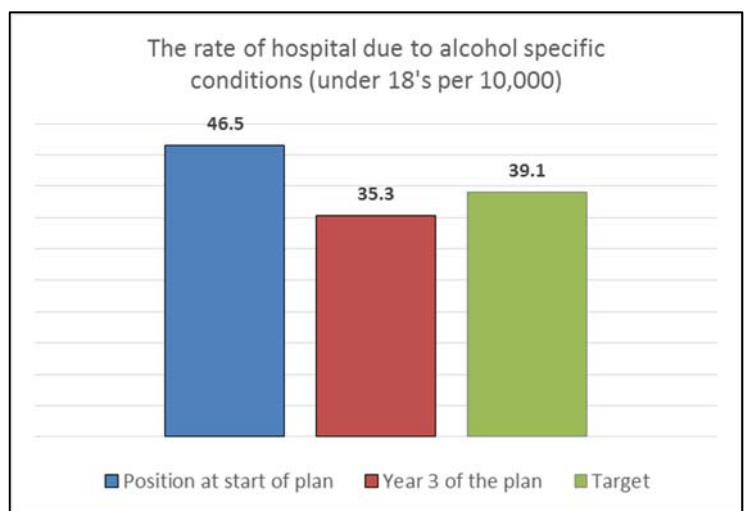
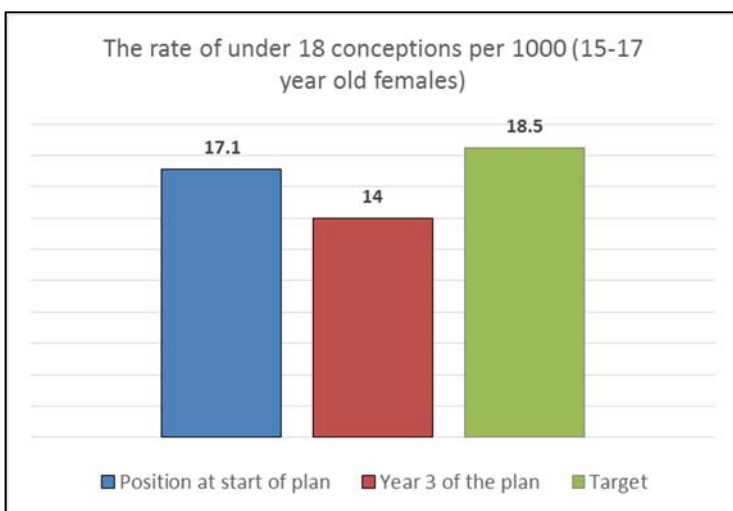
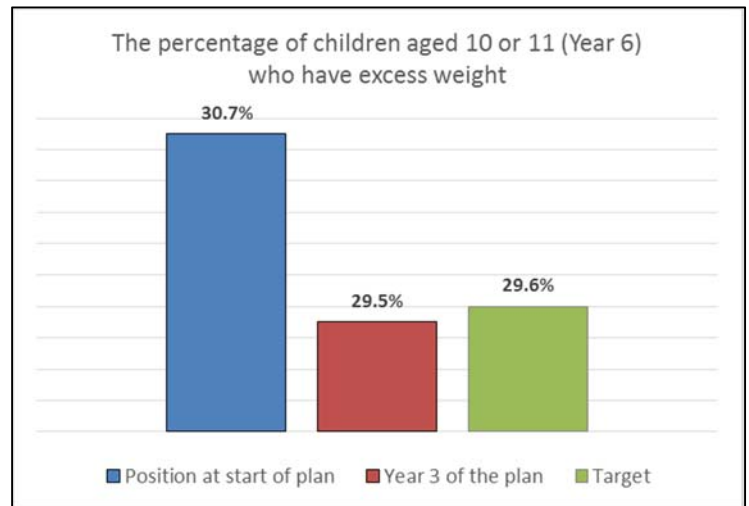
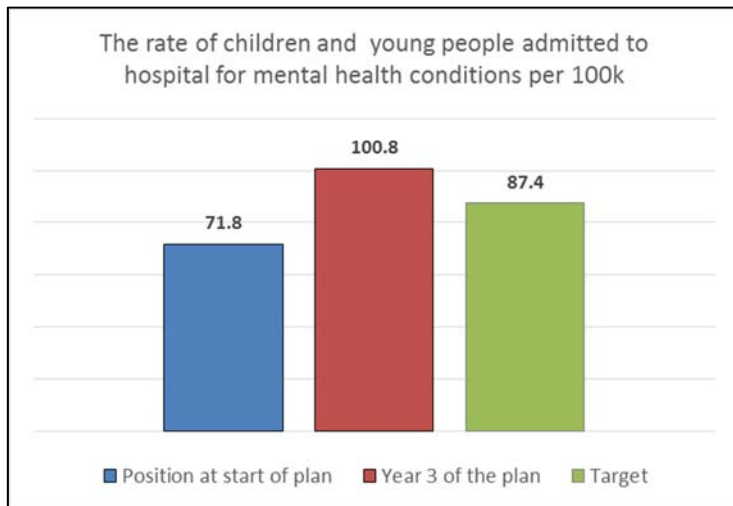
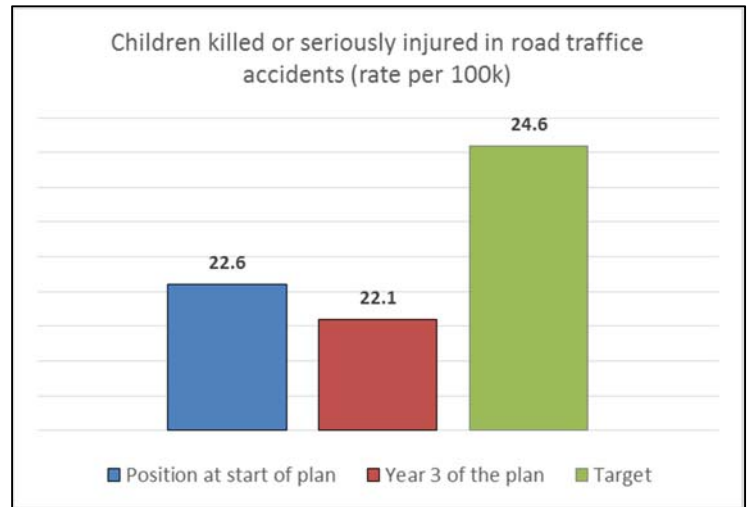
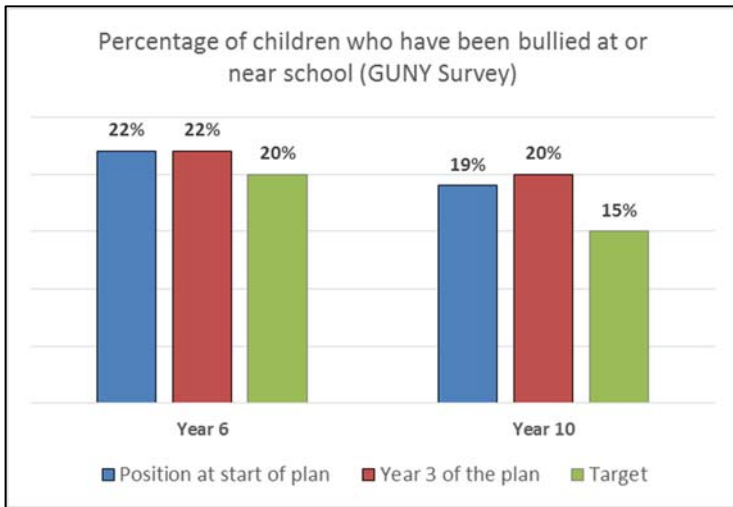
In February 2014 the Children's Trust Board approved the Emotional & Mental Health Strategy and work has continued to implement the goals and priorities set out in the strategy.

Progress has been made against all the identified improvement areas. Notably, a self-harm referral pathway has been developed, which guides professionals through the referral process across service provision and, significantly, provides definitions of severity and harm to assist professional in deciding the correct referral route for each child or young person.

The strategy expired March 2017 and has been superseded by a local Implementation Plan for Social and Emotional Mental Health (SEMH). This shift locally joins up the agenda across Health, Education and Social care alongside national ambitions set out in the policy directive Future in Mind (2015). The work is being led by a multi-agency steering group established in October 2016 with strong governance links and oversight from both the Children's Trust and the Health and Wellbeing Board. The North Yorkshire SEMH Vision aims for *"A local area that is able to effectively meet the social, emotional and mental health needs of all children and young people across the county"* enabled by involvement children, young people and their families in the planning of local services, providing accessible and quality services that focus on positive outcomes.

Selected Performance Indicators

(Selected indicators drawn from the Young & Yorkshire priority summary)



Looking Forward to Young & Yorkshire 2

In the new Plan we have retained many features of the first *Young and Yorkshire* Plan. However our ambitions have matured, and therefore we have refreshed our outcomes and priorities for Education, Happy Family and Healthy life.

The overarching outcome for Healthy in the new plan has remained the same however what we mean by it has changed:

- (Healthy) A healthy start to life: *Safe and healthy lifelong lifestyles*

This is underpinned by the following refreshed set of priorities.....

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.

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.

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.

Section 4 – Bringing the Plan to Life

Working Locally in Partnership to Improve Outcomes for Children and Young people

Children’s Safeguarding and Strategy Groups (CSSGs) were introduced across the County in 2014 as a means to bring together local delivery of the priorities of both the Children’s Trust Board and the Safeguarding Children’s Board under one umbrella and are now well established across all seven Districts. Meetings have evolved from discussing information sharing to a more action focused agenda.

The CSSGs have played an important role in the development of the next iteration of Young & Yorkshire 2. The new plan outlines priorities for those working with children and young people in North Yorkshire, these will be used as a basis for the agenda for many organisational priorities as well as directing multi-agency groups such as the CSSGs. The plan includes local profiles which look at areas for celebration and areas for development. The CSSGs have contributed towards the development of this section of the plan in order to provide some local ownership of the plan, including identification of what the local priorities

Each District has made significant progress in terms of their work plans over the past 3 years, highlights of recent good practice include:

- **Craven CSSG** - 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.
- **Hambleton and Richmondshire CSSG** – Improving inter-agency relationships with MOD families – The 2016 Safeguarding Week event for Hambleton and Richmondshire was hosted by the Army Welfare Service (AWS). It was reported that there was good attendance by army representatives and additional awareness sessions on post-traumatic stress disorder and domestic violence were held after each “domestic abuse can affect anyone” session. In addition the market place was also open to the public and the AWS reported good attendance by army families.
- **Harrogate CSSG** – Improvement of the performance in providing report to Child Protection Conferences – The group has been progressing work in relation to reducing the timeliness of reports to Child Protection Conferences. 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 May2017 and will meet with an IRO Manager (Safeguarding) to move this piece of work along.

- **Scarborough and Ryedale CSSG** - 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 during April to June 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.
- **Selby CSSG** - Reducing the number of teenage pregnancies in the Selby District - Some barriers have been identified which include wider work needed to be undertaken with GPs, young people having credit on their phones, cost to travel to services, etc. A local plan has been developed to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies.

Moving forward work plans will continue to form the structure of future CSSG meetings and actions will be reviewed in each meeting. As work is completed, specific time will be allocated in the meetings to identify new themes and actions to carry forward. It is as equally important to ensure moving forward that links between the NYSCB and Children's Trust Board remain strong and there continues to be effective methods for information to be cascaded between the Boards and CSSGs.

Section 5 - Summary of Overall Progress over the Course of Year 3

Summary of Progress Against all 3 Priorities

Year 3 target Achieved
48% (32/67)

Within 2 percentage points of Year 3 target
25% (17/67)

Year 3 target missed by more than 2 percentage points
21% (14/67)

No target set
6% (4/67)

Priority 1 Ensuring Education is Our Greatest Liberator

Year 3 target Achieved
58% (14/24)

Within 2 percentage points of Year 3 target
17% (4/24)

Year 3 target missed by more than 2 percentage points
25% (6/24)

Priority 2 Helping All Children Enjoy a Happy Family life

Year 3 target Achieved
31% (4/13)

Within 2 percentage points of Year 3 target
46% (6/13)

Year 3 target missed by more than 2 percentage points
0% (0/13)

No target set
23% (3/13)

Priority 3 Ensuring a Healthy Start to Life

Year 3 target Achieved
47% (14/30)

Within 2 percentage points of Year 3 target
23% (7/30)

Year 3 target missed by more than 2 percentage points
27% (8/30)

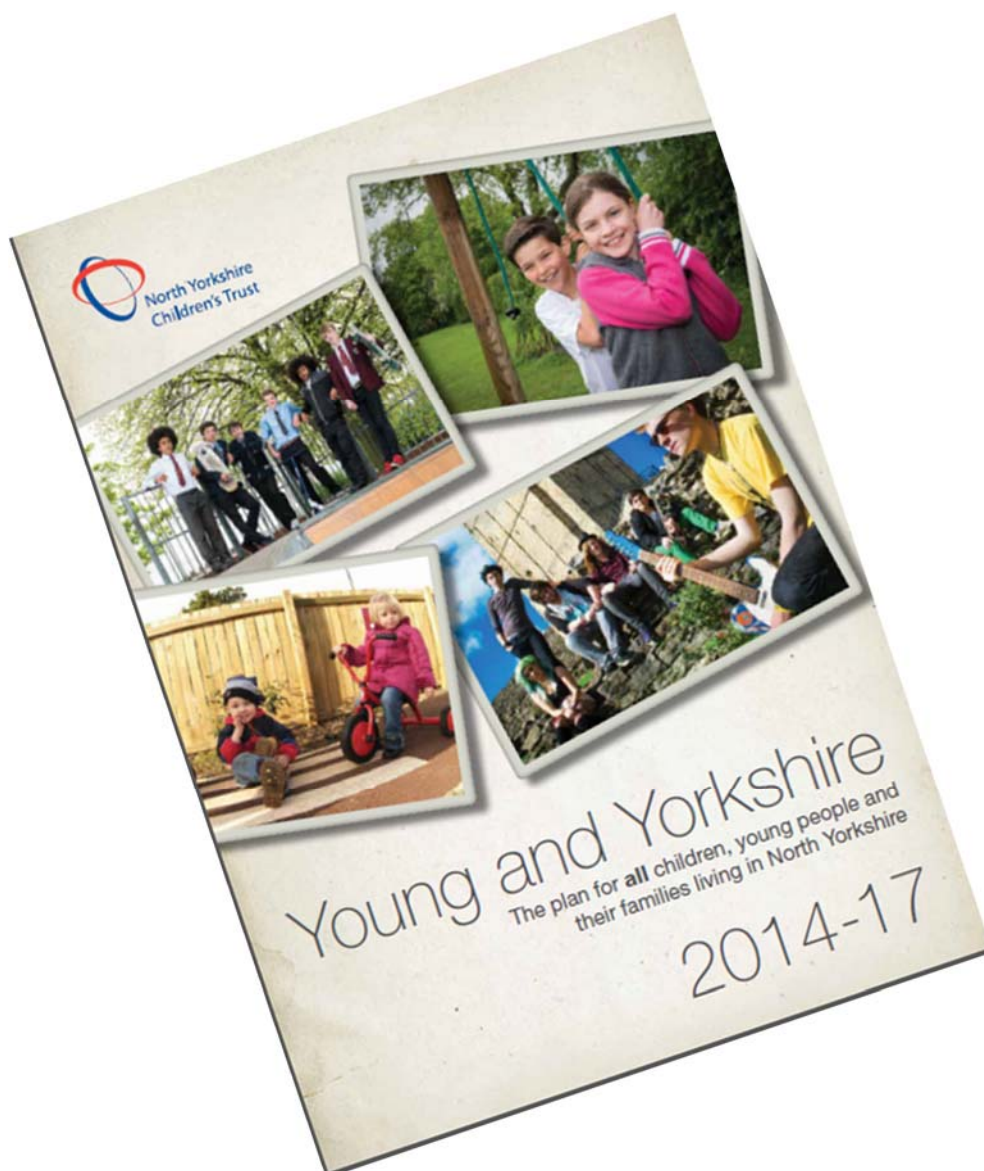
No target set
3% (1/30)

Overall the progress made through the life course of this plan is something to be proud of. Final year targets have been achieved or almost achieved in 73% (49/67) of the indicators for which data was available at the end of 2016/17. It should be highlighted that for 20% of the indicators (17/84) data wasn't available when this annual review was written.

Looking at progress in comparison to the beginning of the plan, progress has been made in 71% of the indicators (41/58), where data was available for comparison (many education attainment measures have changed).

The scale of the ambition set out in Young & Yorkshire, and the rightly demanding targets this has posed to services, has meant that meeting the final year targets have proved challenging in a number of instances. This has proven to be particularly true around educational attainment (including closing the gap between disadvantaged and vulnerable children and their peers), hospital admissions due to mental health conditions, substance misuse and self-harm. However this should be considered against a backdrop of positive progress made against a number of indicators.

The year-end Young and Yorkshire scorecard can be found in **Appendix 1**.



Appendix 1: SCORECARD

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		Amber	52%	▼	53.10%	▼
		2014/15	6% above national	61.1%	x	✓		60.0%	▲	61.4%	▼
		2015/16	7% above national	66.6%	x	✓		66.3%	▲	68.6%	▼
		2016/17	2% above national	70.0%	x	✓		69.3%	▲	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		Red	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		Green	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		Amber	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	x	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		Amber	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		Amber	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%	✓		Green	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	In line with National	0.04	N/A	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%	✓		Green	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	In line with National	0.095	N/A	N/A		-0.02	▲	NA	
8a	Progress 8 at Key Stage 4	2013/14					Green				
		2014/15									
		2015/16									
		2016/17	In line with National	0.04	N/A	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%	▲		

10	The percentage of childcare and early years settings rated good or outstanding by Ofsted	2013/14		87.0%			Green	79.0%	▲	83.7%	▲	
		2014/15	85%	90.9%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2015/16	86%	94.8%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	87%	97.0%	✓	✓						
11	The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) issued in 20 weeks (excluding exceptions)	2013/14		93.30%			Red	64.30%	▲	75.00%	▲	
		2014/15	95%	93.30%	x	✓		Not available		Not available		
		2015/16	95%	81.00%	x	x		59.20%	▲	51.00%	▲	
		2016/17	Q1	95%	72%	x		x				
			Q2	95%	84%	x		x				
			Q3	95%	74%	x		x				
Q4	95%		88.00%	x	x							
12	The percentage of people who felt that involvement in their Education Health and Care Plan had a positive impact	2013/14					Data to be drawn from the Personal Outcome Evaluation Tool (POET)					
		2014/15										
		2015/16										
		2016/17										
13	The number of young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs or disability (SEND) undertaking a personalised learning pathway	2013/14		25			Green					
		2014/15	35	27	x	✓						
		2015/16	38	39	✓	✓						
		2016/17	Q1	40	39	x		✓				
			Q2	40	46	✓		✓				
			Q3	40	48	✓		✓				
Q4	40		48	✓	✓							
14	Total school absence- sessions missed due to authorised and unauthorised absence	2013/14		5.1%			Green	5.2%	▲	5.0%	▲	
		2014/15	4.95%	4.1%	✓	✓		4.50%	▲	4.27%	▼	
		2015/16	4.80%	4.3%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	4.65%	4.34%	✓	✓						
15	Persistent absence rate- percentage of pupils absent from more than 15% of possible sessions	2013/14		4.3%			Not applicable due to change in measure	4.6%	▲	4.2%	▲	
		2014/15	4.15%	3.4%	✓	✓		3.6%	▲	3.2%	▲	
		2015/16	4.00%	3.22% / 9.40%*	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	3.85%	9.11%*	N/A	N/A		Not available				
16	The percentage of secondary school pupils with one or more fixed period of exclusion from school	2013/14		3.6%			Green	4.3%	▲	3.9%	▼	
		2014/15	3.50%	3.5%	✓	✓		3.6%	▲	3.1%	▲	
		2015/16	3.40%	3.4%	✓	✓		Not available				
		2016/17	Q1	3.30%	1.6%	✓		✓				
			Q2	3.30%	0.9%	✓		✓				
			Q3	3.30%	1.5%	✓		✓				
Q4	3.30%		2.2%	✓	✓							
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%		0.06%	✓	✓							
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%		100.0%	✓	✓							

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%			Not Available until July	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	Not available							
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		Not Available until July	14.1%	▼	18.6%	▼
		2014/15	18%	16.2%	x	✓		12.0%	▲		
		2015/16	20%	9.7%	x	✓		Not available			
		2016/17	60% baseline	Not available							
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		Not Available until July				
		2014/15	60%	Not available							
		2015/16	65%	Not available							
		2016/17	Baseline TBC	Not available							
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	Not available			Not Available until July				
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	Not available			Not Available until July				
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	2016/17	60% baseline	Not available			Not Available until July				
25	The percentage of looked after children of post compulsory school age who are in education, training or employment	2013/14	73%	70.0%	✓	✓	Not Available until July	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%	Not available							
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%			Red	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	Red	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	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%	✓	✓					
Q4	3.9%	2.0%	✓	✓							
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%	3.8%	✓	✓							

Happy Family Life

33	The percentage of families 'turned around' as a result of a Developing Stronger Families intervention	2013/14		61%			Green	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					Not available				
		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					No target set				
		2014/15	n/a								
		2015/16	Baseline	97.7%							
		2016/17	TBC	96.0%							
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)	✓	✓					
		Q3	410 per 10k population	238.9 (2798)	✓	✓					
Q4	410 per 10k population	315.1 (3691)	✓	✓							
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	✓					
Q4	418	425 (36.3 per 10k)	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%	✓		✓			
	Q4	20%	13.40%	✓	✓						
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		✓			
	Q4	32	36.9 (432)	x	x						
41	The percentage of new child protection plans that are second or subsequent plans	2013/14		22.50%			Green	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		✓			
	Q4	20%	19.40%	✓	✓						
42	The percentage of children, young people and their families' that are satisfied with the Children and Families Service	2013/14					No target set				
		2014/15		n/a							
		2015/16		Baseline	93%						
		2016/17		TBC	95.40%						
43	The average time taken entering care to moving in with an adoptive family (DFE Adoption Scorecard, threshold one)	2013/14		564			Amber	647	▲	643	
		2014/15		547	557	x		✓	628	▲	617
		2015/16		487	543	x		✓	593	▲	
		2016/17		426	519	x		✓	558	▲	
44	The percentage of care leavers at 19, 20 and 21 that are in suitable accommodation	2013/14		96%			Not Available until July	88%	▲	86%	
		2014/15		96%	94%	x		x	77.80%	▲	80.20%
		2015/16		96%	Not available						
		2016/17		97%	Not available						
45	The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 that are in education, employment or training	2013/14		70%			Not Available until July	66%	▲	59%	
		2014/15		72%	68%	x		x	45%	▲	46.20%
		2015/16		74%	Not available						
		2016/17		76%	Not available						

46	The Percentage of care leavers who have lived in accommodation where they felt safe since leaving care	2013/14					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified					
		2014/15	Baseline to be set	Not available								
		2015/16	TBC when baseline set	Not available								
		2016/17	TBC when baseline set									
47	The percentage of care leavers who when they left care felt ready and prepared to leave care	2013/14					No robust measure in place, no proxy indicator identified					
		2014/15	Baseline to be set	Not available								
		2015/16	TBC when baseline set	Not available								
		2016/17	TBC when baseline set									
48	The percentage of looked after children who experience three or more placements in the year	2013/14		7.0%			Amber	11.0%	▼	10.6%	▼	
		2014/15		7.0%	7.8%	x		x	11.1%	▼	11.0%	▼
		2015/16		6.5%	8.6%	x		x	10.0%	▼	10.5%	▼
		2016/17	Q1	9.0%	9.7%	x		x				
			Q2	9.0%	11%	x		x				
			Q3	9.0%	9.2%	x		x				
Q4	8.6%		8.9%	x	x							
49	The percentage of looked after children whose placement has lasted two years or more	2013/14		73.0%			Amber	67.0%	▲	62.1%	▲	
		2014/15		75.0%	64.2%	x		x				
		2015/16		78.0%	66.5%	x		x				
		2016/17	Q1	68.0%	69.6%	✓		✓	68.0%	▲		
			Q2	68.0%	73.9%	✓		✓				
			Q3	68.0%	69.9%	x		✓				
Q4	68.0%		70.5%	x	✓							
50	The percentage of looked after children placed more than 20 miles from their home address	2013/14		37.9%			Amber	24.0%	▼	15.7%	▲	
		2014/15		36.0%	38.6%	x		x				
		2015/16		34.0%	35.9%	x		✓				
		2016/17	Q1	32.0%	35.7%	x		✓				
			Q2	32.0%	35.7%	x		✓				
			Q3	32.0%	33.6%	x		✓				
Q4	32.0%		33.9%	x	✓							

Healthy Start to Life

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%	1092 (77%)	✓		✓				
60	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000	2013/14		76.8			Red	87.6	▲			
		2014/15	88.0	71.8	✓	✓		87.2	▲			
		2015/16	88.0	96.3	x	x		87.4	▼			
		2016/17	87.4	100.8	x	x						
61	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm	2013/14		322.9			Red	346.3	▲			
		2014/15	299.4	310.6	x	✓		352.3	▲			
		2015/16	290.1	383.4	x	x		398.8	▲			
		2016/17	367.9	435.2	x	x						
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%	✓		✓				
63	The percentage of children and young people with a high measure of resilience		KS3/4	25%	25%	✓	✓					
		2012	KS2		32%			Amber				
			KS3/4		24%							
		2013										
		2014	KS2	33%	38%	✓	✓					
			KS3/4	25%	20%	x	x					
		2015										
2016	KS2	34%	35.00%	✓	✓							
64	The percentage of SEND children and young people with a high measure of resilience		KS3/4	26%	20.00%	x	✓					
		2012	KS2		24%			Green				
			KS3/4		19%							
		2013										
		2014	KS2	25%	28%	✓	✓					
			KS3/4	20%	17%	x	x					
		2015										
2016	KS2	26%	28%	✓	✓							
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)		KS3/4	21%	19%	x	✓					
		2013					Green					
		2014	KS2	Baseline to be set	35%							
			KS3/4	Baseline to be set	18%							
2015												
2016	KS2	38%	39%	✓	✓							
	KS3/4	20%	21%	✓	✓							

66	The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight	2013/14		2.1%			Green	2.8%	▲		
		2014/15	1.90%	1.7%	✓	✓		2.8%	▲		
		2015/16	1.87%	2.5%	x	x		2.8%	▲		
		2016/17	1.85%	1.8%	✓	✓					
67	Breastfeeding initiation rate	2013/14		74.00%			Not Available	73.90%	▲		
		2014/15	74.50%	76.90%	✓	✓		73.90%	▲		
		2015/16	75.00%	73.8%	x	x		74.30%	▼		
		2016/17	76.00%	Not available							
68	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	2013/14		46.8%			Not Available	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%	✓	✓							
Q4	47.0%	Not available									
69	Admissions to Accident & Emergency by 0-5 year olds (rate per 1000)	2013/14		333.3			Red	510.8	▲		
		2014/15	333	355.1	x	x		525.6	▲		
		2015/16	328	363.4	x	x		540.5	▲		
		2016/17	326	505.1	x	x					
70	The percentage of children aged 4 or 5 (reception) who have excess weight	2013/14		21.3%			Amber	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%	20.6%	x	✓					
71	The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight	2013/14		28.4%			Green	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%	29.5%	✓	✓					
72	The percentage of children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2012 KS2		63%			Green				
		KS3/4		50%							
		2013									
		2014 KS2	65%	58%	x	x					
		KS3/4	52%	51%	x	✓					
		2015									
73	The percentage of looked after children who have an annual health assessment	2016 KS2	66%	55%	x	x	Red				
		KS3/4	53%	53%	✓	✓					
		2013/14		77.1%				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%	82.5%	x	✓							
74	The percentage of looked after children who have an annual dental check	2013/14		78.2%			Red	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%	83.2%	x	✓							

75	The percentage of SEND children and young people who engage in 5 hours or more physical activity per week	2012 KS2	45%			Amber						
		KS3/4	44%									
		2013										
		2014 KS2	47%	52%	x							
		KS3/4	46%	43%	x							
		2015										
76	The rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 15-17 year old females	2016 KS2	49%	52%	✓	✓	Green					
		KS3/4	48%	46%	x	✓						
		2013/14		21.4					27.7	▲	24.3	▼
		2014/15	20.4	17.1	✓	✓			24.3	▲		
77	The rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (for under 18 year olds per 10,000)	2015/16	19.4	16.7	✓	✓	Green					
		2016/17	18.5	14.0	✓	✓						
		2013/14		45.8					42.7	▼		
		2014/15	41.6	46.5	x	x			40.1	▼		
78	The rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 year olds per 100,000)	2015/16	36.2	39.1	x	✓	Red					
		2016/17	39.1	35.3	✓	✓						
		2013/14		67.6					75.2	▲		
		2014/15	67.6	66.4	✓	✓			81.3	▲		
79	The percentage of children and young people who had smoked at least one cigarette in the last 7 days (KS 3/4)	2015/16	67.4	83.5	x	x	Green					
		2016/17	83.5	96.6	x	x						
		2012 KS2	0%	0%								
		KS3/4	8%									
		2013										
		2014 KS2	0%	0%	✓	✓						
80	The percentage of children and young people who had at least one alcoholic drink in the last 7 days	KS3/4	7%	5%	✓	✓	Red					
		2015										
		2016 KS2	0%	0%	✓	✓						
		KS3/4	6%	4%	✓	✓						
		2012 KS2	8%									
		KS3/4	32%									
81	The percentage of children and young people who have used cannabis in the last month (Secondary)	2013					Amber					
		2014	0%	1%	x	✓						
		KS3/4	7%	24%	x	✓						
82	The percentage of children and young people who have used any drug in the past (Secondary Schools)	2015					Green					
		2016	5%	7%	x	x						
		2014	Baseline to be set	9%								
83	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)	2015					Red					
		2016	7%	4.0%	✓	✓						
		2012/13		471					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)	460	x	x								

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

Children's Trust Board 14th June



***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 First, March 2017)***

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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

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.

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.

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 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?**

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 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>1. Children from low income families have good access to high quality early years provision but the early years development gap is wide in North Yorkshire. 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>1. 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>2. Children from low income families are much less likely to attend good or outstanding school settings and there is an unacceptable low rate of children from low income families attending good or outstanding secondary schools in Scarborough. 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 87% overall in North Yorkshire (in Harrogate the rate is 100%).</p>	<p>2. 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 2,000 additional children attending a good school.</p>
	<p>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. 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>3. 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>4. Children from low income families have high aspirations but the poor and declining quality of school guidance and advice constrains their ability to make good choices about their future selves. 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>4. 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.

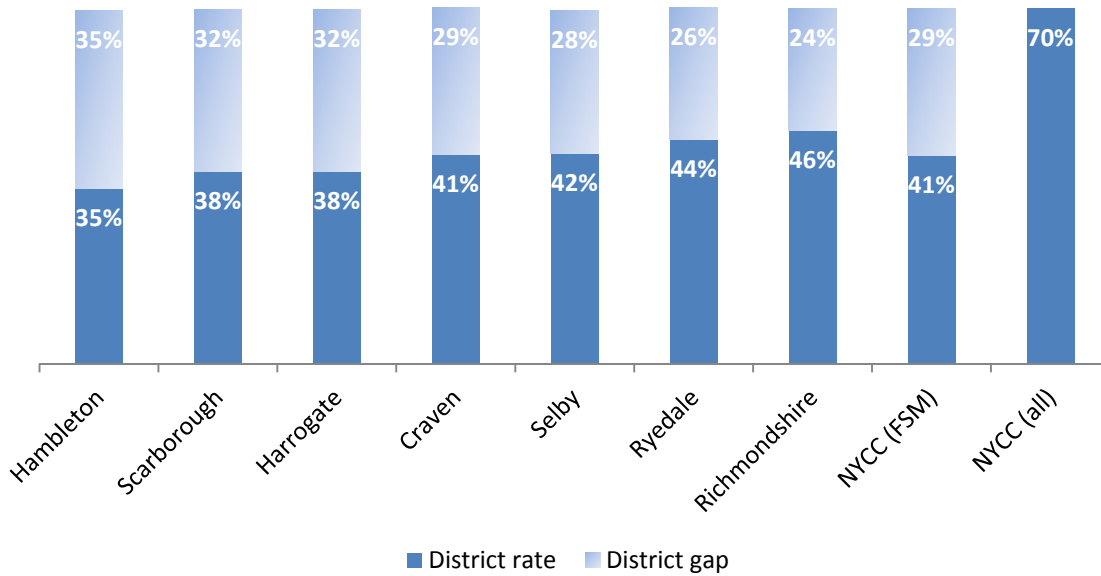
OPPORTUNITY TO CLOSE THE EARLY YEARS

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 outstanding	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 schools	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	62% Richmondshire	91% Craven	92% NYCC
Secondary School	24% Scarborough	100% Harrogate	87% 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.

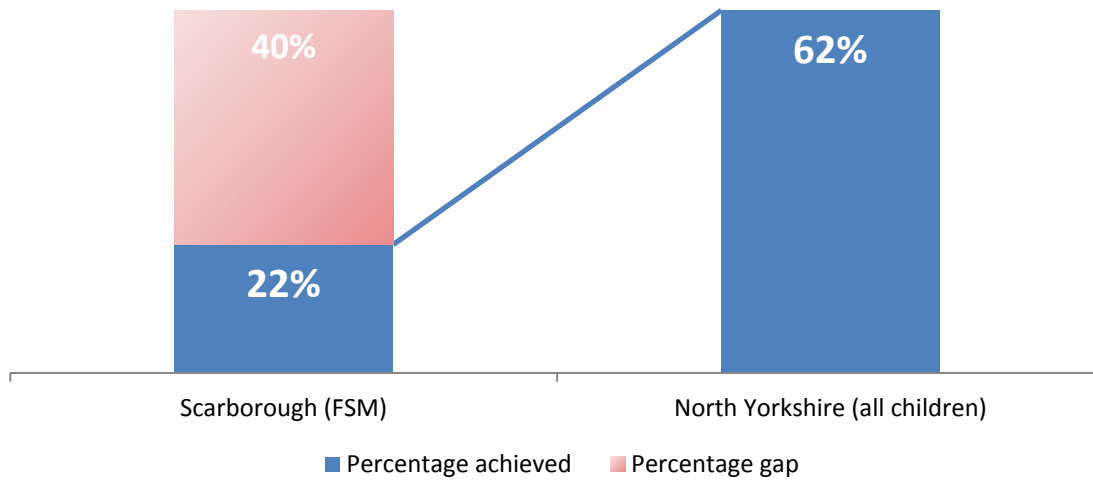
Likewise, children from low income families should also be included in high quality education that transforms lives and liberates talent, which is clearly articulated in the narrative from the Children and Young People's Plan for 2014-17. Although some children from poor families in North Yorkshire perform 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

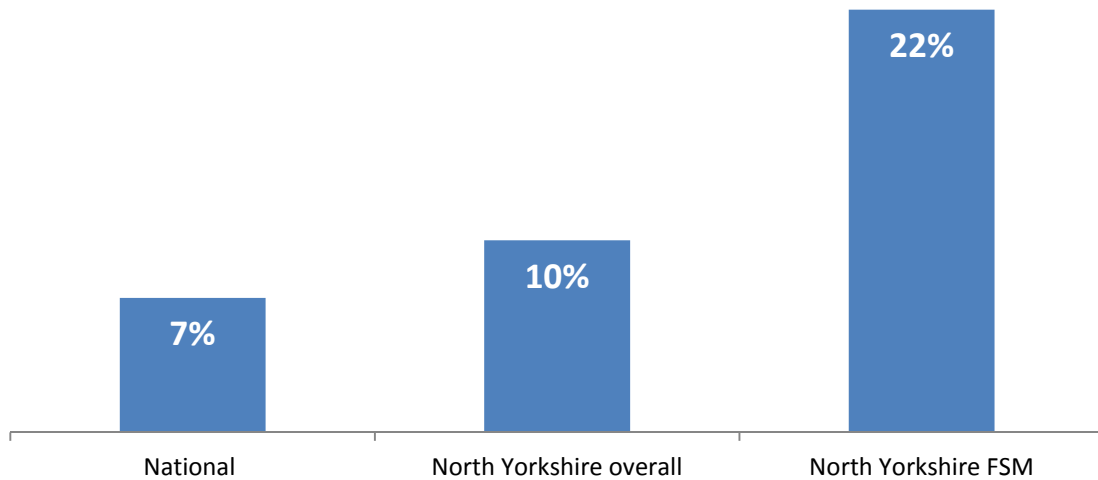


families the average GCSE results are much lower than this and the attainment gap with fellow pupils is big – in actual fact the GCSE results achieved by children from low income families in some districts are painfully low. Based on data contained in the latest Social Mobility Index, the percentage 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

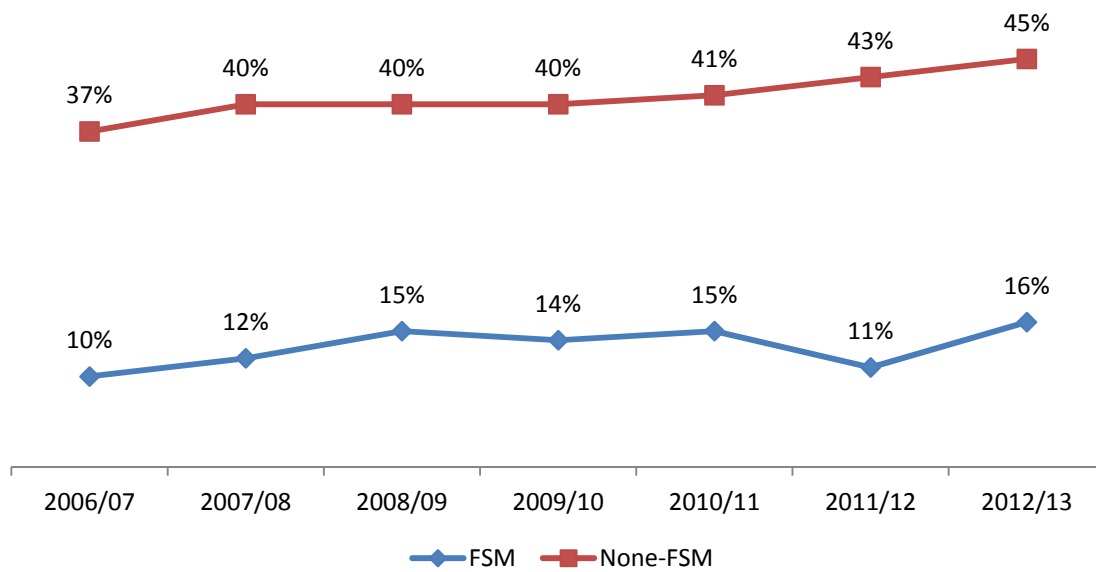
Whilst the focus of the report is largely centred on education and schools, the document clearly recognises that there are a number of additional factors outside of the compulsory school environment which can also lead to and inhibit a lack of social mobility. Perhaps most notably, economic and labour 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.

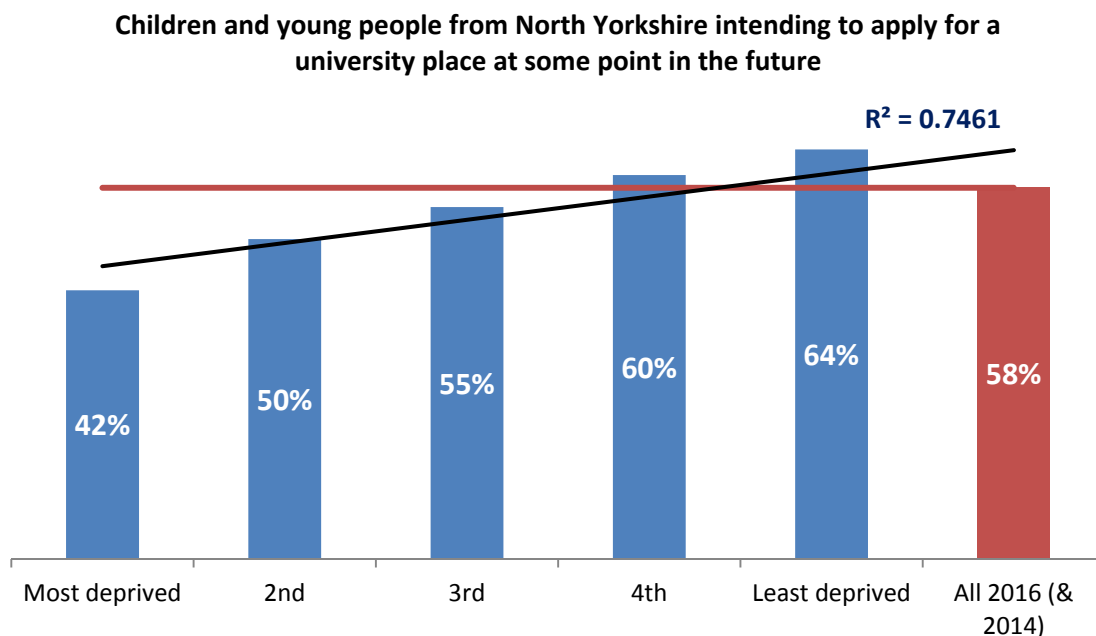
Percentage of university entrants at age 19 in North Yorkshire



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.

Structural inequality and so-called <i>choices</i> about future aspirations in North Yorkshire			
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	36%	49%	46%
Find a job as soon as possible	54%	42%	44%
Training or apprenticeship	47%	42%	46%

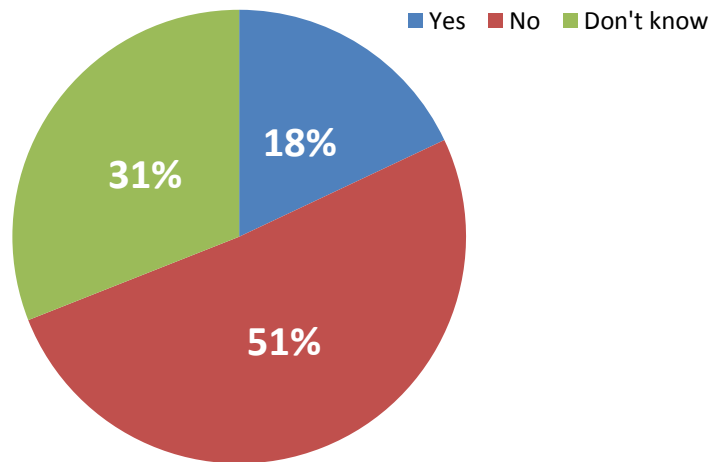
Interrogation of the latest survey data of children and young people growing up in North Yorkshire shows significant socio-economic variations in the future aspirations of young people which are inextricably linked to the wider material environment and structural inequality across the county. Children 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

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



Children's Trust Board
Young and Yorkshire 2
14th June 2017

1.0 Purpose of Paper

1.1 This paper introduces the final draft of Young and Yorkshire 2 for consideration by the Children's Trust Board. It summarises feedback received by partners and stakeholders during the consultation period on the draft version of the plan, and the action taken as a result. It also outlines next steps for the plan, subject to its endorsement by the Board.

2.0 Background

2.1 A sub-group of the Children's Trust Board was formed as a development group to shape and deliver the next iteration of Young and Yorkshire. This development group had representation of all key statutory agencies, and the voluntary and community sector. A consultation draft of Young and Yorkshire 2 was sent to the Children's Trust Board in March 2017. Following this, partners, stakeholders, and children and young people were asked to review and feedback on a consultation draft of Young and Yorkshire 2, focusing on but not limiting themselves to, the following questions:

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

2.2 The consultation began on the 24th March and ran until the 5th May, comments were received by a range of partners and stakeholders via the feedback form and online questionnaire. Children and young people have had the opportunity to feedback on the plan via groups such as the Young Peoples Executive and Youth Council groups, this work was led by the Voice, Influence and Participation team.

3.0 Feedback Summary

3.1 Overall the feedback has been very positive, respondents have agreed with the refreshed vision, outcomes, priorities, approach and measures. A small selection of some of the positive comments received include:

- A really good development from Young & Yorkshire version 1. To be commended and signed up to by all partners.
- Great to see an ambitious overarching vision which clearly identifies a population level aim with a statement that relates to all children and young people in our County.
- Really pleased to see a more "place based approach" to identifying and addressing need, which aligns with the evidence base we have had for some time.
- The over-arching vision is positive and child / young person focussed and we like the 'plan on a page' visual that supports this vision and clearly identifies priorities etc.

3.2 In addition to this more general feedback, there have also been a number of comments which we have reviewed, considered and taken into account in producing a final draft version of the plan. A summary of the points which were more commonly made, and the action taken is outlined in the table below. It should be noted that this does not reflect all amendments made to the plan, there have been numerous and sometimes subtle changes made in response to feedback but not that have materially changed the core components (vision, approach, outcomes, priorities, measures, key considerations).

	Comment	Action taken in response
1	Would like to see a stronger emphasis on increase the self-esteem / self-worth of young parents and children & young people, as I firmly believe that this is the root of very many of the problems that our children & young people face today.	Additional reference added to self-esteem and self-worth.
2	Would have expected to see more of a focus on the individual needs of children, families and communities. A focus on building tolerant communities.	Action added to Happy Family Life
3	Measures - I understand the need to keep the document short and relatable but I do feel that it is important to outline the low(er) level measures that will be used to demonstrate whether "anyone is better off" as a result of the actions outlined within the plan	Full list of lower level measures to be made available online alongside the plan.
4	A stronger link to what Children and Young People themselves want and how they feel we can improve things for them. Perhaps the voice and influence of Children and Young People themselves has helped to shape the plan and priorities but I didn't feel that this came through strongly enough as a reader.	This has absolutely been the case, and can be seen for example with the inclusion of transport as a priority, and the equipping young people for life. We will produce a 'you said, we did' document so that young people are more able to directly see where their contribution has informed the plan.

	Comment	Action taken in response
5	Would have expected to see a reduction in the number of homeless 16/17 year olds who are not LAC/CIN living in commissioned supported accommodation Health measures I'd expect to see a target about fewer young people taking up smoking or using illegal drugs/NPS's	Included in the list of lower level measures to measure progress which will be available online alongside the full plan.
6	having healthy, positive relationships is alluded to in a few places but not really focused on – the importance of these is also key for young people, as unhealthy relationships can lead to Domestic Violence, unplanned pregnancy and failed future relationships further into adulthood, seeing an emphasis on enabling the cultivation of these would be good	Strengthened reference to this in actions for happy family life.
7	Need to ensure that all CYP can relate to these outcomes; e.g. 'Education' has a tendency to refer to academic education, rather than 'learning' in its widest sense. Young people often most at risk of poorer outcomes or achievements are often not in mainstream education settings so perhaps 'learning' could be the term used instead.	Strengthened reference to 'learning.'
8	Could there be reference to the importance of ensuring CYP 'have a safe roof over their head' – given what we know about how important this is for young people, particularly vulnerable ones, to encourage / enable stability it would be positive to address it in some way within the document	'Have a safe roof over their head' added, and the importance of housing recognised through action about access to housing for families and young people as they move to adulthood.
9	Key Considerations - some of the language used could be more specific e.g. 'place', to ensure issues associated with rurality are considered.	Rurality now explicitly referenced in the 'place' key consideration.
10	Greater explicit reference made to the Growing up in North Yorkshire survey throughout the document; e.g. 'you said, we did' or 'you said we will', to ensure this plan is directly responding to needs and issues raised by the children and young people of North Yorkshire.	GUNY infographic included in both shortened and longer version of the plan. Full online version to be continually updated as we continue to gather intelligence. We will produce a 'you said, we did' document so that young people are more able to directly see where their contribution has informed the plan.
11	There may be scope within the document to reference the Council's Plan for Economic Growth and the interrelationship between the economy and well-being of Young people in a bit more detail.	The Plan for Economic Growth has been added to the planning bookcase in recognition of its connection to wellbeing

	Comment	Action taken in response
		of young people and key driver of this element.

4.0 Next steps

4.1 Following Children’s Trust Board, it is anticipated that all Children’s Trust Board partners and agencies will take the plan through their organisational approval processes. For the County Council this will mean it being presented at the meeting on the 19th July. We are in the process of planning a ‘soft launch’ of the plan to take place on the back of this.

4.2 A communication and marketing plan is currently being produced to communicate the launch of the plan with a wide range of audiences.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 Children’s Trust Board to endorse the full and abridged versions of Young and Yorkshire 2 as presented in text documents, and the initial design proof.

5.2 All Children’s Trust Board partners to commit to taking the plan through their organisational approval process and endorse the plan.

5.3 All Children’s Trust Board partners to give consideration to how to ensure that the launch of the new plan is effectively communicated (particularly within their own), and what marketing offer may be helpful to assist in this. This will form part of the communication and marketing plan.

Report prepared by:

Louise Rideout and Emma Hubert

CYPS, Performance and Intelligence – June 2017

Feedback:

	Comment	Action taken in response
1	Would like to see a stronger emphasis on increase the self-esteem / self-worth of young parents and children & young people, as I firmly believe that this is the root of very many of the problems that our children & young people face today.	Additional reference added to self-esteem and self-worth.
2	Would have expected to see more of a focus on the individual needs of children, families and communities. A focus on building tolerant communities.	Individual needs of children is addressed through the 'inclusion' key consideration which recognises the need to consider the different needs of individual children and young people. An action relating to building tolerant communities has been added to the plan.
	Measures - I understand the need to keep the document short and relatable but I do feel that it is important to outline the low(er) level measures that will be used to demonstrate whether "anyone is better off" as a result of the actions outlined within the plan	Full list of lower level measures to be made available online alongside the plan.
4	A stronger link to what Children and Young People themselves want and how they feel we can improve things for them. Perhaps the voice and influence of Children and Young People themselves has helped to shape the plan and priorities but I didn't feel that this came through strongly enough as a reader.	This has absolutely been the case, and can be seen for example with the inclusion of transport as a priority, and the equipping young people for life. We will produce a 'you said, we did' document so that young people are more able to directly see where their contribution has informed the plan.
5	Would have expected to see a reduction in the number of homeless 16/17 year olds who are not LAC/CIN living in commissioned supported accommodation Health measures I'd expect to see a target about fewer young people taking up smoking or using illegal drugs/NPS's	To be added to list of lower level measures to measure progress
5	Having healthy, positive relationships is not really focused on – the importance of these is also key for young people, as unhealthy relationships can lead to Domestic Violence, unplanned pregnancy and failed future relationships further into adulthood, seeing an emphasis on enabling the cultivation of these would be good	More references to this added to the plan.
6	Need to ensure that all CYP can relate to these outcomes; e.g. 'Education' has a tendency to refer to academic education, rather than 'learning' in its widest sense. Young people often most at risk of poorer outcomes or achievements are often not in mainstream education settings so perhaps 'learning' could be the term used instead.	Increased emphasis on learning in its widest sense, and also importance of 'whole child' development.

	Comment	Action taken in response
9	Could there be reference to the importance of ensuring CYP 'have a safe roof over their head' – given what we know about how important this is for young people, particularly vulnerable ones, to encourage / enable stability it would be positive to address it in some way within the document	'Have a safe roof over their head' added, and the importance of housing recognised through action about access to housing for families and young people as they move to adulthood.
	Key Considerations - some of the language used could be more specific e.g. 'place', to ensure issues associated with rurality are considered.	Rurality now explicitly referenced in the 'place' key consideration.
	Greater explicit reference made to the Growing up in North Yorkshire survey throughout the document; e.g. 'you said, we did' or 'you said we will', to ensure this plan is directly responding to needs and issues raised by the children and young people of North Yorkshire.	GUNY infographic included in both shortened and longer version of the plan. Full online version to be continually updated as we continue to gather intelligence. We will produce a 'you said, we did' document so that young people are more able to directly see where their contribution has informed the plan.
11.	There may also be scope within the document to reference the Council's Plan for Economic Growth and the interrelationship between the economy and well-being of Young people in a bit more detail.	The Plan for Economic Growth has been added to the planning bookcase in recognition of its connection to wellbeing of young people and key driver of this element.

Young and Yorkshire 2

Happy, Healthy, Achieving

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

FINAL DRAFT

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3	Happy, Healthy and Achieving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Our Vision</i> ▪ <i>Our nine priorities</i> ▪ <i>Key considerations</i> ▪ <i>Our overall approach</i> 	x
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Forewords

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 1: About the Plan

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 (i.e., the 19th birthday), care leavers up to the age of 25 (i.e., 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 Trust¹: 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.

¹ 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>

Young and Yorkshire 2 - The Plan on a Page

Consultation Draft

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

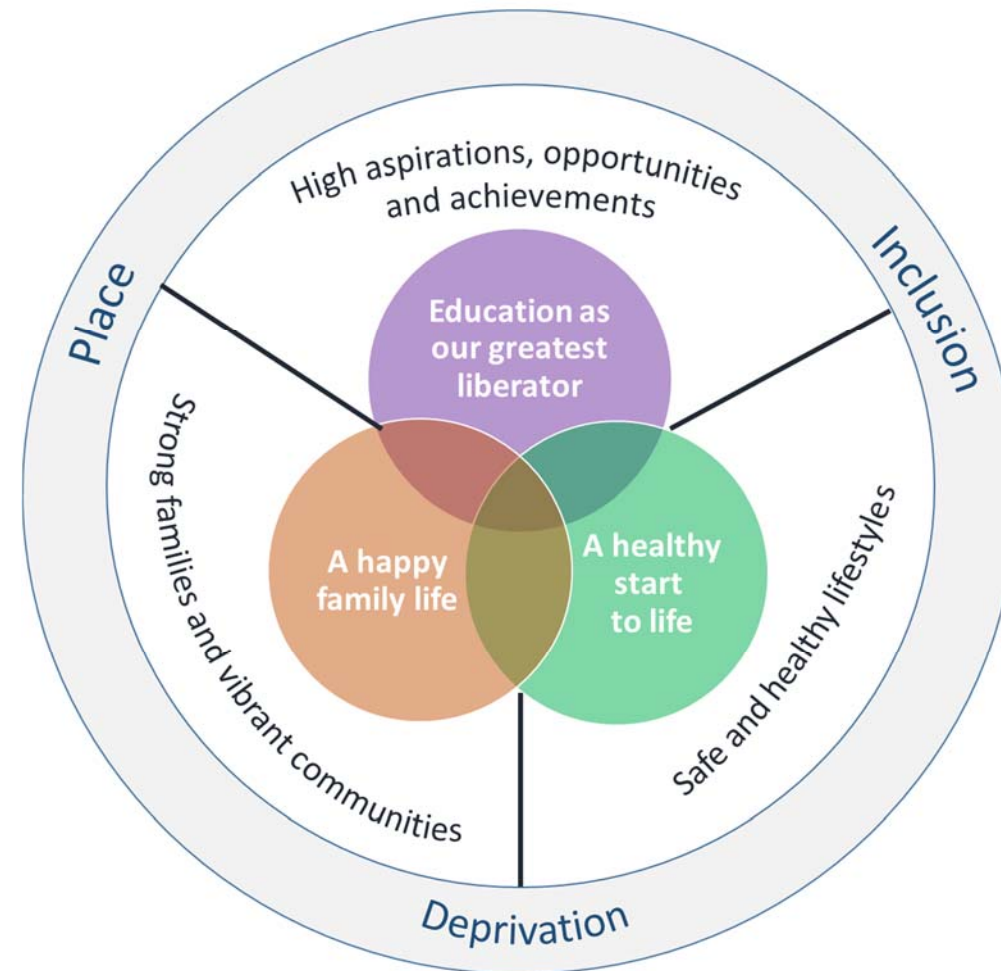
Healthy

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 individuals and diverse groups of children and young people

Deprivation We confront material deprivation to improve life chances

Our approach in all that we do...

Celebrate diversity

Listen and involve

Think family and community

Work creatively and innovatively in close partnership

Prevent problems beginning or escalating

Chapter 2: What we know

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

Young and Yorkshire in.... [Infographics]

Richmondshire

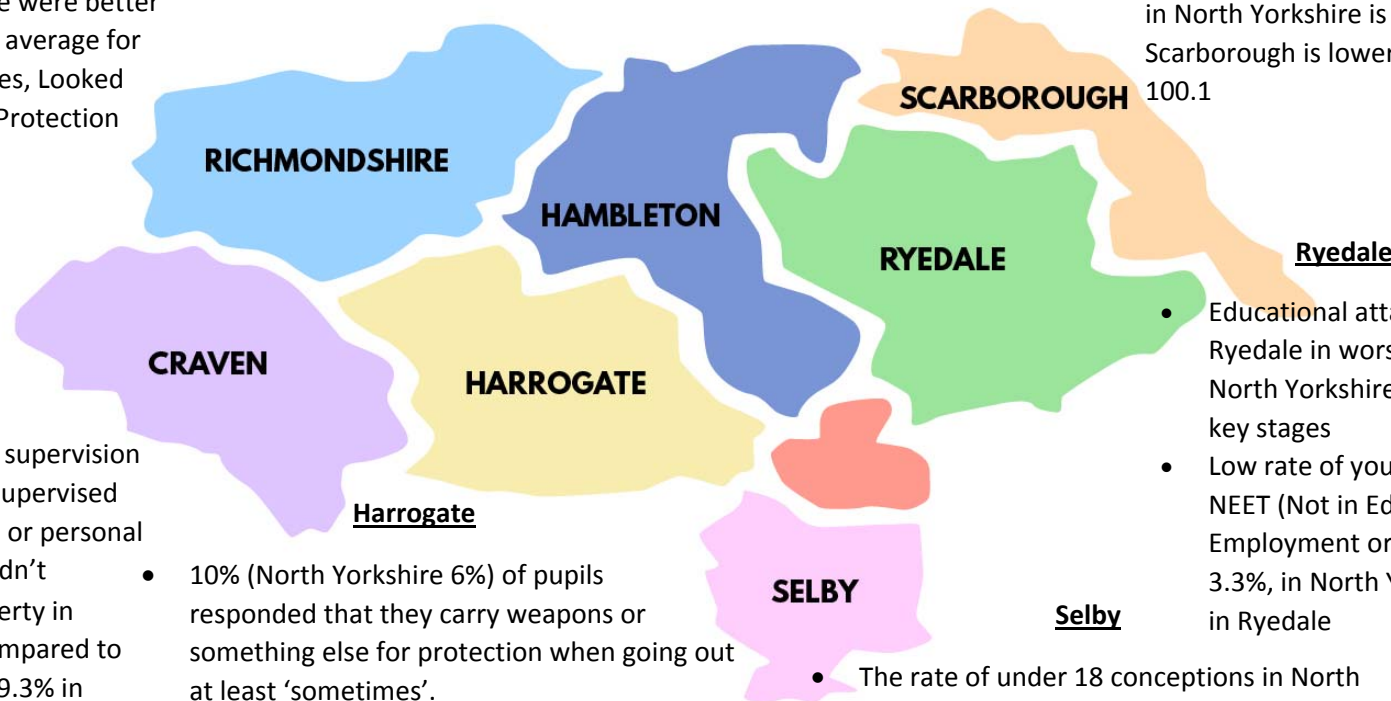
- Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries (rate per 10k aged 0-14) in North Yorkshire is 119.8, 154.7 in Richmondshire
- Demand for Children and Families services in Richmondshire were better than the North Yorkshire average for the rate of early help cases, Looked After Children and Child Protection Plans

Hambleton

- High levels of excess weight in ten to eleven year olds 30.1% in North Yorkshire, Hambleton 34.5%
- Fewest young people presenting at Hubs as homeless - 5% (86/1653) of young people enquiring at homeless hubs

Scarborough

- Highest rates of child poverty- Scarborough 19.3% compared to NY average of 11% and Craven- 8.6%
- Hospital admissions caused 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

- 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

Ryedale

- Educational attainment in Ryedale is worse than the North Yorkshire average in all key stages
- Low rate of young people NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)- 3.3%, in North Yorkshire, 1.9% in Ryedale

Selby

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

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

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"> ▪ top quartile KS4 results in the country ▪ 800 less days lost through primary school exclusions ▪ 10% more children enjoy school than 10 years ago ▪ 24.3% of young people in care achieved 5 A*-C at GCSE including English and Maths, our strongest attainment figures ever ▪ £3m saving with an integrated Prevention Service which is working with double the numbers of early help cases than the previous model ▪ 20% reduction in the care population which has saved £2m ▪ Over 1,500 fewer referrals to children's social care ▪ 93% of social care assessments completed within the 45 day timescale ▪ 0 agency social workers are needed or used ▪ 97% of social workers would recommend North Yorkshire as a good place to work ▪ 20% more 15 year olds have never tried smoking compared to 10 years ago ▪ Twice as many 15 year olds have never tried alcohol than 10 years ago ▪ 53 fewer 15-17 year old females becoming pregnant ▪ 26 fewer children killed or seriously injured in a road traffic accident ▪ XX fewer first time entrants to the youth justice service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key stage 2 attainment is improving but below the national rate and in the bottom quartile nationally ▪ Almost 1 in 4 children who had a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time ▪ Attainment gap between children and young people with additional needs and their peers has widened at key stage 2 and 4 ▪ 1 in 5 Education Health and Care Plans are not issued within the target of 20 weeks ▪ 539 days is the average time for a child to move in with an adoptive family, in line with the national average but not our ambitious target ▪ 3% reduction in the number of children in reception year with excess weight ▪ 30 more low birth weight babies born in North Yorkshire ▪ 1142 hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0 to 14 years

Chapter 5: Healthy, Happy and Achieving

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 lifestyles
- **Education as 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 face complex, multiple and intergenerational adversities in their family life or their neighbourhood that stack the odds against them, for example long-term poverty, disability or 'the toxic trio' of domestic abuse, mental ill-health and substance misuse. These difficulties 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, and 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 must work relentlessly to identify the risks of harm to the welfare of our children and young people and tackle those factors which risk harming their life chances, including 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

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. 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. Our overriding aim is that they have a sense of self-worth, feel happy in vibrant and aspirational communities that they can be proud of, so that they have 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 in partnership to drive sector-led improvement and deliver system wide change and innovation in local services to improve lives
- Enable parents and carers to improve their material circumstances through access to support, training and employment opportunities
- Influence the affordability of housing and opportunities for home ownership for families with children to support the economic security and future prosperity of children and young people, particularly in their transition to adulthood
- Support community based approaches to tackle childhood poverty
- Support improved parenting skills through evidence based programmes that help build resilience and promote self-help
- Support peers, family members and professionals to be better equipped to identify need early and enable access to the right intervention
- Work seamlessly across organisations to provide the right support at the right time and by the right agency to support ensure lifelong impact at the earliest opportunity
- Provide effective and innovative child protection services that support children to live safely at home wherever possible, and provide safe and stable permanence arrangements where this is no longer an option
- Hold high aspirations for our looked after children, meeting their needs through high quality innovative support and protection that has lifelong impact
- 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

- Target resources in areas of the highest need through strengthened services for complex families and children and young people with multiple vulnerabilities
- Address the underlying causes of youth crime earlier to prevent and reduce youth crime
- 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.
- Build tolerant communities that value all children and young people as members and ensure positive opportunities for them to contribute
- Work with the voluntary and community sector to develop vibrant communities that take responsibility for the aspirations, opportunities and achievements of their children and young people
- Develop the Stronger Communities programme so that there is a clearer offer for children, young people and their families
- Improve access to play, leisure, sport and cultural opportunities for children and young people
- Support development of facilities to ensure a range of positive activities for children, young people and families
- 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

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

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 need to 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 their 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

- Promote positive health choices by parents, especially during pregnancy
- Ensure good public health outcomes in maternity services
- Develop innovative ways to empower children to make informed and healthy choices in all of aspects of their lives, from nutrition and exercise to oral health
- Undertake targeted and intelligence led activity to improve health related behaviour in schools

- 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
- 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
- Improve confidence skills and knowledge across the Children and Young People’s workforce around social and emotional mental health at a universal and targeted level, in particular support early identification of mental health problems
- Improve individual outcomes for CYP with Social, Emotional and mental health needs
- Ensure that the continuum of provision for social emotional and mental health needs across health, education and social care is co-ordinated and that services commissioned meet the needs identified locally
- Ensure better and easier access to specialist mental health services for children, young people and their families
- Support delivery of the road safety strategy and ensure that evidence based interventions are reducing the number of child casualties
- Ensure positive activities and opportunities for young people that prevent the need for more acute interventions
- Promote healthy places through influencing spatial planning decisions to create environments that enhance health and wellbeing
- 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

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

Measure
Life expectancy at birth
Smoking at the time of delivery
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under 15 years per 100,000
Breastfeeding initiation rate
The percentage of children who have excess weight Aged 4 or 5 (reception) Aged 10 or 11 (Year 6)
The percentage of children with a high measure of resilience
The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000

Measure
The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm per 100,000

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 a great start in life. Getting the best start will shape their lifelong health and well-being.

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. The vast majority of pupils in North Yorkshire receive a good education, taught by good teachers, in good schools, with the support of their family. We will hold high expectations for all children and young people, helping them to make progress and achieve to the fullest of their ability at every stage of their lives. 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.

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 have a passion for learning in its widest sense, and are able to succeed in a career of their choosing. We must prepare our 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 must equip our young people to learn and adapt as the world of work continues to change so that they have the right skills at the right time to help North Yorkshire's economy thrive.

The action we will take

- Increase the uptake of high quality early education, in particular for targeted two year olds
- Encourage parental engagement and enable families to provide strong support for their child's learning to support their development
- Ensure that children and young people's learning needs are identified early through high quality assessment and are met through intervention and support, in particular those children and young people with special educational needs and disability (SEND)
- Strengthen the concept of preparation for adulthood for children and young people with SEND through SEN support and Education Health and Care Plans and improve the range of post-19 opportunities so they can continue their journey to adulthood
- Enhance joint commissioning of support and services between education, health and care agencies for children with special educational needs and disabilities
- Provide strategic direction and oversight for the wider education and skills sector

- Deliver focused adult learning programs that allow parents to develop a greater sense of purpose, achievement and self-esteem and promotes a flexible workforce that can thrive
- Enable a strong sustainable sector led system so all children go to an outstanding school or setting
- Ensure that educational provision reflects changing need and trends so children can have their needs met locally across mainstream, special and alternative provision
- Promote a culture of inclusion within schools
- Provide sustainable education in remote communities
- Improve the quality of teaching and address pockets within the county where it is hard to recruit
- Support areas of poor educational outcomes to develop the capacity to improve through localised approaches and prioritisation of resources
- Provide more apprenticeships with clear progression to higher and degree level
- Ensure through great careers guidance, education and training opportunities, children are equipped to successfully take advantage of careers opportunities on offer to them
- Increase the success of young people in the labour market by connecting every learner to business and employers and Provide skills training, employability support and holistic interventions to remove barriers to employment, particularly for our most vulnerable young people
- Ensure that children and young people have a safe roof over their head
- Recognise young people as a valuable asset and create opportunities beyond the school gates that build their skills, knowledge and broaden their horizons
- 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
- Improve social mobility for young people through inclusive programs of support, access to good quality employment and affordable housing, particularly in the Scarborough Opportunity Area

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

Measure
Percentage of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile
The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13
Percentage of pupils working at the expected standard at key stage 2 (reading, writing and mathematics)
Percentage of pupils working at the expected standard at key stage 4
Percentage of young people with a level 2 and level 3 qualification by age 19
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 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. For many of our children and young people, their upbringing will essentially be a rural one, others will grow up in one of our many market towns. For some there may sometimes be a sense of isolation, with long distances to the amenities and opportunities that many of their contemporaries take for granted. We recognise these differences. 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 recognise and meet the needs of individuals and 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.

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.

- **Prevent problems beginning or escalating**

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.

Chapter 6: Our Call to Action

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.

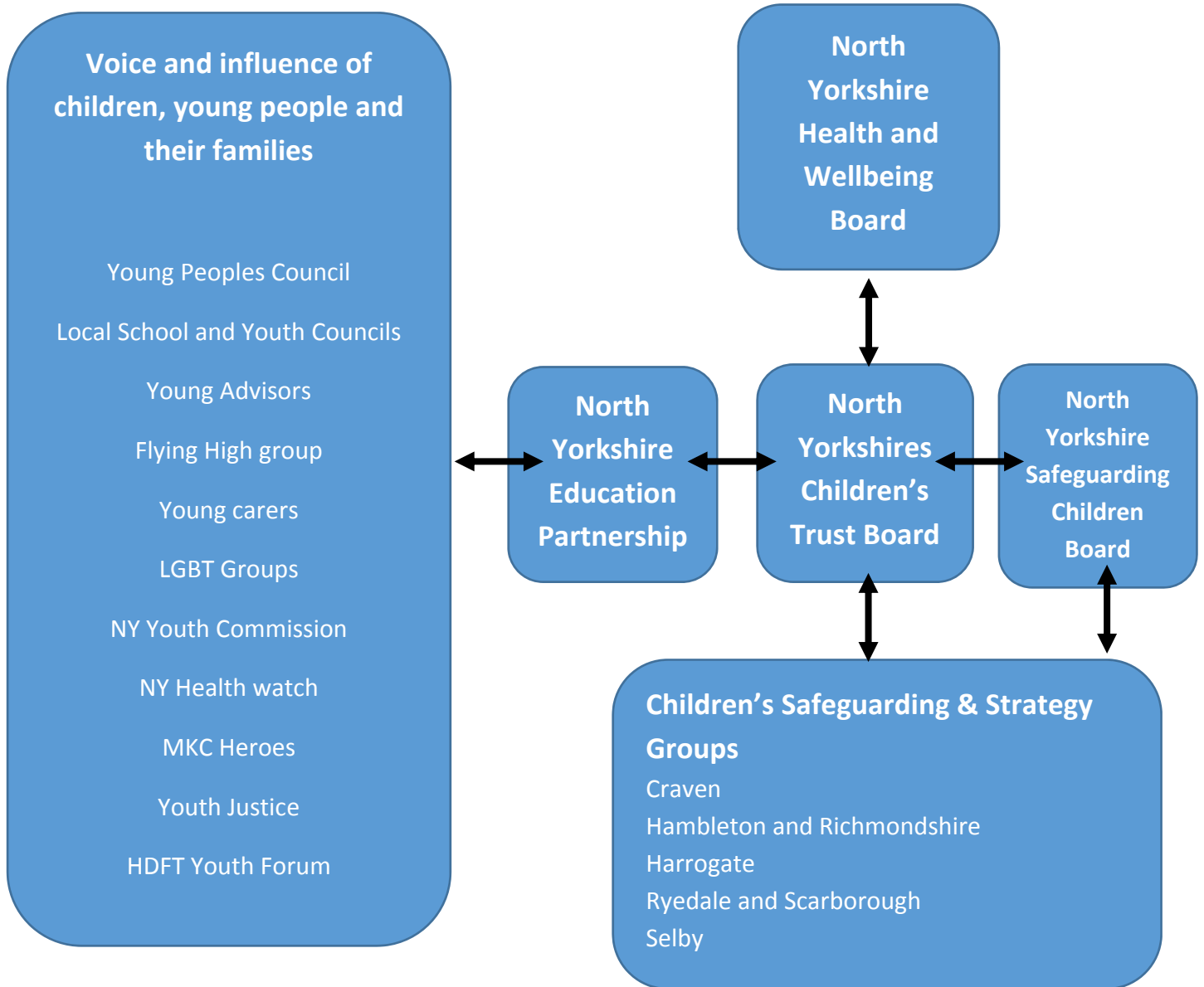
However, this list of indicators does not represent the vast range of information which we will continue to review to ensure that this Plan is having the impact we would want it to. We will take a flexible approach, making careful use of a range of objective performance information so that we can respond 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.

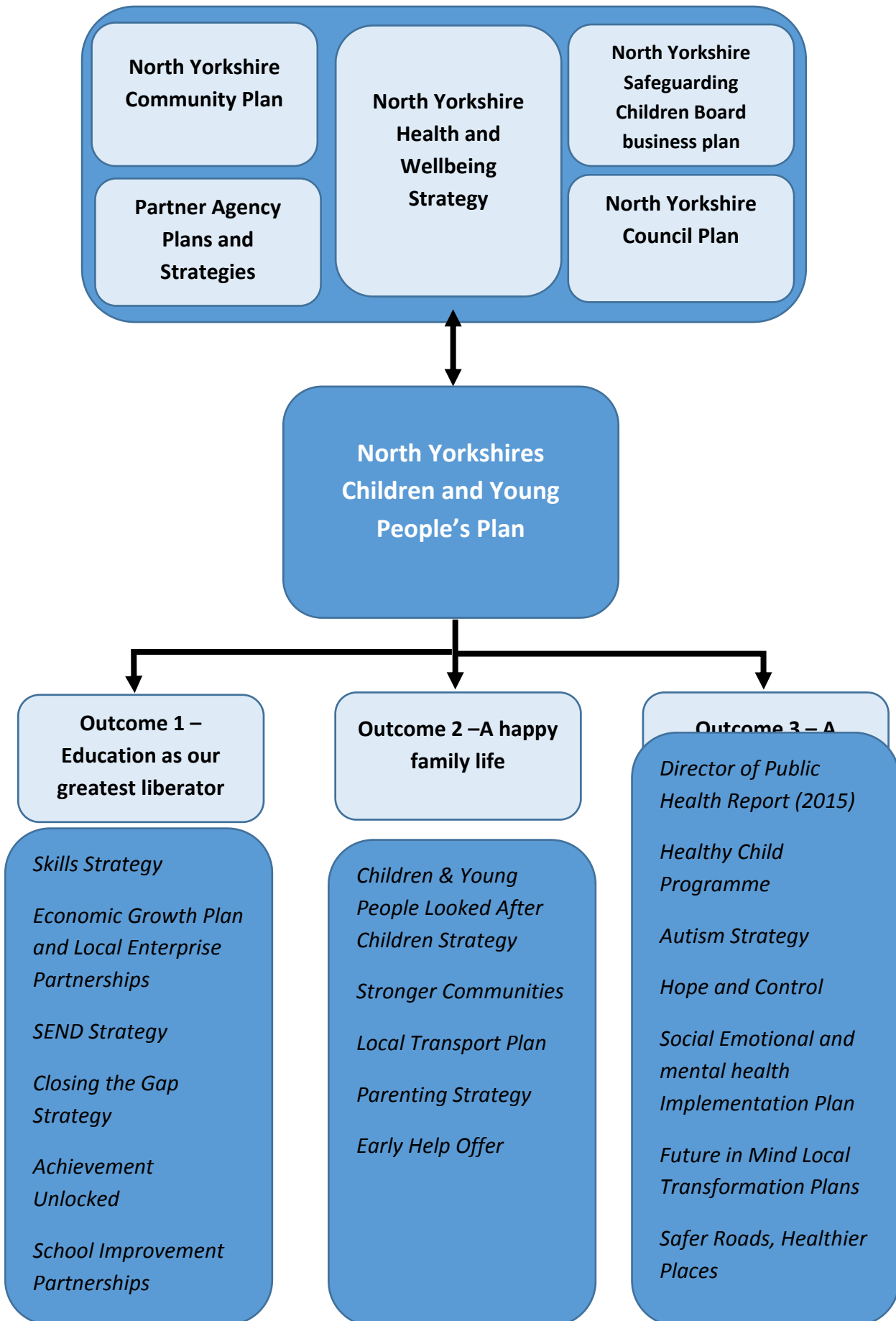
We have a large and diverse workforce who display great dedication and professionalism in the work they do every day for the children and young people of North Yorkshire. We will support our workforce to do the job that they love through valuing, respecting and investing in them so that they are confident,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

Annex A: More about The Children's Trust

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



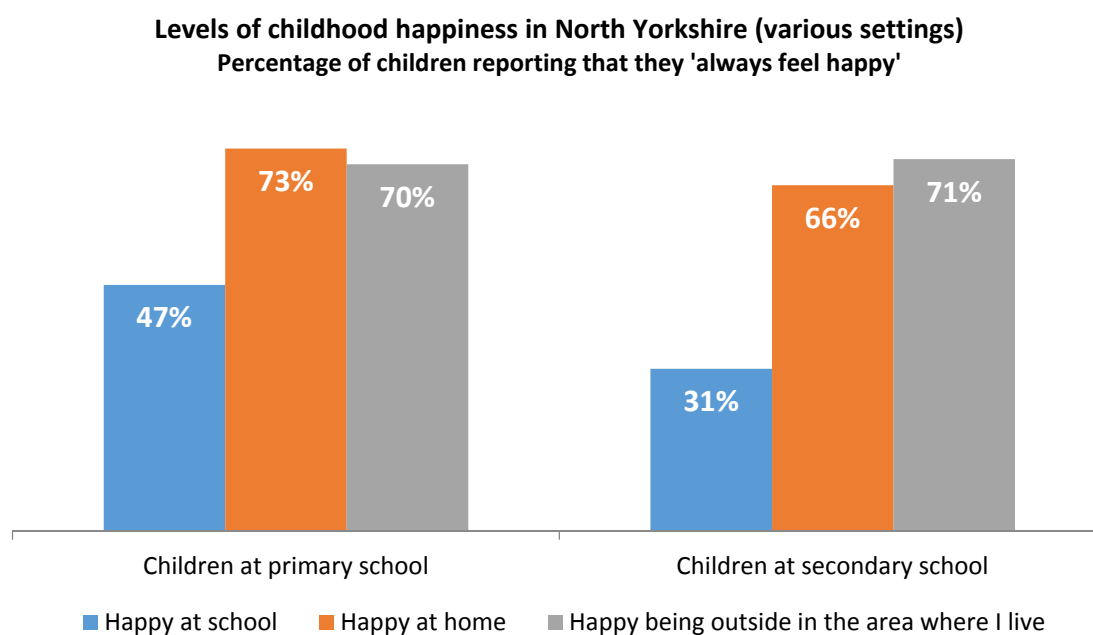
Annex B: The "Planning Bookcase"



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 Index² 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%).

² 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	60%	76%
Never feel happy being outside where you live	8%	2%

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"> - 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. - The proportion of household experiencing fuel poverty ranges from 15.9% of households in Ryedale to 9.4% in Selby. - 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.
Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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%).
Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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.

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.

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.

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

What the research tells us

Fairness for Children, a recent report from UNICEF (2016) set out the serious challenges faced by children from low-income families, including 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*.

A new report by the Social Mobility Commission (2016) showed that large parts of the UK, including 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.

The Good Childhood Report (2016) showed children's subjective wellbeing to be strongly linked to their perception of the local area where they lived (e.g. perceived quality of local amenities, feeling safe in the community, notions of freedom in the local neighbourhood and experience of local problems) – the top two local issues with the strongest links to childhood happiness in England overall were '*noisy neighbours*' and '*people drinking or taking drugs*' in

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 given 'highly commended' - effectively second place - for both Council of the Year and Children's Services of the year.

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 21st 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)

Our key considerations	
Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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. - 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. - 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). - 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.
Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

	<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"> - Children and young people with a learning disability are more likely to experience poor mental health than the general population. - 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.
Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - There is a strong correlation between child poverty rates and geographical variations in life expectancy.

What do children and young people think?

Being healthy means....	
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.

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 was 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.

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

What the research tells us

Pioneering research published by Wilkinson and Pickett (2009) argued that 'more equal societies almost always do better' and unequal societies tend to have worse outcomes for health. The authors argue that most social problems, especially health, have worse outcomes where income inequality is greatest, whilst fairer societies, with less income inequality, lead to significantly better health outcomes in most cases. Drawing on independent evidence from around the world, Wilkinson and Pickett provide compelling scientific evidence about the negative effects of economic inequality and social disadvantage on public health and other social problems such as child well-being and social mobility. Analysis of objective statistics for 23 of the world's richest countries shows that societies that do worse, including the UK, have the widest inequalities in income distribution, and those that do best such as the Nordic countries, will tend to be more equal societies, where variations in income are narrowest.

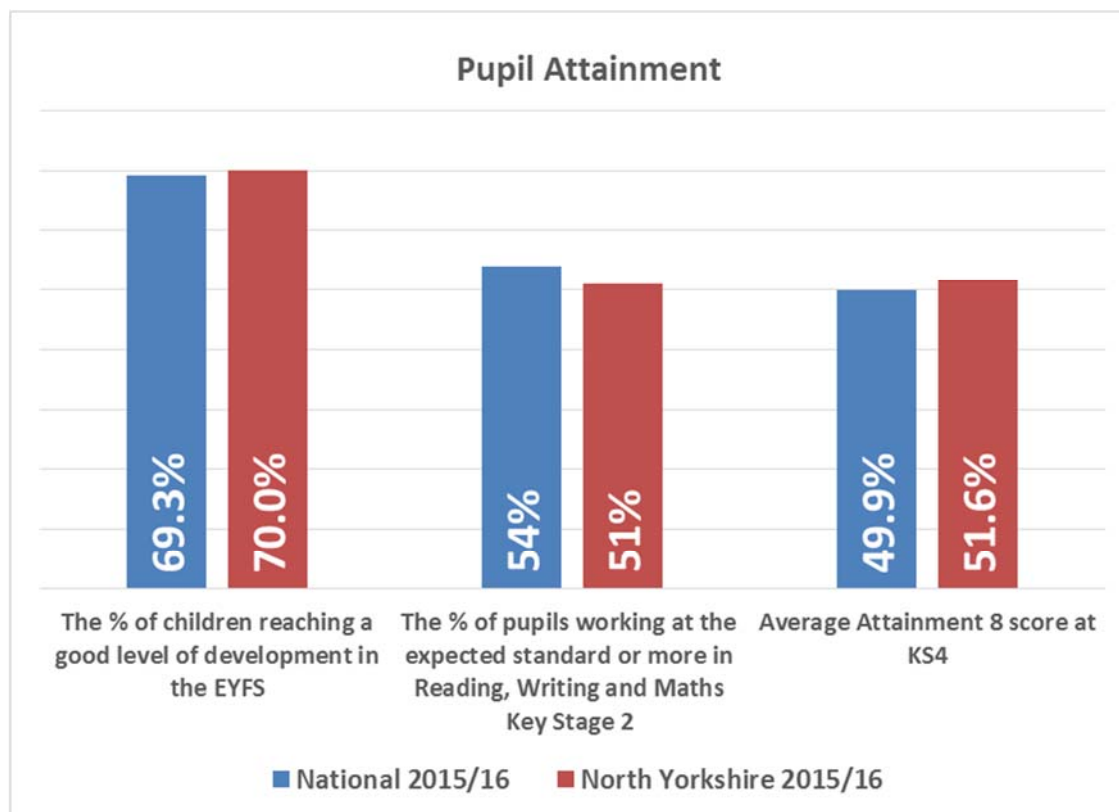
Drawing on a range of national and international evidence, *The Health Gap: The Challenge of an Unequal World*, Marmot's (2015) latest research shows that social disadvantage is the biggest threat to public health today and the main cause of variations or inequalities in health around the world. Marmot argues that dramatic differences in health outcomes do not always boil down to differences between rich and poor but they are all linked to social disadvantage. Conventional approaches to public health have typically prioritised the importance of personal behaviour and individual lifestyle approaches to improve health outcomes and reduce inequalities but Marmot's evidence shows how this can only go so far. The recent compelling evidence presented by Marmot shows that reducing inequalities in health can only be achieved by creating the right social conditions so that everyone in the community can lead flourishing lives.

Annex E: More about *Education as 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%

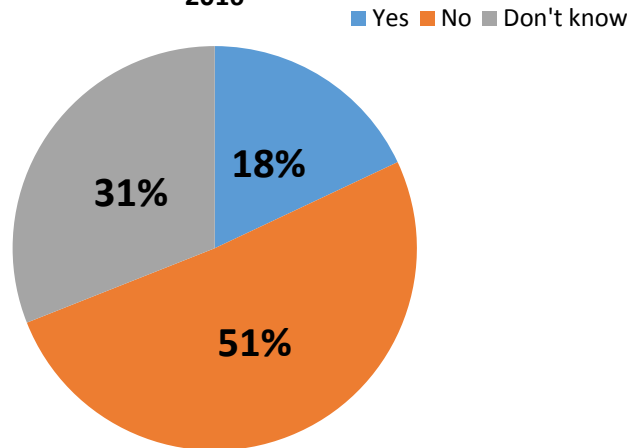


And while we can be proud of this, there are still considerable challenges to be faced as these county level statistics mask some considerable variations. For all too many of our children and young people, reaching their full potential is restricted by life events and circumstances including their family 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
Primary School	62% Richmondshire	91% Craven	91%	92%	90%
Secondary School	24% Scarborough	100% Harrogate	87%	87%	82%
Special School			97%		

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

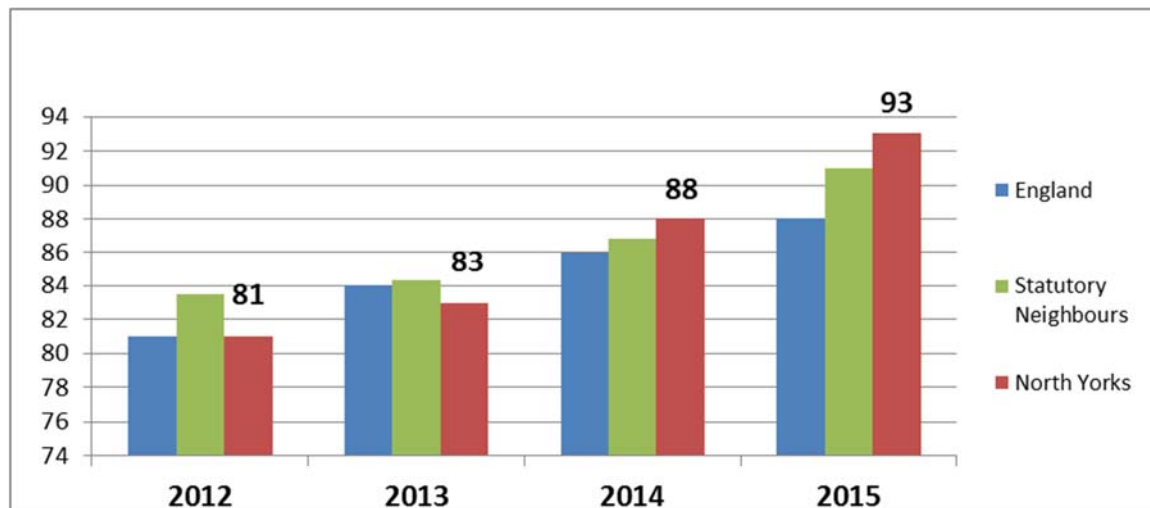


Of course, it is also the aspirations that young people have for themselves that will shape the next steps they take. The Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey gives us a great insight into the path our young people plan on taking. Whilst we can be pleased that the majority intend to either continue in 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	
Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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.
Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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.

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

Multi-Sensory Impairment

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.

Young and Yorkshire 2

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

Happy, Healthy, Achieving

Welcome to *Young and Yorkshire 2!*

This document is a summary of the Plan to improve the lives of children and young people living in North Yorkshire, as well as their families and those who care for them. The full version can be found at www.northyorks.gov.uk/xxx. The Plan has been produced by the Children's Trust Board for North Yorkshire, a strong well-established 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 together in close partnership with children and their families.

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.

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 collective action across all parts of system - from families to Children's Services, schools and other statutory services, to communities and voluntary organisations. 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 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. 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.

In this summary document we explain the key features of our framework to improve the lives of all children, young people and their families:

- ***Our vision***
- ***Our approach*** to all that we do for children and young people
- ***Our key considerations*** that we will use to test we are truly making a difference
- ***Our outcomes that we want to achieve for all children and young people***
- ***Our priorities and the action we will take to achieve them***

Young and Yorkshire 2 in Summary

Our ambition is to improve the lives of **all** children and young people and their families. Our vision for North Yorkshire is that it is: **a place of opportunity where all children and young people are happy, healthy and achieving.**

This plan sets out a framework to help us achieve this. It doesn't attempt to cover every issue. Instead, it seeks to focus on the key priorities. These are illustrated below and explained in more detail in the following pages.

We have agreed that our overall approach to everything we do that affects children, young people, their carers and their families will be guided by the following **principles**:

- *Celebrate diversity*
- *Listen and involve*
- *Think family and community*
- *Work creatively and innovatively in close partnership*
- *Prevent problems beginning or escalating*

An important feature of *Young and Yorkshire 2* is that we will challenge ourselves to take into account the following **three key considerations** at all times, especially where they raise uncomfortable questions or issues that we must work together to address:

Place - We will tackle differences based on where people grow up

Inclusion - We will recognise and meet the needs of diverse groups of children and young people¹

Deprivation - We will confront material deprivation to improve life chances

¹ Including, but not confined to: children looked after by the Local Authority or in need of help and protection; children with special educational needs or disabilities; young people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or questioning their identity; teenage parents; young offenders; children eligible for free school meals or whose families are on low incomes; children and young people from black or other minority ethnic groups; children and young people with parents in the armed forces; young carers; and homeless young people.

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

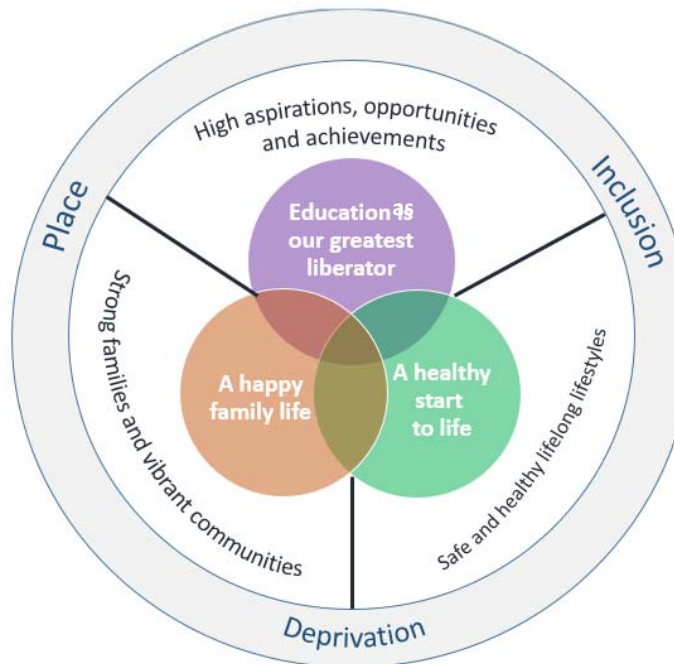
Healthy

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

The outcomes we want to achieve



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

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

Happy

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

Healthy

- 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

Achieving

Growing up in North Yorkshire

GUNY infographic to be inserted here

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A happy family life in strong families and vibrant communities

Why this is important

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. 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. Some children in North Yorkshire face adversities in their family life or their neighbourhood that stack the odds against them. 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.

<i>Our three priorities to achieve this outcome</i>		
Priority 1: Empower families to be resilient and economically secure 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. 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. We must work relentlessly to identify the risks of harm to the welfare of our children and young people and tackle those 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 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

- Enable parents and carers to improve their material circumstances through access to support, training and employment opportunities
- Influence the affordability of housing, and opportunities for home ownership for families with children to support the economic security and future prosperity of children and young people, particularly in their transition to adulthood
- Support improved parenting skills through evidence based programmes that help build resilience and promote self-help
- Support peers, family members and professionals to be better equipped to identify need early, working seamlessly across organisations to provide the right support at the right time and by the right agency
- Provide effective and innovative child protection services that support children to live safely at home wherever possible, and provide safe and stable permanence arrangements where this is no longer an option
- Target resources in areas of the highest need through strengthened services for complex families and children and young people with multiple vulnerabilities
- Transform short breaks provision for families with disabled children and young people ensuring parents/ carers have choice and flexibility in how their needs can be met
- Build tolerant communities that value all children and young people as members and provide positive opportunities for them to contribute
- Work with the voluntary and community sector to develop vibrant communities that take responsibility for the aspirations, opportunities and achievements of their children and young people
- Improve access to play, leisure, sport and cultural opportunities for children and young people
- 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 key measures we will use to check we are making a difference

Measure
<p>The number of involvements with the Children and Families Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of open early help cases • The total number of Children in Need • The total number of children subject to a child protection plan • The total number of Children Looked After
First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)
The number of violent and sexual offences against children
The number of North Yorkshire Lower Super Output Areas that are within the 20% most deprived nationally
The percentage of children and young people who 'always' feel safe at home
The number of youth clubs operating across North Yorkshire

A healthy start to life with safe and healthy lifestyles

Why this is important

We know that if a child suffers from poor health when they are young, this can leave a legacy which lasts their entire lifetime. We also know that many of the lifestyle factors that lead to early illness and death such as smoking and poor diet start before adulthood, and the vast majority of mental health problems experienced in adult life emerge before young people reach adulthood. In these critical years we support children and young people to have the best start by promoting good health behaviours and supporting their social emotional and mental health needs. To ensure that *all* children and young people have the best start, we must address the stubborn and worsening health variations associated with social, economic and environmental circumstances that are compromising our children’s health. These inequalities 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.

<i>Our three priorities to achieve this outcome</i>		
<p>Priority 4: Promote health and wellbeing through positive choices from conception to adulthood</p> <p>Even before a child’s life starts, the choices and actions of their parents will influence outcomes for their child far beyond their birth. Children and young people also have considerable power over their own health and wellbeing. We must create an environment of health promotion so that children, young people and their families can navigate the many challenges that they will face throughout their life course.</p>	<p>Priority 5: Improve social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) and resilience</p> <p>SEMH issues cause considerable distress for the individuals who experience them and the people who care for them. We can prevent problems occurring by encouraging strong self-esteem and building resilience. For those that need support, we must identify need and intervene early, with seamless transitions to high quality specialist services.</p>	<p>Priority 6: Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>To make a positive and life lasting impact on the health and wellbeing of children and young people 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.</p>

What we will do

- Promote positive health choices by parents, especially during pregnancy
- Ensure good public health outcomes in maternity services
- Develop innovative ways to empower children to make informed and healthy choices in all of aspects of their lives, from nutrition and exercise to oral health
- Undertake targeted and intelligence led activity to improve health related behaviour in schools
- 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
- 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
- Improve confidence skills and knowledge across the Children and Young People's workforce around social and emotional mental health at a universal and targeted level, in particular support early identification of mental health problems
- Improve individual outcomes for CYP with Social, Emotional and mental health needs
- Ensure that the continuum of provision for social emotional and mental health needs across health, education and social care is co-ordinated and that services commissioned meet the needs identified locally
- Ensure better and easier access to specialist mental health services for children, young people and their families
- Support delivery of the road safety strategy and ensure that evidence based interventions are reducing the number of child casualties
- Ensure positive activities and opportunities for young people that prevent the need for more acute interventions
- Promote healthy places through influencing spatial planning decisions to create environments that enhance health and wellbeing
- 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

The key measures we will use to check we are making a difference

Measure
Life expectancy at birth
Smoking at the time of delivery
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under 15 years per 100,000
Breastfeeding initiation rate
The percentage of children who have excess weight Aged 4 or 5 (reception) Aged 10 or 11 (Year 6)
The percentage of children with a high measure of resilience
The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000
The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm per 100,000

Education as our greatest liberator with high aspirations, opportunities and achievements

Why this is important

High quality education releases talent, ignites enterprise and endeavour, and transforms lives. It truly is the greatest liberator. The vast majority of pupils in North Yorkshire receive a good education, taught by good teachers, in good schools, with the support of their family. To help them to make progress and achieve to the fullest of their ability at every stage of their lives we must always hold high expectations for all children and young people. Our ambition for young people is more than simply seeing them leave school with good qualifications. We want to ensure that they have many learning opportunities, so that they are equipped for life- living independently and succeeding in a career of their choosing.

<i>Our three priorities to achieve this outcome</i>		
Priority 7: Ensure children have great early years Overwhelming evidence shows that children’s life chances can be predicted by their development in the first five years of life. In this critical window we want all children to have the opportunities they need to develop their health, skills and knowledge so that they are not only ready for school but have a great start in life, a start that will shape their lifelong health and well-being.	Priority 8: Raise achievement and progress for all Educational attainment has a strong and direct impact on improving social mobility in life and the consequent health and wellbeing of our children and young people. We will support children and young people to progress and always achieve to the fullest of their ability.	Priority 9: Equip young people for life and work in a strong North Yorkshire economy There are inevitable challenges for our children and young people in their journey of moving on, moving up and for some, moving out of North Yorkshire. We must equip our young people to learn and adapt, particularly as the world of work continues to change so that they have the right skills at the right time to help North Yorkshire’s economy thrive.

The actions we will take

- Increase the uptake of high quality early education, in particular for targeted two year olds
- Encourage parental engagement and enable families to provide strong support of their child’s learning and development
- Ensure that learning needs are identified early through robust assessment and are met through high quality intervention and support
- Improve the journey to adulthood for children and young people with special educational needs and disability
- Enhance joint commissioning of support and services between education, health and care agencies for children with special educational needs and disabilities
- Deliver focused adult learning programs that allow parents to develop a greater sense of purpose, achievement and self-esteem and support a thriving, flexible workforce
- Enable a strong sustainable sector led system so all children go to an outstanding school or setting, including those in remote communities
- Ensure that educational provision 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 where it is hard to recruit
- Support areas of poor educational outcomes to develop the capacity to improve
- Ensure through great careers guidance, education and training opportunities that children are equipped to successfully take advantage of careers opportunities on offer to them
- Increase the success of young people in the labour market by removing barriers to employment and connecting every learner to business and employers
- Recognise young people as a valuable asset and create opportunities beyond the school gates that build their skills, knowledge and broaden their horizons
- Deliver an inspiring broad and balanced ‘whole child’ curriculum which promotes learning and values the contribution of sport, cultural, social and health education in preparing young people for their future
- Improve social mobility for young people through inclusive programs of support, access to good quality employment and affordable housing, particularly in the Scarborough Opportunity Area

The key measures we will use to check we are making a difference

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

Accessibility statement

Partner logos?



North Yorkshire
Children's Trust

Young and Yorkshire

Healthy, Happy, Achieving

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

Enter

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Forewords

Welcome to Young and Yorkshire 2!



Forwards

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

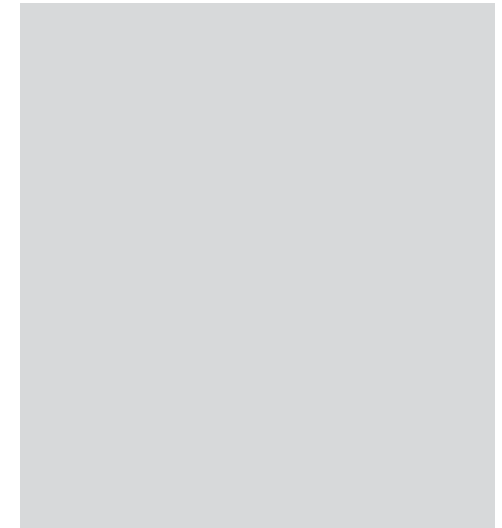
In this new Plan we have retained many features of the first Young and Yorkshire Plan. This is not because we are complacent, but because we believe it has already made, and can continue to make, a real difference in the lives of children and young people. The ambitious and aspirational approach of Young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



Foreword continued

About the plan



About the plan

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 : 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.



Plan on a page

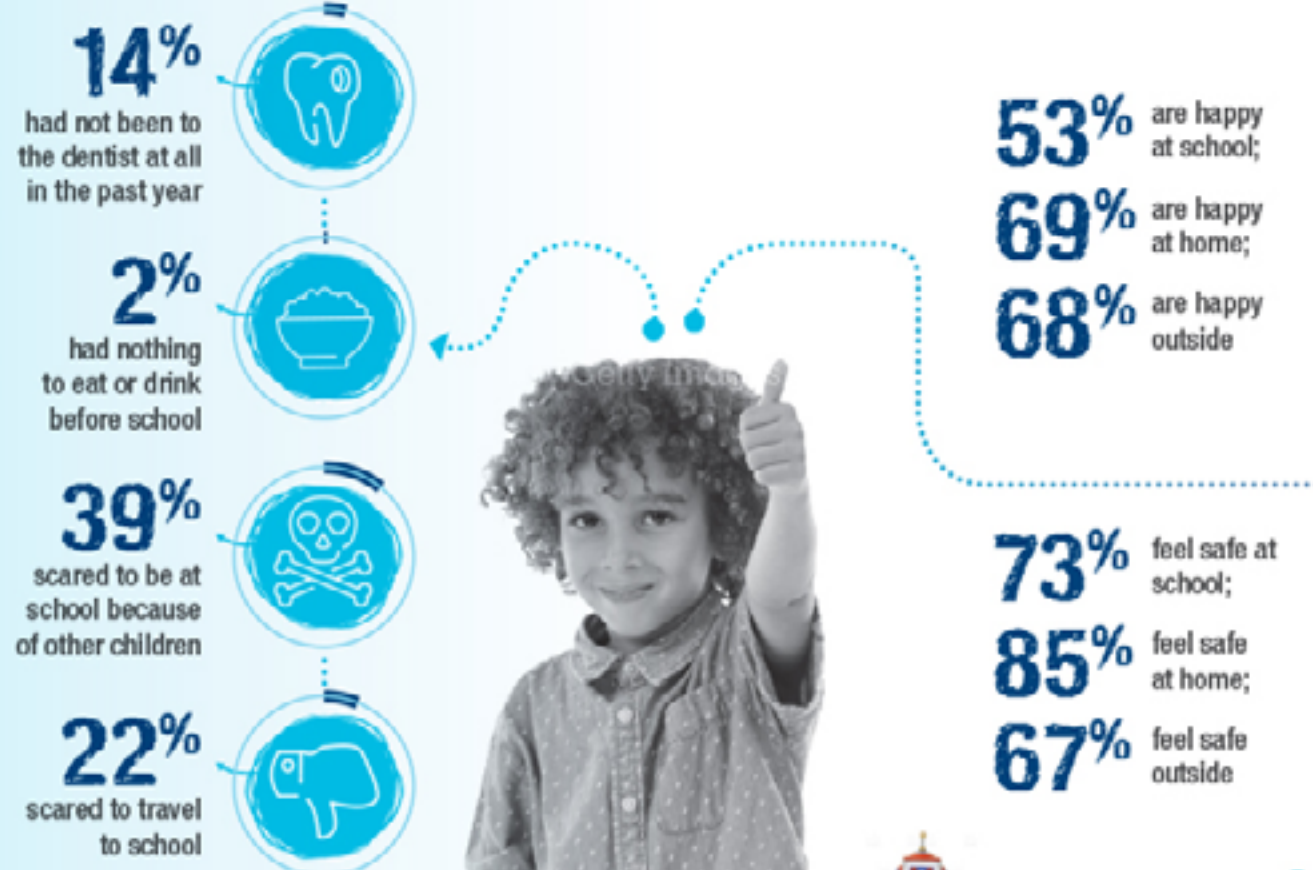
What we know



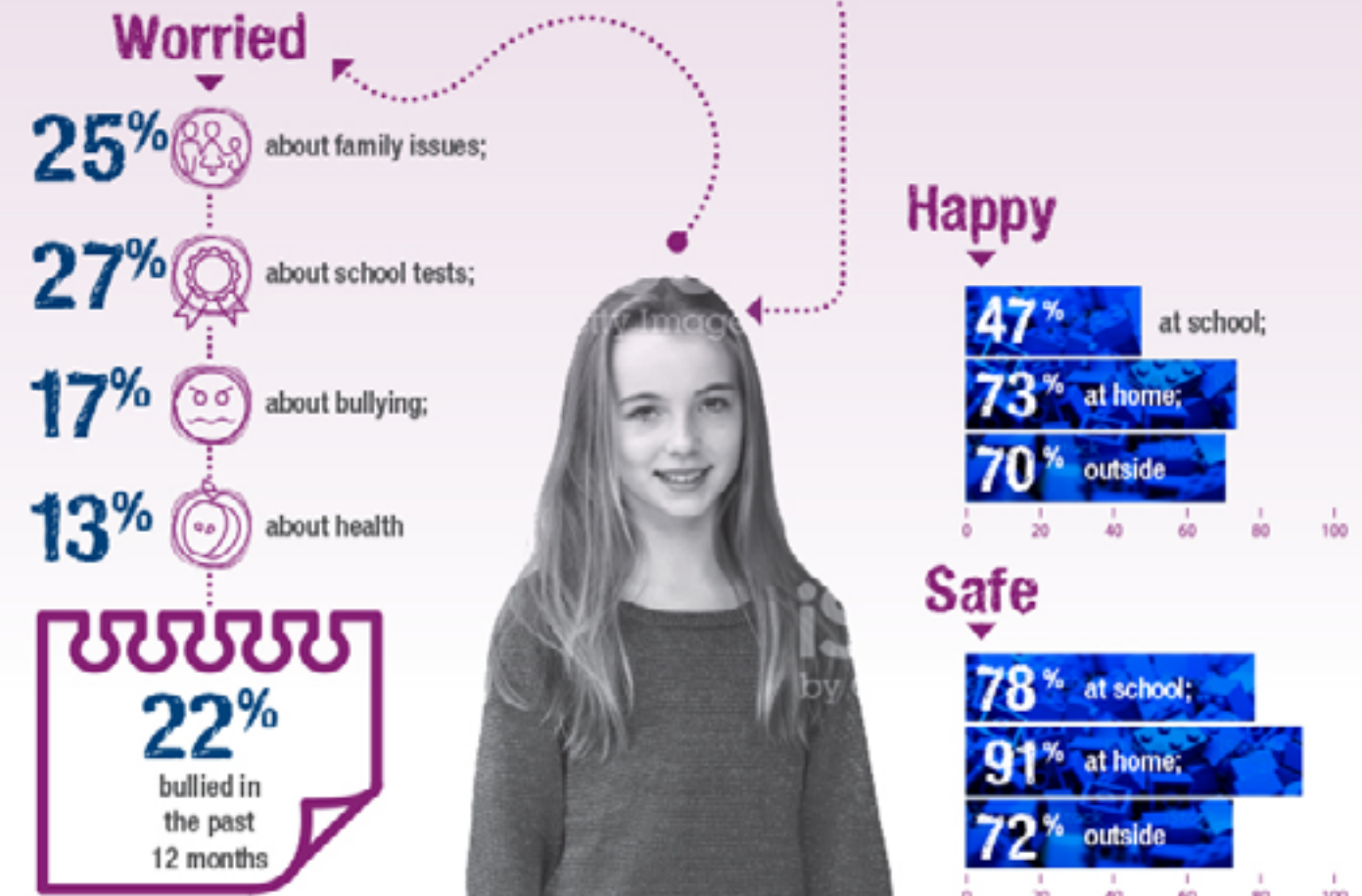


GUNY data

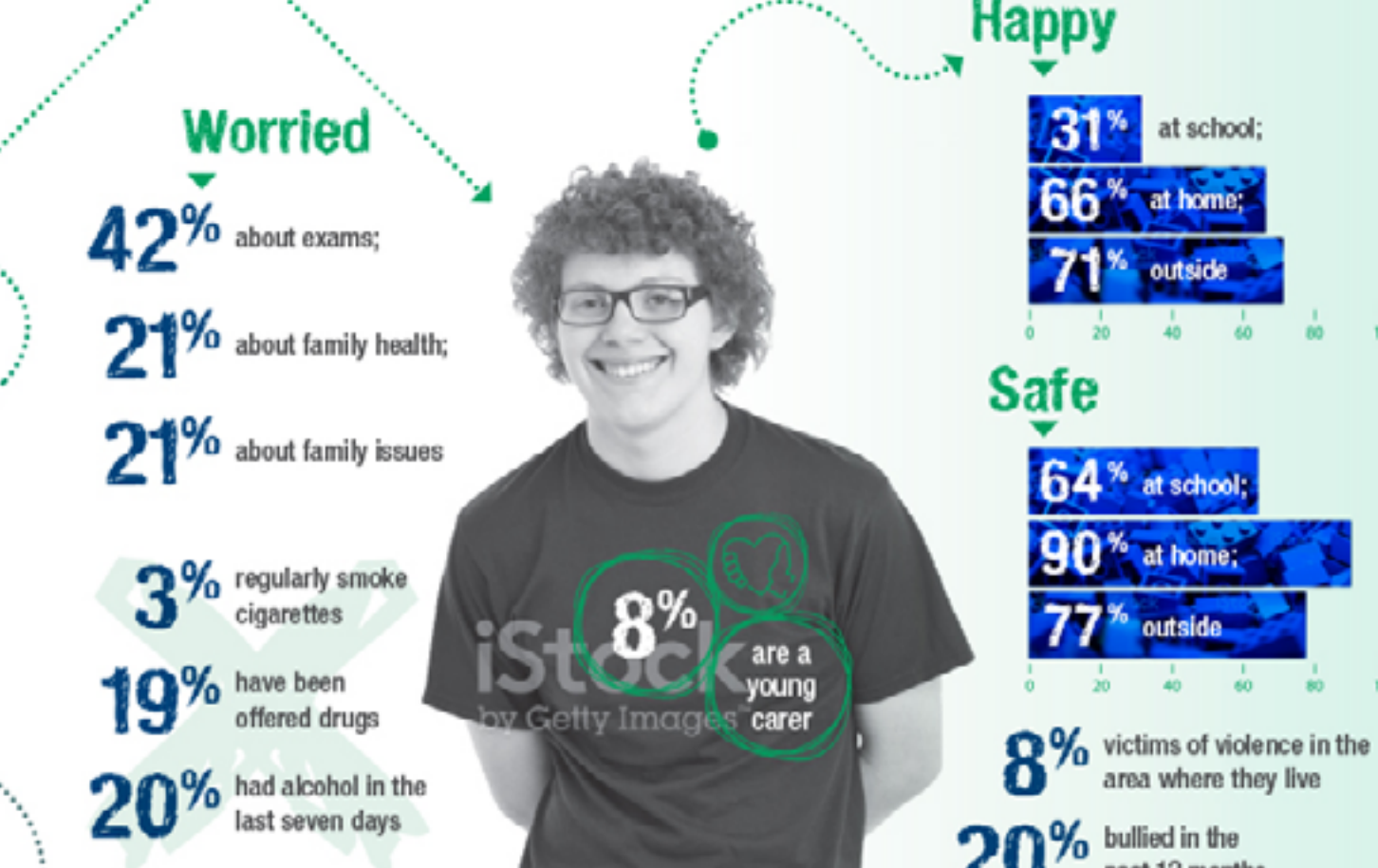
- Health
- Happiness
- Safety
- School
- Bullying
- Outside School
- Lifestyles
- Home-life



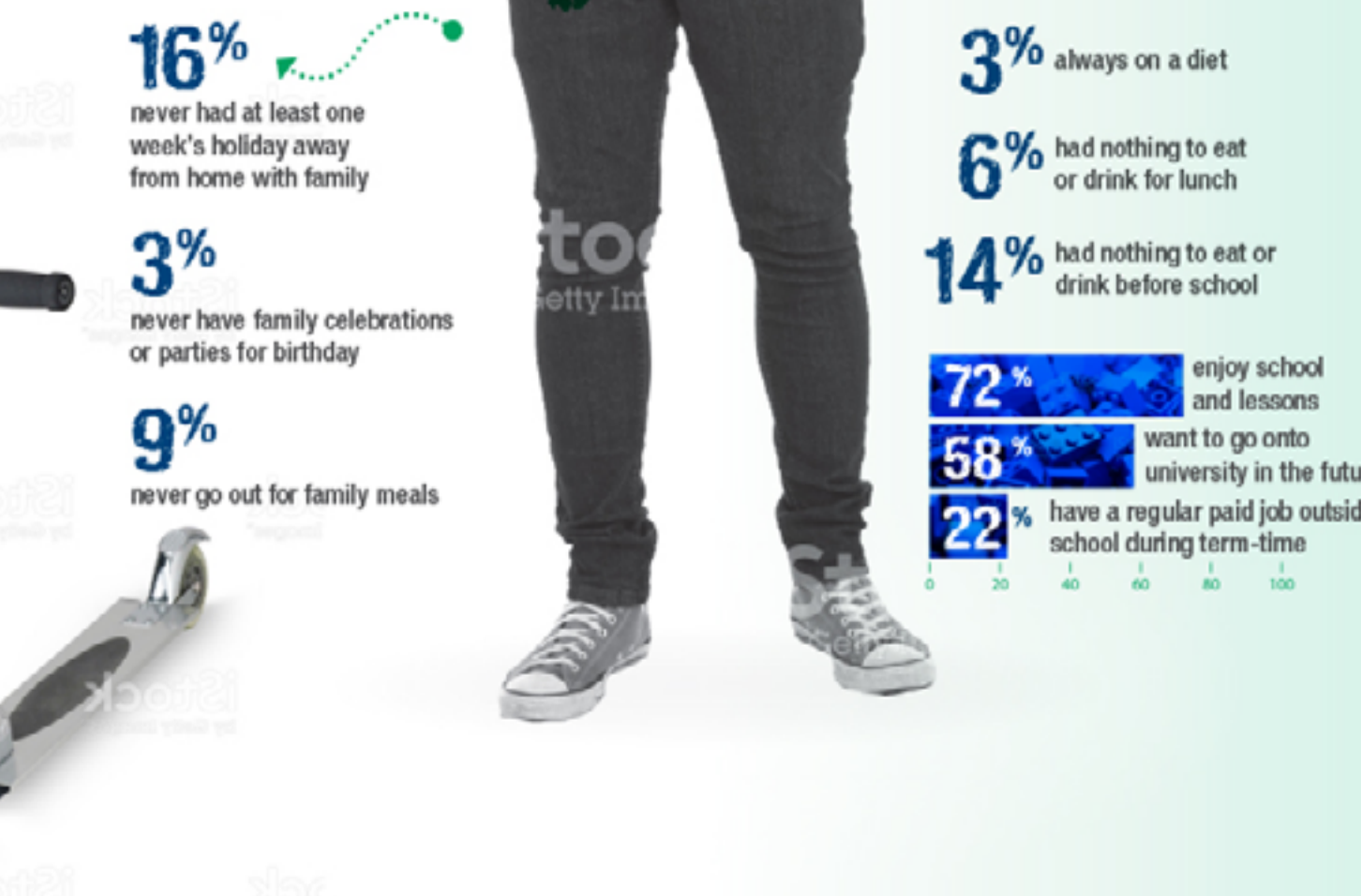
5-6 year olds



7-10 year olds



11-15 year olds



Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in North Yorkshire

119.8

(rate per 10k aged 0-14)

Richmondshire

154.7

(rate per 10k aged 0-14)

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

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

Rate of child poverty in North Yorkshire

11%

Craven lowest at

8.6%

The prevalence of access weight in ten to eleven year olds in

North Yorkshire

30.1%

Hambleton

34.5%

Lowest percentage of young people presenting at Hubs as homeless is

Hambleton

5%

compared to

Scarborough

37%

(86/1653)

(613/1653)

Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in North Yorkshire

119.8

(rate per 10k aged 0-14)

Scarborough

100.1%

(rate per 10k aged 0-14)

Rate of child poverty in North Yorkshire

11%

Scarborough highest at

19.3%

Significantly lower % of NEET in Ryedale

1.9%

North Yorkshire

3.3%

Educational attainment in Ryedale is **WORSE** than the North Yorkshire average in all key stages

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

The rate of under 18 conceptions in

Selby

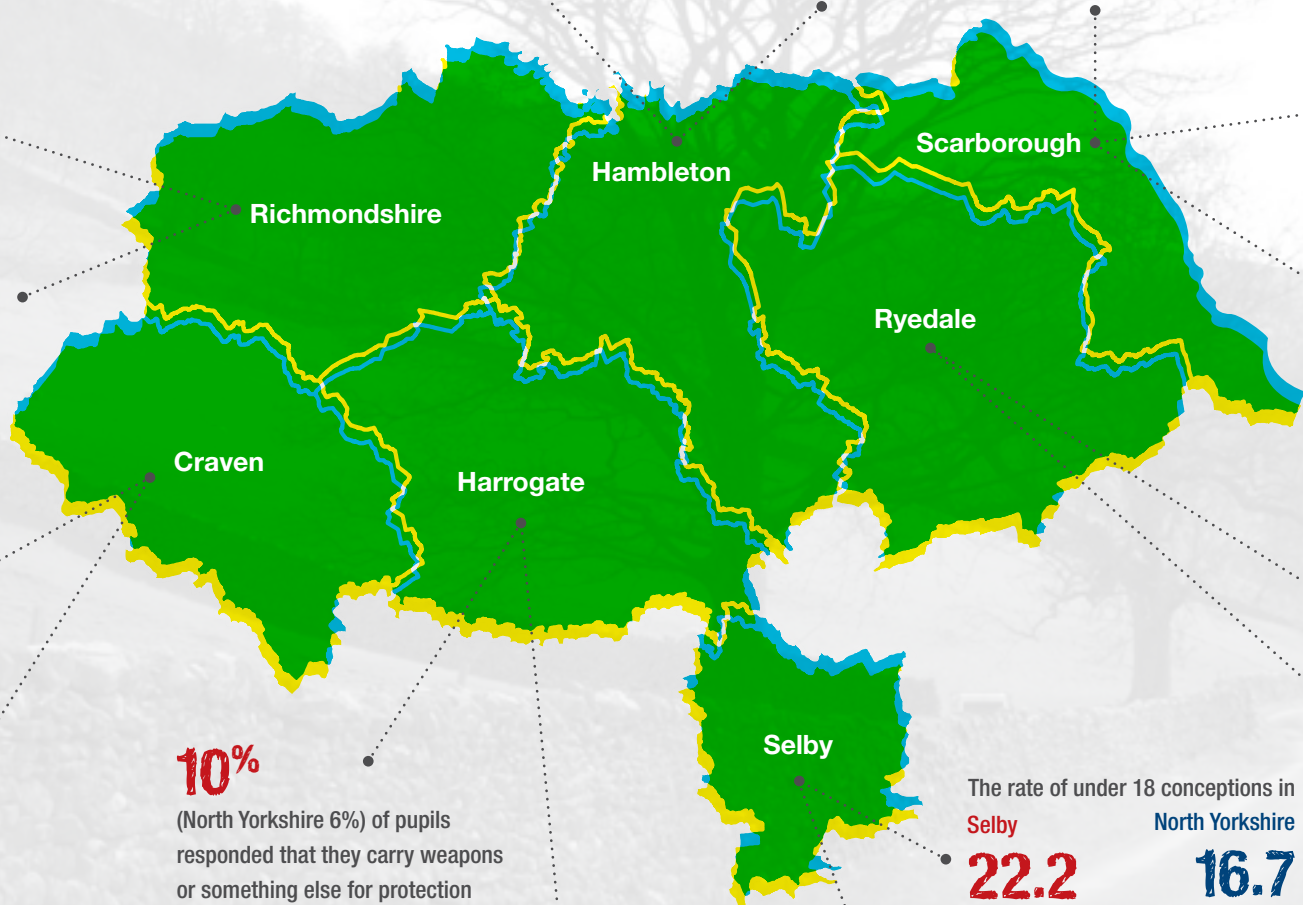
22.2

(rate per 1000 females aged 15-17)

North Yorkshire

16.7

2nd best college in Country according to Ofsted



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.

Top
quartile KS4 results in the country

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

10,000 more children go to a good or outstanding school then 2 years ago

11

children only in Independent fostering agency placements – if we were the same as elsewhere this figure would be 100!

1,362

less referrals to CSC in comparison to the start of the plan

97%

of social workers would recommend North Yorkshire as a good place work

2x

as many 15 year olds have never tried alcohol than 10 years ago

26

fewer children killed or seriously injured in a road traffic accident per year since the start of the plan

77

less young people in custody (first time entrants) than ever before since the start of the plan

10%

reduction of bullying in school compared to 10 years ago

93%

of social care assessments were also completed within the 45 day timescale

0

agency social workers are needed or used

20%

more 15 year olds have never tried smoking compared to 10 years ago

53

less 15-17 year old females (teenage conceptions) becoming pregnant now since the start of the plan

800

less days lost in 2016 through primary school exclusions than the previous year

20%

(42) reduction in the care population since the beginning of the plan which has saved £2M

The really great things we are very proud of

3M

saving with an integrated prevention service which is working with double the numbers of early intervention cases than previous model

130

less children subject to a child protection plan

10%

more children enjoy school than 10 years ago

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 decrease between the two years of (39)

3%

The number of low birth weight babies born in North Yorkshire has increased since the start of the plan to (from 92 to 122)

30

1142

hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children aged 0 to 14 years, an increase from 1067

Almost 1 in 4

children who had a child protection plan were placed on a plan for a second or subsequent time

1 in 5

Education Health and Care Plans are not issued within the target of 20 weeks.

Where we didn't quite make the difference we wanted to

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).

3%

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 decrease between the two years of (53)

Key Stage 2

attainment is improving but below the national rate and in the bottom quartile nationally.

Attainment gap between children and young people with additional needs and their peers has widened at key stage

2 and 4

Exclusions

Healthy, Happy and Achieving

Healthy, Happy and Achieving

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 face complex, multiple and intergenerational adversities in their family life or their neighbourhood that stack the odds against them, for example long-term poverty, disability or 'the toxic trio.' These difficulties 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, and 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 and tackle those factors which risk harming their life chances, including 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, in vibrant and aspirational communities that they can be proud of with enjoyment of a life in which their dreams are realised.



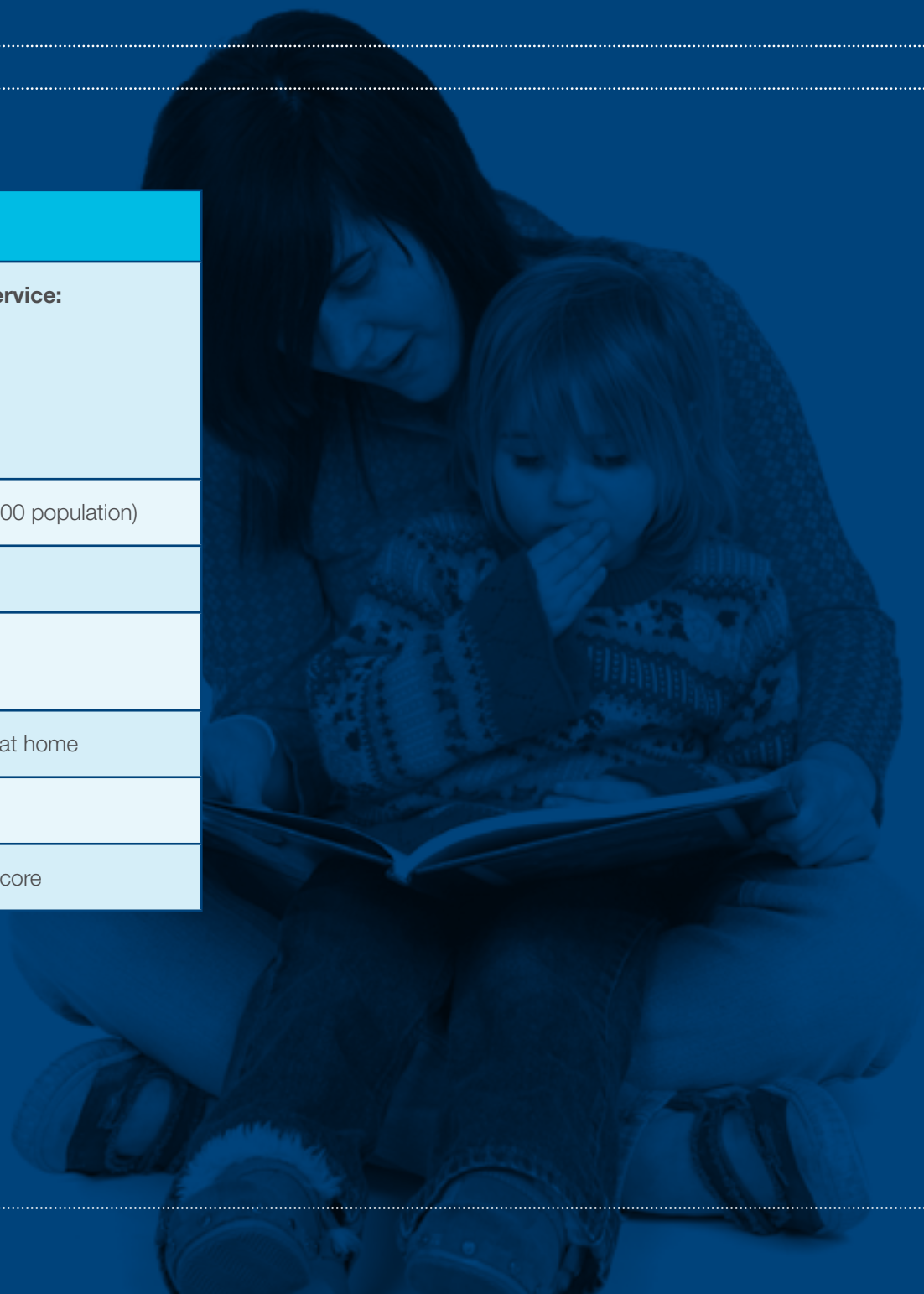
The actions we will take

- Work in partnership to drive sector-led improvement and deliver system wide change and innovation in local services to improve lives
- Support parents and carers to access support, training and employment opportunities so that they are able to improve their material circumstances
- Support the economic security and future prosperity of children and young people, particularly in their transition to adulthood through influencing the affordability of housing and opportunities for home ownership for families with children
- Tackle childhood poverty, particularly through community based approaches
- Support improved parenting skills through evidence based programmes that help build resilience and promote self-help
- Work seamlessly across organisations to identify children and families in need of help, providing the right support at the right time and by the right agency to support ensure lifelong impact at the earliest opportunity
- Provide effective and innovative child protection services that support children to live safely at home wherever possible, and provide safe and stable permanence arrangements where this is no longer an option
- Hold high aspirations for our looked after children, meeting their needs through high quality innovative support and protection that has lifelong impact
- 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
- Target resources in areas of the highest need through strengthened services for complex families and children and young people with multiple vulnerabilities
- Address the underlying causes of youth crime earlier to prevent and reduce youth crime
- 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.
- Value children and young people as members of our communities and ensure positive opportunities for them to contribute, including through volunteering opportunities
- Work with the voluntary and community sector to develop vibrant communities that take responsibility for the aspirations, opportunities and achievements of their children and young people
- Develop the Stronger Communities programme so that there is a clearer offer for children, young people and their families
- Improve access to play, leisure, sport and cultural opportunities for children and young people
- Support development of facilities to ensure a range of positive activities for children, young people and families
- 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
XX	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
XX	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)
XX	The number of violent and sexual offences against children
XX	The number of North Yorkshire Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are within the 20% most deprived nationally
XX	The percentage of children and young people who 'always' feel safe at home
XX	The number of youth clubs operating across North Yorkshire
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 can 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.

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 need to 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 their 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.



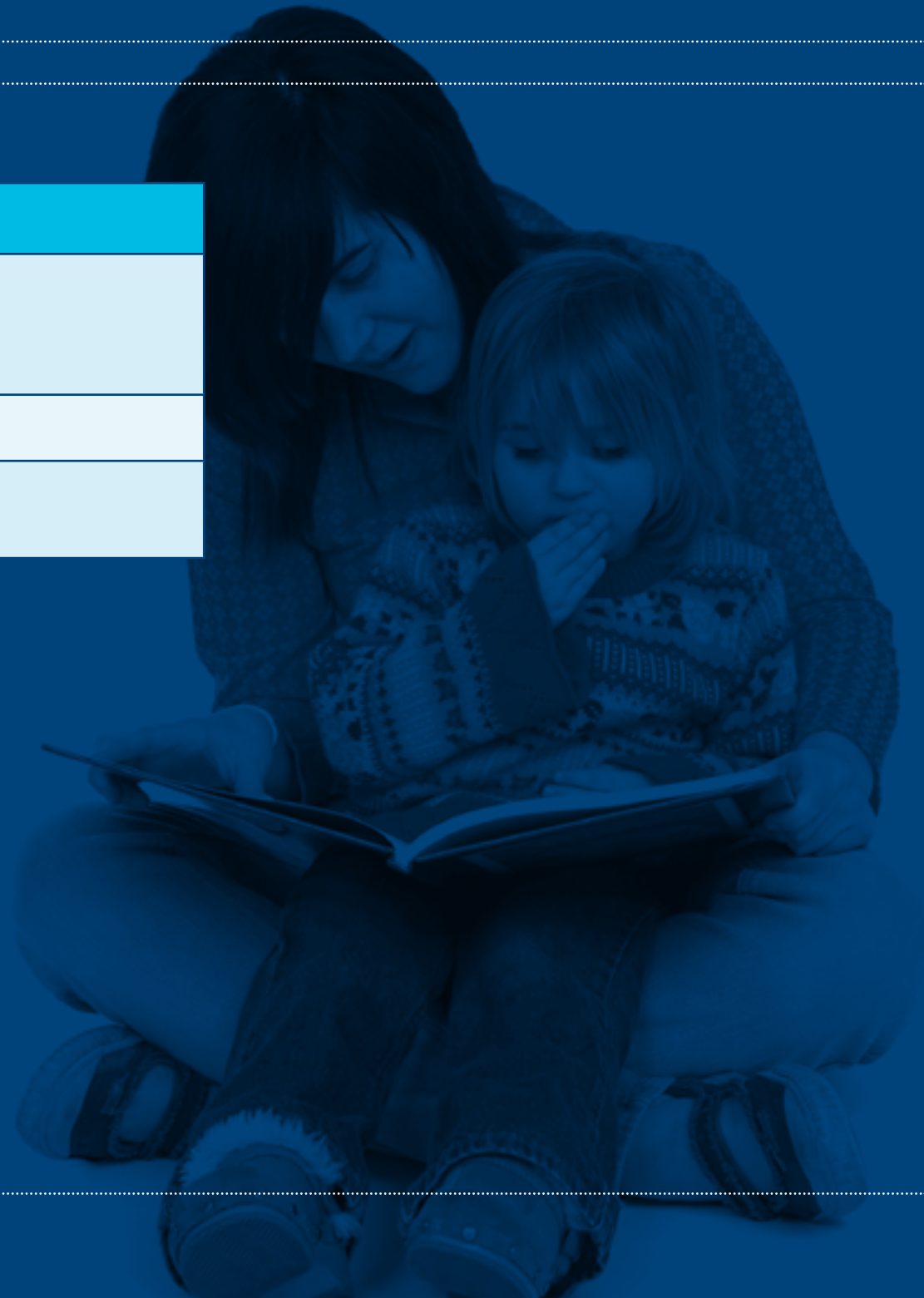
The action we will take

- 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
- We will develop innovative ways of enabling children, young people and families to develop their resilience and confidence to make healthy choices.



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

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



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. The vast majority of pupils in North Yorkshire receive a good education, taught by good teachers, in good schools, with the support of their family. We want all children and young people 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.

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 our 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 must equip our young people to learn and adapt as the world of work continues to change so that they have the right skills at the right time to help North Yorkshire's economy thrive.

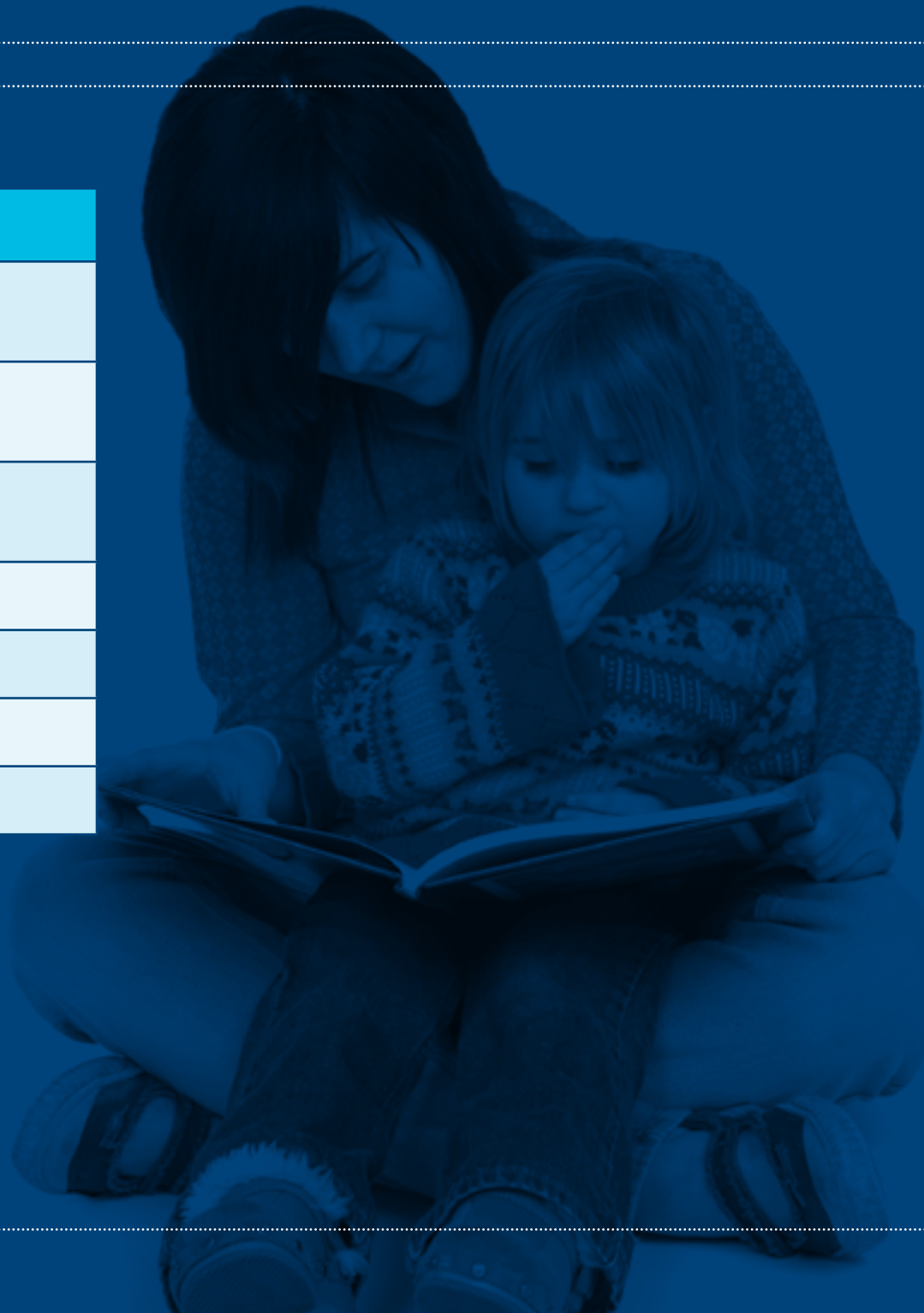


The action we will take

- Increase the uptake of high quality early education, in particular for targeted two year olds
- Encourage parental engagement and enable families to provide strong support for their child's learning to support their development
- Ensure that children and young people's learning needs are identified early through high quality assessment and are met through intervention and support, in particular those children and young people with special educational needs and disability (SEND)
- Strengthen the concept of preparation for adulthood for children and young people with SEND through SEN support and Education Health and Care Plans and improve the range of post-19 opportunities so they can continue their journey to adulthood
- Enhance joint commissioning of support and services between education, health and care agencies for children with special educational needs and disabilities
- Provide strategic direction and oversight for the wider education and skills sector
- Deliver focused adult learning programs to promote a flexible workforce that can thrive
- Enable a strong sustainable sector led system so all children go to an outstanding school or setting
- Ensure that educational provision reflects changing need and trends so children can have their needs met locally across mainstream, special and alternative provision
- Promote a culture of inclusion within schools
- Provide sustainable education in remote communities
- Improve the quality of teaching and address pockets within the county where it is hard to recruit
- Support areas of poor educational outcomes to develop the capacity to improve through localised approaches and prioritisation of resources
- Provide more apprenticeships with clear progression to higher and degree level
- Ensure progression pathways for young people from education to training and employment that meets their aspirations and supports the needs of North Yorkshire businesses
- Increase the success of young people in the labour market by connecting every learner to business and employers and Provide skills training, employability support and holistic interventions to remove barriers to employment, particularly for our most vulnerable young people
- Recognise young people as a valuable asset and create opportunities beyond the school gates that build their skills, knowledge and broaden their horizons
- 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
- Improve social mobility for young people through inclusive programs of support, access to good quality employment and affordable housing, particularly in the Scarborough Opportunity Area

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

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

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.

- **Prevent problems beginning or escalating**

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.



Our Call to Action



Our Call to Action

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.

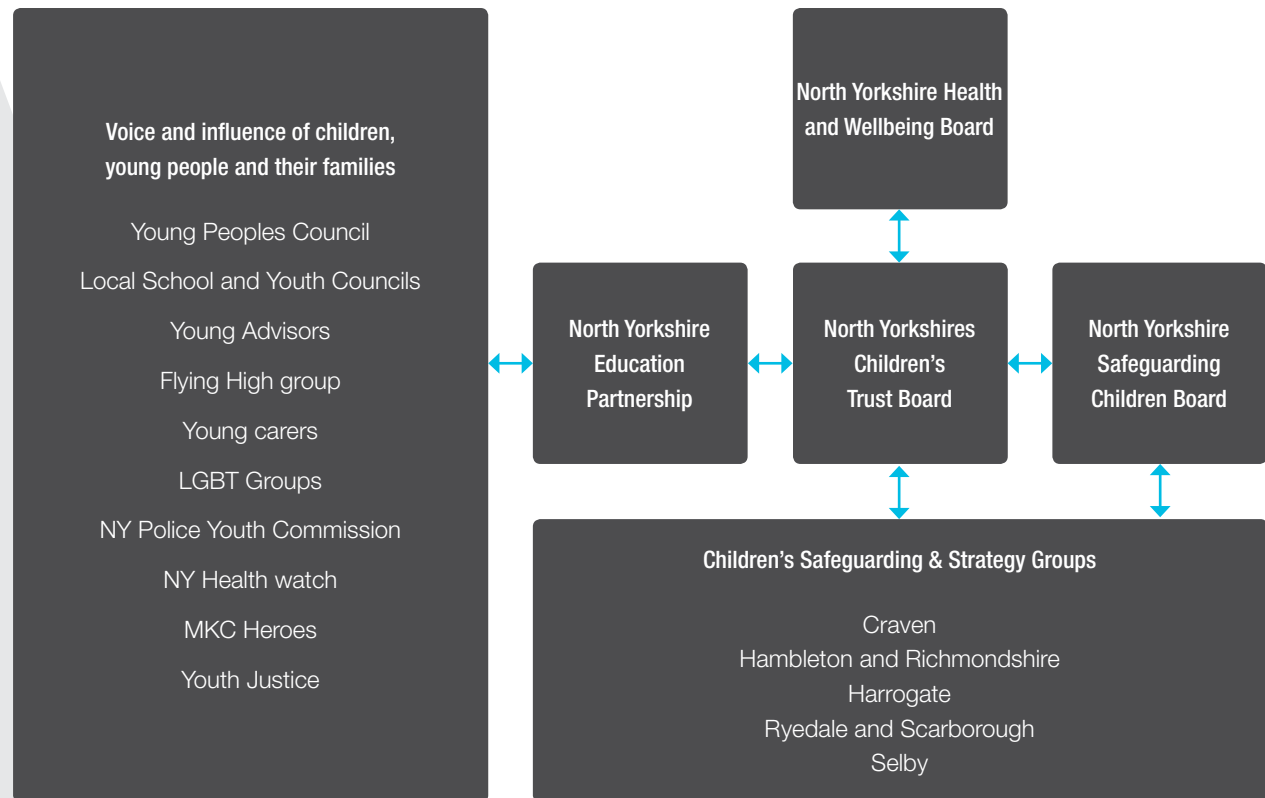


Annexes



Annex A: More about The Children's Trust

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



NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

14th June 2017

North Yorkshire Partners in Practice (PiP) Programme

1.0 Purpose of Paper

1.1 This report provides the Board with an update on activities being undertaken as part of the North Yorkshire Partners in Practice (PiP) Programme and progress being made.

2.0 Background

2.1 North Yorkshire's Children and Young People's Service has been designated as a DfE Partner in Practice (one of eight Local Authorities nationally). In doing so it has been awarded funding to assist in the delivery of four principle work strands and key activities. This Programme has four principal work strands, these are:

1. Understanding excellence and innovation
2. Supporting Sector Improvement and Modelling Good Practice in other Local Authorities
3. Workforce and Practice Leaders - People and Leadership
4. Building on High Performance - Improvement Areas for North Yorkshire in order to achieve Outstanding Status.

2.2 Each of these areas and the key activities being undertaken are examined below.

3.0 Principle work strands and activities

3.1 Understanding excellence and innovation

No Wrong Door Extensions

3.1.1 The success of No Wrong Door is increasingly recognised (2016 winner of the LGC Award for Innovation) and the external evaluations make compelling evidence that this programme holds rich learning for the whole sector. The current NWD project has been so successful that North Yorkshire has mainstreamed the costs of the current programme, including the mainstreaming of the two Police posts by North Yorkshire Police.

3.1.2 The No Wrong Door model is evidence based but also built on experience, skills, knowledge, high aspirations and a proven track record of effective practice. It is being evaluated by Loughborough University with extremely positive findings, particularly about the embedded specialist roles of Clinical Psychologists Police colleagues and Speech and Language therapists. No Wrong Door has proven it works by being there for the most complex adolescents as they move through and on from care. Its integrated management and multi-agency team approach means that the relationship based 'wraparound' service comes to young people, at the right time for them.

- 3.1.3 Following the above we have extended the No Wrong Door methodology in two further categories; to those vulnerable young people with social, emotional and mental health issues (SEMH) in residential schools and pupil referral units; and, to care leavers. Following extensive design work both of our NWD Extension projects now have focused plans for delivery and have progressed with a significant number of appointments to specialist roles
- 3.1.4 The extension to care leavers will ensure a guaranteed offer to young people who leave care in relation to support for training, education, housing, health provision and a dedicated Leaving Care Case Worker until the age of 25, and potentially beyond. This aspect of the PIP bid for Care leavers is particularly important as we know from research that young people leaving care can feel compelled to live independently whilst still a teenager when most of the young adult population will still be living at home. Care leavers are significantly disproportionately involved with the criminal justice system, in custody or serving a long-term prison sentences.
- 3.1.5 Successful recruitment has been undertaken to a number of roles to support the methodology, including a Young Persons Opportunity Manager to develop overall strategy for wider education, training and employment and apprenticeship options across county with private, voluntary and public sectors; Opportunity Brokers to negotiate bespoke packages of intervention utilising a range of partners and initiatives to improve opportunities for care leavers to engage in mainstream employment, education or training; Family Group Conference Workers to ensure FGC becomes part of leaving care offer to care leavers; as well as other Leaving Care Case Worker roles with specialisms such as Staying Put.
- 3.1.6 The extension to SEMH focuses on vulnerable children and young people, known or at risk of being known to social care, with SEMH needs and who may be in residential schools, alternative provision and/or out of education as a result of their difficulties. The project will focus on approximately 150 young people enhancing their local education and care offer and prevent them being placed in out of authority placements. It will also reduce the likelihood of this cohort entering NEET/Prison population and better equip them more holistically for adult/parenthood.
- 3.1.7 Based in each of the PRS for part of their time, hub practitioners will be responsible for delivering outreach in relation to children and young people referred for support. The three main priorities for each hub will be:
1. Build the knowledge and skills of the mainstream secondary schools in relation to social and emotional mental health through the implementation of Youth Mental Health First Aid training for all staff.
 2. Ensure that the knowledge and skills developed through the training delivered are embedded within the school ethos, values and practice.
 3. Demonstrate the positive impact of a multi-disciplinary and therapeutic approach to the needs of children and families adopting the Thrive framework.
- 3.1.8 Recruitment to key roles is being undertaken with a formal go live date of 1st September for the project in place.

- 3.2 Supporting Sector Improvement and Modelling Good Practice in other Local Authorities
- 3.2.1 As part of our PiP programme we are working alongside other authorities to share best practice and, as a result, develop more sustainable high performance in children's social care across the country.
- 3.2.2 North Yorkshire is delivering 120 days' support in Year 1 (from October 2016) and 240 days in Years 2, 3 and 4' (840 days over the full programme).
- 3.2.3 The work to other authorities includes best practice advice and support in a range of areas; from undertaking a whole system diagnostic / tailored review, to providing more specialised reviews and information on our Front Door (our Multi Agency Assessment and Screening Team (MAST)), Looked after Children (LAC) reductions, Strategic Planning Framework and/or Financial Modelling.
- 3.2.4 A full list of all the areas within the North Yorkshire offer with detailed information can be found at the following website <http://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk>
- 3.2.5 Following the sharing of our offer of support, requests from other local authorities have been high and work now moves forward at great pace. We are currently working closely with Bradford Council, providing advice and guidance on their adoption of the NWD methodology as members of their implementation board and also on their Early Help / Prevention service. On-site diagnostics have been arranged with Walsall, Durham and Middlesbrough where NYCC Senior Managers will spend two days assessing strengths, areas for development and next steps (recommendations). The work will provide advice on how the ambitions of the particular Council could potentially be achieved and provide an objective appraisal of current arrangements, on what further work could potentially be undertaken and what support from us or others may be required. In doing so, we anticipate making a real contribution to these local authorities in delivering on their objectives and aspirations and in achieving longer term outcomes.
- 3.2.6 As well as undertaking diagnostics we are receiving many visits from Councils interested in hearing information and guidance on our areas of best practice. Cheshire East Council attended North Yorkshire to hear information on our successful Signs of Safety (SOS) model implementation during April. Feedback received from the visiting team was excellent "*the visit was extremely informative and worthwhile ... We were so impressed by the passion and commitment for Signs of Safety that was evident at all levels.*" Following this successful visit Cheshire East Council have requested that NYCC senior officers have an on-going involvement in their own SOS model implementation in an advisory capacity to ensure its smooth delivery. The formal agreement of this interaction is now being agreed and taken forward.
- 3.2.7 Supporting this methodology we have recruited additional capacity to provide crucial extra service capacity as we develop our offer of input to other authorities. There is also a clear process of interaction, which is very clear to other local authorities in terms of the commitment required from them. The Programme team have also developed a suite of materials to be used during the diagnostic process very much based on the LGA peer review process. Those undertaking the diagnostics have also had Peer Review training to support them in the work being undertaken.

3.3 Workforce and Practice Leaders - People and Leadership

3.3.1 This area relates to North Yorkshire's commitment to engage in the full implementation of the new Knowledge and Skills framework.

3.3.2 The implementation of the framework has been affected by the DfE announcement that assessments would not now begin until the end of 2017 and the rollout strategy is still to be confirmed. This has caused the timeframe for local implementation to be reviewed and altered. Whilst this clarity is sought the development of the accreditation workbook puts the authority in an extremely good position when implementation does commence.

3.4 Building on High Performance - Improvement Areas for North Yorkshire in order to achieve Outstanding Status.

3.4.1 Through this part of the programme we are employing a large number of clinicians through commissioning arrangements with Tees, Esk and Wear Valley NHS Foundation Trust, including one Head Clinician, and following the Tri Borough model of focussing on practice to build on the knowledge confidence and expertise of practitioners and managers to create change in families, mobilising strengths in families and enabling us to hypothesize in complex cases. Four of the clinicians are located in social care and one within our prevention service with a Head Clinician to supervise the team. As the two services form part of our merged children and families service we anticipate that locating one clinician in the prevention service will further reduce cases to social care as they are effectively dealt with at early intervention. The further five clinicians being recruited are within our current NWD and NWD extension projects.

3.4.2 In addition we are training leaders, managers, practice supervisors and social workers in systemic family therapy to build expertise in the social work teams throughout the organisation.

3.4.3 Systemic working or family therapy, also referred to as systemic therapy, is an approach that works with families and those who are in close relationships to foster change. These changes are viewed in terms of the systems of interaction between each person in the family or relationship.

3.4.4 Systemic therapy has been found to be effective for children's and adults' difficulties, both when individuals have acquired a mental health diagnosis and when there is more general or complex distress. It is effective across the lifecycle, spanning developmental stages from under-fives to old age. Working therapeutically with individuals together with their families and/or significant others enables the use of individuals' relationships as a resource, and reduces stress and difficulties for all family members. Family therapy has also been found to be particularly effective during severe and complex disorders requiring extensive treatment. Systemic therapy can sometimes include relational work with individuals and multiple family groups using SOS and FGC methodologies.

3.4.5 A number of leaders (seven), managers (nine) and practice supervisors and social workers (twenty) are attending the Centre for Social Work in London to undertake the first phase of training. Further discussions are now being held on the most effective and cost efficient way to ensure that this learning is rolled out across the organisation and applicable staff.

- 3.4.6 The PiP proposal highlighted the ambition, through technology development, to have the ability to have a view of a child's activity regardless of whom and where that activity occurs, or is captured, thus enabling us to understand and have a holistic view AROUND the child that might better inform the child's circumstance, i.e. family information.
- 3.4.7 Through a technology solution which links seamlessly between our own IT systems (i.e. early help, social care, SEND and adult services databases) thus enabling us to harvest and accept relevant data submissions from partner organisations, join this intelligence together and create a data store in a central place thus ensuring there is a single view of the child.
- 3.4.8 In order to meet this ambition a number of activities have been progressed, confirming benefits to be realised through this development, clarifying the key data set and standards to be used and understanding what solutions exist that would be able to assist in achieving this goal. The aim is to have an agreed solution with a clear delivery plan by autumn 2017.

4.0 Recommendations

- 4.1 The Board are asked to note the significant progress being made with the North Yorkshire Partners in Practice Programme across the work strands and to provide any comments that could support the development of the activity.

Report prepared by: Kevin Brown, Partners in Practice Programme Manager.

NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD

14th June 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:

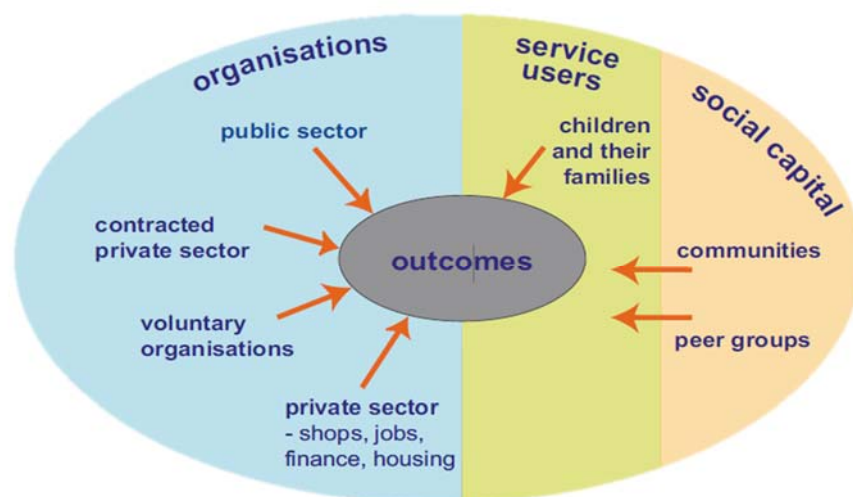
- Supporting the Library service reconfiguration.
- Supporting the Targeted Prevention Framework for Health and Adult Services.
- Supporting the implementation of the 0-19 Prevention Service for Children's and Young People's Services – in particular the development of voluntary managed universal youth 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)¹ 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.

¹ 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 outcomes²:
- 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

² 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
1 June 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%	21.66%
	Craven	3	23,937	5.90%	16.70%
	Hambleton	6	19,936	4.91%	15.20%
	Harrogate	4	19,355	4.77%	17.69%
	Richmondshire	5	42,842	10.55%	23.88%
	Ryedale	3	20,000	4.93%	13.60%
	Scarborough	11	116,088	28.60%	21.83%
	Selby **	8	133,740	32.95%	42.31%
Totals		41	405,898	100.00%	
		* 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

14th June 2017

Update: Reducing Injuries in Children in North Yorkshire

1.0 Purpose of Paper

1.1 To provide an update on the progress of the work carried out to reduce injuries in children across North Yorkshire, focusing specifically on the under-fives.

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 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 North Yorkshire trend follows the national average.

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

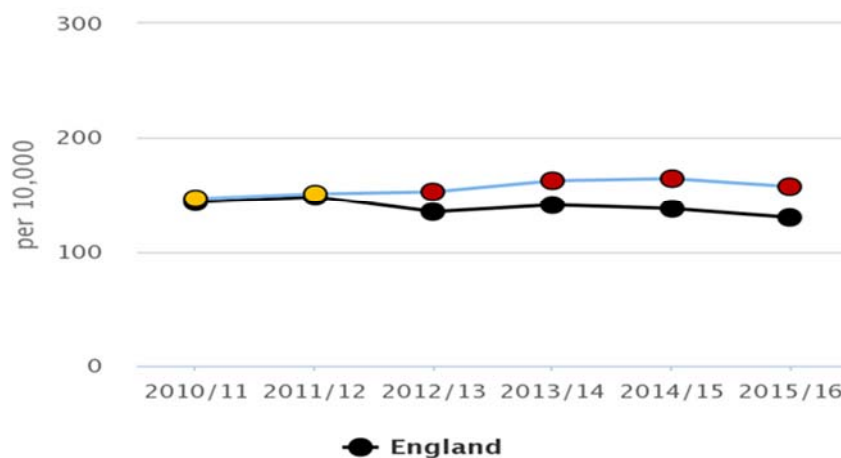


Chart 1 PHOF indicator for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-4.

- 3.2 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 occurred for the period 2012/13 to 2014/15.
- 3.3 The pattern of causes of injuries and incident locations between North Yorkshire and the wider NE/Y&H area, across all age groups¹ was the same.
- 3.4 Falls and “exposure to inanimate mechanical forces” (e.g. being stuck by an object) are among the most common causes of injury.
- 3.5 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
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 The home is the most common incident location, and accounted for 60% of incidents among under-fives.

4.0 Work Programme Update

- 5.1 The home safety booklets *confident parents*, *safer children* and pathway, have now been launched with over 200 staff attending the launch sessions.
- 5.2 Following the launch events and roll out of the booklets and pathway, a small SNAP survey was completed to establish how practitioners felt about delivering home safety messages to families. Of those who responded, 97% reported that they felt confident to discuss home safety with families; 81% of respondents reported that they felt confident using the booklets with families; and 83% of respondents reported that they felt confident to use the pathway to signpost and refer families for information about home safety.
- 5.3 These resources were made available to all Prevention Staff and Health Visitors from January 2017.
- 5.4 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 booklets correctly.
- 5.5 Health Visiting Services have now embedded the *confident parents*, *safer children* approach within their core visits, using the booklets at all the core

¹ 0-4, 0-14 and 15-24

contacts they have with families, namely the New Birth Visit and the 1 and 2 year reviews.

- 5.6 Family Outreach Workers in the Prevention Service and Integrated Family Support Workers in Children's Social Care are using the booklets with families where home safety is identified as an issue, or where parents would like further information about home safety.
- 5.7 Informal feedback from parents and front line staff suggest that the booklet and pathway have been well received. An evaluation of the booklet and pathway will be carried out to gather greater insight.
- 5.8 Home Start Richmondshire are using the *confident parents, safer children* booklet and have subsequently accessed the Children's Accident prevention Trust training on home safety to support the delivery of home safety support.
- 5.9 Joint training with the Fire Service is being carried out 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.
- 5.10 The 0-5 Healthy Child Service and 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.
- 5.11 A scoping exercise was completed to identify the unintentional injury training options available to the early year's workforce. Courses included 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 has been 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.
- 5.12 The pathway and booklet has received very favourable feedback from national organisations. The approach has been used as a case study in Local Government Association and a Public Health England publication on [Health and Wellbeing in rural areas](#).

6.0 Next steps

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 A process evaluation will be carried out to ensure that staff are able to use the booklet and pathway in their practice. The evaluation will gather information on usage, training needs and ways to improve the pathway and booklet.

- 6.3 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 5th – 9th 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 County wide 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 injury prevention work including the 95 Alive Road Safety Partnership and North Yorkshire Fire Service Home Safety Check.

7.0 Recommendations

- 7.1 The board are asked to note the update and agree that unintentional injuries remains a priority and is included within Young and Yorkshire 2.
- 7.2 The board is asked to support the CAPT Child Safety Week campaign by promoting the messages and materials.
- 7.3 The board is asked to keep unintentional injuries in focus and ask for annual updates.

Report prepared by:

Name: Gemma Mann
Job Title: Health Improvement Manager
Date of Report: June 2017

Children's Emotional and Mental Health Update

Children's Trust Board Meeting

14 June 2017



Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG
Harrogate and Rural District CCG
Scarborough and Ryedale CCG
Vale of York CCG (North Yorkshire locality)

Changing Landscape, Same Strategic Direction

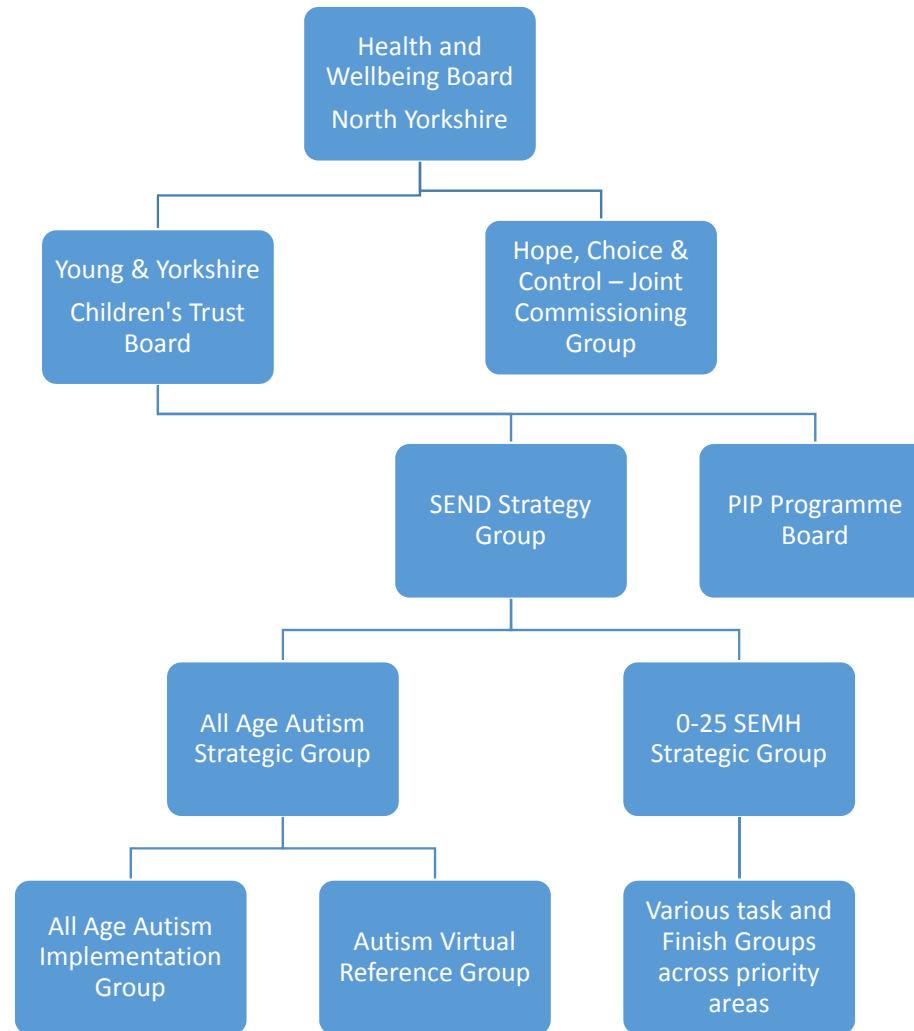
National policy

- **Children and Families Act 2014**, Part 3 SEND , Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Category & Joint Commissioning Focus
- **Future in Mind** - 2015
- **Five Year Forward View** for Mental Health – 2016 (2017 review)
- Mental Health and Behaviour in **Schools guidance** - 2016

Local policy

- NY Children and **Young People Emotional and Mental Health Strategy** 2014-2017
- NY all ages Mental Health Strategy **Hope Control and Choice** - October 2015
- All age **autism strategy** 2016
- CCG led **Future in Mind Local Transformation Plans** published 2015 – Refresh October 2016
- Emerging NY **SEND Strategy** 2017

Governance: Supporting systems change to deliver transformation



Vision for Change

Hope, Control and Choice

We will work together to ensure the people of North Yorkshire have the resilience to enjoy the best possible mental health, and to live their lives to their full potential, whatever their age and background, supported by effective, integrated and accessible services across all sectors, designed in genuine partnership with the people who need to make use of them and those who care for them.

Future in Mind

Future in mind

- Promoting, protecting and
- improving our children and
- young people's mental
- health and wellbeing



HMPS
England

- Promoting resilience, prevention and early intervention
- Improving access to effective support – a system without tiers
- Care for the most vulnerable
- Accountability and transparency
- Developing the workforce

Promoting resilience, prevention and early Intervention

- 1. Schools Wellbeing Worker project to cover all of North Yorkshire (FiM funded) 1st April 2017**
- 2. tackling stigma and improving attitudes to mental illness**
- 3. Established CAMHS joint working with the Customer Contact Centre – MAST**
- 4. Children & Young People IAPT & in Perinatal Mental Health**
- 5. Dedicated community eating disorder service in line with the model recommended in the access and waiting time and commissioning guidance**
- 6. establishing 'one stop shop' support services in the community SPoA**

New Models of Care, T4 Pilot

Progress in 16/17

- Inpatient **pilot bid (T4)** to reduce CAMHS in patient numbers and deliver intensive community support
- Implementation Update (8.7.17):
 - **Scarborough & Whitby** – experiencing some challenges around recruitment. The project will go live with a 9-5 service, 7 days a week from 1st July and aim for a 8-8 service from 1st September.
 - **Hambleton and Richmondshire** – utilising the Crisis team at South Tees Trust for in reach work, which means that children and young people do not have to go to James Cook Hospital. The project commenced 1st April 2017, aiming for a 24/7 service form 1st July.
 - **Harrogate and Rural District** – experiencing some challenges around recruitment. The project will go live with a 9-5 service, 7 days a week from 1st July and aim for a 8-8 service from 1st September.

Schools Wellbeing Worker Project

Progress in 16/17

- Commissioned a **schools Wellbeing Worker project** to cover all of North Yorkshire (FiM funded for 3 years)
- Key Actions Completed by Compass to date (April 17):
 - **Service Manager** – Service manager in post
 - **Implementation Lead** – 1 FTE Implementation Lead in post
 - **Temporary Administrator** - 1 FTE Temporary Administrator in post
 - **Wellbeing Workers** - Recruited to post in localities
 - **SPOA** – single point of access including email and telephone number set up completed
 - **School Engagement** - Initial contact with schools commenced, currently 302 schools have received service fact sheet.
 - **School Matrix** – Matrix finalised and in use to record contact with schools
 - **Key Stakeholders Engagement** – Introductory email sent to key stakeholders including North Yorkshire School Mental Health and Wellbeing Project fact sheet
 - **Web Portal** – North Yorkshire School Mental Health and Wellbeing Project web portal now in a live environment on <http://www.compass-uk.org/northyorkshirehealthandwellbeingproject/>
 - **Carepath Management Information System** – In live environment and ready for data input
 - **Promotional materials** – promotional materials including pens and USB to ready distribute
 - **Media coverage** - ITN Tyne tees interview to place and radio interview scheduled with Coastal radio

Improving access to effective support – a system without tiers

- 1. Increase access to high quality evidence based MH treatments**
- 2. Increase access 32% by end 2018/19**
- 3. introducing more access and waiting time standards for services**
 - Early Intervention Psychosis 50% first episode in 2 weeks
 - Community Eating Disorders

CAMHS Waiting List Initiative Progress in 16/17

The total number of CYP referred to CAMHS each quarter is shown below:

	Q2 2016/17	Q3 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
Total Number of CYP Referred HaRD CCG	143	214	227
Total Number of CYP Referred HRW CCG	147	208	189
Total Number of CYP Referred SRCCG	144	212	214

Care for the most vulnerable

- 1. improving access for children and young people who are particularly vulnerable**
- 2. Thrive project in schools**
- 3. Partners In Practice – SEMH extension**

Accountability and transparency

- 1. Updated and refresh of Local Transformation Plan
October 2016**
- 2. Includes baseline data activity**
- 3. Workforce data**
- 4. investment in services**
- 5. Refresh October 2017**
- 6. Develop a joined up commissioning and delivery model**

Developing the workforce

- **Requirement to publish a joint workforce plan detailing how we build capacity and capability**
- **SEMH sub group workforce development**
- **CYP IAPT taking part in workforce capability programme.**

The Local Picture

- A **number of factors** can increase the risk of poor mental health in children and young people including poverty, family homelessness and substance misuse
- In North Yorkshire in 2014, the estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people aged 5-16 was **8.6%**. This was lower than the England average of 9.3%
- The estimated prevalence of emotional health disorders in children and young people aged 5 to 16 was **3.3%** which was lower than the England average of 3.6%
- Estimates from 2013 suggest that **7,395** children and young people aged 16 to 24 years in North Yorkshire had an eating disorder – which includes anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and related conditions

Local Transformation Plans FiM

- Harrogate and Rural District CCG:
<http://www.harrogateandruraldistrictccg.nhs.uk/publications/>
- Hambleton Richmondshire and Whitby CCG:
<https://www.hambletonrichmondshireandwhitbyccg.nhs.uk/publications>
- Scarborough and Ryedale CCG:
<http://www.scarboroughryedaleccg.nhs.uk/your-health/young-peoples-emotional-and-mental-health>
- Vale of York CCG:
<http://www.valeofyorkccg.nhs.uk/data/uploads/publications/our-plans/future-in-mind-transformation-plan-october-2016.pdf>

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