

Report of Director of Children and Families

Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)

Date: 26 September 2018



Subject: Scrutiny inquiry - is Leeds a child friendly city? Covering report

1 Purpose of report

- 1.1 This report provides an introduction and context to the Scrutiny Board inquiry into whether Leeds is a child friendly city. Sessions are themed throughout the scrutiny year using the five outcomes in the Children and Young People's Plan, with voice and influence, and fun growing up being the first two outcomes to be considered.
- 1.2 Both voice and influence, and fun growing up, are reported in separate documents. This covering report provides contextual information and supporting evidence that will be referenced throughout the entire Scrutiny inquiry. The data provided are the most up-to-date local and national data available - time periods vary because of the different reporting periods for individual measures.
- 1.3 At the first meeting of this inquiry, this report:
 - Considers what Child Friendly Leeds means.
 - Starts to consider Child Friendly Leeds in the context of progress against our Children and Young People's (CYPP) plan outcomes and intent.
 - Looks at the contextual issues of demography and funding.
 - Takes a deeper look at two of the CYPP outcomes in two separate reports attached at Appendix 4 and Appendix 5:
 - Voice and Influence - looking at both voice and influence, and youth offending, which is associated with this outcome.
 - Fun growing up - considering both the activities that contribute to children and young people have fun growing up, and how we have addressed this outcome in the latest version of the CYPP.
- 1.4 The information contained within this covering report provides a window into the three groups of children and young people on which the inquiry is focusing: all children and young people, vulnerable children and young people, and children looked after. Child Friendly Leeds and the CYPP cover all three of these groups.
- 1.5 The reports covers the period 2011 to 2018. This is the period of the current iteration of the CYPP, which emerged following the inadequate Ofsted inspections in 2009 and 2010. Changes were already happening in the child population of Leeds, and the early impact of austerity and budget reductions were being seen. The period before 2011 is not covered in these reports.

2 Child Friendly Leeds

- 2.1 The Council and Children and Families directorate has been on an improvement journey since the inadequate Ofsted inspections of 2009 and 2010. Children and young people were deemed to be unsafe, and Children's Services were in intervention. The largest reorganisation the Council has seen saw Education Leeds return to Council control, and the creation of a combined Children's Services (incorporating education, social care, and early help services).
- 2.2 A key part of the improvement journey has been how we answer one simple, but central, question: 'what is it like to be a child growing up in Leeds and how do we make it better?' We believe that this is a question that can only be answered through the collaboration of the widest partnership of public, private, and third sector bodies across the city. Therefore, since 2012, Leeds has been on a mission to become a child friendly city in line with the principles of the rights of the child set out by UNICEF.
- 2.3 Child Friendly Leeds can be viewed in a number of interconnected ways:
- An expression of our local ambition for children and young people that is central to our key city strategies and plans.
 - The totality of our ambition contained within our CYPP and of the work of our local partnership arrangements through the Children and Families Trust Board.
 - A commitment to children and young people recognised nationally and internationally through commitment to principles such as UNICEF rights of the child.
 - Added value work to unite the broader city in a shared commitment to children and young people.
- 2.4 An outcomes based approach has been used to measure impact. This acknowledges that everyone has a role to play; the key challenge is what difference are we collectively making. The reports supporting this inquiry consider the outcomes on which we have focused, including in places the challenges in defining the outcome. The reports will also present examples of activity. As the strategy is to make Child Friendly Leeds everyone's ambition, the activities presented can only be a subset, connected to the work provided, commissioned or delivered in partnership by Leeds City Council.
- 2.5 The central concept behind Child Friendly Leeds¹ is to put children and young people at the heart of the growth strategy for Leeds. This means that through our collective efforts we are trying to ensure that children and young people have access to the best social and educational opportunities and choices. Working with our education, business and third sector partners, we hope to grow a skilled workforce capable of ensuring that Leeds continues to develop a strong economy. Our child friendly ambitions are an ongoing priority in the Best Council Plan, and are implicit in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the relationship of the Health and Wellbeing Board with the Children and Families Trust Board.
- 2.6 Child Friendly Leeds puts the voice of the child at the heart of all we do. It strengthens partnership working to focus on improving outcomes for children and

¹ <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/Child%20Friendly%20Leeds.pdf>

young people; has established Child Friendly Leeds Ambassadors, who offer enrichment opportunities for children who are looked after, and care leavers; and celebrates the successes of children and young people through events such as the Child Friendly Leeds awards.

2.7 2017 was the fifth anniversary of Child Friendly Leeds. A report on the progress made over those five years was presented to Executive Board in July 2017². Child Friendly Leeds activities and events take place throughout the year; the below selection of press releases provide a flavour of the range of activities and support available for children and young people.

- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/youngsters-take-the-lead-in-planning-citywide-awards/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/a-child-friendly-welcome-to-leeds-for-refugee-children/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/thumbs-up-for-leeds-city-centre-with-new-child-friendly-competition/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/summer-of-fun-for-children-in-care-thanks-to-leeds-businesses/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/join-the-child-friendly-leeds-big-birthday-bonanza-this-weekend/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/get-your-skates-on-for-a-roller-disco-in-leeds-city-centre-this-easter/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/summer-of-fun-as-pop-up-spaces-and-activities-transform-the-city-centre/>
- <https://news.leeds.gov.uk/final-countdown-to-child-friendly-leeds-live/>

2.8 Every six months, a 'Child Friendly Leeds dashboard' is produced. This summarises a range of measures that complement the scope of the CYPP that try to capture activity, engagement and the added value of the Child Friendly Leeds approach. In effect, a range of activity reflective of what child friendly means.

2.9 The latest data is included in appendix one of this report, this covers: child voice and involving children and young people; links to a strong economy; supporting children to be safe; encouraging adults to volunteer; making the right information available; promoting of a child friendly city; and checking how much children and young people are enjoying life.

3 The Children and Young People's Plan

3.1 Led and supported by the Children and Families Trust Board, the city's child friendly ambitions are articulated through the CYPP. Central to this are the five priorities - all children and young people:

- are safe from harm
- do well at all levels of learning and have skills for life
- enjoy healthy lifestyles
- have fun growing up
- are active citizens who have a voice and influence.

² <http://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/g7828/Public%20reports%20pack%2017th-Jul-2017%2014.30%20Executive%20Board.pdf?T=10>

- 3.2 These are measured through a series of key performance measures, of which the three obsessions are a crucial part. They are:
- Safely and appropriately reduce the need for children to be looked after.
 - Reduce the number of young people not in employment, education, or training (NEET), or whose employment status is 'not 'known'.
 - Improve achievement, attainment, and attendance.
- 3.3 The CYPP is based round the Outcome Based Accountability³ methodology, which focuses on headline reporting (whilst acknowledging the breadth of work being carried out across the children's partnership), by asking how much did we do, how well did we do it, what difference has it made?
- 3.4 Formal reporting against progress made is done every six months, to Children and Families Trust Board, and to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)⁴. The CYPP in its current form has had three iterations: 2011-2015, 2015-2019, and 2018-2023. Appendix two shows progress against the CYPP performance measures at the start of each of these iterations.
- 3.5 Some performance measures are no longer collected, some have been introduced in the last seven years - in the case of the attainment measures, this is due to substantial national changes in the curriculum and assessment process. While these will be covered in greater detail as the inquiry looks at each outcome, the following can be highlighted in relation to our obsessions:
- Children in care: over the period, the Leeds rate per ten thousand of children looked after has reduced by 18 per cent, with numbers reducing by 12 per cent. The Leeds rate for the first time was below the statistical neighbour average rate in 2017. The rate does remain above national; the national rate has risen seven per cent over the same period.
 - The Leeds primary school absence rate was above national in 2011; for 2012 to 2015, the Leeds rate was below national and has now been in line with national for the 2016 and 2017 academic years. In 2011, the Leeds secondary absence rate was 7.6 per cent and above all comparator averages, including being 1.1 percentage points above national. In 2017, the Leeds rate was 5.7 per cent, in line with regional and 0.3 percentage points above national. Leeds schools' authorised rates are low and in the top quartile of local authorities for both secondary and primary (top 10 for primary). This reflects our commitment to good school attendance. The challenge of unauthorised absence levels for young people is recognised in current service redesign.
 - The way NEET is considered nationally changed in 2016/17, making comparison over time difficult. There are also national concerns over data quality. For 2016/17 (December, January, and February average), Leeds was in line with national, with six per cent of 16 and 17 year olds in academic years 12 and 13 either NEET or status not known. Expected results for 2017/18 will show a slight increase in the Leeds rate. This is focused on increases in not known and is predominately data capture related.

³ <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/8%20-%20OBA%20-%20Outcomes%20Based%20Accountability%20-%20September%202013.pdf>

⁴ <http://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/g7918/Public%20reports%20pack%2015th-Jun-2017%2009.45%20Scrutiny%20Board%20Children%20and%20Families.pdf?T=10>

Other CYPP measure in place since 2011 include:

- The national child measurement programme indicated in 2017 that 77.2 per cent of Leeds children were a healthy weight in their school reception year compared to 76.4 per cent nationally; the 2011 figures were 76.2 per cent Leeds and 76.5 per cent for England. For children in year six, 64.8 per cent of Leeds children were a healthy weight in 2017 compared to 63.9 per cent in 2011. England changed from 64.9 per cent to 64.4 per cent over the same period. The proportion of children obese (combined, or separate from overweight) show a similar pattern at both ages. The slight improvements in Leeds have moved Leeds from marginally below to marginally above national.
- Level 3 at 19 results both nationally and locally reflect changes in assessment at earlier ages, especially changes at 16 in terms of the numbers of young people reaching level 2 and attaining expected levels in English and maths. Accepting that there has been substantive changes at all key stages in curriculum and assessment since 2011, the percentage of young people reaching this level has risen from 49.6 per cent to 51.8 per cent in 2017. The gap to national over this period has risen from four per cent to 5.7 per cent. In 2017, the gap to national in terms of the proportion of young people who had been free school meal (FSM) eligible at 16 was wider than the non-FSM cohort. In 2011, the Leeds inequality gap (FSM to non-FSM eligible) was 29.3 per cent, 4.6 per cent above national. In 2017, the Leeds gap was 29.1 per cent, 3.9 per cent above national. The Leeds challenge around poverty and educational outcomes was a focus of Scrutiny last year and is emphasised in the new CYPP.

Outcomes will be considered further at future inquiry sessions.

- 3.6 There may be a slight disconnect between some performance measure names, and the data that are presented; performance measures are chosen with good intentions, but it is not always possible to provide an exact match - Outcome Based Accountability methodology encourages a pragmatic approach to performance measures, and to be flexible in finding measures that are more suitable. This approach has led to the removal of the voice and influence indicator in the latest iteration of the CYPP, and 'fun growing up' becoming a fourth behaviour - no suitable/appropriate measures have been identified.
- 3.7 Fun growing up is one of the five outcomes, and influences all work with children. The shift in the latest CYPP reflects the challenges of trying to measure fun. One approach is to look at participation in 'fun' activities, but this becomes an arbitrary collection of what can be measured and captured (which is not to say the activities are not of value). Another is surveying for children and young people's sense of wellbeing, happiness, enjoyment or experience of fun. A third considers the prevalence of children and young people not having fun due to social, emotional and health issues; these important issues are considered best addressed as part of the enjoy healthy lifestyles outcome not as fun growing up.
- 3.8 The My Health My School survey asks children and young people each year how often they feel happy. In 2010/11, 81.5 per cent said they did on most or all days; in 2016/17, it was 79.7 per cent and in 2015/16 it was 81.6 per cent. Overall, with changes in survey numbers and make-up of the cohort this presents a sense of stability as reflected in the table overleaf. Secondary results are lower than primary

and the 2016/17 secondary result did show a slight decline. Future survey results need to be considered before this is viewed as a trend.

Table one: How often do you feel happy: every day, most days?

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Primary	83.8%	83.2%	83.8%	83.2%	83.9%	84.3%	83.5%
Secondary	78.8%	81.2%	75.8%	81.2%	77.1%	78.4%	74.4%
Overall	81.5%	82.3%	80.8%	82.4%	81.0%	81.6%	79.7%
<i>Survey size</i>							
Primary	4,127	4,930	3,702	2,667	3,361	5,025	6,360
Secondary	3,571	4,026	2,204	1,958	2,482	3,988	4,554
Overall	7,698	8,956	5,906	4,625	5,843	9,013	10,914

Data source: [My Health My School survey](#)

4 A changing and challenging context

4.1 When assessing the progress Leeds has made in recent years, it is important to consider the wider context for children's services in the city and the country as a whole. Appendix 3 is a recent document produced by the Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) that clearly shows the increasing pressures placed on children and families services since 2010.

4.2 The main points to consider are:

- There have been significant reduction in Central Government funding to local authorities. A report by the National Audit Office highlighted that Grants from central government to councils have been reduced by 49.1 per cent in real terms over the period 2010-11 to 2017-18. (<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/financial-sustainability-of-local-authorities-2018/>)
- At the same time recession and welfare reform has resulted in a marked increase in child poverty – over 30% of children now live in poverty with the total number estimated to rise to five million by 2021.
- The child population is rising nationally and in Leeds. In Leeds the majority of population growth has been in high need deprived neighbourhoods in the city
- Growing deprivation is driving additional demand for services – research has shown that children living in neighbourhoods classed as in the 10% most deprived are over ten times more likely to enter care than their peers living in areas judged to be in 10% most affluent.
- Demand for children's services is growing in every area of work – from 2010 to 2016 the number of children with an Education Health and Care Plan rose by 30%, the number of S47 child protection enquiries by 180%, the number with a child protection plan by 56%; and the number in care by 20%.
- With reducing budgets and increasing demand the sector is struggling to recruit and retain staff. Nationally 16% of social work posts were unfilled in 2017. It should be noted, however, that Leeds Children and Families was the most successful local authority for the recruitment and retention of social work staff.
- The majority of councils now regularly overspend against their children's services budget, with a growing national overspend expected to reach over £800m in 2017/18.
- Reduced investment in preventative and early help services has resulted in a shift in the pattern of spend in local authorities. Research suggests that on average,

local authorities spent around 46% of their children’s services budget on prevention-focused services in 2010-11. By 2014-15 this proportion had fallen to only 34%. The record number of applications for Care Orders resulted in Lord Justice Munby, President of the Family Division talking about a ‘crisis in care and the subsequent Care Crisis Review (https://www.frg.org.uk/images/Care_Crisis/CCR-FINAL.pdf)

Citywide population information

- 4.3 Leeds is a vibrant, diverse and growing city, the second largest metropolitan authority in the country. The 2011 census showed that Leeds has a population of 751,500 living in 320,600 households, with over 170 different languages spoken. The population increased by 5.1 per cent since the 2001 Census. The latest population estimates (mid-2017 data, from the Office for National Statistics) for Leeds are 784,846, a rise of just over four per cent from the 2011 census.
- 4.4 Leeds experienced low numbers of children born in the initial years of this century. By 2009, the numbers of births had risen from around 7,500 to near 10,000. This level of 10,000 or greater births per year has since been maintained. Within this growth, and reflected in the detail below, the child population has become more ethnically diverse.
- 4.5 The growth has also been concentrated, although not exclusively, in Leeds’ poorer communities, especially in areas considered in the most deprived nationally. This growth is now affecting secondary school provision and will in the coming decade impact on all young people focused services.
- 4.6 Children in the ten per cent most deprived areas are ten times more likely to be in care or subject to a child protection plan than their peers living in the ten per cent most affluent areas. The rising diversity impact will be complicated, but some of largest population rises are in ethnicities over-represented in the care cohort.
- 4.7 In the most deprived areas of Leeds, one in 50 children and in care or are subject to a child protection plan. On average, a school class in these areas will have two children whose families are open cases for social work.
- 4.8 The under-18 population in Leeds continues to rise, at a faster rate than the city’s rise, and the national under-18 rise:
- Between 2012 and 2017, the under-18 population in Leeds rose by six per cent, compared to a 3.9 per cent rise across England. In the three per cent most deprived areas of the city, the under-18 population grew by 12 per cent - a third of all population growth.
 - The England under-18 population is projected to grow at the same rate as for the total population by 2026: 5.9 per cent (in spite of some large increases in the 11-17 population: 17.9 per cent).
 - The Leeds under-18 population is projected to grow by 10.3 per cent by 2026, with the 11-17 population projected to grow by 25.4 per cent across the same period.

Table two: population change in Leeds and England from 2012 to 2017

u-18 population	Mid-2012	Mid-2013	Mid-2014	Mid-2015	Mid-2016	Mid-2017
Leeds	156,825	158,573	160,470	162,598	164,806	166,286

u-18 population	Mid-2012	Mid-2013	Mid-2014	Mid-2015	Mid-2016	Mid-2017
Leeds year-on-year change	-	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%
England	11,423,310	11,506,451	11,591,701	11,677,856	11,785,277	11,866,957
England year-on-year change	-	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%

Data source: [Office for National statistics mid-year population estimates](#) 2012 to 2017

4.9 The 2011 census showed an increase in the proportion of households that are headed by a lone parent, 10.9 per cent, up from 9.8 per cent in 2001. This is almost 25,000 households in 2011 (over 3,000 higher than in 2001). There has been a significant increase in the number of residents that were born overseas; more than half of the 86,000 have arrived in the last ten years.

- 23.5 per cent (31,135) of children under 16, and 22.7 per cent (35,145) of all children, experience child poverty (households earning less than 60 per cent of median income).
- 22 per cent of Leeds' local super output areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally (105 of 476). 164,000 people in Leeds live in the areas that are ranked amongst the most deprived 10 per cent nationally. The corresponding figure in 2010 was 150,000 people.
- 29 per cent of children aged 0-15 live in the most deprived LSOAs in the city, well above the proportion for the whole population (22 per cent).

The school population

4.10 Information on the school population is collected through the school census. The January census is used to provide a snapshot of the population, covering overall numbers and selected demographic data. The following statistics are from the January 2018 school census. Information on individual schools can be found by searching <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/>.

- 122,750 children and young people are attending Leeds state-funded schools. 75,485 in primary phase; 45,880 in secondary phase; and 1,385 in special schools.
- 35.4 per cent of primary pupils and 31.3 per cent of secondary pupils are from black and minority ethnic backgrounds.
- 22.1 per cent of primary pupils and 16.5 per cent of secondary pupils have English as an additional language.
- 15.8 per cent of primary pupils and 14.5 per cent of secondary pupils are entitled to free school meals.
- Free school meals uptake was 80.8 per cent (primary: 82.9 per cent; secondary: 75.9 per cent).
- Universal infant free school meals uptake is 90.5 per cent.
- 541 (0.8 per cent) primary pupils and 472 (1.2 per cent) secondary pupils have a statement of special educational needs or an education health and care plan (reception to year 11).
- 9,613 (14.0 per cent) primary pupils and 4,091 (10.3 per cent) secondary pupils are on special educational needs support (reception to year 11).
- In 2017, 35,039 pupils were eligible for pupil premium.

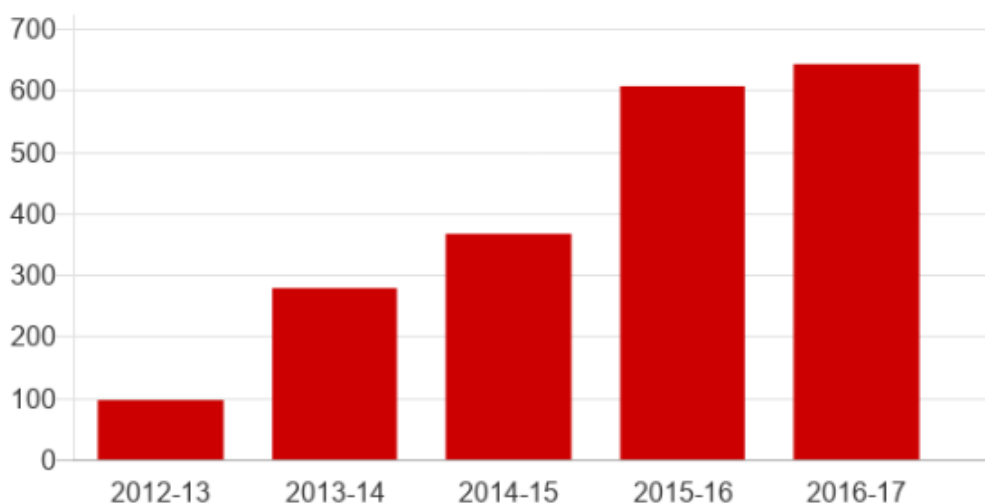
Local authority expenditure on children's services

4.11 Total spending by local authorities on children and young people’s services has significantly reduced since 2010/11, whilst demand for services has risen. In 2010/11, Leeds’ total spend was £165,116,000; in 2016/17, spend was 15 per cent lower, at £140,409,000. In comparison, the spend across England reduced by 0.9 per cent; statistical neighbours saw a 4.6 per cent reduction; and core cities spent 12.2 per cent less in 2016/17 than in 2010/11.

4.12 Research published by the BBC in 2017 showed that over-spending by Councils on children’s services was widespread and growing:

Council overspending on children’s services

In £ million



4.13 More recent LGA figures show the problem increasing, with the majority of councils overspending on children’s services budgets in the face of growing demand, with a likely national overspend in 2017/18 of over £800m.

4.14 The table below reflects local authority expenditure on children’s services in recent years. In 2016/17, the Leeds spend per head rate was below both core cities and statistical neighbours, but above national and regional averages. Leeds’ expenditure has declined faster than comparator groups, with statistical neighbours on average increasing. The figures below for comparators are means and beneath the average, there are variations between authorities and changes in a few authorities affecting averages.

Table three: net expenditure on children's and young people's services by local authority (DfE outturn spend per capita)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Change 2013/14 to 2016/17
Leeds	£871	£876	£640	£761	-12.6%
Leeds’ rank out of 152	42nd	40th	103rd	66th	-
England	£720	£717	£707	£712	-1.1%
Yorkshire and The Humber	£752	£753	£701	£739	-1.7%
Statistical neighbours	£768	£752	£744	£793	3.3%

Core cities	£862	£844	£773	£823	-4.6%
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Data source: ONS 0-17 population and on DfE Section 251 returns

- 4.15 Not included in the above figures is expenditure classed by the Department for Education (DfE) as 'other education and community'. This focuses on central and statutory school related functions such as central support services, school improvement, educational psychology, education welfare, and school places. The planned expenditure in these areas has reduced by a third from 2011/12 to 2017/18 to £27.5m.
- 4.16 In 2016/17, the DfE release showed local authority school expenditure data based on maintained schools covering 82,000 Leeds pupils. This shows £444 less per pupil funding than national averages (nine per cent lower). For local authority maintained schools, Leeds has the second lowest level of per pupil funding in the region behind York.
- 4.17 Local authority spend on children looked after has, unlike other areas of children's services spend, risen since 2010/11. Leeds saw a 21 per cent increase in spending on children looked after, from £52,765,000 to £64,008,000. This is a lower increase than all comparator group other than core cities (a 17 per cent increase). Statistical neighbours, and Yorkshire and The Humber saw a rise of 34 per cent; the England spend increase by 37 per cent across the same period.

Appendix one - Child Friendly Leeds dashboard

Child Friendly Leeds October 2017 - March



		Measure	CYPP outcome	Result same period last year	Quarter 1 & 2 2016/17		Quarter 3 & 4 2016/17	Quarter 1 & 2 2017/18	Quarter 3 & 4 2017/18	Quarter 1 & 2 2018/19	DOT	Data last updated	
Providing a greater voice for children and young people	1	Votes for child mayor - number of votes cast	All children and young people are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence	2,004 (2014)	4,617 (2015)		3,574 (2016)		6,307 (2017)			May-18	
	2	Make your mark participation - number of votes cast		19,716 (2014)	16,343 (2015)		14,308 (2016)		17,013 (2017)			May-18	
	3	Percentage of children and young people who have had a chance to have a say in the way the school is run		33.8% (2016/17)	35.5% (2014/15)	33.3% (2015/16)	33.8% (2016/17)					AY 2017	
	4	Community committee engagement	All five outcomes	Data development									
Enabling children and young people to contribute to a strong economy	5	Number of apprenticeship starts for young people under the age of 25	All children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have skills for life	3,750	4,020 (12-month period)	3,140 (9-month period)	3,970 (12-month period)	3,240 (9-month period)	3,640 (12-month period)			May-18	
	6a	SEN internships - number of young people signed up to the supported internship pilot		n/a	33		37					2016/17	
	6b	SEN internships - number of young people started the supported internship.		n/a	23		31						
Supporting children to lead safe and secure lives	7	Number of internal mainstream foster carer households	All children and young people are safe from harm	427	453	466	464	461	454				May-18
	8	Percentage of children looked after in a kinship care placement		14.9% (188)	16.7% (206)	16.5% (203)	16.9% (212)	18.5% (232)	21.5% (273)				May-18
	9	Number of referrals with domestic violence as a category		3,089 (25.6%)	2,701 (25.5%)	2,624 (24.6%)	3,034 (26.4%)	3,381 (28.9%)	3,483 (29.5%)				May-18
	10	Independent Traveller Training scheme		121 (2014/15)	137 (2015/16)	62 (Apr - Sept 16)	45 (Oct - Mar 17) 107 (2016/17)	62 (Apr - Sept 2017)	43 (Oct- Mar 2017/18)			May-18	
Involving children and young people in the life of	11	City centre breakthrough	All children and young people have fun growing up	Data development									
	12	Take up of BreezeCard - Youth		14,718 (2015)	16,820 (2016)	12,027 (Apr - Sept 16)		12,360 (April - Sept 17)	17,948 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18	
Encouraging and supporting adults to volunteer	13	Number of Child Friendly Leeds ambassadors	All five outcomes	392	504	572	703	735	772				May-17
	14	Number of independent visitors	All children and young people have fun growing up	102	110	108	108	123	213				May-18
	15	Number of governors in post	All five outcomes	n/a	3,046 (as at 09/05/2017)		3,077 (as at 04/10/2017)		2,686 (as at 15/05/2018)			May-18	

Child Friendly Leeds October 2017 - March



		Measure	CYPP outcome	Result same period last year	Quarter 1 & 2 2016/17		Quarter 3 & 4 2016/17	Quarter 1 & 2 2017/18	Quarter 3 & 4 2017/18	Quarter 1 & 2 2018/19	DOT	Data last updated
Making the right information available at the right time	16a	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - Home page	All five outcomes	n/a	1,279 (Jan - Mar 16)	1,924 (April - Sept 16)	3424 (Oct - Mar 17)	4303 (Apr - Sept 17)	2418 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16b	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - awards		n/a	643 (Jan - Mar 16)	663 (April - Sept 16)	3,659 (Oct - Mar 17)	2,129 (Apr - Sept 17)	700 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16c	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - CFL the story		n/a	250 (Jan - Mar 16)	264 (April - Sept 16)	493 (Oct - Mar 17)	513 (Apr - Sept 17)	284 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16d	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website -how to get involved		n/a	209 (Jan - Mar 16)	228 (April - Sept 16)	501 (Oct - Mar 17)	538 (Apr - Sept 17)	190 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16e	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - Find out more		n/a	174 (Jan - Mar 16)	181 (April - Sept 16)	367 (Oct - Mar 17)	326 (Apr - Sept 17)	173 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16f	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - Toolkit		n/a	n/a	154 (April - Sept 16)	327 (Oct - Mar 17)	335 (Apr - Sept 17)	143 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16g	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - news		n/a	n/a	174 (April - Sept 16)	253 (Oct 16 - Mar 17)	255 (Apr - Sept 17)	828 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16h	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - 12 wishes		n/a	140 (Jan - Mar 16)	163 (April - Sept 16)	406 (Oct 16 - Mar 17)	471 (Apr - Sept 17)	383 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	16i	Website activity - use of Child Friendly Leeds website - who is involved		n/a	119 (Jan - Mar 16)	129 (April - Sept 16)	501 (Oct 16 - Mar 17)	285 (Apr - Sept 17)	310 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
	17	Facebook		1,326	2,740 (Jan - Mar 16)	3,076 (April - Sept 16)	3,470 (Apr - Mar 17)	4,206 (Apr - Sept 17)	4,781 (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
Promoting a child friendly city	18	Child Friendly Leeds awards - nominations cast	All children and young people are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence	547 (2014)	458 (2015)		379 (2016)		320 (2017)			2017
	19	Value of the Child Friendly Leeds brand		Data development								
	20	Social media activity - Tweets	All children and young people are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence	n/a	7,216 Twitter followers/13,300 tweets	8,057 Twitter followers/16,629 tweets	9,127 Twitter followers/20,400 tweets (Apr 16 - Mar 17)	10,044 Twitter followers/124,818 tweets (Apr - Sept 17)	10,457 Twitter followers/125,673 tweets (Oct 17 - Mar 18)			May-18
Young people enjoy life	21a	Percentage of children and young people who enjoy life - Primary	All children and young people have fun growing up	83% (2013/14)	82% (2014/15)	84% (2015/16)		84% (2016/17)			Static	AY 2017
	21b	Percentage of children and young people who enjoy life - Secondary	All children and young people have fun growing up	79.7% (2013/14)	78.3% (2014/15)	78.3% (2015/16)		70.5% (2016/17)				AY 2017

Appendix two - CYPP performance measures since 2011 with comparator data

	Leeds data at March:			Latest comparator data (England) at March:			Time period of comparator data		
	2011	2015	2018	2011	2015	2018	2011	2015	2018
Number of children looked after	1,440	1,245	1,275	65,510	69,500	72,670	June 2011	March 2015	March 2017
Rate per 10,000 of children looked after	94	78	77.4	58	60	62			
Number of children subject to a child protection plan	1,037	612	527	42,700	49,700	51,080	June 2011	March 2015	March 2017
Rate per 10,000 of child protection plans	68	38	32	38.7	42.9	31.2			
Percentage with good level of development in Foundation Stage		58%	65%		60.0%	71.0%		2013/14 AY	2016/17 AY
Percentage of new school places in good or outstanding schools		100.0%	77.0%					Sept 2015 - reception	Sept 2017 - reception
		100.0%	78.0%					Sept 2015 - year seven	Sept 2017 - year seven
Primary school attendance	94.8%	96.3%	96.0%	95.0%	96.1%	96.0%	2010/11 AY HT 1-5	2013/14 AY HT 1-5	2016/17 AY HT 1-6
Secondary school attendance	92.4%	94.5%	94.3%	94.1%	94.8%	94.6%			
Primary fixed term exclusions - number	361	408	608	-	-	-			
Primary fixed term exclusions - rate	0.56	0.60	0.82	0.90	1.02	1.37			
Secondary fixed term exclusions - number	4,243	3743	6,601	-	-	-			
Secondary fixed term exclusions - rate	9.46	8.43	14.52	7.85	6.62	9.40	2011/12 AY	2013/14 AY	2016/17 AY

	Leeds data at March:		
	2011	2015	2018
Key stage 2 assessment (Percentage reaching expected standard in reading, writing, and maths)			56.0%
Progress 8			+0.07
Destinations of children and young people with SEND when they leave school	14.1%	20.2%	22.2%
Obesity levels at age 11	19.8%	19.3%	19.3%
Proportion of 10-17 year-olds offending	2.1%	1.1%	0.5%
Under-18 conception rates	38.1	27.3	27.9
Under-18 alcohol-related hospital admissions	49.83	29.00	36.69
Level 3 qualifications at 19	49.6%	52.7%	51.8%
Percentage of young people who are NEET	8.1%	6.4%	
Percentage of young people who are not known	10.6%	3.6%	
Percentage of young people who are NEET or not known			6.0%
Free school meal uptake - primary	76.8%	84.3%	82.6%
Free school meal uptake - secondary	74.0%	77.1%	71.6%

Latest comparator data (England) at March:		
2011	2015	2018
		61
		-0.03
19.4%	28.2%	27.9%
19.0%	19.1%	20.0%
30.7	20.8	18.8
48.02	39.05	34.19
53.6%	57.5%	57.5%
6.1%	4.2%	
9.4%	8.4%	
		6.0%

Time period of comparator data		
2011	2015	2018
		2016/17 AY
		2016/17 AY
L3 at 19 for SEN pupils 2010	L3 at 19 for SEN pupils 2014	L3 at 19 for SEN pupils 2016
2010/11 AY	2013/14 AY	2016/17 AY
Jan to Dec 2010	Jan to Dec 2015	Jan to Dec 2017
2011	2015	2016
2010/11-2012/13 RP 100,000	2012/13-2014/15 RP 100,000	2014/15-2016/17 RP 100,000
2010/11 AY	2013/14 AY	2016/17 AY
2011 annual figure	2015 annual figure	
		Dec 16 to Feb 17 average
2010/11 AY	2014/15 AY	2017 School Census

Performance measures in the 2018-23 CYPP not listed above include:

- Number of parents that have had more than one child enter care at different times
- Number of children in need
- Infant mortality
- Transport for young people indicator
- Progress against measures in the Future in Mind dashboard
- Children that are a healthy weight at age 11
- Young offenders that reoffend

ADCS

Leading Children's Services

THERE ARE **11.8 MILLION** CHILDREN IN ENGLAND TODAY



3 IN 10 ARE LIVING IN POVERTY

729,000
EXTRA SCHOOL PLACES
NEEDED BY 2020



BY 2020
SCHOOLS MUST SAVE
£3 BILLION



£2 BILLION
FUNDING GAP IN
CHILDREN'S SERVICES

FOR EVERY **£1** SPENT ON
PREVENTATIVE HELP
£4 IS SPENT ON
REACTIVE CHILD PROTECTION WORK



FUNDING REDUCTION AND INCREASES IN CHILDREN IN NEED OF HELP AND PROTECTION 2010-16



FUNDING
REDUCTION



CHILDREN
ASSESSED AS
BEING IN NEED



CHILDREN
IN CARE



CHILDREN SUBJECT
TO A CHILD
PROTECTION PLAN



1 IN 10 CHILDREN IN ENGLAND
HAS A DIAGNOSABLE
MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION

600 **CLOSED**
YOUTH CENTRES

1200 **CLOSED**
CHILDREN'S CENTRES

IS THIS A COUNTRY THAT WORKS FOR ALL CHILDREN?