

Appendix 1c 2011-12 Quarter 4 Summary of Progress against Children and Young People Plan priorities including obsessions (City Priorities).

1 Background

- 1.1 This appendix offer an assessment of performance and progress against the Leeds Children and Young People's Plan priorities at the end of the 2011/12 financial year. This includes the three city priorities (obsessions) for children and families. An overall summary of progress is provided highlighting success and suggested areas of partnership focus. This is followed by a summary of performance against each priority – a full Outcomes Based Accountability based performance report is available for each priority measure and can be provided to Scrutiny on request. These were collated for, and have been reviewed by, the Children's Trust Board but have not been included in this report simply to keep the volume of information more manageable.
- 1.2 Quarterly updates are provided on the 3 city priorities. At quarters 2 and 4 these form part of updates on all 11 priorities of the children and young people's plan. At the end of the first year of the current Children and Young People's we have provided a traffic light assessment on performance and a judgement on direction of travel in terms of partnership progress in addressing the priority. At the end of the first year 11 priorities are considered to be moving in the right direction with 5 where further or greater momentum in needed. When assessing performance against our priority measures the overall assessment is of amber performance, good progress but more to do. While performance is overall positive it is tempered by how Leeds compares to national performance and the performance of similar authorities. As comparative performance was one of the basis for selecting our improvement priorities progress must be assessed against our starting point, progress to date and the collective work undertaken; but we are not there yet. It is consistent with our child friendly city aspirations to challenge ourselves on how well outcomes for children in Leeds compare with children outside of Leeds.
- 1.3 Performance reports are based on performance for the financial year 2011/12. As a consequence a number are based on measures that are at this point provisional or partial year results. Others relate to the 2010/11 academic year.

2 Successes

Impact

- 2.1 Improvements in safeguarding practice mean that following a sustained increase the number of children subject to a child protection plan is now declining, at the end of March 914 children were subject to a plan from an August peak of 1,171. Improvements have impacted both on our ability to de-register children given the reduction in risk and to reduce the numbers reaching the level of risk where a child protection plan is appropriate.
- 2.2 2011 Foundation Stage results show a 5 percentage point improvement in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development; a faster rate of improvement than seen nationally or for statistical neighbours, Leeds results are now within 1 percentage point of national.
- 2.3 Information published in April shows that in 2011 for the first time over half of Leeds young people (in Leeds at academic age 15) achieved a level 3 qualification by age

19. This is an improvement of 4.6 percentage points compared to the 2010 with 51.3% now reaching this level. However while the proportion of young people who were eligible for school meals (FSM) obtaining Level 3 qualification by 19 has also increased this increase has been less than their peers and so the gap has widened.

- 2.4 Between August 2010 and July 2011 2,037 16-18 year olds in Leeds started an apprenticeship. This equates to 56% more than in the same period for 2009/10. From August 2011 to January 2012 there have been for 1254 new 16-18 apprenticeship starts for Leeds, a 7.9% improvement on the same period last year.
- 2.5 Recently published DFE absence data for 2010/11 confirms Leeds primary attendance at 94.8% narrowing the gap to national at 95%. Secondary schools attendance improved to 92.4 %, the highest levels recorded in Leeds. While secondary authorised absence is now inline with national unauthorised absence is 1.1 percentage points above.
- 2.6 The number of young offenders is continues to fall; over the last five years it has fallen from 2,484 offenders in 2007-08 to 1,059 offenders in 2011-12. The percentage who have offended one or more times in 2011-12 is now 1.57%. This represents a fall of over 1.1% points from the 2009-10 baseline figure of 2.7%

Effort

- 2.7 There has been an increase in the number of adopters approved (32 in 2010/11, 43 in 2011/12 to date) and the number of children adopted between April 2011 and January 2012 compared to the previous financial year. Leeds is a national lead authority working with the DfE on making the adoption process more timely.
- 2.8 A new “Strengthening Families” model of child protection conferences focusing on risk analysis, shared responsibility for the child protection planning process and timely improvements for children was introduced in August 2011.
- 2.9 A Raising the Participation Age action plan has been developed for Leeds led by the 11-19 (25) Learning Support Partnership. This reflects how our priority to address NEET will transition into the requirement to ensure participation.
- 2.10 Early Start teams have been brought together in Seacroft/Manston and Little London cluster areas. Other cluster teams will be in place by September 2012.
- 2.11 Nearly 20 Leeds headteachers are accredited as Local Leaders of Education by the National College of School Leadership, and a further six as National Leaders. There are also now two Teaching Schools in Leeds, including one special school.
- 2.12 As an example of good practice Guiseley School held an event to promote apprenticeships as a progression route to Higher Education. The event included employers, the National Apprenticeships Service (NAS) and the local authority; the NAS have published the model and circulated it to roll out nationally.
- 2.13 Implementation of the Short Breaks Commissioning Plan including the procurement of two new short breaks services for 2012/13. Disabled young people were involved in interviewing potential providers. The Short Breaks Statement published in October 2011 informs families about what short breaks are available and how they can access and make informed choices about short breaks.
- 2.14 Leeds Healthy Schools and Wellbeing Service (LHSWBS) has delivered training and advice to school staff on healthy eating advice: healthy packed lunches, food policy and free school meals. They have also continued the roll out of enhanced healthy schools award: 113 schools are working with the obesity priority setting baselines and measuring impact of activities.

- 2.15 Ongoing efforts to involve children and young people in service and activity development, including: Child Friendly City young advisors being recruited with currently over 40 children and young people recruited; 25 young people undertook mystery shopping on sexual health services and they have submitted reports on their findings; 20 young people have been trained as peer inspectors and carrying out inspections on youth service provision.
- 2.16 The Positive Activities for Young People (PAYP) team working in partnership have expanded the Breeze Friday Night Project to include Friday Night Projects in Pudsey, East Leeds Leisure Centre, Denis Healy Centre, in addition to the Middleton Leisure Centre and the Saturday Night Project based in Armley Leisure Centre.
- 2.17 First citywide members of national Youth Parliament elections were held with 4795 votes from young people across the city.

3 Areas for partnership focus

- 3.1 For the majority of the past year the overall number of children looked after has been stable. However the final quarter has seen a small rise in numbers with a provisional end of March 2012 figure of 1,474 this represents a rate of increase of 1.8%, in line with the previous year. This is in the context of the significant service redesign with social care teams moving to their new locality model with consequent case and staff management changes. Any short term implications of the move to this new service model must be viewed in the context of longer term potential improvement especially of a service both better structured and one better aligned to the wider partnership. Regional benchmarking highlights higher average increases across the region. Clear and determined action is ongoing around early intervention work, family support, the social care referral process and the placement of Looked After Children. The challenge remains to move from slowing and stabilising, to turning the curve.
[Update: The increase evident in quarter 4 of 2011/12 has not continued into quarter 1 of 2012/13 with numbers of Looked After Children reducing since the end of the quarter, numbers are now slightly below the same period last year.](#)
- 3.2 While the Common Assessment Framework is integral to the reducing the need for children to enter care the numbers of CAFs initiated in 2011/12 is lower than 2010/11. Our intention is to reinforce our commitment of CAF but in doing so to simplify the process. Support and advice for this is being provided by Professor Harriet Ward from the Centre for Child and Family Research and Mark Peel from Leicester University who have worked with a number of authorities on the successful implementation of CAF. This work is integral to our overall response to child and family need, with a better process around which to build support to children and families we would expect to see CAF numbers rise in the next 12 months.
[Update: CAF numbers have risen in May with the review and relaunch of the process.](#)
- 3.3 The impact of deprivation and poverty on learning outcomes remains fundamental. While overall results have improved at the foundation stage against the national gap measure the Leeds gap between the bottom 20% and the average remains above the national gap. At the foundation stage the challenge is to ensure that all children are ready for learning. This then translates to closing the performance gap. At the end of primary the percentage achieving level 4 or above is 24 %pts lower for FSM eligible pupils than for the combined English and maths indicator. This continues at ages 16 and 19 evidenced by the fact that in Leeds there has been little real impact on the

gap in attainment between young people who are eligible for free school meals and those who are not, with the gap widening in terms of level 3 at 19 in 2011. Combinations of social disadvantage have a powerful effect on attainment levels. In response to this, the Leeds Education Challenge (LEC) is an ambitious city-wide commitment to drive school and learning improvement. While all five work strands of the LEC are relevant two have a particular focus, closing the gap for vulnerable learners and ensuring family and community engagement that is termed as work “beyond the school gate”.

- 3.4 Post 16 learning provision remains an area of substantial national and local change with performance pressures around both ensuring all young people are in learning and that we are equipping Leeds young people for higher education and for the 21st century workforce. While recently available information on learning outcomes at 19 shows good progress; gaps to national performance at Level 3 remain and not all young people are reaching desired levels. In response to this a number of areas of work are underway. A ‘Leeds Guarantee’ is currently in development, which will be a commitment as a city to young people aged 16-19 (25) in Leeds to ensure that they all have a place in employment or further learning. As part of the Leeds Education Challenge a post-16 project is being undertaken to review the current 16-19 provision in Leeds. This has been commissioned to provide an independent and impartial assessment of how best to ensure viable and sustainable learning provision with the widest possible range of choices for young people. We will respond to the recommendations of the review to evaluate the extent to which provision allows for the Leeds Guarantee to be achieved by 2015. The backdrop for this is significant change to the 16-19 funding system coupled with short term reductions in 16-19 learner numbers.

Outcome	Indicator	Summary	Performance			
			2010/11 result	Quarter 4 result	RAG and Direction of Travel	National Quartile
Safe from harm	Obsession: Number of looked after children	While numbers in care were effectively static for the year up to December the last quarter has seen a small rise. This was during a period of major service change with the implementation of new locality working arrangements and some short term disruption could be anticipated in the context of longer term improvement. Overall numbers are 26 higher than a year ago an increase of 1.8%, similar to 2010-11. There is a slight trend, emphasised in the last quarter, to a greater proportion of those entering and in care being from the 0-4 age range. Supporting the redesign of social care services is ongoing investment in early intervention and family support. In addition to reducing the need to enter care there is a continuing focus on those children and young people in care, including involvement in national adoption work. Placement costs remain a concern and a focus. Update: Looked after children numbers are reducing in quarter one correcting the increase seen in quarter 4	1448 March 2011	1474 96.9 per 10,000 (provisional 31 March 2012)	Amber	2011 4 quartile 82-145 per 10,000
	Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	Up to August 2011 improvements to safeguarding practice had led to a sustained increase in the number of children subject to a child protection plan, this has since fallen back. This decrease is based on continuing efforts to ensure robust practice and effective intervention; impacting both on our ability to de-register children given the reduction in risk and to reduce the numbers reaching the level of risk where a CPP is appropriate.	974 March 2011	914 60.3 per 10,000 (provisional 31 March 2012)	Amber æ	2011 4 th quartile 52-107 per 10,000
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Obsession: Primary & secondary attendance	Recently published national data for 2010-11 half terms 1-5 highlights good progress. Primary attendance is close to national and persistent absence has reduced. At secondary attendance is at highest recorded levels and persistent absence reducing. However gaps to national performance remain, unauthorised absence being a particular issue. Good work is ongoing at the locality level including within schools and in at cluster level in terms of OBA sessions and action plans. Examples of this in practice are efforts to improve consistency around authorising term-time holiday requests and targeted work with families. Early indications are of good improvement in the first part of the current academic year	94.4% Primary 91.6% Secondary 2009-10 HT1-5	94.8% Primary 92.4% Secondary 2010-11 HT1-5	Primary Amber æ Secondary Amber æ	2010-11 academic year Primary 3 rd quartile 94.9-94.7% Secondary 4 th quartile 91.2-93.1%

Outcome	Indicator	Summary	Performance			
			2010/11 result	Quarter 4 result	RAG and Direction of Travel	National Quartile
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Obsession: NEET	At the end of January there were 1919 NEET young people in Leeds an adjusted NEET rate of 8.1%, this rate improved to 7.7% in February. 8.1% is also the three month November to January average used for national comparison. DFE estimates that this is a reduction from 9.1% for the equivalent 2010-11 period (estimate given definition change in April 11). While gaps to national remain Leeds performance is similar to statistical neighbours. Reducing NEET is increasingly viewed in the context of raising the participation age. Central to this is schools increasing role around information advice and guidance. Improvements are ongoing in locality and multi-agency focus and support for individuals who are NEET.	9.1% Nov – Jan average DFE estimate	8.1% Nov 2011– Jan 2012 average 7.7% February	Amber æ	Nov 2011– Jan 2012 average 4th quartile 7.5-11.8%
	Foundation Stage good level of achievement	2011 results show a 5% point improvement in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development, Leeds results are now within 1%pt of national. While more children are now reaching the desired level the national measure of the gap between average outcomes and those of the lowest attaining 20% remains too wide and an ongoing challenge. While outcome gaps are a concern for many groups of children there have been some encouraging developments in recent years, for example results for boys and Looked After Children have improved more than the overall figure, since 2009. Leeds will need to respond to changes in the foundation stage and to continue to focus targeted support to families on addressing equality gaps.	53% 2009/10 academic year	58% 2010/11 academic year	Amber æ	2010-11 academic year 3 rd quartile 55-58.5%
	Key Stage 2 level 4+ English and maths	While Leeds performance remains close to national, performance has been largely static. Over a five year period the rate of improvement on the headline indicator has been less than the rate nationally and for statistical neighbours. Standards at Key Stage 2 are therefore a major focus for the Leeds Education Challenge. Capacity for improvement is reflected in the increase in the percentage of pupils making two levels of progress between Key Stage 1 and 2 in English (88%) and Maths (85%). Leeds progress rates compare well. However the number of schools below the floor standard increased from 21 to 34 in 2011, representing 16% of primary schools in Leeds.	74% 2009/10 academic year	73% 2010/11 academic year	Amber	2010-11 academic year 3 rd quartile 73-75%

Outcome	Indicator	Summary	Performance			
			2010/11 result	Quarter 4 result	RAG and Direction of Travel	National Quartile
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths	In 2011 53.7% of year 11 pupils gained five good GCSEs including English and maths. While 3.1% points higher than in 2010 the gap to national has widened to 5.2% points. The reasons why some young people do less well at age 16 include both school factors, such as quality of teaching and non-school factors, such as social disadvantage as evidenced in the free school meal attainment gap. In response to this, the Leeds Education Challenge (LEC) is an ambitious city-wide commitment to improving learning outcomes. National changes in what qualifications count towards performance measures will impact on future results and will influence curriculum offers from this September.	50.6% 2009/10 academic year	53.7% 2010/11 academic year	Amber	2010-11 academic year 4th quartile 41-55.4%
	Level 3 qualifications at 19	In 2011 4,728 young people in Leeds achieved a level 3 qualification by age 19. This is an improvement of 4.6 percentage points compared to the 2010 result with now over half of young people reaching this level at 51.3%. Leeds is improving faster than national and statistical neighbours. While a higher proportion of young people who were eligible for school meals (FSM) reached achieved a Level 3 qualification in 2011 the gap to their peers who were not FSM-eligible widened by two percentage points to 29. There are a number of factors likely to impact on post-16 provision that could impact on future performance at level 3. For example, changes to the 16-19 funding system, coupled with reductions in 16-19 learner numbers due to demographic changes, will mean major reductions in funding for most Leeds schools and colleges from next year	46.8% 2009/10 academic year	51.3% 2010/11 academic year	Amber æ	2010-11 academic year 3 rd quartile 49.0-53.7%
	16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships	The 2010/11 academic year saw a 56% increase in the number of 16-18 year olds in Leeds starting apprenticeships, with 2,037 starts. This improvement rate was significantly above national and regional improvement rates. Improvement is continuing with 1254 16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships from August 2011 to January 2012, 7.9% more than for the same period in the previous year. Success rates in 2010/11 for Leeds apprenticeships at all levels (intermediate, advanced and higher) were higher than national success rates. Work with the National Apprenticeship Service is ongoing including promoting of the apprenticeship option. There are good examples of the local promotion of apprenticeships including schools, colleges and employers.	2037 2010/11 August to July	1254 2011/12 August to January	Green æ	Not available

Outcome	Indicator	Summary	Performance			
			2010/11 result	Quarter 4 result	RAG and Direction of Travel	National Quartile
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Children and families accessing short breaks	The number of children accessing short breaks in 2011/12 will be provided in the Q2. In 2010/11, 1,732 children accessed short breaks, a 76% increase on the previous year. This represented a total of 150,056 hours and 15,545 nights of short break, giving an average of 45 hours per child for those who received daytime short breaks and 21 nights for those who received overnight short breaks. Funding changes required a revisit of the planning assumptions in 2011-12. Whilst a new commissioning process has since been undertaken, the majority of direct provision was maintained. The challenge is to enable disabled children to participate in the same activities as non-disabled children and to increase the percentage of disabled children who are accessing short breaks.	1732 2010/11 financial year	Year end data not yet available	Amber	Not available
Healthy lifestyles	Obesity levels at year 6	The National Child Measurement Programme gives us a robust picture of levels of obesity in Leeds. In line with the national picture rates in Leeds appear to be plateauing; however the scale of the problem, with 1:3 children in Year 6 being at risk of developing obesity related health issues, maintains the issue as a strategic priority. Analysis tells us that children in deprived areas of Leeds are more likely to be obese than children in non-deprived areas. The prevention and treatment of childhood obesity which is overseen by the Childhood Obesity Management Board (COMB). In accordance with the evidence base much of the work focuses on prevention and early years. The actions in the report card reflect the contributions of these partners and are compiled by the COMB	20% 2009/10 academic year	19.9% 2010/11 academic year	Amber	2010-11 academic year 3 rd quartile 19.3-21.8%
	Uptake of free school meals - primary & secondary	Leeds FSM take-up is below national levels, with around 4,000 children and young people not taking up their entitlement. Packed lunches are often the preferred option, with an estimated 57,400 students not taking a school provided meal. Reasons for low FSM take-up are complex and there are also concerns about low take-up by families who pay for school meals, especially in inner city primary and secondary schools. Priorities are to raise awareness about the importance of school meals to pupils, families, headteachers, and frontline practitioners, in order to establish a sustainable school meal service that meets health and cultural needs. 2012 information will be available late summer.	76.8% Primary 67.1% Secondary 2010/11 financial year	2011/12 data will be available in late summer 2012	Amber æ	Not available

Outcome	Indicator	Summary	Performance			
			2010/11 result	Quarter 4 result	RAG and Direction of Travel	National Quartile
Healthy lifestyles	Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	Teenage conception rates citywide have reduced by 15% since Q4 2008. Rates in the majority of priority wards have begun to 'turn the curve' with rates either stabilised or reduced. The latest national data shows the rates in Leeds are 43.4 conceptions per 1000 15-17 year old females (Q4 2010), compared to 50.8 per 1000 at Q4 2008. This equates to 555 Under 18 conceptions in 2010. Higher teenage conception rates are a characteristic of large urban areas and Leeds has the third lowest rate of the UK's core cities although Leeds rates are 8%points higher than the overall England rate. What works is an approach that combines city and local effort and the contribution of partners with no single intervention seeming to be effective in isolation.	47.4 March 2010 rolling average	43.4 December 2010 rolling average	Amber æ	December 2010 3 rd quartile 36.9 - 46%
Fun	Children and young people who enjoy their life	Progress has focused on opportunities for closer working around the provision of music, arts, play, Breeze and sports services that support children's interests in the school context and of their own choice outside of school. Children and young people across the city have told us what will make Leeds a better place to live and grow up. This has formed the 12 priorities for the Child Friendly City based on the UNCRC. The data for this indicator is collected through the Leeds ECM survey; the 11/12 survey will available later in the year.	79% 2009/10 academic year	80% 2010/11 academic year	Amber æ	Not available
Voice and influence	% of 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	The number of offenders is continuing to fall; over the last five years it has fallen from 2,484 offenders in 2007/08 to a provisional 1,059 offenders in 2011/12. Based on the 10 -17 resident population for Leeds the percentage who have offended one or more times in 2011-12 is now 1.57%. This represents a fall of 1.1 percentage points from the 2009/10 baseline figure of 2.7%. Comparing this with the picture nationally, Leeds was ranked as having the 22 nd (out of 144 YOTs) highest percentage of offenders in 2009/10 and at the end of 2010/11 had improved this to 31 st highest. With a declining 10-17 population at present the rate at which the percentage of offenders is reduced is starting to slow.	1.9% 2010/11 financial year	1.6% 2011/12 financial year	Amber æ	Not available

Outcome	Indicator	Summary	Performance			
			2010/11 result	Quarter 4 result	RAG and Direction of Travel	National Quartile
	Children and young people's influence in the community	Voice and influence priorities have been agreed with CYP through the Child Friendly City (CFC) programme. Priority 11 in the programme is Children and young people express their views, feel heard and are actively involved in decisions that affect their lives (this is “participation”). The ECM surveys show that 3 out of 5 primary and 1 in 2 secondary children, think they have at least a fair amount of influence over the way things are run in the area where they live. CFC 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.	56% 2009/10 academic year	58% 2010/11 academic year	Amber æ	Not available