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## SCRUTINY BOARD (CHILDREN AND FAMILIES)

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Meeting to be held in Civic Hall, Leeds, LS1 1UR on  
Friday, 28th June, 2013 at 9.45 am

*(A pre-meeting will take place for ALL Members of the Board at 9.15 a.m.)*

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### Councillors

- J Akhtar - Hyde Park and Woodhouse;
- J Chapman (Chair) - Weetwood;
- J Elliott - Morley South;
- C Gruen - Bramley and Stanningley;
- A Lamb - Wetherby;
- P Latty - Guiseley and Rawdon;
- K Mitchell - Temple Newsam;
- M Rafique - Chapel Allerton;
- K Renshaw - Ardsley and Robin Hood;
- A Sobel - Moortown;
- B Urry - Roundhay;

#### Co-opted Members (Voting) \*

- \* Vacancy - Church Representative (Catholic)
- \* Vacancy - Church Representative (Church of England)
- Ms A Craven - Parent Governor Representative (Primary)
- Ms J Ward - Parent Governor Representative (Secondary)

#### Co-opted Members (Non-Voting) \*

- \* Ms C Foote - Teacher Representative
- \* Ms C Rafferty - Teacher Representative
- \* Vacancy - Early Years Representative
- \* Vacancy - Young Lives Leeds

\* Subject to confirmation by the Scrutiny Board – please refer to agenda item 7

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# A G E N D A

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
1			<p><b>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 25* of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (in the event of an Appeal the press and public will be excluded).</p> <p>(* In accordance with Procedure Rule 25, notice of an appeal must be received in writing by the Head of Governance Services at least 24 hours before the meeting).</p>	
2			<p><b>EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC</b></p> <p>1 To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report.</p> <p>2 To consider whether or not to accept the officers recommendation in respect of the above information.</p> <p>3 If so, to formally pass the following resolution:-</p> <p><b>RESOLVED –</b> That the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as containing exempt information on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information, as follows:</p> <p><b>No exempt items have been identified on this agenda.</b></p>	

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
3			<p><b>LATE ITEMS</b></p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration.</p> <p>(The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes.)</p>	
4			<p><b>DECLARATION OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS</b></p> <p>To disclose or draw attention to any disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Section 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 13-16 of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p>	
5			<p><b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTES</b></p> <p>To receive any apologies for absence and notification of substitutes.</p>	
6			<p><b>MINUTES - 25TH APRIL 2013 (ORDINARY AND CALL-IN MEETINGS)</b></p> <p>To confirm as a correct record, the minutes of the meetings held on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013 (Ordinary and Call-in meetings).</p>	1 - 8
7			<p><b>CO-OPTED MEMBERS</b></p> <p>To receive a report of the Head of Scrutiny and Member Development on the appointment of co-opted members to Scrutiny Boards.</p>	9 - 14
8			<p><b>SCRUTINY BOARD TERMS OF REFERENCE</b></p> <p>To receive a report from the Head of Scrutiny and Member Development presenting the Board's terms of reference.</p>	15 - 26

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
9			<p><b>SOURCES OF WORK AND AREAS OF PRIORITY FOR THE SCRUTINY BOARD</b></p> <p>To receive a report of the Head of Scrutiny and Member Development on potential sources of work for the Scrutiny Board.</p>	27 - 176
10			<p><b>2012-13 QUARTER 4 PERFORMANCE REPORT</b></p> <p>To receive a report of the Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Children's Services summarising the quarter 4 performance data relevant to the Scrutiny Board.</p>	177 - 196
11			<p><b>WORK SCHEDULE</b></p> <p>To consider the Board's work schedule for the forthcoming municipal year.</p>	197 - 202
12			<p><b>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</b></p> <p>Thursday, 25<sup>th</sup> July 2013 at 9.45am (Pre meeting for all Board Members at 9.15am)</p>	

## SCRUTINY BOARD (CHILDREN AND FAMILIES)

THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL, 2013

**PRESENT:** Councillor J Chapman in the Chair

Councillors B Gettings, C Gruen,  
A Hussain, A Khan, A Lamb, P Latty,  
M Rafique, K Renshaw, A Sobel and B Urry

### **CO-OPTED MEMBERS (VOTING):**

Mr E A Britten – Church Representative (Catholic)  
Ms A Craven – Parent Governor Representative (Primary)  
Ms J Ward – Parent Governor Representative (Secondary)

### **CO-OPTED MEMBERS (NON-VOTING):**

Ms C Foote – Teacher Representative  
Ms C Raftery – Teacher Representative

#### **125 Chair's Opening Remarks**

The Chair welcomed all in attendance to the April meeting of Scrutiny Board (Children and Families). The Chair also thanked Members and officers for their positive contribution to the Scrutiny Board's work throughout the 2012/13 municipal year.

#### **126 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

There were no declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests.

#### **127 Apologies for Absence and Notification of Substitutes**

Apologies for absence were submitted by Co-opted Members, Mrs S Hutchinson, Ms T Kayani and Ms J Morris-Boam.

#### **128 Minutes - 14th March 2013**

**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013 be approved as a correct record.

#### **129 Welfare Reform and Child Poverty**

The Chief Officer (Partnership Development and Business Support), Children's Services, submitted a report which provided the Scrutiny Board with additional information in relation to the questions raised at the April Scrutiny Board meeting when it considered a number of issues in relation to child poverty and welfare reform.

The following information was appended to the report:

- Cluster funding 2013/14
- Response from the Housing Investment Manager, City Development, in relation to the programme of building new council homes and how this tied in with targeting families currently occupying council properties where there was under occupancy.

The following Executive Member and officers attended the meeting:

- Councillor Blake, Executive Member (Children's Services)
- Nigel Richardson, Director of Children's Services
- Steve Carey, Chief Revenues and Benefits Officer
- Rob McCartney, Head of Housing Support
- Jim Hopkinson, Head of Targeted Services
- Andrea Richardson, Head of Early Help Services
- Clare Walker, Head of Policy, Planning, Procedures and Information
- Simon Darby, Head of Finance, Children's Services
- Sarah Ritty, Headteacher, Bankside Primary School.

The key areas of discussion were:

- Update on recent work undertaken by clusters, particularly in relation to family intervention. New initiatives being established to support those individuals most in need.
- The important role of targeted services and early years.
- The key role of governors, particularly in terms of accountability and ensuring good practice.
- A request for Members to be provided with a ward breakdown of the number of families on the Families First programme in each ward. Officers agreed to provide the Scrutiny Board with this information.
- Confirmation that benefits and welfare advice was to be provided as part of the Families First programme. All staff to be trained in signposting families to the right areas for support.
- The impact of the benefit cap and under occupancy. In Leeds, the number of families affected by both of these was less than 50.
- Hardship scheme funding of £2.8m approved by the Executive Board to support families sustain homes.
- The need to develop good practice across all schools in relation to clothing exchange schemes.
- Confirmation about the process for the allocation of social housing.

## **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the report and appendices be noted
- (b) That the issues raised be used to help inform the Scrutiny Board's work programme for 2013/14
- (c) That the Director of Children's Services be requested to provide regular updates to the Scrutiny Board covering the impact of welfare reform on children, young people and their families.

(Councillors A Khan and A Lamb withdrew from the meeting at the conclusion of this item at 10.55am.)

### **130 Recommendation Tracking - Combating Child Poverty and Raising Aspirations**

The Head of Scrutiny and Member Development submitted a report which set out the progress made in responding to the recommendations from the previous Scrutiny review into Combating Child Poverty and Raising Aspirations.

The following information was appended to the report:

- Recommendation tracking flowchart
- Recommendation tracking table detailing progress against each recommendation
- Leeds Children's Trust Board – update on progress and national consultation
- Members' Briefing Note (December 2012) – Advice Service Review and Commissioning.

The status of recommendations were agreed as follows:

- Recommendation 1 – achieved. Child Poverty Strategy to remain a regular agenda item for scrutiny
- Recommendation 2 – achieved
- Recommendation 3 – not achieved. Progress made acceptable. Continue monitoring
- Recommendation 4 – not achieved. Progress made acceptable. Continue monitoring
- Recommendation 5 – not achieved. Progress made acceptable. Continue monitoring
- Recommendation 6 – not achieved. Progress made acceptable. Continue monitoring
- Recommendation 7 – not achieved. Progress made acceptable. Continue monitoring.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the report and appendices be noted
- (b) That the Scrutiny Board approves the status of recommendations as set out above.

### **131 Update on recent inspections**

The Director of Children's Services submitted a report which provided the Scrutiny Board with an update on recent external inspection and assessments.

The following Executive Member and officers attended the meeting:

- Councillor Blake, Executive Member (Children's Services)
- Nigel Richardson, Director of Children's Services
- Steve Walker, Deputy Director, Safeguarding, Specialist and Targeted Services
- Rob Murray, Head of Service (Looked After Children).

The main areas of discussion were:

- Update on work undertaken as part of the care planning process. Members were informed that work had been undertaken with 2 professors at York University resulting in 4 key work streams being identified as follows:
  - Assessment
  - Permanency
  - Care leavers
  - Special guardianship.
- Changes to the Ofsted framework resulting in a single 4 week inspection programme. The new programme was likely to commence in September 2013.
- Confirmation that the number of looked after children in Leeds was 1,385. It was agreed to provide the Scrutiny Board with a ward breakdown of this information.

**RESOLVED** – That the contents of the report be noted.

(Councillors A Khan and A Lamb re-joined the meeting at 11.05am, during the consideration of this item.)

### **132 Work Schedule**

The Head of Scrutiny and Member Development submitted a report which presented the Executive Board minutes held on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013.

**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of Executive Board held on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013, be noted.

### **133 Date and Time of Next Meeting**

Thursday, 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013 at 11.45am (Call In Meeting)

(The meeting concluded at 11.25am.)



## SCRUTINY BOARD (CHILDREN AND FAMILIES)

THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL, 2013

**PRESENT:** Councillor J Chapman in the Chair

Councillors B Gettings, R Grahame,  
C Gruen, A Hussain, A Khan, A Lamb,  
P Latty, M Rafique, B Urry and N Walshaw

### **CO-OPTED MEMBERS (VOTING):**

Mr E A Britten – Church Representative (Catholic)

Ms J Ward – Parent Governor Representative (Secondary)

### **CO-OPTED MEMBERS (NON-VOTING):**

Ms C Foote – Teacher Representative

Ms C Raftery – Teacher Representative

### **134 Chair's Opening Remarks**

The Chair welcomed all in attendance to the April Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Call In meeting.

### **135 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

There were no declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests.

### **136 Apologies for Absence and Notification of Substitutes**

Apologies for absence were submitted by Councillors K Renshaw and A Sobel and Co-opted Members, Ms A Craven, Mrs S Hutchinson, Ms T Kayani and Ms J Morris-Boam. Notification had been received that Councillor R Grahame was to substitute for Councillor K Renshaw and Councillor N Walshaw for Councillor A Sobel.

### **137 Call In Briefing Paper**

The Head of Scrutiny and Member Development submitted a report in relation to the procedural aspects of the call in process.

Members were advised that the options available to the Scrutiny Board in respect of this particular called in decision were:

**Option 1 – Release the decision for implementation** – Having reviewed the decision, the Scrutiny Board (Children's Services) may decide to release it for implementation. If the Scrutiny Board chooses this option, the decision will be immediately released for implementation and the decision may not be called in again.

**Option 2 – Recommend that the decision be reconsidered** – The Scrutiny Board may decide to recommend to the decision maker that the decision be reconsidered. If the Scrutiny Board chooses this option a report will be submitted to the decision maker.

**RESOLVED** – That the report outlining the call in procedures be noted.

### **138 Call-in - Delegated Decision D39845 - Allocation of Funding to Clusters**

The Head of Scrutiny and Member Development submitted a report, together with relevant background papers, in relation to Delegated Decision Notice D39845: Allocation of funding to clusters of schools.

The decision had been called in for review by Councillors A Lamb, B Anderson, C Fox, P Latty and G Latty on the following grounds:

*'Members have concerns about the formula model selected by the schools' forum, used to calculate the cluster budgets. Specifically that it will disproportionately affect some areas of the city over others and that the report does not contain an adequate explanation as to why this is the best allocation of resources, and does not provide adequate mitigation for the adverse effect this will have on some communities.*

*There are specific concerns about the accountability of the schools' forum as a consultative body, particularly as they rejected the recommendations of officers in the department, leading to concerns about the decision making process and the accountability and influence of the schools' forum.*

*Given the way pupil premium funding is allocated was consideration given to funding following the pupil in the method established by the pupil premium.*

*Wider concerns about how representative the schools' forum is of schools in the city as a consultative body and as a body that represents all areas of the city.'*

The Scrutiny Board considered the following written evidence:

- Copy of completed Call In request form
- The Delegated Decision Notification – D39845
- Report of the Head of Finance – School Services – 19<sup>th</sup> March 2013
- Agenda and minutes of the Leeds Schools Forum – 17<sup>th</sup> January 2013
- Report of the Director of Children's Services to the Leeds Schools Forum – 17<sup>th</sup> January 2013.

The following Members and officers attended the meeting:

- Councillor Lamb, Signatory to the Call In and Scrutiny Board Member
- Councillor Blake, Executive Member (Children and Families)
- Nigel Richardson, Director of Children's Services

- Paul Brennan, Deputy Director of Children's Services (Learning Skills and Universal Services)
- Simon Darby, Head of Finance, Children's Services
- Ken Morton, Head of Service (Young People and Skills)
- Sarah Ruddy, Headteacher, Bankside Primary School.

Councillor Lamb presented the reasons for calling in the decision. These included:

- Concern about the formula model used to calculate the cluster budgets, particularly the impact of families moving across wards and outside of the local authority area.
- Concern that there had been limited opportunity for Members to debate the chosen formula model.
- Suggested remedial action to include funding of clusters for one year. Scrutiny to introduce measures aimed at monitoring performance of clusters and enhancing working arrangements with the Schools Forum.

In response to the concerns raised, the following key points were made:

- Clarification that the schools forum had not rejected the recommendations of officers in the department.
- Clarification about the percentage of funding to clusters that the delegated decision represented.
- The schools forum was a statutory body comprising school and non-school representatives from across Leeds.
- The schools forum had voted strongly in favour of the chosen formula model, 21 votes to 1.
- The election of representatives to the schools forum was not within local authority control.
- The development of a governance and accountability framework.
- The formula model focussed on narrowing the gap, a key focus of the Children's and Young People's Plan (CYPP), endorsed by partners and the Children's Trust Board (CTB).

Other areas of discussion were:

- Concern that the impact of the proposed change to funding arrangements from 3 years to 1 year, undermined wider, longer term plans of clusters.
- Confirmation that the chosen formula model originated from the Secretary of State for Education.

Following questions from the Scrutiny Board, Councillor Lamb was invited to summarise the reasons for calling in the decision. He emphasised that the decision could result in negative outcomes for young people in Leeds. He added that there should also be a greater role for Elected Members and Scrutiny as part of the decision making process. It was proposed that the Scrutiny Board worked directly with the schools forum in the allocation of

cluster funding. The proposal to implement funding for 1 year was again reaffirmed.

**RESOLVED** – That the report and information provided be noted.

**139 Outcome of Call-in**

The outcome of the vote by voting Members present was as follows:

Option 1 – 10 in favour, 3 against.

Following the vote it was

**RESOLVED** –

- (i) To release the decision for implementation as stipulated in the delegated decision
- (ii) That Scrutiny Members be provided with a clearer understanding about the role of the schools forum as part of the 2013/14 work programme.

(The meeting concluded at 1.30 pm.)

## Report of Head of Scrutiny and Member Development

### Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)

**Date: 28th June 2013**

### Subject: Co-opted Members

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### Summary of main issues

1. For a number of years the Council's Constitution has made provision for the appointment of co-opted members to individual Scrutiny Boards. However, the appointment of co-opted members has not been considered consistently across all Scrutiny Boards.
2. This report provides guidance to the Scrutiny Board when seeking to appoint co-opted members. There are also some legislative arrangements in place for the appointment of specific co-opted members. Such cases are set out in Article 6 of the Council's Constitution and are also summarised within this report.

### Recommendation

3. In line with the options available outlined in this report, Members are asked to consider the appointment of co-opted members to the Scrutiny Board.

## **1 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the Scrutiny Board's formal consideration for the appointment of co-opted members to the Board.

## **2 Background information**

- 2.1 For a number of years the Council's Constitution has made provision for the appointment of co-opted members to individual Scrutiny Boards. For those Scrutiny Boards where co-opted members have previously been appointed, such arrangements have tended to be reviewed on an annual basis, usually at the beginning of a new municipal year. However, the appointment of co-opted members has not been considered consistently across all Scrutiny Boards.

## **3 Main issues**

### General arrangements for appointing co-opted members

- 3.1 It is widely recognised that in some circumstances, co-opted members can significantly aid the work of Scrutiny Boards. This is currently reflected in Article 6 (Scrutiny Boards) of the Council's Constitution, which outlines the options available to Scrutiny Boards in relation to appointing co-opted members.
- 3.2 In general terms, Scrutiny Boards can appoint:
- Up to five non-voting co-opted members for a term of office that does not go beyond the next Annual Meeting of Council ; and/or,
  - Up to two non-voting co-opted members for a term of office that relates to the duration of a particular and specific scrutiny inquiry.
- 3.3 In the majority of cases the appointment of co-opted members is optional and is determined by the relevant Scrutiny Board. However, Article 6 makes it clear that co-option would normally only be appropriate where the co-opted member has some specialist skill or knowledge, which would be of assistance to the Scrutiny Board. Particular issues to consider when seeking to appoint a co-opted member are set out later in the report.
- 3.4 There are also some legislative arrangements in place for the appointment of specific co-opted members. Such cases are also set out in Article 6 (Scrutiny Boards) of the Council's Constitution and are summarised below.

### Arrangements for appointing specific co-opted members

#### *Education Representatives*

- 3.5 In addition to elected Members appointed by Council, the Local Government Act 2000 states that the relevant Scrutiny Board dealing with education matters shall include in its membership the following voting representatives in accordance with statutory requirements:

- One Church of England diocese representative<sup>1</sup> - A nomination has yet to be received.
- One Roman Catholic diocese representative<sup>1</sup> - A nomination has yet to be received.
- Parent governor representatives<sup>2</sup>  
Two representatives are currently in post  
Amanda Craven (primary) – 08/09/2011 – 07/09/2015  
Jacqueline Ward (secondary)– 21/04/11 – 20/04/2015

The Parent Governor Regulations (Representatives) England 2001 states that a local education authority shall appoint at least two parent governor representatives to each of their education overview and scrutiny committees and sub-committees. It is recommended that the structure for Educational Representatives should reflect this requirement for 2013/14 and that the vacant post be removed. It is also recommended that a review of representatives is conducted during 2013/14 as part of a wider co-opted member review.

- 3.6 The number and term of office of education representatives is fixed by full Council and set out in Article 6. Representatives of the Church of England and Roman Catholic dioceses are nominated by their diocese and parent governor representatives are elected. Such representatives are then notified to the Scrutiny Board and their appointment confirmed.
- 3.7 Where the Scrutiny Board deals with other non-educational matters the co-opted members may participate in any discussion but shall not be entitled to vote on those matters.

#### *Crime and Disorder Committee*

- 3.8 In accordance with the requirements of the Police and Justice Act 2006, the Council has designated the Scrutiny Board (Safer and Stronger Communities) to act as the Council's crime and disorder committee.
- 3.9 In its capacity as a crime and disorder committee, the Scrutiny Board (Safer and Stronger Communities) may co-opt additional members to serve on the Board, providing they are not an Executive Member.
- 3.10 The Scrutiny Board (Safer and Stronger Communities) may limit the co-opted member's participation to those matters where the Scrutiny Board is acting as the Council's crime and disorder committee.
- 3.11 Unless the Scrutiny Board (Safer and Stronger Communities) decides otherwise, any co-opted member shall not be entitled to vote and the Board may withdraw the co-opted membership at any time.

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<sup>1</sup> Article 6 states this appointment shall be for a term of office that does not go beyond the next Annual Meeting of Council

<sup>2</sup> Article 6 states these appointments shall be for a four-year term of office

### Issues to consider when seeking to appoint co-opted members

- 3.12 Currently, there is no overarching national guidance or criteria that should be considered when seeking to appoint co-opted members. As a result, there is a plethora of methods employed within Councils for the appointment of co-optees to Overview and Scrutiny Committees (Scrutiny Boards). For example, some Council's use "job descriptions", some carry out formal interviews and some advertise for co-optees in the local press, with individuals completing a simple application form which is then considered by Members.
- 3.13 The Constitution makes it clear that 'co-option would normally only be appropriate where the co-opted member has some specialist skill or knowledge, which would be of assistance to the Scrutiny Board'. In considering the appointment of co-opted members, Scrutiny Boards should be satisfied that a co-opted member can use their specialist skill or knowledge to add value to the work of the Scrutiny Board. However, co-opted members should not be seen as a replacement to professional advice from officers.
- 3.14 Co-opted members should be considered as representatives of wider groups of people. However, when seeking external input into the Scrutiny Board's work, consideration should always be given to other alternative approaches, such as the role of expert witnesses or use of external research studies, to help achieve a balanced evidence base.
- 3.15 When considering the appointment of a standing co-opted member for a term of office, Scrutiny Boards should be mindful of any potential conflicts of interest that may arise during the course of the year in view of the Scrutiny Boards' wide ranging terms of reference. To help overcome this, Scrutiny Boards may wish to focus on the provision available to appoint up to two non-voting co-opted members for a term of office that relates to the duration of a particular and specific scrutiny inquiry.
- 3.16 Despite the lack of any national guidance, what is clear is that any process for appointing co-opted members should be open, effective and carried out in a manner which seeks to strengthen the work of Scrutiny Boards. Services for Children and Families have changed significantly since the Scrutiny Board conducted its last review of co-opted representation in 2005, both on a national and local level. It is recommended that the Scrutiny Board conduct a review of the groups represented in preparation for the 2014/15 municipal year to ensure that an appropriate cross section of representation is maintained and to 'plug the gap' in any identified area of skills and expertise.

### Nominations for non –voting co-opted members for 2013/14

In addition to those voting co-opted member nominations stated in paragraph 3.5 the following non-voting nominations have been received:

- 1) Teacher Representative – Celia Foote (Board Member 2012/13)
- 2) Teacher Representative – Christine Raftery (Board Member 2012/13)
- 3) Early Years Representative – Sandra Hutchinson (Board Member 2012/13) or Sue Knowles



4) Young Lives Leeds (0 – 13 years) – Jeanette Morris-Boam (Board Member 2012/13)

5) In previous years Taira Kayani has been co-opted onto the board as the representative from the Leeds Youth Work Partnership. This partnership has ceased to exist and in the absence of a partnership it is recommended that Young Lives Leeds<sup>3</sup> is able to make a second nomination who would be Taira Kayani with a focus on the 13 – 19 age group.

## **4.0 Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

4.1.1 The guidance surrounding co-opted members was discussed by the Scrutiny Chairs and it was agreed that individual Scrutiny Boards would consider the appointment of co-optees on an individual basis.

### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration.**

4.2.1 The process for appointing co-opted members should be open, effective and carried out in a manner which seeks to strengthen the work of the Scrutiny Board. In doing so, due regard should also be given to any potential equality issues in line with the Council's Equality and Diversity Scheme.

### **4.3 Council Policies and City Priorities**

4.3.1 The Council's Scrutiny arrangements are one of the key parts of the Council's governance arrangements. Within the Council's Constitution, there is particular provision for the appointment of co-opted members to individual Scrutiny Boards, which this report seeks to summarise.

### **4.4 Resources and Value for Money**

4.4.1 Where applicable, any incidental expenses paid to co-optees will be met within existing resources.

### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

4.5.1 Where additional members are co-opted onto a Scrutiny Board, such members must comply with the provisions set out in the Member's Code of Conduct as detailed within the Council's Constitution.

### **4.6 Risk Management**

4.6.1 As stated in paragraph 3.15 above, when Scrutiny Boards are considering the appointment of a standing co-opted member for a term of office, they should be mindful of any potential conflicts of interest that may arise during the course of the year in view of the Scrutiny Boards' wide ranging terms of reference.

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<sup>3</sup> Young Lives Leeds is the major organisation supporting the third sector organisations working with children, young people and families in Leeds

## **5.0 Conclusions**

5.1 For a number of years the Council's Constitution has made provision for the appointment of co-opted members to individual Scrutiny Boards. However, the appointment of co-opted members has not been considered consistently across all Scrutiny Boards. This report therefore sets out the legislative arrangements in place for the appointment of specific co-opted members and also provides further guidance when seeking to appoint co-opted members.

## **6.0 Recommendations**

6.1 In line with the options available and information outlined in this report, Members are asked to:

- i) consider the appointment of co-opted members to the Scrutiny Board.
- ii) determine and specify who will be appointed as co-opted members.
- iii) agree to undertake a review of co-opted membership in 2013/14.

## **7.0 Background documents<sup>4</sup>**

- The Council's Constitution
- Police and Justice Act 2006
- KPMG Scrutiny Review May 2009

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<sup>4</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

**Report of Head of Scrutiny and Member Development**

**Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)**

**Date: 28<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

**Subject: Scrutiny Board Terms of Reference**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

1. This report presents the terms of reference for the Children and Families Scrutiny Board for Members' information (Appendix A).
2. Scrutiny Boards will continue to be aligned to the Strategic Partnership Boards and are therefore authorised to review or scrutinise the performance of their relevant Partnership Board. In accordance with the Scrutiny Board Procedure Rules, Scrutiny Boards will also continue to act as 'critical friend' to their relevant Partnership Board and assess how well the Partnership is working in practice. A report summarising the Scrutiny Board's observations and recommendations following its assessment of the Childrens Trust Board in March 2013 is attached for information (Appendix B).

**Recommendation**

3. Members are requested to:
  - (a) note the Scrutiny Board's terms of reference;
  - (b) note the report of the Children and Families Scrutiny Board on the Childrens Trust Board.

## **1.0 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 This report presents the terms of reference for the Children and Families Scrutiny Board following recent amendments made to the Council's Constitution.
- 1.2 Following the Scrutiny Board's assessment of the Childrens Trust Board in March 2013, a report summarising the Scrutiny Board's observations and recommendations is also attached for information.

## **2.0 Background information**

- 2.1 The Annual Review of the Constitution more often than not identifies areas for amendment in relation to the Scrutiny Boards' terms of reference to ensure consistency in wording and provide procedural clarity.

## **3.0 Main issues**

### Constitutional changes affecting the Scrutiny Board's terms of reference

- 3.1 On this occasion there have been no changes to the remit of the Children and Families Scrutiny Board for 2013/14. The terms of reference are attached for Members' information (Appendix A).
- 3.2 The Board's terms of reference are related to the functions delegated to the Director of Childrens Services. In terms of Executive Members, the Scrutiny Board's role encompasses the areas of responsibility assigned to the Executive Member for Children's Services.

### Alignment of Scrutiny Boards to the Strategic Partnership Boards

- 3.4 Scrutiny Boards will continue to be aligned to the Strategic Partnership Boards and are therefore authorised to review or scrutinise the performance of their relevant Partnership Board. In accordance with the Scrutiny Board Procedure Rules, Scrutiny Boards will also continue to act as 'critical friend' to their relevant Partnership Board and consider and report on the following areas:
  1. What contribution the Partnership Board is making to tackle poverty and inequality, and the progress being made against this?
  2. How successfully the Board's partnership arrangements are working?
  3. To what extent are significant benefits being seen from partnership working? How has partnership working ensured increased pace of change to address the issue in hand?
- 3.5 During March 2013, the Scrutiny Boards received a report from their relevant Strategic Partnership Board setting out their strengths and potential areas for development in respect of the three key questions above. The Scrutiny Boards were also given the opportunity to question the chair, members of the Partnership Board and support officers.

3.6 It was agreed that, following the scrutiny sessions, each Scrutiny Board would produce a summary report of its findings. The Scrutiny Support Unit would then prepare a cover report drawing out any common threads and best practice emerging from the individual inquiry sessions. Each Strategic Partnership Board will also receive their respective individual report and will be requested to respond to any scrutiny recommendations in the normal manner.

3.7 As the Children and Families Scrutiny Board is aligned to the Childrens Trust Board, representatives from this Partnership Board attended the Scrutiny Board's meeting on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013. A report summarising the Scrutiny Board's observations and recommendations in relation to the Childrens Trust Board was forwarded to the Partnership Board and is also attached (Appendix B).

#### **4.0 Corporate Considerations**

##### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

4.1.1 The amendments made to the Council's Constitution were considered by the General Purposes Committee on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2013, prior to being formally considered and approved by Council on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2013.

##### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration.**

4.2.1 In line with the Scrutiny Board Procedure Rules, the Scrutiny Boards will continue to ensure through service review that equality and diversity/cohesion and integration issues are considered in decision making and policy formulation.

##### **4.3 Council Policies and City Priorities**

4.3.1 The terms of reference of the Scrutiny Boards continue to promote a strategic and outward looking Scrutiny function that focuses on the City Priorities. The Scrutiny Boards will continue to review or scrutinise the performance of their relevant Strategic Partnership Board. In doing so, they will review outcomes, targets and priorities within the Business Plan and specific "Best City for.... " priorities set out within the City Priority Plan.

##### **4.4 Resources and Value for Money**

4.4.1 This report has no specific resource and value for money implications.

##### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

4.5.1 The amendments made to the Scrutiny Board's terms of reference aim to provide procedural clarity.

##### **4.6 Risk Management**

4.6.1 This report has no risk management implications

#### **5.0 Conclusions**

5.1 This report clarifies the duties and functions of the Children and Families Scrutiny Board.

## **6.0 Recommendations**

6.1 Members are requested to:

- (a) note the Scrutiny Board's terms of reference;
- (b) note the report of the Children and Families Scrutiny Board on the Children's Trust Board.

## **7.0 Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

7.1 None

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

## Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)

The Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) is authorised to discharge the following overview and scrutiny functions<sup>1</sup>:

1. to review or scrutinise decisions made or other action taken in connection with any council or executive function or any matter which affects the authority's area or the inhabitants of that area;<sup>2</sup>
2. to review or scrutinise the performance of the Children's Trust Board;<sup>3</sup>
3. to carry out such other reviews or policy development tasks as it may be requested to do by either the Executive Board or the Council;
4. to act as the appropriate Scrutiny Board in relation to the Executive's initial proposals for a relevant plan or strategy<sup>4</sup> within the Budget and Policy Framework;<sup>5</sup>
5. to review or scrutinise executive decisions that have been Called In;
6. to review outcomes, targets and priorities within the Council Business Plan and the Best city... for children and young people priorities within the City Priority Plan;
7. to receive requests for scrutiny and councillor calls for action and undertake any subsequent work; and
8. to make such reports and recommendations as it considers appropriate and to receive and monitor formal responses to any reports or recommendations made.

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<sup>1</sup> In relation to functions delegated to the Director of Children's Services under the Officer Delegation Scheme whether or not those functions are concurrently delegated to any other committee or officer.

<sup>2</sup> Including matters pertaining to outside bodies and partnerships to which the authority has made appointments.

<sup>3</sup> The Scrutiny Board has a duty to do this each municipal year - Scrutiny Board Procedure Rule 10.3

<sup>4</sup> Namely the Youth Justice Plan and the Children and Young Peoples Plan

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules.

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## Appendix B

### Background

1. The Scrutiny Board Procedure Rules state that all Scrutiny Boards will act as a “critical friend” to the relevant Strategic Partnership Board and consider and report on the following areas:
  - What contribution the Partnership Board is making to tackle poverty and inequality, and the progress being made against this
  - How successfully the Board’s partnership arrangements are working
  - To what extent are significant benefits being seen from partnership working? How has partnership working ensured increased pace of change to address the issue in hand?
2. A common approach was adopted by Scrutiny Boards in exercising their “critical friend” role, in order that outcomes could be compared and contrasted between Partnership Boards. However, it was also acknowledged that each Strategic Partnership Board is at a different stage in its development and maturity.
3. During March and April 2013, Scrutiny Boards received reports from the relevant Strategic Partnership Board and had the opportunity to question the chair and members of the Partnership Board and support officers.
4. It was agreed that, following the scrutiny sessions, each Scrutiny Board would produce a summary report of its findings. The Scrutiny Support Unit would then prepare a cover report drawing out any common threads and best practice emerging from the individual inquiry sessions. The full report will be presented to Council, as the commissioning body for this piece of scrutiny inquiry work. Each Strategic Partnership Board will also receive their respective individual report, and will be requested to respond to any scrutiny recommendations in the normal manner.
5. The Scrutiny Board received a report on the history and development of the Children’s Trust Board (CTB) and the subsidiary groups, committees, partnerships, boards and forums which support the CTB. Members were also presented with information to assist them in assessing strengths and areas for development for the CTB in respect of the three key questions set out above.
6. The following representatives attended the Scrutiny Board’s meeting on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013:
  - Councillor Blake, Chair of the Children’s Trust Board
  - Nigel Richardson, Director of Children’s Services
  - Sue Rumbold, Chief Officer (Partnership Development and Business Support)
  - Jane Mischenko, NHS Airedale, Bradford and Leeds
  - Dr Sharon Yelin, NHS Airedale, Bradford and Leeds
  - Keith Gilert, Superintendent, West Yorkshire Police.

## The Scrutiny Board's observations and recommendations

### Partnerships, Structure and Governance

7. Of the Partnership Boards the CTB is one of the most mature. Established in April 2010, the Children's Trust Board was a statutory requirement at that time. This is no longer the case, however the CTB was recognised locally as an effective strategic body and therefore it remains operational. The Board was advised that the remit of the CTB is as follows:
  - Improving outcomes for children and young people
  - Bringing together statutory partners to strengthen co-operation arrangements
  - Having a local vision for children, young people and families.
  - Overseeing the development and implementation of a Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) as the single, shared citywide strategy for improving outcomes
8. Through the CYPP the CTB is maintaining a focus on the three core obsessions:
  - Helping children to live in safe and supportive families thereby reducing the number of looked after children
  - Improving school attendance and both primary and secondary level
  - Increasing the number of young people in education, employment and training.
9. The Scrutiny Board were advised of the examples of improvement in service which collectively help to 'Turn the Curve' on the obsessions and priorities in the CYPP. A new and clear report to aid the communication and tracking performance was also presented. The Board acknowledged the considerable progress made since 2010 and welcomed the assurances of the CTB to strive for continued improvement despite challenging financial circumstances.
10. A core part of the CYPP is developing the voice and influence of Children and Young People. The Scrutiny Board welcomed the valuable contribution of the Youth Council and Youth Parliament in reviewing the effectiveness of the CTB. The Scrutiny Board re-affirmed the importance of the CTB having strong communication networks with the children and young people in the city that also facilitates their contribution to inform the work of the CTB.
11. Partner representatives from West Yorkshire Police and NHS Airedale, Bradford and Leeds advised the Scrutiny Board of the key role the CTB has in providing an overview around ambitions and key processes. This provides clear strategic aims which all organisations can work towards collectively across the city. The Scrutiny Board was advised that the city wide strategy for Children and Young People is clearly articulated and is meaningful for partners. Plans and policies can be closely aligned and training of staff can be organised to provide focus. Partner representatives stated their appreciation of the networks and linkages to key people in Children's Services which have evolved into strong working relationships.
12. With regard to membership of the CTB the Scrutiny Board were reassured to note that it has already been recognised that there needs to be a business

partner representative on the CTB. This representation should be effective from May 2013.

13. The Scrutiny Board expressed concern about the absence of Adult Social Services representation on the CTB and the limited representation from non council Early Years Services. The Scrutiny Board was advised that representation on the CTB is currently under review.

Recommendation 1 – That the CTB further extends membership of the board to incorporate representation from Adult Social Services and private/voluntary sector Early Years Services.

14. The Scrutiny Board was presented with a structure diagram which specified the additional citywide and local groups and sub – boards that report to the CTB. These manage shared priorities are all multi-agency, bringing together partners from across all aspects of children’s services within the city. In addition to these citywide groups there are joint working arrangements with 25 ‘Clusters’ of schools and services that are accountable to the CTB.
15. The Scrutiny Board expressed concern about the complexity around the CTB with no fewer than 30 boards and sub groups engaging. Advised that this represents a smaller structure to that previously in place, the Scrutiny Board requested clarity about how effectively the resulting complex structure is functioning and recommended the need for continual review and challenge of the effectiveness and purpose of the sub-boards. Further, the CTB needs to ensure that the mechanisms for communication, operational processes and terms of reference of the sub-groups are not repetitive, cumbersome and counter productive to the implementation of effective change.

Recommendation 2 – That the CTB undertake to regularly review the effectiveness and purpose of its sub-groups, boards, partnerships and forums to ensure that they are operationally effective, fit for purpose and contribute to producing significant benefits and outcomes for the children and young people of Leeds.

16. The Scrutiny Board recognises the importance of Cluster working in order to strengthen targeted and universal support on a local level whilst providing a strong connection to the community, and is wholly supportive of this methodology. The Scrutiny Board perceives that there are inconsistencies in the operational effectiveness of Clusters across the city, with some working more progressively than others. The Scrutiny Board also feels it is essential to identify if Cluster working is delivering the best possible outcomes and providing value for money.
17. A significant amount of funding has been invested to support Cluster working including £5.2 million of funding from Schools Forum. The Scrutiny Board consider that to ensure the best outcomes for children and young people across the city work needs to be undertaken to:
  - Ensure robust governance arrangements are in place with good representation and participation from partner organisations at a local level.
  - improve the performance of those Clusters who are not currently working effectively,

- ensure full accountability via the production of coherent performance and financial data which is reported to those bodies who have invested resources to support Clusters.
- Monitor outcomes for Children and Young People as a result of Cluster working to ensure that this investment is making a difference.

Recommendation 3 – That the CTB undertake to improve Cluster performance, accountability and governance arrangements across the city in order to provide the best possible support for children and young people in the city.

Recommendation 4 – That the CTB ensure value for money by monitoring the performance of clusters in order to identify if the investment in this methodology is making a difference and effectively meeting the needs of children and young people in the City.

18. The Scrutiny Board have stated the intention to consider the performance of Clusters during 2013/14 and review recommendations 3 and 4 above to ensure that significant progress is made.

#### Poverty and Inequality

19. Information presented to the Scrutiny Board advised that the CTB has set up a subgroup, the Child Poverty Outcomes Group which regularly reports progress against the Leeds Child Poverty Strategy. The Scrutiny Board commended the key successes achieved so far and recognised the major challenge that lies ahead as welfare reform impacts on families.
20. The Scrutiny Board emphasized that the work done in Clusters to support families, although valuable, will impact on a fraction of the 40,000 children in Leeds that are living in poverty. The Scrutiny Board sought clarification about the monitoring of effort and the impact this has on reducing the number of children living in poverty. Overall are we making a difference?
21. At the February and April 2013 meetings the Scrutiny Board considered Child Poverty and Welfare Reform. This will continue to remain on the Scrutiny Boards work programme throughout 2013/14.

Recommendation 5 – That the CTB reports back to the Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) in 2013/14 on the mechanisms for monitoring and reporting child poverty in the city. This report should also identify how the impact of initiatives put into place to reduce child poverty is measured.

## Conclusion

22. The Scrutiny Board recognises the considerable amount of effort undertaken by Council Employees, Partners and Young People in the preparation and presentation of information and would like to thank those who have participated in this inquiry.
23. The Scrutiny Board has made a number of recommendations which seek to aid the aims and vision of the CTB. The Scrutiny Board fully supports the priorities of the CTB based on the CYPP, the 'Three Obsessions' and 'Child Friendly Leeds' and recognises that robust partnership arrangements are essential to the delivery of successful outcomes. The Scrutiny Board was reassured that the CTB have identified significant areas that require development and have communicated their commitment to drive forward change and improvement.
24. We will continue to support the CTB by acting as a critical friend to assist in our common objective to improve the lives of Children and Young People.

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**Report of the Head of Scrutiny and Member Development**

**Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)**

**Date: 28<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

**Subject: Sources of work and areas of priority for the Scrutiny Board**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

This report is provided too assist the Scrutiny Board in effectively managing its workload and set an outline for the work programme for the forthcoming municipal year. The report also provides information and guidance on potential sources of work and clarifies the Board's terms of reference.

**Recommendation**

Members are requested to use the attached information and the discussion with those present at the meeting to

- (a) confirm the areas of Scrutiny for the forthcoming municipal year
- (b) authorise the Chair, in conjunction with officers, to draw up inquiry terms of reference for subsequent approval by the Scrutiny Board.

## **1 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 To assist the Scrutiny Board in effectively managing its workload for the forthcoming municipal year, this report provides information and guidance on potential sources of work and areas of priority within the Board's terms of reference.

## **2 Background information**

- 2.1 Scrutiny Boards are responsible for ensuring that items of scrutiny work come from a strategic approach as well as a need to challenge service performance and respond to issues of high public interest.
- 2.2 Scrutiny Boards are encouraged to be strategic and outward looking in their operation and continue to focus on the City Priorities.
- 2.3 City Priority Plans were established to replace the Leeds Strategic Plan. These city-wide partnership plans identify the key outcomes and priorities to be delivered by the Council, and its partners, from 2011 until 2015. The City Priority Plans are aligned to the Strategic Partnerships who will own the plans and be responsible for ensuring the delivery of the agreed priorities.

## **3 Main issues**

### Scrutiny Board Terms of Reference

- 3.1 Five of the Scrutiny Boards are themed to mirror the Strategic Partnership Boards, which is reflected in the terms of reference for each Board. Whilst it is recommended that areas of review are focused around the City Priorities and maintain a strategic approach all Scrutiny Boards remain autonomous in determining their reviews.

### Sources of Scrutiny work

- 3.4 In addition to the functions outlined with the Scrutiny Board's terms of reference, other sources of work will continue to be 'requests for scrutiny' and corporate referrals.
- 3.5 The City Priority Plans are structured around a small set of short term (4 years) priorities each of which is measured through a headline indicator. As such they are the "must-do" priorities or "obsessions" for each partnership and may be supported by more detailed plans as the partnership sees fit. The most relevant plan is the Children and Young People Plan 2011-15 ([refresh xxxxx 2013](#)). This is attached as appendix 1. A copy of the original Children and Young Peoples Plan approved April 18<sup>th</sup> 2011, will be made available at the meeting should members wish to view it.
- 3.6 A draft of 'The Best Council Plan 2013-17' is to be presented to Executive Board on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2013. This replaces the Council Business Plan for 2011- 15 and aims to set out the strategic priorities for the council. The plan sets out best council objectives, including building a child friendly city on page 19. The draft 'Best Council Plan 2013 – 17 is attached as appendix 2.



- 3.7 In February 2013 the analysis report of the Every Child Matters Survey 2011/12 was published. The report identifies and insight into what it is like for children and young people growing up in Leeds and highlights a number of key area's that the Board may wish to consider for scrutiny. This report is attached as appendix 3.
- 3.8 The Quarter 4 Performance Report is also scheduled for consideration at the meeting which may highlight potential areas of work for 2013/14.
- 3.9 Attached as appendix 4 is the latest Executive Board minutes. The Scrutiny Board may also undertake further pieces of scrutiny work as considered appropriate.
- 3.10 Over the last few years of Scrutiny Board work, experience has shown that the process is more effective and adds greater value if the Board seeks to minimise the number of substantial inquiries running at one time and focus its resources on one key issue at a time. This view was echoed within the findings of the KPMG external audit report 2009 on the Scrutiny function in Leeds.
- 3.11 The Scrutiny Board Procedure Rules require Scrutiny Boards, before deciding to undertake an inquiry, to consider the current workload of the Scrutiny Board and the available resources to carry out the work.
- 3.12 In addition the Board should consider if a similar or related issue is already being examined by Scrutiny or has been considered by Scrutiny recently and if the matter raised is of sufficient significance and has the potential for Scrutiny to produce realistic recommendations that could be implemented and lead to tangible improvements. A list of previous scrutiny inquires relating to Children and Families work area is attached as appendix 5.

## **4 Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

- 4.1.1 It is recognised that in order to enable Scrutiny to focus on areas of priority, each Scrutiny Board needs to establish an early dialogue with the Director and Executive Board Member holding the relevant portfolio and also the Partnership Chair.
- 4.1.2 The Director of Children's Services and the Executive Board Member with responsibility for Children's Services have been invited to attend the meeting to discuss priorities.

### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration.**

- 4.2.1 In determining the areas of work and setting the work programme there will be will be no equality, diversity, cohesion and integration implications for groups or individuals. Further consideration will be made and recorded accordingly as the Board undertake their obligations during 2013/14.

### **4.3 Council Policies and City Priorities**

- 4.3.1 The following plans are relevant to the work of the Scrutiny Board (Children and Families):

- The Leeds Children and Young Peoples Plan 2011 -15
- Best Council Plan 2013-17

#### **4.4 Resources and Value for Money**

4.4.1 This section is not relevant to this report

#### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

4.5.1 There is no restricted or confidential information contained in this report.

#### **4.6 Risk Management**

4.6.1 This section is not relevant to this report

### **5 Recommendations**

5.1 Members are requested to use the attached information and the discussion with those present at the meeting to

- (a) confirm the areas of Scrutiny for the forthcoming municipal year
- (b) authorise the Chair, in conjunction with officers, to draw up inquiry terms of reference for subsequent approval by the Scrutiny Board.

### **6 Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

6.1 None

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

# **Children and Young People's Plan 2011-15**

## **Refresh 2013**

**(Approved by Children's Trust Board May 2013, Last  
updated June 2013)**





<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	
Welcome- What is the Children and Young People's Plan?	3
Who are Children Leeds, the Children's Trust Board and the Leeds Safeguarding Children Board?	4
Improving Outcomes through Working Restoratively	4
The Health & Well Being Board & Joint Health & Well Being Strategy	5
Our Vision, Obsessions, Outcomes, Priorities & Indicators	7
Leeds Joint Health & Well Being Strategy 2013-15	8
Progress so far	9
Turning the Curve on the Obsessions	11
The Five Outcomes- Achievements & Challenges	13
• All CYP are safe from harm	13
• All CYP do well at all levels of learning & have the skills for life	15
• All CYP choose healthy lifestyles	17
• All CYP have fun growing up	18
• All CYP are active citizens who feel they have voice & influence	19
Key Improvement Strategies	20
• Working restoratively, putting the child at the centre	20
• Supporting children and families, strengthening social work	21
• Enhancing Cluster and Locality working	22
• Implementing Early Intervention & Prevention	23
• Building a Child Friendly City	25
• Tackling Inequality & Vulnerability	26
• Investing in Children's Services	29
Appendix 1: Every Disabled Child Matters Charter	32
Appendix 2: Key Plans & Strategy documents supporting the CYPP	33



## **Welcome- what is the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP)?**

Welcome to the April 2013 refresh of the Leeds Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) 2011–15. The CYPP is our statement of intent and ambition for how we will make a positive and significant difference to the lives of over 180,000 children and young people.

We started with a simple question: What is it like to be a child, or young person growing up in Leeds? From there we thought about the things we can do to make the biggest positive difference to those who need our help the most. We have done this through a partnership approach because addressing these issues is the responsibility of everyone who works with and cares about the children and young people of Leeds. We want to be very clear about what outcomes we're aiming to achieve for them, the priorities we must address to do so and how we'll measure our success. This Plan can help all of us to do that.

We strongly believe that everyone in Leeds has a part to play, which is why the aspiration to become a child friendly city is at the heart of our Plan. If we all do what we can to ensure our children and young people are heard, involved and respected at home, at school, in their communities - wherever they are in Leeds and whenever decisions affect them – it sends the right message about how important their welfare is to us and how important they are to our future.

So, our challenge to everyone reading this plan is to look at the 5 outcomes and 11 priorities, look at our key indicators, look at our progress so far and what still needs to be done, look at how we propose to make further improvement and think about **your contribution** to making it happen. How will you play your part in changing a child or young person's life for the better and shaping the future of our city? How will you engage with children and young people and work with them in a restorative way, helping them to develop responses and solutions to the issues they face?

In 2015 it would be fantastic if, as a city, we could look back on the ambitions we've set out here and feel really proud and positive about how far we have come towards realising them. It is crucial that we do. With collective determination it can happen. We look forward to working with you to make Leeds a child friendly city and changing the lives of 180,000 children and young people.

So far we have made a lot of progress and laid some firm foundations for further improvement but there is a lot more to do and a lot further to go to realise our ambitions for the city and its children and young people.

**Councillor Judith Blake**  
**Executive member for**  
**Children's services,**  
**Chair of CTB**

**Nigel Richardson**  
**Director of Children's**  
**Services**



## **Who are Children Leeds, the Children's Trust Board and the Leeds Safeguarding Children Board?**

**Children Leeds** describes the overall partnership between all those agencies who play a part in improving outcomes for children and young people in our city.

The business of Children Leeds is managed by the **Children's Trust Board**. (CTB) The CTB is one of five city-wide strategic boards working towards the overall ambition of best city in the UK. The Board is chaired by Councillor Judith Blake, who as Executive Member is the senior Councillor responsible for Children's services, and also led by Nigel Richardson, the Director of Children's services.

The Board brings together NHS Leeds, Leeds Youth Offending Service, West Yorkshire Police, West Yorkshire Probation, Job Centre Plus, local schools, colleges and children's centres, the voluntary sector, and Leeds City Council services such as children and young people's social care, housing, early years, and education and learning. The partners share a commitment to the CYPP and working together to deliver the priorities for improvement.

The **Leeds Safeguarding Children Board** (LSCB) has a statutory responsibility for holding those agencies responsible for promoting children's welfare, and protecting them from abuse and neglect, to account. It monitors and influences how effectively they keep children and young people safe. The LSCB has representatives on the CTB and vice versa. The two Boards work together closely and their responsibilities are complementary.

The LSCB is responsible for coordinating our work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and for ensuring the work is effective. It develops policies and procedures, contributes to service planning, takes a leadership role in sharing learning and understanding practice, and providing workforce development and training, and monitors and performance manages safeguarding practice.

## **Improving Outcomes through Working Restoratively**

Central to what we need to do to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families, and through that to help Leeds become the best city in the UK, and a child friendly city, is changing the way we work with the citizens of Leeds. As part of this, we know we must try and prevent situations in families escalating to the point at which the council has to take serious action, which in the most extreme cases can mean removing a child from their family, because the social and financial costs of doing so, as well as the impact on the child themselves, can be significant.

We need to support families to become better equipped to solve their own problems and address the challenges they face. We need to develop our role as a facilitator, so that more of what we do enables families to make positive changes themselves that ultimately make them stronger together and more resilient. Working in this way, doing things *with* children, young people and families rather than to them or for them, is a technique known as restorative practice and over the last 18 months we've been



gradually introducing a revolution in this approach across children's services. There is a significant body of evidence that consistently shows the impact they can have. In Leeds we started our work by drawing on the best of this existing practice.

Ultimately restorative practice is about creating the conditions for people to have better quality conversations, ones that avoid blame and instead focus on understanding how people feel and finding meaningful solutions to their problems. This is done through things like asking the right type of questions, creating the right setting to make the conversation as equitable as possible and having the right facilitation skills present to keep the conversation flowing, focused and constructive. It may sound simple and in many ways it is, but embedding these ways of working genuinely into everything we do takes time and investment.

And we have been investing. Over the last 18 months more and more of our staff have been on restorative practice training. A number of our schools now use restorative practice techniques to structure their day and shape how pupils and staff communicate with each other.

Of particular importance is our roll-out, city-wide, of an approach called family group conferencing, which is a form of restorative practice that takes the techniques I've discussed, into the heart of families experiencing serious challenges. We have built a team of skilled facilitators who are leading this work and we're already seeing some fantastic results to help families take control of their problems and make positive changes.

Restorative practice has benefits not just in how we work with families, but also how we work with one another, reducing hierarchy, creating shared ownership of issues and finding solutions together.

### **The Health & Well Being Board & Joint Health & Well Being Strategy**

The Health and Well Being Board (HWBB) was established in May 2013. It is a new national initiative which provides a framework for a range of services for children and adults. It sets out through the Joint Health and Well Being Strategy common outcomes, priorities and key ambitions for services and agencies working in the National Health Service, Public Health and Social Care services, and in a range of Council services for children and adults.

It complements the CYPP by helping all providers understand their areas of work, and focus on common priorities that help tackle the issues facing all the people of Leeds.

The framework of outcomes, priorities and indicators set out in the first Leeds Joint Health and Well Being Strategy for 2013-15 is set out on page 8 of this document. The 4 must do priorities for initial focus are highlighted in red. Seeing this alongside the CYPP outcomes, priorities and indicators- see page 7- immediately shows a number of concerns and interests common to the work of the CTB and the HWBB.



There is a shared recognition that the two Boards will need to work closely together. The Chair of the CTB and the Director of Children's Services sit on both Boards and Health organisations are well represented on the CTB. Joint working also takes place through well established forums such as the Infant Mortality Steering Group and the Child Poverty Outcomes Group.

As part of the CYPP refresh 2013 the CTB have added a new priority to the CYPP n – 'Minimise the misuse of drugs, alcohol & tobacco'. This along with the other priorities under the outcome 'Children and young people choose healthy lifestyles' link directly to the outcome in the Leeds Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2015 'People will live longer and healthier lives.

This is only one expression of our shared and mutually reinforcing agendas. Other key areas include a focus on making sure that:

- everyone has the best start in life
- people have a voice and are involved in and can influence decision making
- everyone achieves their full potential through education and learning
- people are supported into work and employment
- people are provided with advice and support on debt and income

There is also a shared concern to focus on narrowing the gap for those who continue to experience worse outcomes than the average or best outcomes for the city. Key shared areas for measuring progress include rates of infant mortality, levels of obesity and teenage pregnancy, educational achievement, levels of employment, and levels of the misuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

A refreshed approach to tackling substance misuse in clusters across the city using the OBA methodology is one early new initiative. Work is underway to develop and test a model framework prior to a wider roll out across all clusters.





## OUR VISION, OBSESSIONS, OUTCOMES, PRIORITIES & INDICATORS

Our vision is for Leeds to be a child friendly city. As part of this vision we will minimise the effects of child poverty.

Our vision contributes to the wider vision for Leeds- By 2030 Leeds will be locally and nationally recognised as the best city in the UK.

We will drive change by using restorative practice, cluster and locality working and by extending the voice and influence of children and young people. The child is at the centre of everything we do. We have a relentless focus on improved outcomes.

5 outcomes	12 priorities (3 starting points highlighted in italics)	17 Key indicators (3 "obsessions" highlighted in italics)
CYP Are safe from harm	<b><i>1. Help children to live in safe and supportive families</i></b> 2. Ensure that the most vulnerable are protected	<b><i>1. Number of Children Looked After</i></b>
		2. Number of children and young people with child protection plans
CYP Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life	<b><i>3. Improve behaviour, attendance and achievement)</i></b> <b><i>4. Increase numbers in employment, education or training</i></b>  5. Support children to be ready for learning  6. Improve support where there are additional health needs	<b><i>3. School attendance Primary; Secondary</i></b>
		<b><i>4 % of Young people NEET</i></b>
		5. % with good level of development in Early Years
		6. % with good achievement at the end of primary school
		7. % gaining 5 good GCSEs including English and maths
		8. Level 3 qualifications at 19.
		9. The number of CYP 16-18 who start an apprenticeship
CYP Choose healthy lifestyles	7. Encourage activity and healthy eating  8. Promote sexual health  9. Minimise the misuse of drugs, alcohol & tobacco	10. The number of disabled children accessing short breaks & levels of satisfaction
		11. Obesity levels at age 11
		12. Free school meal uptake- primary; secondary
		13. Teenage pregnancy
CYP Have fun growing up	10. Provide play, leisure, culture and sporting opportunities	14. Rates of under 18s alcohol related hospital admissions
		15. % of CYP who agree with the statement "I enjoy my life"
CYP Are active citizens who feel they have voice & influence	11. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour 12. Increase participation, voice and influence	16. Proportion of 10-17 year olds offending
		17. C&YP who report influence in a) school b) the community



Leeds Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2015		
<b>Vision for health &amp; wellbeing:</b> Leeds will be a healthy and caring city for all ages		
<b>Principle in all outcomes:</b> People who are the poorest, will improve their health the fastest		
<b>Indicator:</b> Reduce the differences in life expectancy between communities		
Outcomes	Priorities	Indicators
1. People will live longer and have healthier lives	1. Support more people to choose healthy lifestyles	1. Percentage of adults over 18 that smoke
		2. Rate of alcohol related admissions to hospital
	2. Ensure everyone will have the best start in life	3. Infant mortality rate
		4. Excess weight in 10-11 year olds
		5. Rate of early death (under 75s) from cancer.
		6. Rate of early death (under 75s) from cardiovascular disease
2. People will live full, active and independent lives	4. Increase the number of people supported to live safely in their own home	7. Rate of hospital admissions for care that could have been provided in the community
		8. Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 1,000 population
	5. Ensure more people recover from ill health	9. Proportion of people (65 and over) still at home 91 days after discharge into rehabilitation
	6. Ensure more people cope better with their conditions	10. Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their condition
3. People's quality of life will be improved by access to quality services	7. Improve people's mental health & wellbeing	11. The number of people who recover following use of psychological therapy
	8. Ensure people have equitable access to services	12. Improvement in access to GP primary care services
	9. Ensure people have a positive experience of their care	13. People's level of satisfaction with quality of services
		14. Carer reported quality of life
4. People will be involved in decisions made about them	10. Ensure that people have a voice and influence in decision making	15. The proportion of people who report feeling involved in decisions about their care
	11. Increase the number of people that have more choice and control over their health and social care services	16. Proportion of people using NHS and social care who receive self-directed support
5. People will live in healthy and sustainable communities	12. Maximise health improvement through action on housing	17. The number of properties achieving the decency standard
	13. Increase advice and support to minimise debt and maximise people's income	18. Number of households in fuel poverty
		19. Amount of benefits gained for eligible families that would otherwise be unclaimed
	14. Increase the number of people achieving their potential through education and lifelong learning	20. The percentage of children gaining 5 good GCSEs including maths & English
	15. Support more people back into work and healthy employment	21. Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in employment
		22. Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment



## Progress so far

The CYPP 2011-15 was agreed by the Children's Trust Board (CTB) in April 2011. The framework of outcomes, priorities, obsessions and indicators outlined above is now widely understood across the city. It helps everyone focus on the key areas. For 2013 onwards we have added minimising substance misuse as part of priority 7. This reflects the importance of the misuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco by children and adults and its role as a primary factor in many poor outcomes.

We have the highest aspirations and are confident we can continue to make a real difference for children and young people in Leeds, especially the most vulnerable. Our relentless focus on the 3 obsessions remains. This has helped focus attention and resources on those with the greatest needs and multiple poor outcomes. Work on the obsessions impacts on the full range of outcomes and indicators.

Our starting point must always be identifying those most at risk of poor outcomes in each of the 25 clusters across the city, and building responses and services around their needs. We increasingly work "restoratively" with children, young people and their families. Restorative practice means doing things **with them** rather than to them or for them. We know that people are happier, more productive, and more likely to make positive changes when we work with them.

Our collective effort to develop restorative practice, put the child at the centre of everything we do, treating them as the client and safeguarding and promoting their interests is beginning to show results. Central to this is a focus on outcomes-improved outcomes- at locality level; making a real difference "on the ground" where our children and young people live and experience Leeds in 2013 through listening to their voice and engaging them in responses and decisions.

CTB have discussed progress in detail through a programme of regular reports. Dashboards showing the latest performance against key indicators in localities across the city are available at every meeting. Detailed reports on our 3 obsessions look at the context behind the figures. City wide impact is summarised in two page report cards.

Progress at the end of the second year of the CYPP 2011-15 remains mixed. There are clear signs of good progress in outcomes and underlying this clear evidence for the effectiveness of the strategies we have put in place to deliver improvement. However, even where there is improvement, it is often the case that gaps between average outcomes and those for the lowest achieving groups remain stubbornly significant. As do gaps between our performance and that of other authorities.

## Improvement Planning and responses to Inspections

Our work on our improvement plan developed in the light of the challenges identified by Ofsted inspections is part of the progress story. Building on the work of the original Improvement Plan and Improvement Board, and following the restructure of social care and social work services across the city, including better integration with



other services at locality level, we have developed a new 9 point plan- “Supporting children and families, strengthening social work.” This consolidates progress and details plans for further progress under 9 headings.

- Strengthen the voice and influence of children and young people:
- Improve provision for looked after children and young people:
- Strengthen the role of families:
- Develop social work practice:
- Improve communication and engagement across social care
- Improve ICT Systems and the estate for social work and families:
- Develop peer support and challenge:
- Strengthen quality assurance and performance management:
- Strengthen Early Help / Early Intervention and Prevention:

### **Recent inspection activity**

Inspectors are currently positive about progress in Leeds. Feedback from a January 2013 Ofsted thematic review of the Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) service provided very positive feedback about the IRO service and social work practice. They were impressed with the enthusiasm and commitment of the IROs and Social Workers they met, and by the fact that both groups knew their children well and were clearly focused on delivering the best possible outcomes for them. They identified no cases where they were concerned about practice, and in their feedback felt that in all cases interventions were purposeful, and that the IROs provide effective support and challenge to social workers which is recognised and valued.

We have also had positive feedback from the pilot inspection of Services for Children Looked After and Care Leavers carried out in February 2013. Whilst it is important not to read too much into the individual feedback from this and from the thematic review of the Independent Reviewing Officer and Looked After Services as they not full inspections, taken together they provide a robust examination of how Children's Services and partners are working together to deliver good outcomes for looked after children.

LILAC (Leading Improvements for Looked After Children) is an organisation led by care experienced young people that assesses the effectiveness of Local Authorities involvement of children and young people in their care. LILAC visited Leeds in February to assess the progress of children's services in involving children and young people in improving their care.

LILAC have developed their own good practice standards for services and are trained to assess the performance of local providers against these LILAC standards. The seven LILAC standards are based on the well-known 'Hear By Right' approach to participation but they have been developed to closely reflect the nature of the Care system.

The assessment by LILAC is important because the judgement is made by young people who have been in care themselves, and because the findings are based on



interviews with children, young people, foster carers and staff. Future OfSTED inspections will similarly base their inspections on interviews with children and carers so success in this assessment gives some more confidence that improvements are making a difference and being recognised by children and carers. The final report is not yet complete but initial feedback from LILAC is that Leeds has fully met all seven standards.

No Leeds children's home is rated as inadequate by Ofsted. Five of the twelve (42 per cent) are rated good or better; seven (58 per cent) are rated as satisfactory/adequate. Based on the most recent interim inspection reports, eight homes (67 per cent) are currently making good or better progress.

A more challenging school inspection framework began in September 2012. The Primary School Improvement Service have supported schools before, during and after Ofsted inspections and have used the findings of all Leeds primary inspections during the autumn term to enable schools who are expecting an inspection this year to prepare based on Ofsted's current areas of focus. At the time of writing 80% of primary schools are judged to be good or outstanding, an increase of 12 percentage points compared to the same period last year. Six schools are currently inadequate.

Over the past 12 months, a number of high schools previously judged as satisfactory by Ofsted are now judged as 'good' schools. Challenges remain though, with four secondary schools judged inadequate.

## Key challenges

Key challenges include further work in the following areas:

- "turning the curve" for our 3 obsession indicators and other key indicators, ensuring that effort and input translates into improved outcomes
- narrowing the gap for those who continue to experience worse outcomes than the average or best outcomes in the city
- narrowing persistent health inequalities against the background of complex changes to the organisation and funding of health services
- developing strong clusters of multi agency services across the city that effectively target and direct resources to those most in need
- continuing to build our capacity for improvement and implementing the improvement strategies
- streamlining and simplifying commissioning processes and focusing them on outcomes

## Turning the curve on the obsessions

There is some good progress on each of our 3 obsessions. In summary:

- **The number of children in care at the end of March 2013 is 98 lower (6.6 per cent) than the same period 12 months ago**, and is also lower than at any point since November 2009. There are 12 per cent fewer starters in the 2012-13 financial year than in the 2011-12 financial year.



- **At the end of February 2013 there were 1437 NEET young people in Leeds (6.3%).** The projected out-turn for Leeds for 2012 is 6.6%, a reduction from 8.1% in 2011. In November 2012 the rate in Leeds was 5.9% and the national NEET rate was 5.8%. As at February 2013, Leeds is ranked 80th of 150 local authorities.
- The most recent national comparative data (2011/12 academic year) shows that **primary attendance for Leeds schools was in the top quartile of all local authorities. Secondary attendance remained in the bottom quartile, but was the highest ever recorded in the city.** In the autumn term of 2012 attendance rates are still higher than in 2010/11 but the increases observed in autumn 2011 have not been sustained. Illness accounts for much of this change. Although in secondary unauthorised absence accounts for the majority of the difference between Leeds attendance and national trends.

We know we have more to do and that improvement has to be sustained and has to cover a wide range of issues. Key challenges include:

- Reductions on the number of children looked after have been achieved by supporting children to achieve permanence more quickly. There has been little change in the numbers in particular age groups, eg. under 5's and under 1's. It will take time for preventative and early intervention strategies to have a full impact. However, it illustrates the scale of the challenge.
- Our biggest challenge around attendance is to tackle persistent absence and unauthorised absence in our secondary schools. This is fundamental to supporting our aims to improve educational attainment. The over-representation of specific cohorts of pupils in absence is also an issue e.g. Free school meal eligible pupils, some ethnic groups such as Gypsy/Roma/Traveller, and some Children Looked After cohorts.
- Further progress on NEET requires a focus on addressing the needs of young people with the most significant and complex barriers to progression. This requires intensive work with children looked after, care leavers and young people facing challenges around issues such as housing, finance, mental health, substance abuse, parenting and domestic violence.

Headline achievements and challenges for each of the five outcomes and 11 priorities are summarised below.



## Children and young people are safe from harm- Priorities 1-2

1. Help children to live in safe & supportive families-
2. ensure that the most vulnerable are protected

### Achievements

	<b>The number of children in care at the end of March 2013 is 98 lower (6.6 per cent) than the same period 12 months ago</b> , and is also lower than at any point since November 2009. There are 12 per cent fewer starters in the 2012-13 financial year than in the 2011-12 financial year.
	More vulnerable children and families are having their needs met through joined up local services. Referrals to social care are reducing. Almost 20 per cent fewer in 2012/13 than in 2011/12 (11,357 compared to 14,122). This has supported the reduction in children looked after, and helped to ensure that the Social Work Service is focused on children with the greatest levels of need.
	High quality Children's Centres, now working together with NHS services, provide strong support for young children and their families. 82% of Leeds' Children's Centres are rated as good or outstanding. Children's Centres and health visiting services have merged to create the 'Early Start' service to create a more joined up support for families.
	Better referral processes and better referrals. External academic researchers and local partners have provided positive feedback on our new arrangements for managing referrals to social work services. Decision-making is improved, supported by clearer referrals, with more referrals progressing to assessments. All referrals are quality assured by senior officers.
	Improved support for children and families affected by domestic violence. Domestic violence leads to many of the contacts and referrals for extra help from social care. We have put in place stronger joint working supported by a dedicated social worker now located within the police headquarters to provide advice and support on all cases.
	Children in need of protection are supported more quickly. Partners are now very effective at responding quickly when a child is in need of protection. More Child Protection Conferences take place within timescales than in similar areas or the national average.
	Safeguarding capacity has been strengthened. The Council has invested in creating a much stronger, independent service to support safeguarding in Leeds. The Independent Safeguarding Unit has far greater capacity to support multi-agency work with children at risk.
	Restorative practice is making a difference for children needing protection. Partners have successfully implemented the 'Strengthening Families' approach to helping children in need of protection.
	The attendance and achievement of Children Looked After is improving. In primary schools attendance is better than the city average, and in secondary schools improvement has nearly closed the gap with the city average. In part due to improving attendance, interim data show that attainment has improved at all key stages.
	Children Looked After are supported by stronger services. Dedicated teams have been set up, with separate specialist teams for those aged 0-12 and those aged 13+. These teams are based across the areas of the city and have strengthening links with wider services through Clusters. The Council has invested in additional staffing, supported by new training programmes and extra mentoring to newly qualified staff. As a result of this investment caseloads have been reduced markedly from well over 25 to nearly 20.
	The latest figures suggests that the local target to reduce the infant mortality rate in 'Deprived Leeds' to 5.5 per 1000 live births by 2015 has been achieved.



## Children and young people are safe from harm- Priorities 1-2

1.Help children to live in safe & supportive families-

2.ensure that the most vulnerable are protected

### Challenges

!	Continue to support the development of stronger local working in Clusters. Through effective early intervention by cluster working support more children to remain in their family network.
!	Invest in developing the range and quality of evidence based family support services for the most vulnerable families.
!	Expand the use of restorative approaches that work with children and families such as Family Group Conferencing. Increase (by March 2014) the family group conferencing offer across the city to enable all families where there are concerns that a child under 5 may become looked after to be offered a family group conference.
!	Increase the quantity and quality of uses of the Common Assessment Framework.
!	Invest in a programme of improvement for assessment skills in social work staff.
!	Work with children and young people to develop new and better ways for involving them in support.
!	Undertake a targeted programme of support and challenge for areas of the city where rates of referrals and re-referrals are higher.
!	Extend the use of restorative working to find ways to provide effective protection for children within their wider family and community.
!	The development of a quality assurance process for children subject to a child protection plan, similar to the existing one for children looked after, is a priority for 2013-14.
!	An examination of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time will look at whether alternative systems are used in a timely and appropriate way (family group conferencing, for example).
!	A joint review with the LSCB of the rising numbers of children subject to a child protection plan will look at the robustness of conference chairs' decision-making, and ensure that best practice is followed with regards registration and de-registration.
!	Implement a programme of improvements for care planning.
!	Invest in improvements to residential homes for Children Looked After.
!	Invest in developing more fostering and adoption placements in Leeds.
!	Implement a programme of improved support for Care Leavers to ensure all are in learning or work. Review, update and improve all Pathway Plans that support Care Leavers.
!	Increase the number of care leavers entering higher education.
!	Put in place Early Intervention and Prevention measures designed to impact on the numbers of younger Children Looked After, those under 5 and under 1.
!	Deliver the Families First programme.
!	Refresh the Child poverty strategy, including strategy and actions to tackle the impact of welfare reform changes.





**Children & young people do well at all levels of learning & have the skills for life- Priorities 3-6**

- 3. Improve behaviour, attendance & achievement**
- 4. Increase numbers in employment, education or training**
- 5. Support children to be ready for learning**
- 6. Improve support where there are additional health needs**

**Achievements**

	The percentage of children reaching a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage is in line with national and improved at the same rate of increase as seen nationally but above the increase for statistical neighbours.
	At Key Stage 1, the percentage of children meeting the required standard of phonic decoding in Leeds was above both the national figure and the average for statistical neighbour LAs; it places Leeds in the top quartile of schools nationally.
	The percentage of children achieving a Level 2 or better at the end of Key Stage 1 in Leeds increased by one percentage point for reading, two percentage points for writing, but has stayed static in maths. Leeds outcomes are now between one and three percentage points below the national.
	At Key Stage 2 in 2012 there has been a three percentage point improvement in the proportion of children achieving a Level 4 or better in English, a four percentage point improvement in maths and a four percentage point improvement on the combined English and maths indicator. Progress is in the top quartile of authorities.
	At Key Stage 4 there have been a number of improvements in Leeds against most benchmarks in 2011-12 for example the number of students gaining 5+ A*- C grade GCSEs including English and maths rose by 1.1% to 55% which is greater than that seen nationally . Also, the proportion of students gaining five good passes in any GCSE or equivalent subject rose by 2.1% to 83.7% in 2012. Leeds therefore remains above the national figure and above the average for statistical neighbours.
	The most recent national comparative data (2011/12 academic year) shows that primary attendance for Leeds schools was in the top quartile of all local authorities. Secondary attendance remained in the bottom quartile, but was the highest ever recorded in the city.
	At the end of February 2013 there were 1437 NEET young people in Leeds (6.3%). The projected out-turn for Leeds for 2012 is 6.6%, a reduction from 8.1% in 2011.
	There were 2,214 apprenticeship starts by 16 to 18 year-olds in Leeds between August 2011 and July 2012. This represents a 16.3 per cent increase compared to 2010/11; nationally, over the same period, there has been 1.4 per cent decrease. Success rates are above national success rates; however, they have dropped slightly compared to Leeds' position 12 months ago (74.3 per cent in 11/12 compared to 76.9 per cent in 10/11)
	Projections for the number of short breaks in 2012/13 show an increase, from 1,261 children and 133,386 hours in 2011/12 to 1,345 children and 134,749 hours. (NB. These figures relate only to universal plus, targeted and specialist provision, which is delivered internally or has been commissioned. They do NOT include universal settings, which is where the majority of disabled children should be able to access short breaks.



**Children & young people do well at all levels of learning & have the skills for life- Priorities 3-6**

- 3. Improve behaviour, attendance & achievement**
- 4. Increase numbers in employment, education or training**
- 5. Support children to be ready for learning**
- 6. Improve support where there are additional health needs**

**Challenges**

	Reducing persistent absence and unauthorised absence in secondary schools. Just over 3,000 secondary pupils missed more than 15% of school time in 2011/12.
	Address the over-representation of specific cohorts of pupils in absence, Free school meal eligible pupils, ethnic groups such as Gypsy/Roma/Traveller, & some CLA cohorts.
	Work with secondary schools to understand the reasons behind high levels of unauthorised absence and to make recommendations on interventions and services that will address these.
	Improve understanding of daily engagement rates in all schools and settings across the city, and maximise levels of engagement through effective cluster working.
	Address the needs of young people not in education, employment or training with the most significant and complex barriers to progression.
	Implement the targeted information, advice and guidance programme.
	Deliver the Leeds Apprenticeship Hub.
	Through effective area and cluster working ensure the safe sharing of accurate and timely information about NEET young people, and through that effective case management.
	Secure suitable land and buildings to support the expansion of local school places. Ensure the expansion of local primary and secondary schools places as per the 10 year expansion plan. Work with clusters to identify local demand for places and solutions that meet demand.
	Improve further the percentage of good and outstanding schools in the context of a much tougher Ofsted inspection framework.
	Further improve attainment and progress outcomes for children and young people, especially in Maths and English leading to a reduction in the number of schools below floor standards.
	Provide high quality support and guidance to all under-performing schools and their governing bodies and cluster partnerships.
	Develop effective interventions for the use of funding targeted at disadvantaged children and young people. (eg. Pupil Premium & Year 7 catch up). With a focus on achievement and progression in English and maths. To be included in the 2013/14 offer to schools.
	Through effective cluster working identify and resource solutions which target children who are experiencing experience significant gaps, particularly in english and maths.
	Deploy school improvement and cluster resources to support schools to provide a creative, appropriate, broad and balanced curriculum for all children & young people.
	Continue to improve school to school support through the use of seconded headteachers and other systems leaders such as local and national leaders of education and teaching schools.
	Expand the number of early learning for disadvantaged 2 year olds. (1,000 additional places by March 2013; 2,500 in March 2014; projected 5,500 in January 2015).
	Leeds will be trialling the new review for two year olds. This brings together the existing Healthy Child Programme review and the new two year old Early Years Progress Check.
	Improve access to universal settings and ensure fair and equitable access, so that all disabled children, young people and their families who would benefit from short breaks can do so.



## Children & young people choose healthy lifestyles- Priorities 7-8

### 7. Encourage activity and healthy eating

### 8. Promote sexual health

#### Achievements

	Teenage conception rates have reduced by 21% since Q4 2008. Rates in the majority of priority wards have either stabilised or reduced. The latest national data shows the rates in Leeds are 39.8 conceptions per 1000 15-17 year old females (June 2011), compared to 50.8 per 1000 in December 2008. This equates to 116 under 18 conceptions in the second quarter of 2011, compared to 148 under 18 conceptions in the same period of the previous year.
	Data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) shows that the rates of childhood obesity in the city continue to be high and fairly static for both Reception (9.3%) and Year 6 (19.7%) children.
	A new Healthy Weight pathway has been signed off by the Early Start Board which will support early identification and support of children with weight issues.
	SCORED/TACKLED sexual health programme delivered to 64 boys considered at risk of early unplanned parenthood and/or poor sexual health in areas of high teenage conception rates. Assertive Outreach Contraception Scheme (providing young people with 1-1 support) launched
	965 practitioners engaged in obesity work have attended HENRY training modules (HENRY = Health Exercise & Nutrition for the Really Young)
	All clusters covering priority Middle Layer Super Output Areas have been encouraged to include teenage pregnancy within their action plan and to identify a Teenage Pregnancy/Targeted Service Lead.
	Priority schools have either a Healthy Young People's Service (HYPS) or access to staff training to ensure children and young people have swift and easy access to local sexual health services.
	Range of activity has promoted active travel to school; car use is down from 26% in 2011 to 25.7% in 2012. 902 extra children walked /cycled or scooted part or all of the way to school every day as part of WHTTG programme.

#### Challenges

	Although plateauing, rates of childhood obesity are far too high. 1:3 children in Year 6 are at risk of developing obesity related health issues.
	Leeds FSM take-up is consistently below national levels, with around 5,000 children and young people not taking their entitlement. Data for 2011/12 shows take up in Primary at 76.7% (76.6%) in Leeds compared to 81.8% (79.8%) nationally, and take up in secondary at 68.9% (67.1%) in Leeds compared to 70.6% (69.3%) nationally. Brackets show 10/11 figures.
	Raise aspirations in young people and ensure that support to teenage parents continues to avoid second and subsequent pregnancies
	Existing Youth Work providers to target young people in priority areas around accessing services, including contraception & sexual health information and advice
	Continue to deliver the Free School Meals strategy focusing on catering services in new schools; meetings with catering contractors; head teacher control over catering contracts; inclusion of FSM issues in school improvement programmes; nomination of school governor FSM champions; identification of FSM champion schools who can share best practice; inclusion of FSM issues in cluster business planning; training and advice for family support workers; publicity campaigns.
	Deliver eight more SCORED/TACKLED sexual health programmes for boys considered at risk of early unplanned parenthood and/or poor sexual health in areas of high teenage conception rates.



**Children & young people have fun growing up- Priority 9**  
**9. Provide play, leisure, culture and sporting opportunities**

**Achievements**

	A group of 17 14-23 year olds have created a major exhibition at Leeds City Museum as part of the London Olympiad.
	The recent Darren Henley review of Cultural Education in England recognises Breeze card as a model of good practice to be replicated across the country.
	Child Friendly City young advisors have been recruited. There are currently over 40 children and young people recruited to be involved in the development of services and activity across the city.
	Breeze Friday Night Projects across the city for children aged 8 – 18 (25 for young people with disabilities).
	150 young people performed the City of Leeds Youth Music Prom to 1000 children and young people from Leeds, as well as the Lord Mayor and invited guests.

**Challenges**

	A new budget (underpinned by a new resource allocation formula) should be delegated to Area Committees by April 2013 in their roles as community champions to stimulate the design and delivery of a local activity programme for young people under the Breeze brand.
	A new geographically targeted youth work service (underpinned by a new resource allocation formula) should be established with Area Committees acting as key clients in partnership with the Lead Member for Children's Services.
	By April 2014 a commissioning process should have been completed to enable geographically targeted youth work services to be contested and new contracts to be established where appropriate. The new service should be expected to work within the framework for targeted services.
	Review of the options for organising and managing Music & Arts provision for children and young people in order to sustain a significant cultural offer in the medium to longer term as well as securing a short term base.
	Develop better measures of work on play, leisure, culture and sporting opportunities and a better understanding of how to deliver and monitor priority 9, including an understanding of children and young people's perspective on having fun growing up.



**Children & young people are active citizens who feel they have voice & influence- Priorities 10-11**

- 10. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour**
- 11. Increase participation, voice & influence**

**Achievements**

	Creation of a single child friendly custody suite for Leeds at Stainbeck Police station, to promote a joined up approach to dealing with young people as quickly as possible and to maximize opportunities for diversion away from the criminal justice system. The single custody pilot was extended to young people arrested from all three police divisions from March 2013.
	Reductions in the use of custody by 25% over the first twelve month period as part of the West Yorkshire pathfinder pilot (the only one of the 4 national pilots to achieve this success).
	The Safer Schools Police Officers, who cover 35 out of the 38 secondary schools in Leeds, are still having a positive impact on reducing the number of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system. They are mandated to intervene and resolve conflicts directly in schools which are preventing unnecessary criminalisation.
	The use of restorative alternatives as a way of preventing escalation of minor offences to more serious crimes.
	Youth Inclusion Projects (YIPs) provide a voluntary service to children, young people and their families at a pre-warning stage. This is a specialist & targeted service aimed at children identified as being 'at risk' of crime, anti-social behaviour, being NEET, and/or at risk of entry into care. YIP's work with an 8 to 16 age range.
	Established the annual Leeds Children's Mayor programme. Over 3,500 votes were cast for 2011/12 children's mayor. CYP (service users) with complex needs are engaged in the planning, development and assessment of services.
	CYP involved in recruitment and selection in children's services and in commissioning and contracting of services.

**Challenges**

	Responding to the transfer of costs to the Local Authority in respect of managing custodial remands and ensuring that the new duties around remanded young people becoming Children Looked After are embraced.
	In partnership with West Yorkshire Police, implementing from April 2013, the new legislation on out of court disposals and community resolutions.
	Work with young people who have offended at a less serious level. This is to prevent escalation to more serious offences that would lead to criminalisation of young people.
	Develop a tiered prevention service aimed at young people at risk of or involved in the early stage of offending
	Extend restorative justice into non statutory work, involving victims and giving young people the opportunity to make amends
	Increase membership of Leeds Youth Council especially from harder to reach groups including Children Looked After.
	Establish a Voice and Influence working group in specialist residential settings for disabled children and young people to support, monitor the involvement of young people in audit, staff training, recruitment and selection and developing and improving services.
	Increase CYP's participation in services that focus on the assessment, care planning, development and safeguarding of CYP with SEN, disabilities and complex needs.
	Run young people's workshops across Leeds to seek views of young people on future youth work delivery.



## **Key Improvement Strategies- Working Restoratively, Putting the Child at the Centre**

Four underpinning principles for working with children and families have been agreed by the CTB as part of the 2012 CYPP refresh:

**1 The default behaviour of Children's Trust and Local Government partners in all their dealings with local citizens/partners/organisations should be a restorative one - high support with high challenge.** (A restorative approach is built on the basic premise that *"people are happier, more cooperative and productive, and more likely to make positive changes when those in positions of authority do things with them rather than to them or for them"*)

**2 Children's Trust and Local Government partners should ensure that families, whose children might otherwise be removed from their homes are supported to meet and develop a safe alternative plan before such action is taken.**

**3 For all other families where a plan or decision needs to be made to help safeguard and promote the welfare of a child or children the family should be supported to help decide what needs to happen.** Children's Trust and Local Government partners must create the conditions where families can be helped to help themselves - this would represent a fundamental renegotiation of the relationship between Local Government and local citizens - from doing things *to* and *for* families to doing things *with* them.

**4 Children's Trust and Local government partners must see all local schools as community assets and have a clear role in holding those institutions - no matter what the governance arrangements - to account for the contribution they make to the well being of the local population.**

An important part of what we need to do to become the best city in the UK, and as part of that a child friendly city, is changing the way we work with the citizens of Leeds. As part of this, we know we must try and prevent situations in families escalating to the point at which the council has to take serious action, which in the most extreme cases can mean removing a child from their family, because the social and financial costs of doing so, as well as the impact on the child themselves, can be significant.

We need to support families to become better equipped to solve their own problems and address the challenges they face. We need to develop our role as a facilitator, so that more of what we do enables families to make positive changes themselves that ultimately make them stronger together and more resilient. Working in this way, doing things *with* children, young people and families rather than *to* them or *for* them, is a technique known as restorative practice and over the last 18 months we've been gradually introducing a revolution in this approach across children's services.

Restorative ways of working are already widely established in many cities and organisations [across the world](#). There is a significant body of evidence that consistently shows the impact they can have. In Leeds we started our work by



drawing on the best of this existing practice. Ultimately restorative practice is about creating the conditions for people to have better quality conversations, ones that avoid blame and instead focus on understanding how people feel and finding meaningful solutions to their problems. This is done through things like asking the right type of questions, creating the right setting to make the conversation as equitable as possible and having the right facilitation skills present to keep the conversation flowing, focused and constructive. It may sound simple and in many ways it is, but embedding these ways of working genuinely into everything we do takes time and investment.

And we have been investing. Over the last 18 months more and more of our staff have been on restorative practice training. A number of our schools now use restorative practice techniques to structure their day and shape how pupils and staff communicate with each other.

Of particular importance is our roll-out, city-wide, of an approach called family group conferencing, which is a form of restorative practice that takes the techniques I've discussed, into the heart of families experiencing serious challenges. We've built a team of skilled facilitators who are leading this work and we're already seeing some fantastic results to help families take control of their problems and make positive changes.

Restorative Practice has benefits not just in how we work with families, but also how we work with one another, reducing hierarchy, creating shared ownership of issues and finding solutions together.

### **Key Improvement Strategies- Supporting children and families, strengthening social work**

The 9 Point Plan sets out how the Council intends to work with partners to further improve support for families, strengthen social work and deliver improved outcomes for children. The plan sits with the overall context and framework of the Leeds Children and Young People's Plan and sets out how social care services will contribute to the shared vision of a Child Friendly Leeds.

The nine areas covered by the plan are:

- 1. Strengthening the voice and influence of children and young people**
- 2. Improve provision for children looked after and young people**
- 3. Strengthen the role of families**
- 4. Developing social work practice**
- 5. Improving communication and engagement across social care**
- 6. Improving ICT Systems and the estate for social work and families**
- 7. Developing peer support and challenge**
- 8. Strengthening quality assurance and performance management**
- 9. Strengthening Early Help / Early Intervention and Prevention**

Leeds' approach is mirrored in national policy, where significant changes in policy for social work and safeguarding have been informed by the Munro Review. The Review advocates reshaping safeguarding and social work around the 'journey of the child' through their lives and through support and care. To achieve this Review advocates:



better involvement of children; freeing social workers from bureaucracy; developing the skills and professional judgement of social workers and their lead role across children's services.

The government has been active in promoting wider change in policy – for example in promoting the importance of *permanence* – settled, stable family placements such as adoption. Above all, the government has rightly made clear its higher expectations for safeguarding and support for the vulnerable. The plan has been developed to respond to a changing context and raised expectations for social work and children's services.

OfSTED in turn has reacted to these policy changes and rising standards and adopted a new approach to inspection that changes the focus of inspection from process to outcomes, with a central role for the views of children and families.

The implementation of the 9 Point Plan will be monitored and scrutinised by The Child and Family Scrutiny Panel; The Children's Trust Board and Leeds Safeguarding Children Board; the external expert support and challenge board; Corporate Carers and the Children in Care Council.

### **Key Improvement Strategies- Enhancing Cluster and Locality working**

Our clusters are local partnerships (25 in total) that include, amongst others, the Children's Social Work Service, schools, governors, Police, Leeds City Council youth service, Youth Offending Service, Children's Centres, Housing services, third sector, health, local elected members and a senior representative from children's services.

Local clusters are key to the partnership and delivery arrangements for children's services in Leeds. The purpose of each partnership is to:

- enable local settings and services to work together effectively to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families
- build capacity to improve the delivery of preventative and targeted services to meet local needs
- create the conditions for integrated partnership working at locality level,
- promote the ambition of a child friendly city across the locality

This builds on cluster partnerships and networks which have developed across the city in recent years and complements partnership arrangements at area and city level. Cluster partnerships operate through a range of governance arrangements; Families of Schools; Area Committees; and locally determined partnerships. This is supplemented by cluster Chairs' meetings which bring all clusters together and support the development of common ways of working, consistency and networking with clusters in other parts of the city.

Schools forum have agreed to contribute £5.2m per year for the next 3 years to help fund cluster work. Clusters play a major role in driving the delivery of the CYPP. This role is growing all the time. Currently, we are growing the capacity of clusters to provide **Early Intervention and Prevention support** to local children and families by developing the role of the Targeted Services Leader (TSL). TSLs work with





clusters using a 'TOP 100' methodology to identify children and families who need additional support. The "Top 100" methodology is a fluid record of the families who are identified as vulnerable with multiple additional needs in the locality. To be effective, input into the top 100 process should come from all cluster stakeholders across education settings, children's settings, health settings, community safety settings, housing settings and adult settings. This includes a coordinated support package and the identification of an appropriate lead agency.

**Early start teams** bringing together services for those aged 0-5 have been rolled out across the clusters. They work together with the new area based social care teams and TSLs to focus our resources on helping the most vulnerable, including specifically targeting those most likely to become children looked after.

All clusters have **multi agency groups** focusing on identifying the best response for all those requiring additional support, and appropriate decisions about which cases require specialist social work interventions. They aim to deliver the relevant service in a way which enables children to remain safely within their family and community.

Central to this work will be further progress on **information sharing and case management**. This is designed to ensure the effective and appropriate sharing of information, and is central to both the identification of the top 100 families, and subsequent targeting and direction of resources.

Through the **Families First Programme** just over 870 families requiring support around anti social behaviour, youth offending, school attendance, progress to work and continuous employment. Cluster partnerships are identifying lead practitioners and facilitating multi agency engagement. The focus on these families is part of a national initiative and alongside the top 100 methodology is helping clusters to effectively focus resources and effort. There is some overlap between the two cohorts of families but not as much as originally envisaged. A clear picture of needs and gaps in terms of service provision is emerging and being addressed through joint working between the Families First team and cluster partnerships.

Clusters early work and successes arose from the application of **Outcomes based accountability** (OBA) to the 3 obsessions. OBA continues to be a key method. OBA takes the current baseline performance trend, and asks partners to agree an action plan for improving performance, or "**turning the curve**" towards the desired outcome. It helps us focus on the key question- **is anyone better off?**

### **Key Improvement Strategies- Implementing Early Intervention & Prevention**

The purpose of **early intervention and prevention** is to work with children, young people and their families as soon as possible to tackle emerging problems, to identify specific issues, or to target areas or populations who are known to be more vulnerable or at risk. Underpinning this is our belief that it is important for children and families to remain together wherever possible and appropriate.

We are developing our support for children and their families to work together in a restorative way, earlier in the lifecycle of problems and to develop positive



approaches that support and empower families. There is no single service responsible for early intervention and prevention in Leeds. It is the responsibility of all services working with children and families to identify where additional support is needed. There are, however, under our new model for children's services a number of services who have a core responsibility around delivering services and support.

**Cluster Managers and Targeted Services Leaders in each cluster** coordinate the over view of local early intervention services. The **Duty and Advice Team** is the 'Front Door' service to ensure that when another professional or practitioner or a member of the public has concerns that a child or young person may be at risk of harm or in need that an effective and purposeful response is provided. Team members decide on what response is required and direct the issue to the relevant specialist social work service or to another cluster based support service.

**Early Start Teams** have brought Health Visitors and Children's Centre staff together to provide a seamless early pathway for families from pre-birth to five years. The impact of these teams will be an increased take up of early learning places; improvement in the attainment at the end of Foundation Stage for all children and narrowing the attainment gap for the bottom 20%; a reduction in the number of looked after children (LAC) and children with a child protection, under five; improvement in a range of health outcomes, including infant mortality rates.

These teams are based in Children's Centres and health settings. Additional support is centred on the **Healthy Child Pathway**, where every child (including pre-birth) have a series of contacts to ensure developmental milestones are being met. It is through a universal offer for all families that additional needs will be identified.

For school age children, we are developing our **cluster local partnerships** which bring together a range of services involved in providing universal services for school aged children and families. This includes growing the capacity of clusters to provide Early Intervention and Prevention support to local children and families by developing the role of the Targeted Services Leader. TSLs work with clusters using a 'TOP 100' methodology to identify children and families who need additional support. TSLs are tasked to ensure that each family on the top 100 list benefits from a shared assessment; a team around the family; a Lead family practitioner; a shared intervention plan; and a communication strategy for the family.

TSLs are tasked to ensure that **robust "support and guidance" processes** are in place within the cluster to galvanise local cluster resources to provide appropriate early intervention. Where available, access to targeted mental health support (TAMHS) is secured through support and guidance. Where more specialist interventions are required such as Multi Systemic Therapy, family group conferencing, Signpost family intervention programme or support from the Leeds family intervention service, TSLs will broker these arrangements, ensuring that these resources are appropriately targeted.

Underpinning all early intervention and prevention activity in Leeds is the requirement to undertake **Common Assessments**, to develop shared plans to support vulnerable children and families, focussing on working with them to improve their outcomes.



We also know that there are times where help is provided at a stage beyond early intervention, and is built around preventing problems from re-occurring. Another element of the role of Targeted Services and Early Start Teams is supporting the **safe de-escalation of support** for children and families from specialist intervention to less intensive cluster based care and support.

Reducing dependency on specialist services is part of a process of building resilience and independence within families, to promote their ability to manage their own needs wherever possible. Universal and targeted services, working together with specialist services, can support a seamless escalation and de-escalation pathway.

Children with disabilities or SEN, together with their families, may require specific support at the initial point of diagnosis or identification, which may continue throughout their childhood, including through transition to adult services. Early support is promoted in Leeds as the government's key delivery mechanism for ensuring appropriate services are wrapped around the child and family.

Areas for further work include:

- Reduce the need for babies and children aged under 2 to be taken into care
- Narrow the attainment gap at Foundation Stage for the bottom 20%
- An agreed offer of parent and family support available through all 25 clusters
- Ensure each cluster has full multi-agency representation to deliver the CYPP locally
- Ensure each cluster has information sharing agreements which enable full implementation of Top 100 methodology
- Ensure robust Guidance and Support, and access to intensive family support to enable de-escalation from a social work intervention
- Increase quantity and improve quality of Common Assessments carried out prior to requests for social work services
- Promote the inclusion of disabled children to access short breaks within local universal provision

Specialists guidance to those working in the relevant service areas is available through our 'Early Intervention and Prevention Strategy' as well as the 'Handbook Supporting Joint Working' and the 'Early Start Professionals Handbook'.

### **Key Improvement Strategies- Building a Child Friendly City**

Our outcome for all children and young people to be active citizens who feel they have voice and influence is reinforced by our vision for Leeds to be a truly child friendly city. This vision underpins all our outcomes and priorities. We are engaging the whole city in making positive changes for our children and young people. This is being done through 'Child Friendly Leeds Pledges'. Pledges take 2 forms:

- *Supporter*: for organisations and individuals that agree to publicly support the aims and vision of a Child Friendly Leeds



- *Partner:* for organisations and individuals commit to making a significant and concrete pledge to do something extra to support CFC.

The 12 CFC pledges emerged from extensive consultation with children and young people across the city. Over 80 child friendly Leeds young advisers have been recruited to help with the delivery of the programme.

- Children and young people can make safe journeys and easily travel around the city
- Children and young people find the city centre welcoming and safe, with friendly places to go, have fun and play
- There are places and spaces to play and things to do, in all areas and open to all
- Children and young people can easily find out what they want to know, when they want it and how they want it
- Children, young people and adults have a good understanding of children's rights, according to the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Children and young people are treated fairly and feel respected
- Children and young people have the support and information they need to make healthy lifestyle choices
- All our learning places identify and address the barriers that prevent children and young people from engaging in and enjoying learning
- There are a greater number of better quality jobs, work experience opportunities and good quality careers advice for all
- All children and young people have their basic rights met
- Children and young people express their views, feel heard and are actively involved in decisions that affect their lives
- Places where children and young people spend time and play are free of litter and dog fouling

Current work focuses on consolidating capacity, enthusiasm and the reach of the initiative across the city. Specific actions plans are in place for work to support the 3 CYYP obsessions and the top 3 wishes or pledges.

- make safe journeys and easily travel round the city
- express their views, feel heard and ... actively involved in decisions that affect their lives
- (access a) greater number of better quality jobs, work experience opportunities and good quality careers advice for all'

### **Key Improvement Strategies- Tackling Inequality & Vulnerability**

We need to understand and respond to the diverse needs, aspirations and experiences of all our children, young people, and their families and communities. We aim to remove barriers that affect what they can do and achieve, and work with them to build aspirations and help them achieve their full potential.



Responding to inequality, diversity and vulnerability are central to the day to day business of the Children Leeds partners. Rapid improvement in outcomes for some of the most vulnerable children, young people and families is the rationale for our focus on the three obsessions. It is at the core of our focus on cluster working and early intervention and prevention.

We know that children and young people can experience inequality and unfairness in the availability and access to services, in the outcomes and opportunities they experience and in the degree of independence they have to make decisions affecting their lives. In equality of opportunity, outcomes, aspiration, material and social circumstance can come about for a variety of reasons. Discrimination and disadvantage can be intentional or inadvertent. It can be relatively easy to deal with or it can be rooted in complex social structures.

As a result of this complexity equality and diversity is not a “specialist subject.” It is part and parcel of everything we do, every day and through all our engagement and planning and delivery of services for children and young people.

Equality of outcomes and respect for diversity are also at the heart of key programmes such as the Infant Mortality Strategy, Child Poverty Strategy, Substance misuse work, Families First, the Leeds Education Challenge, the Social Care improvement plan, Childhood Obesity Strategy and Free School Meals Strategy. Narrowing the gap agendas are a particular concerns of many of these programmes. A focus which arises because our key indicators often show stubborn and significant gaps between the outcomes enjoyed by the majority and those enjoyed by the lowest achieving groups.

As a result of this complexity inequality and vulnerability diversity is not a “specialist subject.” It is part and parcel of everything we do, every day and through all our engagement and planning and delivery of services for children and young people. However, having said that, there are a number of issues worthy of being highlighted.

The **Leeds Education Challenge** (LEC) sets out a vision for every child to be in learning, every school to be a great school and every young person to be succeeding. The five strands of the LEC are:

- leadership, management and governance
- teaching and learning
- schools facing challenging circumstances
- closing the gap for vulnerable learners
- family and community engagement “beyond the school gate”

The **impact of deprivation** and other forms of inequality and vulnerability on learning outcomes remains fundamental. For example, overall results have improved at the foundation stage. However, the gap between the bottom 20% and the average is 33.6%, above the national figure of 31.3%. The gap particularly affects boys, pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM), those with English as an additional language (EAL), those with special educational needs (SEN) and Children Looked After. (CLA) This then translates into performance gaps in the later phases of education. At the end of primary school the percentage achieving level 4 or above



is 21 % points lower for FSM pupils for the combined English and maths indicator. Significant gaps also remain for those with SEN and EAL alongside a dramatic improvement for CLA. Patterns of this kind repeat at Key Stage 4. And the picture is overlaid by persistent and significant gaps for some Black and Minority Ethnic groups.

It is these kinds of factors that make the “closing the gap” outcomes in the LEC a particular important measure of our progress. We also know that educational achievement is a crucial determinant of a child’s life chances and that deprivation is strongly correlated with poor educational outcomes and subsequent life chances.

In Leeds **relative poverty** defined as households earning less than 60% of median income impacts on the lives of 23% of children under 16 and 22% of all children. More than 33,000 children and young people in Leeds. The numerical equivalents of these figures are 30,955 and 35,100. There are significant variations in the figures by Ward. Five wards have over 40% of children in poverty- Burmantofts and Richmond Hill; City and Hunslet; Gipton & Harehills; Hyde Park and Woodhouse; and, Middleton Park. Five wards have less than 10% of children in poverty- Adel and Wharfedale; Guiseley and Rawdon; Harewood; Horsforth; and, Wetherby.

The work of the Child Poverty Group which like the LEC programme Boards reports directly to the CTB, develops a range of work in 4 key areas

- Financial support, including promoting Free school meal eligibility/take up
- Best start in life, including infant mortality in Leeds and deprived areas of the city
- Employment & Adult Skills
- Housing & Neighbourhoods

A particular new emphasis is working with partners across the city to identify and address the impact of welfare reforms and changes to national and local funding for public services on levels of poverty. For example, in Leeds 14,200 households with children will lose an average of £2.61 per week as a result of the replacement of Council Tax Benefit with localised Council Tax support schemes. (Overall a total of 27,000 people will pay more and an additional 7,000 will have to pay for the first time as the result of the changes). Reductions in housing benefit for ALMO and Housing Association tenants assessed as having too many bedrooms affect just over 6,700 and 1,500 people respectively. Of these 1,633 and 552 respectively are households with children.

Many of these changes will impact on children and families that already experience multiple poor outcomes. Particularly those identified through our Families First programme and top 100 methodology.

The development of the **Complex Needs** Service in Leeds City Council and changes in both health provider models and health commissioning, make this an appropriate time to re-convene a senior level strategic interagency meeting to ensure clear direction across agencies and promote integrated working practice to increase efficiency given the financial constraints of all public sector partners.



In addition the **SEN Green Paper: Support and Aspiration: A new approach to special educational needs and disability –Progress and next steps** (May 2012) proposes key actions to support more effective interagency working for young people with Special Educational Needs, disabilities and learning difficulties, including an Education, Health and Care plan, which is a multi- agency assessment and plan to replace the statementing process from birth to 25.

The CTB has therefore established a **Complex Needs Partnership Group** to oversee these developments. It is interagency across social care, health, education and includes representation from the voluntary sector, parents and adult services. Clear links to young people's groups will be established. It will also have representation from both providers and commissioners.

One immediate initiative in this area is the adoption by Leeds of the **Every Disabled Child Matters Charter**, see appendix one. This is a national initiative and Leeds is intending to sign up to the charter in Spring 2013. There is a commitment to meeting the standards set out in the charter within one year of signing.

### **Key Improvement Strategies- Investing in Children's Services**

Leeds City Council budgets are a major source of funding for children's services across the city. As the available resources will reduce over the next few years, there are significant challenges ahead in terms of how we target resources so that we can continue to improve outcomes for all and in particular our most vulnerable children and young people.

Proposals for 2013/14 include further reductions in the demand-led pressures within the placement budgets leading to potential savings of £7m (with a further £4.2m in 2014/15) around reducing placement numbers and changing the funding mix across the externally provided residential and fostering placement budgets. These savings recognise the impact of the additional investment into work around prevention and intervention and the changing mix of placement provision through additional investment into in-house provision, special guardianship orders and adoption support. In addition, the proposals include £1.1m of procurement savings arising from the implementation of regionally negotiated framework contracts for residential and fostering placements.

From April 2013, Government have proposed to end the core Early Intervention Grant and to top-slice and ring-fence existing funding to support the expansion of early learning and childcare for disadvantaged 2-year olds. This is contrary to the previous announcements from Government and local authority expectations. The impact for Leeds will be a net budget pressure of £5.4m in 2013/14 which will rise by £1.3m in 2014/15, with a further pressure of £1.75m in 2015/16.

In 2012/13, the Early Intervention Grant (EIG) for Leeds in 2012/13 is £32.7m and is used to fund key priority services such as Sure Start Children's Centres, short-breaks and respite provision for disabled children, targeted/specialist information, advice and guidance as well as support for teenage parents and specialist family intervention services. Under Government proposals, the EIG will cease from April



2013 with £1.7bn of the £2.4bn national total (£23.9m for Leeds) being built into formula grant calculations from 2013/14 (£1.6bn in 2014/15, £22.5m for Leeds). Nationally, £525m (£760m in 2014/15) will be 'top-sliced' in 2013/14 and transferred into the ring-fenced Dedicated School Grant (DSG) in order to fund the expansion of early learning and childcare for disadvantaged 2-year olds. In addition, Government is intending to retain £300m nationally across both years to fund centrally run initiatives and schemes.

These changes will effectively reduce the funding available locally to fund the services that support our most vulnerable and challenging children and young people. As mentioned above, the estimated net impact for Leeds in 2013/14 is a pressure of £5.4m which recognises the transfer of the existing 2-year old costs to the DSG and some flexibility around grant funding infrastructure development costs, although this flexibility will only be available until 2014/15.

Maintaining and increasing investment across the range of preventative and early intervention services is a cornerstone of the budget strategy and the proposal is therefore to mitigate the immediate impact of the changes by one-off borrowing of up to £4m in 2013/14 from school balances. This would then be repaid by March 2017, through savings on the looked after children budgets.

In spite of the changes to the EIG funding, the budget strategy continues to support the strategic obsession around reducing the need for children to be looked after, by maintaining and prioritising resources into preventative and early intervention and to target resources to those vulnerable children and families who need support the most. To this end, an additional £2.5m (£1.7m funded through the Families First programme) has been provided to expand family group conferencing, family support, increase the multi-systemic therapy provision and to continue to invest in targeted locality services.

The current Children's Services Transport Policy was produced following the Education and Inspections Act 2006. The current policy includes discretionary provision represented in the availability of free home to school travel to faith schools; post 16 mainstream transport to schools/colleges and also home to school/college transport for young people with special educational needs (SEN) between the ages of 16 and 25. The budget strategies for 2013/14 and 2014/15 recognise the proposal to review, with effect from September 2013, the continuing discretionary provision around mainstream and SEN post-16 transport and also the free provision of transport to faith schools. These proposals would lead to cost reductions of £2.8m in 2013/14 with further cost reductions of £2m in 2014/15. Any proposals will be subject to consultation and equality impact assessments. As will the proposal to withdraw funding for home to school transport for gypsy roma traveller children.

Recognising the availability of targeted pupil premium funding to all schools across Leeds, the budget strategy also proposes to cease the provision of school clothing allowances from April 2013, with estimated savings of £0.6m.

Prioritising resources to support the most vulnerable and challenging children, young people and families across Leeds includes a recognition of the need to review and reduce discretionary services. As part of this strategy the budget seeks to increase





traded income in Learning Improvement and reduce the current net cost of Artforms (including the Music Service). In addition, as part of developing the budget, all budgeted vacant posts have been reviewed across the Directorate and an estimated £0.5m of cost reductions have been included in the budget in respect of take-up of the Early Leavers Initiative. As part of the medium-term strategy around prioritising resources to front-line provision, the budget strategy includes savings of £0.3m in 2013/14 and a further £0.2m savings in 2014/15 around the continuing review of back-office functions.

The proposals contained in the Youth Review seek to end generalist youth provision, restructure the targeted service by September 2013 and commission new targeted youth contracts by April 2014. In addition, a small grants framework will be setup, based around Area Committees, to stimulate the development of activities for young people. The estimated net savings from the Youth Review proposals in 2013/14 are £0.4m with a further £0.7m of savings in 2014/15.

The fundamental reforms to schools funding from April 2013 will potentially have a significant impact on individual school budgets and those services that are currently funded from the central schools budget. These changes include the transfer of the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant (LACSEG) from the Council's formula grant into a specific revenue grant which, from April 2013, will then be reduced in-year to reflect any maintained schools that become academies from April 2013.

Streamlining and simplifying commissioning processes and focusing them on outcomes has been identified as a challenge for Children's Services by the CTB. Their consensus is that this will particularly help smaller organisations and organisations in the third sector; releasing their full potential as contributors to improved outcomes for children, young people and their families.



## **Appendix one: Every Disabled Child Matters Charter**

**Local Authority Disabled Children's Charter By [insert date within one year of signing charter] we will ensure that in our authority...**

We know how many disabled children live in our area and all agencies in our area are working together to plan services based on this knowledge.

We have an identified lead with specific responsibility for services for disabled children and families.

We are providing clear information to support choice and control for parents that explains how we provide specialist services and also make all universal services accessible.

Parents and carers in our area have access to transparent information on decisions made about their child, and have access to mechanisms for providing feedback

Disabled children and their families are involved in the planning, commissioning and monitoring of services in our area, including both specialist and universal services.

Our Parent Carer Forum is instrumental in developing and reviewing services in our area and promoting choice and control for parents.

We actively include disabled children and young people in any decisions made about them and the services that they access, that might affect them.

Parents in our area benefit from our Parent Partnership Service, which is able to provide impartial advice and support to parents of disabled children and young people

Our staff receive both disability equality training and training to ensure that they have core competencies to work with disabled children.

We have produced a short break services statement that has been drawn up in partnership with disabled children and their parents and have made it widely available.

We have regard to the provision of services suitable for disabled children, when assessing the sufficiency and supply of childcare in their area

We are working together with disabled young people and adult service providers in our area to ensure a smooth transition to adult services for disabled young people preparing for adulthood.

**Signed**

***Lead Member for Children's Services (or equivalent) Name of Local Authority:***



## Appendix 2: Key Plans & Strategy documents supporting the CYPP

- Supporting Children and Families, Strengthening Social Care
- Child Poverty Strategy
- Free school meals Strategy
- Infant Mortality Strategy
- Early Intervention and Prevention Strategy
- Leeds Education Challenge
- School Improvement Strategy
- Child Friendly City programme and Child Friendly Leeds Action Plan
- Voice Influence & Change. The children and young people's participation strategy for Leeds 2013-15
- Workforce Development Strategy
- Substance Misuse Partnership Action Plan
- The Drugs Strategy & Action Plan 2013-15 (all age)
- Leeds Tobacco Action Plan (all age)
- Leeds Alcohol Harm Reduction Action Plan 2011-15 (all age)
- Leeds Childhood Obesity Strategy
- Families First Programme
- Leeds Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report and Business Plan
- City Priority Plan for Health & Well Being
- Joint Health and Well Being Strategy
- Children Leeds Commissioning Prospectus

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Appendix 2

# **Best Council Plan 2013 – 2017**

**Leeds City Council  
June 2013**

## **Foreword**

The wider context for local government remains challenging with the toughest financial settlement for decades; the continuing economic downturn; major policy reforms in welfare, education and health; a growing city and increasing demands for services. It would be very easy to become distracted but here in Leeds we have forged a different path. Instead, we have looked forward and led a national Commission on the Future of Local Government. This proposed an ambitious and positive vision of the future of local democracy, with ward councillors at its heart as community champions. It set out three key roles for councils: a new social contract between councils and citizens around service provision, an economic role to help stimulate jobs and an environmental one to build new 21st Century infrastructure - from superfast broadband to public green spaces. The commission also recognised the need to continue to seek more powers from Whitehall to enable us to shape our own destiny.

This adds up to a very exciting blueprint to bring to life what we mean by becoming the best council in the best city in the UK. This plan - the Best Council Plan - is another important step to make this vision a reality. It sets out what we will do over the next few years to improve the quality of life for our citizens, especially those that are poor or vulnerable, make it easier for people to do business with us and achieve the savings needed to meet the financial challenges. In developing this plan we can also reflect on some of the successes we have achieved over the past year like completing the construction of a world leading new Arena; the opening of the Trinity shopping centre - the largest of its kind to open in Europe in 2013 - bringing over 4,000 jobs; securing the Tour the France and Rugby League World Cup; increasing the number of young people who have jobs or are in education or training; enabling more children to remain safely at home with their families; supporting more people with social care needs to live independently and have control over their care; increasing recycling; and reducing burglary to unprecedented low levels. All this at the same time as we delivered significant savings in our budget - with local government continuing to be by far the most efficient area of the public sector.

The message from our commission is that all of this is possible despite the cuts, but only if we all pull together and make sure that this council is run to enable front line services to achieve the outcomes the people of Leeds need. We are all going to need to work differently and consider new ideas that ensure quality services can be offered to people. We need to make the people of Leeds proud of their council and I know with your continued help and commitment we can do it.

Cllr Keith Wakefield (Leader of the Council)

Tom Riordan (Chief Executive)

**Best Council Plan 2013-17 - towards being an enterprising council**

<b>Our ambition and approach</b>				
<b>Our Ambition</b> is for Leeds to be the best city and Leeds City Council to be the best council in the UK – fair, open and welcoming with an economy that is both prosperous and sustainable so all our communities are successful.				
<b>Our Approach</b> is to adopt a new leadership style of <b>civic enterprise</b> , where the council becomes more enterprising, businesses and partners become more civic, and citizens become more actively engaged in the work of the city.				
<b>Our best council outcomes</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty;</li> <li>• Make it easier for people to do business with us; and</li> <li>• Achieve the savings and efficiencies required to continue to deliver frontline services.</li> </ul>				
<b>Our best council objectives</b>				
<b>Building a child friendly city</b> – improving outcomes for children and families. With a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• our 3 partnership 'obsessions' (looked after children, NEET's<sup>1</sup> and attendance)</li> <li>• raising educational standards and narrowing the gap for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• ensuring enough school places as the city grows</li> </ul>	<b>Dealing effectively with the city's waste</b> – minimising waste in a growing city. With a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring a safe, efficient and reliable waste collection service</li> <li>• providing a long term solution for disposing of our waste</li> <li>• increasing recycling</li> <li>• reducing landfill tax costs</li> </ul>	<b>Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth</b> - improving the economic wellbeing of local people and businesses. With a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• helping people into jobs,</li> <li>• boosting the local economy,</li> <li>• providing housing as the city grows</li> <li>• getting people active</li> <li>• generating income for the council</li> </ul>	<b>Delivery of Better Lives programme</b> – helping local people with care and support needs to enjoy better lives. With a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• giving choice</li> <li>• helping people to stay living at home</li> <li>• joining up health and social care services</li> <li>• creating the right housing, care and support</li> </ul>	
<b>Ensuring high quality public services</b> – improving quality, efficiency and involving people in shaping their city. With a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tackling poverty</li> <li>• getting services right first time</li> <li>• improving customer satisfaction</li> <li>• improving roads</li> <li>• tackling domestic violence</li> <li>• improving public health</li> <li>• improving housing</li> </ul>				
<b>Becoming an efficient and enterprising council</b> - streamlining ways of working and developing our people. With a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encouraging an enterprising culture and behaviours</li> <li>• developing a flexible workforce</li> <li>• maximising income and trading</li> <li>• reducing costs and improving value for money</li> <li>• improving commissioning and procurement</li> <li>• introducing flatter simpler staffing structures</li> <li>• reducing office space</li> <li>• rolling out flexible, mobile working, simpler processes and using technology better</li> <li>• encouraging volunteering and social enterprise</li> </ul>				
<b>Our values: underpinning all that we do</b>				
<b>Working as a team for Leeds</b>	<b>Being open, honest and trusted</b>	<b>Working with communities</b>	<b>Treating people fairly</b>	<b>Spending money wisely</b>

<sup>1</sup> Young people who are not in education, employment or training

## **Introduction**

Leeds has an ambition to become the best city in the UK – fair, open and welcoming with an economy that is both prosperous and sustainable so all our communities are successful.

This is a challenge that requires a clear focus on what we do as well a change in the culture of how we work. The Commission on the Future of Local Government set out a new leadership style of **civic enterprise**. This is where the council becomes more enterprising, businesses and partners become more civic, and citizens become more actively engaged in the work of the city. The council will become smaller in size but bigger in influence, with the democratic mandate of members extended.

This ambition is set against an increasingly challenging environment. We, like many other cities, are still dealing with the impact of the global financial crisis, alongside changes to policy like the reform of the welfare system and reductions in public sector spending. The challenging economic conditions combine with a growing and aging population to increase demand for our services. Add to this the tough funding reductions from Government, and we need a new approach that is innovative, engaging, responsive and outcome-focused.

## **Current position**

We have achieved a great deal in difficult circumstances since we published our last Council Business Plan in 2011. We have made progress with our partners, in improving the lives of the people of Leeds against city-wide priorities (see annex A); realised significant financial savings; reduced our workforce, without a day lost to industrial action; continued to bring investment into the city and improve infrastructure (with more planned); built strong partner relationships and a diverse third sector; and most important we have a committed workforce increasingly being driven by the council values. Add to this our leading role in the collaborative work across the wider city region and North, we are well placed to seize the opportunities offered through increased devolution.

Some highlights of achievement from our last Council Business Plan are:

- The economic infrastructure of the city has seen significant investment – the Arena, the Trinity shopping centre, HS2, the Apprenticeship Training Agency, City Deal;
- The profile and reputation of the city continues to develop positively, with a successful programme of events around Olympics and Paralympics. More recently the city secured the Grand Depart of the Tour de France in 2014 which is the biggest annual sporting event in the world;
- Leeds remains on target to continue to reduce time older people spend in residential and nursing care homes supported by the local authority – thus lengthening the time people stay in their own homes in the community;
- Outcomes for children and families are improving with educational standards, including school attendance, the highest ever recorded in the city. More young people are engaged in learning and training post-16 and there are on-going reductions in the need for children to enter local authority care with children remaining safely with their families;



- Recycling rates continue to improve and are the highest ever for the city and the delivery of a sustainable waste solution took a step forward with funding secured and planning permission granted;
- The council is increasingly values driven in its culture and ways of working with the continued robust financial planning and management. Since 2010/11 the grant from Government has reduced by £94m and we have continued to balance the budget at the end of each year.

### **City and council context**

Leeds is the second largest metropolitan local authority in England covering an area of 552 square kilometres. It is an area of great contrasts. It includes a densely populated, inner city area with associated challenges of poverty and deprivation, as well as a more affluent suburban and rural hinterland with villages and market towns. The most recent census (2011) indicates that Leeds has a population of 751,500 people living in 320,600 households, representing a 5% growth since the last census of 2001. Leeds has a relatively young and dynamic population and is an increasingly diverse city with over 140 ethnic groups including black, Asian and other minority ethnic populations representing almost 19% of the total population compared to 11% in 2001.

In terms of the economy, Leeds has over 24,000 VAT registered businesses, with an estimated 445,000 people working in the city, a workforce projected to grow by over 10% in the next decade. Leeds is by far the largest centre of economic activity in the region, the total value of the economy is estimated to be £18bn per annum (GVA). We have a renewed focus on our inward investment and work to raise the profile of the city, through Leeds and Partners, and the recently published One Voice: One Ambition, a city proposition which offers great potential.

Leeds City Council has 99 councillors, three for each of 33 designated areas of Leeds known as electoral wards. The city is represented in government by eight MPs. The council employs approximately 12,500 people and spends almost £2 billion (2013/14) each year to deliver hundreds of different services both directly and with our partners.

The size of the city means that the scale of service delivery by the council is also considerable with 3000 km of roads to clean and maintain; over two million bin collections per month; 4000 hectares of parks/green space to look after; around 22,100 of over 65s in need of formal social care services; just under 70,000 tenants in 58,000 council houses, more than 260 schools and approximately 180,000 children and young people, of which we look after almost 1,400 as corporate parents.

### **Realising our best council ambition: towards being an enterprising council**

We have a clear vision based on **civic enterprise** developed through our leading role in the work of the Commission on the Future of Local Government. This vision, despite the unprecedented challenges facing us, provides a positive outlook and a route to respond to the financial cuts without compromising our ambitions. The vision places significant value on public service, employee engagement and trades union relations; broadens the mandate for locally elected members, because they are valued for being the voice of the community and improving the lives of local people; and develops a different kind of council, that is smaller in size but bigger in influence. Taken together, the following

five propositions about the future role of local government is a powerful combination to enable us to become more enterprising.

We are encouraging **civic entrepreneurs** within the council and the city. These are people, from any walk of life, who see a challenge and work with others to tackle it in a sustainable way. For example: identifying opportunities rather than problems; developing innovative solutions to financial constraints; and, using social and digital media for dynamic results rather than more traditional approaches. We want to enable civic entrepreneurs to flourish because we need everyone to fulfil their potential and play a role to help achieve the shared ambitions. Community leaders, interest groups, councillors and colleagues are seizing the opportunity and making a difference. Within the council, our focus on values and behaviour - team-work, transparency, fairness, community focus and value for money - will continue as a way to release the potential talent we have and empower it to contribute in a civic enterprise way. It will require flatter and simpler structures, so that decision-making and action is closer to the customer and communities. It will demand a more *outcome* than *service* focus on problems, in order that people can work better together towards solutions. For members, the area lead member role, with more influence, is important. For officers, this will mean, a continued focus on our calls to action - quality communications, quality appraisals, keeping within budget, and being innovative.

We are using our democratic leadership and key delivery partner role, in the city and beyond, to **stimulate jobs, homes and economic growth**. This is crucial because of the challenges we face, the changing structure of local government finance and the policy direction around economic growth. We will encourage socially responsible growth, as an antidote to the welfare changes and put it at the heart of our anti-poverty drive. We already have significant infrastructure developments underway that are being very actively promoted and supported by the council. These aim to provide employment for local people and are engaged with local communities. More widely we are working with local employers to maximise employment opportunities for young people, the establishment of the Apprenticeship Training Agency is key to this. We are taking a different approach with our Core Strategy to ensure that there is wider ownership of the approach to site allocation and that we have the capacity to enable the number of new homes that are needed in the city. We are working with Leeds and Partners to raise the profile of the city as a place to invest and visit.

We are working with others to stimulate innovation to help **establish 21<sup>st</sup> century infrastructure** – for example, physical, social, digital infrastructure – that will be valued by future generations. We need to think differently about what the new utilities of the future will be, for example viewing individuals, families and communities as a central part of the solution. We already have ultrafast broadband through Interconnected Cities, jointly with Bradford. We have work underway on New Generation Transport – being the first UK city to get a modern trolleybus system; HS2, including a brand new station; a more strategic approach to transport investment as part of the new City Deal; the advanced manufacturing health hub; our approach to improving household energy efficiency and district heating; and the development of a new residual waste treatment facility which will recycle over half of all household waste by 2016.

We are working with individuals, families and communities to co-create a different relationship and **devise a new social contract** to work *with* people rather than simply

deliver services *to* them, so that families and individuals can access co-ordinated, effective, care and support. This will help reduce reliance on services where it is not needed and ensure quality responsive provision to the most vulnerable. We are empowering communities, families and individuals to plan and prepare for their future, to reach out to those around them who may need support that best enables them to meet their goals and aspirations. In children's services, we are using family group conferencing and restorative practice more generally to change our approach. Developing the way area committees and local members fulfil their role in relation to outcomes and services is another example of where this proposition can help us shape the future.

We are working collaboratively with others to **make the most of devolution** and demonstrate that we are deserving of more powers to make a difference locally. Leeds has very close links with its neighbours, the wider city-region is a functioning economic area, defined by the way our businesses operate and our residents live their lives. Covering all of West Yorkshire and stretching into York, North and South Yorkshire, it has a common labour market, patterns of commuting, economic activity and housing. The city-region is the largest in the UK outside London. It is home to three million people, 100,000 businesses and generates 5% of national economic output. The City Deal Combined Authority, regional and devolved transport and infrastructure funding are all components of this work as would any future city deal arrangements be.

These propositions are interlinked and overlapping. They do not provide detailed answers but do provide a stimulus to think and act differently. Through the life of the Best Council Plan, we will expect language, behaviours and actions to be different as we lift our horizons to focus on outcomes. We will challenge ourselves more to be innovative and take risks in order to achieve our ambitions. We will also expect businesses, partners, the third sector and the public to make their contribution.

### **Our best council outcomes and objectives 2013-2017**

Drawing our intended direction together we have agreed three best council outcomes that will drive our priorities over the next four years:

- 1. Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty;**
- 2. Make it easier for people to do business with us; and**
- 3. Achieve the savings and efficiencies required to continue to deliver frontline services.**

These will be delivered through six best council objectives for the period 2013-17 which give more detail on **how** we will achieve our outcomes.

- 1. Ensuring high quality public services**
- 2. Dealing effectively with the city's waste**
- 3. Building a child friendly city**
- 4. Delivery of Better Lives programme**
- 5. Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth**
- 6. Becoming an efficient and enterprising council**

We developed these as part of our approach to financial planning during 2012, through leadership events, public engagement, scrutiny and political engagement. These outcomes and objectives are essential to ensuring our financial security in the medium to long term, crucial for our contribution to becoming the best city and will be supported by a range of cross-cutting activity which will promote an **enterprising organisational culture** that has the needs of our community and anti-poverty as its heart.

For each objective we have set out the broad intention, together with performance measures and targets for achievement by 2017. Also identified are operational and strategic priorities for 2013/14 against which we will assess progress over the first year of delivery. Whilst this plan sets out the overall strategic direction for the council and identifies our key objectives, it will be implemented through directorate and service plans, budget action plans, major projects and programmes as well as through individual appraisal objectives. These links are set out in annex A. We recognise that these priorities do not stand alone and are inter-dependent. They will require a broad range of contributions from right across the organisation for their successful delivery.

We will review and publish our progress regularly in order to assess whether the pace of change is adequate. This will look at qualitative as well as quantitative information and draw upon as wide range of data and intelligence as required. Our performance management arrangements also include independent and robust challenge by our elected members through Executive Board, scrutiny and area committees to ensure the public are getting the best out of their public services. We will engage with our customers, workforce, members, partners and trade unions about progress and further challenges.

We know that things change, so this plan will be subject to an annual review directly linked to the budget setting process, which will ensure that the plan remains live and dynamic to meet the needs of the people of Leeds. The views of elected members and scrutiny boards, the views of our citizens and feedback from our customers will be an important element of this review process.

The Best Council Plan is an important element of the city's planning framework and Annex A sets out how this plan sits alongside and contributes towards the city-wide strategic context.

In conclusion, we have an opportunity to embrace a more positive outlook for local government so that we can still achieve our ambitions, but it means that things will not be the same. These objectives could make a significant difference to the council and the city, but can only be delivered if everyone who can contribute is able to do so.

<b>Best council objective: ensuring high quality public services</b>	
<p>The council directly provides or commissions a wide range of services like housing, libraries; highways, benefits, parks, education, sports centres, community safety, street cleaning, social care, improving skills and supporting people into employment. It is important that these are of a high quality, meet the needs of our customers and deliver value for money. Within the current financial context budgets are shrinking and difficult decisions will need to be made in terms of what services we provide and how we deliver them. We recognise that our services need to be more locally responsive and integrated. We need to support councillors, staff, partners, customers and communities to also enable them make their best contribution to improving outcomes. Broadly this will mean strengthening democratic leadership, both city-wide and locally; better engaging and involving the public in shaping their neighbourhoods and services and making best use of our assets to improve outcomes and the customer experience.</p> <p>Alongside this broader improvement we also recognise that there are some services that need a step change, a new approach or more radical improvement these will also be captured within this section of the plan. In this way we will ensure they receive the right level of political and officer focus. All other service delivery and improvement priorities will continue to be captured in service plans.</p>	
<b>Performance measures and targets 2017</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved customer satisfaction across range of services</li> <li>• Reduced avoidable contact from customers</li> <li>• Increase the number of service requests fulfilled at the first point of contact</li> <li>• Significant reduction in the running costs of the asset base.</li> <li>• Increase the number of buildings in good or excellent condition</li> <li>• Reduce carbon footprint of our buildings</li> <li>• Increased budget devolved for local determination</li> <li>• Public feel they have more influence on local decision making</li> </ul>	
<b>2013/14 Priorities</b>	<b>What will success look like in March 2014</b>
<i>Cross cutting improvement</i>	
<p>Customer Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of transactional web and on-line services to facilitate channel shift and self-service.</li> <li>• Ensure maximum value is obtained from existing telephony and face to face Infrastructure</li> <li>• Integration of face to face services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self-serve infrastructure for environmental and waste service in place with roadmap for future roll out agreed</li> <li>- Demonstrable channel shift away from telephone and face to face contact through early win activity</li> <li>- Integrated customer services with single management structure within the city centre one-stop</li> </ul>
Develop a coherent approach to tackling poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigate negative impacts of welfare changes eg homelessness etc</li> <li>- Strategy in place by Mar 2014</li> <li>- Remodelled advice services in place</li> <li>- Other success measures to be confirmed as programme develops</li> </ul>

Development and implementation of asset rationalisation plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asset Management Plan developed and approved</li> <li>- Ward members engaged and involved throughout process</li> </ul>
Implementation of Area Review Delivery Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local youth activity programme successfully commissioned by area committees</li> <li>- Area lead members in place, trained and influencing decisions within council and with partners</li> <li>- Review how area committees operate and implement recommendations</li> <li>- Further delegations ready for implementation 2014/15</li> </ul>
<i>Service improvement</i>	
Public Health is embedded and effectively delivering health protection, health improvement and population health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in successful completions of drug and alcohol treatment designed to support recovery</li> <li>- Increase in number of people accessing stop smoking services</li> <li>- Increase in HIV testing in MSM (men who have sex with men)</li> <li>- Increase uptake of NHS health check in areas of greatest health inequalities</li> <li>- Each council directorate and Clinical Commissioning Group business plan includes actions that contributes to the health and wellbeing strategy priorities</li> </ul>
Reducing the prevalence and impact of domestic violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased customer satisfaction with, and confidence in, domestic violence services</li> <li>- Improved range of responses in relation to perpetrators</li> <li>- Improved information sharing across agencies</li> </ul>
Quality highways assets including carriageways and structures (e.g. tunnels and bridges)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the numbers of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the city's roads</li> <li>- Maintain the percentage of roads assessed as in need of structural repair</li> <li>- Reduce the percentage of highways' structures in need of essential repair</li> </ul>
Housing management review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete housing management review and implement recommendations</li> <li>- Improved tenant satisfaction and value for money</li> </ul>

<b>Best council objective: dealing effectively with the city’s waste</b>	
<p>This is a high profile and important service for our community with significant implications where we fail to deliver a good service. There are significant challenges regarding the financial sustainability of our current approach with costs continuing to increase including most significantly the expense of disposing waste to landfill. We also require a new social contract with Leeds’ residents on recycling to enable them to more fully contribute to minimising waste in a growing 21<sup>st</sup> century city. This priority aims to deliver significant changes to ensure a safe, efficient and reliable waste and recycling collection service that meets the needs of residents, increases recycling and minimises waste to landfill (thus minimising future costs of landfill tax to the city). This includes implementing a long-term solution to dealing with waste, introducing alternate weekly collections and increasing recycling to help reduce the level of landfill tax. This is supported by a renewed focus on health and safety; and, improving the systems and data, to ensure more focus on feedback from our customers to drive service improvement.</p>	
<b>Performance measures and targets 2017</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased percentage of waste is recycled</li> <li>• Reduced numbers of missed bins</li> <li>• Reduced amount of waste going to landfill</li> </ul>	
<b>2013/14 Priorities</b>	<b>What will success look like in March 2014</b>
Improved reliability of refuse service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced number of missed bins</li> <li>- Improved response to customer complaints</li> </ul>
Increased recycling and less waste to landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 46.4% recycling by end of 2013/14</li> <li>- Waste sent to landfill is less than 142,000 tonnes</li> <li>- Progress in delivery of the waste solution is on time and to budget</li> </ul>

<b>Best council objective: building a child friendly city</b>	
<p>One of our wider ambitions to be the best city for children. We want to do this by building a <b>child friendly city</b> through the development of increasingly <b>effective cluster and partnership working</b>. As part of this long term ambition we have identified a number of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leeds has historically had higher numbers of children looked after than similar cities with the significant social and financial cost implications that are associated with this. Therefore, we are aiming to safely reduce the numbers of children looked after by implementing a comprehensive programme of actions. This includes improving placement commissioning; investing in early intervention and prevention in clusters across the city; and encouraging more individuals and families in Leeds to become foster carers. By safely reducing the numbers of children looked after we can further invest in prevention and other priorities.</li> <li>• A key challenge for schools, academies, early years settings and colleges in Leeds is to raise standards and tackle under performance at all key stages with increased pace with a special focus on narrowing the gap in outcomes for the most vulnerable groups of learners. There are now many more good and outstanding schools and early years settings in the city, but there are still some that fall below the floor standards or have inconsistent results. Where this is the case the council needs to take strong action to provide the appropriate support and challenge.</li> <li>• The city is growing and this include the number of school age children and it is a statutory duty for the council to ensure enough school places across the city. This increasing demand is starting to impact in primary schools now and will be an issue for secondary schools predicted from 2015-16. Key challenges are the limitations on national funding; effective cluster and partnership working to identify and meet local demand in communities across the city; as well as the increasingly diverse range of education provider including academies, trusts and free schools.</li> </ul>	
<b>Performance measures and targets 2017</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced numbers of children looked after</li> <li>• Reduced external placement costs</li> <li>• Good progress across all aspects of the Children and Young People’s Plan and especially the obsessions</li> </ul>	
<b>2013/14 Priorities</b>	<b>What will success look like in March 2014</b>
Children’s partnership obsessions – <b>including reducing number children looked after.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More children and young people will be supported to remain within their own family network in a safe and appropriate way</li> <li>- School aged children are engaged in a learning setting</li> <li>- More young people are engaged in education, employment or training</li> </ul>
Leeds Education Challenge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Higher percentage of schools achieving good or outstanding Ofsted<sup>2</sup> judgments</li> <li>- Reduction in the number of schools in Ofsted categories</li> <li>- Evidence for a “narrowing of the gap” in educational achievement</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Office for Standards in Education, Children’s Services and Skills



School places – meeting basic need.	- Ensure provision of sufficient local school places for all Leeds children
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<b>Best council objective: delivery of Better Lives programme</b>	
<p>The Better Lives programme introduces new arrangements that will help local people with care and support needs enjoy better lives. The council is working with a broad range of organisations to ensure that there are wider care and support choices available and better ways for people to gain access to them. Our focus remains on ensuring that people with care and support needs can access services earlier; and that care and support help reconnect people at risk of isolation back with their communities and delay the need for institutional care. There are therefore opportunities for a new social contract with our communities with local people driving local solutions that better meet their needs in a sustainable and cost effective way. People with social care needs will receive co-ordinated, effective, personalised support from a range of agencies in the health, social care, independent and third sectors, all working together.</p>	
<b>Performance measures and targets 2017</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A greater proportion of people will be helped to recover from illness or to manage a long term condition through the use of a range of joined up health and social care services</li> <li>• Users of health and social care services will report increased level of satisfaction</li> <li>• There will be increased numbers of volunteers in commissioned services</li> <li>• There will be a greater variety of localised community based and user led organisations meeting personalised needs</li> </ul>	
<b>2013/14 Priorities</b>	<b>What will success look like in March 2014</b>
Better lives through integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A further 800 people will be supported at home through a package of reablement<sup>3</sup></li> <li>- Hospital admissions and long term care placements will be reduced in South Leeds as a result of the opening of the South Leeds Independence Centre</li> <li>- Holt Park Active will open in December 2013</li> </ul>
Better lives through housing, care and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 70% of people surveyed will report that they are satisfied with their care and support</li> <li>- The unit costs of long term care placements will be lower</li> <li>- 40 more people will receive support from their local communities purchased with direct payments</li> </ul>
Better lives through enterprise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50 more volunteers will be trained through the 'volunteering in the community programme'</li> <li>- 4 more community based and user led organisations will support people to meet their personalised needs</li> <li>- Business cases for alternative service delivery models for 2 existing services will have been developed</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Learning or re-learning the skills for everyday living

<b>Best council objective: promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth</b>	
<p>Through stimulating sustainable economic growth (including housing growth and regeneration) we can not only improve the economic wellbeing of local people and businesses, but we can also generate income for the council through new homes bonus, council tax and business rates, and the community infrastructure levy. Improving the economic fortunes of the city should also reduce demand on services (e.g. reductions in unemployment benefits, business closures, improving prospects for young people, greater health and well-being). We will do this through working in partnership with the city's business community. At the Leeds City Region level, there is further potential to unlock funding for transport, infrastructure, skills, and economic development. It will be vital to demonstrate a strong track record to make a powerful case to Government for further devolution of funding and other powers.</p>	
<b>Performance measures and targets 2017</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimise the current amount of the business rates base level</li> <li>• Number of new homes delivered and empty properties brought back into use.</li> <li>• Optimise amount of New Homes Bonus secured</li> <li>• Increased number of jobs in Leeds</li> <li>• Increased percentage of working age population that is economically active</li> <li>• Maximise income from capital receipts</li> </ul>	
<b>2013/14 Priorities</b>	<b>What will success look like in March 2014</b>
Maximise employment opportunities for local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 250 apprenticeship starts</li> <li>- 2700 residents supported into jobs</li> <li>- 6000 people with improved skills</li> </ul>
<p>Progressing key infrastructure projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arena</li> <li>• NGT</li> <li>• Victoria Gate /John Lewis</li> <li>• Leeds Station</li> <li>• Flood Alleviation</li> <li>• East Leeds Extension / Thorpe Park</li> <li>• Aire Valley (including South bank)</li> <li>• Kirkgate Market</li> <li>• West Yorkshire Transport Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All projects on track to agreed timetables with milestone met</li> </ul>
<p>Deliver Local Development Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core Strategy</li> <li>• Site Allocations</li>   <li>• Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Core Strategy submitted April 2013; examination Autumn 2013</li> <li>- Site Allocations issues and options to Development Plan Panel April 2013 and Executive Board May 2013</li> <li>- CIL examination Winter 2013</li> </ul>

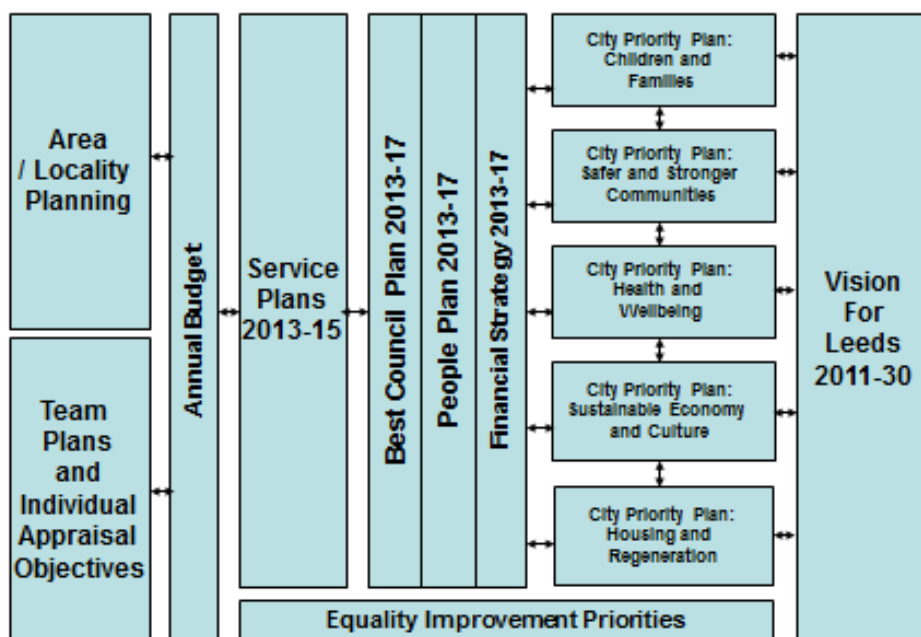
<p>Develop a coherent approach to meeting housing need.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3200 empty properties brought back into use</li> <li>- There will be a 300 net reduction in long term empty homes</li> <li>- 407 affordable houses provided</li> <li>- 2200 new housing units delivered</li> </ul>
<p>Enjoy an active and creative city where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all cultural organisations feel they have a voice and influence over cultural direction; and</li>   <li>• inactive people have become active</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establish an elected Cultural Executive by October 2013</li> <li>- produce delivery plans for major events in 2013/15 including Tour de France, Rugby League World Cup &amp; British Art Show 8</li>   <li>- contribute to reduced health inequalities through the Leeds Let's Get Active project</li> <li>- development of a cycling legacy by March 2014</li> <li>- submit application for Cycle City Ambition; Grant by April 2013</li> </ul>
<p>City Growth Deal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- develop a City Growth Deal proposal by March 2014</li> </ul>
<p>Attract large-scale external investment in low-carbon technologies to Leeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- successful bid for technical assistance funding</li> <li>- establish Leeds City Region Green Deal partnership</li> <li>- joint delivery of 5,000 energy efficiency measures in Leeds properties per year</li> </ul>

<b>Best council objective: becoming an efficient and enterprising council</b>	
<p>Going forward the council will be smaller but more entrepreneurial and influential. We will need to work differently, change our approach and culture and reshape our structures. We have recognised that a clear approach to organisational design and alternative delivery models is central to service development and improvement and to the achievement of our ambitions. We will have some design principles to help us achieve this, that will mean we have flatter, simpler structures and a much more flexible approach with our workforce. We need an agile and resilient workforce with the right skills and ability to work flexibly. We have a number transformational change projects which aim to improve customer service, streamline internal ways of working, further develop an enterprising culture and make efficiencies. There is also a range of work which focuses on culture, developing people and leadership. This work aims to engage individuals across the council and the partnership to ensure all aspects are included eg officer development; member development; community engagement; a key delivery partner approach; partnership development; communication; and managing change. In the current financial environment we also need to maximise our income generation, with the council becoming more entrepreneurial by developing services in new markets. At the same time we do need to be careful of any unintended consequences such as impact on vulnerable groups, multiple impacts on the same individuals from separate decisions or a low return on investment. Where we do subsidise services we must also make sure that these are transparent, justified and support our priorities.</p>	
<b>Performance measures and targets 2017</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of staff successfully taken through new ways of working in city centre and priority locality projects</li> <li>• 35% reduction in city centre office space requirement</li> <li>• Reduction in headcount and agency staff in line with medium term financial plan</li> <li>• 30% savings in support services by 2017</li> <li>• Above inflation increase in total income</li> <li>• 100% staff have had a quality performance appraisal</li> <li>• Improved staff engagement</li> <li>• 100% decisions include equality and consultation</li> <li>• Improved attendance</li> </ul>	
<b>2013/14 Priorities</b>	<b>What will success look like in March 2014</b>
<p>Continuing the focus on the values and calls to action of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality Appraisals</li> <li>• Effective communication and engagement</li> <li>• Delivery 13/14 budget</li> <li>• Innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% staff have had a quality performance appraisal</li> <li>- Increase employee engagement levels equal to or greater than 75%</li> <li>- 100% important decisions include due regard for equality and evidence of consultation as appropriate</li> <li>- Improved attendance with a target of 8.5 days absence per full time equivalent delivered</li> <li>- The 2013-14 budget is on track with no significant over or underspends</li> </ul>

<p>Develop leaders at all levels that drive an enterprising culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Our listening and engagement programme has expanded</li> <li>- Leaders and managers are equipped to deliver in an enterprising organisation</li> <li>- Our workforce is more diverse through increased employment opportunities</li> </ul>
<p>Develop a flexible workforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staffing resources optimised in line with workforce plans</li> <li>- New solutions in place to enable staff to change jobs effectively</li> <li>- Early Leavers Scheme delivered</li> </ul>
<p>Changing the workplace - for a supported, agile workforce exploiting mobile technologies and reducing the number of buildings we occupy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 1 city centre</li> <li>• Phase 2 localities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase 1: 1300 staff taken through new ways of working</li> <li>- Phase 2: early win project(s) being implemented with delivery partners - linked to 'using our assets effectively'</li> </ul>
<p>Business management - for streamlined and improved business support services at a lower overall cost.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Business management early wins being delivered.</li> <li>- All baseline work completed with a 4 year road map established for future roll out</li> </ul>
<p>Enabling corporate centre project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish Strategy and Resources and Customer Services and Communities directorates</li> <li>- Streamlined and consistent management structures within the new directorates</li> <li>- Improving corporate and professional support to all council services</li> </ul>
<p>Scoping opportunities and developing a programme of to maximise income and trading</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish Civic Enterprise Leeds to further develop traded services, and to consider new models of operation</li> <li>- Review our internal recharging arrangements to reduce unnecessary bureaucracy</li> <li>- Identify opportunities for income generation for 14/15 budget setting process, whilst ensuring that there are no unintended consequences</li> </ul>

## Annex A: City-wide strategic planning context

The Best Council Plan sits alongside and contributes to a number of other plans. Here is how they fit together:



**Service plans 2013-15, team plans and appraisals objectives:** sets out what each service is seeking to achieve over the next two years including contributions to the delivery the Best Council Plan or City Priority Plans, business as usual activity and any service improvement or development objectives. They provide a vital link from the strategic level plans through to team plans and individual appraisal objectives which are developed from service plans.

**Area/locality planning:** at both area committee, ward and neighbourhood level a range of plans exist which bring together priorities which are based on the specific local needs of an area. Whilst these are informed by, and build upon, the city wide priorities they also recognise that for a large and diverse city like Leeds plans need to be tailored to reflect local circumstances.

**Financial strategy 2013-17 and annual budget:** the annual financial plan is our approved budget for revenue spend for the year. This is developed and agreed on an annual basis within the context of our longer term financial plan for the council, setting out how resources will be aligned to the council's "Best Council" ambitions for the 4 year period up to 2016/17

**Best Council Plan 2013-17:** the council also has an ambition to be the best council and this plan sets out how will adopt a new leadership style of civic enterprise to achieve this ambition. It includes a range of actions to improve services, change culture, work differently, become more enterprising and respond to financial environment.

**Equality Improvement Priorities:** sets out what we are going to do to continue to remove and reduce barriers that may prevent some people from fully participating in the social, cultural, political and economic life of the city. These priorities are produced to ensure that the council meets its legal duties under the Equality Act 2010 and sets out the council's continued commitment to equality. These are closely aligned to the Vision for Leeds, the City Priority Plan and the Best Council Plan in order to ensure a more integrated approach to equality in the council's strategic planning framework.

**People Plan 2013-17:** sets out the council's priorities for its people across five themes – flexible, healthy, enables, engaged and performing – with the aim of enabling the council to achieve its ambition through its people. It is underpinned by the council values, our commitment to joint working with the Trade Unions and our commitment to civic enterprise through working with the public, private and voluntary sectors.

**City Priority Plan 2011-15:** identifies the outcomes/priorities to be delivered by the council and its partners over the next four years on our journey to be the best city in the UK. Including a set of indicators we will use to measure our progress. This does not include everything but is a small set of challenges that each partnership has identified as its primary focus for the next few years. Some partnerships also have a wider plan or strategy which sets out their broader aims.

**Vision for Leeds 2011-2030:** sets out the long term vision and aspirations for the city.



## Appendix 2 – Resources and Council Services Scrutiny Board Feedback and Response

The Resources and Council Services Scrutiny Board reviewed the draft Best Council Plan at their meeting on 22<sup>nd</sup> April with the Chief Executive and Leader of the Council. The Board raised a number of issues and these are set out below along with the response in terms of changes to the plan or other actions. Overall the Board felt that the new plan helped to give some more focus and to prioritise the most important things we need to do. The addition of more clarity on the specific progress we are expect in in 2013/14 was also welcomed and the Board felt this would help them fulfil their critical friend role. There was considerable discussion about the importance of changing culture for the successful delivery of the plan with the Board acknowledging the difficulties of this. They endorsed the approach within the plan ie for staff to be more flexible and adaptable to changing needs; working better across the council and with partners; and the need for the council to be more enterprising and to find innovative solutions to the problems we face not least of which being the financial context. The Board recognised the progress in this area but also agreed that there was work still to be done.

A number of more specific points were raised:

1. The Board asked for clarification about the audience for the plan was this internal or external? It was agreed that this was primarily internal (both officers and members) as it aims to provide a clear set of priorities for the council. But as we are a public facing organisation with links to the City Priority Plan and the Best City outcomes then it also had an external audience.
2. Linked to this it was raised that the language used was not as clear or accessible as it could be. *Action: in finalising the plan the text has been reviewed and amended with this in mind. Also a single page summary has been produced that will be used to communicate the plan more widely and work is underway to develop a communications plan that will look at the needs of, and tailor communications to, the key audiences.*
3. The Board were concerned that some of the targets/success measures were not measurable and also felt that there was not always a balance between the 2013/14 compared to the March 2017. *Action: in finalising the plan this has been specific discussed with each Directorate and changes have been made in a number of areas.*
4. Members felt that they would need more detail on the accountability arrangements, the starting point and the interim delivery milestones to enable them to better fulfil their role as a critical friend. *Action: further work is underway to develop the wrap around performance management and accountability arrangements which will be consulted on with Scrutiny before they are finalised.*
5. There was a specific discussion around the objective on maximising income and trading and how well prepared we are for this change in approach. However, it was agreed that there are already some examples where we already do this successfully. Members were also keen that thought is given to potential un-intended consequences of trading where the council might be competing with local businesses which could be counter-productive to . *Action: this is area of work is still being developed a shaped and this feedback has been shared with the lead officer for consideration in developing plans in this area.*

6. Specific gaps were raised in the following areas:

- a. Mental health and in particular the employment issues related to this. **Response:** *this is in the process of being agreed as a “must do” within the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Best City Plan. Therefore, this issue is already identified as a partnership priority.*
- b. Should community asset transfer to community or voluntary organisations be included with the objective on using our assets effectively objective. **Response:** *this is an option that will be considered are part of this work on a case by case basis in line with the agreed Community Asset Transfer framework. Therefore, it is considered too detailed an issue for this high level plan and is covered by service plans and other specific plans being developed around this objective.*
- c. Housing need - there was some discussion about whether the targets within the plan go far enough to meet the needs of the city, in particular for social housing. There was some discussion of the work already underway to develop the core strategy that is progressing this issue particularly around site allocations. **Response:** *this is a longer term issue and one which is influenced by many wider factors including access to funding and the broader economic conditions. However, the housing targets will be reviewed annually so that they can reflect work that continues through the Core Strategy and the Housing and Regeneration Board.*

## Appendix 3 – Revised Equality Improvement Priorities 2013-15

The Best Council Plan draws together the council’s contribution to the City Priority Plan with those areas and priorities specific to the council itself. There are a number of cross cutting equality objectives included in the Best Council Plan which provide the building blocks for ensuring that equality is embedded in all our service delivery and as an employer.

They are outlined here:

Council Value

### **Working with communities**

Leeds communities are changing and it is vital that we have a clear understanding of who our citizens are in order to provide appropriate services in the most appropriate way.

#### **Equality focus (objective)**

There is good evidence of the equalities profile of Leeds, based on national and local data, which is regularly reviewed.

**Equality Performance Area** - Understanding our communities

Council Value

### **Being open, honest and trusted Treating people fairly**

We will give due consideration to equality and diversity when we develop policies and make decisions. We will ensure that we fully understand the impacts of changed funding on different communities, and take this into account when making decisions

#### **Equality focus (objective)**

Councillors and Officers have a reputation for championing equality issues and ensure that the equality issues relevant to Leeds are taken into account when making major decisions

**Equality Performance Area** – Showing leadership and working in partnership

Council Value

### **Working with communities**

We will ensure communities are effectively able to influence what we do

#### **Equality focus (objective)**

Equality groups are integrally involved in consultation and engagement activities

**Equality Performance Area** - Involving our communities

Council Value

## Treating people fairly

We will understand the make-up of our workforce and work to ensure it is representative of the population of Leeds

### Equality focus (objective)

- To make the council an 'employer of choice' for people from groups in our communities whose diverse backgrounds are not yet fully represented in our workforce
- To demonstrate increased engagement, year on year, for staff from groups whose diversity is not yet fully represented in our workforce.
- To improve opportunities for progression to senior levels in the organisation particularly for black, and minority ethnic and disabled staff

**Equality Performance Area** - A modern and diverse workforce

## City Priority Plan - Best city...for communities

**Priority** - Reduce crime levels and their impact across Leeds

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
Address the impact of burglary on Vulnerable Communities	There is an identified need to better assess the impact of burglary on emerging communities.
Tackle domestic violence and protect and support the most vulnerable young people	The overwhelming majority of domestic violence is perpetrated by men against women and children.
Improve citywide approaches to dealing with hate crime	Disability, race, homophobic and transphobic hate crime is experienced by many people.

**Priority** - Increase a sense of belonging that builds cohesive and harmonious communities

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
There is a sense of belonging that builds cohesive and harmonious communities	In 2010/11 a small but concerning trend in youth related anti-social behaviour and damage which suggest deliberate targeting of vulnerable victims (adults with learning disabilities, BME residents in predominantly White British neighbourhoods, gay or lesbian couples) was recognised.

## City Priority Plan - Best city...for children and young people

**Priority** - Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life  
(taken from the Children and Young People's Plan)

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
Support children from all equality communities to be ready for learning	There are lower levels of attainment for some BME communities, people with special educational needs and those from poorer areas.

## City Priority Plan - Best city...to live

**Priority** - Maximise regeneration investment to increase housing choice and affordability within sustainable neighbourhoods

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
Ensure that housing and regeneration investment meets the changing needs of individuals and communities	Households headed by women with children, BME groups and those living in the social rented sector are more likely to live in overcrowded or substandard housing. There are also significantly higher numbers of BME people and people with disabilities who are unemployed.

**Priority** - Improve housing conditions and energy efficiency

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
Improve energy efficiency	Many households containing people recovering from long term illness, disabled people, and pensioners cannot afford to heat their homes.

## City Priority Plan - Best city...for health and wellbeing

**Priority** - Increase the number of people supported to live safely in their own home

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
<b>Better Lives through integration</b> All citizens of Leeds will have access to, and benefit from, joined up services provided by integrated health and social care teams.	'Making it Real' markers are being used to understand how well Leeds is doing in making personalisation real for all citizens:  <b>Flexible integrated care and support</b> – my support, my own way

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
<p><b>Better Lives through Housing Care and Support</b>            We will promote achievement of agreed personal outcomes (including increasing access and the equity of access to services) across all equality characteristics to encompass all communities and citizens of Leeds.</p>	<p>The following 'Making it Real' markers are being used:</p> <p><b>Active and supportive communities</b> – keeping friends family and place  <b>Risk enablement</b> – feeling in control and safe  <b>Personal budgets and self-funding</b> – my money</p>

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
<p><b>Better Lives through Enterprise</b>            All citizens will have access to appropriate services and or support, with assistance to develop appropriate services from within the community.</p>	<p>The following 'Making it Real' markers are being used:</p> <p><b>Information and Advice</b> – having the information I need, when I need it  <b>Active and supportive communities</b> – keeping friends family and place  <b>Risk enablement</b> – feeling in control and safe  <b>Personal budgets and self-funding</b> – my money</p>

## City Priority Plan - Best city...for business

**Priority** - Create more jobs and improve skills

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
<p>Increase access to employment opportunities and up-skill the workforce</p>	<p>There are lower levels of skills and employment amongst some communities in particular some BME groups, and disabled people.</p>

**Priority** - Support the sustainable growth of the Leeds' economy

Equality focus (objective)	Equality analysis
<p>Improve financial inclusion</p>	<p>Lack of access to financial services disproportionately affects lone parents (typically female) disabled people, people with mental health illness, and those living in poorer areas.</p>

**Priority** - Improve journey times and the reliability of public transport

<b>Equality focus (objective)</b>	<b>Equality analysis</b>
Enable access for all to local services, education and employment centres by public transport	Disabled and elderly people have specific concerns in accessing transport.

**Priority** - Get more people involved in the city's cultural opportunities

<b>Equality focus (objective)</b>	<b>Equality analysis</b>
Increase participation in Leeds' cultural and sporting opportunities	People from poorer areas, BME people and disabled people do not access sport services as much as others. Low numbers of disabled people access libraries.
Enhance the quality of Leeds' Parks	Disabled people, those from a BME background, and men tend to visit parks less than other groups.

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## The Every Child Matters Survey 2011/12: Analysis Report

**‘What is it like to be a child or young person growing up in  
Leeds?’**

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## Contents

<i>Here are a few headlines to give you a snapshot of what it is like for children and young people growing up in Leeds.</i> .....	3
<i>Introduction</i> .....	4
Background .....	4
Levels of participation .....	5
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	6
<b>Be healthy</b> .....	6
Stay safe .....	7
Enjoy and achieve .....	8
Make a positive contribution .....	8
Achieve economic well-being .....	9
<i>Section 1: You and your family</i> .....	10
<i>Section 2: Be healthy</i> .....	11
2.1 Healthy eating .....	11
2.2 Physical activity .....	15
2.5 Alcohol .....	19
2.6 Illegal substances .....	21
2.7 Sex and relationships .....	23
2.8 Emotional health .....	27
3.1 Safety in places .....	32
3.4 Bullying .....	38
3.5 School support for staying safe .....	40
4.1 Enjoyment .....	42
4.2 Pupils' views of their school .....	44
4.3 Learning .....	47
<i>Section 5: Make a positive contribution</i> .....	51
5.1 Awareness of rights .....	51
5.2 Opportunities at school .....	51
5.3 Opportunities in the area where you live .....	54
5.5 School support for making a positive contribution .....	56
<i>Section 6: Achieve economic well-being</i> .....	58
6.1 Plans for the future .....	58
6.2 Skills and confidence for the future .....	60
6.3 Your local area .....	61
6.4 School support for achieving economic well-being .....	62
<i>Section 7: Conclusions</i> .....	63

## Here are a few headlines to give you a snapshot of what it is like for children and young people growing up in Leeds.

- Over half of secondary respondents did not eat breakfast every day, with 22% rarely or never eating breakfast. 27% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported not eating breakfast the previous day.
- The number of secondary respondents who have smoked a cigarette has decreased from 30% in 2010/11 to 25% in 2011/12. One fifth of young people from SILCs and PRUs reported smoking a cigarette.
- 41% of all primary and secondary participants were potentially exercising every day. 17% of young people in SILCs and PRUs reported exercising 7 or more times in a week.
- 28% of all primary and secondary pupils said that they had been bullied a few times this year, with six percent reporting being bullied most days or every day.
- 47% of all primary and secondary participants thought that graffiti/litter was a problem in the area they live, this was followed by 39% of participants saying alcohol was a problem.
- The majority of pupils know how they learn best, but only half of secondary respondents said that they thought their school helped them to learn in the way that is best for them.
- Only a third of secondary pupils thought that lessons were interesting and fun, this figure decreased with age.
- More fun and interesting lessons and more help from teachers were the most popular choices when primary and secondary pupils were asked what would help them to improve at school.
- 80% of young people said that they enjoyed their life. This is higher for primary than secondary age pupils. Only 67% of participants from PRUs and SILCs agreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'.
- 43% of all primary and secondary participants know that they have rights but don't know anything about them.
- 71% of respondents from all secondary and primary schools thought that Leeds was a good or very good place to live. 88% of PRUs and SILCs respondents stated that Leeds was a good or ok place to live.

## Introduction

The Leeds 2011/12 Every Child Matters Survey (ECM) is an online, anonymous pupil survey available free of charge to schools in Leeds. The survey covers the five Every Child Matters outcomes and is designed to provide information for both schools and Children's Services to inform self evaluation and needs analysis.

The questions in the survey are organised into six sections; corresponding to what were the five Every Child Matters outcomes for children and young people (Be Healthy, Stay Safe, Enjoy and Achieve, Make a Positive Contribution and Achieve Economic Well-Being) along with an introductory section on 'You and Your Family'. Different versions of the survey are available for years 5 and 6, year 7 and years 9 and 11 so that only those of an appropriate age are asked questions relating to issues such as sex and drugs.

2011/12 was the first year for rolling out the Every Child Matters for All Survey, which has been designed to be accessible to young people in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) and Specialist Inclusive Learning Centres (SILCs). As with the Every Child Matters Survey, the questions are framed around the Every Child Matters outcomes. The survey has been adapted into two sections for the SILC/PRU survey; section one: Be Healthy and Stay Safe and section 2: Enjoy and Achieve, and Make A Positive Contribution/Achieve Economic Well Being. Different versions of the survey are available for years 5 and 6, year 7 and 8, years 7 and above, and years 9 and above. Findings from this survey have been incorporated into the analysis below.

## Background

The survey has been completed in Leeds since the 2007/08 academic year. It was redeveloped in 2009/10 with a focus on improving the technology and enhancing the reporting features, however this also presented an opportunity to improve the overall survey service. Schools and services were consulted about the survey questions, survey wording, processes and the aesthetics of the new system. In February 2010 the new version of the ECM survey was piloted and subsequently released to all schools in May 2010. Unfortunately, as a result of timing, year 11 pupils were unable to participate in the online version of the survey. The Healthy Schools and Wellbeing Service created a paper version with some questions from the Be Healthy section; these results are included where applicable. **This has some implications for 2009/10 secondary trend data due to the exclusion of year 11 pupils and any comparisons must be observed with a degree of caution.**

In 2011/12 a small proportion of year 11 pupils completed the survey online. The Healthy Schools and Wellbeing Service enabled some schools to complete the survey with year 11 pupils using a paper copy. Whilst we have year 11 data for all questions, the numbers participating in the Be Healthy section are double other sections of the survey. Please note the paper survey only covered health related questions and a few questions from the stay safe and enjoy and achieve sections.

## Levels of participation

2011/12 was the fifth consecutive year that the survey has been available in Leeds. The 2011/12 academic year had the largest number of pupils participating. It also had the greatest number of secondary schools and respondents. The number of participants has been the highest yet for all year groups other than year 11. The number of participating primary schools increased from 88 in 2010/11 to 98 in 2011/12. The lowest number of primary schools took part in 2009/10 (78) and the largest number of primary schools took part in 2008/09 (102). Secondary school participation has increased again this year to 16 from 13 in 2010/11, 11 in 2009/10 and 6 in 2008/09.

In the summer of 2012 the ECM Survey was reviewed and as a result of this work a number of improvements have been made based on feedback from schools. The survey is now in line with the Children and Young People's Plan priorities, the number of questions has been reduced and the survey is now known as the Growing Up in Leeds Survey. The 2012/13 Growing Up in Leeds Survey and the Growing up in Leeds Survey For All are available for schools to participate in from November 2012 until the end of the academic year.

### Distribution of respondents by year group for primary and secondary settings.

	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	No. of Pupils	% of respondents	No. of pupils	% of respondents	No. of pupils	% of Respondents	No. of pupils	% of respondents	No. of pupils	% of respondents
Year 5	1728	40%	3119	46%	1673	29%	2185	31%	2654	32%
Year 6	920	21%	1914	28%	1664	29%	1996	28%	2406	29%
Year 7	521	12%	596	9%	1100	19%	1278	18%	1400	17%
Year 9	370	9%	623	9%	1250	22%	1229	17%	1592	19%
Year 11	763	18%	567	8%	*		422	6%	321	4
Total	4302		6819		5687		7110		8373	101

\*In 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 some year 11 pupils completed a significantly reduced version of the survey. These results are included in the analysis where appropriate. 1049 pupils completed a paper survey in 2009/10, 707 in 2010/11 and 615 in 2011/12.

### Distribution of respondents by survey for SILCs and PRUs

Survey	2011/12	
	No. of Pupils	% of Pupils
Section 1 Be Healthy and Stay Safe Yr 7 & 8	17	11%
Section 1 Be Healthy and Stay Safe Yr 9 & Above	79	49%
Section 2 Enjoy, Achieve, Make a positive contribution and Achieve Economic Wellbeing Yr 7 & Above	64	40%
Total	160	

This report provides an analysis of the results from the 2011/12 Leeds ECM survey, including identification of any significant changes compared to the results of last year's survey, and the identification of any significant differences between responses for different year groups. This year the report also includes some gender analysis, as often wide disparities can be observed between male and female behaviours and perceptions. It is important to note in the SILCs and PRUs survey the proportion of females that participated was much smaller than the number of males and, therefore, comparisons should be taken with caution.

## Executive Summary

### Be healthy

- Over half of secondary respondents did not eat breakfast every day, with 22% rarely or never eating breakfast. 27% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported not eating breakfast the previous day.
- 30% of all primary and secondary respondents did not have lunch every day and 16% said they did not have dinner every day.
- Only one fifth of pupils are eating the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day. Overall, this has decreased since 2008/09, however the number of year 5 pupils having five or more portions has increased slightly.
- Just under a third of all primary and secondary respondents were eating three or more snacks each day.
- 41% of all primary and secondary participants were potentially exercising every day. Just 17% of young people in SILCs and PRUs reported exercising 7 or more times in a week.
- Only 69% of primary pupils and 73% of secondary pupils brush their teeth the recommended twice a day or after every meal. Year 5 pupils have typically been the least likely to brush their teeth twice a day (68%). Less than half of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported brushing their teeth twice a day or after every meal.
- The number of secondary respondents who have smoked a cigarette has decreased from 30% in 2010/11 to 25% in 2011/12. One fifth of young people from SILCs and PRUs reported smoking a cigarette.
- The percentage of secondary respondents reporting they had never drunk alcohol has increased from 26% in 2010/11 to 31% in 2011/12. 37% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported drinking alcohol.
- 32% of year 11 pupils had been offered drugs. Nine percent of secondary respondents had used illegal substances, ranging from two percent of year 7s to 20% of year 11s. 19% of young people from PRUs and SILCs stated they had been offered illegal drugs and 11% reported using drugs.
- 37% of year 11s have had sex compared to 48% in 2010/11. 28% of year 9s reported they did not use contraception the last time they had sex, this is consistent with 2010/11, but still above 16% reported in 2008/09.
- 15% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported having sex.

- 63% of secondary pupils felt that they had a lot of information about avoiding HIV, AIDS, and STDs.
- Half of secondary pupils and 66% of primary were very happy or happy with the way they look.
- Three percent of those taking part in the primary and secondary survey said they rarely or never feel happy. Seven percent of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported hardly ever or never feeling happy.
- 20% of all primary and secondary pupils felt angry or bad-tempered all or most of the time, with just over a third saying that they did not cope well with these feelings. 23% of secondary pupils felt stressed all or most of the time.
- Over a quarter of secondary respondents felt they would not know where to go to get help or advice with emotional health.

### **Stay safe**

- A small minority of pupils (two percent) said that they did not feel safe at home. In PRUs and SILCs four percent of young people reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home.
- Respondents felt safest at home, followed by at school, during lessons.
- Seven percent of primary and 12% of secondary and 11% of SILCs and PRUs pupils said that they felt very unsafe or unsafe at school outside of lessons.
- 39% of primary and secondary pupils did not feel safe where they live after dark.
- 21% of primary and secondary pupils did not feel safe in their local park.
- 12% of young people from PRUs and SILCs did not feel safe in the city centre.
- 24% of primary pupils and 28% of secondary pupils felt that gangs were a problem in their school.
- 59% of secondary pupils thought that smoking was a problem in their school compared to 9% in primary school.
- 54% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs stated that behaviour was a problem in their school and 33% reported people from different backgrounds not getting on well was a problem.
- 47% of all primary and secondary participants thought that graffiti/litter was a problem in the area they live, this was followed by 39% of participants saying alcohol was a problem.
- 28% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought that graffiti/litter was a problem in the area they live. This was followed by 21% reporting that crime and anti-social behaviour was a problem.
- 35% of all primary and secondary respondents thought that bullying was a problem in their school.
- 18% of primary and secondary participants reported having been a victim of bullying and harassment in the previous year.
- 28% of participants from PRUs and SILCs reported being a victim of anti social behaviour. This was followed by 23% stating they had been a victim of crime.
- 28% of all primary and secondary pupils said that they had been bullied a few times this year, with six percent reporting being bullied most days or every day.

- 31% of participants from PRUs and SILCs reported being bullied in or around school, of which 42% reported being bullied most days or every day.

## Enjoy and achieve

- 80% of young people said that they enjoyed their life. This is higher for primary than secondary age pupils. Only 67% of participants from PRUs and SILCs agreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'.
- Only a third of all primary and secondary respondents had been to a youth group in the previous four weeks.
- Overall the proportion of all primary and secondary pupils visiting a swimming pool in the last four weeks has increased from 49% in 2010/11 to 56% in 2011/12.
- 84% of respondents rated their local play facilities as ok or better. This is broadly in line with the figure reported in the PRUs and SILCs survey.
- Primary pupils are more positive than secondary regarding provision for play, sports and arts.
- The percentage of secondary pupils reporting that they enjoyed going to school increased slightly from 41% in 2010/11 to 45% in 2011/12, although the percentage of primary pupils remained higher at 65%. Just over half the participants from the PRUs and SILCs survey reported that they enjoyed going to school.
- More fun and interesting lessons and more help from teachers were the most popular choices when primary and secondary pupils were asked what would help them to improve at school.
- 22% of primary and 31% of secondary pupils reported missing school without telling anyone.
- The majority of pupils know how they learn best, but only half of secondary respondents said that they thought their school helped them to learn in the way that is best for them.
- Only a third of secondary pupils thought that lessons were interesting and fun, this figure decreased with age.
- 44% of primary and 66% of secondary pupils said that they were easily bored in class.
- Only 37% of secondary respondents thought that there were good things to do at break times.

## Make a positive contribution

- Over half of all primary and secondary participants said that opportunities in their school for helping out in the community were good or very good.
- 16% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported as part of school they had helped out as a volunteer in their local area, this compares to 31% for all other respondents.
- 78% of primary and 40% of secondary pupils felt that there were good opportunities for them to make decisions affecting their school. 59% of respondents from SILCs and PRUs stated that they had made decisions or voted in a class or school council.



- 75% of primary, 58% of secondary and 60% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs felt that they could make a fair amount or great deal of difference to the running of their school.
- Just over half of all respondents from primary and secondary and 39% of PRUs and SILCs participants thought they could make a difference in the way things are run in the area they live.
- 26% of secondary respondents and 33% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs had been noisy or rude in a public place.
- 21% of secondary respondents and 33% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs had experienced a neighbour complaining about their behaviour.
- 14% of secondary respondents and 18% of PRUs and SILCs pupils said that they had bullied someone in the last year. 10% of secondary and 14% of PRUs and SILCs pupils had threatened or were rude to someone because they were different.
- 68% of all primary/secondary pupils and 83% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs know nothing about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 43% of all primary and secondary participants know that they have rights but don't know anything about them.
- 33% of secondary, 40% of primary and 37% of PRUs and SILCs pupils have worked in the last 12 months to earn more money

### **Achieve economic well-being**

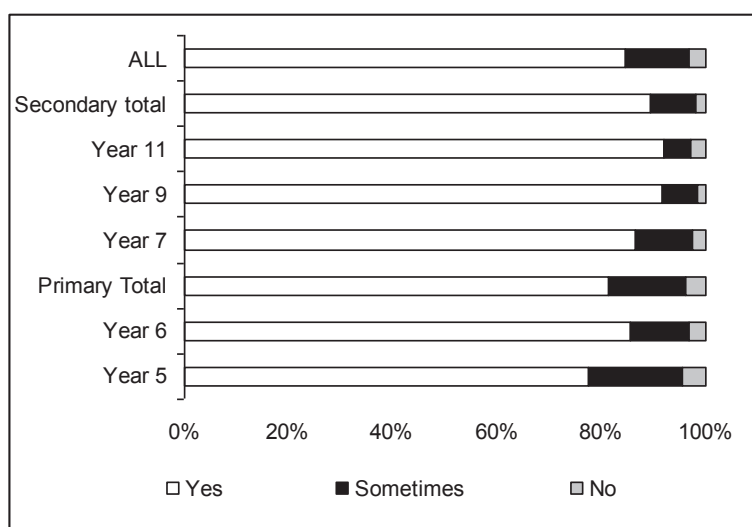
- 63% of secondary pupils thought they would be in further education after leaving school, this is a slight increase from 57% in 2010/11. In comparison, 42% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought they would be in further education after leaving school.
- The proportion of secondary pupils considering university as an option has increased from 51% in 2010/11 to 56% in 2011/12. However, only 23% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought they would go to university.
- The percentage of secondary respondents who think they will be in a professional career when they are an adult has increased from 26% in 2010/12 to 34% in 2011/12, this compares to 9% for students from PRUs/SILCs. 26% of participants from PRUs and SILCs thought that they would be running their own business.
- Respondents identified parents as being the most common source of information, advice and guidance to plan their futures.
- 73% of secondary and 58% of PRUs and SILCs pupils thought that the information, advice and guidance they receive to help plan their futures, was very good or good enough.
- 68% of secondary pupils felt that they were good or very good at planning how to achieve their goals whilst 67% said that they were good or very good at solving problems.
- 66% of secondary respondents thought that their local area was a good or very good place to live for young people. Whereas 88% of PRUs and SILCs pupils rated their local area as a good or ok place to live.
- 71% of respondents from all secondary and primary schools thought that Leeds was a good or very good place to live. 88% of PRUs and SILCs respondents stated that Leeds was a good or ok place to live.

## Section 1: You and your family

26% of primary and secondary pupils reported that they help to look after someone in the family because they are ill, have a disability or dependency. This is an increase from 18% in 2010/11. The percentage of young people reporting that they help to look after someone was higher for pupils in PRUs and SILCs, at 33%.

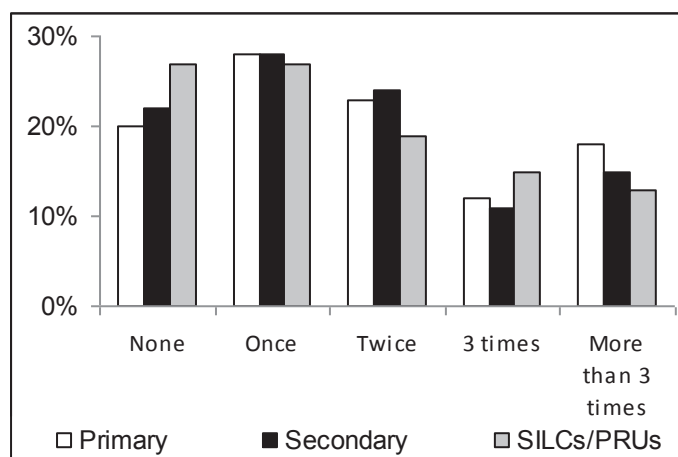
Overall, 85% of respondents had access to the internet at home. This was higher for secondary than primary pupils. A total of 91% of pupils from SILCs and PRUs said they always had access to a computer to go on the internet at home.

*Chart 1.0: Do you have access to the internet at home?*



Pupils were also asked how many times they had been on holiday in the last 12 months. The results can be seen in the chart below. There was very little difference between primary and secondary respondents. The majority had been on holiday once and 21% had not been on holiday at all. 27% of PRU and SILCs respondents reported not going on holiday and 19% reported going on holiday twice.

*Chart 1.01: How many times have you been on holiday in the last 12 months?*

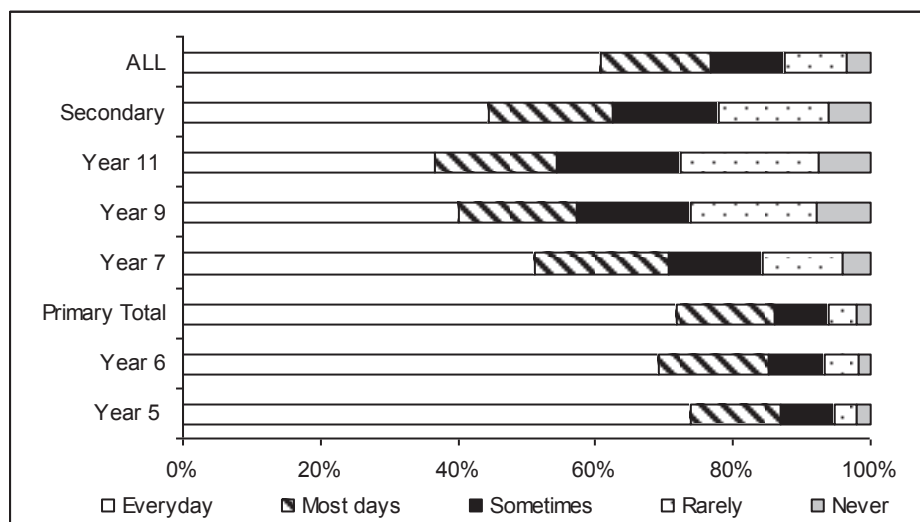


## Section 2: Be healthy

### 2.1 Healthy eating

The charts below show how often respondents to the survey eat each meal of the day.

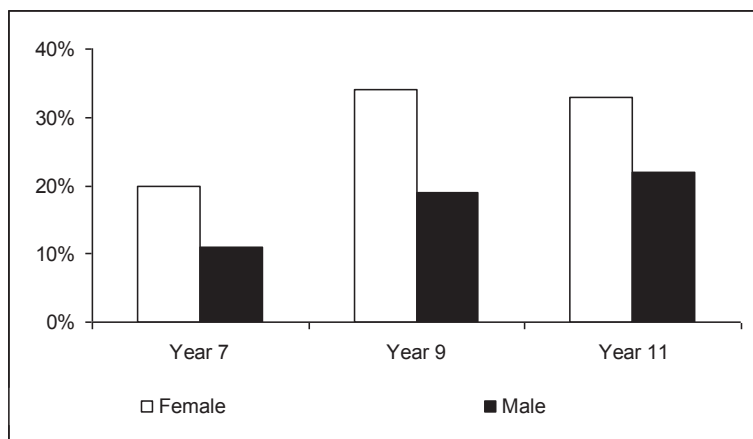
Chart 2.0: How often do you eat breakfast?



Breakfast is considered to be the most important meal of the day, impacting on concentration levels. Children who regularly eat breakfast think faster and clearer, solve problems more easily, and are less likely to be irritable ([www.eatright.org](http://www.eatright.org)). Overall, 13% of young people undertaking the survey never or rarely ate breakfast. This has continued to decrease from 23% in 2009/10. The proportion missing this meal was higher for secondary age pupils and increases with age, with 28% of year 11s rarely or never eating breakfast. The proportion eating breakfast every day was higher for primary pupils (72%) than for secondary pupils (44%), again this decreased with age. The proportion eating breakfast every day for all respondents has decreased since 2008/09 (69%) with 59% of respondents eating breakfast everyday in 2011/12. The proportion of pupils having breakfast every day is consistent with 2010/11 across all year groups. 73% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported eating breakfast the previous day.

The proportion of primary respondents who said that they rarely or never ate breakfast was consistent when compared by gender. Five percent of year 5 boys and girls said that on average, they rarely or never ate breakfast, whilst eight percent of year 6 girls and six percent of year 6 boys provided the same response. Over half of secondary respondents reported not eating breakfast every day. Across all secondary age groups, more girls than boys said that they rarely or never ate breakfast. In years 7 and 9 almost twice as many girls than boys answered that they rarely or never ate breakfast. Results for year 7, 9 and 11 can be seen in Chart 2.01.

Chart 2.01: Percentage of secondary male and female respondents who 'rarely' or 'never' eat breakfast



The proportion of young people from primary and secondary settings rarely or never eating lunch or an evening meal is lower than for breakfast (four percent for lunch, two percent for evening meal). 70% of respondents always ate lunch and 84% always ate an evening meal again this is consistent with 2010/11. The percentage of pupils eating lunch every day is also higher for primary pupils (79%) compared to secondary pupils (58%) and differences between age groups can be observed with older year groups less likely to eat lunch every day.

Chart 2.02: Primary and Secondary: How often do you eat lunch?

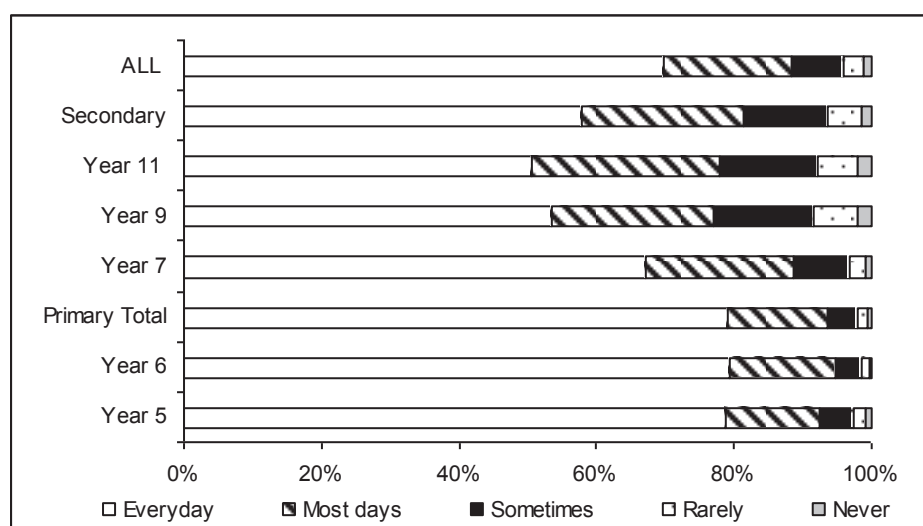
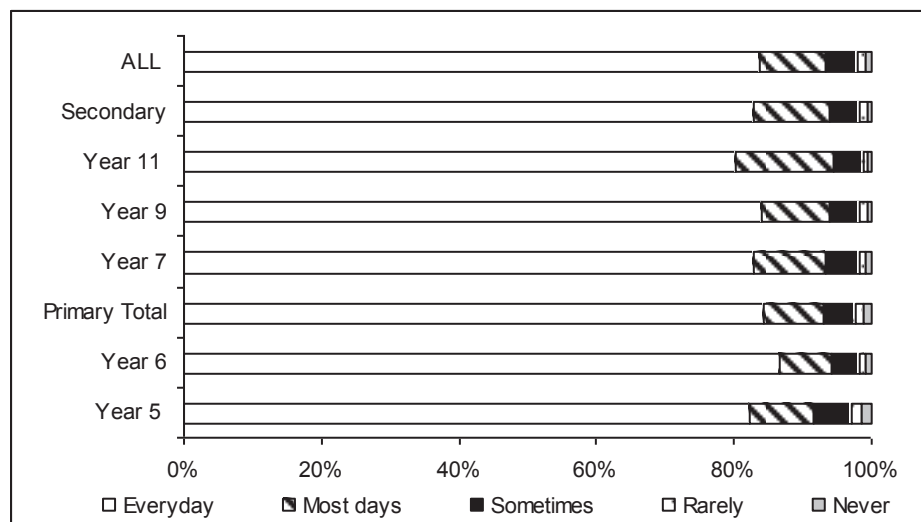


Chart 2.03: Primary and Secondary: How often do you eat an evening meal?



In preparation for completing the survey, primary and secondary pupils are asked to keep a diary of their eating habits. The results are shown in the table below. Please note that year 11 data for 2009/10 is only available for the question about fruit and vegetables. Across all primary and secondary age groups, only 21% of respondents were eating the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day. This is a slight increase on 2010/11 across all year groups particularly in year 5 where there was a five percent increase on last year (24%). However the figure reported for all year groups (21%) is still a decrease when compared to 28% reported in 2008/09. There is a marked difference in the responses by age with 27% of primary and 14% of secondary eating five or more portions. Only nine percent of year 11 pupils were eating the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables. Pupils from PRUs and SILCs were asked to report what they ate the previous day, 12% reported eating the recommended 5 a day.

There was little difference found between the number of boys and girls who said that they eat the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day across all year groups. However, for both genders, the proportion of respondents who reported eating their 5 a day decreased with age, with year 11 pupils least likely to eat their 5 a day. Primary respondents were most likely to eat their 5 a day.

A high proportion of young people responding to the survey were eating a large number of snacks and sweetened drinks. Overall, almost a third were eating three or more portions of snacks a day, 25% for primary, 28% of secondary, and 31% of PRU and SILC respondents. The percentage of young people consuming three or more sweetened drinks per day remains consistent with 2010/11, with 36% of secondary respondents consuming three or more compared to 28% of primary age respondents. The secondary figure is broadly in line with 38% reported by young people from PRUs and SILCs.

Table 2.0: Percentage of respondents eating the following on an average day

		5+ portions of fruit and vegetables	3+ portions of snacks (crisps/	3+ portions of unsweetened drinks	3+ portions of sweetened drinks
Primary	2007/08	31%	30%	55%	34%
	2008/09	31%	29%	56%	30%
	2009/10	27%	26%	56%	30%
	2010/11	23%	26%	54%	29%
	2011/12	27%	25%	58%	28%
Secondary	2007/08	15%	35%	50%	50%
	2008/09	19%	34%	50%	45%
	2009/10	12%	*29%	*44%	*37%
	2010/11	13%	33%	42%	36%
	2011/12	14%	31%	45%	36%
PRUs/ SILCs	2011/12	12%	31%	35%	38%

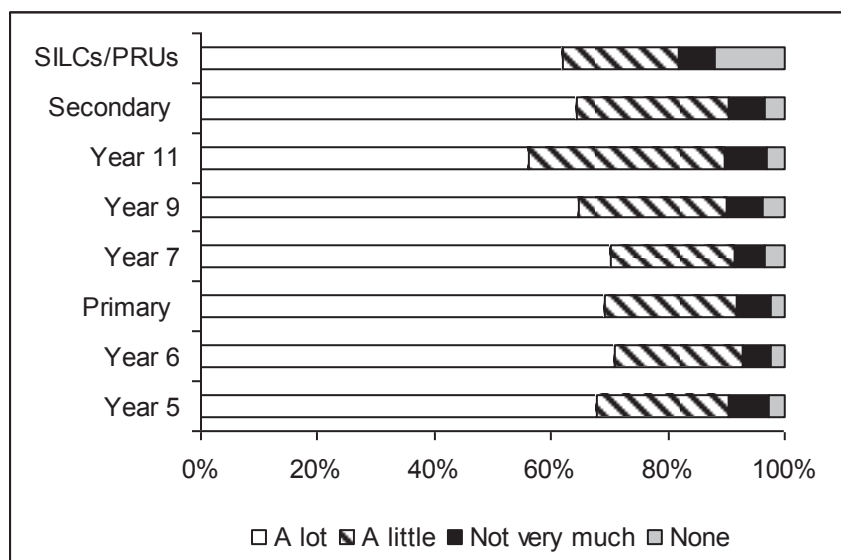
\* no year 11 data was available for this sub question in 2009/10 and percentage includes year 7 and 9 only.

Therefore there is a high proportion of young people in the city eating large amounts of unhealthy snacks and drinks and only 21% eating the recommended amount of fruit of vegetables. This is a concern due to high and rising levels of obesity, especially given young people's views of how healthily they eat with six percent of all primary and secondary respondents being unhappy or very unhappy with how healthily they eat.

Respondents were asked whether, if they needed to, they would know where to go to get help or advice for eating healthily, overall 89% said that they would (92% of primary and 85% of secondary pupils). This is consistent with last year's results. 67% of all primary and secondary

respondents reported that they had a lot of information, help and advice about eating healthy. The figures reported by young people from PRUs and SILCs were broadly similar, a breakdown of the results can be found in Chart 2.04.

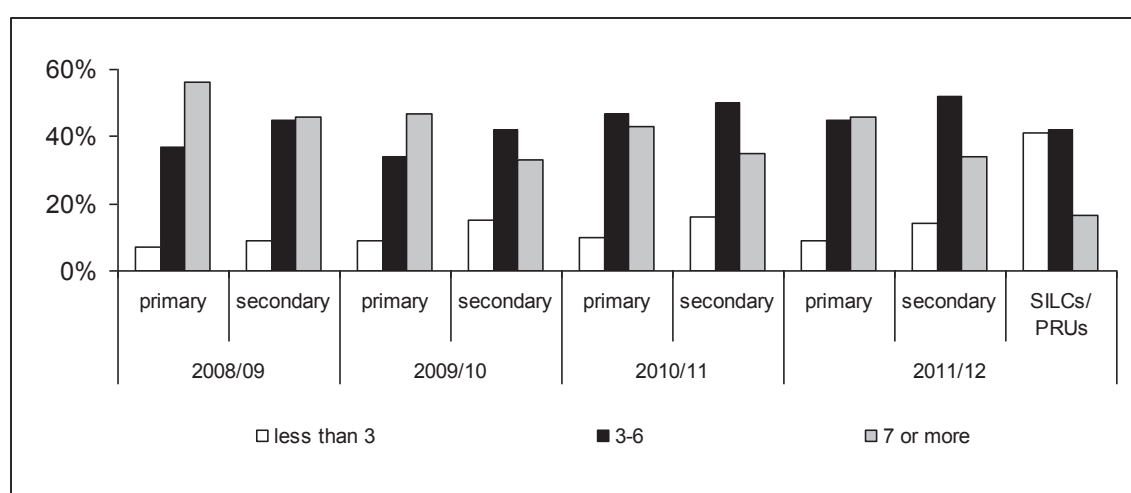
Chart 2.04: How much information, help and advice have you had about eating healthy?



## 2.2 Physical activity

The Department of Health recommend that children and young people should undertake at least 60 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity each day. The survey asked children and young people how many times each week they were physically active for 30 minutes or more. Only 41% of young people who took part in the survey were potentially exercising each day (seven or more sessions of exercise) and this is higher for primary (46%) than secondary (34%) and down from 53% in 2008/09. More young people are reporting exercising 3-6 times a week and this has steadily increased over the last four years, from 37% in 2008/09 to 48% in 2011/12. 17% of respondents from SILCs and PRUs reported exercising 7 or more sessions of exercise and 42% reported exercising between 3-6 times. The survey also breaks down where the physical activity takes place – at school in lessons, at school outside lessons and outside of school.

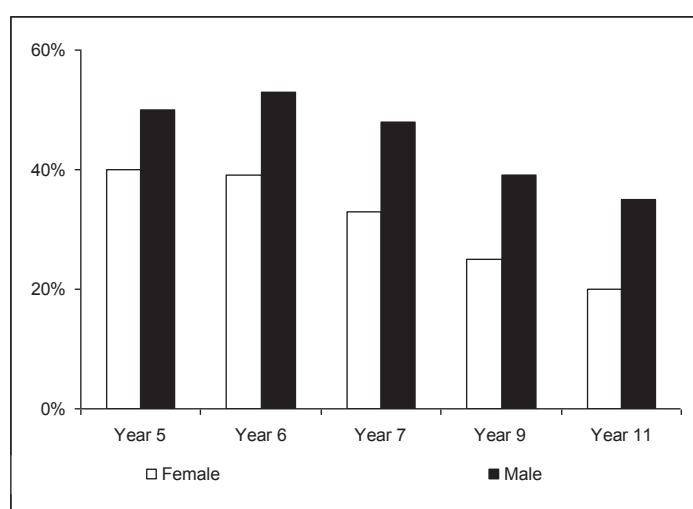
Chart 2.05: How many times each week are you physically active for 30 minutes or more?



11% of primary and secondary pupils reported never doing 30 minutes or more exercise in school lessons. 45% of respondents reported doing less than one hour's exercise. These figures are similar to those reported in 2010/11 and 2009/10.

Across all primary and secondary year groups, a greater proportion of males (potentially) exercise every day. In year 5, half of boys exercise 7 or more times a week, a fifth more than girls. For year 6, the difference is over a quarter. In the secondary year groups, year 7 boys proved to be the most active with almost half saying that they were exercising on average for at least 30 minutes, 7 or more times a week.

*Chart 2.06: Percentage of male and female respondents who exercise for 30 minutes 7 or more times a week*



Information is also gathered in the survey regarding more sedentary activities undertaken by children and young people. Due to a data error it is only possible to provide a breakdown of the type of sedentary activity undertaken by year 9 and 11 and, therefore, this data is not comparable with 2010/11. 71% of year 9 and 11 respondents spent less than an hour doing school work each day and 56% spent between one and three hours each day watching TV, with a further 18% watching more than three hours.

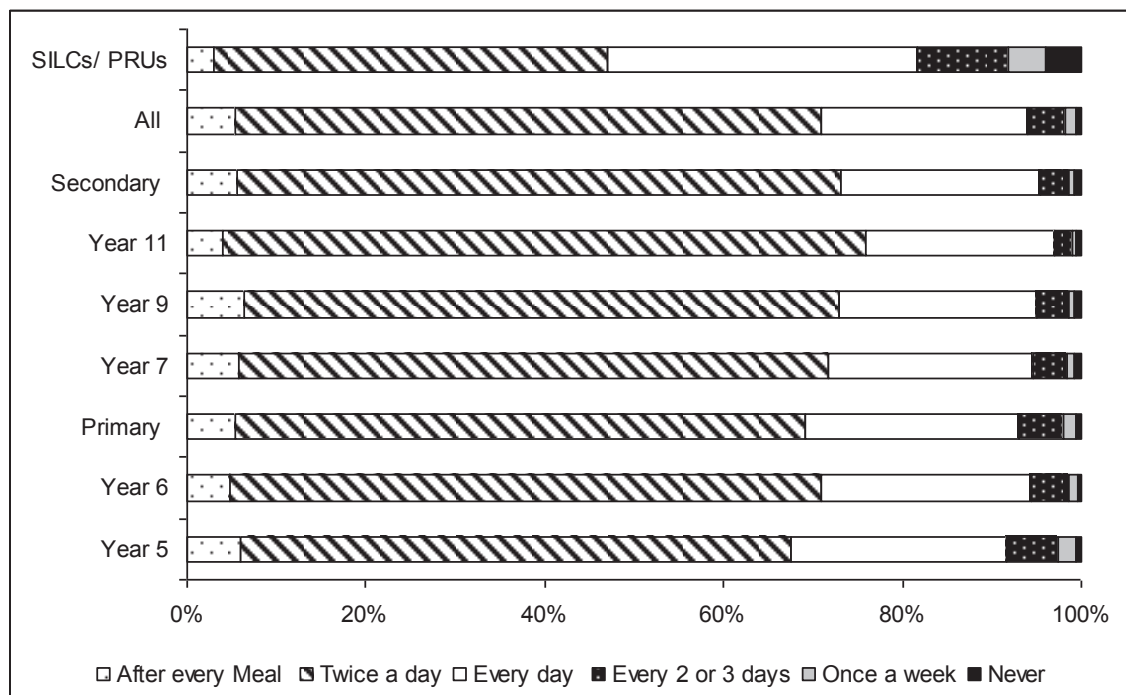
### 2.3 Dental health

Only 70% of respondents brushed their teeth the recommended level of twice a day or after every meal, which is consistent with 2010/11.

Only 68% of year 5 respondents brushed their teeth at least twice a day. A small proportion of children and young people reported never brushing their teeth or only once a week. For most year groups the pattern of brushing teeth is broadly similar to last year, although the percentage of year 7 brushing their teeth at least twice a day has increased from 65% to 72% in 2011/12.



Chart 2.07: How often do you brush your teeth?



## 2.4 Smoking

40% of respondents reported living with one or more people who smoke, a slight decrease from 2010/11 (37%).

The majority of respondents had never smoked themselves, with a notable difference between primary (97%), secondary (75%, a slight increase on 2010/11), and SILCs and PRUs (80%). Year 11 respondents were most likely to report having had a cigarette with 44% reporting smoking. This consisted of just 40% who reported 'trying a cigarette', 15% reporting they 'used to smoke' and 28% smoking one or more per day.

Primary pupils were least likely to smoke, with three percent of year 5 pupils and four percent of year 6 pupils having smoked a cigarette at some point. Of the respondents that said they have smoked a cigarette a small number of primary pupils reported smoking regularly. Of these, 6% said that they smoked 10 or more a day. 79% of the primary pupils who reported smoking said that they had tried a cigarette. Of the secondary pupils who have smoked a cigarette, 49% had tried a cigarette compared to 44% in 2010/11. 20% of young people from PRUs/SILCs reported smoking a cigarette at some point.

Table 2.01: How many cigarettes do you smoke on your own or share?

	Primary	Secondary
I have tried a cigarette	79%	49%
I used to smoke	9%	17%
I sometimes smoke, but less than once a week	1%	10%
1 to 6 a week	2%	5%
1 to 4 a day	2%	6%
5 to 9 a day	0%	7%
10 or more a day	6%	7%

Boys in primary school were slightly more likely to report having smoked a cigarette. For year 5 respondents, four percent of boys compared to two percent of girls reported having smoked a cigarette. Five percent of year 6 boys had smoked a cigarette and three percent of girls. In years 9 & 11, more girls than boys reported having smoked a cigarette. For year 11, 50% of the female respondents had smoked a cigarette, a quarter more than boys of the same age.

Chart 2.08: Percentage of male and female respondents who answered 'yes' to 'Have you smoked a cigarette?'

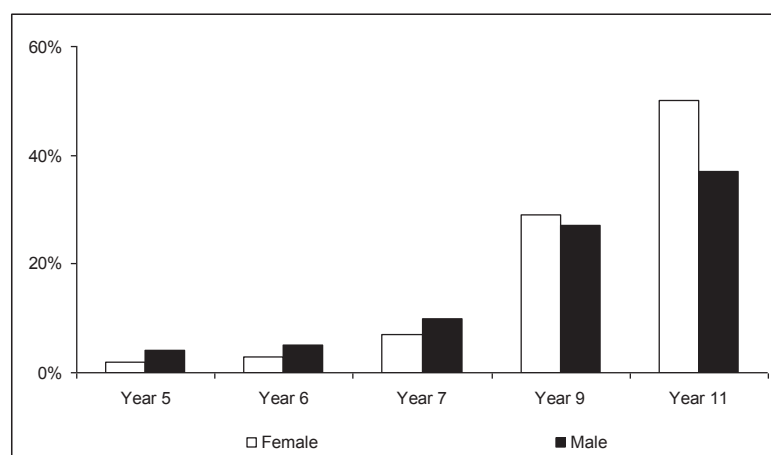
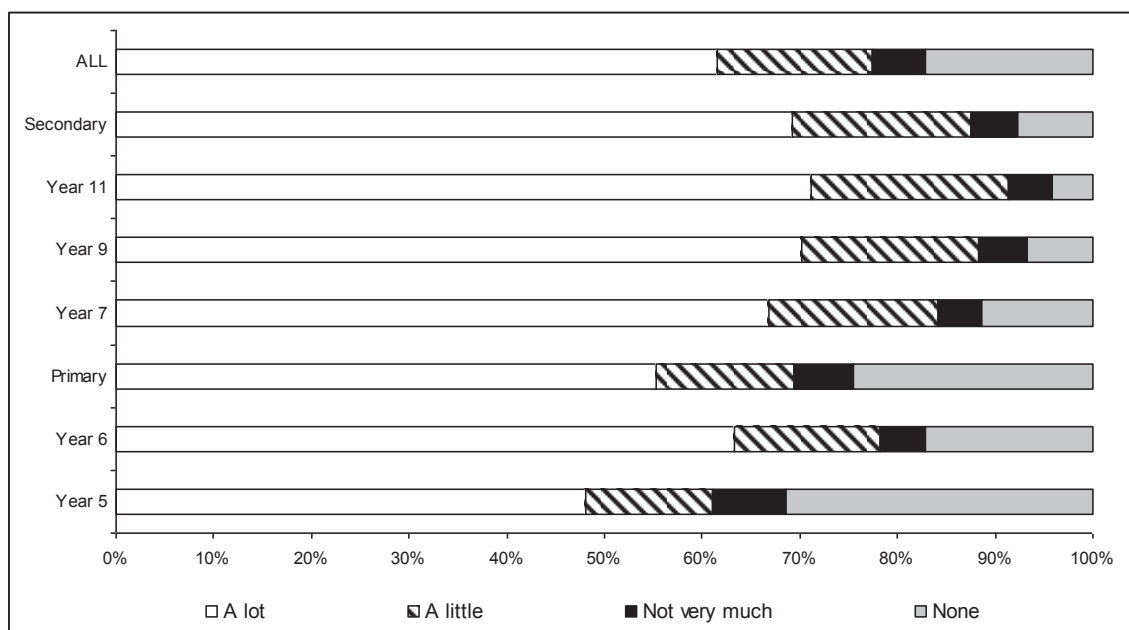


Chart 2.09: Primary and Secondary: *How much information, help and advice have you had about smoking?*



## 2.5 Alcohol

Respondents were asked which of the following statements in the table below, described them best.

Table 2.02: *Which of the following describes you best?*

	Primary	Secondary
I have never drunk alcohol	58%	31%
I drink only at special times with my family	32%	34%
I have tried alcohol once or twice without my family knowing	5%	8%
I sometimes drink, but less than once a month	2%	12%
I sometimes drink, but less than once a week	1%	7%
I drink alcohol once a week	1%	5%
I drink alcohol 2 to 3 times a week	0.5%	2%
I drink alcohol every day	0.5%	1%

The proportion of primary pupils saying that they have never drunk alcohol has increased from 45% in 2008/09 to 58% in 2011/12. The proportion of secondary pupils saying that they have never drunk alcohol has increased from 15% in 2008/09 to 26% in 2010/11 and has continued to increase slightly to 31% in 2011/12. This rise is a result of increases across all year groups.

42% of primary pupils had drunk alcohol. 32% of primary pupils and 55% of respondents from SILCs/PRUs who had drunk alcohol did so with their parents. Pupils in years 9 and 11 were most likely to drink alcohol regularly with seven percent of year 9 pupils and 19% of year 11s drinking at least once a week. Two percent of primary age pupils reported drinking at least once a week.

Secondary boys were more likely than girls to drink alcohol on a regular basis. Over a third more boys than girls in year 11 reported that they had drunk alcohol at least once a week.

Secondary age pupils that responded that they had drunk alcohol were asked more detailed questions about their drinking habits. Overall 54% of pupils, who had drunk alcohol, reported having been drunk at least once. This has decreased from 63% in 2009/10. 10% of secondary respondents said that they are regularly drunk or drink to get drunk. This is down from 16% in 2008/09. 58% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported being drunk at least once.

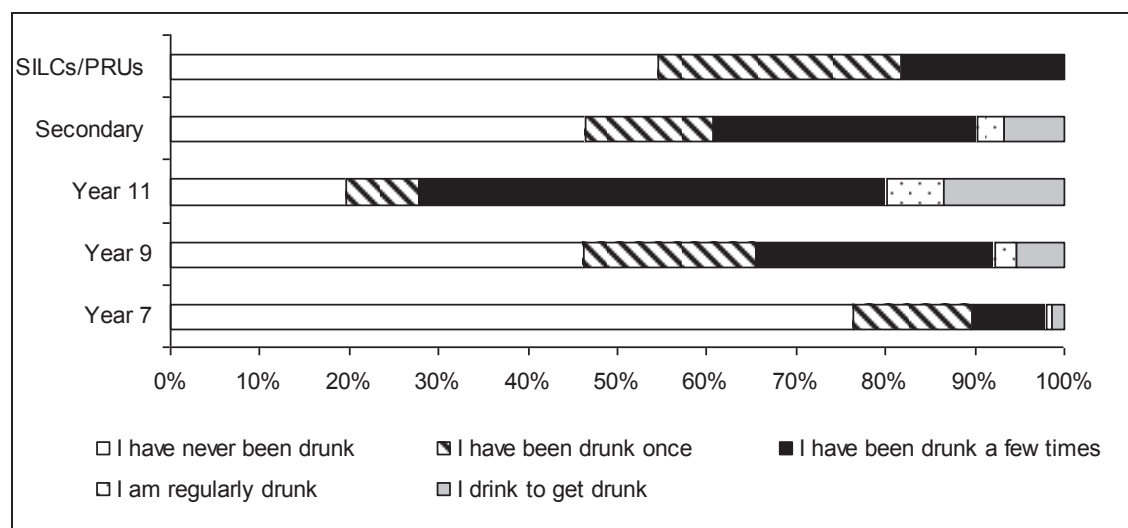
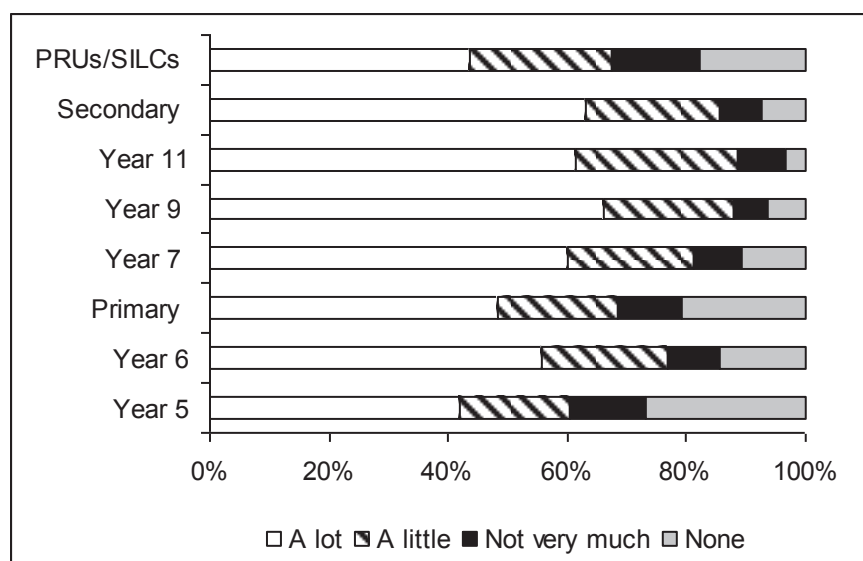


Chart 2.10: Which of these describes you best?

The most common source of alcohol was parents, particularly for younger secondary pupils, with 85% of year 7s saying this was their main source of alcohol. Just over half of year 9 pupils named parents as their main source, as did 46% of young people from PRUs and SILCs. 16% of secondary pupils obtained it mainly from friends, and another 9% from 'someone older'. 42% of year 11s named parents as their main source and again, around a quarter 26% obtained it from their friends, with 17% reporting asking someone older to buy it for them.

Respondents were asked how much information, help, and advice they had received about alcohol. The proportion of respondents saying they had had a lot of information about alcohol increased with age, with 62% of year 11s saying they had had a lot of information. This compared to 42% of year 5s and 44% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs.

Chart 2.11: How much information, help and advice have you had about alcohol?



70% of primary respondents said that they would know where to go to get help or advice about alcohol. This has decreased from 76% in 2009/10. Three quarters of all primary and secondary respondents and 69% of respondents from PRU and SILCs knew where to go to get help or advice on alcohol from.

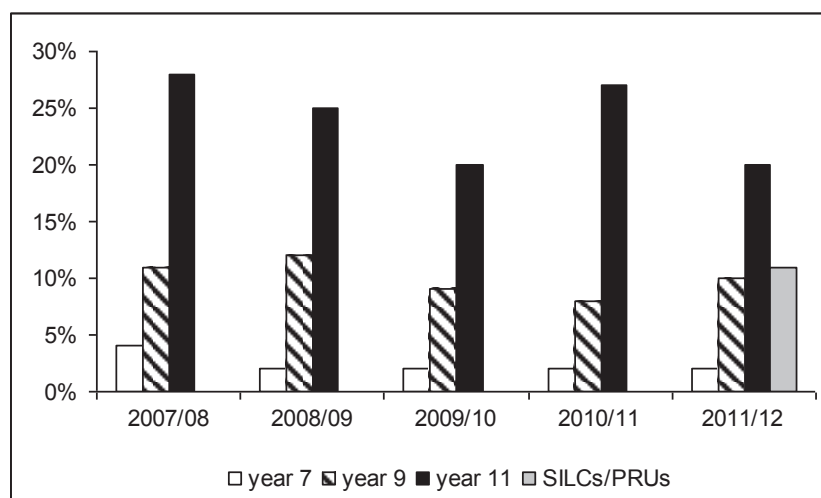
## 2.6 Illegal substances

Only secondary age pupils were asked questions relating to drugs and illegal substances. Pupils were asked whether they had ever been offered illegal drugs or glues, gases or solvents as drugs. 80% had never been offered drugs, this is in line with the figures reported by pupils from PRUs and SILCs. Seven percent of secondary pupils had not been offered drugs but knew where to get them, and four percent had been offered them by a friend or family member. There are marked differences between year groups, with 91% of year 7s never having been offered drugs, compared to 61% of year 11s.

The percentage of secondary respondents reporting that they had used illegal drugs has decreased slightly from 12% in 2010/11 to 9% in 2011/12. This varies by year group, from two percent for year 7s, to 10% of year 9s, and 20% of year 11s. The percentage of year 7s using drugs has remained consistent over the last four years. The proportion of year 9s reporting using drugs remains consistent to 2010/11. Following a slight increase in 2010/11 (27%), year 11 usage is back in line with the figures reported in 2009/10 at 20%. 11% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported using illegal drugs.

Year 11 usage appeared to have followed a downward trend in 2009/10, however, there appears to have been an increase again in the 2010/11 academic year. In 2009/10, all year 11 participants responded via a paper survey which may have impacted on results.

Chart 2.12: Percentage reporting having tried illegal drugs



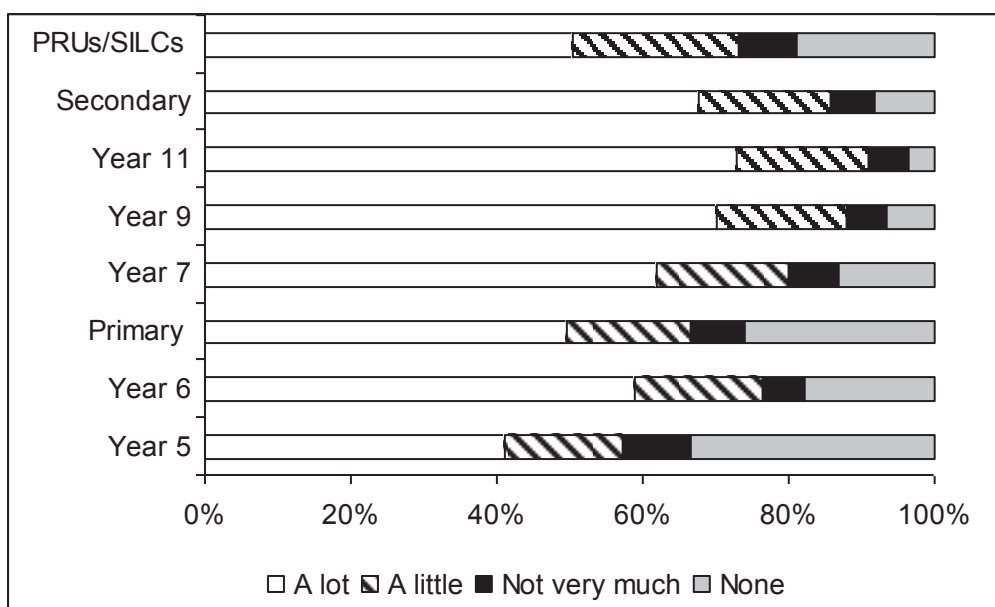
The table below indicates the types of substances which have been used by those pupils that have tried drugs. Please note that in previous years, this table has shown the percentage as a proportion of those that report using drugs. This year, the table describes as a proportion of all respondents and therefore should not be compared with previous years. Cannabis is the drug most commonly used by young people and six percent of all secondary pupils reported using cannabis sometimes. There are a small proportion of young people reporting the use of each type of drug at least once a week.

Table 2.03: How often have you used these drugs?

	Every day	Every week	Sometimes	Once or twice
Glues, gases or solvents as drugs	1%	0.3%	1.1%	2.3%
Drugs prescribed to someone else e.g. Tranquillizers, methadone	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	2.4%
Cannabis	1.5%	1.4%	3.7%	5.7%
Stimulants like speed, ecstasy or M CAT	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Stimulants like cocaine or crack	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Opiate drugs like heroin	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Hallucinogens like LSD, magic mushrooms or Ketamine	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%
Steroids (not prescribed by a doctor)	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.2%
A mix of drugs at the same time	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	2.2%

The chart below indicates that older pupils are more likely to report that they had received a lot of information, help, and advice about harmful drugs. 73% of year 11s said they had received a lot, compared to 41% of year 5 and 59% of year 6 respondents. The percentage of year 11s saying they had had a lot of information has increased slightly from 2010/11. Just over half of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported they had had a lot of information.

Chart 2.13: How much information, help and advice have you had about harmful drugs?



Overall 71% of pupils reported that they would know where to go to get help or advice about drugs. Again, this increased with age as 58% of year 5 respondents reported knowing where to go, compared to 81% of year 11 respondents. This is consistent with 2010/11.

## 2.7 Sex and relationships

Only year 9 and year 11 pupils were asked about sex. Overall, 24% of secondary respondents reported having had sex, which is a decrease from 32% in 2010/11.

It should be noted that year 11s responded via a paper survey in 2009/10 and this may have affected the results, whereas in 2010/11 and 2011/12 pupils responded via paper and web survey. 15% of participants from SILCs and PRUs reported having had sex of which 70% were in year 9 or above when they first had sexual intercourse.

Year 9 and 11 pupils who had had sex were asked about contraception. 28% of year 9 pupils reported not using any contraception the last time they had sexual intercourse. This is consistent with 2010/11 but an increase from 16% in 2008/09. 14% of year 11s reported not using any contraception the last time they had sexual intercourse. This has decreased from 22% in 2010/11 and suggests that year 11s were more likely to report using contraception.

Table 2.04: The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner...?

	Year 9	Year 11
Use a condom(s) only	64%	44%
Use another contraception	4%	23%
Use another contraception and a condom	4%	19%
We didn't use anything	28%	14%

Year 9 pupils were also asked how much information they had had about using contraception and 61% felt they had had a lot. This shows a slight increase on 2010/11. 23% of year 9 pupils reported having 'a little', eight percent not very much, and a further eight percent reported having had no information. Year 11s were more likely to report having received information about using contraception. 68% reported having had a lot of information, whilst 22% responded 'a little' and 10% 'not very much' or 'none'. Pupils from PRUs and SILCs were asked the same question and only 38% said they had had a lot of information whilst 38% reported they had not very much or none.

Respondents were also asked how much information they had had about avoiding HIV, AIDS, and STDs. The results to this question were broadly similar to last year with 63% of all secondary respondents reporting having had a lot, 23% a little, seven percent not very much, and six percent none.

All pupils were asked about how much information, help, and advice they had had about various aspects of growing up and relationships. The responses are shown in the charts below. The areas in which pupils felt they had the most information were healthy eating; personal hygiene; and how their bodies might change. For most aspects there was no particular age related pattern. However, older pupils felt that they had had more information about how babies are made and born, with 77% of year 11 pupils feeling they had had a lot of information, compared to 32% of year 5 pupils. The majority of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported that they had received a lot of information on how their bodies will change as they grow up, personal hygiene, and eating healthily.



Chart 2.14: How much information, help and advice have you had about how your body will change as you grow up?

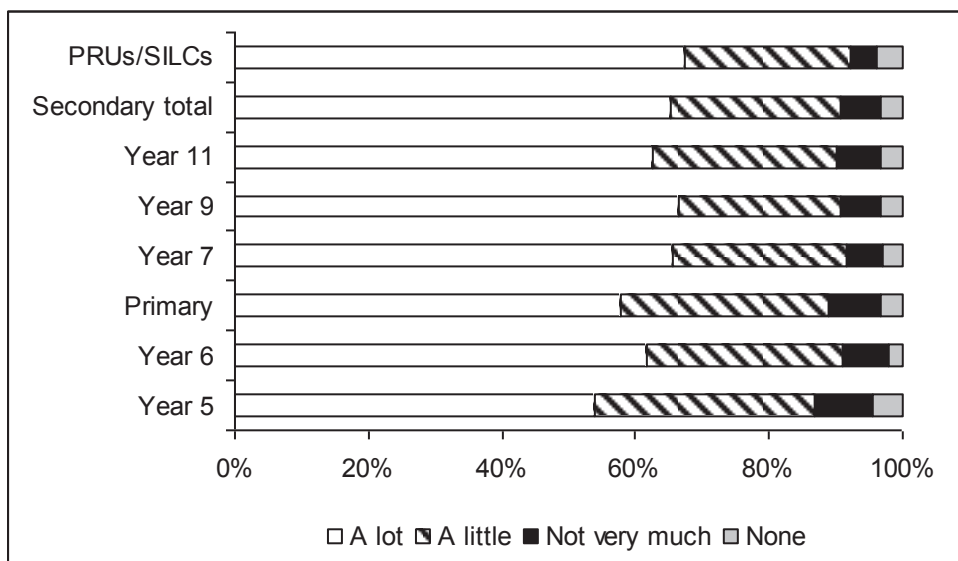


Chart 2.15 How much information, help and advice have you had about how your feelings might change as you grow up?

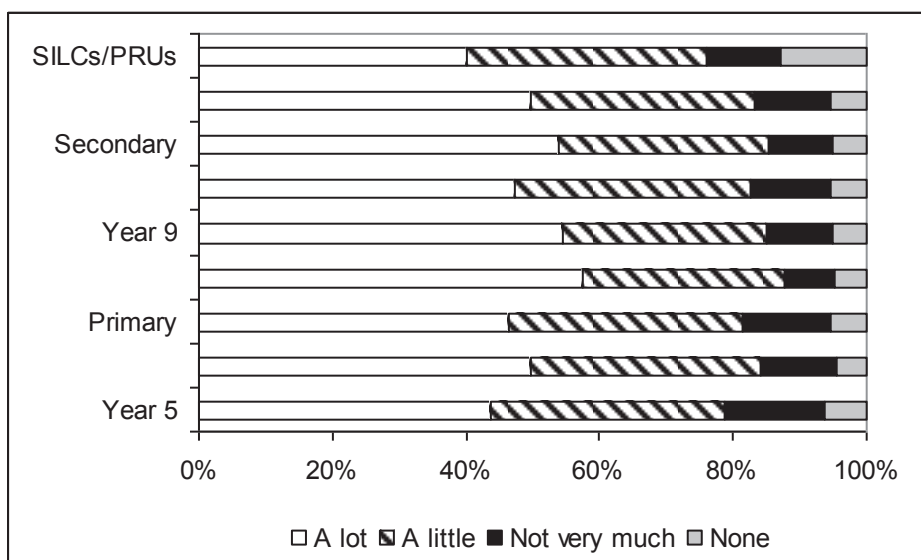


Chart 2.16: How much information, help and advice have you had about personal hygiene?

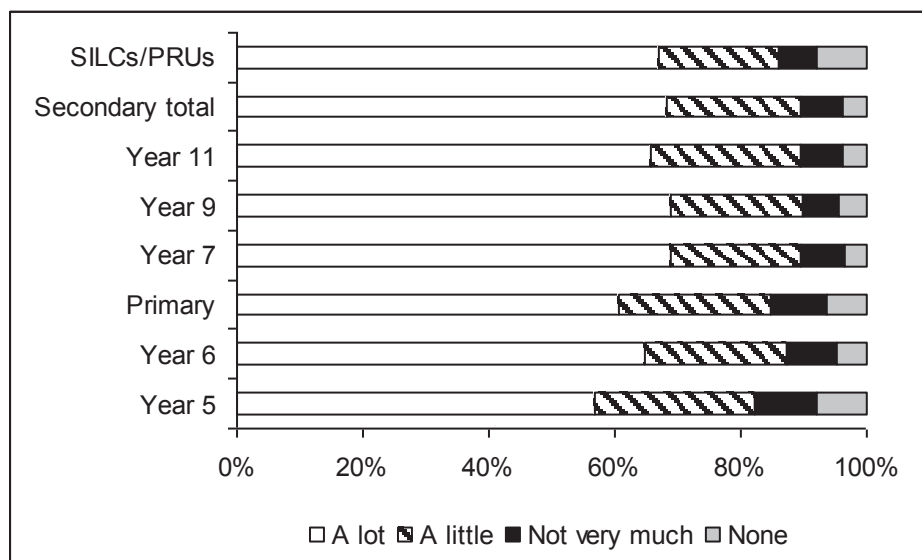


Chart 2.17: How much information, help and advice have you had about how babies are made and born?

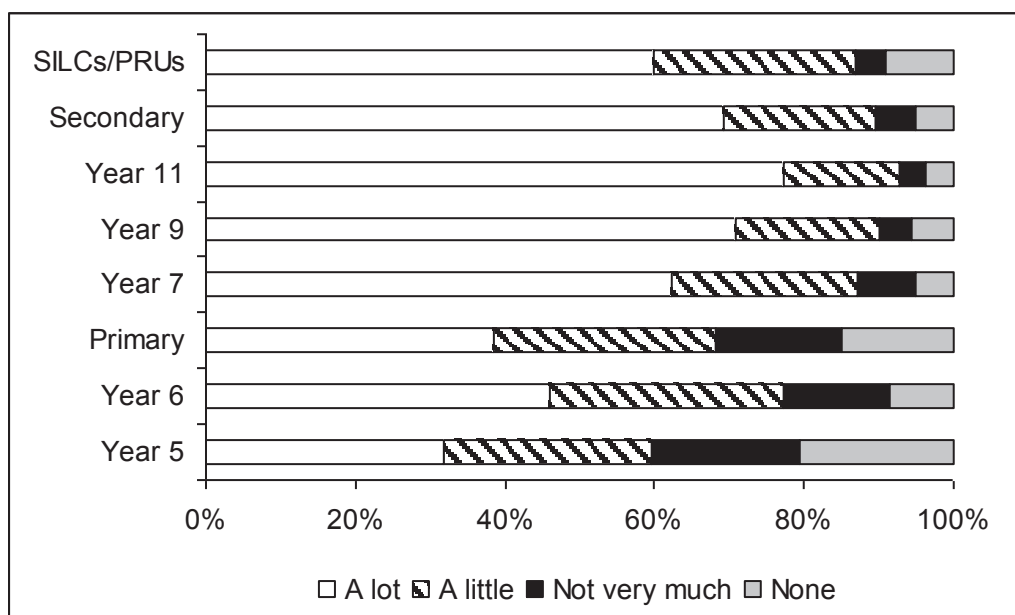
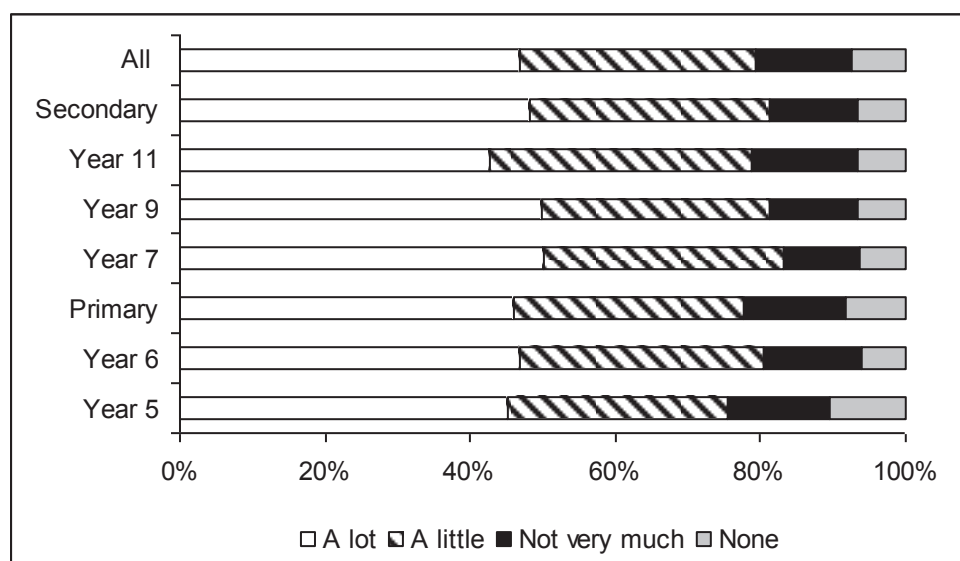


Chart 2.18: How much information, help and advice have you had about making good relationships?



76% of secondary and 65% of primary pupils said that they would know where to go to get help or advice on sex and relationships. This increased with age, from 58% of year 5s to 79% of year 11s. Whilst respondents, particularly primary age, felt more confident about accessing this type of information than in 2008/09, the proportion of primary pupils who know where to access information has still fallen slightly. For example, in 2009/10, 70% of primary pupils said they would know where to go, compared to 65% in 2011/12.

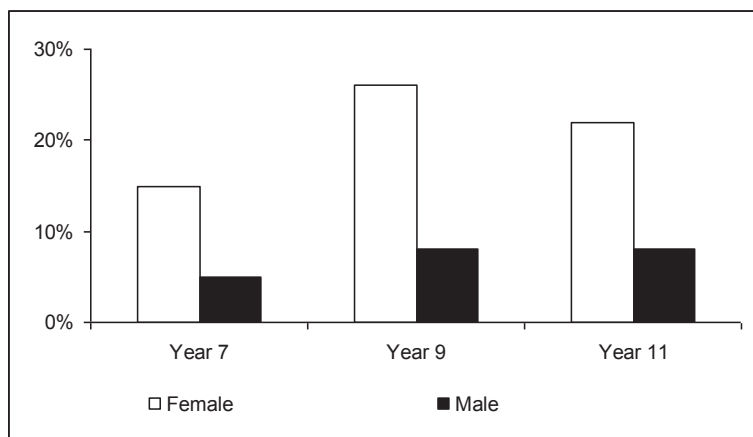
All pupils were asked if they would know where to get help or advice about body changes, and 18% said that they would not. For primary pupils the figure was 18%, which is an increase from 15% in 2009/10 but a decrease from 29% in 2008/09. For secondary pupils, the figure decrease slightly from 21% in 2008/09 to 17% in 2011/12.

## 2.8 Emotional health

Primary and secondary pupils undertaking the survey were asked a range of questions relating to their emotional health.

Charts 2.20 and 2.21 show how happy primary and secondary respondents felt about different aspects of their lives. The majority of both primary and secondary pupils were happy about most aspects. Respondents were most positive about the number of good friends that they had, with 84% of all respondents being very happy or happy. Generally, primary pupils are more positive than secondary pupils. For example, when asked how happy they were about the way they look, 66% of primary pupils were happy or very happy, compared to 50% of secondary pupils. 14% of secondary pupils were either very unhappy or unhappy about the way they looked at the time of completing the survey. Over three times the amount of year 9 girls than boys said that they were either 'unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with how they looked. Results were similar for year 7, in which three times the amount of girls said that they were either 'unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with their appearance.

Chart 2.19: Percentage of secondary male and female respondents who are 'unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with their appearance.



There was also a significant difference in feelings between primary and secondary respondents about how healthily they eat (75% primary happy/ very happy compared to 59% of secondary); overall happiness with health (77% primary happy/very happy compared to 62% of secondary); and how active and sporty they are (80% of primary happy/very happy compared to 64% of secondary). These results were broadly in line with figures from 2010/11.

Chart 2.20: Primary pupils: How happy do you feel about the following..?

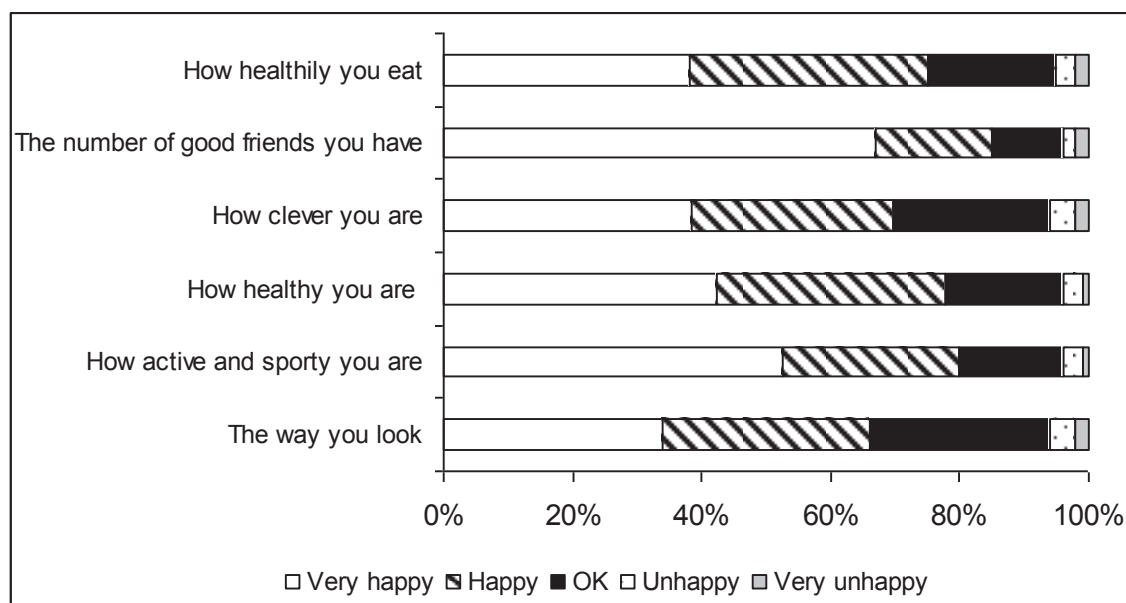
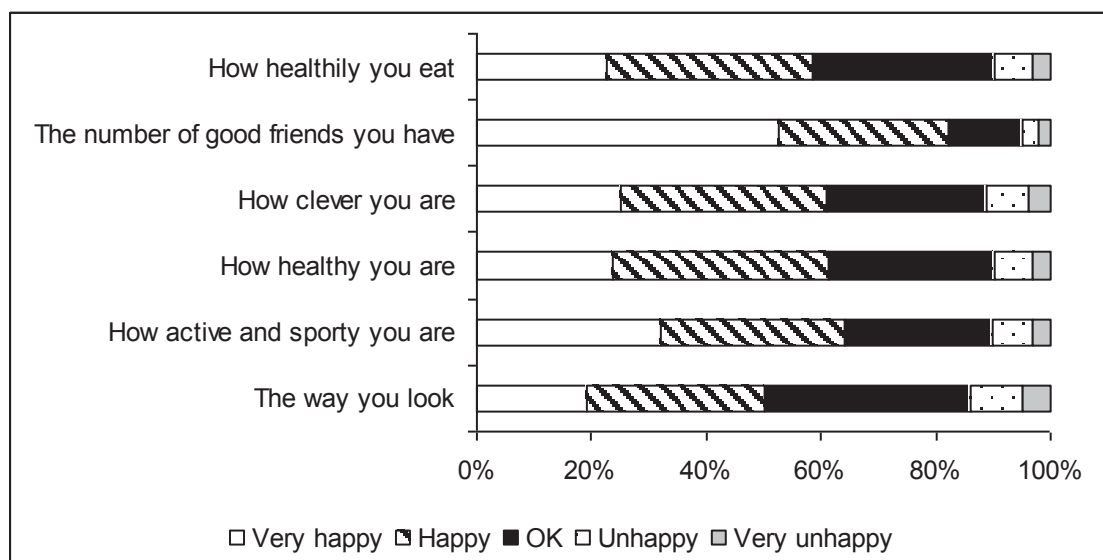


Chart 2.21: Secondary pupils: How happy do you feel about the following..?



The majority of both primary and secondary pupils felt happy every day or most days (83% of primary and 81% of secondary respondents). Three percent of all primary and secondary respondents hardly ever or never felt happy this was consistent across most year groups. The figure reported for year 9 was slightly higher at four percent. More primary pupils than secondary pupils felt confident every day or most days. Although most pupils didn't feel lonely often, nine percent of respondents felt lonely every day or most days. The proportion of respondents that felt sad all or most of the time was similar to the amount that felt lonely, with a further third of respondents reporting that they felt sad some days. 23% of secondary and 18% of primary pupils said they felt bad tempered or angry every day or most days. Just over a third of secondary respondents reported hardly ever or never feeling bad tempered or angry. Secondary pupils were more likely to feel stressed, with 23% feeling stressed all or most of the time.

Chart 2.22: Primary pupils: How often do you feel...?

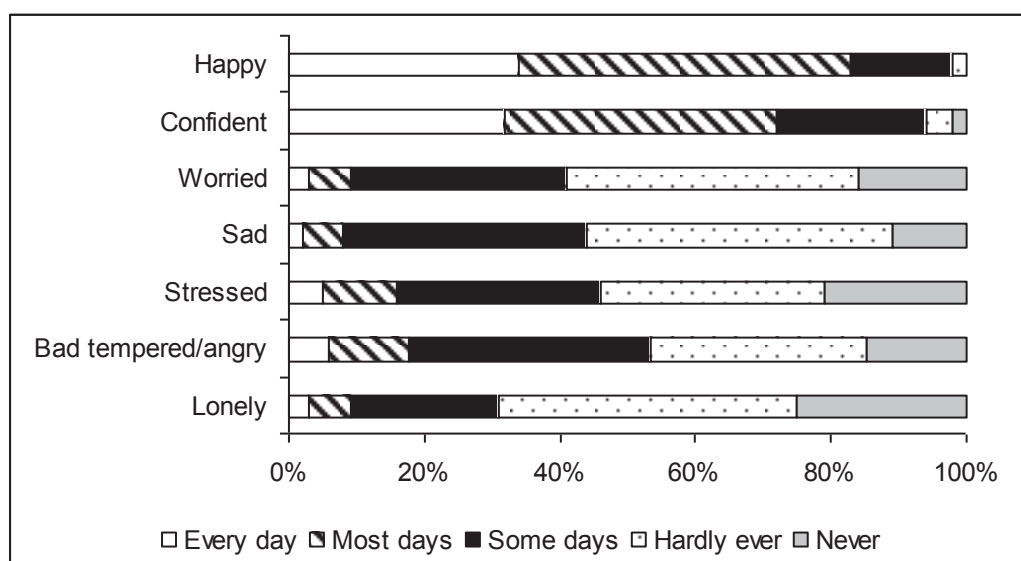
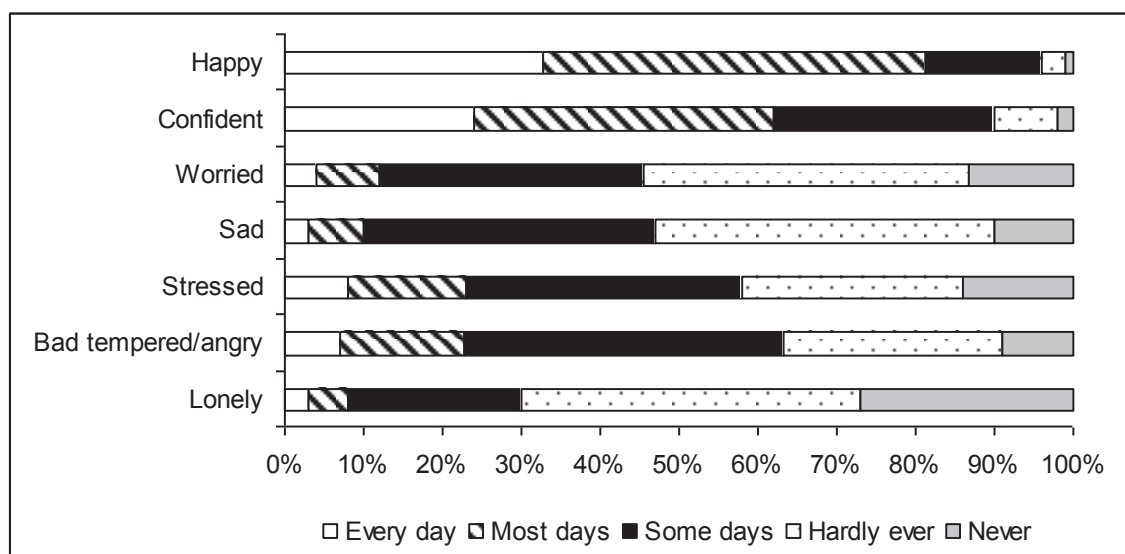


Chart 2.23: Secondary pupils: How often do you feel...?



Respondents were also asked how well they thought they coped with negative emotions, such as loneliness, stress, anger, sadness and worry. Both primary and secondary pupils coped least well with feeling bad tempered or angry, with just over a third feeling that they coped not well or not well at all. This was consistent with 2010/11. Both primary and secondary pupils coped best with feelings of loneliness, with 49% coping well or very well. This was a slight increase from 44% in 2010/11 and 43% in 2008/09. For secondary pupils, only 40% felt they dealt well with stress, slightly more than in 2010/11 (35%).

Chart 2.24: Primary pupils: How well do you cope with feeling...

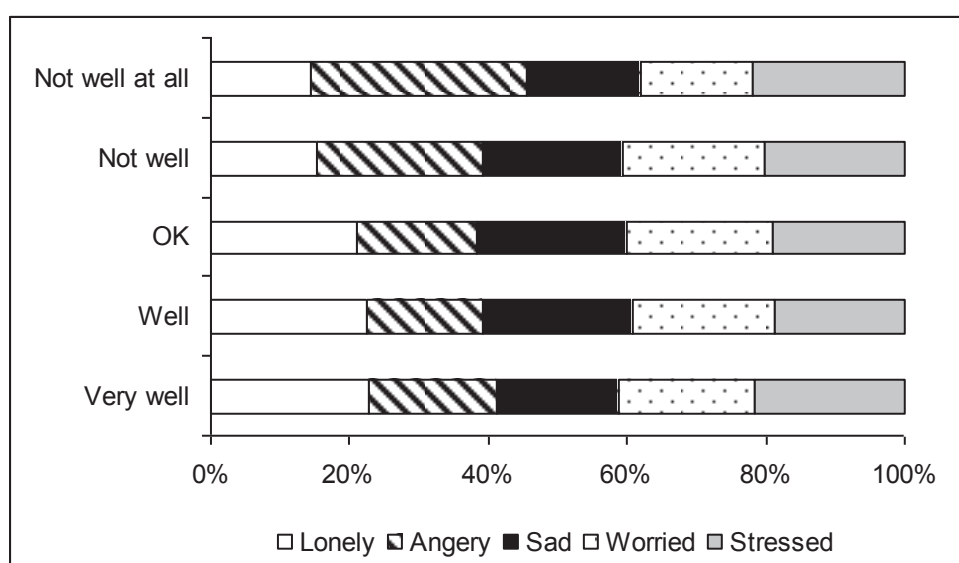
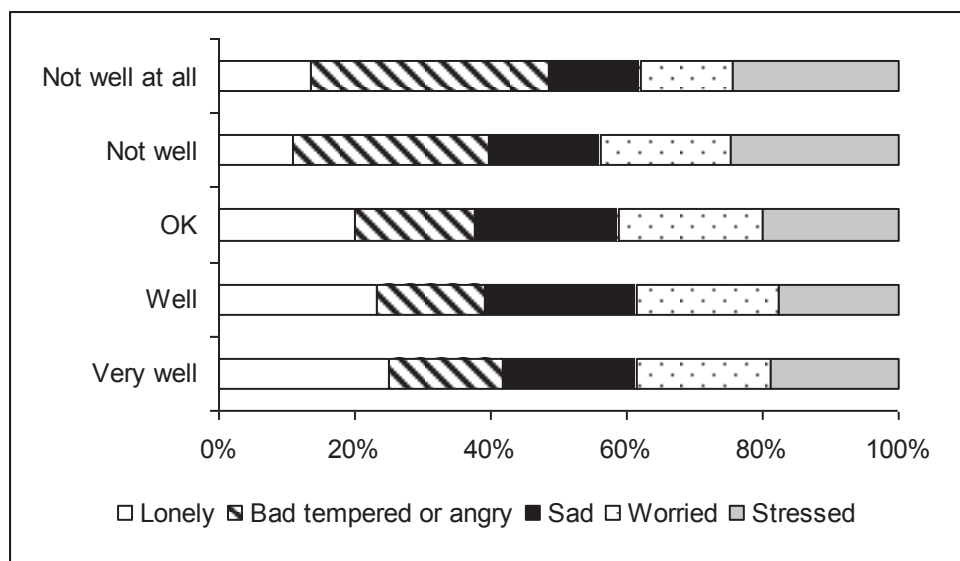


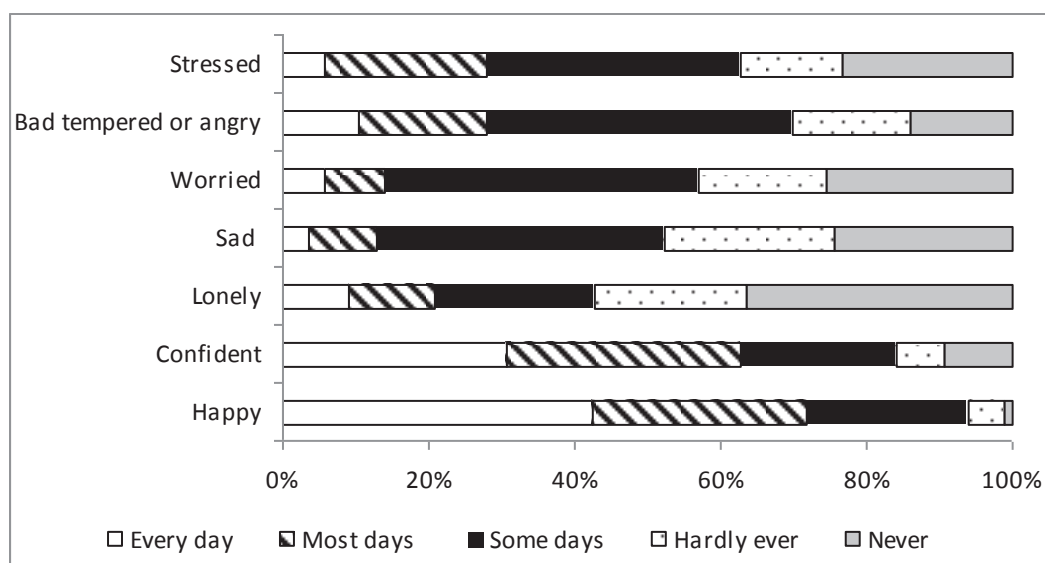
Chart 2.25: Secondary pupils: How well do you cope with feeling...?



Primary and secondary pupils were asked if they would know where to get help or advice about emotional health, 74% stated yes they would (75% of primary pupils and 72% of secondary). For secondary, this is a slight increase from 69 % in 2010/11. The largest increase can be seen in year 11 where the figure went from 63% in 2010/11 to 73% in 2011/12. 81% said they would know where to get help or advice about problems out of school, with 87% knowing where to get help and advice for problems in school.

Young people from PRUs and SILCs were asked how often they feel a range of emotions such as stress, anger and happiness, the results can be seen in the chart below. 28% of young people said they felt bad tempered every day or most days. 71% said they felt happy everyday or most days and 16% of respondents said they hardly ever or never feel confident.

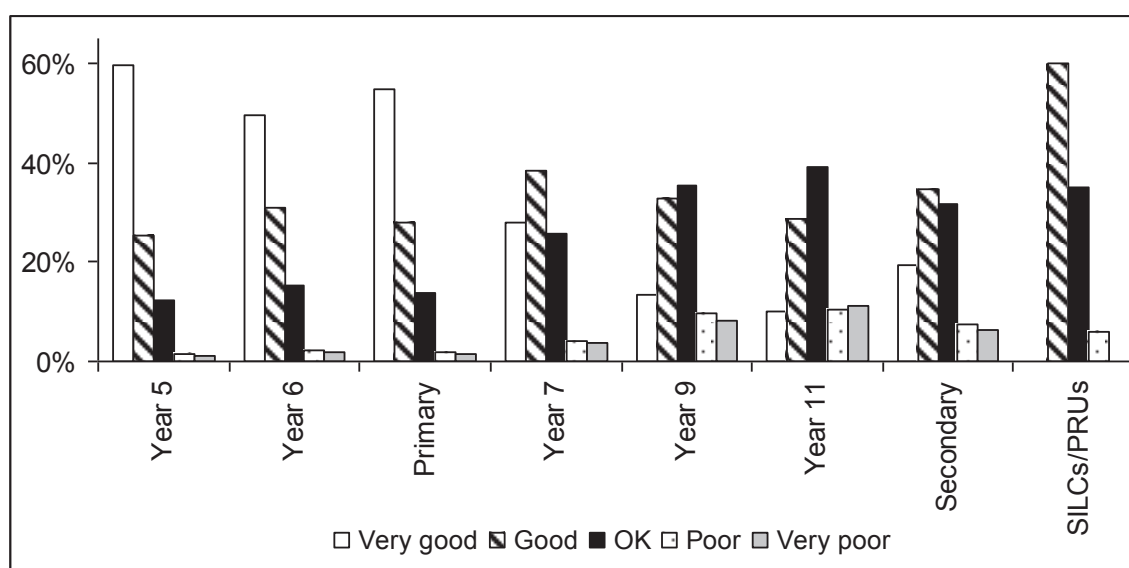
Chart 2.26: PRUs and SILCs: How often do you feel..?



## 2.9 School support for health

Pupils were asked to rate how good their school is at supporting them to have a healthy lifestyle. Overall 72% of all primary and secondary pupils rated their school as good or very good. Although, this figure was higher for primary (83%) than for secondary (54%). These figures are broadly similar to 2010/11. 94% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported that their school was good or ok at helping them to have a healthy lifestyle.

Chart 2.27: How good is your school at supporting you to be healthy?



## Section 3: Stay safe

### 3.1 Safety in places

Young people were asked how safe they felt in a variety of places, a breakdown of the results can be seen in the charts below. There is a small minority of primary and secondary children (two percent) who reported that they did not feel safe at home; this is consistent across year groups. Four percent of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home.

The place where the highest proportion of respondents felt safe was at home, this was followed by at school during lessons. Outside of lessons, seven percent of primary and 12% of secondary pupils reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe in school, this is consistent with last year's results. 10% of primary and 11% of secondary respondents felt unsafe or very unsafe travelling to and from school. This remains consistent with 2010/11. 11% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported feeling very unsafe or unsafe at school not in lessons and 9% reported not feeling safe in lessons.



The majority of children feel safe in the area where they live during daylight, but this reduces significantly after dark, with 41% of primary, 36% of secondary and 33% of PRUs and SILCs pupils reporting that they felt unsafe or very unsafe in their local area after dark. However the proportion of pupils in year 11 reporting that they do not feel safe in the area they live after dark has increased from 24% in 2010/11 to 34% in 2011/12, all other year groups are consistent with 2010/11. There is a distinct age split in the extent to which children and young people feel safe in the city centre, with 33% of primary age reporting they feel unsafe or very unsafe compared to 21% of secondary age respondents. The proportion of young people saying they do not feel safe in their local park remains consistent to 2010/11. The proportion of primary age pupils saying that they do not feel safe in the city centre has increased slightly from 30% to 33% in 2011/12.

Chart 3.0: Primary pupils: How safe do you feel in the following places?

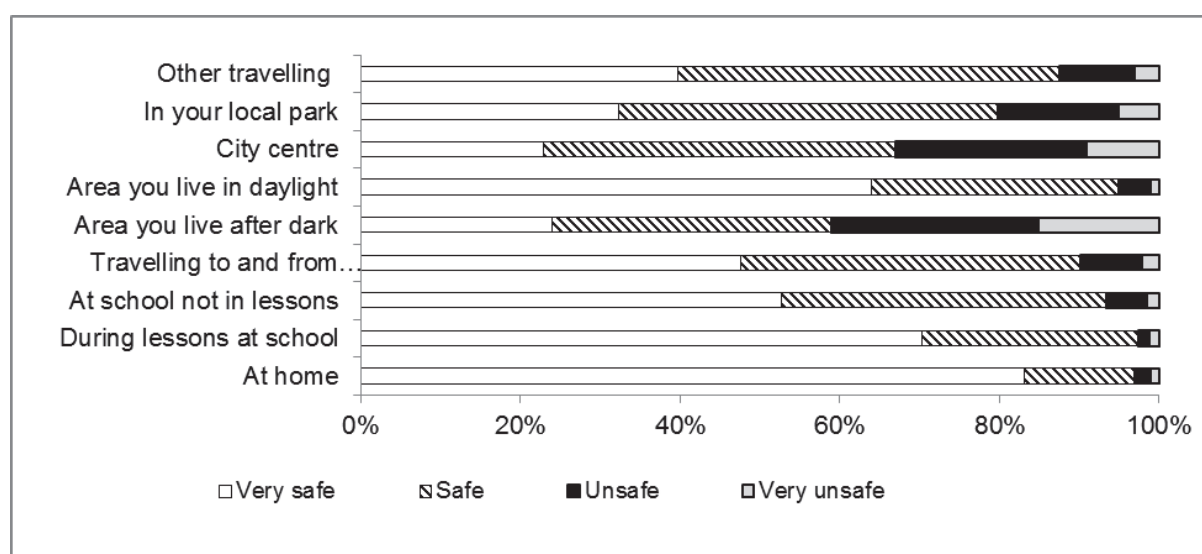


Chart 3.01: Secondary pupils (years 7 and 9): How safe do you feel in the following places?

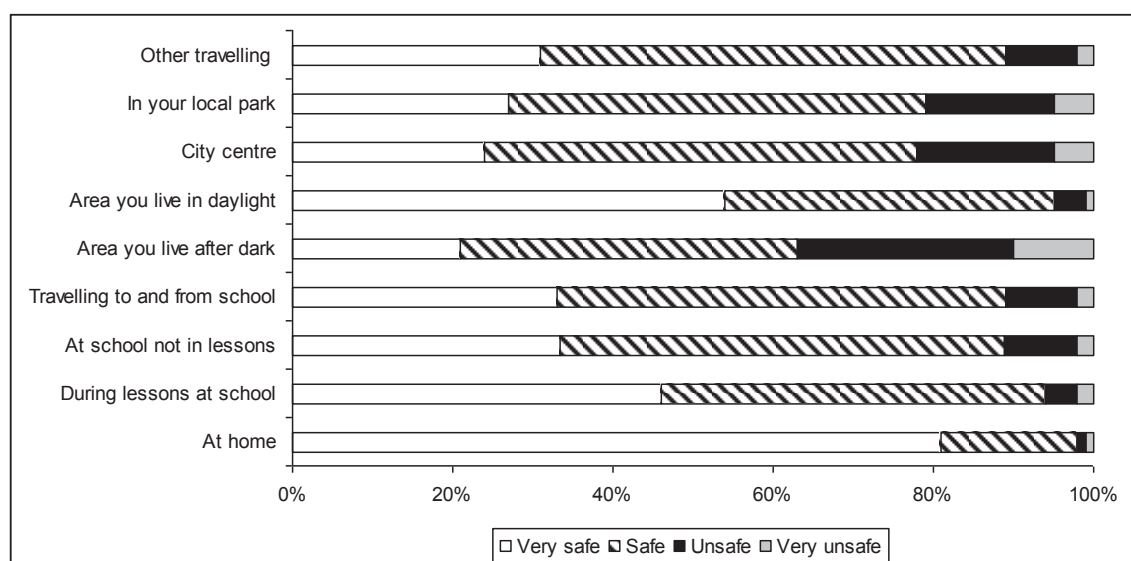
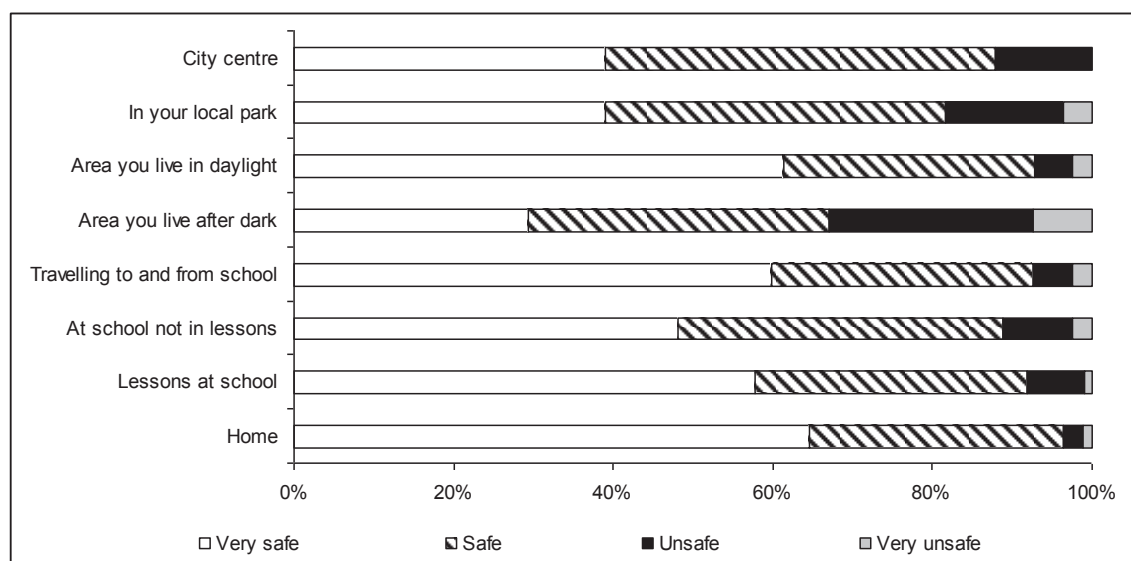


Chart 3.02: SILCs and PRUS How Safe do you feel in the following places



### 3.2 Safety at school

The extent to which students report certain issues being a problem in their school and their views of the school's effectiveness in dealing with each issue, are shown in Chart 3.03 and Chart 3.04. The issues most commonly reported as being a problem are smoking for secondary respondents, whereas primary, *PRUs and SILCs pupils* reported behaviour as a problem.

Chart 3.03: Safety at school

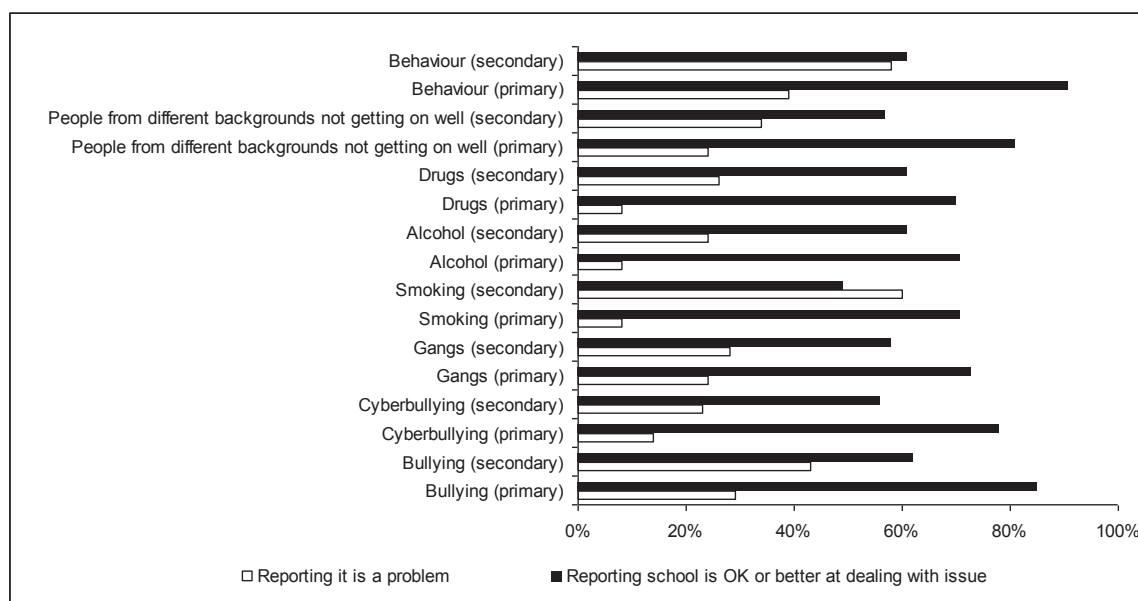
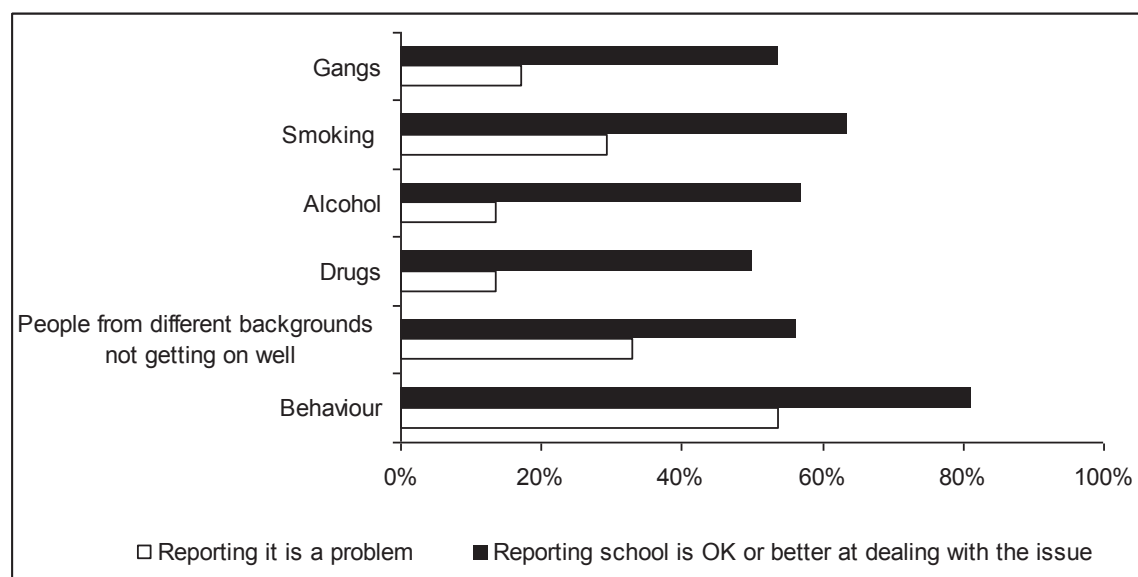


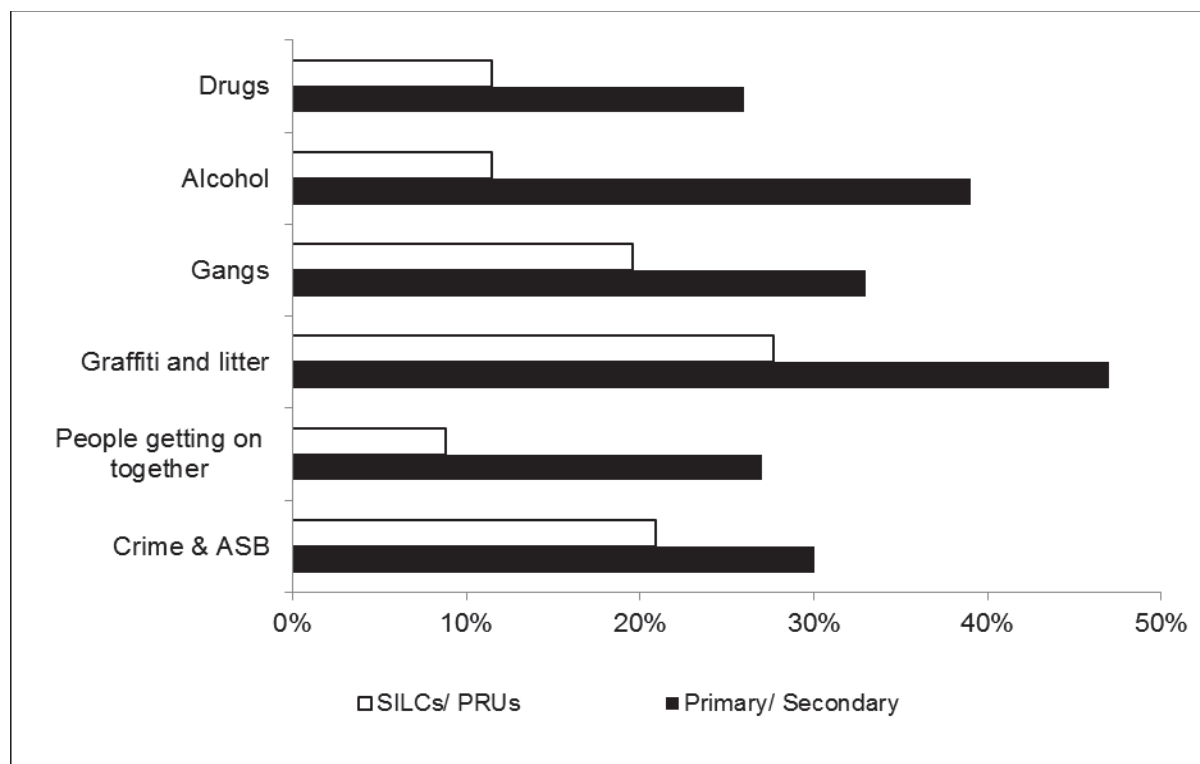
Chart 3.04: PRUs and SILCs Safety at school



### 3.3 Safety where you live

Respondents were asked how much of a problem a range of issues were in the area they live. Graffiti/litter, alcohol and gangs were seen as being a problem by most respondents.

Chart 3.05: Safety where you live



Secondary age respondents and pupils from PRUs and SILCs were also asked if they had been a victim of various types of incidents in the last 12 months. Their responses are given in Charts 3.06 and 3.07.

Chart 3.06: Percentage of secondary pupils who have been a victim of...

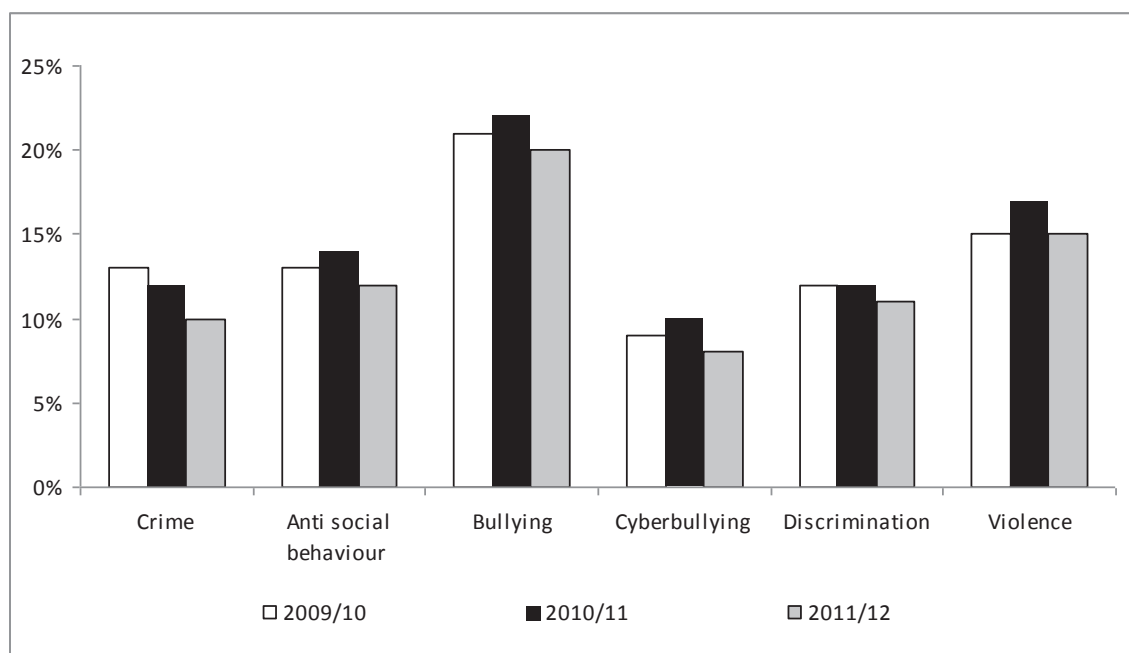
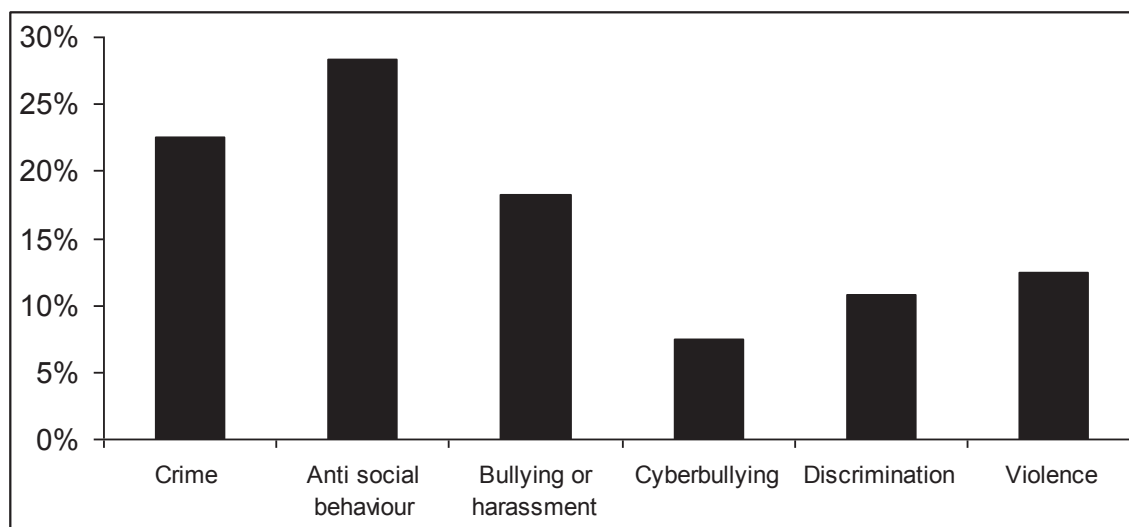


Chart 3.07: Percentage of SILC an PRU respondents who have been a victim of...

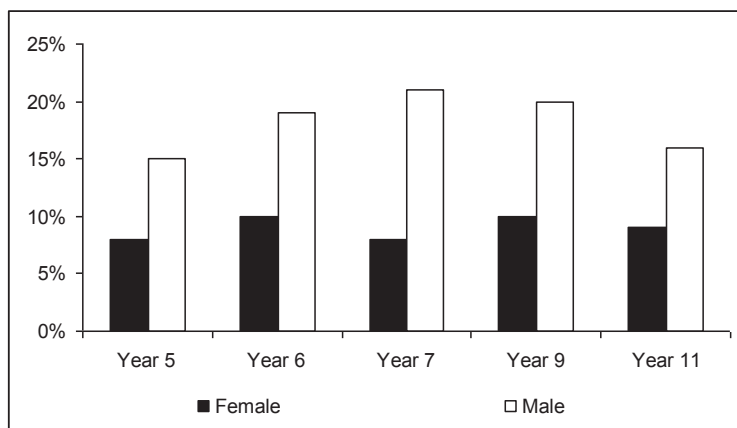


In 2011/12 there is a slight decrease in the percentage of secondary pupils reporting being a victim of crime; anti social behaviour; bullying; cyberbullying; discrimination; and violence. 28% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported being a victim of anti social behaviour and 23% reported being a victim of crime.

Chart 3.08 shows the percentage of males and females reporting they were a victim of violence. Across primary year groups, around twice as many boys than girls reported being a victim of violence in the past year. Almost three times as many year 7 boys than girls have been a victim of violence. For years 9 and 11, the trend is consistent with the results of the primary survey, with twice as many boys than girls experiencing violence in the past 12

months. 17% of males and 11% of females from SILCs and PRUs reported being a victim of violence in the past year.

*Chart 3.08: Percentage male and female respondents who have been a victim of violence in the past 12 months*



### 3.4 Bullying

41% of primary respondents reported having been bullied at least once at school in the previous 12 months, and this has increased slightly when compared to 36% reported in 2010/11. Whereas, the percentage of secondary pupils reporting being bullied has decreased from 37% (2010/11) to 33% (2011/12). Girls in each of the year groups that completed the primary survey were more likely to have experienced bullying at school in the past year. Around a third more girls than boys in both years 5 & 6 said that they had been bullied on a monthly basis or more. Secondary school responses showed that the amount of boys and girls who said that they had been bullied every month or more frequently, in the past 12 months remained relatively similar across secondary school age groups. There was a slight difference with year 9 respondents, with 11% of girls saying that they had been bullied monthly or more in the past year compared to 8% of boys.

*Table: 3.01: In the last 12 months, how many times have you been bullied in or around school?*

	Primary			Secondary			All year groups		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Never	63%	64%	59%	63%	63%	67%	63%	63%	62%
A few times	30%	28%	31%	28%	28%	25%	29%	28%	28%
Every month	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Every	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%

week									
Most days	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Every day	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

31% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported being bullied in or around school in the last 12 months, of which eight percent reported being bullied every day, 35% said they had been bullied most days, and a total of 57% said they had been bullied a few times this year. Girls from SILCs and PRUs experienced bullying more often than boys. 19% of girls reported being bullied every day or most days compared to 16% of boys. Over a third of male and female respondents reported being bullied a few times this year.

Those young people that had been bullied in the last year were asked for reasons why they were bullied, their responses are in Table 3.02. Pupils were able to report more than one reason. Only pupils from secondary schools, PRUs and SILCs were asked about sexuality. For primary pupils, the main reasons stated were, 'other', 'no reason' and 'size (either over weight or under weight)', the latter has decreased from 32% in 2010/11 to 25% in 2011/12. The reason 'size (height)' has also fallen from 26% in 2010/11 to 19% in 2011/12.

For secondary pupils, 43% of those that were bullied stated the reason 'appearance', this is consistent with last year. A high proportion also reported that they were bullied because of other reasons and of their 'size' (either over weight or under weight). 11% of primary and 14% of secondary pupils who had been bullied reported that this was due to their skin colour, race or culture. The reasons for being bullied reported in 2011/12 for primary and secondary pupils were generally in line with those reported in previous years.

62% of pupils who had been bullied from PRUs and SILCs reported being bullied because of a disability or special need, in addition 35% of these stated no reason for being bullied and 46% stated appearance.

Table 3.02: If you have been bullied in the last 12 months, what was the reason?

	Primary			Secondary			SILCs/PRUs
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12
Skin colour, race or culture	12%	16%	11%	10%	11%	14%	23%
Gender (being a boy or a girl)	8%	9%	8%	4%	6%	4%	19%
Age	11%	14%	13%	6%	7%	5%	23%
A disability or special need	6%	8%	6%	4%	6%	4%	62%
Religion	8%	11%	10%	6%	5%	8%	31%
Size (either over weight or under weight)	22%	32%	25%	28%	27%	27%	31%
Size (height)	17%	26%	19%	18%	19%	17%	15%
Being gay, lesbian, transsexual or bisexual*	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	4%	7%	5%	12%
Appearance	27%	31%	24%	39%	41%	43%	46%
Family members	16%	16%	14%	10%	13%	8%	27%
Family income	6%	7%	5%	4%	6%	7%	15%
Personal hygiene	6%	21%	5%	3%	4%	3%	8%
I have a free school meal	N/A	N/A	8%	N/A	N/A	3%	0%
Other	34%	39%	33%	27%	29%	32%	35%
No reason	24%	32%	21%	23%	19%	20%	69%

\* Only secondary pupils and young people from PRUs and SILCs were asked about sexuality

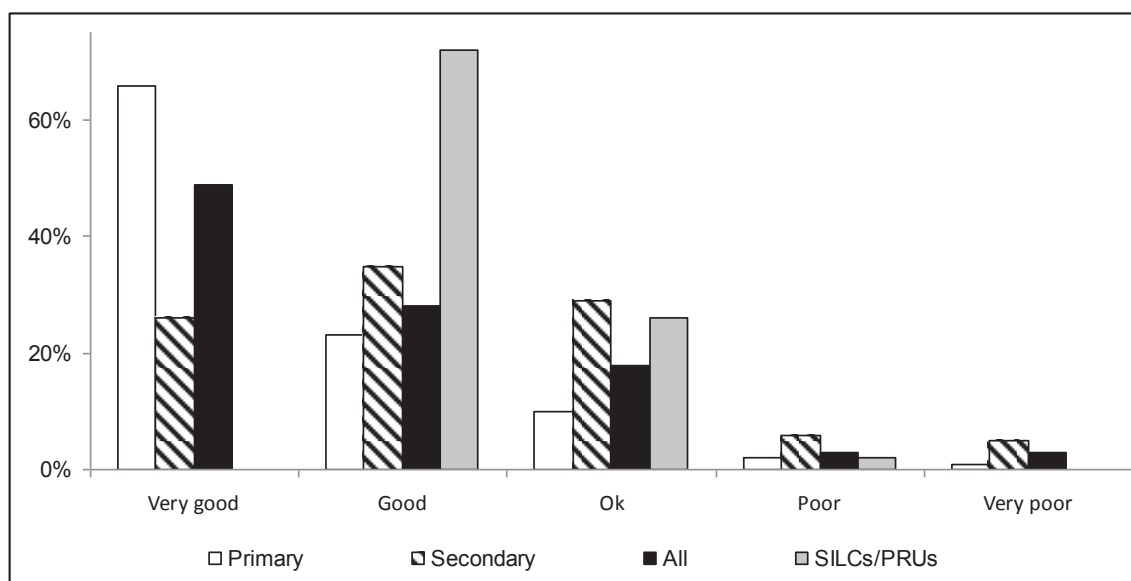
\*I have a school meal was added as an option in the 2011/12 survey, this data was not collected previously.

### 3.5 School support for staying safe

Pupils were asked to rate their school on how good they were at supporting them to stay safe. The majority (77%) felt that their school was good or very good at supporting them to stay safe. There is a difference between primary and secondary, with 87% of primary and 60% of secondary pupils rating their school as good or better. 11% of secondary respondents rated their school as poor or very poor this compares to 3% of primary respondents. 98% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs said their school was good or ok at helping them to stay safe.



Chart 3.09: How good is your school at supporting you to stay safe?



\*SILC/PRUS only asked if good, ok or poor.  
 \*All refers to Primary & Secondary combined.

## Section 4: Enjoy and achieve

### 4.1 Enjoyment

Children and young people were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'. The responses are shown in the chart below. Overall, 80% agreed with the statement, although this was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Double the proportion of secondary than primary respondents reported not enjoying life, eight percent compared to four percent. 67% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported that they enjoy life, 24% stated they were unsure.

Chart 4.0: Do you enjoy your life?

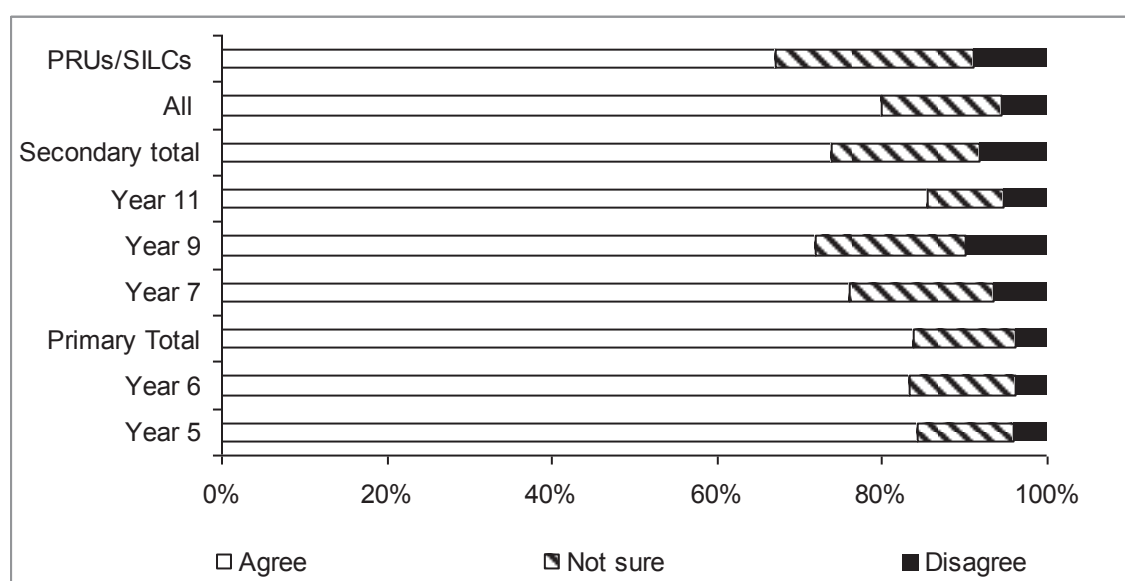
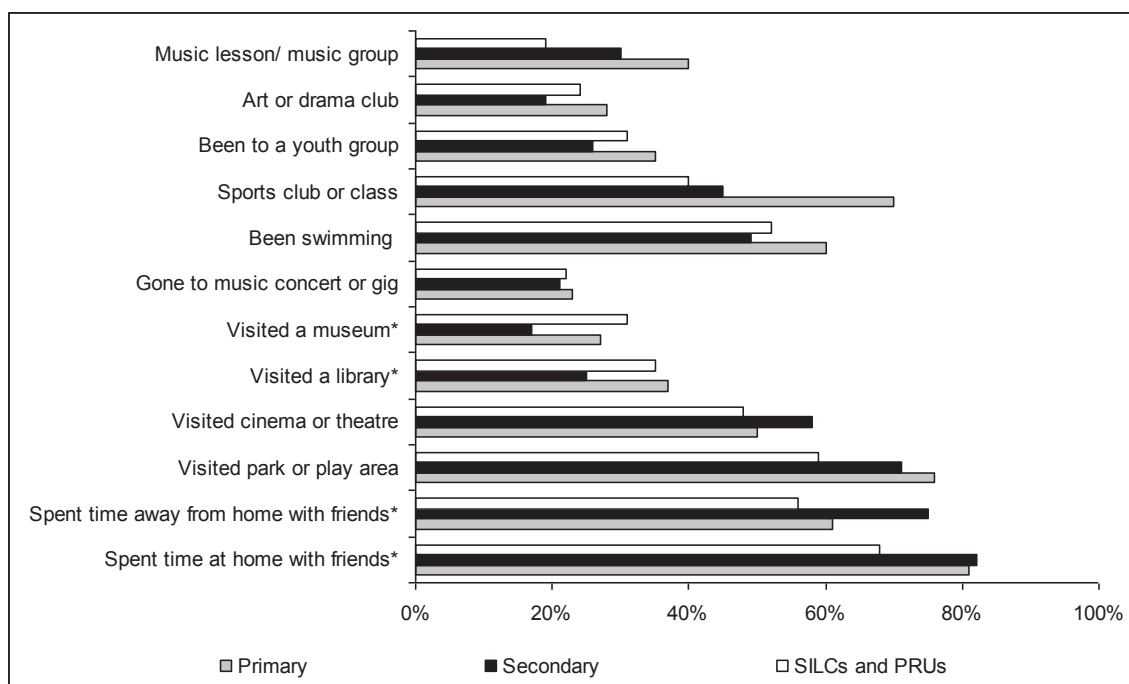


Chart 4.01 indicates the proportion of children and young people reporting that they undertook a range of activities outside of school, in the last four weeks. The majority of respondents had spent time at home with friends. 76% of primary and 71% of secondary pupils had visited a park or play area this is consistent with 2010/11. It is important to note in 2010/11 and 2011/12 many of the schools participated in the survey during the spring and summer term which may influence these results.

Primary school pupils were more likely to say they had been swimming in the last four weeks than secondary respondents. The proportion of primary pupils reporting visiting a swimming pool increased from 55% in 2010/11 to 60% in 2011/12. In comparison, the percentage of secondary pupils visiting a swimming pool also increased from 41% in 2010/11 to 49% in 2011/12. 52% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported going swimming. Just over half of all primary and secondary pupils and 48% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported visiting a cinema or theatre in the last four weeks. In 2011/12 only 31% of all primary and secondary pupils had been to a youth group (including brownies, guides, scouts, etc.), 25% to an art or drama club, and 36% had taken part in a music lesson or group. The number of primary pupils visiting a library increased from 30% in 2010/11 to 37% in 2011/12. The number of secondary

pupils visiting a sports club or class fell from 54% in 2010/11 to 45% in 2011/12. The figures reported by pupils from PRUs and SILCs are broadly in line with the overall primary and secondary figures.

*Chart 4.01: Proportion of respondents undertaking each activity (outside of school) in the last four weeks*



Respondents to the survey were asked how good they thought their local area was at providing play, sports and arts for them. The proportion responding good or very good is shown in Chart 4.02. Data for secondary pupils from 2009/10 is not shown as the absence of year 11 data from the 2009/10 results would make the comparison invalid. Secondary pupils' perception of their local play area has improved when compared to 44% in 2008/09 to 53% in 2011/12.

Primary pupils are significantly more positive about play, sports and arts provision than secondary age respondents. The proportion of secondary pupils responding that arts provision was either 'good' or 'very good' has increased from 18% in 2010/11 to 26% in 2011/12, in the main, this was due to a small increase in the year 11 response.

Overall 82% of young people from PRUs and SILCs rated their local play area as good or ok. A quarter of respondents stated their local sports facilities were poor and a further 32% of young people said the local area was poor at providing arts like music groups, museums and galleries for young people.

Chart 4.02: Proportion responding good or very good to 'How good is your local area for...?'

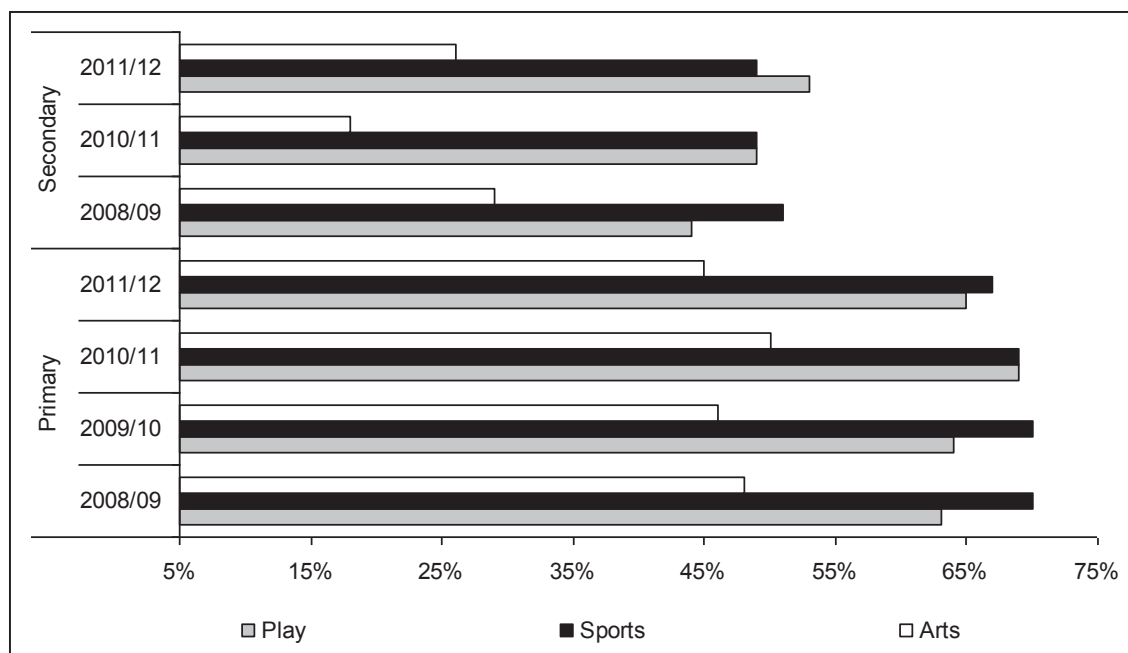
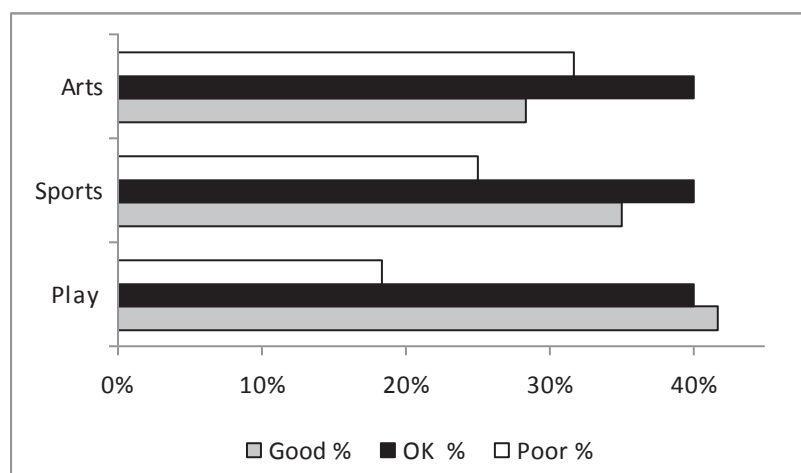


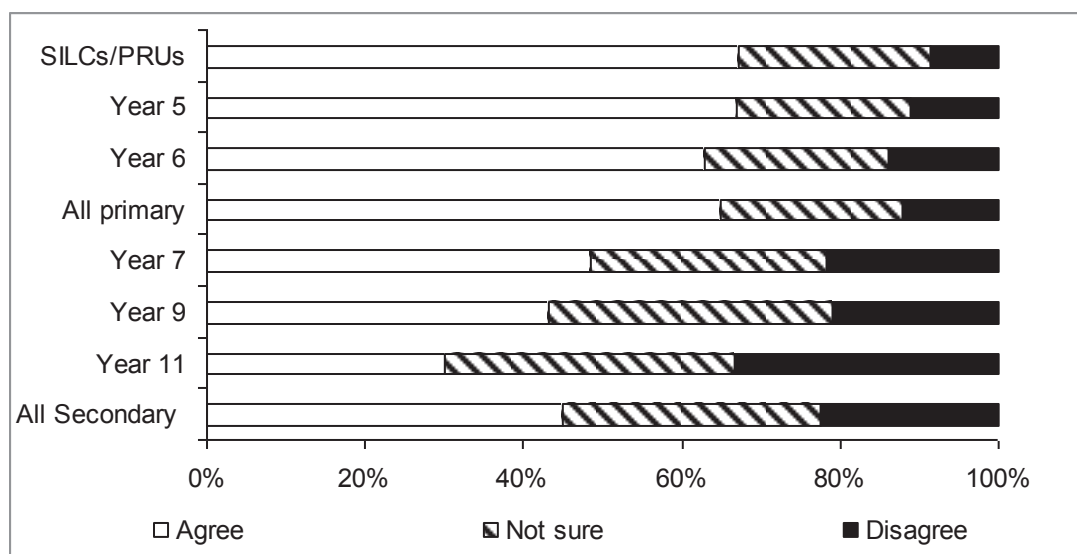
Chart 4.03: PRUs and SILCs How good is your local area for...?



### 4.2 Pupils' views of their school

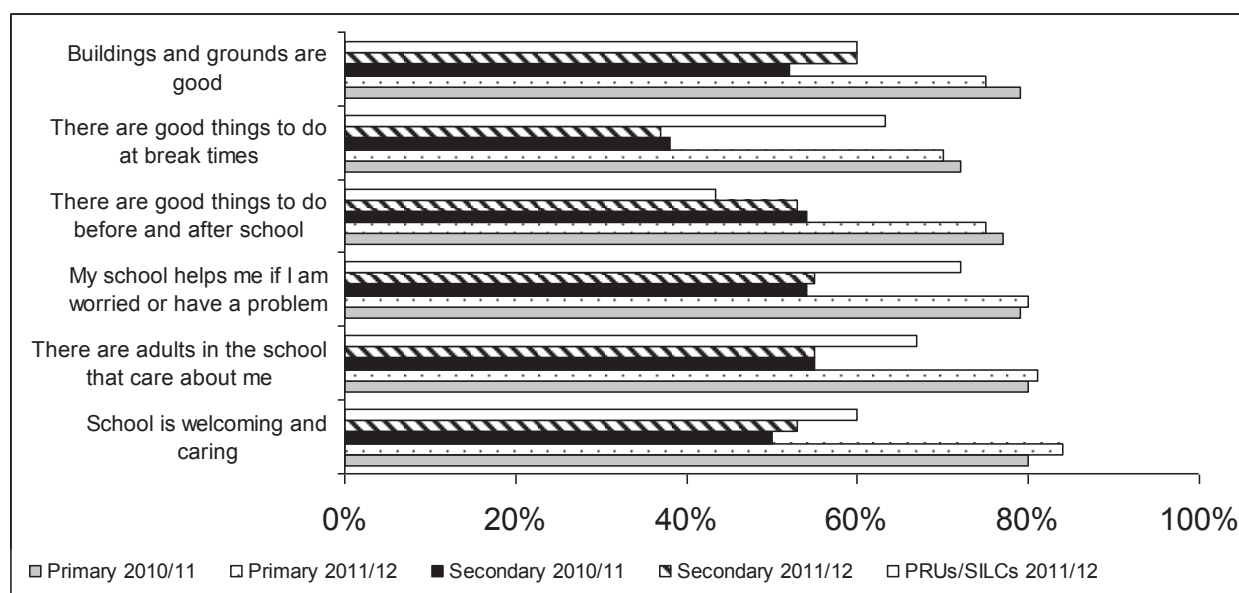
There was a significant difference between primary and secondary age pupils' enjoyment of school. Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I enjoy going to school'. Only 45% of secondary school pupils agreed with the statement, compared to 65% of primary pupils and 51% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs. 33% of secondary pupils reported not being sure. Enjoyment of school decreases with each year group surveyed, with 67% of year 5 agreeing that they enjoy school, compared to 37% of year 11s.

Chart 4.04: I enjoy going to school



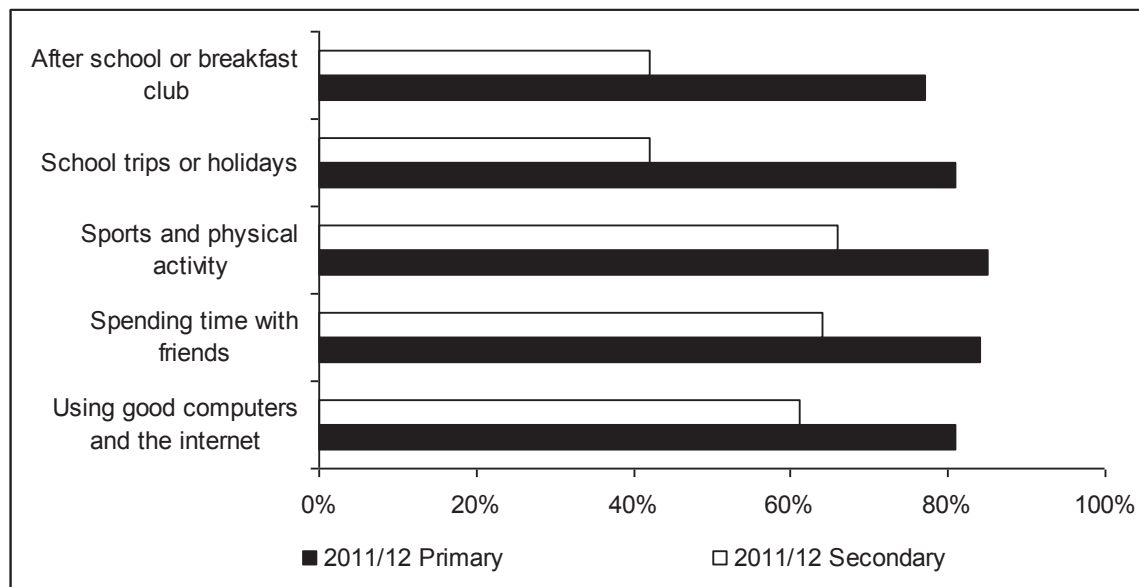
There were marked differences between primary and secondary pupils' views of their school, as shown in Chart 4.05. In 2011/12, 84% of primary pupils felt their school was a welcoming and caring place, compared to 53% of secondary pupils and 60% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs. There remained a significant difference between year groups, with 85% of year 5s and 40% of year 11s saying their school was a welcoming and caring place. The majority of primary pupils felt that their school buildings were good and 60% of secondary schools agreed with this statement this is an increase when compared to 52% in 2010/11. The proportion of primary pupils reporting their school had good things to do at break times was higher (70%) than for secondary pupils (37%). In the main, results for many of the statements for primary and secondary are broadly similar to last year. 72% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs agreed that school helps them if they are worried or have a problem.

Chart 4.05: Percentage of pupils agreeing with the following statements



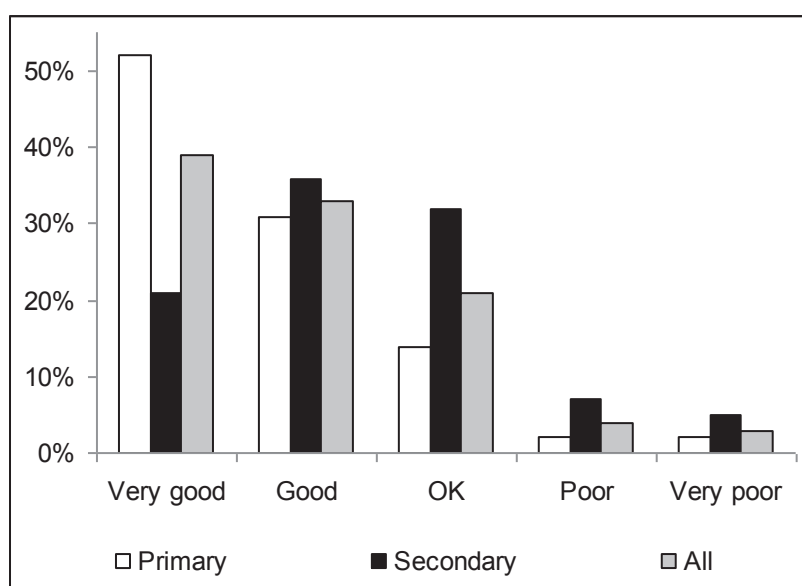
Pupils were asked about the opportunities provided by their school for activities outside of lessons. Once again, views are more positive for primary than secondary pupils.

*Chart 4.06: Primary and Secondary: How good are opportunities provided by your school, outside of lessons? Percentage responding 'good' or 'very good'*



Pupils were asked to rate how good their school is at supporting them to enjoy and achieve in life. Overall, 72% thought their school was good or very good. The percentage feeling their school was good or very good was higher for primary than secondary (82% compared to 57%).

*Chart 4.07: How good is your school at supporting you to enjoy and achieve*



Pupils were asked if they had ever been away from school without telling anyone. In the main, results remained consistent with previous years. Secondary pupils were more likely than primary pupils to say that they had been away from school without telling anyone. In 2010/11

74% of secondary pupils said they had not been away from school without telling anyone, in 2011/12 this figure has further reduced to 64%.

In both years 5 & 6, a greater amount of boys than girls said that they had been away from school without telling anyone. In year 6, the amount of boys who said they had been away from school, was around a third greater than the amount of girls. This pattern continued for secondary school respondents, where around a third more year 7 boys than girls said that they had been away from school without telling anyone. For SILCs, PRUs, year 9 and 11, the amount of boys and girls that reported being away from school was similar.

For secondary pupils, the most common reasons for being away from school without telling anyone were 'other reasons', 'not liking lessons', and 'being with family'. The most common reasons reported by respondents from PRUs and SILCs were another reason, lessons and teachers. (Table 4.0 shows the reasons for being away from school given by respondents who answered 'yes' – the question was multi-select.)

*Table 4.0: Have you ever been away from school without telling anyone?*

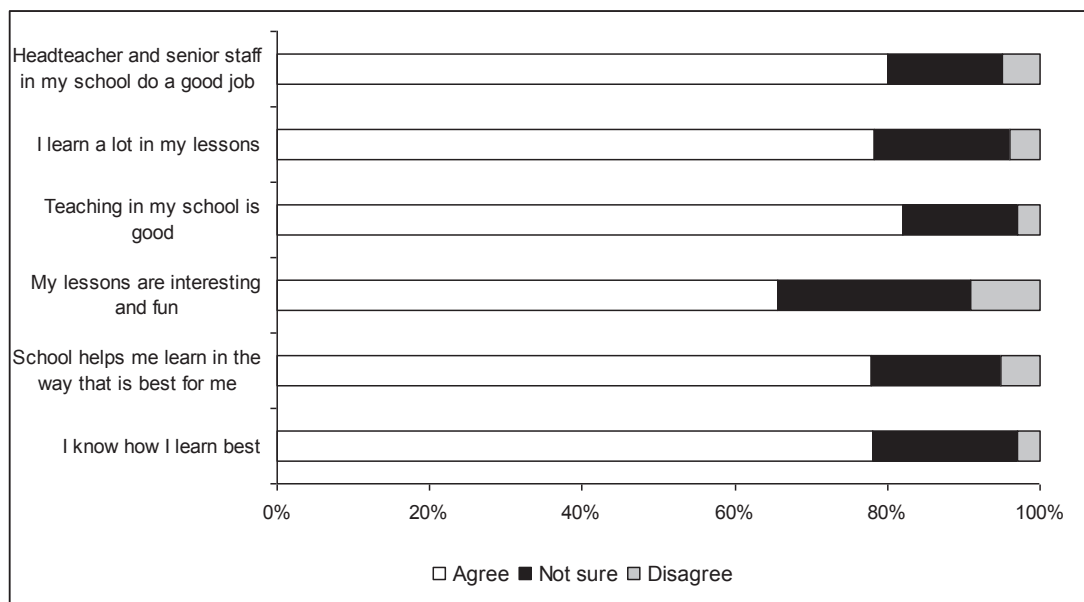
	Primary	Secondary	SILCs/PRUs
No	88%	64%	64%
Yes, due to lessons I do not like	2%	7%	22%
Yes, due to teachers	2%	4%	21%
Yes, due to bullying	3%	3%	9%
Yes, due to being with family	5%	6%	9%
Yes, due to being with friends	2%	4%	12%
Yes, for another reason	8%	8%	67%

### 4.3 Learning

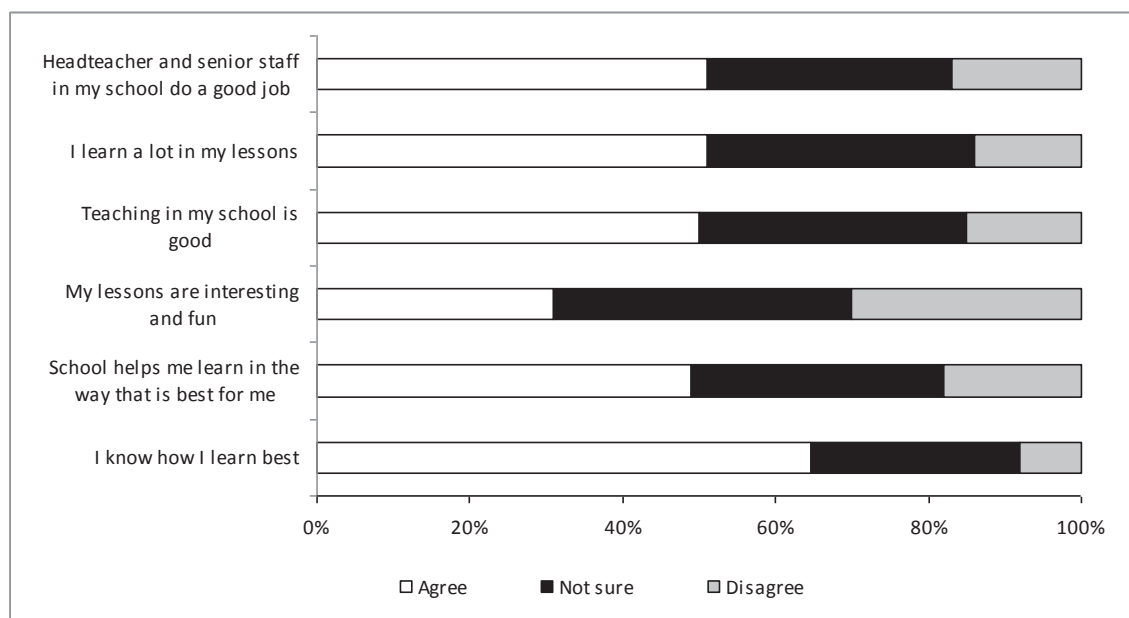
The charts below show the differences between primary and secondary pupils' responses in relation to their learning. The majority of pupils in both primary and secondary know how they learn best, however, just less than half of secondary pupils agreed that their school helps them learn in the way that is best for them (and this was higher for year 7 than year 9 and 11) compared to 77% of primary pupils. Only a third of secondary pupils thought their lessons were interesting or fun (this decreases with age), compared to two thirds of primary pupils. 80% of primary pupils said the head teacher and senior staff in their school do a good job compared to 51% of secondary pupils. 82% of primary pupils agreed that teaching is good, compared with 50% of secondary pupils. Almost 80% of primary pupils felt that they learn a lot in lessons, compared with 51% of secondary pupils. Results remain level with 2010/11. A higher proportion of girls were more positive than boys. Across year 7, 9 and 11, more girls than boys agreed that the teaching in their school is good, they learn lots in lessons and they

enjoy going to school. However, a greater proportion of year 9 boys than girls thought that they were doing 'good' or 'very good' at school.

*Chart 4.08: Primary pupils: how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements...?*



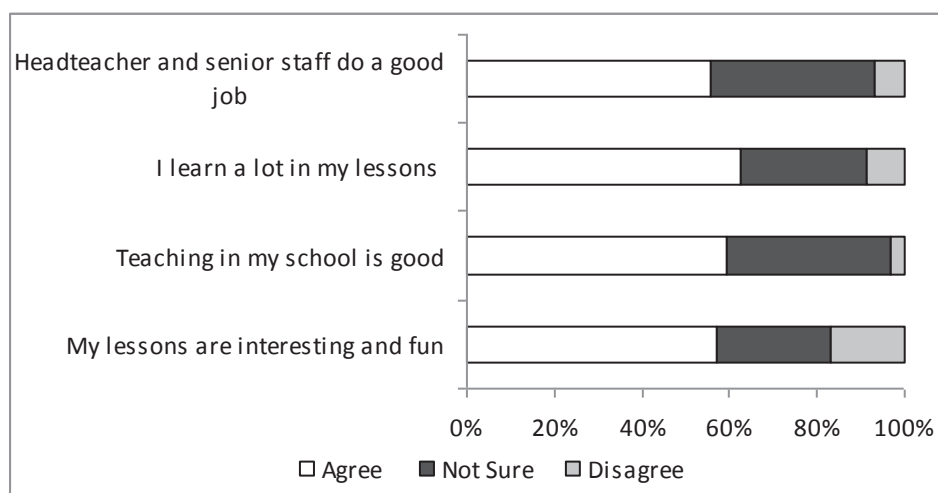
*Chart 4.09: Secondary pupils do you agree with the following statements...?*





Pupils from PRUs and SILCs were also asked about their learning. 63% of respondents agreed that they learn a lot in lessons. This was followed by 59% agreeing that teaching in their school was good. 17% stated that lessons were not fun and interesting, and 37% were unsure of whether the headteacher and senior staff do a good job. A breakdown of the results can be seen in Chart 4.10.

Chart 4.10: PRUs and SILCs pupils: Do you agree with the following statements...?



The table below shows how easy respondents said it was to get help from their teacher. Primary pupils found it easier to get help than secondary pupils, and, out of secondary pupils, year 7 were most likely to find it easiest to get help. The number of year 11 who find it easy to get help decreased from 79% in 2010/11 to 71% in 2011/12. 86% of participants from the PRUs and SILCs survey found it easy to get help.

Table 4.01: How easy is it to get help from your teacher? Percentage responding easy or very easy

	Primary	Year 7	Year 9	Year 11	Secondary	PRU/SILCs
2008/09	85%	73%	73%	75%	73%	N/A
2009/10	87%	77%	69%		73%	N/A
2010/11	81%	75%	70%	79%	73%	N/A
2011/12	85%	75%	70%	71%	73%	86%

*\*please note that data was not collected for PRUs and SILC until 2011/12.*

Table 4.02 shows how respondents described themselves in relation to their learning. The majority of pupils described themselves as hard working, well organised, well behaved and achieving good marks. A fifth of primary and a quarter of secondary pupils reported that they always or often messed about in class. However, 44% of primary pupils, 66% of secondary pupils and 38% of participants from PRUs and SILCs said they were easily bored. The number of primary pupils reporting they are well behaved has increased from 80% in 2010/11 to 84% in 2011/12.

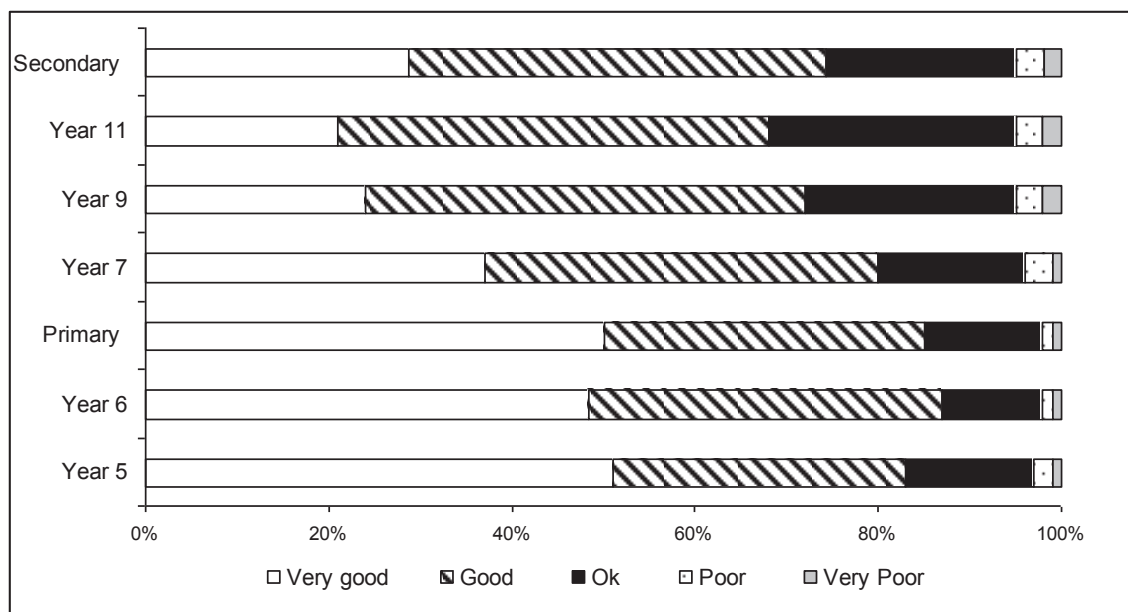
*Table 4.02: How would you describe yourself as a learner? Percentage responding 'always' or 'often'*

	Primary	Secondary	PRUs/ SILCs
Hard working	87%	81%	55%
Mess about in class a lot	20%	27%	26%
Well organised	79%	72%	26%
Well behaved	84%	80%	38%
Achieve good marks	83%	81%	29%
Easily bored	44%	66%	38%

*\*Respondents from PRUs/SILCs were asked to tick next to each sentence that described them as a learner.*

Chart 4.11 shows how well respondents thought they were doing at school. 85% of primary and 75% of secondary pupils answered good or very good to this question. The results are in line with those reported in the last two years. 55% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought they were doing well at school, 38% said ok and 7% said they were doing poorly at school.

*Chart 4.11: Primary and Secondary: How well do you think you are doing at school?*



The table below shows what pupils thought would help them to do better in school. Respondents were allowed to select more than one option. In the main, the most popular options were 'more fun or interesting lessons' and 'more help from teachers'.

Table 4.03: What would help you to do better?

	Primary	Secondary	PRUs/SILCs
More help from teachers	31%	40%	24%
More fun or interesting lessons	58%	74%	45%
A quieter or better behaved class or group	29%	33%	28%
Smaller classes or groups	20%	33%	12%
Fewer bullies	20%	22%	5%
More help from family and friends (with homework and other things)	16%	11%	12%
Somewhere quiet at home to do homework	18%	10%	10%
Other things	28%	22%	36%

## Section 5: Make a positive contribution

### 5.1 Awareness of rights

All pupils were asked if they knew about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 12% of primary and 7% of secondary pupils reported they knew a lot and 17% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported they knew about this. All primary and secondary pupils were asked what they know about the rights of children and young people in England, 12% of young people reported they don't have rights, 43% reported they have rights but don't know anything about them. 32% reported they could write a few of their rights down this was slightly higher for secondary pupils than primary respondents. Only 13% of pupils reported that they have rights, and know a great deal about them, this was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Please note it is not possible to compare this data, 2011/12 was the first year it has been collected.

### 5.2 Opportunities at school

Primary and secondary pupils were asked for their views on the opportunities for undertaking different activities in their school. Table 5.0 shows the proportion of respondents that said opportunities were good or very good for each activity.

*Table 5.0: Primary and Secondary: Percentage of respondents saying opportunities in their school are good or very good for the following activities*

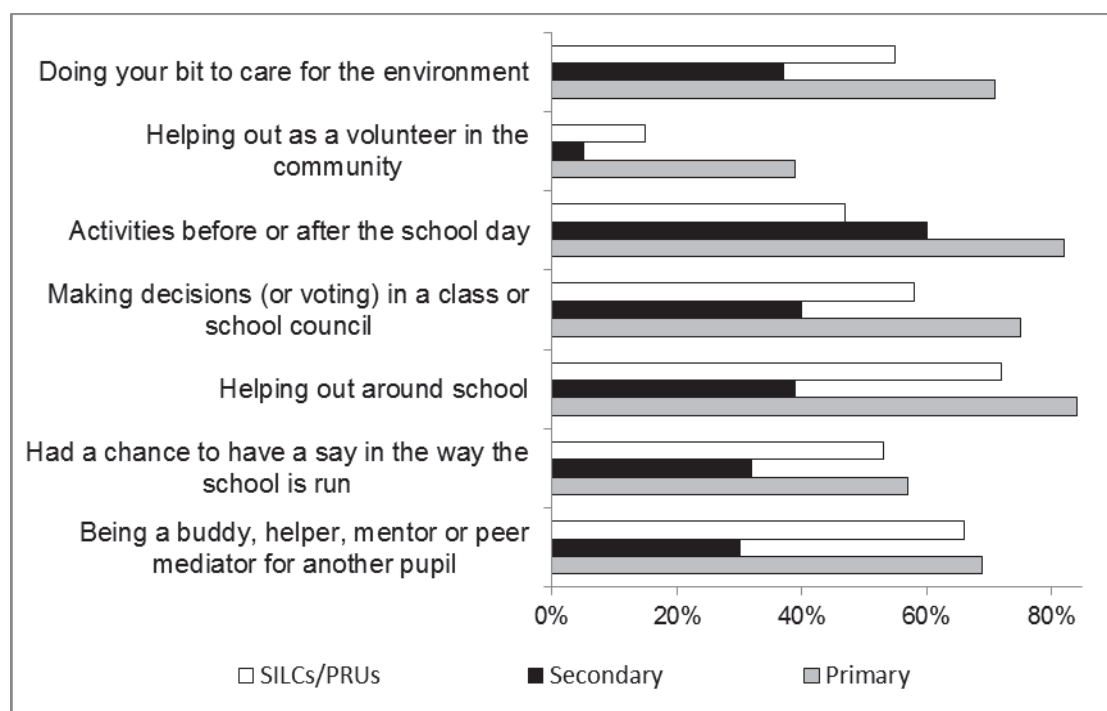
	Primary	Secondary	All
Helping out in the community	67%	39%	56%
Doing your bit to care for the environment	75%	41%	62%
Being a buddy, helper, mentor or peer mediator for another pupil	77%	43%	63%
Making changes in the way the school is run	68%	38%	56%
Helping out around school	78%	39%	62%
Making decisions (or voting) in a class or school council	78%	40%	63%

Pupils' views of opportunities in their school for undertaking activities have changed very little compared to previous years. For all activities, the proportion of pupils saying opportunities in their school were good or better was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Overall, the activity with the lowest proportion of respondents saying opportunities were good in their school, was 'helping out in the community' and 'making changes in the way the school is run'.

This is reflected in the proportion of pupils undertaking this activity in the previous 12 months at school. (Helping out as a volunteer in the community, 39% of primary and 19% of secondary). 40% of secondary and 78% of primary felt that there were good opportunities for them to make decisions affecting their school (or voting) in a class or school council.

The following chart indicates the proportion that had undertaken each activity at school in the last 12 months. Please note it is not possible to compare pupil's views of opportunities in their school/local area to make a positive contribution in the past 12 months as this question was revised for the 2011/12 survey.

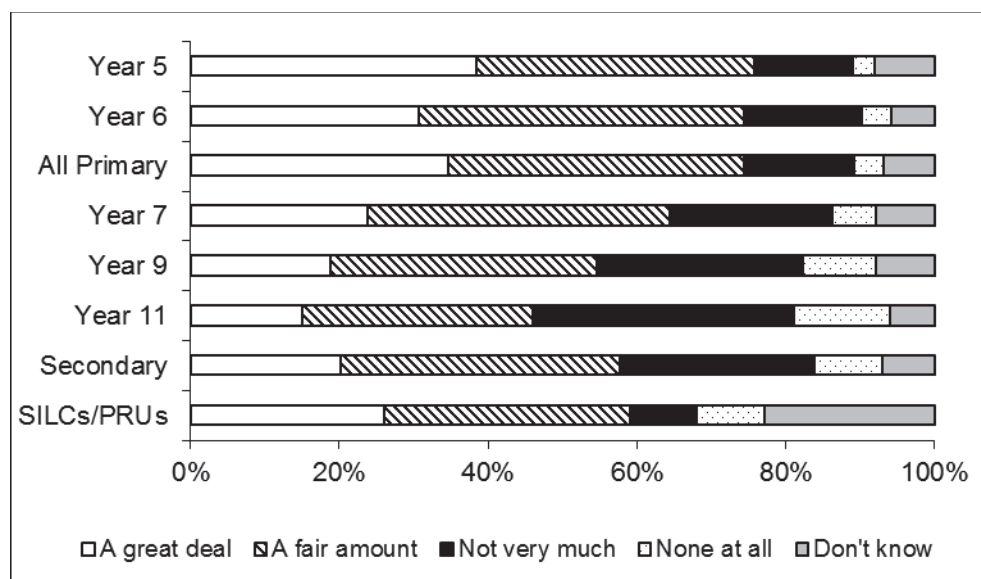
Chart 5.0: Proportion taking part in each activity at school, in the previous 12 months



In the main, participants from primary, PRUs and SILCs were more likely to participate in each of the activities shown in Chart 5.0 at school in comparison to secondary pupils. All respondents were least likely to help out as a volunteer in the community, and the majority of primary and secondary pupils had taken part in activities before or after the school day.

Respondents were asked how much difference they thought they could make to the way that their school is run. Overall, 68% of all primary and secondary respondents felt that they could make 'a great deal', or 'a fair amount' of difference to the way things are run at school. This is consistent with 2010/11. Primary school respondents were more likely to respond that they could make 'a great deal' or 'fair amount' of difference (75%) again consistent with 2010/11. The percentage of secondary pupils reporting they could make a great deal or fair amount of difference has shown little change and is currently is 58% (2011/12). 60% of participants from the PRUs and SILCs survey reported that they could make a great deal or fair amount of difference to the way things are run at school.

Chart 5.01: How much difference do you think you can you make in the way your school is run?

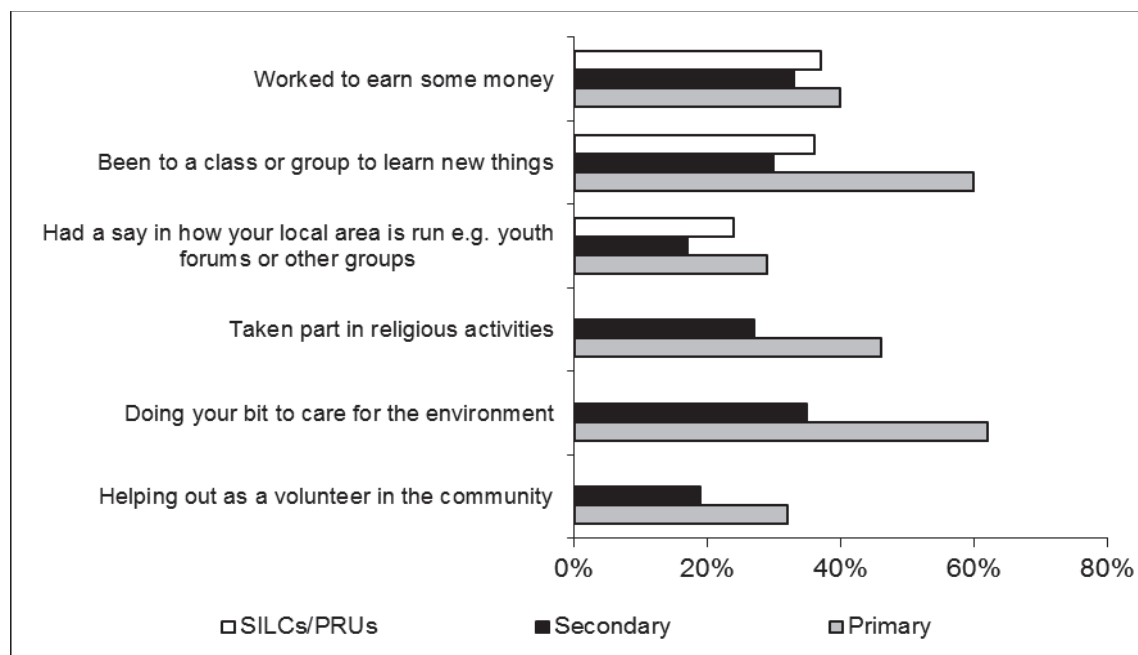


### 5.3 Opportunities in the area where you live

Pupils were asked about opportunities in the area where they live in the last 12 months, the responses to this question are not comparable to last year as the wording of the question has changed. The proportion taking part in each activity is shown in Chart 5.02. For each activity the proportion of respondents doing the activity reduced with age, with higher proportions of primary pupils participating than secondary pupils. Year 7, 9 and 11 were least likely to work to earn money. A higher proportion of young people reported caring for the environment in their local area.

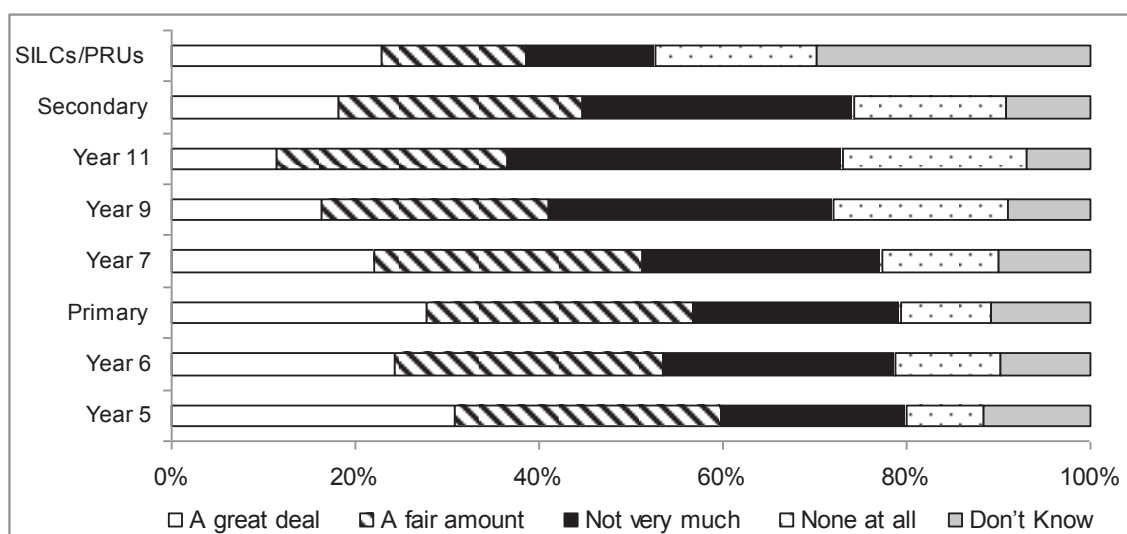
Pupils in PRUs and SILCs were also asked which activities they had undertaken in the last 12 months in the area where they live. The most popular options were caring for the environment (55%), and going to a class or group to learn new things (36%). The least popular activity was helping out as a volunteer in the community (15%).

Chart 5.02: Percentage taking part in each activity in the area they live, in the previous 12 months



The survey also asked young people how much difference they thought they could make in the way things are run where they live. Just over half of all primary and secondary respondents felt that they could make a ‘great deal’ or ‘fair amount’ of difference in the area they live. 10% responded that they ‘didn’t know’. These figures are broadly similar to those reported in 2010/11. 39% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought they could make a ‘great deal’ or ‘fair amount’ of difference. 47% reported they could not make any difference or did not know.

Chart 5.03: How much difference do you think you can you make to the way things are run in the area you live?



## 5.4 Participation in negative activities

In 2011/12 all year groups were asked if they had participated in a range of negative activities in the previous 12 months. Prior to the 2011/12 survey, only secondary pupils were asked these questions. Table 5.01 gives their responses. Year 11 data is not available for 2009/10, but is available for 2010/11, and has been included in the table. Since 2008/09 there has been a continued decrease in the percentage of secondary pupils saying they had participated in each activity.

Table 5.01: Proportion of young people responding yes to “in the last 12 months have you...”

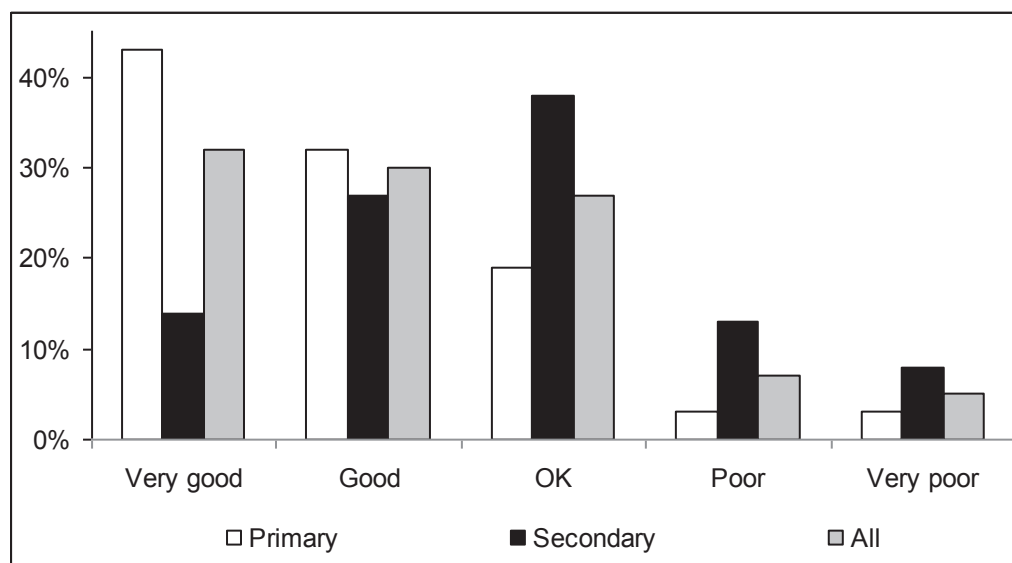
	2008/09 Secondary	2009/10 Secondary	2010/11 Secondary	2011/12		
				Primary	Secondary	SILCs/PRUs (n=57)
Been noisy or rude in a public place so that someone complained or got you into trouble	37%	31%	28%	18%	26%	33%
Had a neighbour complain because they were annoyed by your behaviour or noise, in or around your home?	27%	24%	22%	20%	21%	33%
Written things or sprayed paint on a building, fence, train or anywhere else where you shouldn't have?	20%	16%	13%	8%	13%	14%
Bullied or harassed someone else?	16%	15%	15%	11%	14%	18%
Threatened or been rude to someone because of their difference?	18%	13%	12%	8%	10%	14%

## 5.5 School support for making a positive contribution

Primary and secondary pupils were asked about how good their school was at supporting them to make a positive contribution. 43% of primary pupils thought their school was very good at supporting them to make a positive contribution to the school and the community, and a further 32% responded with ‘good’. Only 14% of secondary pupils thought their school was very good and 27% believed it to be ‘good’. 21% of secondary pupils felt their school was poor or very poor at supporting them to make a positive contribution, this has increased slightly when compared to 2010/11 (19%).



*Chart 5.04: Primary and Secondary: How good is your school at supporting you to make a positive contribution?*



## Section 6: Achieve economic well-being

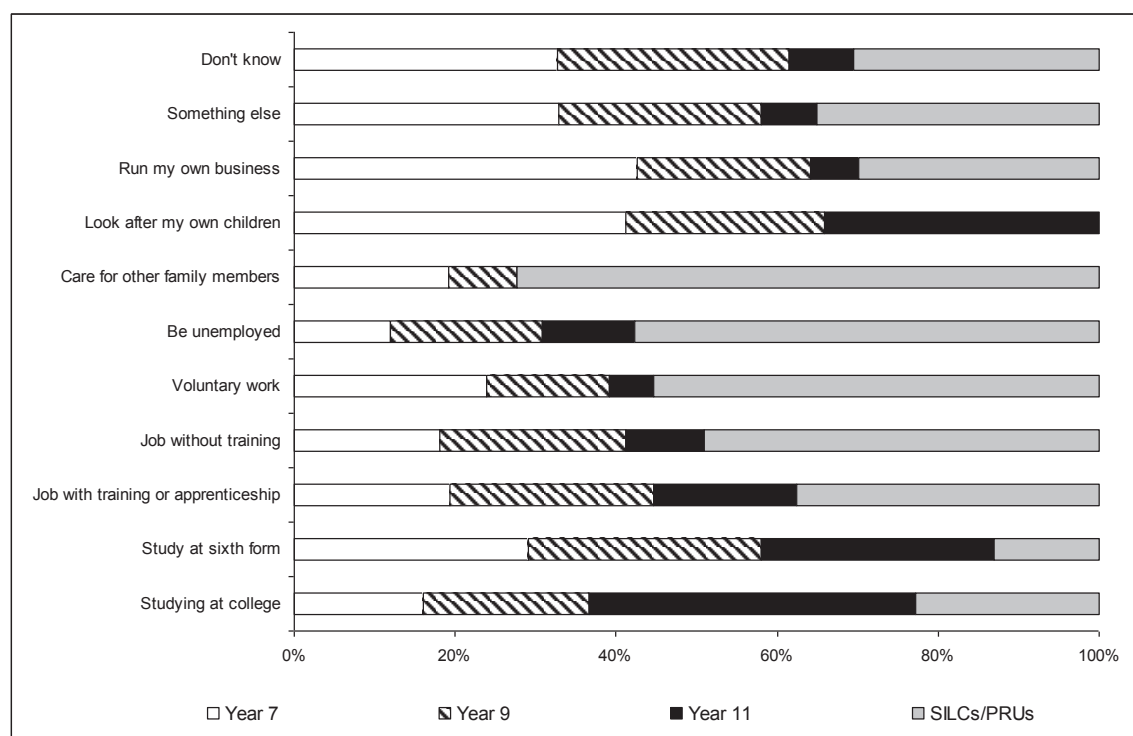
### 6.1 Plans for the future

Secondary pupils and young people from PRUs and SILCs were asked what they thought they were most likely to be doing when they finish school following year 11. 43% of year 9s thought that they would study at sixth form, which has increased from 36% reported in 2010/11. However a much lower proportion anticipated studying at college (21%). The percentage of year 7s that thought they would study at sixth form has continued an upward trend with 43% choosing this option, compared with 37% in 2010/11 and 30% in 2009/10.

Year 7 and 9 pupils were more likely to think they would be running their own businesses, than year 11 pupils, and less likely to think they would be studying at a college.

Respondents from PRUs and SILCs were most likely to think they would be studying at a college (23%) or studying at a sixth form (19%). Four percent thought they would be caring for a family member and 11% did not know what they would be doing.

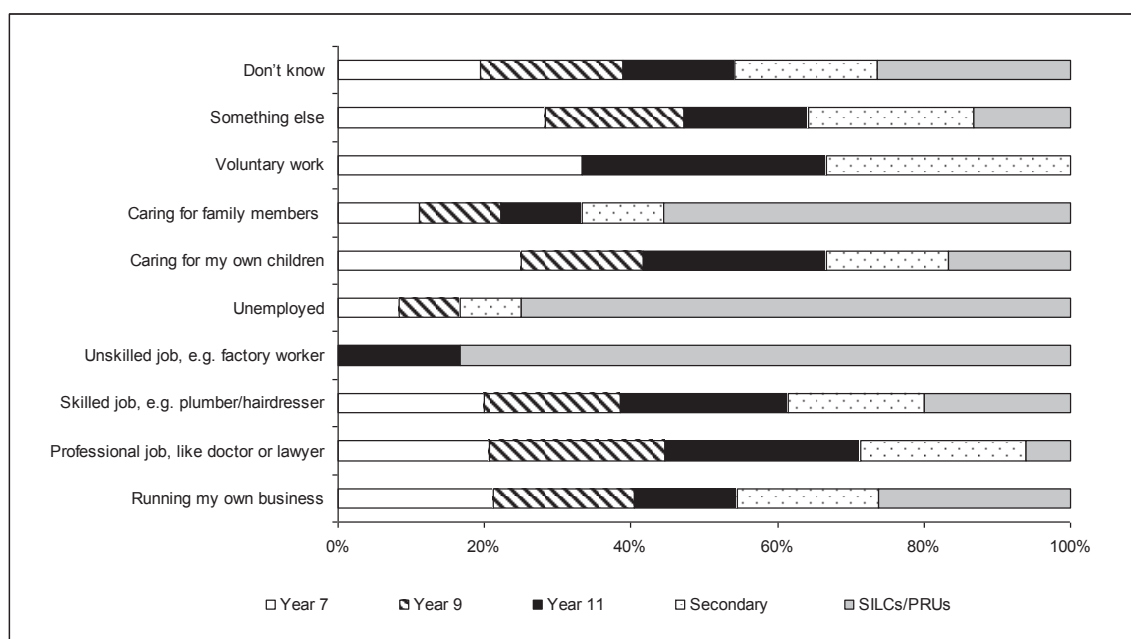
Chart 6.0: What do you think you are most likely to do when you finish year 11?



Secondary age respondents were asked whether they thought they would go to university. The proportion of respondents that expected they would go to university increased from 51% in 2010/11 to 56% in 2011/12 but still remained below 59% reported in 2009/10. Overall, there is an increase across all year groups considering university as an option. 23% of young people from PRUs and SILCs expected that they would go to university.

Secondary age respondents and pupils from PRUs and SILCs were also asked what sort of things they thought they would be doing when they were adults. For secondary pupils the most popular choice overall was to have a professional job (34%). This has remained consistent for the past two years. One fifth of young people also thought they would be running their own business and 15% thought they would have a skilled job. 14% of respondents did not know what they would be doing as an adult. The figures reported remain consistent to 2010/11. The most popular choice for respondents from PRUs and SILCs was 'running my own business', this accounted for 26% of respondents. 19% reported that they did not know and 14% chose a skilled job.

Chart 6.01: What do you think you will be doing when you are an adult?



\*Please note armed forces was an option only included in the PRUs and SILCs survey. 4% of respondents chose this option.

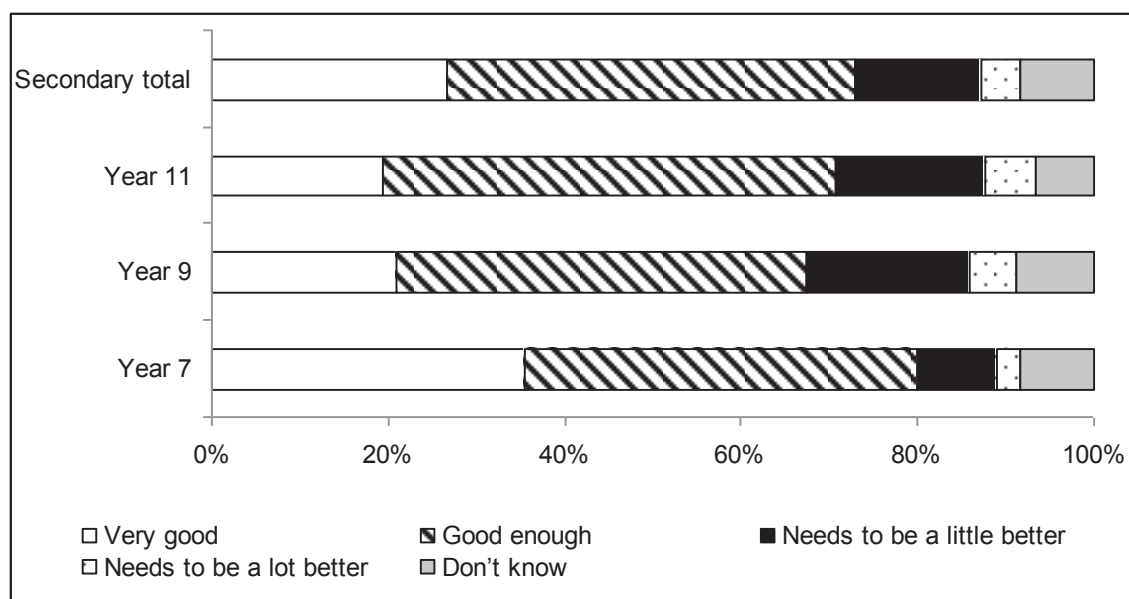
Secondary, PRU and SILC pupils were asked where they find information, advice, and guidance to help plan their futures. The responses are shown in Table 6.0. Respondents were able to select more than one option. In the main, respondents were most likely to talk to parents and teachers, and 19% of year 11 respondents stated they would visit the Leeds Pathways website. The percentage of year 11 pupils accessing information through parents, older brothers or sisters, friends or peers, and teachers has increased when compared to 2010/11. Only four percent of year 9 respondents reported accessing information through Connexions compared to 11% in 2010/11. Overall, the percentage of secondary pupils accessing information from other sources to those listed has decreased.

Table 6.0: Where do you find information, advice and guidance to help plan your future?

	Year 7	Year 9	Year 11	All	SILCs/PRUs
Parents	83%	76%	72%	79%	47%
Older brothers or sisters	27%	29%	25%	28%	15%
Friends or peers	24%	32%	40%	30%	14%
Teachers	34%	46%	41%	40%	30%
Jobs and careers website	10%	21%	27%	17%	15%
Connexions	3%	4%	17%	5%	18%
Leeds Pathways website	4%	9%	19%	8%	8%
Other	18%	19%	13%	18%	22%
<i>Colleges or other places that provide training</i>	8%	10%	35%	11%	8%

Secondary pupils were also asked to rate the quality of the information and advice given to them to help plan their future. Chart 6.02 shows their responses. 80% of those in year 7 felt the guidance was very good or good enough. This falls to 68% for year 9 and 70% for year 11. Overall, 73% thought the advice was good or very good.

Chart 6.02: How do you rate the information and advice you get to help you plan your future?



## 6.2 Skills and confidence for the future

Table 6.01 shows responses for a range of skills relating mainly to confidence. The proportion that believed themselves to be good or very good was higher for primary than secondary pupils. High proportions of young people thought they were good or very good at listening to others, taking on responsibility, and planning how to achieve their goals. Young people felt least confident about finding out about solving problems. The figures are broadly in line with 2010/11.

*Table 6.01: Primary and Secondary: Percentage responding good or very good when asked 'How good are you at...'*

	Primary	Secondary	All
Planning how to achieve your goals	79%	69%	75%
Making decisions	77%	70%	74%
Solving problems	75%	67%	72%
Taking on responsibilities	79%	72%	76%
Listening to others	82%	72%	78%

### 6.3 Your local area

The survey asked both primary and secondary pupils what they thought of their local area as a place to live for young people. There is a notable difference between the proportion of primary pupils (79%) and secondary pupils (66%) saying that their local area is good or very good. The secondary figure remains consistent with 2010/11. 51% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought their local area was a good place to live.

Young people were also asked what they thought of Leeds as a place to live for young people. 66% of secondary and 74% of primary respondents thought Leeds was a good or very good place for young people to live. On the other hand, eight percent of year 11 respondents thought that Leeds was a poor or very poor place to live. Only half the proportion of year 5 respondents thought the same. 49% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought Leeds was a good place to live for young people.

*Chart 6.03: How good is your local area for young people to live?*

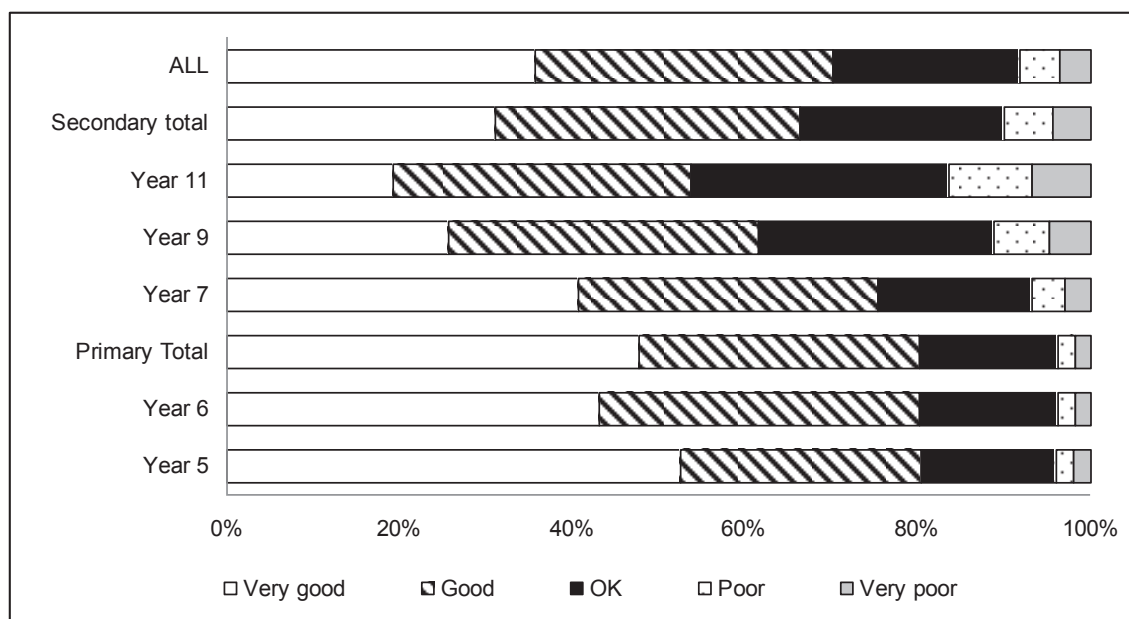
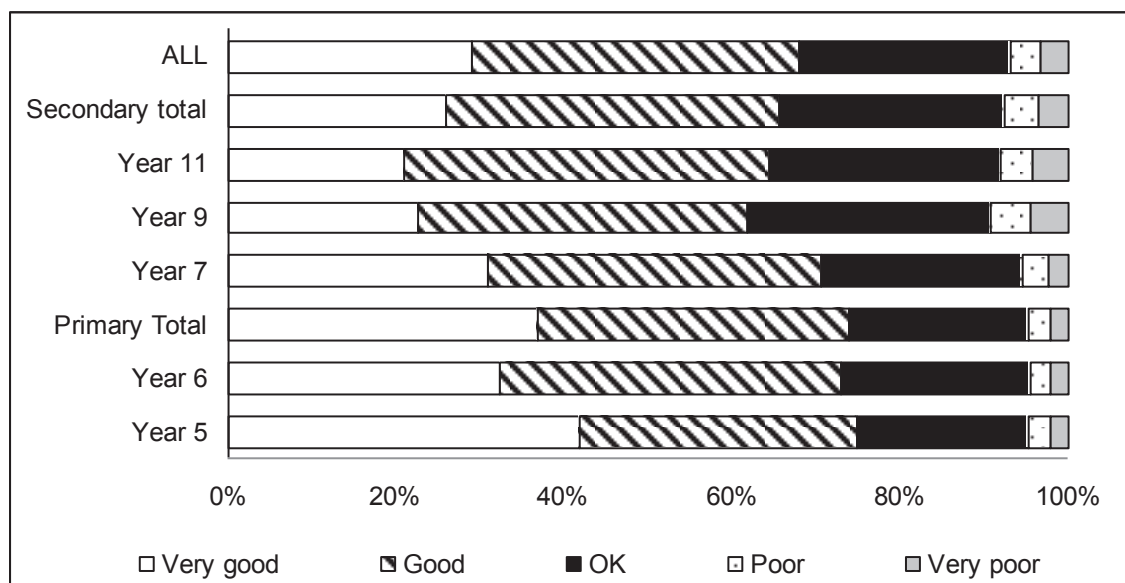


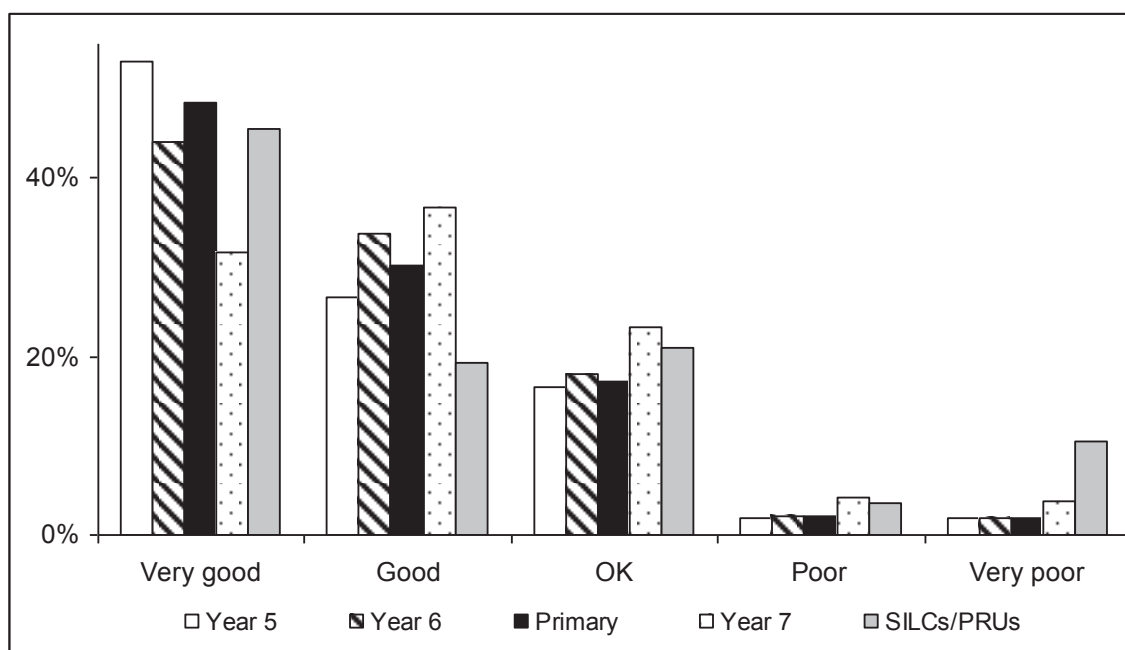
Chart 6.04: How good is Leeds as a city for young people to live?



### 6.4 School support for achieving economic well-being

Pupils were asked to rate how good their school is at helping them to prepare for the future. 82% of primary respondents rated their school as good or very good at helping them prepare for the future, this is consistent with the previous year. 65% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs thought their school was good or very good at preparing them for the future.

Chart 6.05: How good is your school at preparing you for the future?



\*Please note it is not possible to compare 2011/12 data across all year groups as data was only collected for year 5, 6, and 7.

## Section 7: Conclusions

For the most part the pattern of results in the 2011/12 Leeds Every Child Matters survey were in line with the responses in 2010/11 survey. In the main, primary pupils tend to be more positive than secondary respondents. However, higher proportions of secondary pupils reported that they would know where to access help and advice on a range of issues.

As with last year, the survey has highlighted significant issues for young people relating to healthy eating and levels of physical activity. Not enough young people are eating regular meals, with too many respondents missing breakfast in particular. Only a small proportion are eating the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day. Levels have fallen since 2008/09 for all year groups except year 5 which has seen a slight increase on last year. Too many are eating a high number of snacks. Physical activity levels are also decreasing in comparison to 2008/09, and fewer secondary pupils are making use of sports clubs and classes. Eating habits, combined with high levels of sedentary behaviour and decreasing levels of physical activity, have consequences for levels of obesity and general health and well-being of children and young people. Although, the number of young people reporting exercising 3-6 times a week is steadily increasing and the proportion of young people swimming has also increased from 2010/11.

The results of this year's survey also confirm the high levels of young people taking part in risky activities such as illegal substance misuse, alcohol use, and unprotected sex. This is particularly significant given the proportions of young people that reported not knowing where to get advice relating to alcohol, sex, drugs, and emotional health. This year, in particular primary and secondary pupils were more likely than in 2008/09 to say that they had never smoked or had sexual intercourse or drunk alcohol or used drugs. The percentage of secondary pupils reporting they have never drunk alcohol has increased to 31% this year from 15% in 2008/09. The percentage of year 11s reporting they have used illegal substances has also decreased slightly from last year. The proportion of year 9s reporting using drugs has gradually fallen over the last four years, however, in 2011/12 the percentage has increased. The percentage of year 11s not using contraception has decreased from 22% last year to 14%.

The majority of young people felt safe at home although the small minority that do not feel safe (2%) are of particular concern. Whilst most children feel safe in schools, some report not feeling safe, particularly outside of lessons. 38% of all primary and secondary respondents had experienced bullying in or around school in the last year, with 6% saying they were bullied most days or everyday. Across all year groups a greater proportion of primary girls reported being bullied. The level of bullying being reported for all primary and secondary pupils has remained consistent over the last three years. The percentage of all primary and secondary pupils reporting not being away from school without telling anyone has fallen from 74% in 2010/11 to 64%. Across all year groups, more boys than girls reported being away from school without telling anyone. In comparison, over half of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported being away from school without telling anyone.

Pupils reported being involved in a range of activities outside of school. In the last four weeks, the percentage of respondents reporting they had been swimming and or visited a library increased slightly from last year. Although, the percentage of secondary pupils visiting a sports club or class has marginally decreased.

The majority of all primary and secondary respondents enjoy their life and most said they were happy most of the time. Although, stress emerged as a significant issue, particularly for older children, as did feelings of anger and being bad-tempered. Whilst most pupils reported they coped OK or well with loneliness, the proportion of pupils feeling this increased slightly from 2008/09. Over a quarter of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported being bad tempered every day or most days. However, 71% felt happy every day or most days.

Primary pupils are significantly more positive about school than secondary pupils. There appears to be an issue with secondary pupils' enjoyment of school. Many of them are regularly bored and don't find lessons interesting or fun, and less than half feel that school help them learn in the way that is best for them. The majority of children and young people reported that more fun or interesting lessons and more help from teachers would help them to do better at school. In the main, young people from PRUs and SILCs were positive about their school and learning experiences.

The proportion of pupils saying opportunities in their school were good or better was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Primary pupils were more likely to say that they had good opportunities for making decisions (or voting) in a class or school council and helping out around school. Overall, the activity with the lowest proportion of respondents saying opportunities were good in their school was helping out in the community and making changes in the way the school is run.

The majority of young people have positive aspirations for the future. 63% expected to be in further education after leaving school. This is a decrease when compared to 2008/09 but an increase on 57% reported in 2010/11. Although just over half expected to go to university, this number has increased slightly from 2010/11 but remains lower than 59% reported in 2009/10. High proportions of respondents expected to be in professional or skilled jobs or running their own business when they are adults. 30% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought they would go onto further education after leaving school and 23% expected to go to university.

Overall, there is a mixture of differences between male and female responses and areas where findings are broadly similar for both genders. The greatest differences can be observed in the areas listed below. Across all secondary age groups, more girls than boys said that they rarely or never ate breakfast, and across all secondary year groups, up to three times the amount of girls than boys reported being unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with their appearance.

The findings illustrate a mix of responses in relation to negative behaviours; Secondary boys are more likely than girls to drink alcohol on a regular basis. Boys in primary school were slightly more likely to report having smoked a cigarette, whilst in secondary school more girls reported smoking than boys.



There appears to be an issue with the proportion of boys experiencing violence as twice the amount of boys compared to girls from primary and secondary year groups reported being a victim of violence.



## Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Bangladeshi</b>	66	1.3	242	1.6	12	0.9	82	1.1	21	1.1	138	0.9	99	1.2	462	1.2
<b>Indian</b>	107	2.1	296	2.0	32	2.3	150	2.0	46	2.3	307	1.9	185	2.2	753	2.0
<b>Kashmiri Other</b>	11	0.2	27	0.2	3	0.2	9	0.1	1	0.1	11	0.1	15	0.2	47	0.1
<b>Kashmiri Pakistani</b>	87	1.7	252	1.7	39	2.8	151	2.0	46	2.3	282	1.8	172	2.0	685	1.8
<b>Other Pakistani</b>	304	6.0	820	5.4	90	6.4	328	4.4	84	4.3	588	3.7	478	5.7	1736	4.5
<b>Other Asian</b>	73	1.4	202	1.3	25	1.8	100	1.3	40	2.0	223	1.4	138	1.6	525	1.4
<b>Black African</b>	150	3.0	464	3.1	68	4.9	210	2.8	94	4.8	459	2.9	312	3.7	1133	3.0
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	51	1.0	146	1.0	17	1.2	85	1.1	45	2.3	202	1.3	113	1.3	433	1.1
<b>Any other Black</b>	38	0.8	128	0.8	9	0.6	67	0.9	15	0.8	111	0.7	62	0.7	306	0.8

	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
<b>background</b>																
<b>Chinese</b>	21	0.4	77	0.5	4	0.3	28	0.4	10	0.5	70	0.4	35	0.4	175	0.5
<b>Any other Mixed background</b>	70	1.4	247	1.6	13	0.9	96	1.3	22	1.1	187	1.2	105	1.3	530	1.4
<b>Mixed Asian and White</b>	48	1.0	148	1.0	18	1.3	69	0.9	14	0.7	123	0.8	80	1.0	340	0.9
<b>Mixed Black African and White</b>	26	0.5	71	0.5	10	0.7	34	0.5	9	0.5	55	0.3	45	0.5	160	0.4
<b>Mixed Black Caribbean and White</b>	74	1.5	258	1.7	24	1.7	126	1.7	37	1.9	263	1.7	135	1.6	647	1.7
<b>Info not obtained</b>	26	0.5	41	0.3	76	5.4	14	0.2	12	0.6	18	0.1	114	1.4	73	0.2
<b>Any other ethnic group</b>	59	1.2	195	1.3	22	1.6	69	0.9	16	0.8	107	0.7	97	1.2	371	1.0

	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide					
<b>Refused</b>	16	0.3	57	0.4	4	0.3	14	0.2	6	0.3	46	0.3	26	0.3	117	0.3
<b>White British</b>	3704	73.4	10933	72.4	883	63.3	5588	75.2	1387	70.7	12212	77.2	5974	71.1	28733	74.9
<b>White Eastern European</b>	43	0.9	193	1.3	20	1.4	72	1.0	27	1.4	153	1.0	90	1.1	418	1.1
<b>White Irish</b>	17	0.3	39	0.3		0.0	9	0.1	8	0.4	54	0.3	25	0.3	102	0.3
<b>Traveller Irish Heritage</b>	5	0.1	22	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	33	0.1
<b>WOTW</b>	15	0.3	114	0.8	9	0.6	56	0.8	8	0.4	80	0.5	32	0.4	250	0.7
<b>Gypsy Roma</b>	15	0.3	72	0.5	10	0.7	49	0.7	9	0.5	78	0.5	34	0.4	199	0.5
<b>White Western European</b>	17	0.3	66	0.4	6	0.4	23	0.3	3	0.2	35	0.2	26	0.3	124	0.3
<b>Total</b>	5043	100	15110	100	1396	100	7432	100	1961	100	15810	100	8400	100	38352	100

**Free School Meal Eligibility**

Free School Meal status	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide					
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11					
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%				
<b>Not eligible</b>	4072	80.7	11920	78.9	1056	75.6	5878	79.1	1551	79.1	12828	81.1	6679	79.5	30626	79.9
<b>Eligible</b>	971	19.3	3190	21.1	340	24.4	1554	20.9	410	20.9	2982	18.9	1721	20.5	7726	20.1
<b>Total</b>	5043	100	15110	100	1396	100	7432	100.0	1961	100	15810	100.0	8400	100	38352	100

**Special Educational Needs Status**

Special educational need status	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No SEN	4077	80.8	11788	78.0	1116	79.9	5758	77.5	1548	78.9	12371	78.2	6741	80.3	29917	78.0
School Action	591	11.7	1952	12.9	220	15.8	1139	15.3	332	16.9	2131	13.5	1143	13.6	5222	13.6
School Action Plus	332	6.6	1127	7.5	51	3.7	392	5.3	63	3.2	909	5.7	446	5.3	2428	6.3
Statement	42	0.8	243	1.6	7	0.5	143	1.9	18	0.9	399	2.5	67	0.8	785	2.0
Y	1	0.0		0.0	2	0.1		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5043</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7432</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15810</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38352</b>	<b>100</b>

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**EXECUTIVE BOARD****THURSDAY, 9TH MAY, 2013****PRESENT:** Councillor K Wakefield in the ChairCouncillors J Blake, A Carter, M Dobson,  
S Golton, P Gruen, R Lewis, L Mulherin,  
A Ogilvie and L Yeadon**239 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public**

**RESOLVED** – That, in accordance with Regulation 4 of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as exempt on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information so designated as follows:-

- (a) Appendix 2 to the report entitled, 'Disposal of Cleared Site in Holbeck to Unity Housing Association', referred to in Minute No. 249 is exempt in accordance with paragraph 10.4(3) of Schedule 12A(3) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of the Council. It is considered that the release of such information would or would be likely to prejudice the Council's commercial interests in relation to the disposal of sites to Housing Associations and level of consideration which may prove acceptable to the Council. It is considered that whilst there may be a public interest in disclosure, much of this information will be publicly available from the Land Registry following completion of this transaction and consequently the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing this information at this point in time. It is therefore considered that this element of the report should be treated as exempt under Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4 (3).

**240 Late Items**

With the agreement of the Chair, the following late items of business were admitted to the agenda:-

- (a) 'Leeds LDF Site Allocations Plan: Issues and Options for Public Consultation'. Due to the timescales involved in the Development Plan Panel clearance process, it was not possible for this report and appendices to be circulated with the formal agenda papers. It was therefore submitted as a late item of business. Getting to the current stage of plan preparation had meant a heavy work programme for both officers and Elected Members. Extra meetings of the Development

Plan Panel were scheduled on 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2013 and Members also agreed to a day of site visits on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2013. Those extra meetings were held to maintain the progress in developing the Leeds LDF Site Allocations Plan, and with this in mind, in order to maintain such progress, it was recommended that this matter was determined at the 9th May 2013 Executive Board meeting. However, final Development Plan Panel clearance to enable a recommendation to be made to Executive Board was only obtained at a meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2013. Given this and the need to accommodate any changes arising from the Panel debate on 30<sup>th</sup> April, it was not possible to meet the statutory publication requirements. (Minute No. 243 referred).

- (b) 'Transfer of School Sites under the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 and the Schools Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007'. This report was submitted as a late item of business, because although the report covered all future transfers that may be requested under the act, there was one specific transfer which needed to be progressed by the end of May 2013 in relation to Brodetsky Primary School. Executive Board approval to transfer land under the act was therefore required in May, along with delegation of final approval of the terms of such disposals to the Director of City Development. This was due to the fact that the availability of DfE funding for the new proposed Free School on the Brodetsky Primary School site was conditional upon the remaining land held by the Council being transferred. The DfE would not sign the Funding Agreement that would allow the Brodetsky Jewish Primary School Foundation Trust to commence with construction works as programmed, to develop their free school provision in time for September 2013. Therefore, any significant delays would mean that the opening of the free school would have to be delayed until September 2014. (Minute No. 246 referred).

**241 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

There were no Disclosable Pecuniary Interests declared at the meeting, however, in relation to the item entitled, 'Basic Need Programme: Outcome of Consultation on Proposals for Expansion of Primary Provision in 2014 and Permission to Consult on Proposals for the Expansion of Primary Provision in 2015', Councillor Mulherin drew the Board's attention to her position as Chair of Governors at Robin Hood Primary School, which was affected by the proposals detailed within the submitted report. (Minute No. 245 referred).

**242 Minutes**

**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2013 be approved as a correct record.

## **NEIGHBOURHOODS, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **243 Leeds LDF Site Allocations Plan - Issues and Options for Public Consultation**

Further to Minute No. 250, 16<sup>th</sup> May 2012, the Director of City Development submitted a report which sought the Board's approval of the Site Allocations material, specifically Volumes 1 and 2 of the Issues and Options documents, as appended to the submitted report, in order to enable a period of public consultation to be undertaken during June and July 2013 on the Site Allocations Plan.

In presenting the report, the Executive Member for Neighbourhoods, Planning and Support Services placed on record his thanks to all officers who had been involved in the development of the Site Allocations documentation for their considerable efforts in getting the documents to this current stage. In addition, the Executive Member also thanked all Councillors who had contributed as part of the associated Elected Member engagement processes which had been undertaken to date.

Correspondence which had been received from Stuart Andrew MP regarding Leeds' housing targets was tabled at the meeting for Board Members' consideration. Responding to the correspondence and also to Members' comments, the Board received information on the reasoning behind the housing targets detailed within the Leeds LDF Site Allocations Plan being consistent with the level of housing need identified within the Core Strategy. In addition, consideration was also given to how the approach proposed in Leeds compared to that being taken by neighbouring Local Authorities.

Also tabled at the meeting was amended wording in respect of paragraph 1.4.3 and section E5 of Volume 2, Housing Market Characteristic Area (HMCA) 1 (Aireborough) regarding Leeds Bradford International Airport. It was recommended that the revised wording was incorporated into the relevant sections of the issues and options document.

In considering the documentation, a question and answer session ensued. The key points raised were as follows:-

- It was noted that Members may have specific concerns regarding individual site allocations proposed, however, it was acknowledged that the purpose of the documentation submitted to the Board was to facilitate early community and stakeholder engagement on a range of options;
- It was emphasised that the site allocations process needed to be progressed at the earliest opportunity in order to enable the Council to produce a Site Allocations Plan which would demonstrate that sufficient land would be available when needed to meet the Core Strategy targets. It was noted that having such arrangements in place would enable the Council to have greater influence and provide greater direction on development throughout the city;
- Members welcomed the fact that the number of site allocations proposed in the 'green' and 'amber' categories was substantially

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting  
to be held on Wednesday, 19th June, 2013

greater than the residual requirement in each of the HCMAs, thus providing considerable choice for public comment;

- The Board highlighted the need for the proposed public consultation exercise to be robust and genuine, and emphasised the need for all sections of the community to be involved, including young people and the elderly;
- Emphasis was placed upon the need to ensure that the unique character of communities throughout Leeds was retained;
- The importance of the Neighbourhood Planning agenda was highlighted, along with the ways in which the agenda related to the Site Allocations process. In addition, emphasis was also placed upon the efforts being made to support Neighbourhood Planning in Leeds;
- The ambitious nature of the city was highlighted together with the need to ensure that Site Allocations process reflected such ambitions;
- The Board highlighted the vital importance of ensuring that appropriate levels of infrastructure were secured across Leeds, which were in line with demand, catered for all sections of the community and took into consideration the city's changing demographics. With regard to such matters, emphasis was placed upon education, adult social care, transport and health provision respectively.

In conclusion, as part of the ongoing engagement with Members, it was requested that Leaders of all political groups be invited to meet to consider a number of key issues in respect of the Site Allocations process, in particular the methodology and extent of the proposed consultation exercise.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Site Allocations Plan Issues and Options documents (Volumes 1 and 2 as appended to the submitted report) be approved for the purposes of public consultation, subject to the inclusion of the updated text which was circulated at the meeting in respect of Leeds Bradford International Airport.
- (b) That as part of the ongoing engagement with Members, Leaders of all political groups be invited to meet to consider a number of key issues in respect of the Site Allocations process, in particular, the methodology and extent of the proposed consultation exercise.

(Under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.5 Councillor Golton required it to be recorded that he abstained from voting on the decisions referred to within this minute)

#### **244 Implementation of an Area Lead Member Role**

Further to Minute No. 139, 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012, the Assistant Chief Executive (Customer Access and Performance) submitted a report providing details of the proposed formation of Area Lead Roles following the recent consultation exercise which has been undertaken. The main aim of re-launching the roles was to provide clarification around the roles themselves, strengthen links to Executive Members and Council services, improve training, whilst also supporting and encouraging both formal and informal links with relevant

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting  
to be held on Wednesday, 19th June, 2013

partners. In addition, the report recommended that Area Committees appoint to those roles in the new municipal year.

**RESOLVED** – That approval be given to the proposals contained within the submitted report for Area Committees to appoint Area Lead Members for the 2013/2014 municipal year, in accordance with a number of defined roles to be presented at the Annual Meeting of Council on 20th May 2013.

## **CHILDREN'S SERVICES**

### **245 Basic Need Programme: Outcome of consultation on Proposals for Expansion of Primary Provision in 2014 and Permission to Consult on Proposals for the Expansion of Primary Provision in 2015**

The Director of Children's Services submitted a report outlining proposals which were designed to meet the local authority's duty to ensure sufficiency of school places. The report was divided into two parts: Part A detailed the outcomes from the public consultation exercise on the expansion of primary provision across the city for September 2014, and made recommendations for the next steps for each of the proposals, whilst Part B sought the Board's permission to commence a public consultation exercise upon the proposals for the expansion of primary provision in the city from September 2015.

With regard to the proposals, Members highlighted the considerable demand being placed on specific schools highlighted within the submitted report.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, reassurance was provided in respect of the timescales by which proposals addressing primary provision in Farnley would be submitted to the Board.

Members commented upon the Council's Schools Admissions Policy, specifically regarding the way in which the distance between an individual's home and school was measured, and whether consideration was given to transport barriers between an individual's home and school. In response, reassurance was provided that work was currently being undertaken on the Policy to ensure that it was as clear and accessible as possible.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the publication of a statutory notice for the expansion of Allerton Bywater Primary School from a capacity of 210 pupils to 420 pupils with an increase in the admission number from 30 to 60 with effect from September 2014, be approved.
- (b) That the publication of a statutory notice for the expansion of Asquith Primary School from a capacity of 210 pupils to 420 pupils with an increase in the admission number from 30 to 60 with effect from September 2014, be approved.
- (c) That the publication of a statutory notice for the expansion of Morley St Francis Catholic Primary School from a capacity of 154 pupils to 210

pupils with an increase in the admission number from 22 to 30 with effect from September 2014, be approved.

- (d) That the publication of a statutory notice for the expansion of East Ardsley Primary School from a capacity of 315 pupils to 420 pupils with an increase in the admission number from 45 to 60 with effect from September 2014, be approved.
- (e) That the publication of a statutory notice for the expansion of Robin Hood Primary School from a capacity of 315 pupils to 420 pupils with an increase in the admission number from 45 to 60 with effect from September 2014, be approved.
- (f) That the publication of a statutory notice to lower the age range of Hollybush Primary School from 5 to 11 to 3 to 11, be approved.
- (g) That permission be given to consult upon the expansion of Pudsey Primrose Hill Primary School from a capacity of 315 pupils to 420 pupils with an increase in the admission number from 45 to 60 with effect from September 2015;
- (h) That permission be given to consult upon a linked proposal to expand Guiseley Infant and Nursery School from a capacity of 270 pupils to 420 pupils and raise the age range from 3 to 7 to 3 to 11 with effect from September 2015;
- (i) That permission be given to consult upon a linked proposal to expand St Oswald's Church of England Junior School from a capacity of 360 pupils to 420 pupils and lower the age range from 7 to 11 to 5 to 11 with effect from September 2015.

**246 Transfer of School Sites under the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 and the Schools Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007**

The Director of Children's Services and the Director of City Development submitted a joint report which sought in principle approval for the transfer of land to Applicant Schools under the control of Leeds City Council, in accordance with the relevant legislation. In addition, the report also sought approval for the necessary authority to be delegated to the Director of City Development which would enable him to approve the detailed terms for such transfers, in consultation with Director of Children's Services, Executive Member for Children's Services and appropriate Ward Members.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the transfer of Council owned land to Applicant Schools, as set out within the submitted report, be approved, and that the Director of City Development, in consultation with the Director of Children's Services, the Executive Member for Children's Services and appropriate Ward Members, be delegated the necessary authority to approve the detailed terms of the transfers.

- (b) That the principal of transferring land in the ownership of the Council (and which an Applicant School may call for) to the Controlling Body, be approved on the basis set out within the submitted report, and that final approval of the terms of such disposals be delegated to the Director of City Development.

## **RESOURCES AND CORPORATE FUNCTIONS**

### **247 Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rules**

The Head of Governance Services submitted a report setting out proposed amendments to the Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rules intended to reflect the Council's current practice and procedure in relation to executive decision making, as amended in light of the enactment of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012.

**RESOLVED** – That Rules 1.1 to 1.4, 2.1 and 3.1 of the Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rules, as set out within Appendix A to the submitted report, be approved.

## **HEALTH AND WELLBEING**

### **248 Response to Deputation - Health and Wellbeing of people living in Hyde Park and the need for local Schools and Community to access Sports and Leisure Facilities**

Further to Minute No. 125, 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012, the Director of Public Health and the Chief Planning Officer submitted a joint report responding to the deputation presented to the full Council meeting on 12th September 2012 from the Hyde Park Olympic Legacy Committee regarding the health of people in Hyde Park and the need for local schools and community to access decent sports facilities. This report followed the initial consideration of this matter at the December 2012 Executive Board meeting.

In presenting the report, the Executive Member for Health and Wellbeing requested that the second sentence within paragraph 5.1 of the submitted report be amended, so that it read, 'However, in a planning context officers are mindful that refusal of the Victoria Road application would not automatically serve to enhance local sports provision or community health as desired'.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, officers provided the Member in question with the current position regarding local primary schools' access to local sports facilities, including those referenced by the deputation.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the inclusion of the amendment to paragraph 5.1 of the submitted report (as detailed above) be agreed.
- (b) That it be noted and acknowledged that the area in question has a deficiency in sports facilities and pitches. In addition, whilst

recognising the role of the Local Planning Authority, the Board's support be given to the principle of enhancing opportunities for the local community to engage in physical activity in order to improve health and wellbeing in the area.

## **DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMY**

### **249 Disposal of Cleared Site in Holbeck to Unity Housing Association**

The Director City Development submitted a report which sought approval to dispose of a cleared site in Holbeck at less than best consideration and on the basis of a "one to one" negotiation with Unity Housing Association. The report noted that the disposal of the specified site would facilitate the development of an affordable housing scheme in a priority regeneration area of the city.

The proposals detailed within the submitted report were welcomed, as it was noted that such proposals would provide much needed accommodation and would also assist with the regeneration of the area.

Following consideration of Appendix 2 to the submitted report, designated as exempt under the provisions of Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4(3), which was considered in private at the conclusion of the meeting, it was

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That a proposal to dispose of a cleared site in Holbeck, as identified at Appendix 1 to the submitted report, be approved, on the basis of a "one to one" negotiation with Unity Housing Association at a less than best consideration, on the terms detailed within exempt Appendix 2 to the submitted report.
- (b) That the necessary authority be delegated to the Director of City Development (with the power to sub delegate) in order to approve the detailed terms of the sale.

### **250 A58 Inner Ring Road Essential Maintenance Scheme**

Further to Minute No. 237, 11<sup>th</sup> April 2012, the Director of City Development submitted a report providing an update on the progress made in respect of the A58M Leeds Inner Ring Road Essential Maintenance Scheme. In addition, subject to Full Approval from the Department for Transport, the report also sought authority to incur expenditure for the construction stage of the Woodhouse Tunnel Strengthening Scheme.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, clarification was provided to the Board regarding the Department for Transport approvals process.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the update provided in the submitted report, including the substantial completion of New York Flyover and Lovell Park Bridge, be noted.



- (b) That it be noted that a contractor has been appointed for Woodhouse Tunnel and is currently utilising Early Contractor Involvement to look at the optimum solution for delivery, and also to feed into the Full Approval process.
- (c) That subject to Full Approval by the Department for Transport, expenditure of up to £19,483,000 be authorised in order to implement the construction phase for Woodhouse Tunnel.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION:** 13<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2013

**LAST DATE FOR CALL IN  
OF ELIGIBLE DECISIONS:** 20<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2013 (5.00 P.M.)

(Scrutiny Support will notify Directors of any items called in by 12.00 p.m. on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2013)

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Table of Scrutiny Inquires and Statements Relating to Children and Families

Inquiry	Scrutiny Board	Year
Private Fostering	Children and Families	2012/13
Private Care Homes	Children and Families	2012/13
Increasing the number of young people who are EET	Children and Families	2012/13
Young Carers	Children and Families	2012/13
Welfare Reform	Resources and Council Services	2012/13
Review of Children's Congenital Cardiac Services	Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee	2011/12
External Placements	Children and Families	2011/12
Children's Services Redesign	Children and Families	2011/12
Child Poverty	Children and Families	2011/12
Improving School Attendance	Children and Families	2011/12
Engaging Young People in Culture, Sport and Recreation	Sustainable Economy and Culture	2011/12
Outdoor Education Centres	Children's Services	2010/11
Final School Balances	Children's Services	2010/11
Safeguarding	Children's Services	2009/10
Entering Education	Children's Services	2009/10
Education Standards	Children's Services	2009/10
Attendance	Children's Services	2009/10
Meadowfield Primary School	Children's Services	2009/10
Youth Survey Statement	Children's Services	2009/10
School Organisation Consultation	Children's Services	2009/10
Inclusion	Children's Services	2007/8
Fountain Primary School	Children's Services	2007/8
Services for 8 – 13 year olds	Children's Services	2007/8
Adoption in Leeds	Children's Services	2006/7
Catching the Bus	Young Peoples Scrutiny Forum	2006/7
Youth Services	Children's Services	2006/7
Implications of Trust Schools for the Local Authority	Children's Services`	2006/7
14 – 19 Review	Childrens Services	2006/7
Departmental Communications	Children's Services	2006/7

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Report author: Heather Pinches / Peter Storrie  
Tel: 274638 / 43956

**Report of Deputy Chief Executive / Director of Children’s Services**

**Report to Children and Families Scrutiny Board**

**Date: 28<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

**Subject: 2012/13 Q4 Performance Report**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

1. This report provides a summary of performance against the strategic priorities for the council relevant to the Children and Families Scrutiny Board.

**Recommendations**

2. Members are recommended to:
  - Note the Q4 performance information and the issues which have been highlighted and consider if they wish to undertake further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year in any of these areas.

## **1 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 This report presents to scrutiny a summary of the quarter four performance data for 2012-13 which provides an update on progress in delivering the relevant priorities in the Council Business Plan 2011-15, Children and Young People's Plan 2011-15 and City Priority Plan 2011-15.

## **2 Background information**

- 2.1 The City Priority Plan 2011 to 2015 is the city-wide partnership plan which sets out the key outcomes and priorities to be delivered by the council and its partners. There are 21 priorities which are split across the 5 strategic partnerships who are responsible for ensuring the delivery of these agreed priorities. The Council Business Plan 2011 to 2015 sets out the priorities for the council - it has two elements - five cross council priorities aligned to the council's values and a set of directorate priorities and targets.

- 2.1 Members will note that the delivery of City Priority Plan priorities are shared with partners across the city while the Council Business Plan sets out the Council's contribution to these shared priorities. The partnership contribution to children's elements of the City Priority Plan priorities is led by the Children's Trust Board and through delivery of the Leeds Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP). The City Priorities, framed as obsessions, form part of the 11 children's priorities. This report includes a quarter 4 assessment of progress against the Children and Young People's Plan obsessions.

- 2.2 This report includes 3 appendices:

- Appendix 1 – Performance Reports for the 3 City Priority Plan Priorities (these are the same as the “obsessions” from the CYPP)
- Appendix 2 – Children's Services Directorate Priorities and Indicators
- Appendix 3 – CYPP performance update

## **3 Main issues**

### ***Quarter 4 Performance Summary - City Priority Plan/CYPP Obsessions***

- 3.1 The projected position for the national measure of the November – January average for the percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs) for Leeds is 6.6%, down from 8.1% a year before. Focused effort by Connexions providers and partners led to not-known levels falling by around 1000 between December 2012 and March 2013; at the time of writing, it is now 6.7%, well below the national rate of 7.9%. Leeds performance is better than the statistical neighbour average but there is more work to do in order to improve our performance relative to national levels.
- 3.2 The numbers of Children Looked After continue to fall, and at year end was 98 lower (6.6%) than a year ago. At the end of March the Leeds rate of children in care is 88.6 per 10,000 children and young people, a level not seen since 2009.

- 3.3 Both primary and secondary school attendance numbers dipped in autumn compared to the year before but remain above the previous year. The fall was greater in primary. Illness is the main reason for this with the Leeds position consistent with national as stated by the DFE- *The latest figures show an increase in absence levels in autumn term 2012 compared to autumn term 2011. Absence levels in autumn term 2011 were, however, exceptionally low (largely because of low sickness absence) and absence levels in autumn term 2012 remain lower than in autumn term 2010 and previous years*

### **Council Business Plan**

- 3.4 **Directorate Priorities and Indicators:** There are 5 directorate priorities and 3 are assessed as green and 2 are amber at Quarter 4. The amber priorities are:

- Develop a high performing and skilled workforce
- Put in place a joined-up children's directorate

- 3.5 In terms of performance indicators 3 green, 5 amber and 1 red. Red indicator is:

- **percentage of children's homes that are rated good or better by Ofsted** – at the end Q4 performance remained at 36% the same as that for quarter 3 as no further full inspections had been made. However provisional results for inspections since April suggest that 55% are now good or better, which would shift the indicator to amber. Additional to the full inspection each home has an interim inspection each year following the full inspections. With the interim inspections seven out of the eleven homes were judged to be making good progress. This is the highest grade that can be given at an interim inspection and means that a home has demonstrated continuous improvement in quality of care and has addressed all requirements and the large majority of recommendations raised at the previous full inspection. This gives confidence for the next round of full inspections, particularly as a programme of refurbishment work began in Jan 2013 for six of the homes. The 2013 – 14 round of inspections commenced at the beginning of April 2013, so far four homes have been inspected and initial feedback is positive with all likely but not yet confirmed as good.

### **Children and Young People's Plan**

- 3.6 At quarter 4 the Children's Trust Board received an update against all Children and Young People's plan priorities, a summary of this is included in appendix 3. Quarter 4 also marked the end of the second year of the current Children and Young People's plan. The Trust Board reviewed progress at year 2 and reflected that overall progress against indicators was positive. There was an acknowledgement that questions of pace remained in some areas and of the continuing need to focus on equality gaps in Leeds and to continue to narrow gaps to national performance where they exist. There was a consensus on the benefits of the partnership approach and for this to continue to strengthen at city and locality levels.

Success highlighted at quarter 4 (not mentioned above)

- In February 2013 Ofsted tested key aspects of their proposed new methodology for the inspection of services for looked after children and care leavers. They noted that services for children looked after and care leavers in Leeds were improving; that Leeds embraced and encouraged innovative practice; and that the increase in the use of special guardianship reflected the strong focus on providing children with permanence. Ofsted also carried out a thematic inspection of the independent reviewing officer service in January. Ofsted highlighted the service's good practice, and will use this as a case study for one of their future national reports.
- The Children's Social Work Service was inspected by LILAC (Leading Improvements for Looked After Children) in February 2013, and passed all seven categories. Achieving this standard is a good measure of progress in developing a more child friendly city and a child-centred social work service, as the inspection is carried out by young people with experience of the care system.
- Delivery of a universal Early Years Foundation Stage training programme has engaged 473 practitioners through 22 courses since December 2012. 98 per cent of practitioners indicating that this will positively influence their practice.
- 80 per cent of primary schools are currently judged good or outstanding by Ofsted, an increase of 14 percentage points compared to the same period last year. This rise is in spite of the introduction of a more challenging inspection framework in September 2012.
- The Leeds Youth Council now has 51 members, including children and young people with additional needs, and children looked after.
- The Leeds Apprenticeship Awards allow the city to celebrate exceptional apprentices and businesses that are driving up skills in the city. A further £300,000 funding over the next three years has been agreed through the Leeds City Region City Deal to develop a Leeds Apprenticeship Hub. The Hub will build on existing resources to facilitate an improved offer for learners and employers in the city. From September 2013, further education colleges can offer direct entry at age 14. Leeds City College will launch their 14-24 apprenticeship academy; a route which provides an alternative to traditional Year 10 and 11.

3.7 The Children's Trust quarter 4 report highlighted the following 3 areas for partnership consideration:

- The latest data released by the DfE shows that 50% of Leeds 19 year olds in 2012 had achieved a Level 3 qualifications (the equivalent of two A levels), compared to 55% of state-educated young people nationally. Level 3 is reflective of the higher level skills that are a springboard to successful careers or university. The attainment gap for young people who were eligible for free school meals remains evident at 19. The raising of the participation age,



changes to 16-19 study programmes and reform of vocational qualifications present an opportunity to ensure that young people are on high quality learning pathways that maximise the potential for progression to Level 3 qualifications.

- The role of lead practitioner is a developing role but one crucial for local multi-agency working. When a child and/or family are being supported at cluster level, it is the role of the lead practitioner to co-ordinate the arrangements for this support. The intention is that all organisations within the children's trust partnership should be undertaking this role. Children's partners have been asked to support this role within their organisations including ensuring appropriate supervision arrangements exist.
- Autumn term attendance was raised. Please see paragraph 3.3. Work is underway to ensure regular attendance information is available to the partnership, including to clusters as part of the commitment to ensuring momentum is maintained.

### ***Children's Services Inspection***

- 3.8 A successful LILAC inspection and two Ofsted visits are highlighted above. Together these offer confidence for future Ofsted inspections. However the national framework for inspections is changing with the latest position being a single new Local Authority inspection for children looked after and child protection. At the same time there remains the likelihood of an inspection at any time against the interim child protection framework. A new inspection around local authority leadership of, and support for, school improvement is also being implemented.

### ***Performance reporting going forwards***

- 3.9 We are currently reviewing our performance arrangements to ensure they continue to remain fit-for-purpose. This brings opportunities to streamline a range of intelligence arrangements in the wider area of strategy and improvement and reduce bureaucracy but we are mindful that this needs to be balanced with ensuring proper accountability, decision-making and assurance. To allow time to develop, consult on and implement any new arrangements, we are proposing that we suspend Q1 performance reporting to CLT and members.

## **4 Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

- 4.1.1 This is an information report and as such does not need to be consulted on with the public. However all performance information is published on the council's and Leeds Observatory websites and is available to the public.

### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration**

- 4.2.1 This is an information report and not a decision so due regard is not relevant. However, this report does include an update on equality issues as they relate to the various priorities.

### **4.3 Council policies and City Priorities**

4.3.1 This report provides an update on progress in delivering the council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework.

### **4.4 Resources and value for money**

4.4.1 There are no specific resource implications from this report; however, it includes a high level update of the Council's financial position. This is in terms of the cross council priority within the Business Plan of "spending money wisely".

### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

4.5.1 All performance information is publicly available and is published on the council and Leeds Observatory websites. This report is an information update providing Scrutiny with a summary of performance for the strategic priorities within its remit and as such is not subject to call in.

### **4.6 Risk Management**

4.6.1 The Performance Report Cards include an update of the key risks and challenges for each of the priorities. This is supported by a comprehensive risk management process in the Council to monitor and manage key risks. These processes also link closely with performance management.

## **5 Conclusions**

5.1 This report provides a summary of performance against the strategic priorities for the council relevant to the Children and Families Scrutiny Board.

## **6 Recommendations**

6.1 Members are recommended to:

- Note the Q4 performance information and the issues which have been highlighted and consider if they wish to undertake further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year in any of these areas.

## **7 Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

7.1 None

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

# Children's Trust – Children and Young People's Plan Report Cards Q4 2012-13

**Meeting:** Children's Trust Board - 10 May 2013

**Population:** Pupils in Leeds schools (Years 1-11)

**Outcome 2:** Children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life

**Priority 3:** **Obsession** Improve behaviour, attendance and achievement

**LCC lead:** Paul Brennan

**CTB lead:** Keith Gilert and Matthew Ward

**Why is this an obsession** There are strong links between attendance, attainment, being NEET and youth offending. Particular pupil groups who experience multiple poor outcomes are more likely to have poor attendance, e.g., those living in deprived areas; looked after children; pupils eligible for free school meals; pupils with special education needs and some BME groups.

**RAG:** Range of targeted services work in place **Direction of travel:** Autumn 2011's unprecedented increases in attendance not sustained in autumn 2012

**Story behind the baseline**

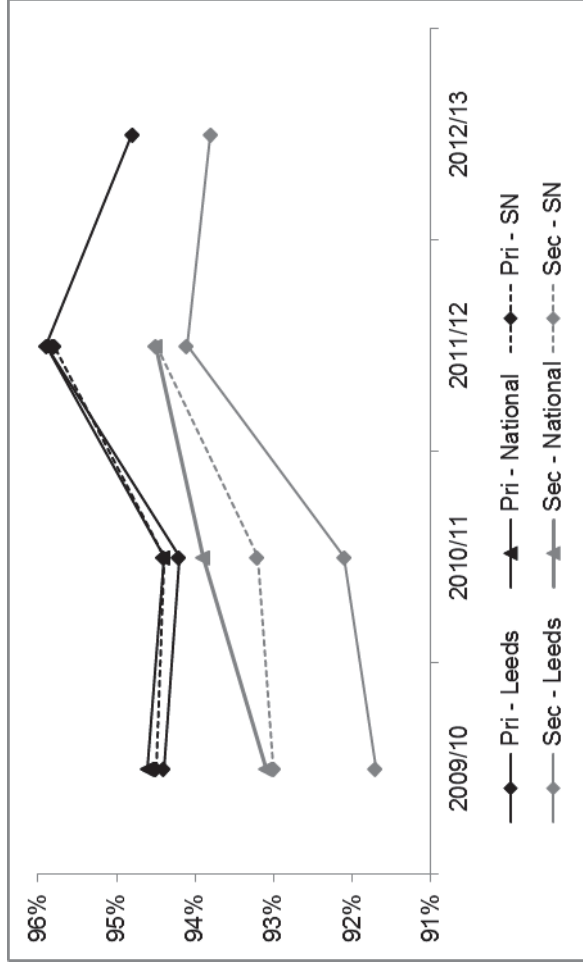
**Curve:** School attendance rates

Recent report cards have described the increase in attendance rates at primary and secondary schools in Leeds during the 2011/12 academic year, compared to the previous year. The most recent national comparative data (covering the autumn and spring terms of the 2011/12 academic year) shows that primary attendance for Leeds schools was in the top quartile of all local authorities nationally. Secondary attendance remained in the bottom quartile, but was the highest ever recorded in the City.

Data from the autumn term of 2012 shows that attendance rates are still higher than in the same term of 2010/11 but the increases observed in autumn 2011 have not been sustained in the autumn 2012 term. The graph shows year-on-year data relating to the autumn term from each academic year. Comparative data covering the autumn 2012 term nationally will be available in the summer term.

In primary schools attendance in autumn 2012 was 94.8% compared to 95.9% in autumn 2011. This fall of 1.1 percentage points in attendance is almost entirely accounted for by an increase in illness, with one percentage point more of total school sessions (half-days) categorised as absence due to illness in autumn 2012 compared to autumn 2011. Primary data includes attendance for Reception pupils for the first time (see new actions). Children in Reception generally have lower levels of attendance than older year groups and in autumn 2012 Reception attendance was 93.5%; lower than any other primary year group.

In Leeds secondary schools, attendance in autumn 2012 was 93.8%, which is a slight fall of 0.3 percentage points in attendance compared to autumn 2011. Similarly at secondary level most of this increase was accounted for by a rise in illness, although absence due to other unauthorised reasons has increased, following decreases in recent years. This is of concern as this reason for absence is a significant contributor to unauthorised absence from secondary schools and accounts for the majority of the difference between attendance in Leeds secondary schools and secondary attendance nationally.



Amber ↓

## Children’s Trust – Children and Young People’s Plan Report Cards Q4 2012-13

**What do children and young people think** As part of local research undertaken into the reasons for persistent absence, young people told us that the key factors in absence are: problems at home and with parents; issues with the curriculum and lessons; and bullying was also mentioned as a factor. Groups such as young carers had particular issues affecting their school attendance.

### What we have done

- In January 2013, the council was able to claim additional funding from the government’s payment by results scheme having demonstrated that we have improved school attendance and reduced offending and antisocial behaviour with 135 families from the Leeds Families First cohort.
- Additional targeted services support is in the process of being put in place in three of the busiest clusters (JESS, Bramley and Inner East).
- Work to improve attendance in Leeds is gaining national recognition, the local authority was asked by Southampton council to share best practice.
- Work has been taking place within targeted services to look at supporting more agencies within the partnership to take on the role of lead family practitioner, and identifying where these could be most effectively deployed.
- During 2012 77 parenting courses were delivered, targeted at families with additional/complex needs, including a need to develop better attendance habits. Parents who participated in the courses are being contacted, to assess how effective the courses have been in supporting parents to sustain improvements.
- Youth Service staff from the Denis Healey Centre have been working with the BESD SILC to enable a small number of pupils to engage in weekly learning activities at the centre as part of their extended curriculum. The project is going well due to the young people being fully engaged in the planning and evaluating of the programme and there are already signs that the group have gained confidence and self-esteem by participating.

### What works locally

Carr Manor Community School have been embedding the principles of restorative practice throughout the school community, as one of a range of strategies for working with young people and their families to improve attendance. There has been an increase in attendance at Carr Manor in autumn 2012 compared to the same term in the previous academic year.

### Partners with a role to play

Children and young people, parents, schools, health visitors, family outreach workers, police, VCFS, childcare services, community groups, drug and alcohol services, probation, adult services, housing services, IAG providers, media, business, Chamber of Commerce, GPs, transport services.

### New actions

- In the 2012/13 academic year attendance data for Reception pupils is being collected for the first time via the school census. The scope of the collection of attendance data has been extended to include that for Reception pupils following recommendations made in the review undertaken by Charlie Taylor, the then Secretary of State’s Expert Adviser on Behaviour. The collection of this data means that schools and the local authority will be able to monitor the impact of work to create good attendance habits in pre-school children.
- Local authority staff are meeting with DfE representatives regarding a legislative change that comes into effect from September 2013 to remove language around “term-time holidays” and to take out references to a set number of days that can create the impression for parents that taking their children out of school in term-time is an entitlement. In future this will be considered “exceptional leave.” Work will take place in conjunction with “4heads” to communicate this message to schools. Children’s Trust Board members are asked to endorse the message that in a child friendly city the best place for children to be is in their learning settings and to promote this outlook within their own organisations.
- Discussions are taking place with businesses on an ongoing basis through Child Friendly Leeds work about how they can help to improve attendance. For example, Land Securities have pledged to appropriately challenge young people who use the shopping centre during the school day.

### Data development

When national data is published by the DfE for the autumn 2012 term, full analysis will be undertaken to compare performance in Leeds with that seen nationally and for statistical neighbour authorities. Work is taking place within Children’s Services to improve the levels of coverage of weekly school attendance data, prior to this being made more widely available throughout the partnership.

# Children's Trust – Children and Young People's Plan Report Cards Q4 2012-13

**Meeting:** Children's Trust Board - 10 May 2013

**Population:** All children and young people in Leeds

**Outcome 1:** Children and young people are safe from harm

**Priority 1:** **Obsession** Help children to live in safe and supportive families

**LCC lead:** Steve Walker

**CTB lead:** Jane Held and Bridget Emery

**Why is this a priority** Outcomes for children are better when they are able to live safely within their own family and community. The high numbers of children looked after in Leeds affects the resources available to provide preventative services to support children to live safely within their families.

**RAG:** Ofsted state services for children looked after continue to improve

**Direction of travel:** Numbers of children in care safely and are appropriately reducing

**Amber**  
↑

## Story behind the baseline

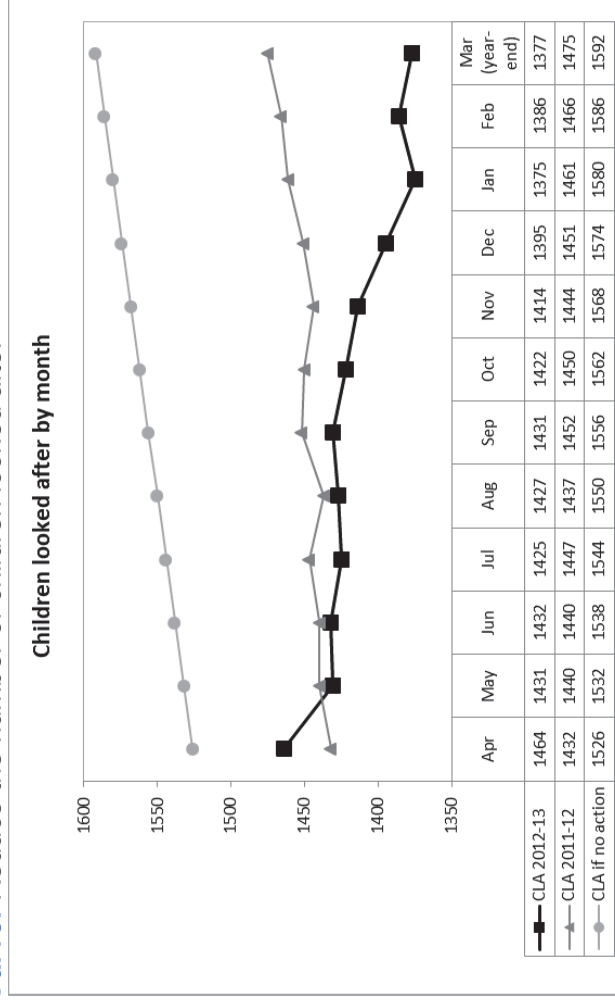
The number of children in care at the end of March 2013 is 1,377; 98 lower (6.6 per cent) than the same period 12 months ago, and, excepting January, is also lower than at any point since November 2009. There were 10 per cent fewer starters, and almost 16 per cent more leavers, in the 2012-13 financial year than in the 2011-12 financial year, with an increased focus on care planning, addressing drift, and permanence for children looked after contributing to the reducing numbers.

There has been no significant change in the ethnic make-up of the children looked after population, with approximately 21 per cent coming from a BME background. This is slightly lower than the percentage of children on the school roll (24 per cent in January 2012) who are from a BME background.

The impact of the Duty and Advice Team is seen in the number of referrals to the Children's Social Work Service: almost 20 per cent fewer in 2012/13 than in 2011/12 (11,357 compared to 14,122). This has supported the reduction in children looked after, and helped to ensure that the Children's Social Work Service is focused on children with the greatest levels of need.

**What do children and young people think** LILAC is a project run by A *National Voice*, which uses a framework of quality standards for involvement which has been developed by care-experienced young people. Leeds City Council was assessed in July, and reassessed in February, achieving all seven standards. "LILAC assessors (care-experience young people) were really impressed by the dedication of staff and senior management to ensure that children and young people's participation and involvement was embedded throughout the city's Child Friendly Leeds policy and other policies in place. The Voice and Influence team in place was a very good example of this dedication seen by the LILAC assessors." (LILAC final report for Leeds City Council, 2013)

**Curve:** Reduce the number of children looked after



## Children's Trust – Children and Young People's Plan Report Cards Q4 2012-13

<p><b>What we have done</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In February, Ofsted tested key aspects of their new methodology for the inspection of services for looked after children and care leavers in Leeds. They noted that services for children looked after and care leavers in Leeds were improving; that Leeds embraced and encouraged innovative practice such as multi-systemic therapy, family group conferences, and early start centres; and that the increase in the use of special guardianship reflected the strong focus on providing children with permanence.</li> <li>The Children's Social Work Service was inspected by LILAC (Leading Improvements for Looked After Children) in February, and passed all seven categories. This is a good measure of progress in developing a more child friendly city and a child-centred social work service; the inspection is carried out by young people with experience of the care system, and is based on the views and experiences of young people and their carers.</li> <li>Mark Peel, from the University of Leicester, has started a three-month research project to establish how Leeds might develop the post of principal social worker, as suggested by the Munro Review.</li> <li>The number of children placed in external residential placements has significantly reduced over the last 12 months.</li> <li>Lineham Farm facilitated three family cohesion days. The aim was to bring children and their families together to enable them to participate in positive activities and share new experiences. Further discussions with colleagues in Targeted Services are underway to develop this initiative.</li> <li>The Armley Lazer Centre have hosted events for young people in foster care placements, and in children's homes in the area, trying new activities and improving confidence and social skills.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good progress has been made in developing an improved and coherent offer for social workers who want to have a career in Leeds.</li> <li>The number of children in independent fostering agency placements remains a challenge, though the service expect numbers to reduce in 2013/14, as some independent foster carers join Leeds Fostering Service.</li> <li>Recruitment is underway for the posts of case manager and project manager for the care proceedings pilot.</li> <li><i>05/11/12 CTB workshop:</i> After Adoption Yorkshire work in partnership with the Council to provide an independent service to Leeds citizens who are parents or relatives of adoptees, and people who have been adopted.</li> <li><i>05/11/12 CTB workshop:</i> the Family Group Conferencing service has recruited additional members of staff, and CAF processes have been simplified and streamlined to encourage greater use. Increased access to both of these strategies will ensure more children remain safely within their family networks.</li> <li><i>05/11/12 CTB workshop:</i> A new, shared service for vulnerable young people, jointly commissioned with the Environments and Neighbourhood Directorate, has reached the award stage. This will accommodate and support young people leaving care through independent accommodation with floating support.</li> <li>The youth work team in the Middleton ward have worked with the Family Intervention Service to identify individual looked after young people that would benefit from specific pieces of youth work. here is a particular focus on cases where there are kinship arrangements, to offer different experiences of life skills, building friendships and interacting with peers and young people within a safe environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What works locally</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing numbers of children leaving care through greater focus on adoption, special guardianship orders, supporting older children into independence, and re-visiting plans for children looked after under voluntary agreements with parents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners with a role to play</b> Children and young people, parents, schools, health visitors, family outreach workers, police, voluntary faith and community sectors, childcare services, youth offending services, drug and alcohol services, probation, adult services, housing, media, business, general practitioners, transport services, mental health services (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services).</p>	<p><b>Data development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National policy changes to defining care leavers have led to intensive work being carried out in Leeds to ensure that the 'new' care leavers' cohort is identified and supported in an appropriate manner.</li> </ul>

# Children’s Trust – Children and Young People’s Plan Report Cards Q4 2012-13

**Meeting:** Children’s Trust Board - 10 May 2013      **Population:** Young people of academic age 16, 17 and 18 (age on 31 Aug)

**Outcome 2:** Children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life      **Priority 4:** **Obsession** Increase numbers in employment, education or training (EET)

**LCC lead:** Paul Brennan      **CTB lead:** Martin Fleetwood and Alison France

**Why is this an obsession** Being in EET increases young people’s confidence, prospects and economic independence and therefore supports the city’s overall economic performance. By targeting groups and areas where NEET is a particular challenge, we can raise aspirations and prospects for young people who often have multiple poor outcomes. The current economic downturn presents challenges for young people looking to enter the workplace for the first time.

**RAG:** Closing gap to national performance and improving rank      **Direction of travel:** Substantial reductions in numbers of not knowns

**Story behind the baseline**

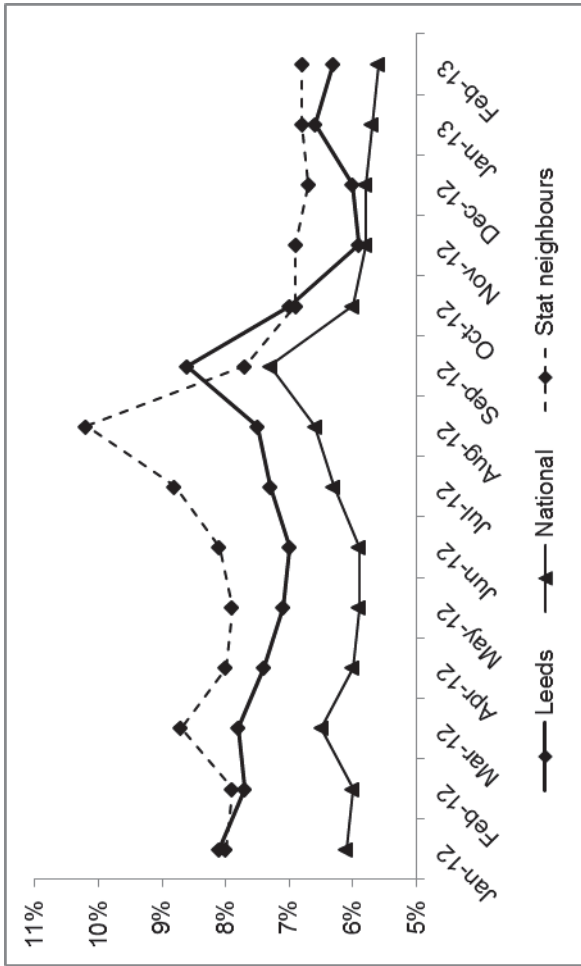
**Curve:** Percentage of young people who are NEET (Jan 12 – Feb 13)

At the end of February 2013 there were 1437 NEET young people in Leeds (6.3%). This is the “adjusted NEET” figure, including some young people whose actual status is not known, but who are assumed to be NEET. This is a slight increase since the quarter 3 report card, that in part can be accounted for by the substantial reduction in numbers of young people whose status is not known.

To benchmark national performance, the DfE use an average of data from November, December and January of each year. This is usually published nationally around April but is not yet available at the time of writing. The projected out-turn for Leeds for 2012 is 6.6%, a reduction from 8.1% in 2011. In November 2012 the rate in Leeds was 5.9% and the national NEET rate was 5.8%, so for the first time Leeds was in line with national performance at this point. As at February 2013, Leeds is now ranked =88 of 150 local authorities on this measure.

NEET rates tend to be highest for young people from Gypsy/Roma, White Irish, Any Other White, and White and Black Caribbean backgrounds. In the twelve months to January 2013, the biggest falls in NEET rates have been for young people from Bangladeshi backgrounds and Any Other Black Background. NEET rates are consistently lowest for young people from Indian and Chinese backgrounds. NEET rates are marginally higher for young men than young women although there are some distinctions about the characteristics of young men and women in the 16-19 NEET cohort. Around a third of young women who are NEET not currently available for work due to pregnancy or caring for their children, whereas more than 80% of NEET young men are seeking employment, education or training.

Age is a factor affecting NEET rates, with the greatest prevalence of NEET in the Year 14 cohort. The percentage of young people who are NEET in this age group is almost double that for young people in the Year 12 cohort. Young people with an identified learning difficulty or disability; young parents; young people in care or who are care leavers; and young people being supervised by the Youth Offending Service are also over-represented in the NEET cohort.



**Amber** ↑

## Children's Trust – Children and Young People's Plan Report Cards Q4 2012-13

<p><b>What do children and young people think</b> At the inaugural meeting of the Leeds Education Challenge Learners' Board in November 2012 (a board consisting of students from across the city), young people voted on the issues that they would most like to focus on. They agreed that improving careers information, advice and guidance in secondary schools was the most important issue for secondary pupils. Young people have previously come up with suggestions as to how schools could improve careers education, including: starting careers education earlier; linking the knowledge and skills developed in lessons to how they can be used in work or living independently; and organising visits from A-level students or university students for younger pupils.</p>	<p><b>New actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake evaluation of the Local Delivery RPA project that has been running to develop and implement sustainable transition models across providers and sectors to help young people who have barriers to progression to post-16 who are attending offsite learning in Year 11.</li> <li>• Pilot an IAG Workforce Development project to provide IAG signposting skills to non specialist professionals and support workers who work with young people and their families and may be asked questions about post 16 learning and progression.</li> <li>• The new contract for the targeted IAG service begins on 1 April. The new contract with igen replaces a number of existing contracts for Connexions service provision that were in place with a range of organisations.</li> <li>• Youth provision, both city-wide and locally is at the forefront of initiatives to reduce NEET. Work will begin to implement the proposals for changes to youth provision in Leeds, to deliver a universal, targeted and specialist guarantee, determined locally through area committees.</li> <li>• As part of the worklessness workstream action plan for the West North West area, youth workers with mobile technology will be deployed to target specific communities of the Inner North West to re-engage NEET 16-19 year olds on their doorsteps.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What we have done</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not known levels fell by more than 1000 between November 2012 and February 2013, due to the work undertaken by Connexions providers to contact young people during NEET sweeps and through use of Welfare Call. This means that where young people are identified as being NEET, they can be offered targeted support to help them with pathways to EET. The most recent comparative data (from February 2013) shows that the Leeds percentage of not known (7.0%) is below the national rate of 8.2%.</li> <li>• At the end of January 2013, 294 young people had started on the Youth Contract Programme and 122 had successfully progressed to employment, education or training. All aspects of the programme are fully up and running with the exception of some of the specific local intervention work that clusters are still in the process of commissioning.</li> <li>• The Family Learning Signature is being used in the NETWORKS and CHESH clusters to support families with their learning development. There is a strong correlation between young people being EET and positive behaviours and attitudes within their families with regard to learning.</li> <li>• The Aspiration Project at South Leeds Youth Hub targets young people at risk of becoming NEET. This work enables 15 young people to participate in a programme of seven sessions, including activity during school holidays.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Data development</b></p> <p>Since 2003 the Department for Education has applied an adjustment factor to the NEET figures, to reduce the impact of high levels of 'not known' records artificially suppressing the NEET percentage. From April 2013, young people will remain NEET until they have progressed to a positive activity, rather than their records defaulting to 'not known' after three months. Because of the effective work in recent months to reduce not known levels in Leeds, this change should not have a substantial impact on NEET rates.</p>
<p><b>What works locally</b></p> <p>The Youth Service at Lineham Farm provide volunteering opportunities for a small group of young people who are currently NEET to carry out tasks and activities that match their interests and enhance their employability. One young person who assisted in the kitchen has now begun working towards a qualification in catering. After working with the warden caring for the animals on site, another young person received support from the team to apply for a course in animal care at Leeds City College.</p>	<p><b>Partners with a role to play</b> Schools and FE colleges, IAG providers, housing services, young people, parents and family, employers, Jobcentre Plus, offsite providers, adult social care, the youth service, Prospects, igen and voluntary, community and faith sector partners</p>



2012/13 Children's Services Directorate Scorecard

Reporting Period :

Quarter 4 2012/13

Contribution to Cross Council Priorities	Progress Summary	Overall Progress	Supporting Measures	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Executive Portfolio
Appraisals	The completion of appraisals was significantly higher than 11/12, however the completion of 6 month reviews was disappointing. Managers have attended the performance ratings workshops in preparation for the introduction of the ratings. In 2013/14 HR will be working with managers within social care to support more employees to complete their appraisals online.	Amber	Every year 100% of staff have an appraisal	100%	N/A	97.2% (Annual appraisal)	67% (Mid year review)	N/A	Neighbourhoods, Planning and Support Services
Staff engagement	Throughout the survey year the Directorate has noted a comparable set of engagement scores (Q4 74%, Q3 72%, Q2 73% and Q1 70%), each quarter achieving a higher result than the council wide average. All performance gaps have improved since Q1, with Q4 finishing above the council wide average in this area as well. CSLT and HR Business Partners have reviewed the years data with a view to formulating specific service area action plans, it is the intention to link this into IIP Action Plans.	Green	Extent to which the council is delivering what staff need to feel engaged	74%	70%	73%	72%	74%	Neighbourhoods, Planning and Support Services
Consultation	There was 87% compliance with the criteria. Some reports could be even stronger in this regard if section 4.1 included more detail of how people were consulted, and how their views affected the decision. This can include reference to other sections of the report if these describe the consultation. Care should also be taken to very clearly state if and when it was not appropriate to consult the public on any decisions. Two reports failed to meet the criteria.	Amber	Every year we will be able to evidence that consultation has taken place in 100 per cent of major decisions affecting the lives of communities	100%	38%	20%	90%	87%	Leader
Equality	67% of reports provided evidence that met the criteria (12/18)  The six that did not provide sufficient evidence to meet the criteria did not explicitly reference in the relevant section of the reports how due regard to equality had been considered within the proposals and if any impacts were identified. Of these 5 of the reports were produced for Executive Board which raises an issue about the signing off process within the Directorate. A QA has been undertaken to determine how due regard to equality is demonstrated overall. As with previous quarters report writers are complying with the requirements of the report writing guidance with relevant narrative explicitly referencing potential impacts and findings from the screening and EIAs. The QA carried out identified some very good examples of evidence where the equality considerations are a key part of the decision making process. The outcomes from the QA exercise will be discussed with the Directorate inform future reports and in particular the signing off process.	Amber	Every year we will be able to evidence that equality issues have been considered in 100 per cent of major decisions	100%	92%	80%	100%	67%	Leader
Keep within budget	The directorate is projecting an underspend of £983k against the net managed budget of £132m. At the end of February 2013, there were 82 children & young people in externally provided residential placements and 311 children & young people in placements with Independent Fostering Agencies. These placement numbers are marginally above the 2012/13 Turning the Curve financial model with overall externally provided placement numbers being +16 [-19 residential and +35 fostering] more than that anticipated in the model.	Green	No variation from agreed directorate budget in the year	£0	(£41k)	(£82k)	(£602k)	(£983k)	Leader

Directorate Priorities	Progress Summary	Overall Progress	Supporting Measures	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Executive Portfolio
Create the environment for effective partnership working	Partnership commitment to the outcomes of the CYPP was renewed at a CYPP refresh meeting where members of the Youth Council attended. This meeting included an OBA session exploring the issues around substance misuse, as for 2013 onwards we have added minimising substance misuse as part of priority 7. This reflects the importance of the misuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco by children and adults and its role as a primary factor in many poor outcomes. The format of Children's Trust Board meetings has been revised to be run as workshops at every meeting. This means that meetings are more productive in securing commitments across the partnership to take forward specific shared pieces of work.	Green							Children's Services
Deliver the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) with the aim of creating a Child Friendly City	Recent work on making Leeds a child friendly city has focused on gathering the pace and audience for involvement in Child Friendly Leeds through liaison with external organisations such as businesses and third sector groups; increasing children and young people's involvement; further strengthening governance arrangements; ambassador recruitment; and embedding the brand and developing engagement strategies with all partners. Momentum is building in terms of city-wide 'sign-up' and robust systems developed to record pledges of support. Two Olympic divers, Alicia Blagg and Hannah Starling have agreed to be CFC ambassadors. Leeds Rhino player Danny McGuire has agreed to be an ambassador focusing on promoting uptake of free school meals.	Green							Children's Services
Put in place a joined-up children's directorate	The restructure of the Skills for Life service is progressing, with some staff having been transferred to City Development to better align work with the Employment and Skills service. Restructuring is also still in the consultation phase for the music service and the sensory service.	Amber	Complete restructure of children's services	New structures at tier 5 in place by June 2012	Amber	Amber			Children's Services
Build a strong relationship with schools which delivers improved outcomes and develops their role in their local area	Relationships with schools are now greatly improved compared to the starting point when this measure was set. The local authority structure is stabilised, though greatly reduced in size. A sign of the improvement in relationships is that there is an honest and mature approach to the quality of provision. A new school improvement strategy makes clear the local authority view of schools. The relationships with most sponsors and most convertor academies are now good and improving.	Green							Children's Services
Develop a high performing and skilled workforce	A good deal of work has been undertaken over recent months to develop the new Workforce Development service, due to be fully in place by the end of April. This will ensure that each Head of Service has a named workforce development colleague who can work with them to identify training needs and ensure that a high quality programme is developed. The new Workforce Development Service has three priorities, to be: child friendly; informed by restorative practices; and research informed. To this end, we are beginning to make good links with the three Universities in the city as well as with others in the wider region.  In early May we are running seven large Restorative Practice Awareness events. Each of these events will allow up to 100 people to attend a morning of training in RP theory and practice.	Amber							Children's Services

		Maintain percentage of children's homes that are rated good or better by Ofsted	100% by 2015	36%	36%	36%	36%	Children's Services
		Increase percentage of council-run children's centres that are rated good or better by Ofsted	82%	84%	84%	84%	84%	Children's Services
		Increase percentage of pupil referral units rated good or better by Ofsted	100%	67%	67%	67%	67%	Children's Services
		Maintain percentage of initial assessments carried out by social care within timescale	80%	72.3%	76.0%	78.2%	78.4%	Children's Services
		Maintain percentage of in-depth (or core) assessments carried out by social care within timescale	85%	69.2%	75.1%	76.3%	76.5%	Children's Services
		Increase percentage of children in care with a qualified social worker	100%	99.9%	99.7%	100%	100%	Children's Services
		Maintain percentage of children with a child protection plan with a qualified social worker	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Children's Services
		Increase percentage of complaints resolved within 20 days	83%	55%	56%	73%	75%	Children's Services
		Maintain percentage of complaints resolved by the initial investigation <sup>1</sup>	95%	96%	99%	96%	91%	Children's Services

City Priority Plans	Overall Progress	Headline Indicator	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Executive Portfolio
Help children to live in safe and supportive families.	Amber	Reduce the number of children in care <sup>2</sup>	1432	1431	1395	1377	Children's Services
Improve behaviour, attendance and achievement.	Green	Raise the level of attendance: primary schools <sup>3</sup>	95.9%	95.8%	95.8%	94.8%	Children's Services
	Amber	Raise the level of attendance: secondary schools <sup>3</sup>	94.1%	93.8%	93.7%	93.8%	
Increase the levels of young people in employment, education or training.	Amber	Reduce the number of 16- to 19-year-olds who are not in education, employment or training <sup>4</sup>	7.0% (1603) Not known: 8.9% (2153)	8.6% (1691) Not known data unavailable	6.0% (1374) Not known: 10.6% (2506)	6.2% (1401) Not known: 6.7% (1578)	Children's Services

#### Self Assessment

During quarter 4 Children's services were successful in meeting all seven LILAC standards. LILAC (Leading Improvements for Looked After Children) is a unique initiative in which young people with experience of the Care system have developed their own good practice standards for services and are trained to assess the performance of local providers against these LILAC standards. The outcome of the assessment of LILAC is important because it is based on the views and experiences of young people and their carers. Achieving this standard is a good measure of our progress in developing a more Child Friendly city and a child-centred social work service. It shows that the new ways of working are making a real difference to the lives of looked after children and young people. As future OFSTED inspections will similarly base their inspections on interviews with children and carers so success in this assessment gives some more confidence that improvements are making a difference and being recognised by children and carers.

Data from the autumn term of 2012 shows that attendance rates are still higher than in the same term of 2010/11 but the increases observed in autumn 2011 have not been sustained in the autumn 2012 term. Falls in attendance at both the primary and secondary phases are largely due to increases in illness in the autumn term. Comparative data covering the autumn 2012 term nationally will be available in the summer term.

The next round of full children's homes inspections begins in April 2013. Each home has one full inspection, followed by one interim inspection each year. During 2012/13 seven out of the eleven homes were judged to be making good progress at their interim inspections. This is the highest grade that can be given at an interim inspection and means that a home has demonstrated continuous improvement in quality of care and outcomes for children and young people, and where appropriate has addressed all requirements and the large majority of recommendations raised at the previous full inspection. This gives some confidence that the direction of travel during the next round of full inspections could be for more homes to be judged as good overall.

This is the last time that timeliness indicators will be reported for initial and core assessments as the DfE's revised statutory 'Working together to safeguard children' guidance that came into effect on 15 April removed the distinction between initial and core assessments.

To benchmark national performance, the DfE use an average of data from November, December and January of each year. This is usually published nationally around April but is not yet available at the time of writing. The projected out-turn for Leeds for 2012 is 6.6%, a reduction from 8.1% in 2011. Not known levels fell by more than 1000 during quarter 4, due to the work undertaken by Connexions providers to contact young people during NEET sweeps and through use of Welfare Call. This means that where young people are identified as being NEET, they can be offered targeted support to help them with pathways to EET. The most recent comparative data (from February 2013) shows that the Leeds percentage of not known (7.0%) was below the national rate of 8.2%.

#### Notes

1 - The percentage of complaints resolved within 20 working days can only be calculated 20 working days after the end of each quarter, and complainants have 20 working days after this point to decide if they wish to take a complaint to stage 2.

2 - Snapshot indicator, as at 30 June 2012, 30 September 2012, 31 December 2012 and 31 March 2013. Please note that in-year data on the number of looked after children is provisional and is confirmed the following autumn.




3 - The quarter 1 result is for half-terms 1 and 2 of the 2011/12 academic year. The quarter 2 result is for half-terms 1 to 4 of the 2011/12 academic year. The quarter 3 result is for half-terms 1 to 5 of the 2011/12 academic year. This quarter 4 result is for half-terms 1 and 2 of the 2012/13 academic year.





4 - The NEET and Not Known figures reported above are the positions as at 30 June 2012, 30 September 2012, 31 December 2012 and 31 March 2013.




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### Appendix 3 - CYPP Performance Summary

The table below shows a summary of the position for each priority, and an indication of the difference between performance reported at the end of March 2013 and March 2012.

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2011/12	Q4 2012/13	Difference
Safe from harm	Obsession: Number of looked after children	The number of children in care at the end of March 2013 is 1,377; 98 lower (6.6 per cent) than the same period 12 months ago, and, excepting January, is also lower than at any point since November 2009. The impact of the Duty and Advice Team is seen in the number of referrals to the Children's Social Work Service: almost 20 per cent fewer in 2012/13 than in 2011/12 (11,357 compared to 14,122). This has supported the reduction in children looked after, and helped to ensure that the Children's Social Work Service is focused on children with the greatest levels of need.	<b>1475</b> 96.9 per 10,000 March 2012	<b>1377</b> 85.3 per 10,000 March 2013 (provisional)	
	Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	The number of children subject to a child protection plan has risen steadily over the last 12 months; March's figure of 993 is 79 higher (8.6 per cent) than the March 2012 figure, and is the second highest figure of the 2012-13 financial year. All children subject to a child protection plan are allocated to a qualified social worker, and are seen regularly and reviewed in a timely manner. The number of child protection reviews completed within timescales each month remains high, with at least 95 per cent of reviews held within time every month since September.	<b>890</b> 57.5 per 10,000 March 2012	<b>993</b> 61.5 per 10,000 March 2013 (provisional)	æ
Do well in learning and skills for life	Obsession: Primary and secondary attendance	Data from the 2012 autumn term show that attendance rates are still higher than in the same term of 2010/11 but the increases observed in autumn 2011 have not been sustained in the autumn 2012 term. Illness accounts for a large proportion of this increase in absence. This is also the first term when data have been collected for Reception pupils.	<b>95.9%</b> Primary	<b>94.8%</b> Primary	
			<b>94.1%</b> Secondary 2011-12 HT1-2	<b>93.8%</b> Secondary 2012-13 HT1-2	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2011/12	Q4 2012/13	Difference
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Obsession: 16-19 year olds who are NEET	To benchmark national performance, the DfE use an average of data from November, December, and January of each year. The projected 2012 out-turn for Leeds is 6.6 per cent, a reduction from 8.1 per cent in 2011. In November 2012, the rate in Leeds was 5.9 per cent and the national NEET rate was 5.8 per cent, so for the first time Leeds was in line with national performance at this point. Leeds is now ranked 80th of 148 local authorities on this measure.	<b>8.1%</b> Nov – Jan average	<b>6.6%</b> Nov – Jan average (provisional)	
			<b>7.7%</b> Feb 2012	<b>6.3%</b> Feb 2013	
	Foundation Stage good level of development	63 per cent of children reached a good level of development in Leeds in 2012, continuing the steady rise since 2008. Leeds is in the second quartile of local authorities for this indicator. The 'low achievers gap' indicator narrowed slightly in 2012, from 35.0 per cent to 33.6 per cent, but is still wider than the national gap of 30.1 per cent. 2011/12 was the last year that children were assessed against this framework. A revised EYFS curriculum was launched in September 2012, placing a strong focus on three prime areas of learning: communication and language, physical development, and personal, social and emotional development.	<b>58%</b> 2010/11 academic year	<b>63%</b> 2011/12 academic year	
	Key Stage 2 level 4+ English and maths	Statutory assessment at the end of Key Stage 2 was amended in 2012, with the writing test being replaced with teacher assessment. This change, along with the partial boycott of tests in 2010, means that the outcomes across the last three years are not directly comparable. With these caveats in mind, there has been improvement on the combined English and maths indicator; however, similar improvements have been observed nationally, meaning that Leeds is two percentage points below national and three percentage points below statistical neighbour LAs on the combined indicator. Leeds is ranked 107th on this indicator.	<b>73%</b> 2010/11 academic year	<b>77%</b> 2011/12 academic year	
	5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths	The percentage of pupils in Leeds achieving the headline measure of five or more GCSEs (or equivalent) at grades A*-C, including GCSEs in English and maths, has improved 1.3 percentage points in 2012, to 55.0 per cent. Leeds remains below the national figure, though national results improved by only half a percentage point to 59.4 per cent, meaning that Leeds has slightly narrowed the gap to the national average. Leeds is ranked 123rd of 151 local authorities on this indicator, placing Leeds in the bottom quartile in 2012.	<b>53.7%</b> 2010/11 academic year	<b>55.0%</b> 2011/12 academic year	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2011/12	Q4 2012/13	Difference
	Level 3 qualifications at 19	50 per cent of 19 year olds achieved a level three qualification in 2012, which is in line with Leeds' performance for the previous year. Performance nationally has increased to 55 per cent, meaning that the percentage point gap to national rates has grown wider. The gap in attainment at age 19 between those young people formerly eligible for free school meals at academic age 15, and those not eligible, closed nationally by 0.6 percentage points to 24.2 percentage points, whereas in Leeds this grew by three percentage points to 32 percentage points.	<b>50%</b> 2010/11 academic year	<b>50%</b> 2011/12 academic year	
	16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships	There were 2,213 apprenticeship starts by 16 to 18 year-olds in Leeds between August 2011 and July 2012; this is a 16.3 per cent rise on the starts recorded in the same period in 2010/11. Nationally, there was a 1.4 per cent decrease between the two periods. The launch of the Apprenticeship Training agency in November, as part of the Leeds City Deal, will allow micro, small and medium sized businesses to take on apprenticeships with less risk on those businesses.	<b>2037</b> 2010/11 Aug to Jul	<b>2214</b> 2011/12 Aug to Jul	
	Children and families accessing short breaks	Projections for 2012/13 show an increase in short breaks to 1,345 children and 134,749 hours, from 1,261 children and 133,386 hours in 2011/12. The 2012/13 short break capital allocation is on track to be spent within timescales. The REACH figure for 2011/12 was 0.78 per cent; this is projected to rise to 0.83 per cent for the end of 2012/13. (REACH refers to the number of disabled children regularly receiving short breaks as percentage of the general 0-18 population.)	<b>1261</b> 2011/12 financial year	<b>1345</b> 2012/13 financial year (projection)	
Healthy lifestyles	Obesity levels at year 6	Data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) show that the rates of childhood obesity in the city continue to be high and fairly static for both Reception (9.3 per cent) and Year 6 (19.7 per cent) children. Analysis from previous years shows that children in deprived parts of Leeds are more likely to be obese than children in non-deprived parts of Leeds.	<b>19.9%</b> 2010/11 academic year	<b>19.7%</b> 2011/12 academic year	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2011/12	Q4 2012/13	Difference
	Uptake of free school meals - primary and secondary	Leeds free school meal take-up is consistently below national levels, with around 4,000 children and young people not taking their entitlement. In the 2011/12 financial year, the gaps to national continued to narrow at secondary, but increased significantly at primary. Packed lunches are often the preferred option, with an estimated 57,400 students not taking a school-provided meal.	<b>76.9%</b> Primary <b>68.9%</b> Secondary 2010/11 financial year	Data for 2012/13 financial year not yet available	N/A
	Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	The citywide teenage conception rate was on a downward trend but local area updates are no longer available from the Department for Education (DfE). The DfE's decision and rationale to stop these updates is being clarified. Rates in Leeds have reduced for the past ten quarters; progress is faster than regional and national rates for the past four quarters, although the overall Leeds rate is still higher than the national rate.	<b>43.4</b> Dec 2010 rolling average	<b>38.2</b> Sep 2011 rolling average	
Voice and influence	% of 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	The number of children and young people that have offended at least once and have received a formal legal outcome has dropped by 354 (-32.4 per cent) from the previous 12 months' total. The year-on-year reduction in the number of young people that offend is greater than the decline in the general 10-17 population. From the 2009/10 baseline, the general 10-17 population has dropped by 7.8 per cent, whilst the number of young people that have offended at least once has fallen by 61.7 per cent.	<b>1.5%</b> 2011/12 financial year	<b>1.1%</b> 2011/12 financial year	
	Children and young people's influence in the community	The results of the 2011/12 Every Child Matters survey show that 56 per cent of primary, 45 per cent of secondary, and 39 per cent of PRU/SILC pupils think they have at least a fair amount of influence over the way things are run in the area where they live. Across all year groups this equates to 52 per cent, which is a fall from 58 per cent in the 2010/11 results. Child Friendly Leeds consultation confirmed that lack of influence in local areas and the city is an issue and that perceived influence is greater in school and at home than elsewhere.	<b>58%</b> 2010/11 academic year	<b>52%</b> 2011/12 academic year	



**Report of Head of Scrutiny and Member Development**

**Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)**

**Date: 28<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

**Subject: Work Schedule**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**1 Purpose of this report**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to consider the Scrutiny Board's work schedule for the forthcoming municipal year.

**2 Main issues**

2.1 Further to the discussions already held with the Director and Executive Board Members during today's meeting, Members are now requested to translate the decisions made around the chosen topics for Scrutiny into a work schedule for the forthcoming municipal year.

2.2 A draft work schedule is attached. Already included within the draft work schedule are the traditional items of Scrutiny work and the continuation of work from the 2012/13 municipal year. These involve performance monitoring, recommendation tracking and Budget and Policy Framework Plans.

**3. Recommendations**

3.1 Members are asked to prioritise the topics identified for Scrutiny and incorporate these into its work schedule for the forthcoming municipal year.

**4. Background papers<sup>1</sup> - None used**

<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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## Draft Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Work Schedule for 2012/2013 Municipal Year

Area of review	Schedule of meetings/visits during 2013/14		
	June	July	August
<b>Inquiries</b>		<u>Agree scope of review for <sup>**</sup></u> 1) Clusters 2) Inquiry 2 3) Inquiry 3  <u>Directors Response</u> NEET Inquiry	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u> Supporting Children to achieve in Maths and English  <u>CTB Response</u> Partnership Inquiry
<b>Annual work programme setting - Board initiated pieces of Scrutiny work (if applicable)</b>	Consider potential areas of review		
<b>Budget</b>		Budget Update 2013/14	
<b>Exec Board Request for Scrutiny – Youth Offer</b>		Working group meeting	
<b>Policy Review</b>			Basic Need – Exec Board July
<b>Recommendation Tracking</b>		Comprehensive Progress Report – Private Fostering Inquiry, LSCB and Director of CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance Inquiry</li> <li>• Service Redesign Inquiry</li> <li>• Pre 2012 outstanding recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>Performance Monitoring</b>	Quarter 4 Performance Report	Leeds Safeguarding Children – Draft Annual Report	
<b>Working Groups</b>		1) <i>Youth Offer Working Group</i>	

\* Prepared by S Pentelow

## Draft Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Work Schedule for 2012/2013 Municipal Year

Schedule of meetings/visits during 2013/14			
Area of review	September	October	November
<b>Inquiries</b>	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u> The Best Start – providing good foundations in early life for children to succeed.	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u>  <u>Directors Response</u> Supporting Children to achieve in Maths and English	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u>  <u>Directors Response</u> The Best Start – providing good foundations in early life for children to succeed.
<b>Exec Board Request for Scrutiny – Youth Offer</b>			
<b>Recommendation Tracking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young Carers</li> <li>• Private Care Homes Inquiry – Recommendation including report on the Residential Home Charter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive Progress Report – NEET Inquiry</li> <li>• Child Poverty Update and Recommendation Tracking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External Placement Inquiry</li> <li>• Partnership Inquiry</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Review</b>		New Government requirements for Education ( Academies, Free Schools....) Ref resolution meeting Dec 12	Developing the Leeds Offer for Kinship Carers
<b>Performance Monitoring</b>			Progress on Supporting Children and Families, Strengthening Social Care, 9 point plan including Social Services Care System update and impact report.
<b>Working Groups</b>			

Page 200

**Draft Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Work Schedule for 2012/2013 Municipal Year**

Area of review	Schedule of meetings/visits during 2013/14		
	December	January	February
<b>Inquiries</b>	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u>	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u>	<u>Evidence Gathering</u>  <u>Board Agree Reports*</u>
<b>Budget</b>	Initial Budget Proposals 2014/15 and Budget Update		
<b>Exec Board Request for Scrutiny – Youth Offer</b>			
<b>Recommendation Tracking</b>			
<b>Performance Monitoring</b>	Quarter 2 performance report		
<b>Working Groups</b>			

Page 204

\* Prepared by S Pentelow

Key: SB – Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Meeting

WG – Working Group Meeting

**Draft Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Work Schedule for 2012/2013 Municipal Year**

Area of review	Schedule of meetings/visits during 2013/14		
	March	April	May
<b>Inquiries</b>	<u>Board Agree Reports*</u> <u>Directors Response</u>	<u>Board Agree Reports*</u> <u>Directors Response</u>	
<b>Partnership Review - Children's Trust Board</b>	Partnership Review		
<b>Budget and Policy Framework?</b>			
<b>Recommendation Tracking</b>			
<b>Performance Monitoring</b>	Quarter 3 performance report		
<b>Working Groups</b>			

Page 202

Need to schedule Ofsted report

Updated - 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013

\* Prepared by S Pentelow

Key: SB – Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) Meeting

WG – Working Group Meeting