

Title of paper:	Children and Young People's Plan (2010-2014)	
Report to:	Nottingham Children's Partnership Board	
Date:	19 th May 2010	
Director(s)/Corporate Director(s):	Ian Curryer, Corporate Director of Children and Families	Wards affected: All
Contact Officer(s) and contact details:	Colin Monckton, Head of Insight and Improvement, Children and Families, Nottingham City Council Geoff Jenkins, Policy and Planning Manager, Children and Families, Nottingham City Council	
Other officers who have provided input:	Inter-Agency Task and Finish Group Andrew High - Policy and Planning Officer	

Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) Strategic Objectives(s) :

1. Safeguarding and Early Intervention Children, young people and families will benefit from early and effective support and protection to empower them to overcome difficulties	✓
2. Strong families - More families will be strong and healthy, providing an enjoyable and safe place for children to grow up	✓
3. Healthy and positive children and young people - Children and young people will be healthier, fitter, more emotionally resilient and better able to make mature decisions	✓
4. Achievement - All children and young people will leave school with the best skills and qualifications they can achieve and will be ready for work or further learning	✓
5. Economic well-being - Child poverty will be significantly reduced	✓

Summary of issues (including benefits to customers/service users):

This report provides the Board with the opportunity to:

- approve the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2014,
- to note the report on consultation and its key findings
- to note the equality screening assessment and its recommendations.

The revised Children and Young People's Plan, the Consultation Report and the Equality Screening Assessment form attachments 1, 2 and 3 of this report. Attachment 4 lists the lead officers with responsibility to the SOG for implementation and impact assessment.. Attachment 5 is the minute from the Overview and Scrutiny meeting held on the 11th February following review of the draft Plan.

The implementation of the Nottingham Plan is monitored by the One Nottingham Board. The board has confirmed its support for the CYPP as the vehicle for implementation and noted the key areas of:

- Strong and systematically engaged partnership
- Clearer top priority areas within the plan
- Lead accountable officers
- Performance management framework
- Family Pledge and engagement approach

In addition, the following areas are noted by the ON Board for periodic assessment:

- Financial implications
- Links with partners not within the Children's partners (eg Housing)
- Mainstreaming Early Intervention
- Involvement and key vulnerable groups, for example single parent households

Ian Curryer, Director of Children and Families is currently undertaking partner engagements on the new CYPP.

Recommendations:

1	The Partnership Board approves the Plan as the strategic framework for developing services and improving outcomes for children and young people and their families.
2	The Partnership Report approves the nominated lead officers for the five strategic objectives and the year one programme priorities (attachment 4)
3	<p>The Partnership Board requests a report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The resources to be made available for implementation ➤ A timetable for consideration by the Board of the priority programme ➤ A Risk Register based on the identified risks and mitigating actions.

1. BACKGROUND AND PROPOSALS

The Partnership Board may recall that when they saw an earlier draft of the Plan at its meeting in January, a major consultation exercise was underway. This was completed at the end of March by which time:

- Over 600 people had expressed views about the new Children and Young People's Plan in some way.
- Respondents have included children and young people, parents and carers, councillors, community members, representatives of the voluntary and community sector and from across the Children's Partnership workforce.
- Over **200 community members** expressed some views on the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 in some way.
- Around **200 members of the children's workforce** expressed some view.
- The views of **more than 50 parents and carers** were obtained by direct contact up to 3rd March.
- **Over 100 hundred children and young people** were engaged directly with this consultation activity.

The evolving Plan has been reviewed monthly by the Senior Officer's Group, and by a Task and Finish Group convened by SOG. The Plan was also assessed by an Equalities Panel to test whether the Plan would promote greater equality - particularly for the identified vulnerable groups.

The CYPP 2010 -14 (Attachment 1)

Part 1 is the Strategy. It sets out both the One Nottingham and Children's Partnership vision for progress over the Plan period. Nottingham Today draws from *the Joint Strategic Needs Analysis* to review progress and highlight the considerable challenges ahead. The Plan has 5 strategic objectives, fully aligned with the Nottingham Plan and these break down to 17 operational objectives which set out the Partnership's work in more detail. Five of these have been prioritised for greater focus in 2010/11 as the year one programme. The Section

entitled *How We Will Deliver* encapsulates the new arrangements – for commissioning, workforce development, governance as well as the cross-cutting principles identified in the review essential for all partnership activity. There are short sections on Resources and Risks at the end of Part 1 together with one appendix listing the composition of the Partnership Board.

Part 2 is the Performance Management Framework. Each operational objective has a brief contextual introduction, Theme Partnership links, headline actions, related Plans and Strategies and a performance table based on the SOG reports. This approach avoids the need for a layer of partnership plans. The approach is to use performance assessment to judge the efficacy the plans we have and to pinpoint where changes are needed. There is one appendix to Part 2 which describes the vulnerable groups of children and young people.

The Consultation Report (attachment 2) This is a summary of the consultation and the key points arising from it. The Plan reflects broadly the priority concerns identified in the consultation process – in particular the prominence given to safeguarding and parental and family support strategies.

The Equality Screening Report (attachment 3) Reviews the impact the CYPP will have on equality and makes a number of recommendations which have been incorporated into the final draft of the Plan.

The Nominated Lead Officers (attachment 4) Names the lead officers who will be accountable for the strategic objectives and the year 1 priorities.

Overview and Scrutiny Committee (attachment 5) Is an extract from the minutes of the meeting held in February 2010 when an early draft of the Plan was considered.

2. RISKS

The CYPP needs to be revised and adopted by the Partnership Board under its new powers which came into effect on the 1st April. The risks in delivering this project are associated with ensuring that all partners are fully engaged and that a broad understanding and consensus is achieved on what needs to be done. The risks in not undertaking the activity are that the Partnership would not have an effective CYPP in place to provide guidance on commissioning and service delivery and that the statutory obligation to have a refreshed CYPP in place by 2011 would not be met.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None at this stage

4. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The Children's Partnership needs to adopt a Children and Young People's Plan compliant with statutory guidance by April 2011. It is required to consult the public on its proposals and to undertake an equality impact assessment. This Plan and the supporting documents comply with these requirements.

5. CLIENT GROUP

The revised CYPP aspired to meet the needs of all children, young people and their families in Nottingham with particular regard to groups vulnerable to poor outcomes: these are described in Appendix 1 of Part 2 (The Performance Framework) of the CYPP.

6. IMPACT ON EQUALITIES ISSUES

The Plan has a specific aim to address inequalities of outcome of vulnerable groups. The Equalities Screening Assessment concluded that if implemented successfully, would substantially improve outcomes for these targeted groups. It stressed the need to develop the Family Pledge and provide accessible updates and feedback with particular regard for hard to reach or disadvantaged children and young people.

7. OUTCOMES AND PRIORITIES AFFECTED

The CYPP Review enables the Partnership look afresh at how the priorities can be made the driving force for partnership activity and gives partners the opportunity to shape the agenda for change.

8. CONTACT DETAILS

,	Candida Brudenell Director ,Children's Trust Transition Programme Children's Services	candida.brudenell@nottinghamcity.gov.uk Tel: 0115 915 0782
	Geoff Jenkins Manager Policy & Planning Children's Services	geoff.jenkiins@nottinghamcity.gov.uk Tel: 0115 915 7841



Children and Young People's Plan 2010 – 2014

CONSULTATION FINDINGS REPORT

Improving outcomes for all Children and Young People in Nottingham.

CYPP 2010-14: Consultation Findings

1. Introduction and methodology
2. Summary & Headlines from consultation
3. Area Committees & Community
 - a. Prioritisation results
 - b. Summary and Analysis
4. Workforce
 - a. Prioritisation results
 - b. Summary and Analysis
5. Parents and Carers
 - a. Prioritisation results
 - b. In their own words – quotes from participants.
 - c. Summary and Analysis
6. Children and Young People.
 - a. Prioritisation results
 - b. In their own words – quotes from participants.
 - c. Summary and Analysis
7. Voluntary and Community Sector
8. Schools
9. How the findings will influence the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14
10. Conclusion: consultation and engagement on the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 and future reviews

1. Introduction and methodology

Work to produce Nottingham City's new Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 began in October 2010.

An initial "scoping consultation" exercise was undertaken in October and November 2009 to gain a range of stakeholder views about the appropriateness of the priorities of the existing Children and Young People's Plan 2008-11. These views, along with relevant intelligence and information on national and local drivers were fed into a multi-agency "Decision Makers" workshop in December 2009 and subsequently contributed to the production of the draft Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14.

The December workshop produced a draft set of priorities for Nottingham City's Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14. Subsequently reviewed, amended and renamed objectives" by the Senior Officer Group of Nottingham's Children Partnership, these formed the basis of a second round of stakeholder consultation. This consultation exercise sought to obtain a range of views on the appropriateness and relative importance of these objectives as well as giving stakeholders the opportunities to identify different objectives.

Some stakeholders were also asked for views on the developing governance structure for the Children's Partnership. Very few views on this were given and these from within the children's workforce, with the exception of a co-ordinated response from the Voluntary and Community Sector Shadow Board that was progressed outside of this consultation exercise.

The second period of gaining stakeholder views of the proposed objectives for the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 began in January 2010 and ran to the end of March. The means used to obtain these views included:

- i) request for partnership workforce views through the Senior Officer Group membership;
- ii) request for Children's Service workforce views through the Departmental Management Team and direct contact to Heads of Services;
- iii) attendance at Neighbourhood Area Committee meetings;
- iv) attendance at Heads and School Governor meetings;
- v) suggestion boxes in venues across the city (libraries, Children's Centre's, Housing Offices, Health Centres – 57 in total);
- vi) posters (with contact details) in Children's Centres, social care offices and other children's services venues;
- vii) leaflet in "Arrow" (free magazine delivered to over 110,000 premises in Nottingham);
- viii) attendance at a session of the Parent & Carer Shadow Board;
- ix) session at the 5th February 2010 Workforce Development Conference;
- x) direct contact with parents and carers at six leisure centres across the City during half-term "50p" offer;
- xi) direct contact with parents and carers at parent & toddler group (Top Valley Children's Centre);
- xii) 2 sessions with Youth Bank/Youth Councillors;
- xiii) session with Creative Room young people's group;
- xiv) 2 sessions at Base 51 young people's service;
- xv) 7 sessions at Youth Service venues;
- xvi) session with "Children in Care council" (this group is in the early stages of development);
- xvii) Young Nottingham Select Committee and Overview and Scrutiny Committee;
- xviii) Children and Young People's Plan email address.

2. Summary & Headlines from consultation

By the end of March 2010, over six hundred people had expressed views about the new Children and Young People's Plan in some way. Respondents have included children and young people, parents and carers, councillors, community members, representatives of the voluntary and community sector and from across the Children's Partnership workforce.

Despite the limitations of this exercise, this has given a broader baseline of the views of a wider range of stakeholders than there has been for previous Children and Young People's Plans in Nottingham. The consultation activity has also raised awareness of the Children and Young People's Plan – and the Children's Partnership - more widely across the City.

Some of the key learning from the consultation activity is:

- Overall, across all categories of respondents, keeping children and young people safe was seen as the most important priority that the Children and Young People's Plan should address.
- A degree of scepticism was expressed by a number of respondents – from all groupings – about the difference that their views would make to the Children and Young People's Plan and what difference the plan itself would make.
- Support to families and to address some of the key factors that can impact adversely on parenting (for example, substance misuse and domestic violence) were generally considered the second most important area for the Children and Young People's Plan.
- Generally, health outcomes were given the least importance across the range of respondents.
- Children and young people tended to consider education and attainment outcomes less important than did adult respondents (parent and carer, community and workforce). However, children and young people considered that reducing the number of young people not in employment, education and training was important.
- Parents and carers generally rated educational attendance and attainment to be relatively less important than did workforce respondents.
- For children and young people, having safe neighbourhoods, with safe and accessible local places to go and things to do were consistently the most important matters they wanted the Children and Young People's Plan to deliver.

“From a parent's perspective, from an inner-city area, whose family suffers from multiple discrimination, disadvantage and inequality, I sincerely hope that this plan is successful and all partner agencies are consistent and proactive in implementing it. Let's get it right this time! No more lip service!”

3. Area Committees & Community

All nine Neighbourhood Area Committees were attended in January and February 2010, to present the proposed objectives and invite comments, either directly or by using a feedback questionnaire.

The aim of attending these meetings was twofold:

- to engage elected members and invite their views on the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14;
- to request that the questionnaire be circulated to local community groups known to, or in contact with the Area Committees.

The views of community members were also sought through a series of suggestion boxes placed in venues across the City. A total of 57 boxes were placed in libraries, Children's Centre's, Housing Offices, Health Centres and other Children's Services venues. Additionally, a flier introducing the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 and inviting views on its' objectives was inserted in the Nottingham Arrow (February 2010) and was delivered to more than 110,000 households in

Nottingham. Lastly, a Children and Young People's Plan email address has been in existence since autumn 2009 for views to be posted: this has been referenced in all leaflets, fliers and other communications.

It is obviously likely that some of the "community respondents" were parents or carers, members of the children's workforce or possibly young people. However, as the responses were not identified as being views from these respondent groups (which were specifically sought by other means), they have been collated as "community" responses.

Prioritisation results

The expressed views of community members were captured almost exclusively through ranking of the proposed objectives for the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14. Opportunities to give further views were seldom utilised. However, over two hundred community members expressed some views on the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 in some way.

From those that used a feedback sheet to rate the proposed objectives, the overall ranking results – in order of descending importance - were:

1. Keep Children and Young People safe through good social services (939)
2. Reduce domestic violence (907)
3. Tackle anti-social behaviour (904)
4. Reduce drug & alcohol misuse (903)
5. More joined up working between agencies to safeguard children (898)
6. Reducing the number of babies who die before their first birthday (896)
7. Improve outcomes for those with mental health issues or a disability (885)
8. Reduce teenage conceptions (881)
9. Continuously improve support for parents & carers (879)
10. Improve school attendance (877)
11. Improve rates of young people NEET (872)
12. Raise school attainment (863)
13. Increase skills and qualifications by age 19 (862)
14. Tackle the rise in childhood obesity (838)
15. Improve oral health (803)

Summary and Analysis

The great majority of community views were gathered through the suggestion box exercise. Of these, most responses were received through libraries and Children's Centres. Generally, health centres were the venues with the lowest number of responses.

Where it was possible to identify the geographical area from which responses were obtained, there were no obvious differences in the importance accorded to the objectives.

In discussion in some Area Committee Meetings, some concern was raised that local priorities would be lost within citywide, strategic objectives. However, the importance of the Children and Young People's Plan was recognised and future feedback about its delivery and development was widely requested.

Overall, the responses from community sources identified safety issues as the most important areas to be addressed. Specific health issues were considered to be the least important matters to be addressed by the Children and Young People's Plan.

4. Workforce

In November 2009 – and again in January 2010 – invitations were sent to Heads of Service (in Children's Services) to involve their staff in the Children and Young People's Plan review and the

production of the new Plan. Within Children's Services, 15 Heads of Service have been requested to organise Children and Young People's Plan discussion events with their teams.

Consultation templates were provided for testing the significance of the existing Children and Young People's Plan priorities and to obtain views on the proposed objectives of the new Plan and Partnership Governance arrangements. Support with facilitating these sessions was offered. A similar proposal was sent to partner agencies, to encourage a children's workforce debate on the Children and Young People's Plan and partnership work to improve outcomes. The views of schools were invited through attendance at Heads and School Governor meetings and through the Schools Extranet website. No significant responses from schools or partner agencies had been received at the time of writing.

Additionally, on the 5th February 2010 the Workforce Development Conference (one hundred and fifty staff from a variety of agencies) took part in a facilitated session on the 9 cross cutting principles that underpin the delivery of the new Children and Young People's Plan.

Prioritisation results

Overall, the level of response received from the Children's workforce has been somewhat disappointing even if this has been broader and more in-depth than the workforce engagement with previous Children and Young People's Plans in Nottingham.

Those workforce responses that utilised the scoring of objectives format gave the following ranking, in order of descending importance:

1. Keep Children and Young People safe through good social services (179)
2. More joined up working between agencies to safeguard children (177)
3. Continuously improve support for parents & carers (171)
3. Raise school attainment (171)
5. Reduce domestic violence (164)
5. Increase skills and qualifications by age 19 (164)
7. Improve outcomes for those with mental health issues or a disability (159)
8. Improve school attendance (156)
9. Reduce teenage conceptions (154)
10. Tackle anti-social behaviour (153)
10. Improve rates of young people NEET (153)
12. Reduce drug & alcohol misuse (152)
13. Reducing the number of babies who die before their first birthday (131)
13. Tackle the rise in childhood obesity (131)
15. Improve oral health (120)

Summary and Analysis

Overall, workforce responses gave greatest value to objectives to keep children and young people safe and to support parents and carers. Specific health objectives were given the least value as objectives for the Children and Young People's Plan.

Workforce responses gave greater importance to improving educational attendance and attainment than other respondent groups.

As would be expected, the Children's workforce was a source of more general comment about the Children and Young People's Plan than the other respondent groups. These views included:

- The Plan should not be too woolly or have too many priorities;
- There is a need to clearly define success and not be solely reliant on national indicator targets;
- Work should focus on addressing causes, not treating symptoms (i.e. Early Intervention)
- Multi-agency work to empower and support families experiencing problems is crucial.

5. Parents & Carers

The views of more than fifty parents and carers were obtained by direct contact up to 3rd March. These contacts were made at the following venues:

- session with Parent & Carer Shadow Board (very poorly attended)
- direct contact with parents and carers at 6 leisure centres during half-term “50p” offer
- direct contact with parents and carers at parent & toddler group (Top Valley Children’s Centre).

Parents and carers were asked to rate the revised set of objectives, given the opportunity to ask any questions about these and make further comments. Some parents and carers took the opportunity to engage in longer conversation about the Children and Young People’s Plan and what it should focus on.

Prioritisation results

Parent and carers views were sought on the fifteen outcome objectives proposed for the Children and Young People’s Plan 2010-14. Parents and carers were also invited to give further views on what the plan should address. Not all respondents “scored” the objectives. Of those who did, not all scored all 15.

The scores from parents and carers for the priorities, in descending order of rated importance, are as follows:

1. Keep Children and Young People safe through good social services (179)
2. More joined up working between agencies to safeguard children (172)
3. Tackle anti-social behaviour (170)
4. Reduce drug & alcohol misuse (168)
5. Reduce domestic violence (167)
6. Improve outcomes for those with mental health issues or a disability (167)
7. Continuously improve support for parents & carers (166)
8. Reducing the number of babies who die before their first birthday (166)
9. Reduce teenage conceptions (166)
10. Raise school attainment (166)
11. Improve rates of young people NEET (165)
12. Increase skills and qualifications by age 19 (161)
13. Improve school attendance (158)
14. Tackle the rise in childhood obesity (155)
15. Improve oral health (149)

A number of parents raised the issue of internet safety for children and young people as an area of specific concern within the overall area of keeping children and young people safe.

In their own words – quotes from participants

“From a parent’s perspective, from an inner-city area, whose family suffers from multiple discrimination, disadvantage and inequality, I sincerely hope that this plan is successful and all partner agencies are consistent and proactive in implementing it. Let’s get it right this time! No more lip service!”

“It is vital to ensure that all agencies are linked together to keep all children safe. Too many children are slipping through the net.”

“Important to ensure that Children’s Centres are available to everyone. I have previously experienced a “postcode” issue with a local Sure Start centre which was 5 minute walk from my home: because my postcode was not classed as a “deprived” area I was told not to attend!”

“Social networking sites are a problem. I have forbidden my child access until she is 13 (face book minimum) but many children lie about their age to access Facebook.”

“Internet abuse is a problem (personal experience) as is lack of parental knowledge of cyberworld.”

“Parents with special needs require more support.”

Summary & Analysis

All parents approached directly expressed interest in the Children and Young People’s Plan. Very few parents and carers had any prior knowledge of the Children and Young People’s Plan.

Somewhat surprisingly, little or no comment was made about neighbourhoods and general community safety. This is in significant contrast with young people’s views where safety in the community was mentioned repeatedly. However, this may reflect the less structured methods used to engage young people.

Keep children & young people safe

- These priorities were generally considered to be the most important by parents and carers. Keeping children and young people safe was generally seen as the most important single thing to achieve.
- A number of parents/carers expressed concern about “e.safety” issues and wanted more support or guidance about protecting their children from the potential risks associated with the internet and social networking sites.
- Several references were made to the need for children and young people to have respect for parents and other authority figures, notably police officers.

Support our families - particularly those who are most vulnerable to harm.

- Specific support for parents was generally considered less important than the other priorities under this “theme”. Support for lone parents and parents with special needs was mentioned.
- The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) process was seen as very supportive by several parents. It greatly helped in getting their voice heard by professionals who had formerly paid them less attention. The CAF (“team around the child”) meetings were seen as empowering and associated action plans also helpful.
- Promotion of available services was mentioned as some – possibly the more needy families – may not have access to all sources of information.
- Children Centres were praised (by parents using them) – the general view was that this provision should be made available to all families.
- Some concerns were expressed at lack of provision for children aged around 8 years.

Improve the health of our children & young people & encourage them to make better decisions.

- These priorities were generally given relatively low importance by parents and carers. Tackling childhood obesity and oral health were rated the least important of all priorities.
- There were lots of comments about the need for accessible and affordable activities: this may have a reflection of the location and means of engagement (predominantly at venues providing activity sessions for children and young people).

Make sure our young people leave school ready for work or further learning.

- This “theme” appears to be seen as something to be addressed by schools and parents.
- A number of parents/carers commented on the limitations of extended school provision.
- Some concerns were expressed about preparing children and parents for the transition to secondary school.

Reduce child poverty

- There was a relatively low priority given to this theme, compared to the other identified priority areas. (Some respondents at leisure centres were residents of more affluent areas who had travelled to take advantage of the subsidised “50p” scheme).
- More should be done to get some (disaffected) young people into work or training when they have left school.

6. Children and Young People

The majority of responses from children and young people were gathered by direct contact and discussion. The basis of this contact was the set of proposed objectives but children and young people were given the opportunity to comment on these and propose other issues as objectives. Over one hundred children and young people were engaged directly with this consultation activity.

Prioritisation results

Not all children and young people engaged in this consultation chose to score the proposed objectives. Of those that did, they scored the proposed objectives, in descending order of rated importance, as follows:

1. Tackle anti-social behaviour (151)
2. Improve rates of young people NEET (148)
3. Keep Children and Young People safe through good social services (144)
4. Reduce domestic violence (142)
5. Reducing the number of babies who die before their first birthday (138)
6. Reduce drug & alcohol misuse (135)
7. Improve outcomes for those with mental health issues or a disability (135)
8. Improve school attendance (134)
9. Increase skills and qualifications by age 19 (132)
10. Reduce teenage conceptions (130)
11. More joined up working between agencies to safeguard children (128)
12. Continuously improve support for parents & carers (127)
13. Tackle the rise in childhood obesity (125)
14. Raise school attainment (124)
15. Improve oral health (119)

In their own words – quotes from participants.

“Tackle anti-social behaviour: vandalism makes areas untidy and feel unsafe.”

“More youth service for young people. Get old and young to interact. More free (music) studio time for young people.”

“Have more opportunities for people to get involved with for free (arts events, drama, drawing, sports, social events, networking opportunities): not everyone can afford to do things.”

“Police should have more respect for young people.”

“Safer parks and more things to do around the area.”

“Stop police following us!”

Summary and Analysis

Discussion with children and young people was more productive than the use of the written feedback sheets. Apart from the existing Youth Councillors and young people who had been engaged with the previous round of consultation about the Children and Young People’s Plan, no young people had been aware of the Plan prior to this consultation exercise. Once engaged, most

young people expressed interest in the Children and Young People Plan and had views on what the most important issues were that it should address.

The focus for most young people was their own area – as they defined it, rather than City Council defined neighbourhoods – and what went on within it. Children and young people generally focused more on schools and community issues rather than family issues.

The key issues of importance for children and young peoples arising from this consultation activity are generally the same issues that young people have highlighted in previous years and through other forms of engagement. These key issues are:

- Having safer streets and communities
- Having safe and accessible local places to go and things to do
- Getting a job
- Being treated with respect and listened to by adults, particularly police officers and teachers.

7. Voluntary and Community Sector

Voluntary and community sector services were specifically approached for comments on the proposed objectives and governance structure through the Voluntary and Community Sector Shadow Board. A questionnaire was presented and circulated. This was followed up in the Children Partnership weekly update and the questionnaire circulated by NCVS, to a wide readership of voluntary and community sector groups and individuals.

In discussion at the Shadow Board, it was commented that the proposed objectives did not differ significantly from the pre-existing priorities of the existing Children and Young People's Plan. No objections to the proposed objectives were raised and no further objectives specifically proposed.

Only a small number of responses to the priorities have been received that were identified as being from voluntary and community sector agencies. The responses received either focused on specific interest groups (such as disabled people) or the issues outlined below. This may reflect the diverse nature of the voluntary and community sector in Nottingham and that many constituent groups and agencies are specialised in terms of the groups they work with or represent or the geographical areas in which they operate.

The established and well-attended Voluntary and Community Sector Shadow Board co-ordinated a specific response to the Director for Children's Trust Transition. The main areas of stated interest for the voluntary and community sector, as represented by the Shadow Board are:

- the proposed governance arrangements for the Children's Partnership and the Children and Young People's Plan;
- how the views of the voluntary and community will be fed into Children's Partnership planning and service development;
- future commissioning arrangements for the Children's Partnership.

8. Schools

Particular efforts were made to engage schools with this consultation process, in line with the new requirement for schools to be formal partners within the Children's Partnership.

Information about the new Children and Young People's Plan was presented and views sought at Heads meetings and Governors meetings. Information was posted on the schools extranet site. Various teams or services within the Children's Services department who work with schools were approached for their views and for their assistance in communicating with schools.

Generally, the response from school staff and governors was to recognise the importance of the Children and Young People's Plan and the need to ensure that they are aligned to it.. The limited feedback that was received indicated broad agreement with the proposed objectives.

There is further work to be done in communicating with schools about the Children and Young People's Plan and in capturing their contributions towards it's' objectives. However, all feedback to this consultation exercise from school staff, governors and services working with schools indicated that developing a further, additional means of communication would be unsuccessful and that schools participation with the Children and Young People's Plan should be progressed through existing structures and channels. This is an important area for further development.

9 How the findings will influence the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14

The findings of this consultation exercise were largely shaped by the fact that views were sought initially about the existing priorities of the Children and Young People's Plan 2008-11 and subsequently about the proposed objectives for the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14, as developed by the December 2009 Workshop. Scope for highlighting alternative priorities was built into the process but the great majority of responses focussed on discussion of and giving relative weightings to the proposed objectives.

The degree to which the findings of this consultation exercise have influenced the new Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 has been determined to a large extent by the fact the consultation has been conducted in parallel to writing the plan rather than preceding it. The views gathered through the various means of consultation have been fed into the drafting process for the new Children and Young People's Plan as they have been collated and summarised.

There has been no obvious dissonance between the expressed stakeholder views and the proposed high level objectives for the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14. This implies that there is broad agreement that the right, high-level issues are being addressed in the developing Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14.

The consultation activity has also given a broader and more comprehensive baseline of stakeholder views than for previous Children and Young People Plans in Nottingham. It has raised awareness of the existence and purpose of the Children and Young People's Plan far more widely than previously.

This report has focused on the consultation activity undertaking specifically for the development of the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14. However, it is worth noting that stakeholder views from other sources were used in the 2009 Children and Young People's Plan review and have also been used in producing the new Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14. Examples of the other sources of stakeholder views include Youth Election manifestos, the "Aiming High – 1 year on event feedback report" and Common Assessment Framework audit activity.

10. Conclusion: consultation and engagement on the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 and future reviews

The activity outlined and summarised in this report has set a new benchmark for consulting about and engaging stakeholders with the Children and Young People's Plan. However, to build on this, the provision of feedback to stakeholders about the progress of the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14, the collation of stakeholder views on the objectives and effectiveness the Plan and the subsequent review and amendments to it need to become more systematic and systemic. Setting clear goals, in advance, for future Children and Young People's Plan feedback, consultation and development activity should be built into a Children and Young People's Plan lifecycle.

Undertaking this consultation exercise has highlighted the range of existing means of gaining the views of a range of stakeholders across the city. However, these often exist or are undertaken in specific agencies and services or for particular purposes. Development of the Children's Partnership will hopefully improve sharing of the learning from this activity across the partnership. Further work will be needed to tie this into future review and development of the Children and Young People's Plan. Current and ongoing work to develop the Family Pledge and Children's Charters across Children's Partnership agencies may help drive this as can the developing Participation Champions Network.

In implementing the new Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14 and in its review and development, better future use can be made of existing sources for gaining the views of children and families about how successful the plan is being in improving their outcomes. An ongoing relationship between the emerging Neighbourhood Youth Forums has been outlined and several youth clubs have asked for feedback and further information about the new Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14. In addition to establishing a relationship with the arrangement that replaces the former Parents and Carers Shadow Board, it may be considered valuable to develop links to Parent and Carer forums already established in other services.

Direct consultation with vulnerable, priority groups – as identified in the Children and Young People Plan – is an area that needs further development. The existing opportunities for communicating with – gaining views from and giving feedback to – some of these groups are particularly limited. For some groups, such as children in care and disabled children, structures exist or are being implemented as part of Children's Partnership or other governance arrangements. However, further work will be needed to identify and/or develop communication with all the identified priority groups of children and young people. Given the "hard to reach" nature of some of these young people, a range of means will need to be employed. Clear goals for the communication will help to avoid waste of resources: some "hard to reach" young people with specific needs have proved to be very disinterested in broad, strategic objectives that have no immediate relevance to themselves.

More explicit evidencing of partner agency engagement with the Children and Young People's Plan will greatly assist future consultation about Plan objectives. If partner agency service plans, business plans and other delivery plans are clearly aligned to the relevant, identified Children and Young People's Plan objectives, management performance information, service evaluation and service user feedback could be more systematically fed into the next review of the Children and Young People's Plan and its future revisions and development.

**City of Nottingham
Children and Young People's Plan
2010 – 2014**

***It takes a city to raise a child
Working together to improve outcomes
for every child and young person
in Nottingham***

Nottingham Children's Partnership

**Draft - Version 11
May 2010**

Contents

Foreword

Summary and Partnership Priorities

The Strategy

Nottingham Children's Partnership	1
Our Vision	1
Nottingham Today: Progress and Challenges	3
Strategic Objectives and Year 1 Priorities.....	9
Summary of Targets.....	11
How We Will Deliver.....	13
Appendix 1: Composition of the Nottingham Childrens Partnership Board.....	19
Appendix 2: Vulnerable Children and Young People	20

The Performance Management Framework

The Strategic Objectives (1 – 5).....	1
---------------------------------------	---

This Plan

This Children and Young People's Plan is the single, statutory, strategic, overarching plan for all services which directly affect children and young people in the City of Nottingham. It shows how the local authority and all relevant partners will integrate service provision to improve the well-being of every child and focus on specific challenges and priorities. It updates and replaces the Children and Young People's Plan 2008-2011.

The Plan is based on evidence about past performance, needs assessments, consultation with local families and agreed priorities between partners. It also fits within agreed national government policies and reflects recommendations from regular inspections. It sets a clear direction for the Nottingham Children's Partnership and also for the rest of One Nottingham's partners; the welfare of children, young people and families is a collective responsibility for all of us.

Get in touch

If you would like more information about the Nottingham Children's Partnership or this Plan, or to get a summary of the Plan, please get in touch with us at:

*Improvement and Policy
Children and Family Services
Sandfield Centre
Nottingham. NG7 1QH
0115 915 7841
CYP@nottinghamcity.gov.uk*

If you would like to know more about One Nottingham and its activities, please get in touch at:

*One Nottingham
Nottingham Voluntary Action Centre
2nd Floor, 7 Mansfield Road
Nottingham. NG1 3FB
general@onenottingham.org.uk*

Foreword

“

“It takes a village to raise a child.”

This is an old African proverb. It reminds us that children actually grow up within communities and are influenced by lots of people and experiences.

Parents have the primary responsibility for raising their children, but they cannot do it alone. Our wider families, friends and neighbours also help and influence. Government also has an important role in ensuring children are looked after when their parents cannot and in providing education and other services. But we also need to get better at thinking in a more rounded way about families, as their lives are touched by so many more services and wider influences. We might say today in Nottingham – “it takes a city to raise a child”.

This is why we have a the Children’s Partnership. It brings together core services relating to children, young people and families in a way that will enable us to make faster progress in integrating and improving our services.

The Partnership is building on good progress that has already been made in the last ten years and which has resulted in a sustained improvement of educational attainment in the majority of our schools – a key indicator of success. We have also gained complete city coverage of Sure Start Children’s Centres and seen our high levels of teenage conception continue to drop. During the recession, we have maintained low levels of 16-18 year olds not in education employment or training. We intend to continue this momentum and add to it.

We are also realistic about our challenge over the next few years. There are a lot of issues that we want to make progress on and there will be less resources available. But we have a good team, willing partners and a new Plan.

This Plan sets a clear direction for the Children’s Partnership and for the rest of One Nottingham’s partners; the welfare of children, young people and families is a collective responsibility for all of us. That is why we will be distributing this Plan far and wide in the city.

This Plan is the basis on which we intend, with your help, to change the lives of every family in Nottingham for the better. We hope you find it useful. We hope you will join us in making the vision a reality.

”

Councillor David Mellen
Nottingham City Council

Lead Member for Children and Family Services
Chair of the Nottingham Children’s Partnership Board

Nottingham Children's Partnership Board signature page.

[Complement this Foreword with a 'signature page' where every agency signing up puts its logo and the signature of the organisation lead, to emphasise partnership working]

Summary

The Nottingham Children's Partnership has agreed this plan as the strategy for Children and Young People in Nottingham City for 2010-2014. Its purpose is to set out the priorities across all partners responsible for providing services to children and young people, our objectives and how we will deliver them, with specified targets.

Our vision is a city where every child and young person can enjoy their childhood in a warm and supporting environment, free from poverty and safe from harm; a city where every child grows up to achieve their full potential.

It also establishes the partnerships agreed priorities for the first year of the plan. Each year the annual review of the plan will set out the agreed priorities for the next year within the framework of the strategic objectives set out for 2010-2014.

Year 1 Partnership Priorities

We intend to establish a set of priorities each year of the Plan, drawn from our wider set of established objectives. For the first year, our priorities are as follows:

- **Stronger safeguarding** – With a key focus on ensuring that there are high standards of safeguarding across all agencies and that the Partnership takes a pro-active approach to the elimination of domestic violence (Operational Objective 2).
- **Healthy living** – With a key focus on increasing the proportion of children and young people who have a healthy weight (Operational Objective 7).
- **Reducing substance misuse** – Partnership work to lessen the impact on children of parental drug and alcohol misuse and to reduce drug and alcohol misuse amongst children and young people (Operational Objective 9).
- **Raising attainment** – Raising the attainment levels and increasing engagement in employment, education and training (Operational Objectives 11 and 12).
- **Improving attendance** – Improving rates of attendance at both Primary and Secondary as a key foundation of improving outcomes

Part 1

The Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14

The Strategy

The Nottingham Children's Partnership

The Nottingham Children's Partnership has responsibility for working together to improve services for children, young people and families in Nottingham. It is the statutory Children's Trust for Nottingham, established in April 2009. The partners are responsible, through the Children's Partnership Board, for the development and implementation of the Children and Young People's Plan. Membership of the Partnership Board is set out in Appendix 1; governance arrangements are described in the chapter entitled *How We Will Deliver*.

Our Vision

One Nottingham's Vision: The Big Picture

The City of Nottingham has a long and proud history, is home to over a quarter of a million people and has many reasons to be confident about its future. A bold twenty year vision for the city to 2030 has been agreed by One Nottingham, the city's main partnership, together with a strategy for the first ten years to 2020 – all set out in its 'Nottingham Plan to 2020'. The One Nottingham Vision for our City is:

Go ahead Nottingham: safe, clean, ambitious, proud

Nottingham in 2030 will be a city which has tackled deprivation and inequality by...

- *Being one of Europe's top ten cities for science and innovation, sport and culture*
- *Making every neighbourhood a great place to live*
- *Giving the best start in life to all of our children and young people*
- *Making poverty history*

We will do this by being radical, bold and daring to be different.

At the heart of the vision is a strong collective determination to see continued wealth creation in Nottingham go hand in hand with a decisive *breaking of the cycle of inter-generational poverty*, so that more of our children grow up to benefit from the city's wealth and with higher aspirations. The true test of whether we have succeeded will be how many of our children grow up to achieve more than their parents. For this reason, one of the Nottingham Plan's Strategic Priorities is *'To ensure that children and young people thrive and achieve.'* That is the foundation for this Plan.

The Children's Partnership's Vision: Strong Families

The city's vision and strategy recognise that giving Nottingham's children the best start in life, in strong families, with the earliest and best support that we can offer, must be the city's top priority. It is the only way that we will break the cycle of inter-generational poverty in Nottingham, raise aspirations for the next generation and set a renewed direction for the city. It is a mission for the whole city. It really does take a city to raise a child.

Our role is to chart the path to realising this vision for our children and young people. The Children's Partnership's vision is:

Our vision is a city where every child and young person can enjoy their childhood in a warm and supporting environment, free from poverty and safe from harm; a city where every child grows up to achieve their full potential.

Families come in all shapes and sizes, as they always have done. They vary in aspirations. Some need more support than others, often for many different reasons – sometimes only temporarily, sometimes long term. Our aim is to support all families in bringing up their children in an environment which is as loving, supportive and stable as possible. We recognise the immense value of wider family members and relatives in looking after children and in providing role models for young people. We also recognise the role that neighbours, friends and communities play in shaping the world in which our young people mature. All have a role to play.

We are clear that simply delivering 'business as usual' services to tackle the present level of need in Nottingham is not enough. It is not sustainable. We want to get better at **tackling the causes** of many of these needs and **empowering families** to take more responsibility for themselves. This will require more **integrated services** that can **intervene earlier** and prevent problems escalating. These are the core features of our strategy in developing our services, as explained here:

- **Intervene earlier, breaking the cycle**

We are committed to a long term shift in our mainstream resources towards greater prevention and early intervention so that we reduce the demand for specialist services. We must improve our ability to identify children with high risk factors and low protective factors – including children and young people in some identified groups who can be especially vulnerable (see appendix 2) or children from families suffering from debt or in poor housing – and intervene early with a more effective and more personalised service. Our aim is to reduce the number of young people growing up to experience behavioural problems, mental illness, substance misuse, teenage parenthood and low educational attainment.

- **Empower families to take responsibility**

The primary responsibility for raising families belongs to those families and their communities. We complement and support this with public services. Yet some in our society have become so dependent on public services that it has undermined their willingness to take responsibility for their own families. We believe that rights must be balanced with responsibilities. In the way that we deliver our services, we will work to promote the empowerment of families, not greater dependency.

- **Integrate services around families**

At the heart of the Nottingham Children's Partnership is **Think Family** - a commitment to integrate our services to deliver a more holistic impact for families and better value for money. This means integrating health, education and social care services into a seamless service for those in need. We must also co-ordinate with the other Theme Partnerships across One Nottingham in tackling child poverty and transforming neighbourhoods so that all are attractive places for families to live in.

The Plan covers all services for children and young people and their families from birth to their 19th birthday. For young people leaving care, responsibility extends beyond the age of 20. For those with learning difficulties it extends to the age of 25 to ensure the transition to adult services is properly planned and delivered.

Nottingham Today: Progress and Challenges

*The following description is based on the **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment** – an analysis shared by NHS Nottingham City and Nottingham City Council which describes the future health and wellbeing needs of the city population. Further information on this may be found on the Nomad Plus website at*

<http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/jsna/jsna-home.aspx>

The City of Nottingham is home to 60,000 children and young people aged 18 and under, almost a quarter of the city's population. Current population projections suggest an additional 5000 children and young people (0-19th birthday) will be living in the city by 2020. The partners within Nottingham Children's Partnership provide universal health and education services to all of these young people.

Increase in student numbers is a major factor in the city's population growth: University students comprise 1 in 9 of the City's population and accounts for major inflows of young people from the age of 18 onwards. Despite its young age structure Nottingham has a higher rate of limiting long term illness or disability. The city's population is becoming increasingly diverse. The Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) percentage is projected to be at least 25: by 2015 – but at least 33% of children will be from BME groups.

Nottingham is ranked 13th most deprived local authority area in England in the 2007 Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) - an improvement on the 7th ranking in the 2004 IMD. Deprivation and underachievement are deeply entrenched in many parts of the city. Many children are not growing up in safe, happy and fulfilled childhoods, nor are they achieving their potential. Some have complex needs. Many will pass on the same challenges to their own children.

Our aim is to improve prospects for all of Nottingham's children and young people, particularly those who need more help: we have identified those groups or children and young people who are most at risk of impaired outcomes (see appendix 2). Delivering services to so many people with complex needs can be very challenging. But we are making progress. The last decade has seen some significant improvements for children in Nottingham. This section highlights some of those achievements. It then sets out today's challenge.

2000-2010: A decade of progress

In Nottingham, we have achieved a sustained improvement in a range of educational and other services over the last decade. In 2009, Children's Services was inspected and commended as 'good', our best rating for 11 years and a sign of how much has changed. Some of the highlights of our progress in the city in the last decade include:

- The infant mortality rate in Nottingham has been falling consistently and is now below the national average.
- The proportion of young children at Foundation Stage achieving the government benchmark is now above the national average, rising from 33% in 2005 to 53% in 2009.

- At age 11 (Key Stage 2), the majority of pupils now achieve the expected standards in English and Maths, closing most of the gap between Nottingham and the national average. (The percentage of pupils achieving a Level 4+ in English has improved from 47% in 1998 to 73% in 2009, with the national rate at 80% The percentage of pupils achieving a Level 4+ in Maths has improved from 41% in 1998 to 75% in 2009, with the national rate at 79%).
- At age 16, the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs has almost trebled from 26.2% in 1998 to 67.1% in 2009. This has almost closed the gap to national rates and is now only 3% behind.
- The percentage of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training has fallen from 9.1% in 05-06 to 5.2% by 2009/10. This is better than national rates and has continued improving even during the economic downturn of the last two years.
- The number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System has reduced from 926 in 2000-01 to 487 in 2008/09 and is continuing to fall.
- Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents by young people have fallen over the last few years with a stronger decline more recently. In 2006 anti-social behaviour by young people consisted of 40% of all ASB incidents, latest figures show this has fallen to 28%.
- Participation in post-16 learning has increased across all types of provision and is continuing to grow as new capacity becomes available. The number of sixth form places in Nottingham has increased by 40% to 2,300 due to the new academies, complementing 11,500 FE places.
- In 2009, our local Building Schools for the Future Programme was recognised as the best in the country in national awards.
- Nottingham City now has 18 Sure Start Children's Centres, giving universal access to all under 5's and their families across the city.
- 95% of all schools in the city are offering extended services to children and parents.
- The number of children killed or seriously injured on Nottingham's roads virtually halved between 2007/8 (25) and 2009/10 (13).

These improvements and the strength of the new Nottingham Children's Partnership gives us confidence that we can continue to deliver improvements to the lives of children and young people in this city.

Our Challenges

The city's longstanding deprivation means that many families do need help. Two thirds of our children and young people live in households that rely on state benefits. For many, this reliance is a pattern that has been repeated for several generations. The links between deprivation, social exclusion and educational underachievement are well documented. On top of this are national trends that affect all families – such as the pressures of working life on families and trends towards less healthy lifestyles.

We have made progress in the last decade in tackling these issues, but a serious challenge remains today for many of our children and young people, as summarised here.

Safeguarding and Early Intervention

Many of our children are born into difficult and challenging family situations, for example:

- Too many pregnant mothers have poor health, with a high prevalence of poor diets, smoking and low breastfeeding rates.
- It is estimated that 7,000 children and young people are living with domestic violence at home. These children are vulnerable to poor outcomes – they are not safe at home, their physical and emotional health suffers and they may underachieve at school. In adolescence, are at higher risk of dropping out and becoming homeless. The estimate suggests perhaps 10% of every class in city schools are coping with domestic violence.
- The number of children with Child Protection Plans today is just over 460. This figure is broadly the same as ten years ago and is now showing a significant upward trend. Referrals of families to social care are consistently higher than the national average. Almost 50% of nearly 5,000 initial referrals each year come from just 5 of our 20 city wards.
- Young carers need more support. The last Census in 2001 identified nearly 1350 young people aged 19 or under providing care for siblings or adults. Given the number of parents with substance or alcohol dependency, this could be much higher, with some estimates putting the figure at closer to 10,000.
- There are 520 children in care today, with many leaving care with no or minimal qualifications. Half of all girls who leave care become mothers within a year. Children in care or leaving care are particularly vulnerable to poor mental health, homelessness, substance misuse, offending and unemployment.
- Over a quarter of pupils in City schools (over 10,000 children) have some form of Special Educational Need, with one third of these requiring active support. This figure has been rising. Over 4,000 children and young people aged 18 or under have disabilities, a number that has also been rising in recent years. A relatively high proportion of our children also have mental health issues.

Healthy living:

- Nottingham has above average rates for obesity in the East Midlands and England and is ranked 127th out of 155 local NHS areas.
- Obesity prevalence is influenced by age, gender, ethnicity and deprivation. Prevalence of obesity almost doubles between the age of 4-5 years and 10-11 years (from 10.4% to 20% in boys and 8.8% to 16.6% in girls).
- Levels of overweight and obesity are higher in children in deprived populations. In Nottingham where 81% of children fall in the first 3 deprivation deciles, this is a significant contributing factor.
- The National Child Measurement Programme 2007/08, found that children in the Bangladeshi, Black African, Black Caribbean and Pakistani (except Year 6 girls) groups were significantly more likely to be classified as obese than individuals from the White British ethnic group (Ridler et al, 2009).
- Oral Health is poor in many families. Nottingham City's five year olds dental health is at the average level for England 35 years ago. Nottingham City's children have the second worst record in England for decayed missing and filled

teeth(DMFT). DMFT in Nottingham's five year olds has increased from 2.33 per child in 2002 to 3.10 per child in 2006. During the same time the national average has fallen from 1.49 to 1.47 DMFT per child. Within Nottingham children in the most deprived fifth of schools have four times as many DMFT as the children in the fifth of schools that are least deprived.

- Teenage pregnancy in Nottingham is very high by national standards Latest annual data shows Nottingham had the ninth highest rate by Local Authority boundary nationally at 69.3 per 1,000 females aged 15-17. Some Nottingham wards have under-18 conception rates twice the national average; 15 of our 20 wards have rates that are within the highest 20% of wards in England. There has been little change in the teenage conception rate in Nottingham over the last 10 years.
- There is a strong correlation between rates of teenage pregnancy and levels of deprivation and low educational attainment.

Substance Misuse

- It is estimated that there may be approx 3,700 young people under the age of 18 regularly using Class A drugs, although the number directly involved in substance abuse today is likely to be significantly higher. The proportion of young people drinking alcohol has not risen in recent years, but the amount consumed has doubled in the last twenty years, with more young people 'drinking to get drunk'.
- A larger number of children and young people are affected by the substance or alcohol abuse of their parents or carers. Over 4,500 children under the age of 19 may be affected by problematic drug use of heroin or crack by their parents or carers, with a larger number affected by the abuse of other drugs. Estimates of children affected by parental alcohol abuse vary from 10,000 to 20,000.

Anti Social Behaviour and Young Offenders

- Anti-social behaviour by young people in Nottingham has declined in recent years although ASB and youth crime remains high overall in comparison with similar cities.
- There is a large over-representation of young people from black ethnic groups amongst the young offending population and an under-representation of Asian groups compared to the overall population of the city.
- There appears to have been a major fall in youth crime over the last couple of years, accelerating from -17% to -27% year-on-year. This reduction is also consistent with a reduction in youth-related ASB (down from over 40% to around 30%). Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) also highlights that the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system is also down significantly (-29% from 2007/08 to 2008/09) and the rate of re-offending is down 44%. Thus all the indicators are pointing in the right direction and evidence suggests that young offenders with a substantive outcome with the YOT are less likely to offend as they get older.

Mental and Emotional Health

The exact prevalence of mental and emotional disorder in children and young people in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire is not known, although there is national data to suggest a rising prevalence of emotional problems (with some data to suggest a 100% rise in the last 10 years at a national level)¹. However, it is known that:

¹ Our NHS our Future – Developing a vision for healthcare in Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Advisory Group Report (2008)

- Approximately 1 in 10 children and young people can be diagnosed as suffering from a classifiable mental disorder that requires intervention.
- 10% of 5-15 year olds have experienced a difficulty causing distress or other impact in their lives.
- Some groups are particularly at risk of emotional distress. 45% of children looked after will experience difficulty, particularly those in residential care
- Boys are more likely to have a mental disorder than girls – among 5 to 10 year olds, 10% of boys and 5% of girls had a mental disorder. In the 11-16 year old age group prevalence is 13% boys and 10% of girls. However, this trend reverses in late teens (14-25 years) when 15% of males and 25% of females are likely to have emotional or behavioural difficulties

Achievement

While there have been significant improvements over the last ten years, many children and young people continue to underachieve in our schools:

- There are over 37,500 pupils in more than 100 Nottingham city schools. Over 50% of these live within the 10% most deprived areas nationally as judged by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Eligibility for Free School Meals is around twice the national average.
- Absolute levels of attainment of pupils in Nottingham schools (i.e. the proportions of eligible pupils meeting the 'nationally expected' levels at the end phase of education) are amongst the lowest across all 152 local authorities nationally, particularly in literacy (reading and writing). Each year around 750 (1 in 4) pupils transfer from primary to secondary school without achieving the governments expected standard in English or Maths and over 900 pupils (1 in 3) leave school without reaching 'Level 2' (5 or more 'good' passes at GCSE or equivalent).
- Attainment for those pupils on free school meals and for those with special educational needs has increased, but not as fast as their peers, so the gap has widened
- However, there is a story of steady improvement in children entering the school system at the age of 4. In Early Years the proportion of children working securely within and beyond the early years goals (National Indicator, NI 72) rose by 20 percentage points from 2005 to 2009 and over half (53.6%) of children now reach this standard, above both statistical neighbour (SN) and national averages.
- The key socio-economic factors generally accepted as impacting on educational attainment are gender, ethnicity, Free School Meals (FSM) and Special Educational Needs (SEN).
- The levels of ethnicity, free school meals and SEN with Nottingham city schools are all significantly higher than national rates.
- Attainment for those pupils on free school meals and for those with special educational needs has increased, but not as fast as their peers, so the gap has widened. Educational attainment varies widely across different areas of the city.
- Progression of young people into Higher Education has improved, but remains low at 23% compared to the national average of 43%.

Attendance

- At secondary phase there are around 1200 pupils who are classed as persistent absentees (missing 20% or more of their schooling), with another 800 at primary.

- There is no correlation between absence and ethnicity within Nottingham schools however there are higher levels of absence for pupils living in the most deprived areas of the city.
- At secondary phase, there appears to be a strong relationship between levels of Special Need and persistent absence: one third of all pupils in secondary phase who are classified as School Action Plus are also Persistent Absentees (around 500 pupils). This relationship is not as strong at primary phase but a lot more absence is classified as authorised absence and illness.
- Nottingham's secondary absence rates have been improving strongly for a number of years with a large improvement also seen in persistent absence. Overall absence in secondary phase is now 8.6% against an England average of 7.3%. Persistent Absence in secondaries is now 8.7% against an England average of 5.7%. The city is ranked around 140 out of 150 on both measures.

Economic wellbeing

Child poverty in Nottingham remains unacceptably high as the following key data indicates:

- Nearly 38,500 children and young people, nearly two out of three in the city under 19 live in households dependent on state benefits for their income. This compares to 40% in England. Most of these households have incomes below £16,500 pa.
- Over 20,000 of these children (33.7%) – one in three – live in households where no one works.
- Eighteen percent of the City's resident workforce is unqualified (the national figure is 13%)
- In September 2009 there were around 700 young people who were "not in employment, education or training" (NEET) and another 550 whose status was "Not Known".
- There is not a particularly strong relationship between NEET and BME overall, however some ethnic groups such as Dual Heritage are disproportionately affected and this group also has poor outcomes in other areas such as offending.
- There are also particular vulnerable groups, classified by Connexions as Priority 1, that are much more prone to being NEET or Not Known and make up a large section of this group. These groups include Teenage Mothers, Young Offenders, Looked After Children and Care Leavers and account for around one third of young people who are currently NEET.
- Areas of higher deprivation also tend to have higher levels of NEET.

Our Partnership has a good understanding of the needs facing our children and young people. The rest of this Plan sets out how we will address these needs

Strategic Objectives and Year 1 Priorities

Strategic Objectives

To deliver our vision, we have established a set of Strategic Objectives for the next three years to 2014, together with a more detailed set of operational objectives, clearly defining the direction of our services and investments:

Strategic Objectives 'What We Do'	Operational objectives
1. Safeguarding and Early Intervention Children, young people and families will benefit from early and effective support and protection to empower them to overcome difficulties	<p>(1) Stronger safeguarding - Improving safeguarding across all agencies, to keep children and young people safe from physical, emotional and sexual abuse, neglect, and accidental injury.</p> <p>(2) Shifting resources to early intervention and prevention – Achieving a growing shift of mainstream resources towards early intervention and prevention to ensure that families in challenging circumstances are identified early.</p> <p>(3) Reducing infant mortality</p>
2. Strong families - More families will be strong and healthy, providing an enjoyable and safe place for children to grow up	<p>(4) Improving parenting support - Improving support for parents and carers, particularly younger ones.</p> <p>(5) Supporting children with learning difficulties and disabilities – Providing better co-ordinated care for children and young people with learning difficulties and disabilities, emotional and behavioural difficulties.</p> <p>(6) Improving corporate parenting – Improving the quality of life and outcomes for children living in care and preparing for independent living.</p>
3. Healthy and positive children and young people - Children and young people will be healthier, fitter, more emotionally resilient and better able to make mature decisions	<p>(7) Promoting healthy living - Tackling childhood obesity, improving diets, improving oral health, cutting smoking rates</p> <p>(8) Reducing teenage conceptions – Reducing the rate of teenage conceptions.</p> <p>(9) Reducing substance misuse – Reducing substance misuse and its impact on children and young people.</p> <p>(10) Strengthening positive behaviour - Divert children and young people from anti-social and offending behaviour (including homophobic and other forms of bullying) and promote socially responsible behaviour.</p>
4. Achievement - All children and young people will leave school with the best skills and qualifications they can achieve and will be ready for work or further learning	<p>(11) Engaging learners better - Improving school attendance and improving engagement and progression from age 16 in education, employment and training.</p> <p>(12) Improving attainment- Improving educational attainment and skills.</p> <p>(13) Closing the gap - Closing the gap in attainment and skills between disadvantaged groups and their peers.</p> <p>(14) 14-19 reform – Preparing for significant changes for this age group, with a new 14-19 strategy and the raising of school leaving age.</p>
5. Economic well-being - Child poverty will be significantly reduced	<p>(15) Tackling child poverty – Tackling worklessness and supporting adults to gain Level 2 skills or higher so they are able to progress in work and earn more.</p> <p>(16) Science City – promoting science and innovation in schools, to improve the city's long term competitiveness.</p> <p>17) Transforming learning – investing in new and improved schools in every neighbourhood, with schools becoming hubs of wider services.</p> <p><i>...in partnership with World Class Nottingham and Working Nottingham</i></p>

Year 1 Priorities

Each year of the Plan, we will set out which of the operational objectives are of specific focus for the year. This year (2010/2011) the Partnership is focussing on:

- **Stronger safeguarding** – With a key focus on ensuring that there are high standards of safeguarding across all agencies and that the Partnership takes a pro-active approach to the elimination of domestic violence (Operational Objectives 1 and 2).
- **Healthy living** – With a key focus on increasing the proportion of children and young people who have a healthy weight (Operational Objective 7).
- **Reducing substance misuse** – Partnership work to lessen the impact on children of parental drug and alcohol misuse and to reduce drug and alcohol misuse amongst children and young people (Operational Objective 9).
- **Raising attainment** – Raising the attainment levels and increasing engagement in employment, education and training (Operational Objectives 11 and 12).
- **Improving attendance** – Improving rates of attendance at both Primary and Secondary as a key foundation of improving outcomes.

Summary of Plan Targets

For each of the five strategic objectives, we have set out where we expect to be by the of the plan period (2014). In some instances, we can quantify expectations with specific baselines and numerical targets. These are set out here – or in Part 2 of the CYPP and related plans and strategies. In others, numerical targets may not be appropriate but nevertheless expectations can be and are set out. Annual reports will be published and will summarise progress in each strategic objective with particular emphasis on the priority programme for the year.

Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 – Safeguarding, Early Intervention and Stronger Families

1. No child suffers avoidable harm or neglect as a result of agency failure.
2. Early intervention will:
 - Produce a body of evidence showing which interventions are effective in getting to problems early.
 - Equip the children’s workforce with the tools and processes to ‘*think family*’ and universally using the common assessment framework to ensure the early and effective targeting of resources.
 - Demonstrate its impact through accelerating the rate at which targets set out in this plan are achieved.
 - Have worked with specific families currently requiring intensive cross- agency support to reduce their dependency, increase their independence and release resources for further developments.
3. Stronger healthy families will be evidenced by:
 - Reducing the number of children whose parents or siblings are committing offences.
 - Decreasing the number of repeat incidents of domestic violence
 - Stemming the rise in obesity and increasing family participation in activities and sport.
 - Reducing substance misuse amongst parents and carers
 - Improving mental health
 - Providing the best start in life to children born to teenage parents.

Strategic Objective 3 – Healthy and positive children and young people

4. With a particular focus on looked after children and young people and other vulnerable groups, health and positive children and young people will be evidenced by:
 - Reducing alcohol consumption amongst young people under 18.
 - Improving aspirations, resilience and life skills.
 - Reducing teenage pregnancy and multiple teenage pregnancies

 - Reducing the perceptions of anti-social behaviour to the average for Nottingham's family of similar Crime and Drugs Reduction Partnerships.

Baseline 28.9% (2008); Target 19.9% 2014

Strategic Objective 4 – Achievement

5. Raise the % of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths so that Nottingham is in the top 20% of the most improved Local Authorities

2007 Baseline 34.7% of pupils : 2014 Target 55% of pupils

6. Reduce the % of pupils leaving school with no qualifications to 0%

2007 Baseline 4.8%% of pupils : 2014 Target 3% of pupils

7. NEETs for 16 and 17 year olds reduced to 0% by 2013, in line with the raising of the participation age legislation.

2010 Baseline: 5.5%

8. All 17 Diploma lines of learning will be available to all 14-19 year olds across Nottingham by 2013.

2010 Baseline:

Strategic Objective 5 – Economic Well-being

Key Targets (Working Nottingham and World Class Nottingham)

9. Reduce the proportion of children living in poverty (defined as the % of children living in households dependent on out-of-work benefits).

Baseline 64% (2006-07) 2014 Target: 49%

- 10 Increase the city's employment rate.

Baseline 63.7% (2007-08) 2014 Target: 69.9%

How We Will Deliver

Cross Cutting Principles

The Partnership has adopted seven cross-cutting principles – set out below – to guide the future develop of its work.

Principle	Explanation
To raise aspirations	This will help children and families value positive things, set ambitious goals for their lives and develop the confidence and personal skills to achieve their full potential.
To manage transitions through all aspects of children's lives	This will increase our understanding that the points of transition in a young person's life – through the educational system, entering or leaving public care for example - can present particular problems and so help us to target additional support, when needed, at these critical transitions.
To ensure that all services are accessible by and take account of the needs of vulnerable groups	This will help us to develop services for all that can be used by children who previously may have needed specialist services e.g. children with disabilities and working across professional boundaries in teams or professional arrangements centred on the child and his or her needs Groups defined as vulnerable are described in Appendix 1 to Part 2 of this Plan (The Performance Management Framework).
To engage with and listen to service users and stakeholders in developing our services	This will ensure the voice and influence of children and young people and their parents and carers is reflected in the plans, strategies and standards of the Children's Partnership.
To promote the environmental sustainability of investments and services sustainability	This will maximise opportunities for supporting the Green agenda both in major capital programmes (such as BSF and Primary School re-organisation) and in the organisation of new ways of working.
To gather and use evidence of impact more creatively and intensively	This will help us extend the value and impact of evidence on our decision-making processes. <i>We will set out our approach in an Evidence and Intelligence Framework for the period of this Plan.</i>
To work with others to build a city for children and for families.	We will work with partners in <i>One Nottingham</i> to make the city family-friendly and child-friendly. This principle extends well beyond local neighbourhoods - to the city centre, public transport and Nottingham's parks and attractions. In particular, we want the city to be accessible, affordable and safe for families and children.

Joint Commissioning and Common Integrated Processes

A key part of our work will be establishing effective joint commissioning arrangements to ensure that we invest our resources in a more integrated way. This will ensure that we are funding the right services to deliver the right outcomes.

The Partnership has agreed increased focus in year 1 on efficiencies across the partnership with the following objectives:

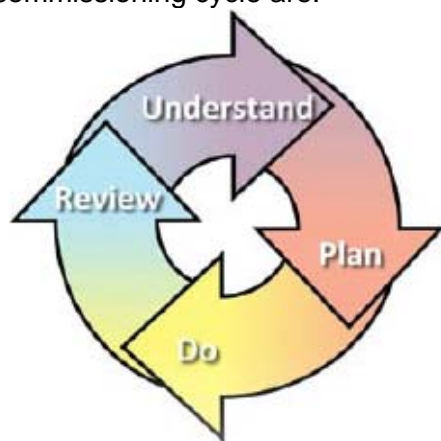
1. Optimise use of resources
2. Eliminate duplication
3. Ensure value for money

Two key elements of work will lead this – Joint Commissioning and Common Processes.

Joint Commissioning will be achieved through the development of

1. Joint budgets, with potential to move to pooled budgets
2. Joint framework through a Joint Commissioning Unit
3. Established Commissioning Process

The four phases in our commissioning cycle are:



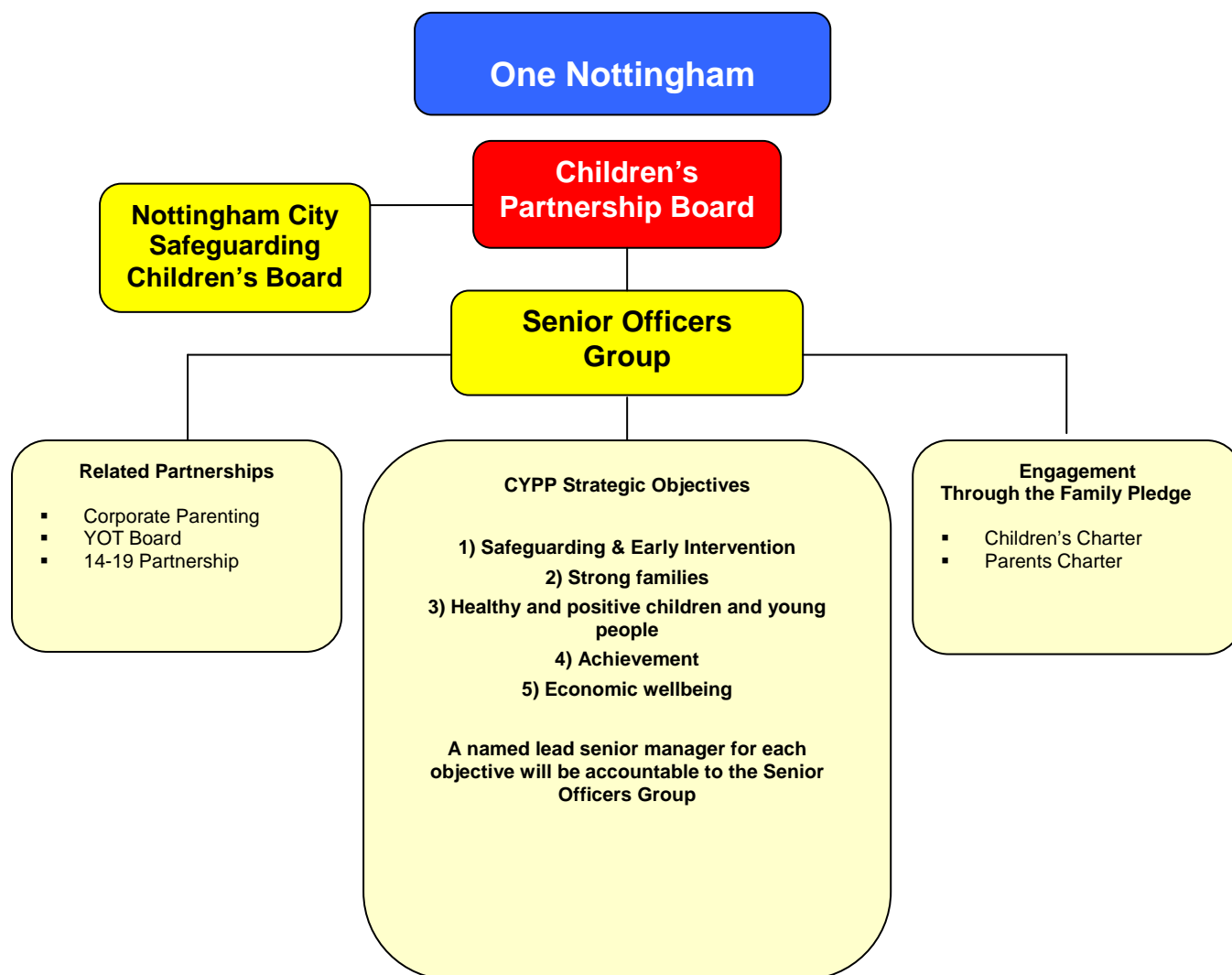
Common integrated processes across agencies will ensure that the needs of children and young people are assessed and identified at the earliest possible opportunity and that coordinated multi agency action plans are produced and implemented. They will support the development of a shared language across the agencies and practitioners working with our children, young people and families. Their use will promote seamless service provision across the spectrum of universal, targeted and specialist services. This will reduce duplication, increase the effective sharing of information and ensure that appropriate and responsive services lead to improved outcomes.

All Nottingham City Children's Partnership agencies have committed to fully embedding the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and associated Lead Professional processes, including identifying a senior officer who will take lead responsibility for this within the agency and for embedding the CAF and Lead Professional Performance Management Framework.

Governance

The Partnership has decided to streamline its governance arrangements using named accountable officers for its strategic objectives and minimising the number of groups that need to meet regularly to conduct partnership business.

An overview of how our Partnership will work is illustrated in the diagram below.



Governance Arrangements

1. *Children's Partnership Board*. Chaired by the lead member for Children's services with partner representation at chief executive / chairman level * this is the principal decision-making partnership body. It links into One Nottingham (local strategic) partnership as the 'theme partnership' for children, young people and families and also has lead responsibility for the strategic effort to raise aspirations in the City
2. *The Senior Officers Group*, which comprises partner representation at first tier level ** –the principal source for advice and proposals to the Children's

Partnership Board. This includes representation from the voluntary and community sector (VCS) as nominated through the VCS Children's network

3. *Nottingham City Children's Safeguarding Board* will continue to communicate directly with Children's Partnership Board to ensure that safeguarding children and young people is prioritised by all the represented partners.
4. *Related Partnerships*: The various children and young people partnership groups required by law (see diagram) will report to the Senior Officers Group when appropriate.
6. **The Family Pledge**. Active engagement in Nottingham Children's Partnership decision-making and ownership of services by our users will be enabled through the **Family Pledge**.

As a cornerstone of the Pledge two charters, **the Children's Charter** and the **Parents and Carers' Charter** will set our collective commitments. This will set out the commitments of the Partnership for children and parents and carers, and it will also set out the commitments from children and parents and carers to the partnership.

Central to this will be the enhancements of mechanisms for people to be involved. Existing mechanisms will be used and developed where appropriate. Governance groups like the Youth Council and Youth Bank, the Children's Council and parent and carer forums will contribute to the Partnership's decision-making processes at citywide level, while locality and area-based participation groups and activities, including schools councils and area youth forums will contribute to neighbourhood decision-making to improve services.

Developing the Children's Workforce

We can only achieve the vision for the Partnership through recognising the central role the workforce plays through dedication and tenacity to improve outcomes for children and young people in the City of Nottingham. We need to understand and respect individual professional specialisms across the Partnership organisations and combine delivery to its best effect around the child or young person.

"The One Children's Workforce" encompasses everyone who works, paid and unpaid, full time or part-time with children and young people in the City (aged 0-19 and 25 if young people have learning difficulties and/or disabilities) and their families.

Our vision is a workforce that is passionate about empowering all children and young people in the City to thrive and achieve.

In order to achieve this, we will need to further engage with the core and wider workforce to reinforce integrated ways of working to be able to 'feel' part of a one children's and young people's workforce.

We will provide best practice for all organisations and people who work with children and young people so that the workforce:

- Is recruited robustly, inducted and developed to ensure the best possible quality of service to children and young people and reflects the diversity of the community we serve.
- Is lead and managed so that the interests of the children and young people are at the heart of everything we do.
- Is skilled in identifying when children and young people are not achieving their full potential including those who are most vulnerable and engage them as soon as possible to enable them to thrive and achieve.
- Actively promotes involvement of children and young people and parents in service improvement to shape our future.
- Works effectively in multi-agency settings and teams to support child centred/family focused working and deliver integrated practices.
- Understands their responsibilities for safeguarding and welfare.
- Aspirational for themselves and the children and young people and families they support.

The Workforce Strategy Partnership Group has been working together to deliver Nottingham's Joint Children and Young People's Workforce Strategy. The Group includes representatives from across the full range of partners, including the private, voluntary, community and independent sectors. The strategy has four strands:

- 1) **Recruiting and Retaining** (attract and keep hold of key people)
- 2) **Modernising** (updating systems, practices, procedures to for Step Changes)
- 3) **Developing** (to grow skills, knowledge, behaviour)
- 4) **Deploying** (right place, right time and right skills – capacity to deliver)

(Please refer to the Workforce Strategy for more information).

Resources

Resources for the Plans' implementation will be made available through:

- Work undertaken by the named lead officers and the Partnership Board to align planning and budget processes within partner agencies to the CYPP objectives;
- Development of the Joint Commissioning Framework and pooled budgets.

The Partnership's Year 1 priorities will have first call on resources where partnership decisions on resource allocation are being made.

Risks

The Partnership will develop a Risk Register to identify and mitigate risks to the successful delivery of its Plan and will review this regularly in its management of performance. Current identified risk areas are:

- A lapse of inter-agency arrangements resulting in a failure to keep all children and young people safe.
- Inadequate resources to support the Partnerships priorities.
- Inability to align individual partners budgets and resources with the CYPF due to conflicting calls on resources
- Inability to meet need due to a misunderstanding of trends and changes
- Failure to develop a strong and well resourced joint commissioning strategy
- Possible political and legislative changes
- Failure to engage key groups (children, young people parents and carers) in plan development.

- ----oo0oo-----

Nottingham Children's Partnership

Portfolio Holder for Children's Services
Leader of the Council
Chief Executive of Nottingham City Council
Chairman of NHS Nottingham City
Chief Executive, Nottingham City NHS
Corporate Director of Children's Services
Chief Executive, NCVS
Director, Quality and Commissioning, Nottingham City Council
Area Director of Nottinghamshire Learning and Skills Council
Children's Services Advisor, GOEM
Deputy Area Director, Nottingham Learning and Skills Council
Chair of Nottinghamshire Police Authority
Chief Officer, Probation Service
District Manager, Job Centre Plus
Independent Chair, Local Safeguarding Children Board
Academies representative: Chief Executive, Djanogly City Academy Nottingham
Strategic Health Authority
Chairman, City of Nottingham Governors' Association (CONGA)
Nursery and Early Years representative: Head Teacher, The Nottingham Nursery and Training Centre
Primary Schools representative: Head Teacher, Springfield Primary School
Special School representative: Head Teacher, Rosehill School
Secondary School representative: Head Teacher, Hadden Park High

Vulnerable Children and Young People

Vulnerable groups are defined as those who are likely to have additional needs and experience poorer outcomes if these needs are not met. Services across the partnership for children, young people and families continue to identify and work with vulnerable groups. An ongoing needs assessment process examines the intelligence supplied by partner agencies in order to develop the depth of our understanding about which groups are vulnerable and the nature of their needs.

We have a special concern for the most vulnerable children and young people and their families and will pay particular attention to helping them to achieve their potential. They include:

1. Children in Care and Care Leavers

The expression 'children in care' refers both to children who are the subject of care orders and to children provided with accommodation by a local authority for more than 24 hours, either under section 20 or section 21 of the Children Act 1989, or who have been placed or authorised to be placed with prospective adopters by a local authority (but not a registered adoption society). Care Leavers are young people who have been in the care system and for whom the local authority have an ongoing responsibility once they have formally left care.

2. Children with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities and Emotional or Behavioural Difficulties

Disabled Children² are more likely to experience abuse and to feel isolated from and unsafe in their communities. National research has shown that disabled children are far more likely to live in poverty. It is estimated that nearly one-third of disabled children live in poverty. The educational attainment of disabled children is unacceptably lower than that of their peers. Families with disabled children report high levels of unmet need and stress, and many reach breaking point. In Nottingham, we want to ensure that disabled children and their families have the opportunities and choices to improve their quality of life and to be respected and included as equal members of society.

3. Some Black and minority ethnic groups

The educational attainment of Nottingham's schoolchildren is extensively analysed each year to identify the difference in attainment between ethnic groups. The analysis exposes differences in the rate of attainment, but the picture that emerges is both complex and dynamic. Within group variation is often as great as the difference between groups. Outcomes vary by age, by gender, and over time. The Joint Area Review in 2007 identified white British boys and Pakistani boys as groups with poor attainment which required greater recognition. Through the CYPP we will continue to analyse education attainment and develop support policies based upon the needs identified. This will be driven by a personalised approach that identifies the needs of individuals.

4. Pregnant teenagers and Teenage parents

The poor health, emotional health and well being and economic outcomes for teenage mothers and fathers are well evidenced. Rates of infant mortality are 60% higher compared to parents over the age of 18, and their children have a 25% higher risk of low birth weight. Almost 40% of teenage mothers have no qualifications and 30% of teenage mothers aged 16-19 are NEET compared with 10% of all 16-19 year olds. By age 30, teenage mothers are 22% more likely to be living in poverty than mothers giving birth aged 24 or over.

5. Young Offenders

A young offender is anyone aged 17 or younger who has committed an offence. In Nottingham, the number of children and young people involved in anti-social and offending behaviour is above national averages. Despite positive, targeted interventions, the number of children in care who are involved in crime is high. A relatively low proportion of young people who have offended are in education, training or employment.

6. Children in Offender Families

These are defined as children and young people who have a parent, carer or sibling serving a custodial sentence or subject to the National Offender Management Service. Parents who engage in anti-social behaviour are more likely to raise children who also behave anti-socially. Children who know of their parents' involvement in drug misuse or crime, or whose parents condone such behaviour, are at

² A child or young person is disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment which has substantial and long term adverse effect on his / her ability to carry out normal day to day activities (DDA 1995).

increased risk of misusing drugs and of engaging in offending behaviour themselves.. Reliable data on the number and location is hard to acquire but is currently being developed in collaboration with the Prison and Probation services.

7. Young Carers

Several definitions of a 'Young Carer' exist in current legislation, the most recent one is that identified by the Princess Royal Trust for Carers in 2006:00

"Young Carers are children and young persons under 18 who provide, or intend to provide, care, assistance or support to another family member who is disabled, physically or mentally ill, or has a substance misuse problem. They carry out, often on a regular basis, significant or substantial caring tasks, taking on a level of responsibility that is inappropriate to their age or development".

8. Refugees and Asylum Seekers

'Asylum seeker' is the term for people who have fled from persecution in their own country and are seeking permission from the Home Office to stay in another which they believe to be safer. 'Refugee' is the term for people who have been given permission from the Home Office to stay for a period of time.

There are about 1,200 asylum seekers living in Nottingham City. Within this number, there are more than 900 families with children. They face difficult circumstances with no access to money and a reliance upon vouchers. There were 475 refugee children below the age of 16 living in Nottingham City in July 2007. However, this figure was derived from information from a wide range of agencies including schools and is likely to be an underestimate. The true figure may be in excess of 1000.

9. Gypsies and Travellers and other Emerging Communities

Gypsies and Travellers have been described as, 'one of the most marginalised minorities in society, as reflected by poor health and access to services', (*Common Ground*, CRE, 2006) Two main groups have Ethnic Minority status under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000. These are Gypsy Roma people including emerging communities of European Roma, English Gypsies, or Romanis; and Travellers of Irish Heritage.

The emerging communities of Eastern European Roma families face difficulties, both locally and nationally, in accessing advice, support and services. Nottingham is facing new challenges in sustaining school attendance at all stages for new arrivals from the Eastern European Roma Communities. Eastern European Migrants experience considerable economic difficulties, particularly those that arrive with their families.. We have seen a great expansion in No's of children arriving in our schools from EU expansion countries, especially Poland This has had a dramatic impact on the number of admissions in some Catholic schools in the City in particular.

10. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Young People

No's are not known, and assessment of need is hampered by a reluctance to 'come out' and face hostility and discrimination. However it is known that Young LGBT people in Nottingham are one of the highest risk groups in terms of self-harm, and are also one of the groups most likely to be bullied in schools.

11. Children and young people in substance misusing families

It is estimated that the number of children in Nottingham affected by the problematic drug or alcohol use of their parents or carers is around 14,000. Children of substance misusing parents make up a substantial proportion of the children on the Child Protection Register, with neglect being the most common reason for Social Care intervention. However, only a minority of such children will come to the attention of Social Care Services. Much more commonly, children of parents who misuse substances are likely to enter the care of relatives who themselves may require help and support.

12. Children and Young People experiencing domestic violence

Domestic violence can be defined as '*any incident or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality*' (Home Office). Children and young people may be affected by the impact of domestic violence on their own wellbeing and feeling of safety, and by its impact on care and parenting support. Domestic violence is personally and financially costly to individuals, employers, communities and agencies.

13. Homeless children and young people

Under s.179(1) of the 1996 Act, housing authorities have a duty to secure that advice and information about homelessness, and the prevention of homelessness, are available free of charge to any person in their district. The provision of comprehensive advice plays an important part in delivering the housing authority's strategy for preventing homelessness in the district.

Every child in temporary accommodation is likely to face problems attending school, and school based activities. They may be separated from friends and other family and the parents may experience hardship in facilitating transport, even on a temporary basis.

----oo0oo----

Part 2

CYPP 2010-14: The Performance Management Framework

This section constitutes Part 2 of the CYPP.

Each of the five strategic objectives will have a senior officer nominated by the Children's Partnership. S/he will report to the Senior Officer's Group and the Partnership Board regularly. S/he be held accountable for managing performance, identifying opportunities and barriers to partnership support and, where appropriate, recommending and reviewing commissioning proposals. They will have a choice in how this mandate is exercised and will be able to convene and dissolve task and finish groups to assist them with this task. The lead officers will determine how to co-ordinate partnership activity to meet the Plan's objectives.

The Partnership's focus will be on performance and impact not on the delivery planning mechanisms. For the most, part implementation will be through existing planning mechanisms referenced in this report.

In this section, you will find for each of the operational objectives a short description, a commentary on partnership involvement and a performance table setting out how performance will be measured, performance over the past three years, targets and comparative information (where available). Only where there is a clear business case will further targets be set - it is not intended to impose targets where there is no business case to justify it.

Strategic Objective 1 – Safeguarding and Early Intervention

How other One Nottingham partnerships will contribute

- We will work in particular with Healthy Nottingham to maximise joint working across social and health services.

Operational Objective 1: Stronger safeguarding

We recognise the central importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and protecting them from harm, whether it is physical, emotional or sexual abuse, neglect, bullying or accidental injury. Referrals have increased recently and inspection has rightly tightened.

We will:

- Strengthen and improve the safeguarding function within each partner agency and ensure that children at risk of harm are identified as early as possible..
- Work with the Safeguarding Children's Board to strengthen quality assurance and performance management of partnership work to safeguard children.
- Strengthen interagency work with families to address issues of domestic violence, drugs and alcohol, and mental health.
- Ensure that procedures cover all vulnerable groups effectively

Obj 1 Related Plans and Strategies

Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Board Business Plan 2008-2011

Available at:

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=13372&p=0>

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 032 Repeat incidents of domestic violence	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	31.0%	22.0%	28.0%	~	~
NI 048 Children killed or seriously injured in road accidents	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	-12.9%	-12.4%	-7.0%	-8.0% (2005-07)	-6.6% (2005-07)
NI 051 Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services	Higher no's - Annual	15	16	16	16	14 (2008/09)	14 (2008/09)
NI 059 Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral	Higher percentages - Monthly	62.0%	63.8%	80.2%	70.0%	69.2% (2007/08)	72.2% (2007/08)
NI 060 % of Core Assessments in Timescale	Higher percentages - Monthly	77.3%	74.5%	86.9%	83.0%	81.3% (2007/08)	79.8% (2007/08)
NI 064 Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more	Lower percentages - Quarterly	7.3%	15.7%	17.7%	9.0%	6.0% (2007/08)	5.9% (2007/08)
NI 065 Children becoming subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	Lower percentages - Monthly	12.3%	12.1%	17.0%	13.0%	14.2% (2007/08)	13.3% (2007/08)
NI 067 Child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	Higher percentages - Monthly	99.7%	98.7%	96.4%	100%	98.5% (2007/08)	99.3% (2007/08)

Version 11 (CPB) 19/05/10

NI 068 Referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment	Ideally the percentage should not be too low or too high. It should fall within the median percentage band of all authorities. - Monthly	31.7%	46.1%	74.2%	58.0%	66.3% (2007/08)	66.3% (2007/08)
NI 069 Children who have experienced bullying	Lower percentages - Annual	32.0%	45.7%	~	~	28.3% (2009/10)	28.8% (2009/10)
NI 070 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (Health)	Lower no's - Unknown	144.2	119.9	~	~	140.0 (2008/09)	114.4 (2008/09)
NI 071 Children who have run away from home/care overnight	Higher score - Quarterly (Figure shown is the score not the number of children who run away)	~	6	~	~	8.4 (2008/09)	8 (2008/09)
CSS102 Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan (per 10,000)	Lower no's - Monthly YTD	428	412	471	~	~	~
	(Per 10,000)	(77)	(74)	(84)	~	~	~
CSS47 Number of Section 47 Enquiries (per 10,000 per annum)	No judgement implied against number - trend measured against 'per 10,000 per annum' below	683	593	653	~	~	~
	Lower no's - Monthly	(122)	(106)	(117)	~	~	~
All current Child Protection Activities - (No. of offenders where a child who is living with/has contact with the offender is on the Child Protection Register.) (Probation)	Lower no's - Monthly	~	68	105	~	~	~
New Child Protection Activities - (As above) (Probation)	Lower no's - Monthly	~	8	5	~	~	~
All current Risk to Children Activities - (No. of offenders who present a current risk to children.) (Probation)	Lower no's - Monthly	~	342	432	~	~	~
New Risk to Children Activities - (As above) (Probation)	Lower no's - Monthly	~	29	22	~	~	~
Number of Families with Children in Temporary Accommodation (Housing)	Lower no's - Quarterly	~	47	46	~	~	~
Number of Children in Temporary Accommodation (Housing)	Lower no's - Quarterly	~	64	68	~	~	~

Operational Objective 2: Shifting resources to early intervention and prevention

“Our aim is to break the intergenerational nature of underachievement and deprivation in Nottingham by identifying at the earliest possible opportunity those children, young people and families who are likely to experience difficulty and to intervene and empower people to transform their lives and their future children’s lives”. One Nottingham Board, November 2007

A £4m programme of **early intervention** pilot projects was launched in 2008 with the aim of learning ‘what works’ and beginning the shift of mainstream resources towards early intervention in families where impaired outcomes are judged to be very likely. This should reduce the demand for specialist services over time. Sixteen projects are currently operating, including the Family Nurse Partnership and the Family Intervention Project. The good practice from these pilot projects is being identified through evaluation and will be promoted. The longer term challenge is to ensure that early intervention now becomes embedded as a key strategy within mainstream services in Nottingham.

In order to achieve this, we will:

- Continue to deliver the **pilot programme** until March 2011 and evaluate it to identify good practice
- Identify opportunities to change how we design and deliver **mainstream services** for the longer term, using a ‘Total Place’ approach to understanding families’ experiences of public services and priority issues to address
- Equip our workforce – across health, social care and education services – to **‘Think Family’** and be better placed to work together, identify problems early and share information, particularly through embedding the Common Assessment

Obj 2 Related Plans and Strategies

The future strategy for Early Intervention will be in place by October 2010. For current information, see the Nottingham City Early Intervention website:

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/onenottingham/index.aspx?articleid=5515>

Description	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
Number of CAFs initiated	Higher no's - Monthly	112	466	528	~	~	~
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Children & Families Services	Higher no's - Monthly	44	172	208	~	~	~
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Connexions	Higher no's - Monthly	0	1	1	~	~	~
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Health	Higher no's - Monthly	15	95	104	~	~	~
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Housing	Higher no's - Monthly	0	0	2	~	~	~
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Police	Higher no's - Monthly	1	10	1	~	~	~
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Private / Voluntary /	Higher no's - Monthly	4	19	20	~	~	~

Independent							
Number of CAFs initiated by agency Schools	Higher no's - Monthly	30	165	179	~	~	~

Operational Objective 3: Reducing infant mortality

The majority of child deaths in Nottingham are of infants aged less than one year. This is closely linked to the poor health of some mothers, including high rates of smoking during pregnancy, and lower rates of breast feeding. A higher proportion of women in Nottingham who give birth are from socio-economic groups that are more likely to have complex health and social needs.

The most recent figures on infant mortality indicate an improving position. Sustained investment in initiatives such as Sure Start, Children's Centres, Family Nurse Partnership and diversification of the community health and social care workforce have paralleled a downward trend such that the most recent data indicates an infant mortality rate lower than the national average.

The Maternity and Early Years Health Services Development Group utilises national policy and best practice guidance to prioritise interventions which we know, based on evidence, will reduce infant mortality rates and inequalities in health outcomes for children.

We will

- **Promote maternal health** through better public information, midwifery and health visiting services and family support workers – as well as culturally sensitive services for some BME groups.
- Integrate the Healthy Child Programme with existing care services to improve health outcomes for children.
- Support the **New Leaf Stop Smoking** service which has made good progress in the last few years in reducing smoking amongst pregnant women.
- Invest in acute and community midwifery services and target services to increase the proportion of women who **breastfeed**.
- Use effective and regular campaigns to reinforce safety messages

Obj 3 - Related Plans and Strategies

NHS Nottingham City 5 Year Strategy 2009/10 to 2013/14.

<http://documents.nottinghamcity.nhs.uk/Corporate%20POD%20Documents/Five%20Year%20Strategy.pdf>

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 053 a Percentage of infants being breastfed at 6-8 weeks (breastfeeding prevalence) (Health)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	36.8%	40.8%	47.1% (at Q3)	~	35.1% (2004/05)	44.5% (2004/05)
NI 053 b Percentage of infants for whom breastfeeding status is recorded (breastfeeding coverage) (Health)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	93.0%	95.5%	99.7% (at Q3)	~	~	~

NI 126 Early access for women to maternity services (Health)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	73.0%	84.8%	81.3% (at Q3)	85.0%	~	~
Infant mortality per 1000 live births (Health)	Lower no's - Annual (3 year average)	7.5 (03/05)	8 (05/07)	~	~	~	~
Low birth weight (< 2500 grams) (Health)	Lower percentages - Annual	8.8% (2005)	9.5% (2007)	~	~	~	~
Percentage of children immunised against Diptheris, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio & HIB by 1st birthday (Health)	Higher percentages - Annual	77.8%	83.0%	~	95.0%	~	~
Percentage of children vaccinated against MMR by their 2nd birthday (Health)	Higher percentages - Annual	79.5%	74.5%	~	95.0%	~	~
Percentage of children vaccinated against MMR by their 5th birthday (Health)	Higher percentages - Annual	86.9%	86.4%	~	95.0%	~	~
Percentage of children who have had their MMR booster by their 5th birthday (Health)	Higher percentages - Annual	64.6%	73.6%	~	95.0%	~	~

Strategic Objective 2 – Strong Families

How other One Nottingham partnerships will contribute

- Healthy Nottingham will work with us to improve the joint commissioning of health and social care services
- We will work with the Strategic Housing Partnership to explore ways of improving the way that we house families in social housing in Nottingham and join up with other services

Operational Objective 4: Improving parenting and family support

A significant number of children and young people are living in difficult family situations which are seriously affecting their health and prospects for the future. We will:

- Continue to support and empower all parents and carers to take responsibility for their own families and build resilience in families. This is set out in more detail in our Parenting Strategy, which we will develop into a full integrated care pathway for **Family Support**.
- Improve our understanding of, and support for all families, - in particular **young parents and carers** and we will commission enhanced and better integrated services for all vulnerable families. This is part of our “Think Family” approach.
- Continue to develop a world class workforce to support families by embedding National Occupational Standards for working with families and making evidence-based programmes available across the city.
- Implement Think Family Protocols and promote closer working between children and adult services to achieve better outcomes for families.
-

Obj 4 - Related Plans and Strategies

Nottingham City Council Parenting Strategy 2007

http://intra.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/stagingintranet/parenting_strategy_sm.pdf

(This is due to be refreshed – in accordance with the national “Think Family” agenda).

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 022 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area	Higher percentages - Bi annual Different survey questions between 07/08 and 08/09	51.0%	21.9%	No survey this year	~	23.0% (Places Survey)	~
NI 050 Emotional health of children	Higher percentages - Annual	~	65.7%	~	~	58.5% (2009/10)	56% (2009/10)
NI 088 Percentage of schools providing access to extended services	Higher percentages - Quarterly	45.0%	80.0%	100%	53.0%	~	~
NI 109 Delivery of Sure Start Children Centres	Higher percentages - Quarterly	16 (89%)	16 (89%)	18 (100%)	18 (100%)	~	~
NI 118 Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families	For LAs that are above the national average figure, good performance will mirror the average England percentage increase in no's benefiting each year. For LAs that are currently below the national average, good performance	19.7%	~	~	19.0%	17.7% (2007/08)	18.2% (2007/08)

Operational Objective 5: Supporting children with learning difficulties and disabilities

Supporting disabled children is a key priority in the Aiming High for Disabled Children program and within Nottingham City Council's and partner agencies planning of available services for our citizens.

We have set out to provide high-quality services to all our families with children with learning difficulties and disabilities, we want them to access and enjoy local activities, have fun and have the same choice and everyday life experiences, as their non disabled peers. As such we have developed a greater level of integration and multi-agency working between our schools, health and social care services; in particular, with our commissioning of services and are joining up of the assessment routes and care pathways; and have set some agreed common standards.

We will

- Review our workforce's capacity and skills and provide professionals with the right skills and training.
- Offer flexible services, adaptations and equipment, choice and improved access to short breaks, including direct payments and a pilot of individualised budgets for 10 children in Transitions.
- Embed the five standards in the 'Every Disabled Child Matters' Framework in all that we do, to improve the quality of life for disabled children and their families.
- Reshape Special Schools by the 'Building Schools for the Future' investments.
- We will also work to make 'short breaks' more available for carers.
- Improve the accessibility of our Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), now rated excellent and strengthen the family support capacity

within MALT CAMHS. and offer a range of interventions to strengthen parenting.

Obj 5 - Related Plans and Strategies
Nottingham Children's Partnership Inclusion Strategy 2010-14.
 In draft form – due to be in place for September 2010.

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 054 Services for disabled children	Higher score - Annual	~	~	60.0%	~	~	61.0%
NI 103 a Special Educational Needs – statements issued within 26 weeks: Percentage of final statements of special education need issued within 26 weeks excluding exception cases as a proportion of all such statements issued in the year	Higher percentages - Quarterly	87.8%	93.5%	92.6%	94.0%	~	~
NI 103 b Special Educational Needs – statements issued within 26 weeks: Percentage of final statements of special education need issued within 26 weeks as a proportion of all such statements issued in the year	Higher percentages - Quarterly	58.1%	76.3%	69.3%	77.0%	~	~
CS141 a The percentage of Key Stage 4 pupils who have access to full time alternative education provision (Yr 10 =24 Hrs+; Yr 11 = 25 Hrs+)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	85.0%	96.0%	87.0%	100%	~	~
CS141 b The percentage of Key Stage 3 pupils who have access to full time alternative education provision (KS3 = 24 Hrs+)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	~	~
CS141 c The percentage of Key Stage 2 pupils who have access to full time alternative education provision (KS2 =23.5 Hrs+)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	60.0%	100%	100%	100%	~	~
Number of Direct Payments (Disabled Children)	Higher no's - Quarterly	~	37	47	~	~	~
Initial Assessments to Disabled Children's teams	Higher percentages - Quarterly	~	~	78.0%	70.0%		
Core Assessments to Disabled Children's teams	Higher percentages - Quarterly	~	~	100%	83.0%		
Number of Referrals to MALT CAMHS	Higher no's - Quarterly	~	231	~	~		

Operational Objective 6: Improving corporate parenting

Too many children in care under achieve or go on to experience a range of difficulties in adult life. We look after over 500 children at present (April 2010). We want to improve their quality of life and their prospects for the future. We want all children and young people in our care to grow into emotionally balanced and resilient young people.

We will:

- Continue to work with our key partners to deliver our “Corporate Parenting Promise”
- Ensure that all children and young people who come into the care of the local authority are provided with safe and stable care
- Look after them well and prepare them for adult life as we would our own children
- Ensure that all officers and councillors understand their corporate parenting responsibilities
- Develop a Children in Care Council in order to ensure that the voices of our Children in Care are heard and that they contribute to appropriate service development
- Implement an Education Champions Scheme for Children in Care which will track education and remove barriers to progress for young people.
- Establish work placements for Children in Care through partnership with business and communities

We will also develop service provision to focus on efficient and effective discharge of statutory duties in relation to improving education outcomes for children in care by:

- improving the analysis of key data and make the attainment and progress of children in care a priority for School Improvement Partners (SIPs)
- identifying and supporting Designated Teachers for Children in Care in all our schools to improve education outcomes working with schools and social workers to try to effect universal access to ICT for all children in care.

Obj 6 - Related Plans and Strategies
Corporate Parenting Action Plan (March 2010).
 Due at Corporate Parenting Board in May 2010.

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 058 Emotional and behavioural health of children in care	Lower no's – Annual	~	15.6	~	~	14.3 (2008/09)	13.7 (2008/09)
NI 061 Timeliness of placements of LAC for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption	Higher percentages - Quarterly	30.0%	73.8%	77.3%	75.0%	72.6% (2007/08)	74.8% (2007/08)
NI 062 PROXY Stability of placements of LAC: number of moves (Rolling 12 months)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	9.5%	10.1%	12.0%	11.2% (2007/08)	11.3% (2007/08)
NI 063 Stability of placements of LAC: length of placement	Higher percentages - Monthly YTD	64.5%	64.7%	57.4%	67.0%	64.4% (2007/08)	64.7% (2007/08)
NI 066 LAC cases which were reviewed within required timescales	Higher percentages - Monthly	81.1%	76.4%	84.8%	90.0%	91.3% (2007/08)	91.7% (2007/08)
CSS101 Number of looked after children (per 10,000)	Lower no's - Monthly YTD	456	483	524	480	~	~
	(Per 10,000)	(82)	(87)	(94)	(85)	~	~
CS138 Personal Education Plans completed for LAC in care longer than 28 days	Higher percentages - Monthly YTD	88.0%	89.0%	22.0%	100%	~	~

Version 11 (CPB) 19/05/10

CS139 PEPs out of date and not yet started for LAC longer than 28 days	Lower percentages - Monthly YTD	6.0%	10.0%	78.0%	0.0%	~	~
Looked After Children who had annual dental and health checks	Higher percentages - Monthly	~	~	67.1%	~	~	~
Number of Disabled Children in Care placed within 20 miles from home	Higher no's - Quarterly	~	65	67	~	~	~
Number of Disabled Children in Care placed more than 20 miles from home	Lower no's - Quarterly	~	23	29	~	~	~
Percentage of referrals from Children & Family Services and Looked After Children (CYP known to social care)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	7.0%	5.0%	10.0% (at Q3)	20.0%	~	~
NI 147 Care leavers in suitable accommodation	Higher percentages - Annual	100%	94.4%	87.9%	100%	87.4% (2007/08)	88.8% (2007/08)
NI 099 Children in care reaching level 4 in English at KS2	Higher percentages - Annual	50.0%	48.0%	50.0%	62.5%	54.0% (2008/09)	47.6% (2008/09)
NI 100 Children in care reaching level 4 in Maths at KS2	Higher percentages - Annual	50.0%	52.0%	50.0%	50.0%	52.1% (2008/09)	45.3% (2008/09)
NI 101 Children in care achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at KS4 (including English and Maths)	Higher percentages - Annual	~	4.8%	6.9%	26.3%	~	~
Percentage of LAC NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	27.5%	24.1%	22.0%	~	~
Percentage of LAC Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	6.6%	7.3%	6.5%	~	~
Percentage of Care Leavers NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	~	30.0%	39.2%	~	~
Percentage of Care Leavers Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	~	0.0%		~	~
EQUALITIES BOARD MEASURE Difference in Percentage of Care Leavers NEET against Overall 16-18 NEET Population (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	35.4%	24.7%	33.6%	~	~
NI 148 Care leavers in employment, education or training	Higher percentages - Quarterly	75.0%	69.4%	72.4%	95.0%	64.4% (2007/08)	65.1% (2007/08)

Strategic Objective 3 – Healthy and positive children and young people

How other One Nottingham partnerships will contribute

- Safer Nottingham and Healthy Nottingham will work together to promote healthier adults and children through better prevention in particular
- Neighbourhood Nottingham will help to ensure that there are attractive, safe open spaces for recreation, play and community sport

Operational Objective 7: Promoting healthy living

We have made some progress in this long term battle: all schools are participating in the national Healthy Schools Programme and 75% of schools have now achieved the Healthy Schools Standard. We recognise the general benefits of healthy eating – particularly in respect of behaviour and conditions such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

We will:

- Deliver the strategy and action plan developed by the new Strategic Obesity Group, aiming to **prevent and manage obesity** in line with the national ‘Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives’.
- Work with Childcare practitioners to encourage healthy eating.
- To pay a Healthy Eating Supplement on the Single Funding Formula for 3 and 4 year olds in childcare settings.
- Promote healthy diets and maintaining a healthy weight, through physical exercise and improved accessibility to recreational areas through family-based and school-based support.
- Continue to deliver the City Smiles programme to improve **oral health**, closely related to improving diet and nutrition but also awareness of dental services. Drinking water fluoridation is under review.

Obj 7 - Related Plans and Strategies
Nottingham City Child Obesity Strategy and Nottingham City Child Obesity High level Action Plan 2010
Physical Activity, PE and Sport Strategy for Children and Young People in Nottingham 2010-2013
NHS Nottingham City World Class Commissioning 5 year strategy 2009/10 – 2013/14
Local Transport Plan 2: 2006 – 2011 (School Travel Plans)
Healthy Schools - Enhanced Model Roll-Out Plan.

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 052 a Take up of school lunches (primary)	Higher percentages - Annual	39.6%	~	37.7%	~	47.0% (2008/09)	40.6% (2008/09)
NI 052 b Take up of school lunches (secondary)	Higher percentages - Annual	29.2%	~	31.6%	~	39.2% (2008/09)	37.6% (2008/09)
NI 055 a Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year (% of children with height and weight recorded who are obese) (Health)	(1) a minimum of 85% of eligible pupils being measured (2) a reduction in the proportion of obese children	12.5%	12.8%	10.0%	12.0%	11.3% (2007/08)	9.9% (2007/08)

Version 11 (CPB) 19/05/10

NI 055 b Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year (% of children with height and weight recorded) (Health)	(1) a minimum of 85% of eligible pupils being measured (2) a reduction in the proportion of obese children	~	89.0%	90.8%	85.0%	~	~
NI 056 a Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6 (% of children with height and weight recorded who are obese) (Health)	(1) a minimum of 85% of eligible pupils being measured (2) a reduction in the proportion of obese children	20.0%	21.9%	22.6%	20.0%	21.9% (2007/08)	18.9% (2007/08)
NI 056 b Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6 (% of children with height and weight recorded) (Health)	(1) a minimum of 85% of eligible pupils being measured (2) a reduction in the proportion of obese children	~	88.0%	89.9%	85.0%	~	~
NI 057 Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (in school time)	Higher percentages - Annual Figures relate to School Sports Survey	49.0%	53.0%	59.0% (at Q3)	80.0%	73.0% (2007/08)	76.0% (2007/08)
NI 057 PROXY Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (in/out of school hours)	Higher percentages - Annual Figures relate to School Sports Survey (proxy measure)	84.0%	87.0%	50.0% (at Q3)	80.0%	73.0% (2007/08)	76.0% (2007/08)
NI 198 a Primary age children travelling to school by Walking	Higher percentages - Annual	~	73.9%	74.4%	73.0%	~	~
NI 198 b Primary age children travelling to school by Cycle	Higher percentages - Annual	~	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	~	~
NI 198 c Secondary age children travelling to school by Walking	Higher percentages - Annual	~	55.3%	58.2%	52.5%	~	~
NI 198 d Secondary age children travelling to school by Cycle	Higher percentages - Annual	~	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	~	~
CS23a Percentage of schools engaged in the new Healthy Schools Programme	Higher percentages - Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	~	~
CS23b Percentage of schools achieving the Healthy Schools Standard	Higher percentages - Quarterly	60.0%	69.4%	75.4%	75.0%	~	~
Access to dental services:- Number of child patients seen in previous 24 months ending on the specified dates (Health)	Higher no's - Quarterly	44975	46882	47109 (at Q3)	~	~	~
Percentage % children seen against the child population (Health)	Higher Percentages - Quarterly	80.9%	84.1%	84.5% (at Q3)	~	69.4% (East Midlands SHA)	69.8%
Number and Percentage of Child Courses of Treatment (CoTs) by treatment type (Band 1 - e.g. Examinations, Scale & Polish etc) (Health)	Higher no's - Annual	~	38408 (61.8%)	~	~	68.6% (East Midlands SHA)	65.5%

Number and Percentage of Child Courses of Treatment (CoTs) by treatment type (Band 2 - e.g. As Band 1 + Fillings, Extractions etc) (Health)	Lower no's - Annually	~	19087 (30.7%)	~	~	26.8% (East Midlands SHA)	28.9%
Number and Percentage of Child Courses of Treatment (CoTs) by treatment type (Band 3 - e.g. Covers Bands 1 & 2 + Crowns, Dentures etc) (Health)	Lower no's - Annually	~	612 (1.0%)	~	~	0.4% (East Midlands SHA)	0.5%
Number and Percentage of Child Courses of Treatment (CoTs) by treatment type (Urgent) (Health)	Lower no's - Annually	~	3341 (5.4%)	~	~	3.5% (East Midlands SHA)	4.4%

Operational Objective 8: Reducing teenage conceptions

Rates of teenage conceptions in Nottingham have shown promising reductions in recent years; however Nottingham still has a major challenge in tackling this issue. Some factors make young people more likely to become teenage parents: low educational attainment, poor schools attendance, and being in local authority care. Not all teenage parents, however, show these characteristics. Rates of conception vary significantly between wards and schools. We need to tackle the issues by actions that reach both all young people and those most at risk.

We will:

- Continue to work in partnership to deliver our Teenage Pregnancy Plan, which sets teenage pregnancy in the context of the wider well-being of young people.
- Support young people to develop the decision-making skills they need for life and provide them with good quality education about sex and relationships.
- Ensure young people have access to appropriate contraceptive and sexual health services.
- Support parents to discuss sex, relationships and life choices with their children
- Enhance our level of **co-operation with the schools** most affected by teenage pregnancy, to improve awareness and prevention of the issue.
- Develop the skills of the children's workforce to support young people in making choices about sex and relationships.

Obj 8 - Related Plans and Strategies

Nottingham City Teenage Pregnancy Plan 2010/11.

This can be found at: <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/ics/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=15857&p=0>

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 112 Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000)	Lower no's - Quarterly	73.6	69.3	62.2	59.8	39.3 (East Midlands - LAD1)	40.4 (LAD1)
NI 113 a Percentage of the resident population aged 15-24 accepting a test/screen for Chlamydia (Health)	Higher percentages - Monthly Year end target for 17,500 screenings	~	17.0%	50.0%	~	~	~

NI 113 b Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds (Health)	Lower Percentages	~	8.9%	4.8%	~	~	~
--	----------------------	---	------	------	---	---	---

Operational Objective 9: Reducing substance misuse

Substance abuse by young people themselves is not easy to measure. It is estimated that a relatively high proportion of Nottingham's young people (by national standards) use drugs or are 'drinking to get drunk', particularly so amongst vulnerable groups.

Estimates suggest that well over 4,500 children under the age of 19 are affected by problematic drug use by their parents/carers and that up to 20,000 children could be affected by parental alcohol abuse. It undermines the ability of parents/carers to support their children, increases their insecurity and often impacts on attendance and attainment at school and can lead to involvement in drug and alcohol abuse by young people themselves.

We will:

- Increase the rate of referrals for **drug treatment** from sources other than Criminal Justice, take a more family-oriented approach to drug treatment and ensure that more young people complete their treatment as planned
- Work with all relevant agencies, in particular in school and health settings, to identify early, measure and reduce the impact of drug and alcohol abuse by adults on children more clearly in future with our **Hidden Harm programme**. This will make an important contribution to improving safeguarding in Nottingham in future.
- Continue to deliver our **Young Peoples' Drug and Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan** with a greater emphasis in future on the joint commissioning of services to provide a more integrated service.
- Work with schools and local communities to reduce the rate of under-age smoking

Obj 9 Related Plans and Strategies

Young People's Drug & Alcohol Plan

This is an annual plan – submitted to National Treatment Agency & contributing to Nottingham City Alcohol Strategy. Approved by Senior Officer Group in March 2010 – due to be finalised in May 2010 and will be posted on the Children's Partnership website.

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 115 Substance misuse by young people	Lower percentages - Annual	~	7.8%	~	~	9.5% (2009/10)	9.8% (2009/10)
Drugs offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	254	184	216	~	~	~
Number of new presentations to young people's specialist drug and alcohol treatment	Higher no's - Quarterly	179	173	160 (at Q3)	~	~	~
Percentage of new alcohol presentations to young people's specialist drug and alcohol treatment	Higher percentages - Quarterly	~	18.0%	21.0% (at Q3)	~	~	~
Percentage of referrals from Children & Family Services (inc. C&F, LAC, Education, Targeted Youth Support and Outreach)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	~	24.0%	38.0 (at Q3)	~	~	~

Percentage of referrals from Children & Family Services and Looked After Children (CYP known to social care)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	7.0%	5.0%	10.0% (at Q3)	20.0%	~	~
Percentage of young people leaving treatment in an agreed and planned way	Higher percentages - Quarterly	46.0%	74.0%	63.7% (at Q3)	75.0%	~	~

Operational Objective 10: Strengthening positive behaviour

A minority of children and young people in Nottingham engage in anti-social behaviour or crime, and it has been reducing in recent years, but it causes significant distress to others and remains high in relation to other cities. For some young people, it is closely related to substance and alcohol abuse and absenteeism from school. Some progress has been made in reducing re-offending, although improvement at getting all young offenders into education, employment or training has been slower than in some of our comparator authorities.

We will:

- Establish **Targeted Youth Support** in all areas of the city, with existing youth inclusion projects being reconfigured to fit into the new approach. The service is designed to identify young people at risk of offending and intervene earlier. The **Youth Service** is also undergoing a change programme to make it more responsive to local needs.
- Support our **Anti-Bullying Support Team** in schools. Volunteers are trained through Peer Support schemes to befriend, listen and help with conflict resolution. Work with schools to identify and eliminate the causes of homophobic bullying.
- Promote **socially responsible** behaviour amongst young people through SEAL and the Healthy Schools Programme

Obj 10 Related Plans and Strategies

- Youth Crime Prevention Action Plan, incorporating the Youth Justice Strategic Plan
- Youth Strategy
- Serious Youth Violence Action Plan, incorporating the Tackling Knives Action Plan 3
- Serious Acquisitive Crime Action Plan
- Play Strategy and Play Pathfinder Action Plan

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 019 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	Lower no's - Biannually (Running total quarter on quarter)	~	0.98	0.87	~	0.9 (up to Q3 2008/09)	0.8 (up to Q3 2008/09)
NI 043 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	Lower percentages - Quarterly	9.6%	9.4%	9.5%	5.0%	8.3% (2008/09)	6.3% (2008/09)
Total number of court disposals (relates to NI 043)	Lower no's - Quarterly (cumulative totals)	1252	980	733		~	~
Total number of custodial sentences (relates to NI 043)	Lower no's - Quarterly (cumulative totals)	121	92	70		~	~

Version 11 (CPB) 19/05/10

NI 044 a Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals White	Less than zero indicates under representation compared to city population. More than zero indicates overrepresentation. - Annual	-2.6%	-6.1%	-10.0%	~	-1.2% (2008/09)	-2.1% (2008/09)
NI 044 b Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals Mixed	As NI 044 a	0.2%	1.3%	0.6%	~	-1.0% (2008/09)	1.0% (2008/09)
NI 044 c Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals Asian or Asian British	As NI 044 a	-5.8%	-4.1%	-3.4%	~	-3.2% (2008/09)	-2.6% (2008/09)
NI 044 d Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals Black or Black British	As NI 044 a	9.6%	9.8%	13.5%	~	6.2% (2008/09)	4.3% (2008/09)
NI 044 e Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals Chinese or Other Ethnicity	As NI 044 a	1.0%	1.0%	-0.7%	~	-0.8% (2008/09)	-0.5% (2008/09)
NI 045 Increase the number of young people supervised by YOT in full-time education, training or employment	Higher percentages - Quarterly (new counting rules for 08/09)	53.3%	63.9%	67.1%	80%	71.7% (2008/09)	73.2% (2008/09)
NI 046 Young offenders access to suitable accommodation	Higher percentages - Quarterly	98.5%	95.8%	94.9%	100%	97.5% (2008/09)	95.7% (2008/09)
NI 086 Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour	Higher percentages - Annual	27.8%	50.0%	63.6%	~	67.0% (2007/08)	76.0% (2007/08)
NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities	Higher percentages - Annual	~	73.8%	~	~	60.3% (2009/10)	65.8% (2009/10)
NI 111 PROXY (YOT Data) Number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 (per 100,000)	Lower no's - Quarterly (Running total quarter on quarter)	700	540	424	672	~	536 (Youth Crime Stat Release 2008/09)
		(2812)	(2231)	(1752)	(2777)	~	1472 (Youth Crime Stat Release 2008/09)
NI 111 (PNC Data) First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 (per 100,000)	Lower no's - Annual (Q3)	721	487	~	672	~	536 (Youth Crime Stat Release 2008/09)
		(2896)	(2012)	~	(2777)	~	1472 (Youth Crime Stat Release 2008/09)
NI 199 Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas	Higher percentages - Annual	~	36.7%	~	~	51.0% (2009/10)	54.1% (2009/10)
Burglary offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	211	249	176	~	~	~
Criminal Damage offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	349	297	226	~	~	~

Fraud & Forgery offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	61	34	14	~	~	~
Other offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	181	168	64	~	~	~
Robbery offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	123	93	56	~	~	~
Sexual offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	36	24	15	~	~	~
Theft offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	775	628	507	~	~	~
Violence offences committed by under 18's (Police)	Lower no's - Quarterly (12 month rolling total)	842	613	488	~	~	~

Strategic Objective 4 – Achievement

How other One Nottingham partnerships will contribute

- World Class Nottingham will help us to strengthen our education-business partnerships to help us boost engagement in learning and attainment

Operational Objective 11: Engaging learners better

The number of pupils in school who can be classified as persistent absentees has fallen but remains very high, affecting 800 primary school pupils (the highest rate in England) and 1200 secondary school pupils (1 in 12 secondary school pupils). There is a strong correlation with deprivation and also special educational needs, with about 500 absentees also on School Action Plus. For those aged 16-18, the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) has fallen steadily from 9.8% in 2005/6 to 5.5% in 2009/10.

We will:

- Extend our work to improve attendance and address persistent absenteeism
- Continue to work with Connexions to engage with those aged 16-18 **not in education, employment or training**, with a particular focus on young offenders

Obj 11 Related Plans and Strategies

Attendance Improvement Action Plan 2010.

Will be posted on Nottingham Schools extranet: due to be viewed by Young Nottingham Select Committee.

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 117 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	6.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	9.2% (2008/09)	6.9% (2008/09)
Percentage of NEET - Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	4.7%	6.2%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	~

Percentage of BME NEET (Connexions - Tony Graham)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	7.1%	5.0%	6.9%	~	~
Percentage of BME Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	6.0%	4.4%	5.5%	~	~
EQUALITIES BOARD MEASURE Difference in Percentage of BME NEET against Overall 16-18 NEET Population (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	1.6%	-0.3%	1.5%	~	~
Percentage of White British NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	7.2%	5.7%	7.0%	~	~
Percentage of White British Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	7.1%	5.1%	6.9%	~	~
Percentage of LDD NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	12.7%	15.4%	9.4%	14.2%	~	~
Percentage of LDD Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	7.6%	12.3%	9.3%	9.3%	~	~
EQUALITIES BOARD MEASURE Difference in Percentage of LDD NEET against Overall 16-18 NEET Population (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	9.9%	4.1%	8.6%	~	~
Percentage of Teenage Mothers NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	62.3%	67.2%	58.0%	~	~
Percentage of Teenage Mothers Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	8.5%	9.0%	~	~	~
Percentage of 16-18 Males NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	6.4%	4.6%	5.9%	~	~
Percentage of 16-18 Males Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	7.4%	5.7%	6.5%	~	~
Percentage of 16-18 Females NEET (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	~	~
Percentage of 16-18 Females Not Known (Connexions)	Lower percentages - Quarterly	~	5.1%	3.9%	4.5%	~	~
CS 025 Primary school persistent absence rate	Lower percentages - Quarterly	3.4%	3.2%	3.6%	~	2.4% (2008/09)	1.5% (2008/09)
CS 026 Primary school overall absence rate	Lower percentages - Quarterly	6.4%	6.5%	6.9%	~	6.1% (2008/09)	5.3% (2008/09)

Operational Objective 12: Improving attainment

Educational attainment has improved significantly in Nottingham over the last ten years, but attainment remains low by national standards at age 11, 16 and 19. the progression of young people into Higher Education remains low at 23%, despite some recent improvement. Our key goal is to increase the proportion of young people gaining Level 2 qualifications (5 or more good passes at GCSE or equivalent) by age 19. We also want to challenge more able pupils to achieve their full potential and to increase the proportion entering HE.

We will continue to work with **every school** in Nottingham to improve their attainment. Key initiatives will include:

- Further development of the School Improvement Partner programme
- Support and challenge for those school that are part of the National Challenge or Gaining Ground programme

- Working with headteachers to develop collaborative approaches to school improvement in the 21st century

Obj 12 Related Plans and Strategies Schools & Learning Strategic Service Plan
--

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 072 Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	Higher percentages - Annual	42.0%	51.0%	53.2%	48.5%	43% (2008/09)	48.5% (2008/09)
NI 073 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2	Higher percentages - Annual	64.0%	65.0%	66.0%	67.0%	68.1% (2008/09)	71.9% (2008/09)
NI 075 Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	Higher percentages - Annual	33.1%	34.7%	41.4%	43.9%	43.2%	49.8%
NI 084 Achievement of 2 or more A*-C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent	Higher percentages - Annual	38.5%	38.9%	52.0%	~	49.1%	53.7%
NI 085 a Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Physics)	Higher no's - Annual	124	111	126	~	~	25620 (2009)
NI 085 b Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Chemistry)	Higher no's - Annual	173	217	190	~	~	37141 (2009)
NI 085 c Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Maths)	Higher no's - Annual	270	250	325	~	~	64519 (2009)
NI 089 a Number of schools judged as requiring special measures	Lower no's - Quarterly	1	0	0	1	~	~
NI 089 b Average time spent by schools in special measures (months)	Lower no's - Quarterly	16	0	0	12	19 (2007/08)	19 (2007/08)
NI 092 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	Lower percentages - Annual	41.6%	38.0%	33.0%	37.9%	37.7% (2007/08)	34.8% (2007/08)
NI 093 Progression by 2 levels in English between KS1 and KS2	Higher percentages - Annual	82.0%	81.6%	82.0%	86.0%	~	82.0%
NI 094 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS1 and KS2	Higher percentages - Annual	73.8%	74.6%	80.0%	79.0%	~	78.0%
NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusions from school	Lower percentages - Quarterly	0.18%	0.17%	0.11%	~	0.14% (2007/08)	0.11% (2007/08)
CS15 % of eligible pupils in LA maintained schools who attain at least one qualification at GCSE or equivalent	Higher percentages - Annual	93.8%	95.2%	96.5%	96.0%	98.0%	98.9%

Operational Objective 13: Closing the gap

Although the attainment of most groups of vulnerable and disadvantaged children and young people has improved in recent years, the gap in attainment and skills between disadvantaged groups and their peers has not narrowed. Attainment continues to vary widely between schools also, with the proportion getting 5 GCSEs Grade A*-C varying from 34.6% in Bridge ward to 85.5% in Dales ward.

We will work to narrow the gap between key groups – including those on free school meals, children in care, poorly performing minority ethnic groups and those with special educational needs – and their peers.

Key initiatives will include:

- The Personalised Learning Plan
- The Gender Agenda-addressing the gap in boys' attainment in English
- The Black Pupil's Achievement Programme
- Working with headteachers to reduce the number of pupils excluded or at risk of exclusion
- Improving behaviour and attendance
- Increasing engagement in learning with innovative curriculum design and development

Obj 13 Related Plans and Strategies Schools & Learning Service Plan
--

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 076 Number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2	Lower no's - Annual	32	39	14	~	16 (2007/08)	9 (2007/08)
NI 078 Number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	Lower no's - Annual	10	10	6	4	~	~
NI 102 a Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS2	Lower percentages - Annual	18.0%	20.7%	19.6%	~	22.6% (2008/09) (East Mids)	22.3% (2008/09)
NI 102 b Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS4	Lower percentages - Annual	21.4%	21.4%	27.0%	~	31.0% (2008/09) (East Mids)	27.8% (2008/09)
NI 104 The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving KS2 English and Maths threshold	Lower percentages - Annual	52.0%	53.2%	48.2%	~	51.0% (2008/09) (East Mids)	50.9% (2008/09)
NI 105 The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE inc. English and Maths	Lower percentages - Annual	31.9%	35.9%	43.4%	~	46.3% (2008/09) (East Mids)	46.5% (2008/09)
NI 106 Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education	Higher Percentages - Annual	~	13% (2005/06 academic year)	16% (2006/07 academic year)	~	15.0% (2006/07)	19% (2006/07)

Version 11 (CPB) 19/05/10

NI 107 a KS2 attainment for BME groups (Traveller)	Higher percentages - Annual	< 30 pupils	< 30 pupils	< 30 pupils	~	~	~
NI 107 b KS2 attainment for BME groups (Any other White background)	Higher percentages - Annual	69.0%	67.1%	58.1%	~	59.6% (2008/09) (East Mids)	68.5% (2008/09)
NI 107 c KS2 attainment for BME groups (Black Caribbean)	Higher percentages - Annual	58.0%	66.1%	66.0%	~	63.9% (2008/09) (East Mids)	63.4% (2008/09)
NI 107 d KS2 attainment for BME groups (White & Black Caribbean)	Higher percentages - Annual	70.0%	63.4%	65.3%	~	66.7% (2008/09) (East Mids)	68.3% (2008/09)
NI 107 e KS2 attainment for BME groups (African - BI AFR or Mixed Wh BI AFR)	Higher percentages - Annual	63.0%	55.6%	52.3%	~	62.4% (2008/09) (East Mids)	66.9% (2008/09)
NI 107 f KS2 attainment for BME groups (Any other Black background)	Higher percentages - Annual	58.0%	42.0%	< 30 pupils	~	~	~
NI 107 g KS2 attainment for BME groups (Pakistani)	Higher percentages - Annual	63.0%	62.3%	66.4%	~	62.3% (2008/09) (East Mids)	64.2% (2008/09)
NI 108 a KS4 attainment for BME groups (Traveller)	Higher percentages - Annual	< 30 pupils	< 30 pupils	< 30 pupils	~	~	~
NI 108 b KS4 attainment for BME groups (Any other White background)	Higher percentages - Annual	51.5%	41.7%	46.7%	~	42.0% (2008/09) (East Mids)	51.1% (2008/09)
NI 108 c KS4 attainment for BME groups (Black Caribbean)	Higher percentages - Annual	32.1%	22.7%	28.7%	~	31.5% (2008/09) (East Mids)	40.0% (2008/09)
NI 108 d KS4 attainment for BME groups (White & Black Caribbean)	Higher percentages - Annual	24.6%	25.7%	32.1%	~	38.4% (2008/09) (East Mids)	42.2% (2008/09)
NI 108 e KS4 attainment for BME groups (African - Bla AFR or Mixed Wh Bla AFR)	Higher percentages - Annual	22.7%	38.6%	56.1%	~	42.8% (2008/09) (East Mids)	50.2% (2008/09)
NI 108 f KS4 attainment for BME groups (Any other Black background)	Higher percentages - Annual	15.4%	30.6%	35.5%	~	43.4% (2008/09) (East Mids)	42.0% (2008/09)
NI 108 g KS4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups (Pakistani)	Higher percentages - Annual	35.4%	43.3%	50.0%	~	46.7% (2008/09) (East Mids)	43.5% (2008/09)

Operational Objective 14: 14-19 reform

Major changes are happening in the way that education and training is provided for young people aged 14-19. The responsibility for commissioning all 16-19 education and training provision moves to local authorities on 1 April 2010. Nottingham's sixth form capacity has increased significantly recently as new Academies have opened. Nottingham has met the September Guarantee since 2008 for all who want to remain in education after age 16. The age that young people will remain in learning increases to 17 in 2013 and 18 in 2015.

A new 14-19 Plan has been agreed recently by the 14-19 Strategic Partnership to shape this provision over the next few years. We will deliver this Plan and achieve a step change in the quality and coherence of provision for Nottingham's young people.

It is a key component in our desire to build aspirations in the city. We want significantly more of our young people to achieve Level 2 or higher by the age of 19. We will also ensure that the nature of provision is more appropriate for Nottingham's employers, helping to meet the city's skills gaps and contributing to our ambitions as a Science City.

We will:

- Successfully establish the more vocational **14-19 diploma** in our schools and colleges
- Ensure that there is **capacity in Nottingham** for all young people aged 16 to remain in education or training by 2013
- Expand and improve the **Apprenticeships** on offer in Nottingham, combining paid work with training and qualifications
- Improve the **Foundation Learning** available to those young people at entry and Level 1, to enable them to progress to further qualifications
- Improve the way that we provide **information, advice and guidance** at key transition points in the lives of young people, to improve the rates of progression from one level to the next.

Obj 14 Related Plans and Strategies
Nottingham City 14-19 Plan 2010-13 (due June 2010).

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 087 Secondary school persistent absence rate	Lower percentages - Quarterly	11.1%	8.9%	7.4%	9.1%	6.8% (2008/09)	4.9% (2008/09)
CS 024 Secondary overall absence rate	Lower percentages - Quarterly	10.0%	8.8%	8.6%	~	8.43% (2008/09)	7.2% (2008/09)
NI 090 Take up of 14-19 learning diplomas	Higher no's - Quarterly	~	208	464	1000	~	~
NI 091 Participation of 17 year-olds in education or training	Higher percentages - Annual	72% (2005/06 academic year)	78% (2006/07 academic year)	78% (2007/08 academic year)	~	77.9% (2007/08 academic year)	77.5% (2007/08 academic year)
NI 079 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	Higher percentages - Annual	57.0%	60.3%	62.5%	~	66.1% (2007/08)	72.4% (2007/08)
NI 080 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	Higher percentages - Annual	34.0%	34.6%	36.6%	~	36.9% (2007/08)	46.9% (2007/08)
NI 081 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	Lower percentages - Annual	20.0%	20.0%	18.0%	~	19.2% (2007/08)	25.1% (2007/08)
NI 082 - Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	Higher percentages - Annual (This actually measures the % achieving who were on FSM)	39.7%	45.0%	45.0%	~	55.7% (2007/08)	55.9% (2007/08)
NI 163 Working age population qualified to Level 2 or higher	Higher percentages - Annual	63.4%	63.0%	62.9% (at Q2)	65.4%	~	~
NI 164 Working age population qualified to Level 3 or higher	Higher percentages - Annual	~	45.2%	43.6% (at Q3)	~	~	~

NI 165 Working age population qualified to Level 4 or higher	Higher percentages - Annual	~	23.1%	24.6% (at Q3)	~	~	~
--	-----------------------------------	---	-------	------------------	---	---	---

Strategic Objective 5 – Economic Well-being

How other One Nottingham partnerships will contribute

- World Class Nottingham will create jobs and help us promote 'Science City' in schools
- Working Nottingham will seek to get more parents into work, to tackle child poverty

Operational Objective 15: Tackling child poverty

Child poverty in Nottingham is high, with 38,500 children living in households dependent on state benefits for their income, and over 20,000 of these children living in households where no one works. The evidence clearly shows that children who grow up in poverty face significantly greater risks of not reaching their full potential – including educational underachievement, poor health and unemployment.

To significantly reduce child poverty today in a way that lasts we must prevent families from falling into worklessness, help those who are out of work to find employment and support those parents who are in work to progress and increase their incomes. Work remains the best route out of poverty. Taking children out of poverty means getting their parents off benefits and into work, wherever possible.

Working Nottingham is the lead partnership addressing this issue. They are:

- Supporting adults back into employment
- Promoting training through apprenticeships, Train to Gain and the Skills Pledge

We will complement this work by:

- Promoting a **culture of work** and encouraging enterprise at school
- Ensuring that **childcare provision** in the city is available and affordable to support working parents
- Working with our partners to ensure that 'Think Family' becomes '**Think Working Family**' so that barriers to work are removed wherever possible
- Increase the uptake of formal childcare by 2011 through promotion of tax credits and the take-up of places on the 2 year old early learning programme

In the longer term, the best way to challenge child poverty is to ensure that our children grow up to attain skills and qualifications so that they can secure work for themselves. We are doing this.

Operational Objective 16: Science City

In partnership with World Class Nottingham, we will support Nottingham's ambitions as a Science City by:

- Promoting the value of science within **schools**
- Engaging with **employers** through Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Futures to support efforts to raise aspirations and interest in science amongst young people
- Ensuring that our **14-19 reforms** deliver qualifications relevant to Nottingham's knowledge industry
- Align the 16-19 science curriculum in schools and colleges with the emerging requirements of the local labour market.

Obj 15 and 16 - Related Plans and Strategies

Working Nottingham Theme Partnership Implementation Plan.

Due to be finalised and agreed by summer 2010.

Description (LAA indicators highlighted in light blue)	Good Performance - Reporting timeframe	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Target	Latest Statistical Neighbour Data	Latest England Data
NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty	Lower percentages - Annual	62.9%	64.8%	~	~	~	~
NI 151 Overall employment rate (working age)	Higher percentages - Quarterly	66.5%	65.1%	58.5%	61.7%	~	~
NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits	Lower percentages - Quarterly	16.5%	16.2%	17.5%	18.0%	~	~
18 to 24 year old JSA claimants (Job Centre Plus)	Lower no's - Monthly	2515	3700	4040	~	~	~
Lone Parent Income Support claimants (Job Centre Plus)	Lower no's - Annually	6450	6425	6260	~	~	~
All JSA claimants (Job Centre Plus)	Lower no's - Monthly	7404	11505	12617	~	~	~
Number of job vacancies advertised (Job Centre Plus)	Higher no's - Monthly	2957	1835	2193	~	~	~

Operational Objective 17: Transforming learning

We are in the midst of a major programme of investment in our schools in Nottingham, which will give us schools fit for the 21st Century. It will also support the transformation and regeneration of many of our neighbourhoods; schools act as a crucial hub for both services and social life in every community in the city.

Building Schools for the Future is funding the rebuilding or renewal of every secondary school and special school in Nottingham at a cost of £180 million. The transformation programme is being delivered by our Local Education Partnership and is aimed at improving every aspect of teaching and learning, including better ICT provision, as well as providing integrated services to families and pupils so they can take full advantage of the educational opportunities on offer.

We are also renewing or refurbishing **Primary Schools** through a 14 year government programme to 2023. £18m is currently being invested in the first six schools. We will also review and improve our Pupil Referral Unit provision.

We will:

- Continue our **programmes of investment** in our primary, secondary and special schools
- Work closely with **Neighbourhood Nottingham, Working Nottingham and Safer Nottingham** to ensure that:
 - school investment is synchronised with wider investments to promote the regeneration of those neighbourhoods
 - schools play a greater role in the community as places where wider services can engage with parents – to promote health, employment and safety

Obj 17 - Related Plans and Strategies

Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme.

Key documents available at <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1633>

Primary Capital Programme (the Primary Strategy for Change).

Available at <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=642>

