



Nottinghamshire Children & Young People's Plan (2009-11)

YEAR END MONITORING REPORT

May 2011

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OVERVIEW

Action plans

The ten improvement priorities of the Children & Young People’s Plan are each supported by detailed action plans.

The diagram shows that 230 out of 270 of the year end milestones in these action plans have been achieved overall.

Improvement priority	Year end milestones reached
Protect the most vulnerable children and young people	67%
Improve educational attainment	n/a
Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school	97%
Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups	86%
Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do	100%
Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime	84%
Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities	100%
Improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families	83%
Reduce obesity among children and young people	80%
Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy	66%

YEAR END MILESTONES



Performance against target

There are 29 National Indicators (NIs) in the Plan and 16 other performance measures (non-NIs) in the Plan.

Performance against target data is available for 29 out of the 45 NI and non-NI measures.

ALL MEASURES

out of 45

Above target by 10% or more	5	
Above target by 0-9.99%	4	
Below target by 0-9.99%	11	
Below target by 10% or more	9	
No target set or no data available	16	

Performance trends

Performance trend data is available for 39 out of the 45 NI and non-NI measures in the Plan.

ALL MEASURES

out of 45

Measures showing POSITIVE trend	26	
Measures showing STABLE trend	5	
Measures showing NEGATIVE trend	8	
Measures with no trend data available	6	

Performance 10% above and below target

Improvement priority	Blue (above target by 10% or more)	Red (below target by 10% or more)
Protect the most vulnerable children and young people (pages 9 - 12)	NI 64 - Child protection plans lasting two years or more	Non NI – Re-referrals to Children’s Social Care
Improve educational attainment (pages 13 - 19)	NI 78 – Reduction in number of schools with fewer than 30% pupils at 5+ A*-C	NI 92 – Narrowing the gap between lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest NI 102a&b – Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS 2 & KS 4
Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school (pages 20 - 26)	NI 87 - Secondary school persistent absence rate	None
Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups (pages 27 - 31)	None	Non NI - % mothers aged 16-19 in education, employment or training
Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do (pages 32 - 34)	N/A – target obsolete	N/A – target obsolete
Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime (pages 35 - 37)	NI 111 – First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	None
Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities (pages 38 - 41)	None	Non-NI – Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice System (drug related offences) Non-NI – Increase number of referrals from children & family Social Care and Looked After services to specialist treatment
Improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families (pages 42 - 46)	N/A – targets obsolete	N/A – targets obsolete
Reduce obesity among children and young people (pages 47 - 50)	NI 55 – Obesity in primary school age children in Reception	None
Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy (pages 51 - 55)	None	NI 113 – Increase in uptake of Chlamydia screening for young people up to the age of 25

Action plan milestones and performance trends by improvement priority

Improvement priority	Year end milestones reached	Trends
	Green = 75% plus Amber = 51% - 74% Red = 0% - 50%	Green = 75% plus Amber = 51% - 74% Red = 0% - 50%
Protect the most vulnerable children and young people (pages 9 - 12)	6 out of 9 (Amber)	8 out of 9 positive or stable (Green)
Improve educational attainment (pages 13 - 19)	n/a ¹	7 out of 11 positive or stable (Amber)
Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school (pages 20 - 26)	68 out of 70 (Green)	5 out of 6 positive or stable (Green)
Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups (pages 27 - 31)	12 out of 14 (Green)	3 out of 4 positive or stable (Green)
Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do (pages 32 - 34)	8 out of 8 (Green)	Target obsolete
Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime (pages 35 - 37)	89 out of 106 (Green)	1 out of 1 positive or stable (Green)
Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities (pages 38 - 41)	8 out of 8 (Green)	4 out of 4 positive or stable (Green)
Improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families (pages 42 - 46)	5 out of 6 (Green)	Targets obsolete
Reduce obesity among children and young people (pages 47 - 50)	16 out of 20 (Green)	1 out of 1 positive or stable (Green)
Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy (pages 51 - 55)	19 out of 29 (Amber)	2 out of 3 positive or stable (Amber)

¹ Educational attainment is measured by academic year, so there are no March 2011 milestones

INITIAL TWO YEAR OVERVIEW: performance indicators during the course of the Plan

Measure	08/09 actual	10/11 actual	Performance
Protect the most vulnerable children & young people			
% initial assessments for children's social care carried out within timescales (NI 59)	65%	65.5% (p)	GREEN (p)
% core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within timescales (NI 60)	60.3%	64.4% (p)	GREEN (p)
Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more (NI 64)	10.7%	5.7% (p)	BLUE (p)
% children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time (NI 65)	15.2%	13.8% (p)	GREEN (p)
% child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales (NI 67)	99.3%	99.8% (p)	GREEN (p)
Children who have run away from home/care overnight (NI 71)	6	13	BLUE
Re-referrals to Children's Social Care	31%	35.6 (p)	AMBER (p)
Number of CAFs completed	125	1099	BLUE
Identifying more cases of private fostering	14	14	AMBER
Improve educational attainment			
Achievement of at least 78 points across Early Years Foundation Stage (NI 72)	49%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Achievement at Level 4+ in both English and Maths at KS2 (NI 73)	76%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Achievement of 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE, incl. English and Maths (NI 75)	47.2%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Reduction in number of schools with fewer than 30% pupils at 5 A*-C GCSE (NI 78)	5	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Narrowing gap between lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest (NI 92)	34.6%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Progression by 2 levels in English between KS1 & KS2 (NI 93)	82%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS1 & KS2 (NI 94)	83%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Looked after children reaching L4 in English at KS2 (NI 99)	48%	Data out Nov 2011	Awaiting data
Looked after children reaching L4 in Maths at KS2 (NI 100)	57%	Data out Nov 2011	Awaiting data
Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (including English & Maths) (NI 101)	7.9% (p)	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS2 (NI 102a)	23.3%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS4 (NI 102b)	32.7%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
The SEN/non-SEN gap – achieving KS2 English & maths threshold (NI 104)	52.4%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
The SEN/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE incl. English & maths (NI 105)	42.6%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Reduce the numbers of children & young people missing school			
Secondary schools judged as having good/outstanding standards of behaviour (NI 86)	58% (Jan – Dec '08)	70.5% (Jan – Dec '10)	GREEN
Secondary school persistent absence rate (NI 87)	5.5%	Data out May 2012	Awaiting data

Measure	08/09 actual	10/11 actual	Performance
Rate of permanent exclusions from school (NI 114)	0.13%	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Total days lost to exclusion from school	15,362	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
No. boys from Black African, Black Caribbean or dual heritage backgrounds who are excluded	6	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Number/percentage of children with SEN who are excluded	115 (0.52%)	Data out Aug 2011	Awaiting data
Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups			
16 – 18 year old NEET (NI 117)	4.3%	4.5%	AMBER
EET Teenage Mothers 16-19	27.6%	26.5%	AMBER
EET Young people with LDD 16-18	84.6%	83.3%	AMBER
EET Looked After Children 16-18	75%	77.5%	GREEN
Provide children & young people with more places to go and things to do			
Measures obsolete			
Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children & young people from being as scared about becoming the victims of crime			
First time entrants to youth justice system aged 10-17 (NI 111)	1612	1028	BLUE
Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities			
Reduce first-time entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System (drug related offences)	3.8%	5.3%	RED
Increase number of YP leaving treatment for substance use in a planned way	79%	83.8%	GREEN
Increase number of referrals from children & young people's universal and targeted services	16%	23.2%	BLUE
Increase number of referrals from children & family Social Care and Looked After services to specialist treatment	2%	4.2%	BLUE
Improve emotional well-being of children, young people and families			
Measures obsolete			
Reduce obesity among children & young people			
Obesity in primary school age children in Reception (NI 55)	9.1%	Data out Dec 2011	Awaiting data
Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy			
Under 18 conception rate (NI 112)	39.9 (Jan – Dec '08)	Data out June 2012	Awaiting data
Increase in uptake of Chlamydia screening for young people up to the age of 25 (NI 113) – NHS Nottinghamshire County	14%	23.2%	BLUE
Increase in uptake of Chlamydia screening for young people up to the age of 25 (NI 113) – Bassetlaw PCT	21%	26.35% (p)	BLUE (p)

Blue	25%+ improvement
Green	0-24% improvement
Amber	0-24% worse
Red	25%+ worse
(p)	Provisional

PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Lead officer: Pam Rosseter

Action plans

Number of year end milestones in Children's Plan **reached/stable**: 6

Number of year end milestones in Children's Plan **not reached**: 3

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- There are four quantifiable priorities in this area where the target was not met, although performance in all four shows an improvement. These are:
 - Timescales for initial assessments: continued improved performance in this area is in line with improvement targets.
 - Timescales for Core Assessments: robust management action has been taken to improve and sustain improved performance. The improvement target for the month of March 2011.
 - Re-referrals: continued attention is being given to the issue of re-referrals to Children's Social Care. This receives ongoing monitoring through the Improvement Programme.
- It should be noted that the target relating to bullying is not measurable in the same way, given the fact that the TellUs process has been discontinued.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- The Pathway to Provision has been implemented across the county. This sets out agreed thresholds for service provision. There has been a significant increase in the number of Common Assessment Frameworks (CAFs) completed during the course of this year. Ensuring that children and young people receive the right type of support at the right time is vital in enabling them to achieve their potential.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Multi-agency safeguarding disabled children and safeguarding children from abroad practice guidance has been published. We anticipate publishing in the near future revised multi-agency practice guidance regarding neglect, which is closely linked to socio-economic factors, and domestic abuse. The revised domestic abuse practice guidance will have increased detail regarding the response to male victims.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- The views of children and young people and their carers with regard to their circumstances are considered at child protection conferences, so that they can be incorporated into the development of protection plans. Children and young people who are looked after are also encouraged and supported to contribute to their looked after review. Participation in both processes is monitored to ensure that children's, young people's and their carers' contribution is maximised.
- Children, young people and their carers are involved in the process of initial and core assessments. Their views also inform the outcome of such assessments.
- The Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) Development Manager attends meetings of the Children and Young People's Board twice per year. One of the developments associated with this process is that we are shortly about to publish guidance to assist young people who are experiencing difficulties related to self harm, that was written and produced by young people.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- Issues with regard to performance in this area have previously been highlighted through inspection and self-assessment. Work is underway to address these through the mechanism of the Improvement Programme.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- There has been a significant investment in children's social care, linked to a range of developmental work, which has led to improvements in many of the targets in this priority area, as they are the lead agency for much of this work.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
National Indicators (NI)									
% initial assessments for children's social care carried out within timescale (NI 59)	Higher	County	65%	55.2%	65.5% (p)	70%	2	POSITIVE	An initial assessment is deemed to have commenced at the point of referral to children's social care services. Continued improved performance in this area in line with improvement targets.
% core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement (NI 60)	Higher	County	60.3%	47.5%	64.4% (p)	70%	2	POSITIVE	Robust management action being taken to improve and sustain improved performance – improvement target for March 2011 met.
Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more (NI 64)	Lower	County	10.7%	6.5%	5.7% (p)	10%	4	POSITIVE	Of the children whose child protection plan came to an end during the year, 5.5% had had a plan lasting two years or more. This is well within the target figure of 10%.
% children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time (NI 65)	Lower	County	15.2%	15.7%	13.8% (p)	14%	3	POSITIVE	There was increased activity regarding repeat child protection plans in the final quarter. The cumulative figure for the year is 13.9% and therefore just within target of 14%.
% child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales (NI 67)	Higher	County	99.3%	92.5%	99.8% (p)	100%	2	POSITIVE	All review conferences held in the last quarter were within timescale. This has been the case for the last 3 quarters of the year. The cumulative figure for the year of 99.8% reflects one child whose review was held out of timescale earlier in the year.
Children who have experienced bullying (NI 69)	Lower	County	51.8%	31.1%	Target obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys .These have been scrapped by the coalition government.
Children who have run away from home/care overnight (NI 71)	Higher	County	6	8	13	⊗	⊗	POSITIVE	Work delivered through the Inter-agency Missing Children Group to revise and update inter-agency policy and procedures has improved local performance in this area. It should be noted that the NI 71 return is not the number of children who

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
									have run away overnight. NI 71 is a self-assessment of the effectiveness of local measures carried out against specified criteria.
Other measures									
Re-referrals to Children's Social Care	Low	County	31%	29.2%	35.6 (p)	26%	❶	NEGATIVE	Continued attention is being given to the issue of re-referrals to Children's Social Care. This receives ongoing monitoring through the Improvement Programme.
Number of CAFs completed	Higher	County	125	487	1099	☒	☒	POSITIVE	The County Council is now second (out of eight) in the East Midlands local authority league table, up from fifth previously (Lincolnshire CC is in first place). Ofsted, in its unannounced inspection in February 2011, noted that "The use of the CAF by partner agencies has increased significantly since the safeguarding and looked after children inspection, appropriately identifying need and providing a sound basis for access to a range of early intervention provision."
Identifying more cases of private fostering	Higher	County	14	14	14	☒	☒	STABLE	Private fostering arrangements are by their nature mainly short term and the total number of arrangements is liable to variation throughout the year. We continue to promote awareness of Private Fostering through a range of measures

❷	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
❸	On or above target by up to 10%		
❹	Below target by up to 10%	☒	No data available/no target set
❺	Below target by 10% or more		

IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Lead officers: Anne Allsop/Trevor Bean

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: Not applicable

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: Not applicable

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- 72% of primary schools now graded Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (55 schools graded Outstanding, 149 schools graded Good) – as at April 2011.
- 43.5% of secondary schools now graded Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (5 schools graded Outstanding, 14 schools graded Good) – as at April 2011.
- 43 of 45 secondary schools were involved in Raising Achievement Networks from 2009-10, facilitated and brokered by the local authority (LA), with a focus on improving attainment at 5A*-C, 5A*-C including English & Maths (EM) and overall contextual value added (CVA). In 2010, 39 of 45 schools improved attainment at 5A*-C and 33 improved at 5A*-C EM, contributing to the LA increases of 8.8% at 5A*-C and 3.9% at 5A*-C EM. The LA commissioned any necessary external support for each network/school as required.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Seven secondary schools are involved in the National Pilot - Achievement for All (AfA) - with a focus on increasing rates of progress of pupils with special educational needs and disability (SEND). Early indications, supported by pupil level attainment data, are that the project is having impact on the progress of the targeted pupils. The AfA project is being evaluated nationally by Manchester University. Their findings will help to inform our assessment of the effectiveness of the AfA pilot across Nottinghamshire.
- A further five schools were involved in a local Narrowing the Gap pilot focused on raising attainment for pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM). A range of case studies have been developed to share good practice with other schools.
- Three National Challenge Schools and one lead high performing specialist school are involved in a two year national pilot for Narrowing the Gap for gifted and talented pupils eligible for FSM. Outcomes to be evaluated and shared by autumn term 2011.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- Achievement for All (AfA) parental engagement – structured conversations (SC). All schools in the project carried out 100% of first SC, 58% of schools carried out a second SC and 15% a third SC. Overall, more SC were carried out in Nottinghamshire if the AfA Lead was part of the senior leadership team. On the whole, schools involved parents (89%) and pupils (82%) in setting and reviewing academic targets. AfA schools, both primary and secondary, have reported significant improvement in relationships with parents since the start of AfA in Nottinghamshire. Parental feedback has been achieved by involving a parent representative in the National Parent Conference, the Nottinghamshire Steering Group and by a direct parent questionnaire.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- County Council and national staffing cuts put sustainability and further improvement at risk.
- Some recent OfSTED judgements have appeared generous in relation to attainment and progress, undermining the LA's duty to challenge those schools to improve their performance.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- Raising Achievement Networks and AfA project - article in First News about an AfA pupil and his raised confidence, case study from an AfA school (National College of School Leadership) and case study from a secondary school regarding nurture groups (pupil level data indicated considerable sub-level progress last year - validated by Regional Adviser and LA Project Lead) went to the Department for Education in October 2010.
- Some significant gains in outcomes for 2010, including some schools making over 15% gains in 5 A*-C EM, such as Quarrydale (+23%) and Selston (+21.8%).

Year end performance

NI Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Achievement of at least 78 points across Early Years Foundation Stage (NI 72)	High	County	49%	53%	57%	2	POSITIVE	The percentage achieving the 'expected' 78 points in the Early Years Profile went up by 4%, measured against last year's results, to 53%, taking us over the national average.
Achievement at Level 4+ in both English and Maths at KS2 (NI 73)	High	County	76%	76%	80%	2	STABLE	At Key Stage 1 (age 7), the results in reading, writing, mathematics and science are all at or above the national average. In reading, 85% achieved the expected Level 2 or above, the same as the national figure. In writing, Nottinghamshire children were 1% above the national figure at 82% and, in both maths and science, were 2% above at 91%.
	High	Ashfield	73.2%	73.2%	76.1%	2	STABLE	
	High	Bassetlaw	73%	74.4%	77.4%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Broxtowe	75.4%	77.1%	82.1%	2	POSITIVE	At Key Stage 2 (KS2), the county's 11 year olds' outcomes continue to be encouraging. Of the 152 local authorities, Nottinghamshire is ranked 50 th for English and 21 st for mathematics in terms of the percentage of children achieving the expected Level 4.
	High	Gedling	78.8%	75.4%	82.0%	2	NEGATIVE	
	High	Mansfield	70.9%	67.6%	75.2%	1	NEGATIVE	56 schools took part in the boycott of KS2 statutory assessments in 2010 – their results are not included in these figures, as they only had to submit teacher assessments.
	High	N & S	76%	75.8%	80.4%	2	NEGATIVE	
	High	Rushcliffe	85.6%	86.5%	84.9%	3	POSITIVE	
Achievement of 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE, incl. English and Maths (NI 75)	High	County	47.2%	51.4%	55%	2	POSITIVE	Improved by 6.7% and very close to target. A good outcome.
	High	Ashfield	42.9%	49.6%	50.5%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Bassetlaw	39.7%	45.1%	49.3%	2	POSITIVE	Improved by 5.4%, still 4.2% off target and more work to be done.
	High	Broxtowe	52.6%	51.6%	59.7%	1	NEGATIVE	Concern as 8.1% off target, yet really good improvements in some schools. Others are challenging results.
	High	Gedling	49.8%	50.4%	55.5%	2	POSITIVE	Only slight improvement, 5.1% off target. Some very high attaining schools but two causing concern, one in a category.
	High	Mansfield	37.5%	44%	47.0%	2	POSITIVE	Improved by 6.5%, but still work to be done in this district.

NI Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
	High	N & S	43.1%	48.1%	52.4%	2	POSITIVE	5% improvement. Still work to be done, as two schools in a category.
	High	Rushcliffe	65.5%	69.8%	70.7%	2	POSITIVE	Improved by 4.3%.
Reduction in number of schools with fewer than 30% pupils at 5+ A*-C GCSE (NI 78)	Low	County	5	0	4	4	POSITIVE	
Narrowing gap between lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest (NI 92)	Low	County	34.6%	33.4%	28.9%	1	POSITIVE	<p>Schools and settings were successful in closing the gap between the results of the lowest achieving 20% of their age group and the rest. Whilst the gap continues to narrow year on year, there is an urgent need to accelerate the rate, as it has closed by only 1% over the last three years. The majority of the lowest 20% are located within the 30% Super Output Areas and include boys, summer born and special educational needs (SEN) children, which matches the national picture.</p> <p>Further analysis is planned with regards Looked After Children, Free School Meals, Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant , SEN, the Gypsy, Roma & Traveller Community (GRT) and English as an Additional Language (EAL) groups to provide a more rounded picture of local authority (LA) performance.</p> <p>The LA continues to identify Mansfield, Ashfield and Bassetlaw as the areas of greatest need and, where targeted interventions have taken place such as in the Ravensdale and Forest Town areas, the LA has seen improved outcomes.</p> <p>Partnership working between children's centre staff and the GRT and EAL teams is having a positive impact in the districts of Newark & Sherwood and Broxtowe. Locality district 'Enjoy and Achieve' groups provide a valuable forum for all stakeholders to share strategies aimed at improving outcomes for the most vulnerable groups.</p>

NI Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Progression by 2 levels in English between KS1 & KS2 (NI 93)	High	County	82%	84%	88%	2	POSITIVE	<p>Schools are now more confident in targeting improvements to raise the levels of progress of individual children. The School Improvement Partner programme in the last academic year has clearly identified, judged and reported the progress of individual pupils or identified groups of pupils. Each report produced on a termly basis has judged the progress made by the school in each of its priority areas.</p> <p>56 schools took part in the boycott of KS2 statutory assessment in 2010 – their results are not included in these figures, as they only have to submit teacher assessments.</p>
	High	Ashfield	80.7%	83.3%	85.8%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Bassetlaw	83.1%	82.3%	87.9%	2	NEGATIVE	
	High	Broxtowe	80.3%	84%	87.8%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Gedling	83.1%	84.4%	90.5%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Mansfield	80.8%	82.4%	86.5%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	N & S	81.6%	84%	89.5	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Rushcliffe	84.2%	90.4%	91.1%	2	POSITIVE	
Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS1 & KS2 (NI 94)	High	County	83%	85%	86%	2	POSITIVE	See above (NI 93).
	High	Ashfield	82.5%	84.8%	83.9%	3	POSITIVE	
	High	Bassetlaw	82.5%	82.8%	85.5%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Broxtowe	81.3%	81.8%	86.8%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Gedling	85.8%	84.6%	87.3%	2	NEGATIVE	
	High	Mansfield	79%	80.6%	83.4%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	N & S	80.8%	85.2%	88.9%	2	POSITIVE	
	High	Rushcliffe	89.6%	91.8%	88.6%	3	POSITIVE	
Looked after children at Level 4 in English at KS2 (NI 99)	High	County	48%	⊗	54.2%	⊗	⊗	2009/10 data not available – numbers taking part were so low that the data is not being published by DfE. There is no indication whether it will be published in the future.

NI Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at KS2 (NI 100)	High	County	57%	☒	54.2%	☒	☒	2009/10 data not available – numbers taking part were so low that the data is not being published by DfE. There is no indication whether it will be published in the future.
Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (including English & Maths) (NI 101)	High	County	7.9%	☒	18%	☒	☒	2009/10 data not available – numbers taking part were so low that the data is not being published by DfE. There is no indication whether it will be published in the future.
Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS2 (NI 102a)	Low	County	23.3%	27.7%	22%	Ⓡ	NEGATIVE	<p>In terms of special educational needs (SEN) and free school meals (FSM) pupils across key stages, there is an awareness of gaps in achievement. However, a range of programmes are in place targeted at narrowing the gap. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one tuition • Achievement for All (working with Government Office for the East Midlands and Manchester University) • Closing the Gap Network • Primary Progress Network Core Curriculum • Subject networks • Work with national figures from Warwick University on the 'closing the gap' agenda. <p>These have been in place for a year and are intended to continue for at least another year. The impact of these programmes is seen mainly in provision in schools, with pupil</p>
Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS4 (NI 102b)	Low	County	32.7%	35.5%	25%	Ⓡ	NEGATIVE	

NI Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Actual	09/10 Academic Year Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
The SEN/non-SEN gap – achieving KS2 English & maths threshold (NI 104)	Low	County	52.4%	58.6%	☒	☒	NEGATIVE	outcomes expected to improve in the second year. At GCSE 5+ A*-C including English & Maths, FSM pupil results increased by 0.7% from last year and SEN pupils results increased by 3.3%.
The SEN/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE incl. English & maths (NI 105)	Low	County	42.6%	43.7%	☒	☒	NEGATIVE	

4	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
3	On or above target by up to 10%		
2	Below target by up to 10%	☒	No data available/no target set
1	Below target by 10% or more		

REDUCE THE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE MISSING SCHOOL

Lead officer: Rob Lancaster

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 68 (including amber)

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 2

Explanation/commentary for those partially reached

Milestones not reached:

Priority 1.3 *Publish a report describing primary schools engagement in collaborative projects aimed at improving the support to pupils at risk of exclusion and points of transfer between schools.*

This work was redirected after the cancellation of the World Class Primary Programme to the School Behaviour and Attendance Partnerships (SBAPs), where the involvement of primary schools is an emerging strength.

Priority 4.1 *Identify all pupils with safeguarding plans that are receiving part-time education and additional support and attach a named person to the pupil*

No progress information is available for this milestone and needs to be included in future plans.

There are a variety of reasons why there are 22 amber or partially completed actions over the past 12 months. They include changes in government policy, for example cancellation of the world class primary programme and the relaxation of the statutory requirement for all secondary schools to work in behaviour and attendance partnerships. Other reasons include the cessation of national strategies, the re-prioritisation of activities and the need for more time to embed some of the actions. These will be considered in the next iteration of the behaviour and attendance/ climate for learning strategy which is likely to be part of a broader 'closing the gaps' strategy in line with emerging Council priorities.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- There has been an increase in the number of good secondary schools as measured through OFSTED behaviour judgements from 68.2% to 70.5%.
- Levels of secondary persistent absence (PA) will meet the national target of 5% or lower. Levels of PA have fallen to 4.2% for the last academic year.
- The rate of permanent exclusion has been reduced to the Local Area Agreement target of 0.12%. There were 134 permanent exclusions from primary, secondary and special schools in 2009/10, compared with the previous year. The number of permanent exclusions has decreased by 11% (16 fewer permanent exclusions). In the Autumn Term 2010, there were 45 permanent exclusions compared to 55 the previous year, an 18% reduction.
- The Behaviour and Attendance Service is established and responding to national and local requirements. The service is actively engaged with the SBAPs, meeting the statutory requirements for permanently excluded pupils, supporting school improvement and the deployment of service resources.
- Nottinghamshire continues to meet its duty to provide full-time education to permanently excluded pupils for Key Stage (KS) 2/3 pupils and met within the allocated reserve.
- All new admissions into the Learning Centre have been through the Common Assessment Framework process.
- There are eight SBAPs in Nottinghamshire and six of the eight (75%) are functioning independently of local authority support. There is significant good practice and creativity within the more successful partnerships.
- Primary schools are actively engaged in the SBAPs and most areas have developed primary groups. Transition planning is a priority issue.
- Local data is presented half-termly by the Behaviour & Attendance Service to the SBAPs on the status of exclusions and re-inclusion for their consideration.
- Social and emotional competencies contribute strongly to a successful climate for learning in the Phase 4 Social Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) schools, as identified through Ofsted judgements and local field knowledge.
- There is a strong SEAL lead school network in the primary sector and these will have responsibility for supporting the improvement for the climate for learning.
- The Centre for Excellence and Outcomes (C4EO) Project in Retford reported that the impact measures cannot in any way be attributed solely to the project. However, it has informed the development of more appropriate data sets being collated and analysed. When comparing attendance figures in the project schools for autumn term 2009 with 2010, overall school attendance has improved by 0.17% and PA has reduced by 0.31%. Comparing the last two academic years' permanent exclusions, they fell from five to one in Retford schools. Both secondary schools reported a reduction in the number 1-5 day fixed term exclusions, 338 in 2008/9 to 214 in 2009/10. A fall in the total number of exclusions issued fell from 345 in 2008/09 to 215 in 2009/10
- 98% of the 2010 National Programme for Specialist Leaders in Behaviour and Attendance (NPSLBA) cohort has successfully completed the course. This is the largest cohort in the East Midlands and one of the largest in the country.
- A new policy and guidance for physical intervention is in place since February 2011. To date, 100% of special schools, 60% of primary schools and 72% of secondary schools have accessed MAPA (Management of Actual or Potential Aggression) training.
- Ofsted judgements on pupils feeling safe identified from the most recent 140 inspections of all schools: 43 (30%) were outstanding, 85 (61%) were good, 12 (8.6%) were satisfactory and none were inadequate.

- Ofsted judgements on the effectiveness of safeguarding procedures identified from the most recent 140 inspections of all schools: 24 (17%) were outstanding, 90 (64%) were good, 24 (17%) were satisfactory and two (1.5%) were inadequate.
- Through the support of Ethnicity, Culture & Achievement Service community link workers, a significant improvement to the lives of a number of particularly vulnerable young people from Black and Mixed Ethnicity backgrounds has been achieved.
- The County Council Foundation Learning consortium (29 secondary schools, eight special schools, the Nottinghamshire Learning Centre (NLC) and a secure unit) reports that:
 - Attendance: 85% improved attendance, 15% attendance in line with expectations; there were no reports of a decrease in attendance
 - All centres reported back that engagement of learners taking these qualifications improved.
 Learner achievement in the Foundation Learning pathways: 71.4% exceeded target, 14.3% in line with target, 14.3% below target.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Outcomes for the Achievement for All (AfA) cohort (including pupils with behavioural, emotional or social difficulties (BESD)), over the first year (Dec 2009 to Dec 2010), shows overall progress in Years 5/6 has been excellent, with good progress in Years 7/8.
- The Every Child a Reader (ECAR) project is well received in schools and is having a positive impact in raising pupils' achievements. The number of pupils in receipt of free school meals involved in this project has grown year on year. It is likely that in 2010-2011 it will be in excess of the national percentage, at 124 out of a total of 270 involved across the county. The successful outcomes for this group of pupils have also improved from 2008/09 to 2009/10 and the data is looking strong for 2010/11. In both 2008/09 and 2009/10, these pupils have out-performed the same group nationally. In relation to looked after children (LAC), 70% are making accelerated progress, which is in line with national data.
- In early year's settings, children who have been supported through the 'Every Child a Talker' programme (ECAT) have progressed since the start of ECAT in the summer of 2009 - children at risk of delay have reduced from nearly 60% to just over 20%. This is a marked improvement and shows not only the improvements of the children but also an increase in practitioner skills, knowledge and confidence.
- The Pathways to Provision is the entry gateway for vulnerable learners and the numbers of accessing the Pathways are known.
- The Achievement and Equality Team has worked in partnership with the early years network and, as a result, pupils who do not have English as their first language have made better progress, and children from Traveller backgrounds have continued to access provision.
- In recent years, the Achievement and Equality Team have managed to close the gap for Traveller children in the Early Years faster than most other places in the country.
- The local authority has targeted 1:1 provision according to a needs-based formula to support improvements in literacy and numeracy. All LAC are targeted to receive 1:1 tuition in English and Maths in 2010-2011.
 - Outcomes for 319 KS3 pupils - 75% made 1+ sub levels of progress and 13.5% made 3+ sub levels of progress
 - Outcomes for 15 KS4 pupils - 33.3% made 1 grade progress and 13.3% made 2 grades progress.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- There is a published directory of all voluntary/third sectors available to support parents and carers.
- Achievement for All project outcomes over the first year for the target groups of special educational needs and disabled (SEND) pupils (including BESD) included significant improvement in relationships with parents and improved wider outcomes by improving behaviour, attendance and relationships.

- Parents report the positive impact and outcomes achieved by Parental Support Advisers.
- Hawtonville Junior School, by working in partnership with the local authority, has developed a county-wide nurture group programme.
- Family SEAL is developing through the primary networks.
- The Ashfield Learning Partnership - Working Together to Make a Difference - is a multi-agency project working with families that present ongoing and long term challenges for schools.
- The Achievement and Equality Team have launched the Stephen Lawrence Education Standard in Nottinghamshire and, so far, uptake has been very encouraging. This framework seems to be helping schools to focus in on the issues that make young Black pupils more vulnerable to exclusion.
- The Achievement and Equality Team have numerous examples of participation of young people, who are involved in the development of policies, assemblies, Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) lessons etc, around the equalities agenda.
- 'I Pledge' is a partnership project between 20 primary schools, the Galleries of Justice, the Police and Safer Communities. The project is building on previously successful work in preventing Years five and six pupils becoming involved in criminal activity.
- The impact of Parent Support Advisors was evaluated through 14 case studies with many positive outcomes, including improving children's behaviour at home and school, improved attendance and relationships with school, and positive transition from primary to secondary school.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- Pupils with special educational needs in Nottinghamshire are 16 times more likely to be permanently excluded from school than the rest of the school population, compared with 13 in 2008/09 and 9.5 in 2007/09. This is twice the national average.
- Provision for permanently excluded KS4 pupils is over-capacity. Reintegration back into school is the single largest barrier to progress. In redefining the Behaviour & Attendance Service, there is a strong focus on delivering a reintegration strategy aimed at ensuring that the Learning Centre is seen as a short term placement for excluded students, alongside a developing plan to create sustainable long-term provision for those learners with more complex needs. This will lead to improved outcomes for learners on the roll of the Learning Centre.
- AfA pupils designated BESD in Years 7/8 make slower progress than those with BESD in Years 5/6. Transition is a priority issue for SBAPs.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- The developing and increased use of behaviour & attendance data informs the risk assessment process and the joint deployment of School Improvement and Behaviour & Attendance Service resources.
- The best practices are embedded within Nottinghamshire schools and services through existing and developing work programmes that include: the Climate for Learning lead schools, raising achievement networks and school to school partnerships, behaviour and attendance networks, SEAL networks, monitoring and review processes, the NPSLBA programme, and the development of a Behaviour Management Entitlement Programme led by Tuxford/ National Schools.
- The successful initial implementation of the Inclusion Development Programme (IDP) for students with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties to pilot schools, including the collation of baseline IDP data which informs future support and intervention in identified schools.
- Successful IDP conferences have taken place with 19 secondary and 55 primary schools in attendance and Farndon Primary, Priory Primary, and George Spencer Academy gave motivational presentations.
- Significant progress for AfA cohort and Local Authority rated outstanding by National Strategies.
- The Magnus School Destination Project has used Foundation Learning to increase engagement, attendance and improve learner attainment.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	07/08 Actual	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	09/10 Target	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments	
National Indicators (NI)												
Secondary schools judged as having good/outstanding standards of behaviour (NI 86)	High	County	58%	63.6%	70.5%	66.7%	☒	☒	3	POSITIVE	There has been an increase in the number of good secondary schools as measured through OFSTED behaviour judgements from 63.6% to 70.5%. 2010/11 data will be available in May 2012.	
Secondary school persistent absence rate (NI 87)	Low	County	6%	5.5%	4.6%	5.2%	☒	4.4%	4	POSITIVE	<p>Persistent absence is no longer a statutory requirement but is used as a risk assessment benchmark by the Authority to monitor progress and intervention as required. 2010/11 data will be available in May 2012.</p> <p>It is predicted that levels of secondary persistent absence (PA) will meet the national target of 5% or lower. Levels of PA have fallen to 4.2% for the last academic year.</p> <p>The percentage of pupil enrolments that are persistent absentees in the autumn term 2011 in all secondary schools is 4.74%, which shows an improving trend from the same period in 2009/10 of 5.74%.</p>	
		Ashfield		5.3%	3.69% (p)	5.1%			4	POSITIVE		
		Bassetlaw		7.1%	5.01% (p)	6.5%			4	POSITIVE		
		Broxtowe		3.9%	3.63% (p)	4.2%			4	POSITIVE		
		Gedling	☒	5.6%	4.95% (p)	5.3%			☒	3		POSITIVE
		Mansfield		6.8%	5.1% (p)	6.5%			4	POSITIVE		
		N&S		5.7%	3.89% (p)	5.4%			4	POSITIVE		
		Rushcliffe		4.2%	3.12% (p)	3.8%			4	POSITIVE		

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	07/08 Actual	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	09/10 Target	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Rate of permanent exclusions from school (NI 114)	Low	County	0.15%	0.13%	0.12% (p)	0.13%		0.12%	3	POSITIVE	2010/11 provisional annual exclusion data will be available in autumn 2011. The rate of permanent exclusion has been reduced to the Local Area Agreement target of 0.12%. There were 134 permanent exclusions from primary, secondary and special schools in 2009/10. Compared with the previous year, the number of permanent exclusions has decreased by 11% (16 fewer permanent exclusions). In the autumn term 2010, there were 45 permanent exclusions compared to 55 the previous year, an 18% reduction.
		Ashfield		0.24%	0.21% (p)					POSITIVE	
		Bassetlaw		0.09%	0.07% (p)					POSITIVE	
		Broxtowe		0.12%	0.14% (p)					NEGATIVE	
		Gedling	⊗	0.17%	0.14% (p)	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	POSITIVE	
		Mansfield		0.10%	0.11% (p)					NEGATIVE	
		N&S		0.10%	0.06% (p)					POSITIVE	
		Rushcliffe		0.11%	0.08% (p)					POSITIVE	
Other measures											
Total days lost to exclusion from school	Low	County	18,085	15,362	13,870					POSITIVE	Official 2010/11 provisional annual exclusion data will be available in autumn 2011. However, exclusion data is reported to SBAPs each term for information and to inform resource deployment. The number of fixed period exclusions decreased by 18.5% from the autumn term of 2009/10 to the autumn term of 2010/11 (318 fewer exclusions). In the autumn term of 2010/11, 3,824 education days were lost through fixed period exclusions. Compared with the previous autumn term the number of days lost has decreased by 17% (786.5 fewer days lost).
		Ashfield	2,758	2,141	1,676					POSITIVE	
		Bassetlaw	2,818	2,628	1,767					POSITIVE	
		Broxtowe	2,122	1,819	1,356	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	POSITIVE	
		Gedling	3,268	2,601	2,958					NEGATIVE	
		Mansfield	3,389	2,639	2,724					STABLE	
		N&S	2,013	1,956	1,871					STABLE	
		Rushcliffe	1,718	1,579	1,518					STABLE	
Number/percentage of boys from Black	Low	County	14 (0.79%)	6 (0.32%)	9 (0.44%)	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	NEGATIVE	2010/11 provisional annual exclusion data will be available in autumn 2011. Between spring 2010 and spring 2011, there have

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	07/08 Actual	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	09/10 Target	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
African, Black Caribbean or dual heritage backgrounds who are excluded											been less than five (number suppressed) permanent exclusions of pupils from Black Caribbean backgrounds.
Number/percentage of children with SEN who are excluded	Low	County	119 (0.57%)	115 (0.52%)	110 (0.47%)	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	STABLE	2010/11 provisional annual exclusion data will be available in autumn 2011. Pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Nottinghamshire are 16 times more likely to be permanently excluded from school than the rest of the school population, compared with 13 in 2008/09 and 9.5 in 2007/09; this is twice the national average. The summary of trends for permanent exclusions by SEN status is: 2007/08 - 0.15% (of the school population) compared to the national figure of 0.11%. 2008/09 - 0.13% compared to the national figure of 0.9%. 2009/10 - 0.12% national figures are not yet available for comparison.
		Ashfield	34 (0.96%)	33 (0.84%)	POSITIVE						
		Bassetlaw	12 (0.34%)	12 (0.34%)	STABLE						
		Broxtowe	10 (0.38%)	14 (0.52%)	NEGATIVE						
		Gedling	21 (0.38%)	18 (0.56%)	NEGATIVE						
		Mansfield	13 (0.34%)	13 (0.31%)	STABLE						
		N&S	13 (0.43%)	9 (0.29%)	POSITIVE						
		Rushcliffe	12 (0.46%)	11 (0.44%)	STABLE						
Progress of pupils out of school because of persistent absence or permanent exclusion	<p>The responsibility for education of permanently excluded students is delivered through the Nottinghamshire Learning Centre, which is part of the Behaviour & Attendance Service. Student progress described in the spring term performance report (2011) shows that a large majority of learners make satisfactory or better progress in achieving their targets and an increase in the rate of progress at Key Stage (KS) 2 across all core subjects, at KS3 in English and Science and at KS4 the rate of progress in the core subjects has fallen. This is being addressed through a robust Improvement Plan with a priority focus on improving the quality of learning and teaching. The most recent performance shows improvements in the quality of teaching, learner attendance, behaviour and the rates of re-inclusion into mainstream school (Head Teacher Report comparing autumn term 2010 with spring term 2011).</p> <p>Proxy indicators of student progress with PA are NI 102 and NI 104, which report on the achievement gap between students entitled to FSM or with SEN and other students in English and Maths at the end of KS 2 and 4. The annually published data shows that the gap in attainment has increased. However, considerable work is underway to address this issue through a developing, collaborative 'Closing the Gap' strategy, along with advice and guidance being produced aimed at improving the outcomes for students with SEN in schools. This will be developed through the SEN Monitoring and Accountability Board.</p>										

INCREASE THE PROPORTION OF 16-18 YEAR OLDS WHO ARE LEARNING OR WORKING, FOCUSING PARTICULARLY ON VULNERABLE GROUPS

Lead officer: Denis McCarthy

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 12

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 2

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- The visit to Derby to look at their early intervention NEET (not in education, employment or training) project has not taken place. This is mainly because the changes to services and in particular information, advice & guidance (IAG) services have meant we have not been able to follow this up in the way originally planned.
- The importing of achievement data into the Connexions Client Information System (CCIS) is in progress but not yet completed. This has proven to be a complicated issue to resolve.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- In the autumn of 2010, Nottinghamshire achieved its best ever Year 11 school leaver destinations. 95.5% of school leavers entered learning or work, with 94.9% entering learning alone. This was heavily supported by a successful implementation of the September Guarantee (the offer of a place in learning for all Year 11 school leavers and 17 year olds). Achievements of this kind have helped to keep NEET in Nottinghamshire stable during a period of economic challenge and difficulty and in the context of increasing numbers of 16-24 year olds nationally being NEET.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Teenage Mothers Academy programme worked well in some parts of the county and helped us achieve the highest proportion ever of teenage mothers in learning or work at the end of September (32.5%). Whilst it has fallen back since, the figure for the end of March is higher than in 2010, signifying some modest progress overall in relation to supporting teenage mothers into learning and/or work.
Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young mothers were actively involved in designing the content of the Teenage Mothers Academy programme. The Futures annual stakeholder feedback for 2010-2011 included feedback from over 3,000 young people. During last summer, young people were involved as young inspectors in centre inspections of all Connexions centres in the county.
Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevailing challenges to the economy, including slow and/or stagnant growth, have generated a particular issue for young people aged 18-24. Young people continue to be disproportionately affected by the state of the economy and the challenging jobs market. Particular 18 year olds, those from vulnerable groups and young people leaving school with lower skill and qualification levels, continue to struggle to enter and remain within the jobs market. The result is that some vulnerable groups and 18 year olds continue to be over-represented in NEET.
Examples of best practice/good news stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Teenage Mothers Academy programme that ran in Bassetlaw worked particularly well. It was set up through a partnership between North Notts College, the local children's centres and Connexions. Over 50% of those who participated in the taster sessions laid on as part of the programme entered learning in September. Feedback from young people was very positive and a similar course is planned for this year.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments														
National Indicator																							
16 – 18 year old NEET (NI 117)	Low	County	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	2	POSITIVE	<p>4.6% of 16-18 year olds were in not in learning or work (NEET) at the end of March 2011. This amounts to 968 young people. This is lower than comparable data for March 2010 (4.8%) and March 2009 (5.3%), which indicates a recent positive trend. This reduction compared to previous years perhaps reflects the fact that more young people, 16 year olds in particular, are delaying entering the labour market and are choosing to stay in learning after leaving Year 11. However, by contrast, 18 year olds continue to be over represented in the NEET cohort, reflecting the continuing challenges faced by this age group in the labour market. At the end of March 2011, 465 18 year olds were NEET, which equates to 48% of the NEET cohort.</p> <p>The NEET target of 4.1% was measured as an average over November 2010-January 2011. For Nottinghamshire, the three month average was 4.5% and therefore the National Indicator target was not met. The significant issue with 18 year olds was the major contributory factor in not achieving the target. Having said this, Nottinghamshire's three month average of 4.5% looks very respectable when compared to the NEET % for the region, England and our statistical neighbours, as below:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dudley – 4.1%</td> <td>East Midlands Region – 5.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nottinghamshire – 4.5%</td> <td>England Average – 6.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lincolnshire – 4.7%</td> <td>Swindon – 6.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumbria – 4.9%</td> <td>Derbyshire – 7.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kent – 4.9%</td> <td>Staffordshire – 4.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northamptonshire – 5.2%</td> <td>Lancashire – 6.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wigan – 6.9%</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dudley – 4.1%	East Midlands Region – 5.4%	Nottinghamshire – 4.5%	England Average – 6.0%	Lincolnshire – 4.7%	Swindon – 6.2%	Cumbria – 4.9%	Derbyshire – 7.6%	Kent – 4.9%	Staffordshire – 4.9%	Northamptonshire – 5.2%	Lancashire – 6.5%	Wigan – 6.9%	
Dudley – 4.1%	East Midlands Region – 5.4%																						
Nottinghamshire – 4.5%	England Average – 6.0%																						
Lincolnshire – 4.7%	Swindon – 6.2%																						
Cumbria – 4.9%	Derbyshire – 7.6%																						
Kent – 4.9%	Staffordshire – 4.9%																						
Northamptonshire – 5.2%	Lancashire – 6.5%																						
Wigan – 6.9%																							

									<p>Nottinghamshire was significantly ahead of the regional and England three month average and amongst our statistical neighbours, only Dudley outperformed us in relation to NEET. Of our regional neighbours, only Leicestershire at 3.8% had a lower NEET figure compared to Nottinghamshire local authority area.</p> <p>Overall, in the context of the challenges facing the national and local economies and its impact on young people, NEET in Nottinghamshire continues to remain low and has been pretty stable throughout the past year.</p>
	Low	Ashfield	4.3%	5.1%	6.2%	⊗	⊗	NEGATIVE	<p>District Data quoted here is based on a pure residency calculation for NEET. Using a residency only calculation, NEET in Nottinghamshire at the end of March 2011 was 4.6% - unusually equivalent to the figure generated by the national formula for measuring NEET.</p> <p>To extract recent trends, NEET is compared within each district to March 2010. See below for March 2010 figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ashfield = 5.3% ✓ Bassetlaw = 7.1% ✓ Broxtowe = 3.9% ✓ Gedling = 4.3% ✓ Mansfield = 5.9% ✓ Newark & Sherwood = 4.5% ✓ Rushcliffe = 1.8% <p>Ashfield has seen the largest increase in NEET since March 2010 and is well above the county average of 4.6%. Gedling and Newark & Sherwood have seen very minor increases, although Newark and Sherwood at 4.7% is also above the county average of 4.6%, whilst Gedling remains below it.</p>
	Low	Bassetlaw	5.1%	5.8%	6.0%			POSITIVE	
	Low	Broxtowe	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%			POSITIVE	
	Low	Gedling	3.7%	4.6%	4.4%			STABLE	
	Low	Mansfield	6.2%	6.7%	5.1%			POSITIVE	
	Low	N & S	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%			NEGATIVE	
	Low	Rushcliffe	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%			STABLE	
Other measures									
EET Teenage Mothers 16-19	High	County and based on national formula	27.6%	26.2%	26.5%	60%	ⓘ	POSITIVE	<p>At the end of March 2011, only 26.5% of teenage mothers in Nottinghamshire were in learning or work (EET). This remains significantly below the national target of 60%. The recent trend (<i>comparing March 2011 with March 2010</i>) is a positive one, although modestly so. The proportion of teenage mothers in EET at the end of March 2010 was 25%.</p>

EET Young people with LDD 16-18	High	County	84.6%	85.5%	83.3%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STABLE	At the end of March 2011, 83.3% of young people aged 16-18 with learning difficulties or disabilities (LDD) were in learning or work, compared with 91.4% for the whole cohort. A significant contributory factor to this is the low proportion of EET young people who were School Action Plus in Year 11 (73.8%) compared to the whole cohort (91.4%). The most recent trend (using a comparison to March 2010) is a relatively stable one, with a slight reduction from 84.3% of 16-18 year olds with LDD in EET in March 2010.
EET Looked After Children 16-18	High	County	75%	77.9%	77.5%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEGATIVE	77.5% of looked after children (LAC) were in EET at the end of March 2011, compared with 91.4% of the whole 16-18 cohort. This equates to 93 out of a cohort of 120 taken from CCIS. According to CCIS data, the most recent trend (using a comparison to March 2010) is a negative one. At the end of March 2010, 80.2% of LAC in Nottinghamshire were EET.

4	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
3	On or above target by up to 10%		
2	Below target by up to 10%	<input type="checkbox"/>	No data available/no target set
1	Below target by 10% or more		

PROVIDE CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE WITH MORE PLACES TO GO AND THINGS TO DO

Lead officers: Chris Warren/John Thorn (Retired)

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 8

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 0

Explanation/commentary

- All play projects on target.
- Play Service ceased to exist on March 31 2011.
- The new Eastwood Young People's Centre is in the process of being built. The revised timeline will see the centre operational from September 2011.
- The new Bassetlaw mobile is now fully operational.
- The draft Youth Offer has been approved by the Young People's Board, and now will go for elected Member approval.
- The new posts in the Young People's Service under-14's 27 clubs are currently being established - recruitment will take place in the period April 1st to May 31st 2011.
- The MyPlace @ Westfield Folkhouse Young People's Centre in Mansfield is nearing completion and will open on the 3 June 2011.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- Six community play schemes have been developed in areas of need, empowering local parents.
- Positive Play Projects in areas of need (Hawtonville, Ashfield, Gedling, Eastwood) have supported 2,052 children.
- 290 disabled children enjoyed holiday play provision as part of the Play Service's 'Breaks in Partnership' scheme in 77 settings.
- Nine play areas have been developed.
- Organised ten play days, supporting 13,160 children in all.
- Five family fun days were supported at Mansfield (2), Keyworth, Stapleford and Gamston for 1775 children.
- Four new play clubs set up.

- Six 'Safe Place to Be' (Childcare for 11-14 year olds) projects established on secondary school sites. Sixth Formers trained as support staff.
- The Youth Opportunity and Youth Capital Funds have been well utilised by young people on a countywide basis. The funds have supported over 60 different projects.
- Work is continuing on the new £6.5m Westfield Folkhouse Young People's Centre.
- The Youth Support Service has extended the range of young people's centres that are open on a Friday evening, increasing the positive activities offer to young people. All the Service's young people's centres offer provision on Friday nights.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Community play schemes have been set up in areas of high social need. This has led to local parents taking up opportunities for training with a further possibility of gaining play work qualifications.
- Four Positive Play projects have supported 2,052 children in areas of high need with particular reference to Hawtonville, Eastwood and Ashfield.
- Of the ten play days which have been organised, areas of high social need have been targeted (Sconce Hills, Newark, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Eastwood) and very positive responses achieved (parents and children). Parents were also provided with a 'How to Survive the School Holidays' pack, so they could carry on the play activities at home.
- 290 disabled children have been found holiday play provision by the Breaks in Partnership Project. 77 out of school settings have been supported to include disabled children, who would not get the chance to meet or play with other children from their local communities (as many attend special schools). By virtue of this project, it happens that many out of school settings actively improve their inclusive practice in a general sense as well.
- 139 disabled young people aged 13-25 took part in summer holiday camps supported by the Breaks in Partnership Project. This funding is being reviewed by Central Government to determine whether it continues into 2011.
- The Play Service trained 56 adults new to training to achieve Level 1 qualification in playwork.
- The Play Service trained 121 adults to achieve playwork qualifications (Level 2-3).

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- Children and young people are actively involved in the planning, design and, in some cases, even construction (e.g. planting) of the new play areas being developed. Although the Playbuilder grant has been withdrawn by Government, eight play areas are being developed in Bassetlaw with the involvement of a play development worker and local communities.
- 2,308 children were involved in participation activities with community-based play.
- Nottinghamshire Young People's Board and each of the seven district youth assemblies have managed and make all funding decisions regarding the Youth Opportunity/Youth Capital funds.
- Young people are actively involved in the design and development of all the current/planned new build young people's centres.
- The new Children & Young People's Participation Team has been established to ensure that young people from 5-19 are involved in appropriate decision-making about services designed for them.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- The Play Service ceased to exist on March 31, 2011.
- Playwork training qualifications will no longer be offered from March 31, even to those part way through qualifying. After school clubs will quickly cease to meet Ofsted requirements, with a knock on effect on the Childcare Sufficiency requirement for Nottinghamshire.
- The Breaks in Partnership holiday play project for disabled children has only temporary funding until September 2011, when a further review will take place

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- Devon Play project in an area of high need has been extended by another six months. It will now close in August 2011.
- The Westfield Folkhouse new build young people's centre was the first 'standard track' Myplace project to commence nationally, and elements of the overall project, including the engagement of young people (and specifically disabled young people), is highlighted as 'good practice' by the BIG Lottery.
- Young people are actively involved in the design and development of the new young people's centres in Eastwood and West Bridgford.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	07/08 Actual	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
National Indicators (NI)									
Young people's participation in positive activities (NI 110)	High	County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	70.9%	70.2%	Target Obsolete			Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government.

REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY YOUNG PEOPLE AND STOP CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM BEING AS SCARED ABOUT BECOMING VICTIMS OF CRIME

Lead officer: Laurence Jones

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 89

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 17

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- Due to changes to policy by the Coalition Government and some changes to service configuration, certain targets have been discontinued. Some actions planned around the monitoring of race equality and anti-social behaviour tools have had to be discontinued due to longstanding national counting rules, which have meant that data is unavailable.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- **Interventions** across the county, including:
 - Bassetlaw Skate Project – Bassetlaw Positive Futures, the police and charity Remedi UK have run a diversion scheme in Worksop, introducing positive activities on a Friday night. This has seen a reduction in anti-social behaviour and an improved relationship between young people and the police.
 - A trial of Operation Crescendo, where youth workers have teamed up with school-based police officers during the school holidays and have responded to anti-social behaviour complaints by diverting young people into positive activities and talking to them about the impact of their behaviour.
 - A number of Stay Safe operations, where the police have removed young people “at risk” from the streets, whereupon they are assessed and given advice by drug and alcohol specialists and youth offending workers.
 - Devised a new planning model with the police, where intelligence-based planning of joint police and youth work operations will take place quarterly with all operations mainstreamed, so there is no longer the reliance on additional funding.

- **We have designed a new model of Safer Schools Work:**
 - Every school will have a link police officer, who will also be part of the Joint Access Team, identifying children at risk in the area.
 - The Joint Access Teams will identify young people at risk of anti-social behaviour or crime as part of their work and refer them to targeted support services.
- **We have delivered good results through our youth crime prevention programmes:**
 - Only 10% of those identified as being at serious risk of offending have gone on to commit a crime 12 months after their involvement with the Youth Inclusion Support Programme.
 - We have increased the use of Contracts and Orders to support parents whose children are in trouble.
 - We have reviewed Family and Parenting work to ensure we have a sustainable model for the future.
- **We have agreed a county wide roll-out of a new approach by the police, where young people can make immediate amends to their victim:**
 - Officers across the county are being trained in the use of victim led "restorative approaches" in the community.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Disproportionality data is not yet available.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)


- Young people have contributed to the development and review of the Youth Crime Strategy and have given their views during a number of user involvement exercises related to needs assessment and service development.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- Loss of funding has been an issue, but this has been addressed through a programme of efficiencies and management reductions.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- See 'outcomes' section above.

4	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
3	On or above target by up to 10%		
2	Below target by up to 10%		No data available/no target set
1	Below target by 10% or more		

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments			
National Indicators (NI)												
Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (NI 17)	Low	County	21.5%	Target Obsolete				Data from Place Survey 2008. The Place Survey has been scrapped by the coalition government.				
		Ashfield	35%									
		Bassetlaw	26%									
		Broxtowe	16%									
		Gedling	17%									
		Mansfield	29%									
		N & S	20%									
		Rushcliffe	8%									
First time entrants to youth justice system aged 10-17 (NI 111)	Low	County	1270*	1320*	1028*	1,420-1,440*	4	POSITIVE	*per 100,000 of 10-17 population, not actual figures.			
Other measures												
Feeling safe from harm :	High	County	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys .These have been scrapped by the coalition government.					
Around the local area											70%	84%
On public transport											71%	78%
Going to and from school											87%	91%
In school											85%	92%

REDUCE THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY DRUGS AND ALCOHOL FOR CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Lead officer: Laurence Jones

Action plans

Total number of targets in **Children & Young People's Plan**: 16 Number of targets now **obsolete / discontinued**: 8
Number of year end milestones **reached**: 8 Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 0

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- A number of targets have been discontinued during the year due to revised policies and priorities of the incoming Coalition Government.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- The overall numbers engaged in treatment and their retention in interventions and planned discharges are extremely positive.
- Waiting times for treatment have been consistently short, even for those needing more complex interventions, and so young people have not been left in vulnerable situations.
- A high rate of custody leavers have accepted help upon leaving secure units, indicating that services have good inclusion and engagement strategies.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Demographic profiles of the treatment population show that services cater well for both young men and women, and across the spectrum of ethnicity. There is no noticeable difference in treatment outcomes across these groups based on the available data.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- Young people’s views have featured in the needs assessment process and views have been sought on the future model of service delivery. This has led to a new approach to the way services are configured.


Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- Changes in staffing and the functions of the Drug and Alcohol Action Team during the year have impacted to some extent on the ability to provide the levels of scrutiny over performance seen in previous years. The new regime of performance and contract management within children’s services will take a short time to embed and so this situation may continue for a short while.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- New agreements have been reached with service providers for a model of delivery more firmly embedded in a children’s services environment and this should decrease the duplication of services, which has advantages for young people and the organisations involved. The new Targeted Support structure is taking shape and will mean less repeated assessments and more streamlined care planning.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Substance misuse by young people (YP) (NI 115)	Low	County	9.4%	10.3%	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government.
Reduce first-time entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System (drug related offences)	Low	County	3.8%	6.9%	5.3%	3%		POSITIVE	Offences almost exclusively relate to cannabis. No Class A drugs. 80% of offences relate to 16/17 year olds. Over half of these offences were committed in the south of the county.
Reduce the number of drug related offences committed by young offenders	Low	County	3.6%	4.3%	Target Obsolete				

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Reduce the re-offending rate for young people accessing substance misuse treatment	Low	County	46.5%	44.4%	Target Obsolete				
Reduce permanent exclusions from school (drug and/or alcohol related)	Low	County	4.5% (p)	☒	Target Obsolete				
Reduce all exclusions from school (drug and/or alcohol related)	Low	County	1.9% (p)	☒	Target Obsolete				
Reducing substance misuse by YP - alcohol	High	County	20%	46%	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government. Data not comparable between Tellus 3 and Tellus 4 due to survey formats.
Reducing substance misuse by YP - drugs	High	County	89%	88%	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government.
Increase number of YP leaving treatment for substance use in a planned way	High	County	79%	81%	83.8%	80%	3	POSITIVE	
Increase number of YP affected by someone else's substance use, completing treatment in a planned way	High	County	74%	81%	Target Obsolete				
Increase number of YP receiving effective info and advice – alcohol	High	County	70%	57%	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government. Data not comparable between Tellus 3 and Tellus 4 due to survey formats.

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
Increase number of YP receiving effective info and advice - drugs	High	County	69%	61%	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government. Data not comparable between Tellus 3 and Tellus 4 due to survey formats.
Reduce alcohol related harm – reported use by YP	Low	County	6%	5%	Target Obsolete				Data from TellUs surveys. These have been scrapped by the coalition government.
Reduce alcohol related harm – alcohol attributable hospital admissions	Low	County	1,521	☒	☒	1,316	☒	☒	Data unavailable
Increase number of referrals from children & YP's universal and targeted services	High	County	16%	20%	23.2%	25%	2	POSITIVE	
Increase number of referrals from children & family Social Care and Looked After services to specialist treatment	High	County	2%	2%	4.2%	6%	1	POSITIVE	

4	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
3	On or above target by up to 10%		
2	Below target by up to 10%	☒	No data available/no target set
1	Below target by 10% or more		

IMPROVE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES

Lead officer: Sally Handley

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 5

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 1

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- The establishment of a robust Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) core data set, data reporting and performance monitoring process requires further work. Competing priorities in partner organisations have reduced data analyst input and support on this agenda. There is a National Core Data Set for CAMHS due to be launched this year. Work continues with provider organisations around this. The work needs progressing for 2011-2012.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- District emotional health and well-being (DEHWB) teams are embedded into each district, providing a good multi-agency approach to service provision at a targeted level (evidenced through case studies/vignettes). These include health, social care and the voluntary sector and are modelled on the specific needs of each locality. They work collaboratively with a range of multi-agency partners and are a fundamental part of the joint access teams (JATs).
- CAMHS training programme – continues to receive positive evaluation from a range of multi-agency staff. Bespoke training has been arranged for a number of staff groups, including schools and Practice Based Commissioning clusters. A training gap analysis has been undertaken to target groups that are under represented, to overcome barriers in access and to develop training plans in line with specific needs.
- The Single Point of Access (SPA)/Clinical Assessment Service (CAS) is working well and is providing valuable data to enable an insight

into the number of cases, referral route and allocation destination of referrals. Further review/audit of this service is planned for 2011. Paediatricians have reported improved access into CAMHS through the SPA/CAS and have cited some good examples where young people have very quickly accessed the appropriate service when needed.

- Comprehensive CAMHS service to meet the needs of children, young people and families who have a learning disability is in place and is supported by good case examples/studies.
- Targeted Mental Health in Schools (TaMHS) project has been implemented in three families of schools across Nottinghamshire. There has been good evaluation of interventions. Mainstreaming of success factors in existing services is planned for 2011-12.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Dual heritage training is important in narrowing the gap in relation to enhancing engagement to services.
- A broad range of multi-agency partners are taking up CAMHS training which supports an inclusive approach. The following list provides an insight into the range of partners engaged: teaching assistants, teachers, behaviour support co-ordinators, special educational needs coordinators, pastoral support, learning mentors, personal advisors, education welfare officers, school nurses, health visitors, health assistants, family support workers, social workers, foster carers, head teachers, play workers, nursery nurses, governors, the Inclusion Support Service (ISS), police officers, educational psychologist, outreach worker, social care worker.
- DEHWB teams provide services that reflect each locality's distinct district health needs profile.
- Contracts are in place with the voluntary sector to provide targeted services to vulnerable groups.
- Eating disorder pathway is in place with continuum of provision through CAMHS to adult mental health services captured in the Workforce Action Plan 2008-09 & 2009-10.
- Head 2 Head, Face It and specialist learning disability services, Children Looked After (CLA) & Adoption Team and behaviour support services provide targeted services to vulnerable groups, including young offenders.
- A new post to enable health needs assessments for new entrants into Youth Offending Service is in place and working well.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- CAMHS training programme was developed with insight from evaluation with children and young people on what they felt was an acceptable practitioner.
- Specialist CAMHS learning disability service specification was also developed with insight from evaluation with children and young people.
- DEHWB teams were developed supporting what children, young people and families said was important through consultation work e.g. Let Us Grab Your Attention 1 & 2.
- Service user feedback questionnaires are good examples of how services can explore new ways of working with users e.g. Head to Head Service User Questionnaire includes - *'Is there anything that you would change about the way you spend your time with your Head 2 Head worker. If so what would it be?'*, *'Do you feel involved in the care you receive from Head 2 Head, if so how?'* & *'If Head 2 Head were to offer group work to young people, would you be interested in participating? If yes, what kind of things would you like the group to be about?'*
- Information leaflet for county CAMHS CLA & Adoption Team was produced for consultation with foster carers at their annual conference on 10/07/10.

- The CAMHS CLA & Adoption Team now uses CAMHS Outcomes Research Consortium (CORC) documentation to measure outcomes and gain feedback on the service provided from young people, carers and other professionals in the child's network. This documentation also includes the strength and difficulties questionnaires (SDQs).

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- CAMHS training programme – a multi-agency electronic booking system would significantly enhance access to training.
- Some groups of staff are under-represented in the training data - a training gap analysis has been undertaken to identify those groups of staff under-represented and plans put in place to engage hard to reach groups.
- The ceasing of the CAMHS Area Based Grant continues to pose a risk to the future funding (2012-2013) of the Nottinghamshire Comprehensive CAMHS Services – as it funded fundamental services such as the CAMHS Social Work Team (part of the multi-agency model of Targeted Tier 2 CAMHS) and the CAMHS CLA service.
- The withdrawal of CAMHS national targets/indicators e.g. NI 50/NI 51 & VSB 12 causes concern as to the priority of CAMHS – need to ensure that Emotional Health (CAMHS) remains a priority area within organisations.
- The loss of the CAMHS Partnership Commissioner Post (from 31st March 2011) is of great concern as there is no role identified to oversee this complex multi-agency, often high cost, policy agenda. The formation of a joint CAMHS Strategic Commissioning Group is a priority.
- The establishment of a robust CAMHS core data set, data reporting and performance monitoring process is in progress but has been slower than expected due to competing priorities from partner organisations – as above, further work is required here.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- CAMHS Strategic Partnership reprioritised Local Area Agreement funding to meet the needs of out of area children looked after, which is over and above Responsible Commissioner Guidance requirements, but places the needs of the most vulnerable children at a high priority.
- Up-skilling universal practitioners through the CAMHS Training Programme reflects evidence-based practice as referenced within the Children and Young People's National Service Framework (Department of Health 2004).
- An example of feedback from CAMHS Core Module - *'I've had very good feedback from.....(foster carers)...about the introduction day, they're really looking forward to the training in the future'*.
- A 13 year old young person experiencing problems and bullying due to parental separation. Case went via SPA, accepted at Mansfield DEHWB Team. Worker engaged with the child and school. The school then addressed the bullying issues within the school. One to one self-esteem work was done with the child. The work was concluded with family work with both parents. The young person is doing well and no longer experiencing bullying.
- An inclusion officer came for a consultation within the DEHWB team and her experience was so positive she spoke about it on a later occasion at the JAT meeting.
- An eight year old boy close to permanent exclusion. ISS, Behavioural Support Team (BST), Pastoral Support Team and educational psychologist all involved. Accepted at Mansfield DEHWB team. Worker uncovered undiagnosed Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), therefore community paediatrician involved. Worker held a multi-agency meeting with all agencies involved to explain/discuss the impact of ADHD. Worker also did behaviour management with the mother and concluded with family work with both parents. Things

are now going well for the child and family and it is a good example of integrated working across agencies. The child had been maintained within mainstream school, the BST and ISS are no longer needed to be involved, the pastoral team remains involved and the child has an individual education plan in place.

- SPA - joint Tier 2 & 3 level assessment meetings have proved really helpful when allocating referrals and have been a good example of joint working.
- Head to Head Team service user feedback – *“I have been treated like a human being and not talked down to. They understood me and helped me. Supported me when I needed it most...”, “Taught me different ways to control my anger...”, “It’s helped me to change. Home life is better and I am not in trouble so much. 1:1 work about aggression, anger and family...”, “She understood the problems that we have because of our own drug use. She came to see us at home. She knows that she would never manage to get to Thorneywood...”, “He explained a lot about my son’s condition and how it affects him. If only there were more (Clinician’s name) out there to help parents and others to understand who knows what they are talking about.”*

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
National Indicators (NI)								
Emotional health of children (NI 50)	High	County	62.3%	55.8%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.
Other measures in Plan								
C&YP report they have one or more friends	High	County	95%	94%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.
C&YP report that they are free from bullying at school	High	County	56%	48%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.
C&YP report that they are free from bullying outside school	High	County	73%	76%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.
C&YP report that when they had a	High	County	66%	64%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
concern or worry, they were able to talk to their mum/dad								
C&YP report that when they had a concern or worry, they were able to talk to their friends	High	County	70%	66%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.
C&YP report that when they had a concern or worry, they were able to talk an adult other than their parents	High	County	50%	40%		Target Obsolete		Data from TellUs surveys. These have now been scrapped by the coalition government.
C&YP engaged with specialist and highly specialist services report that they were listened to	High	County	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	The CAMHS Outcomes Research Consortium (CORC) is running a national pilot which Nottinghamshire Healthcare Trust are part of, to routinely measure outcomes for service users. Data will be submitted twice a year for the next three years. The initial data was of poor quality due to the process of collecting data not being fully established as routine practice. A clinical research assistant has been recruited to support the collection of this data and a business case made to include the children's experience of services questionnaire as a measure on RIO, the Nottinghamshire Healthcare Trust internal information management system.

REDUCE OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Lead officer: Fiona Callaghan

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 16

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 4

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- The obesity programme faces significant challenges since the commissioning budget has been reduced. Review of current services continues, others have been decommissioned and there is no new investment for 2011/12.
- No capacity to pursue healthy college scheme.
- Budgetary constraints and evidence of impact hindering development of physical activity projects.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

- **The Healthy Child Programme** is being rolled out through children's centres with active engagement of health visitors.
- **NHS Nottinghamshire County** has undertaken a review of activity to reduce obesity in children. This has led the PCT to set a challenging new trajectory to reduce childhood obesity and increase healthy weight.
- **Brief Intervention:** Brief Intervention trainers have developed a flexible approach to delivery of current training. The training now covers alcohol, smoking and obesity in one package.
- **Healthy Schools:**
 - 100% of Nottinghamshire schools are working towards the National Healthy Schools Standard.
 - Over 80% of schools are now accredited with Healthy Schools Status.
 - 120 schools are engaged with the Healthy Schools Enhancement Model. School led locally agreed programme.
- **Body Mass Index (BMI) measurements in children:**
 - The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) for 2009/10 has been completed and every parent/carer of reception and Year Six children who participated has received a feedback letter with the results and has been offered support.

- Participation in the NCMP for 2009/10 was 91% for Reception and 90.4% for Year 6.
- **Children's Centres:**
 - 20 children's centres are working towards the Healthy Early Years Standard.
 - Children's centre staff have received breastfeeding training and champions have completed 'train the trainer' programme to enable peer support programme. Policies now formulated and staff aware of benefits of achieving Healthy Children's Centre Status.
- **UNICEF Baby Friendly:**
 - All health providers (e.g. Sherwood Forest Hospitals Trust, Nottinghamshire Community Health) are working towards the UNICEF Baby Friendly accreditation.
 - All areas are committed to achieving the Baby Friendly Initiative; Infant feeding co-ordinators are in place.
- **School lunches:**
 - The majority of schools with a school meals service provided by the County Council are now meeting national nutritional standards.
 - Rise in free school meals take up across secondary and primary schools across all districts. The majority of schools remain within a centrally provided service managed by the Authority and, as such, menus continue to be developed and maintained that are compliant with School Nutritional Standards.
- **PE and sport at school:**
 - Advocacy with head teachers and PE staff to ensure that this remains an aspiration because of the improvements to date.
 - 60 % of 5-16 year olds taking part in three hours PE and sport per week.
 - Many areas linking activities to London 2012 legacy.
- **Planning policies:** Local Transport Plan (LTP) 3 supports the promotion of walking and cycling to schools.
- **Outdoor Play:** Community Play Days – so far has achieved nine play days for at least 6,360 children. In 2010/11, there will be a play worker in each district organising local play days as part of the Young People's Service
- **Change4Life:** C4L branding being used widely and events taking place with C4L brands.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- **School lunches:** Rise in free school meals take up across secondary and primary schools across all districts.
- **Brief Intervention:** Brief Intervention training has been taken up by the voluntary sector and social enterprises to include staff involved with the homeless, Connexions Young People's Service, Metropolitan Support Trust and Cooperative Community Action Group.
- **Community Nutrition** services undertake targeted nutritional work in schools, community settings, children's centres and workplaces with a focus on children and families. The areas of highest deprivation are targeted along with areas that have high levels of childhood obesity and lower consumption of fruit and vegetables.
- **An NHS Regional Innovation Fund project** has produced a social marketing plan for obesity to help use the evidence provided by the National Child Measurement Programme to target resource at areas of high obesity prevalence.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- **Community Nutrition:** The county and district community nutrition services have actively utilised the community nutrition evaluation framework throughout the last six months. The services actively participate with children and adults to review the impact of the actual

activity.

- **Body Mass Index (BMI) measurements in children:** A DVD explaining the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) has been developed and showcases the experience and outcome of the results of a family from Ashfield District. The DVD is being used to raise the profile of the NCMP and as an educational tool for health professionals, schools and families.
- **Healthy Schools:** The Healthy Schools Participation Group in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council Short Breaks Pathfinder Young People held a joint residential visit to Hathersage in the Peak District on June 2nd 2010 – June 4th 2010. 18 young people from the Healthy Schools Participation Group and six young people with complex health needs from the County Council's short breaks attended the event. During the residential, all the young people were able to try mini events including: orienteering, the climbing tower, zip wire, abseiling Hathersage outdoor swimming pool and the village walk. The Healthy Schools Participation Group fully supported the short break. The engagement resulted in young people achieving activities that they thought would never be possible in their circumstances. Overall the event was a great success in bringing two very different groups together.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

- **UNICEF Baby Friendly:** embedding the initiative across all health sectors.
- **Brief intervention:** recruitment is challenging although improving slowly.
- **Community nutrition:** Community nutrition evaluation may not demonstrate effectiveness of the service.
- **BMI measurements in children:** data input issue. Risk that the level of childhood obesity in Nottinghamshire is unknown and parents not informed of any obesity/unhealthy weight issue with their child. There are four schools across Nottinghamshire which are not participating in the programme.
- **PE and sport at school:** lack of data about the level of participation in physical activity due to removal of Public Service Agreement target.
- **Outdoor play:** risk that opportunities for active play are reduced.
- **Change4Life:** subject to budgetary constraints.
- **School nutrition based standards:** problem encouraging children to change eating habits and using market trends in catering to improve service delivery.
- **Planning policies:** quality and lack of availability of current data. Also reduced funding levels from 2011 to deliver LTP3 strategy objectives.
- **More people, physical activity more often - examples:**
 1. **Gedling:** NHS funding ceases April 2011
 2. **Mansfield:** Mansfield NHS funded MEND (Mind, Exercise, Nutrition...Do it!) programme has been decommissioned
- **Children's weight management:** no new investment for 2011/12.
- **Workplaces:** decommissioning of services and refocused priorities may result in no active promotion/education of physical activity and healthy eating to children/families and those in the workplace.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- All people delivering vascular health checks have undertaken brief interventions training. They have all qualified to deliver basic motivational interviewing training.
- The majority of schools are currently implementing their travel plans.

- Three 'Extended Services Practitioners' are in position from April 2011 to drive and support further development in regard to Extended Services and the 'Closing the Gap' agenda (attainment).
- The Change 4 Life convenience store remains operational in Mansfield District.
- The Change 4 Life project's principles are being linked into other neighbourhood developments e.g. the Big Lottery Project in Warsop.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	07/08 Actual	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	09/10 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
National Indicators (NI)									
Obesity in primary school age children in Reception (NI 55)	Low	County	9.9%	9.1%	9.1%	10.5%	4	STABLE	Data will be available in December 2011 for the 2010/11 actual

4	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
3	On or above target by up to 10%		
2	Below target by up to 10%	⊗	No data available/no target set
1	Below target by 10% or more		

IMPROVE THE SEXUAL HEALTH OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND REDUCE TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Lead officers: Tracy Burton/Sue Jablonskas

Action plans

Number of year end milestones **reached**: 19

Number of year end milestones **not reached**: 10

Explanation/commentary for those not reached

- The County Council Improvement Programme business case CYP 05 – Reduction of Children and Young People's Health Promotion Provision – included the disestablishment of the Teenage Pregnancy Team.
- In recognition of the disestablishment of the Teenage Pregnancy Team, the Teenage Pregnancy Coordinator produced a transition plan and has been progressing this to ensure that some of the work continues beyond March 2011.
- Since December 2010, the team has been operating at 50% of establishment, which has severely restricted activity.
- Due to the three reductions in the budget for Teenage Pregnancy in 2010/11, activity has been severely reduced. The main activities for 2010/2011 were to maintain the C Card and the programme of training.
- Due to the PCT financial assurance process, there was no dedicated funding for teenage pregnancy. The strategic plans to commission new sexual health services in and around secondary schools and FE Colleges in central Nottinghamshire were put on hold. However, in spite of this, it was possible to establish new provision in West Notts College, which began in September.

Year end summary

Examples of solid outcomes/making a difference, including examples from other agencies

Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC)

- There has been an increase in the provision of EHC via community pharmacies across Nottinghamshire.
- A further 23 pharmacists have been trained to supply EHC between January and March 2011.
- 52% of community pharmacies in NHS Nottinghamshire now provide EHC free of charge under a service level agreement (SLA).
- This is for all ages (12 and over), not specifically for young people.

Long Acting Reversible Contraceptive (LARC)

- There has been an increase in the provision of LARC methods available via GPs across NHS Nottinghamshire.
- 53 out of 97 (55%) practices have signed NHS Nottinghamshire County's SLA for Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device and/or sub-dermal implants.
- NHS Nottinghamshire County part funded 13 GPs to undertake training to provide LARC in 2010/11.
- This is for all ages, not specifically for young people.

NHS Bassetlaw

- NHS Bassetlaw continues to provide a contraception and sexual health service alongside an extensive programme of sex & relationship education across the secondary schools and post-16 sites in Bassetlaw. At one secondary school, there is a boy's only clinic focusing on holistic health issues.

Examples of narrowing the gap (incl. socio-economic, ethnicity, gender, geography)

- Six of the seven districts have seen a reduction in teenage pregnancy rates since the 1998 baseline. However, Rushcliffe has seen a 3.2% increase in the district rate.

Examples of participation (i.e. how have children and families informed activities delivered under this priority? And have they helped to review the impact of the activities?)

- As key stakeholders, young people were involved in the evaluation of the C Card Scheme.

Problems/issues encountered so far and those anticipated in the future

Information, advice and sign-posting to services

- Due to the budget reductions and changing priorities, the availability of information and advice resources has been severely restricted.

Training

- Due to budget reductions and changing priorities in partner organisations and within the County Council, uptake of training has been significantly reduced this year. Capacity to deliver a full training programme by the Teenage Pregnancy Team was also limited by reductions in staffing.

C-Card

- Whilst C-Card continues to be successful in meeting the needs of young people, a number of sites have become inactive due to staff changes/departures as a result of organisational re-structuring and reductions in staffing.

Sex & Relationships Education (SRE)

- The County Council Improvement Programme Business Case CYP 05 – Reduction of Children and Young People’s Health Promotion Provision – also included the disestablishment of the Personal Development for Learners Team, including the post responsible for advising and supporting schools on the development and delivery of quality SRE programmes. In the future, individual schools will be responsible for this and therefore it is unlikely that young people across the county will receive a consistent approach to quality SRE.

Examples of best practice/good news stories

- The Teenage Pregnancy Training Programme and the C-Card Scheme have been validated and adopted as local practice examples by C4EO.
- The C-Card Scheme has been adopted as an example of evidence-based best practice by the Department of Health National Support Team.

Year end performance

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
National Indicators (NI)									
Under 18 conception rate (NI 112)	Low	County	39.9 (2008 calendar year)	34.6 (2009 calendar year)	☒	26.4	2	POSITIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 month time lag in data Data relates to the calendar year not financial year In order to be on trajectory for the 2010 target, the 2009 target rate of 31.5 was not met Target of 26.4 is for calendar year 2010 Whilst recent performance is encouraging, it is unlikely that the 2010 target of 26.4 will be met
	Low	Ashfield	41.0	44.8	☒	☒	☒	☒	<p>08/09 actual – District level data is aggregated 2006-08 09/10 provisional – District data is aggregated 2007-2009 Annual data is released in February 2012</p>
		Bassetlaw	44.4	41.3					
		Broxtowe	34.0	30.8					
		Gedling	35.1	36.3					
		Mansfield	48.8	48.4					
		N & S	36.6	35					
Rushcliffe	20.6	18.4							
Increase in uptake of Chlamydia screening for young people up	High	NHS Nottinghamshire County	14%	25.1%	23.2%	35%	1	NEGATIVE	

Title	Better to be High or Low?	Spatial Level	08/09 Actual	09/10 Actual	10/11 Actual	10/11 Target	Against Target	Recent Trend	Comments
to the age of 25 (NI 113)		Bassetlaw PCT	21%	25.1%	26.35% (p)	35%	1	POSITIVE	Final data for Bassetlaw due out early June 2011

4	Above target by 10% or more	(p)	Provisional data
3	On or above target by up to 10%		
2	Below target by up to 10%	⊗	No data available/no target set
1	Below target by 10% or more		

**For further information on this monitoring report, please contact
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