

# Essex Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2011

Making Essex an  
**outstanding place**  
in which to grow up



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# Overview



The Children & Young People's Plan is a legal requirement enshrined in the Children Act 2004, as set out in the 'Every Child Matters: Change for Children' programme. It has been created by all agencies and organisations from the statutory, voluntary and community sectors that have a duty to co-operate in the delivery of services to children and young people in Essex.

In consultation with our partners, we have developed 10 priorities linked to the Every Child Matters outcome areas. These priorities cover the period 2009-11. One of our key priorities is to address unequal life chances and this Children & Young People's Plan demonstrates our commitment to improve the outcomes of those most disadvantaged, whilst providing services and encouragement to all.

The Plan lays out our shared ambitions for children and young people in Essex and sets out the responsibility of all partners to enable the children of Essex to grow up in a safe, secure and enjoyable environment where they can thrive and achieve.

## Our Vision

The Essex Strategy states that our vision for Essex is "To support Essex people to liberate their potential and enjoy the best quality of life in England".

We want Essex to be an outstanding place to grow up and we want each child and young person to have a happy life, feel safe, and be aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Over the next two years we will work together to translate these ambitions into real improvements for all our children and young people.

## 'In Essex Each Child Matters'

"We want children and young people in Essex to be valued, inspired, loved, nurtured and encouraged, with opportunities to achieve their immediate and long term ambitions. Our role is to improve the life chances of all and to provide extra support for those who need it".

*Joanna Killian, Essex County Council Chief Executive and Chair of the Children & Young People's Partnership*

*Cllr Peter Martin, Essex County Council Lead Member for Schools, Children & Families*

*Graham Tombs, Essex County Council Executive Director of Schools, Children & Families*

# Our Priorities – A Summary



We have developed 10 priorities linked to the Every Child Matters outcome areas.

## We will help every child and young person to ...

### Be Healthy

- 1 By tackling health inequalities and helping all children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need.
- 2 By improving Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.
- 3 By providing effective support for parents and carers.

### Stay Safe

- 4 By strengthening the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse.
- 5 By ensuring all children and young people and their families feel safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live and go to work.
- 6 By strengthening corporate parenting.

### Enjoy and Achieve

- 7 By enabling all children and young people to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential.



### Make a positive contribution

- 8 By providing all children and young people with opportunities for a fulfilling and enjoyable childhood. We will aim for a sustainable legacy by maximising the potential of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

### Achieve economic well-being

- 9 By reducing the impact of poverty and the recession on the lives of all children and young people and their families.

### 'Narrow the Gap'

- 10 By improving the life chances of Looked After children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes.

# Presenting our plan



**Essex is a great place to live. It is also a great place to grow up in. Every day Essex County Council and our public sector partners work to shape the present and future of the county. There are few more important ways we do this than by helping shape the futures of our county's 300,000 plus children and young people.**

We are proud to present our second Children and Young People's Plan for Essex. Our ambition is clear; we want the children and young people of Essex to have the best quality of life in Britain. The priorities in this plan are shared by all partner organisations that are responsible for delivering services to children, young people and families in Essex.

We have a good record in Essex of delivering some first class services to children and young people. Our children are generally healthy, our examination results at Key Stage 4 are good and we have many high performing schools and a good youth service. Our family and children's centres have shown us the benefits of partnership working and we have started to deliver a turnaround in our social care services for children.

We have identified that some of our services are not reaching all those that need them and that some services lack consistency in their performance. Our greatest concern is that we may fail to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children within our communities. We are committed to challenging and changing this.

The current economic climate presents us with challenges. Many families will be hard hit by the global economic recession and public services across Essex will have to provide additional support and opportunities for children and families to meet these challenges. We are convinced that our strong partnership approach to service delivery and increased investment in areas of greatest need will minimise the impact of recession and help us to achieve our ambitions for the children and young people of Essex.

We are confident that our Children and Young People's Plan (2009-11) has identified the right priorities. The Plan is about supporting and nurturing our children, protecting our most vulnerable, improving life outcomes for all and perhaps most importantly, about providing the environment in which all our children and young people can aim high for their futures.

# A partnership project – the Essex Children and Young People’s Plan



This Plan has been created through the partnership of all agencies and organisations from the statutory, voluntary and community sectors that have a duty to co-operate in the delivery of services to children and young people in Essex. It lays out our shared ambitions for children and young people in the county.

Coordinating the services provided to nearly 330,000 children and young people across a large geographical area, through numerous voluntary and community agencies and organisations – not to mention over 500 schools – is a critical job and one which requires joined-up working and cooperation across the county.

Partners in this Plan include:

- Essex County Council (ECC)
- 12 Borough and District Councils
- 5 Primary Care Trusts (PCTs)
- 3 Foundation NHS Trusts, 2 Acute NHS Trusts, 2 Mental Health Partnerships
- Essex Police
- Essex Probation Service
- Essex Fire and Rescue Service
- Schools and Colleges
- Learning and Skills Council (LSC)
- Private, Voluntary, Independent and Community Sector Organisations



Since the last plan was produced, covering the period 2006-2009, we have developed a greater understanding about what works to improve outcomes for children. We have also responded to legislative changes. The Joint Area Review - a detailed inspection of practice and performance of children’s services by all partners - has also informed this Plan.

# Making a real difference – and measuring it



The success of this Plan will be measured by the impact of the actions of the Partnership on the lives of children and young people. The Plan is supported by a detailed needs analysis and will be further supported by multi-agency action plans and resources.

The Plan explains how our partnership arrangements will deliver the Essex Strategy as it relates to children and young people, and explains how we will seek to “liberate potential” and provide the conditions where all children can have a better quality of life. It has been agreed by the Children and Young People’s Strategic Partnership but is not intended to set out in detail what each partner will do, but rather to show the priorities and the areas we are seeking to improve.







# About Children's Trusts

Children's Trusts bring together all services for children and young people in an area, underpinned by the Children Act 2004 duty to cooperate, to focus on improving outcomes for all children and young people. A Children's Trust is a formal partnership between agencies and organisations who deliver services to children.

## Features of a Children's Trust

The essential features of a Children's Trust are:

- A child-centred, outcome-led vision for all children and young people, clearly informed by their views and those of their families
- Inter-agency governance, with robust arrangements for inter-agency cooperation
- Integrated strategy: joint planning and commissioning
- Integrated processes: effective joint working sustained by a shared language and shared processes
- Integrated front-line delivery organised around the child, young person and family rather than professional boundaries or existing agencies.

## The Children's Trust in Essex

Partners in Essex are moving towards a more formal partnership arrangement by developing a Children's Trust that will drive integrated service delivery – making better use of our resources to more efficiently deliver common aims.

The County Council and Primary Care Trusts are working together to develop a greater separation in their commissioning and provider functions, integrating commissioning processes and delivery where this will achieve increased value for money. We remain committed to providing local services that are needs led, accessible, co-ordinated, flexible and responsive. We are working closely with schools, district & borough councils, police, other statutory and voluntary agencies and communities in developing models for service delivery that will improve the lives of children, young people and their families.

Our robust needs analysis has identified the areas we need to focus on and we are aligning our resources centrally and locally to secure effective interventions, directing our resources to where they will have greatest impact.



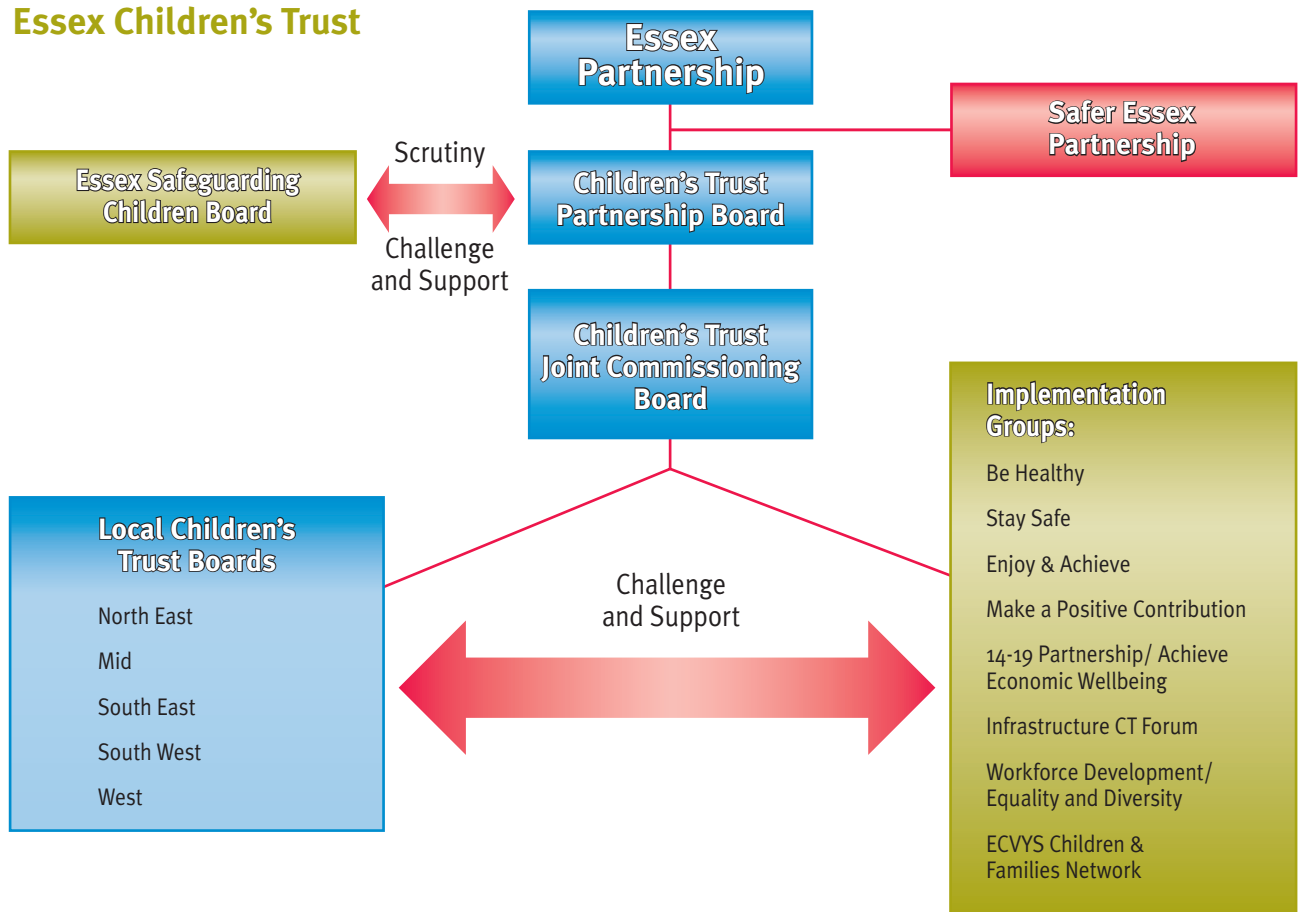
The Children’s Trust is developing stronger connections with other key partnerships such as the Essex Partnership, Essex Children’s Safeguarding Board, Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP’s), Safer Essex Partnership and 14 – 19 Partnerships to ensure we are joining up streams of work where this will add value. The structure chart is shown below.

We are rationalising our planning and decision making structures and processes by employing an action orientated and outcome focused

approach and developing a sound evidence base on what activity is most likely to be effective in achieving our priorities and this will underpin our models of service delivery design.

Working in partnership is crucial to delivery of this plan. The Government’s alignment of the Primary Care Trust’s Operational Plan and the Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets ensures a wide stakeholder buy-in to prioritising children’s health and well-being and reducing health inequalities.

### Essex Children’s Trust



# The Essex Context



Essex is a county of diversity – from rural villages to heavily populated urban centres, from affluent areas to those of great deprivation. The Children’s and Young People’s Plan has taken into account, and is critically informed by, the unique nature of the county and its children. Here is a quick look at some of the key facts and circumstances our Plan has considered:

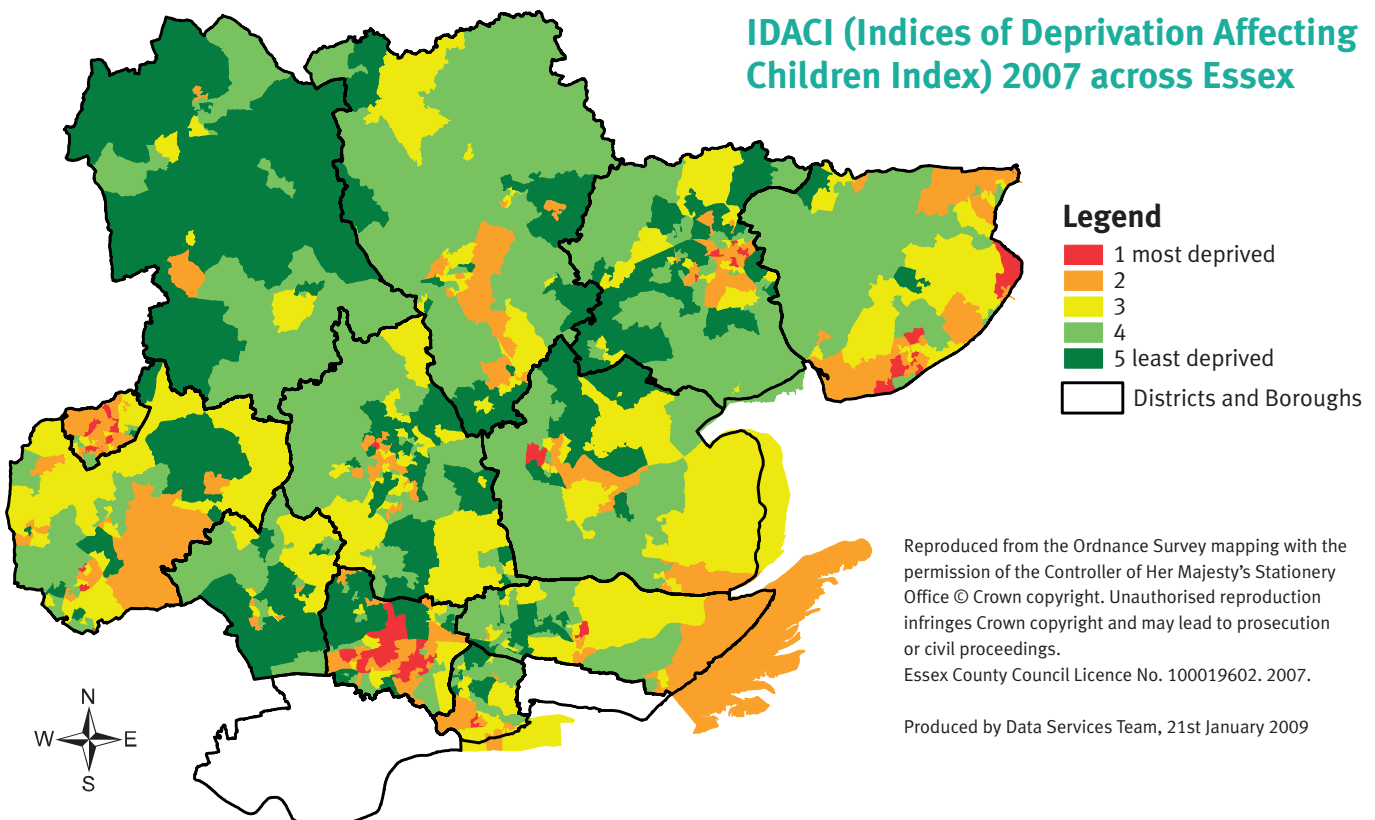
## Some key facts:

- Essex is a large county. It covers 1,300 square miles, bordering Suffolk and Cambridgeshire in the north, Hertfordshire in the west and four London boroughs in the south.
- Essex is the second most populous county in England with 1.36 million people – 329,100 (25%) of the population are children and young people.
- Essex is complex. There are 12 district and borough councils and 270 parish and town councils. Services to children and young people are delivered in partnership with five Primary Care Trusts, two Mental Health Partnerships, three Foundation NHS Trusts, two Acute NHS Trusts, plus County-wide Police and Fire services.
- There are 75,000 children aged 0-5 years, who have access to 1,575 registered child minders, 637 nurseries and pre-school venues, and over 60 Children’s Centres.
- As at summer 2009, Essex has 192,634 school pupils who attend 566 schools: 76 secondary, 3 academies, 468 primary (including infant, junior and primary), 2 nursery and 17 special schools.
- The percentage of the population with higher education qualifications (23.4%) is lower than those nationally (28.3%); 17.3% of adults in Essex have no formal qualifications, compared to 13.8% nationally.
- Essex is a relatively affluent county. It was ranked 120th out of 149 (where 1 represents the most deprived and 149 the least deprived) in the 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
- Essex is a safe county. According to the 2007/08 British Crime Survey the overall number of crimes per 1,000 people in Essex was 42 – substantially below the national average of 54.
- Life expectancy is generally higher than the national average, although this masks health inequalities such as male life expectancy across the county varying by up to 18 years.



- Despite the relative affluence of the county, over 41,000 children live in poverty. Deprivation is the highest in Tendring, Harlow and Basildon. Tendring is the 103rd most deprived district out of 354 districts in England.
- The proportion of children and young people from minority ethnic groups is 9.4%, compared with 21.3% in the country as a whole. This includes a large Gypsy, Roma and Traveller population. The proportion of pupils with English as an additional language is 3.6% in primary schools and 2.7% in secondary schools; both of these figures are well below the respective national figures of 14.4% and 10.8%.
- Brentwood, Harlow and Epping have the highest proportion of black and minority ethnic (BME) children, with around 13% of pupils coming from BME backgrounds in each district.
- There are no accurate figures to show the number of disabled children in England, and therefore in Essex. A rough estimate would suggest that there are approximately 700,000 children with disabilities in the country, of whom about 180,000 are severely disabled. This would represent around 23,000 children with disabilities pan-Essex, of whom about 6,000 would be severely disabled.

### IDACI (Indices of Deprivation Affecting Children Index) 2007 across Essex



# Improving outcomes: recent progress



In 2006, the Essex Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership published their Children and Young People's Plan – 'Creating a better future for all Essex Children And Young People' (2006-2009). The plan set out a vision for children and young people in Essex and focused on putting the infrastructure in place to deliver the Every Child Matters (ECM) agenda, whilst tackling 12 key priorities identified through our analysis of the needs of the county and the views of young people and families.

We have made good progress across all the five ECM outcome areas, including:

## Be Healthy

- An increase in schools participating in the national Healthy Schools Programme.
- An increase in the number of children and young people who participate in two or more hours per week of PE and sport in and out of school.
- A reduction in the number of young people who smoke, drink or use drugs.

## Stay Safe

- A reduction in the number of children and young people who report that they are afraid to go to school because of bullying.
- A reduction in the number of children and young people who have been the victims of crime or anti-social behaviour.

## Enjoy and Achieve

- An increase in the rolling average 2006-09 of Key Stage 4 attainment of 5 or more A\*-G grades at GCSE or equivalent.
- An increase in the number of pupils achieving Level 4+ in both English and Mathematics Key Stage 2.
- A reduction in the persistent absence rate of primary and secondary schools.

## Make a Positive Contribution

- An increase in the numbers of young people participating in positive activities.
- An increase in the number of young people involved in voluntary work.
- Exceeding the national requirement of the number of young people aged 13-19 involved in youth work to gain a recorded outcome.

## Achieve Economic Well-being

- A reduction in the proportion of Year 11 students who leave target schools without entering full-time education, employment or training.

# Comparing Essex – the facts



This section shows in more detail how outcomes in Essex for the 5 Every Child Matters areas compare to the national picture.

Be Healthy Outcomes		
Essex is...	significantly better than the national average	breast feeding initiation.
		all cause mortality (age 1-17).
		obese children in reception (aged 4-5) 8.7% (England average 9.6%).
		tooth decay.
		alcohol related hospital admission (under 18).
		hospital admission for drug misuse.
		teenage conceptions per 1,000 females.
		hospital admissions following injury (under 18).
		<i>However there may be an element of under reporting on the hospital admission data and so this should be viewed cautiously.</i>
	not significantly different from the national average	infant deaths (0-12 months) 59 per annum.
		obese children in Year 6 (Aged 10/11) 15.9% (England average 18.3%).
		physically active children.
		children living in poverty (41,000 but rising).
	significantly worse than the national average	homeless families (1,271 per annum).
		suicides in young people.



## Stay Safe Outcomes

<b>significantly better than the national average</b>	In 2007/08 the number of referrals to social care of children per 10,000 population aged under 18 was lower than the England average overall, but higher in Tendring, Basildon and Harlow.
	In 2008/09 92% of children Looked After had their annual reviews carried out on time compared to 84% in 2007/08.
<b>Essex is... significantly worse than the national average</b>	The percentage of Looked After children living in the same placement for two years or placed for adoption is 60% compared to the England average of 65.7% (2007/08).
	The percentage of initial assessments from referrals carried out in 7 working days is 58.5% compared to the England average of 70.7% (2007/08).
	The percentage of repeat referrals within 12 months of a previous referral has generally increased over the last five years to 29%. Essex has higher rates than the England average of 24 (2007/08).
	The percentage of core assessments carried out within 35 working days of commencement is 73% compared to the England average of 80% (2007/08).
	The percentage of children becoming subject to a Child Protection Plan with a previous CPP is higher than the England average (2007/08).
	There are 1,326 Looked After Children (March 2009), this is higher than the England average. Harlow, Basildon and Tendring have the highest numbers of Looked After Children.
	We place fewer children aged 10 - 16 with foster carers than in England as a whole. We place more children in kinship placements than the England average.
	33% of newly Looked After children were placed more than 20 miles of their home, this is double the England average of 17% (2007/08).



## Enjoy and Achieve Outcomes

<b>Essex is...</b>	<b>significantly better than the national average</b>	The average point scores in schools with sixth forms, based on the QCA tariff, have been higher than the England averages for the last three years. The average point scores per subject have also been higher than the England averages.
		Of the children with statements 81.6% were placed in mainstream schools compared to 68.7% in England.
	<b>not significantly different from the national average</b>	In 2008, the percentage of young people achieving five or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE continues to rise as does the figure if the five passes include English and Mathematics. We were slightly below the national average of 64.5% at 63.3%, for five or more A*-C grades but slightly above the National average of 48.3 at 49.0 for five or more A*-C including English and Mathematics.
		Rochford had the highest percentage of young people achieving five or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE (72.2% compared to 63.3% for ECC overall).
		Absence rates in primary schools are generally falling, in line with the national pattern.
		77% of looked after children achieved at least one GCSE at grade A*-G or a GNVQ (compared to the England percentage of 65.6%).
	<b>significantly worse than the national average</b>	2008 achievement in the Foundation Stage (in terms of the percentage of children achieving 78 points or more across the Early Years Foundation Stage with 6 or more in each of Personal, Social and Emotional (PSE) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL) skills) was lower than the England average. Only Brentwood and Uttlesford achieved a higher percentage than the national average.
		Outcomes at the end of Key Stage 2 were lower than the England average, although they improved in 2008 in all three subjects.
		Braintree had the lowest percentage of young people achieving five or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE (55.6%) in the county, Tendring (59.3%), Epping Forest (58.3%), Harlow (58.3%) and Maldon (58.8%) also had percentages that were considerably lower than the Essex average.
		In secondary schools, absence rates are higher than the national average.
In 2007, five ECC schools achieved below 30% of the floor target out of 80 mainstream, maintained secondary schools in the county.		
The number of new statements of special educational needs has increased over the last three years, to 841 in 2007, compared to an overall decline in numbers in England. Foundation Stage Profile. (36%- Regional Average 43%).		





## Making a Positive Contribution Outcomes

<b>Essex is...</b>	<b>significantly better than the national average</b>	The proportion of looked after children in the criminal justice system is lower than the national average.
	<b>not significantly different from the national average</b>	31.4% (07/08) of young people overall are reached by publicly funded youth services, roughly in line with the national average and above the national target of 25%. Uttlesford and Colchester were the ECC districts with the highest percentages of young people in contact with the youth service while Braintree and Harlow had the lowest.
	<b>not significantly different from the national average</b>	The percentage of looked after children who participated in their annual reviews was 91% in 2007/08 against a target of 95% and up from 88% a year earlier, compared to 91% in England.
	<b>significantly worse than the national average</b>	Contact with the youth service is below the national and county average in Harlow and Braintree.
	<b>significantly worse than the national average</b>	The percentage rate of re-offending has risen faster than in similar councils.



## Achieve Economic Wellbeing Outcomes

<b>significantly better than the national average</b>	<p>The proportion of care leavers in suitable accommodation increased from 81.3% in 06/07 to 95.9% in 07/08, higher than the England average of 88.4%.</p>
	<p>5.6% of young people aged 16-18 were not in education, employment or training (based on the 3 month average November 2007- January 2008), compared to 6.7% nationally.</p>
	<p>In Essex overall the percentage of children in families receiving workless benefits is 15%, below the national average of 21%. Most other districts in Essex are close to the Essex average, except Uttlesford which is just 6%.</p>
	<p>Unemployment across the whole of Essex, at 4.3%, below the national average of 5.4%.</p>
<b>Essex is... not significantly different from the national average</b>	<p>Slightly more young people in Essex districts aspired to leave school and find a job at either 16 or 18 years of age (13% and 22% respectively) compared to the national averages of and 19%.</p>
	<p>In college settings the success of students aged 16-18 across the range of course types (GCSE/A level, GNVQ etc) is broadly compatible across all areas with the national average scores achieved in those areas. Like the national averages the success achieved by Essex young people has increased between 2002/03 and 2005/06.</p>
	<p>In 2008, 81.3% of young people completing Year 11 continued in learning, compared to 83.1% in the East of England as a whole and 82.3% in England. The areas with the lowest percentage of young people continuing in learning were Maldon and Braintree while the districts with the highest percentages were Uttlesford and Chelmsford.</p>
	<p>Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) supports 16-19 year old learners from low income households to continue in learning. Take up of EMA in Essex was 11,110 in the 12 months to August 2008, a figure that continues to rise in line with the national increase and statistical neighbours.</p>
	<p>In 2007 52% of learners on an Entry to Employment (E2E) course progressed either to additional learning or employment in 2007, compared to 51% achieved in England and the East of England. The rates were highest in Rochford and Basildon and lowest in Uttlesford, Chelmsford and Braintree.</p>
	<p>64.8% of work-based learners Essex successfully completed their apprenticeship framework or the main NVQ element of their programme in 2007, the same as the England percentage and a steady increase since 2004.</p>
	<p></p>



## Achieve Economic Wellbeing Outcomes *continued*

<b>Essex is... significantly worse than the national average</b>	<p>The percentage of the population with higher education qualifications (23.4%) is lower than those nationally (28.3%) and 17.3% of adults in Essex have no formal qualifications, compared to 13.8% nationally.</p>
	<p>Significantly fewer young people (49%) aspired to go on to university than the national average (54%).</p>
	<p>Essex has around 2% fewer 19 year olds achieving level 2 and around 4% fewer 19 years olds achieving level 3 than its statistical neighbours.</p>
	<p>Our overall participation in post-16 work-based learning has fallen over the past three years.</p>
	<p>In the districts of Basildon, Harlow and Tendring the numbers of families receiving workless benefits are slightly above the England average and there are two wards in Tendring where the percentage of families entirely dependent on benefits is at least twice the national average.</p>
	<p>12.2 % (08/09) of young people with learning disabilities and difficulties aged 16-18 were not in education, employment or training. This is lower than the East of England (14.6%) and England (14.9%). Braintree and Uttlesford districts have a NEET percentage that is above the national average amongst young people with learning disabilities.</p>
	<p>63.8% of all young offenders were in employment, education or training, below the 71.1% average nationally, and against a national target of 90%.</p>
	<p>16.9% (08/09) of young mothers aged 16-19 were in education, employment or training, considerably below the 27% achieved in the whole of England.</p>

**Our  
priorities  
in detail**

**Robin**

(Santa-Rita)

Deans (pm) Dance (am)

# Our priorities in detail



In 2009-11 we will help every child be **healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution, achieve economic well being and narrow the gap**. Let's take a more detailed look at how we will achieve these vital aims.

We have developed 10 priorities linked to the Every Child Matters outcome areas.

## We will help every child and young person to ...

### Be Healthy

- 1 By tackling health inequalities and helping all children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need.
- 2 By improving Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.
- 3 By providing effective support for parents and carers.

### Stay Safe

- 4 By strengthening the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse.
- 5 By ensuring all children and young people and their families feel safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live and go to work.
- 6 By strengthening corporate parenting.



### Enjoy and Achieve

- 7 By enabling all children and young people to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential.

### Make a positive contribution

- 8 By providing all children and young people with opportunities for a fulfilling and enjoyable childhood. We will aim for a sustainable legacy by maximising the potential of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

### Achieve economic well-being

- 9 By reducing the impact of poverty and the recession on the lives of all children and young people and their families.

### 'Narrowing the Gap'

- 10 By improving the life chances of Looked After children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes.

# Every Child Matters Outcome: Be Healthy



## Priority 1:

Tackle health inequalities, helping all children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need.

### What we know:

- Essex children are relatively healthy although this is variable across the county. In 2007/08, 8.7% of reception year children in ECC districts were measured as obese (based on weight to height), compared to an England average of 9.6%. 15.9% of Year 6 children in ECC districts were measured as obese, compared to 18.3% nationally. Harlow had the highest percentage within Essex of obese children at both ages.
- Some 10% of secondary school pupils in ECC districts (according to the TellUs3 survey) said that they take drugs or alcohol frequently (defined as at least twice in the last four weeks), suggesting a total of around 12,000 young people in ECC districts aged 11-18. Essex Drug & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) data shows that in 2008/09, 281 young people were in tier 3 (children in need, family support) structured counselling.
- Between 1998 and 2007 (provisional figures), the teenage conception rate in Essex fell by 10.7% to 32.9 per 1,000 of the female 15-17 population. This mirrored the rate of the fall in England, and compares favourably overall with a national average teenage conception rate of 41.7 per 1,000 of the female 15-17 population.
- Research evidence shows that high quality social and psychological support as part of universal child and family health services can have outstanding results in terms of outcomes and long term cost-effectiveness, particularly for families with high levels of deprivation.
- 74.2% of children in Essex had received an MMR vaccination by their fifth birthday, compared to 73.6% in England, a proportion which has steadily declined over the last four years. However, all PCT areas are lower than the World Health Organisation's recommended level of vaccination of 95%.
- In 2007/08 77.8% of looked after children in Essex had had their teeth checked by a dentist and had had an annual health assessment, up from 74% in 2006/07. It is below the national average of 85% but the same as statistical neighbours. Performance by Essex was 76.6% in 2008/09.



### What young people said:

- 88% of children in the 2008 Ofsted survey TellUs3 regarded themselves as very or quite healthy, this reflects the national picture.
- There is a downward trend in the number of children who enjoy physical exercise as they move through school. This is particularly the case with girls who, by years 11-13 are 20% percentage points less likely than boys to enjoy physical exercise compared to 60% of boys.
- Most children believe that the health advice they get is adequate, with the lowest positive response relating to sex and relationships although the response is better than in other parts of the country.
- 34% of secondary pupils worry often or very often about the way they look and 34% of being fashionable.
- 21% of secondary pupils worry often or very often about money problems.





## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	Be Healthy		
Our priority:	Tackle health inequalities, helping all children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Encouraging all children, young people and families to make lifestyle choices that minimise the risks to their health and wellbeing	NI 52 Take up of school lunches	42.6	43.5%
	NI 53 / VSB 11 Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth	Individual PCT targets	
	NI 55: Reduce obesity in primary school age children in Reception *	8.1%	7.7%
	NI 56: Reduce obesity in primary school age children in Year 6 *	15%	14.7%
	NI 57 Children & young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport *	84%	85%
	NI 109 Delivery of Sure Start Children's Centres	25	
	NI 120 Mortality rate per 100,000 population **	(100%)	
	NI 198 Children travelling to school – mode of travel used **	691.35	28.9%
	1037SC / LI 6a Health of children looked after - dental and annual health assessments (April - March 10)	28.9%	95%
	1037SC / LI 6b Health of children looked after - dental and annual health assessments (October - September 2009)	90%	95%
	VSB10_10 - % of 2 year olds immunised for (MMR)-(MMR)	90%	
	1032OF Percentage of schools participating and achieving the National Healthy Schools Status (NHSS).	88%	80%
Percentage of schools moving on from the National Healthy Schools Status to engagement with the National Enhanced Healthy Schools Status	75%		
		10% (Mar 2010)	

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor





Every Child Matters outcome:	Be Healthy		
Our priority:	Tackle health inequalities, helping all children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Reducing teenage pregnancy, and improving sexual health through the provision of information, advice and guidance	NI 112: Reduce the under 18 conception rate *	-30% from 1998 rate	-45% from 1998 rate
	NI 113 To increase the percentage of under 25 year olds screened for Chlamydia	17%	25%
Reducing substance misuse including drugs, alcohol and smoking	NI 115: Reduce substance misuse by young people **	10.5%	8.5%
	TS 31: The percentage of traders who are willing to sell tobacco products to young people in Essex	13.5%	
	SCF 102: The percentage of traders who are willing to supply alcohol to young people in Essex	13.5%	



\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor



## Priority 1:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

**Tackle health inequalities, help children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need:**

### Health Inequalities

#### We will:

- Increase joint working and joint commissioning (including use of buildings in reach and outreach) to improve access to interventions during the antenatal, postnatal and infancy periods, particularly in children centre areas where poorer outcomes prevail;
- Focus on the work by the Child Death Review Panels; (these panels review child deaths and consider what we might do differently in the future to reduce child deaths);
- Measure the height and weight (in accordance with the National Child Measurement Programmes) of all children in reception and year 6 in mainstream education;
- Increase early intervention and prevention programmes to reduce childhood obesity and increase access to family based weight management and activity programmes, concentrating on family based lifestyle modification; particularly where childhood obesity is more prevalent in the county. e.g. Harlow;
- Develop systems and processes that monitor the outcomes and impact of the Healthy Schools Programme, Personal, Social, & Health Education (PSHE) and Sex & Relationships Education (SRE) programmes in schools;
- Roll out the Essex Healthy Life 'Healthy Eating Award' across catering businesses in Essex;
- Provide targeted interventions in areas where teenage conceptions are the highest;
- Increase screening for sexually transmitted diseases and provide information, advice and guidance to young people on sexual health;
- Increase access to substance misuse treatment services and develop systems and processes to monitor outcomes following treatment;



- Increase the number of Looked After Children who have an annual health and dental assessment;
- Implement “*You’re Welcome*” quality criteria supporting health provision to become more young person friendly;
- Support the reduction of the sales of tobacco and alcohol to young people;
- Increase the public awareness about the benefits of MMR vaccination.

**Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Information and access to health services and whether these have made a difference to their health or choices around health issues.
- Information and access to advice, guidance, practical help or other support that improved their lifestyles.



# Every Child Matters Outcome: Be Healthy



## Priority 2:

### Improve Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.

#### What we know:

- Nationally 10% of children aged 5-19 years have a diagnosable mental health condition and a further 10% have an emotional or behavioural problem requiring targeted support. Within ECC districts this equates to a total of 50,600 children who will require some type of specialist (Tier 3 or 4) or targeted (Tier 2) type of provision by Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services CAMHS or behaviour support workers. Only 9,604 children and young people were treated by (CAMHS) tier 2 services in ECC districts in 2007/08 plus 2,647 were treated by tier 3 services.
- Essex has a higher rate of young people who have committed suicide than our statistical neighbours.



- Feedback collected by the transitions service reports that the experience of young people and their parents is of a poorly co-ordinated transition process with agencies often working separately, and funding and services available at different times and through different routes. People often say that they have had to find their own information and solutions in what they experience as a confusing process.

#### What young people said:

- When asked how happy with life they felt at the moment in the 2008 TellUs3 survey 68% of young people said that they felt happy while 9% said that they did not. Importantly 13% of young people would not talk to anyone if they had a worry or concern.



**What this means:**

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Be Healthy</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Improve Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Developing improved Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services to ensure that they are provided in an accessible, effective and timely manner	NI 50 Emotional health of children *	Baseline	
	NI 51: Improve the effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) VSB12_01 - Comprehensive Learning Disability CAMHS VSB12_0216 -17 year olds access to services VSB12_032 - 24 hour cover for urgent mental health needs VSB12_04 - Joint Commission Universal and Targeted early intervention services	11	13
Ensuring effective transition from Children’s to Adult Services	NI 58 Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children		
	To increase the number of staff towards the National Service Framework standard of 20 wte per 100,000	11	12
Ensuring effective transition from Children’s to Adult Services	To increase the percentage of children who have a transition plan for a planned move to adult services	Baseline	

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



## Priority 2:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

### Improve Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services:

#### Emotional and Mental Health

##### We will:

- Increase the number of staff at Tier 2 and 3 from 6wte (whole time equivalents) per 100,000 towards the National Service Framework (NSF) standard of 20wte per 100,000;
- Jointly commission evidence based interventions for children and young people with emotional and behavioural difficulties;
- Introduce the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview System (BCFPI) for screening and measuring outcomes of mental health status;
- Review models of service delivery to ensure that we are using the resources available to us to achieve greatest impact;
- Develop systems and processes that monitor the outcomes and impact of 'Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning' (SEAL) programmes in schools;

- Implement the Targeted Mental Health in Schools Pilot in Harlow;
- Commission work around improving services for Dual Diagnosis;
- Improve the pathway and transition processes from children's to adult services;
- Develop systems to effectively use the information provided by Strength and Difficulty Questionnaires (SDQ's) for Looked After children;
- Identify the specific emotional and mental health needs of asylum seeking and Travelling children and young people and target services to respond to these.
- To implement the recommendations from the National CAMHS Review.

#### Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:

- Access to appropriate mental health services and whether they have made a difference to their emotional health and well-being.
- Their feelings of knowing there is someone; family, friends, professionals they can talk to if they have a problem.

# Every Child Matters Outcome: Be Healthy



## Priority 3:

Provide effective support for parents and carers.

### What we know:

- The 75,000 children aged 0-5 years in Essex districts have access to 1,575 registered child minders and 637 nurseries and pre-schools. There are 60 children's centres across the county.
- 90% of Essex schools are offering the full core offer of extended services.
- There are estimated to be 5,000 young carers in Essex (based on 2001 census data) but fewer than 20% of these are supported by the Essex young carer's team.
- Essex has a child (0 to 19) population of 328,900 (Eastern Region Public Health Observatory 2008). 'Together for Disabled Children', the body overseeing the Aiming High for Disabled Children programme, advises local authorities to expect 1.2% of total child population will have a severe disability, which equates to approx 3,950 children and young people in Essex. The ECC Children with Disabilities Teams currently support around 1,200 children, the majority of whom have severe disabilities, but the figure does include a small number of non-disabled siblings.



- The majority of children and young people in the Children and Young People's Plan consultation video expressed a desire to talk to parents when they are worried.
- An estimated 2% of families experience multiple problems, which puts children at a higher risk of adverse outcomes. There is a greater concentration of families with multiple problems in deprived areas. Families living in social housing, families where the mother's main language is not English, lone parent families and families with a young mother all face a higher than average risk of experiencing multiple problems.



- National research shows that families with disabled children often face high levels of day-to-day stress, and many have high levels of unmet need for support services, which can lead to higher levels of stress and ill health than those experienced by other parents. In particular, families of children with learning disabilities show greater levels of unmet need than those with children who are not disabled. Lowering stress levels in families is important for the well-being of the whole family, and is also likely to reduce the number of children who require residential placements or who are looked after.
- Three quarters of the parents accessing formal childcare in Essex indicated that they were happy with their current childcare arrangements, although one quarter did state that they would like to adopt alternative childcare arrangements. The main barrier to accessing registered childcare provision was stated to be the cost/childcare fees.
- The number of households accepted as homeless by district/borough councils in Essex fell 19% to 1,410 in 2008/09 from a year earlier, compared to a 15% fall in England.







## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Be Healthy</b>		
Our priority:	Provide effective support for parents and carers		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Developing services to help create resilience within families to cope with difficult situations	To increase the number of families accessing support through parenting programmes and other systems of support	Baseline	
Provide services to children and young people with disabilities, their parents & carers	NI 135 Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information **	28%	30%
Supporting young carers and ensuring that parents who rely on their children as carers receive appropriate adult support services	To increase the number of parents of young carers that receive information, advice and guidance regarding appropriate adult support services To increase the number of young carers who access and participate in respite and youth work activities	Baseline  770	
Reducing the impact of child poverty	NI 118: Increase the take-up of formal childcare by low-income working families NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty	14%  Baseline	Increase by 1.5%

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor



## Priority 3:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

### Provide effective support for parents and carers:

#### Parenting

#### We will:

- Provide a range of parenting programmes and support services using existing community venues e.g. schools, children's centres, health centres. Develop systems and processes to monitor the outcomes and impacts of programmes and supports provided;
- Review services and build on current resources to develop a tapestry of graduated family support services to strengthen families' abilities to make lifestyle changes that increase the life chances of their children;
- Work with adult services to provide support to families that ensures young carers have access to the support they need;
- Implement the Young Carers strategy to improve the support provided to young carers;
- Support parents and carers who are caring for an ill or disabled child with specific targeted services;
- Review access to therapies (e.g. speech and language, and occupational therapy) and develop an effective care pathway;
- Enable parents to identify emotional difficulties in their children and ensure parents have access to appropriate advice guidance and parental support.





## Child Poverty

- Increase access to leisure and transport facilities;
- Provide high quality childcare and early years education settings, available and accessible for all;
- Work with partners to develop strategies to tackle child poverty collaboratively and eradicate it by 2020;
- Focus work in those four districts where the % of child poverty is highest; Harlow, Basildon, Tendring and Colchester;
- Pilot a Family Co-ordination Service for separating parents in Harlow.

### Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:

- Information and access to services that help them with their parenting.
- Services to minimise the impact of poverty.



# Every Child Matters Outcome: Stay Safe



## Priority 4:

**Strengthen the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse.**

### Essex Safeguarding Children Board – Core Questions:

- Is our workforce fit for purpose?
- Is safeguarding everyone's business?
- Do the right children have a protection plan in place?
- Do we learn from previous mistakes?
- Are we preventing avoidable child deaths?

### What we know:

- The number of referrals to social care of children per 10,000 of the population is lower overall than the England average (474 compared to 490), but is higher in Harlow, Basildon and Tendring (2007/08).
- The number of children who are subject to a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 of the population aged under 18 was 18.4, compared to a England average of 26.5 (2007/08). In 2008/09 this figure increased to 22.2.
- The percentage of re-referrals in the last 12 months is 29% (2007/08), which is higher than our statistical neighbours (23.6%).

- Although the number of children and young people that become subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) is lower than England levels, a higher number then become subject to a second CPP at a later date.
- The percentage of initial assessments from referrals carried out in 7 working days is 58% compared to the England average of 71% (2007/08).
- The percentage of core assessments carried out within 35 working days of commencement is 73% compared to the England average of 80%. (2007/08)
- High Social Worker vacancy rates (24.6% March 2009) impact on the ability to assign staff to Looked After Children and children in need.
- Ineffective targeting of resources has led to a lack of consistent outcomes for Children and Young People.
- The national Bichard Report indicates that there are inconsistencies in recruitment policies and practices across organisations employing staff working with vulnerable groups.
- Unacceptable long delays in undertaking and implementing the outcomes of serious case reviews which have a detrimental impact on learning.



## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Stay Safe</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Strengthen the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Building front line services ensuring effective safeguarding and review procedures are in place	NI 59: Increase the % of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral *	80%	90%
	NI 60: Increase the % of core assessments for children's social care carried out within 35 working days of referral *	85%	90%
	NI 67 Child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	100%	100%
	NI 68 Percentage of Referrals to children's social care progressing to initial assessment	66%	
	2060SC Percentage of Looked After Children allocated to a qualified social worker	100%	100%
	6012SC Percentage of social care staff posts directly employed for children and families vacant	15%	10%
	The percentage of referrals to family group conferencing services where kinship care options are explored to promote positive outcomes for people	Baseline	
	The number of cases where family group conferencing is part of parallel planning in relation to adoption and Special Guardianship Orders	Baseline	

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



Every Child Matters outcome: <b>Stay Safe</b>			
Our priority:		<b>Strengthen the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse</b>	
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Working to ensure that partners, agencies and the community accept responsibility for the safety of all children and young people	NI 64: Reduce the number of Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more *	5%	5%
	NI 65: Reduce the % of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time *	17%	15%
Ensuring that staff working with children and young people are properly vetted, skilled, trained and supported	The percentage of social care staff that have received at least 3 days annual professional development training	Baseline	
	To increase the number of organisations complying with the 'Safer recruitment strategy'	Baseline	
	The number of recommendations arising from complaints that are implemented in order to improve practice	Baseline	
	The percentage of staff who have an enhanced CRB check prior to their employment	100%	100%
Ensuring that appropriate, clear and universally known, safeguarding thresholds are in place	2021SC Increase the number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 of the population aged under 18	100	
	2016SC Reduce the % of re-referrals over the previous 12 month period	23%	
Support the effective operation of our Essex Safeguarding Children Board	To improve the implementation of recommendations from serious case reviews	60%	80%
	The increase in the number of serious case reviews that are completed within timescale	Re-set baseline	100%

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



## Priority 4:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

**Strengthen the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse:**

### We will:

- Implement the recommendations of the Laming Report;
- Support the Essex Safeguarding Children Board (ESCB) to:
  - Ensure that appropriate, clear and universally known safeguarding thresholds and effective safeguarding and review procedures are in place;
  - Inform all partners of their roles and responsibilities collectively to act to reduce delay in the implementation of child protection plans;
  - Eliminate backlog of serious case reviews (SCR), complete SCR's within timescales laid down and develop systems for learning from these and implementing any changes to practice required;
  - Develop and disseminate information to ensure that partners, agencies and the community understand and accept responsibility for the safety of all children and young people.
- Support Essex Safeguarding Children's Board to audit and monitor how well the Children's Trust is meeting its legal obligations under Section 11 of the Children Act 2004;
- Build capacity in front line services, by reducing vacancy rates in the social care workforce and ensuring that staff who are working with children and young people are properly vetted, skilled, trained and supported;
- Re-launch and strengthen Family Group Conferencing across the county;
- Maximise the use of IT systems as a management tool to improve the timeliness of initial and core assessments;





- Set up an Initial Response Team to improve social care services response times and quality of responses to other professionals and the community;
  - Embed the use of the Common Assessment Framework as the assessment tool for professionals to refer on to targeted and specialist services;
  - Reconfigure Assessment and Child Protection Social Work teams to increase skill base, flexibility and responsiveness;
  - Provide procedural guidance and management process for transfer in and out of children subject to a child protection plan;
  - Audit child protection plans regularly to ensure they provide adequate protection of children and enable families to make the changes required to protect their children;
  - Devise and implement legal tracking systems to prevent delays in care proceedings;
  - Roll out pre-care proceedings and Public Law Outline (PLO) training across the county;
  - Use complaints to improve practice;
  - Implement the Integrated Childrens System;
  - Update the Local Authority guidance to social care staff;
  - Work with the unitary councils of Southend and Thurrock to update the regional multi-agency child protection procedures;
  - Increase the number of organisations complying with the 'Safer Recruitment Strategy';
  - Implement the 'Legal Tracking System';
  - To implement the recommendations of the 'Working for Essex' service improvement plan;
  - To decrease the number of staff who have not been assessed against stringent safe guarding criteria prior to their appointment;
  - To review and re-write policies and procedures in line with legislation and guidance.
- Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:**
- Services and support provided; when, where and how they were needed.



# Every Child Matters Outcome: Stay Safe



## Priority 5:

Ensure all children and young people and their families feel safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live, and go to work.

Essex Safeguarding Children Board –

Core Question:

- Are we preventing avoidable child deaths?

## Priority 6:

Strengthen corporate parenting.

Essex Safeguarding Children Board –

Core Question:

- Are children living apart from their parents being safely cared for?

## What we know:

- Essex is safe. According to the 2007/08 British Crime Survey the overall number of crimes per 1,000 people in Essex was 42, substantially below the national average of 54.
- Figures from Essex Police show that there were 13,605 domestic violence incidents recorded in 2007/08. 34.2% of reported domestic violence cases were reviewed by social care managers within 5 days of receiving a report, but was below the target of 40%.
- The number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents has fallen significantly in recent years (reduction of 36% 2007-08), although not at as high a rate as the national average. Children aged 12 – 15 years make up 27% of the child population in Essex, but make up 57% of pedestrian casualties and 50% of those killed or seriously injured on the roads. There is evidence of a link between deprivation in Essex and child pedestrian casualties.
- There are around 1,326 Looked After Children (LAC) in Essex (March 2009). In 2007/08 the rate of LAC per 10,000 population was lower than the England average (43 compared to 54). Harlow, Basildon and Tendring have the highest numbers of LAC.
- The percentage of Looked After Children living in the same placement for two years or who have been placed for adoption is 60%, compared to the England average of 65.7% (2007/08).
- 10.0% of Looked After Children have three or more placements during a year.
- 92.2% of Looked After Children reviews are completed on time.



- 33% of looked after children in Essex were placed further than 20 miles from their home (March 2008), more than double the statistical neighbour and England averages of 13.9% and 17.0% respectively. The poorest performing districts were Epping and Maldon while the best performing districts were Uttlesford and Tendring. The figure fell to 29.9% in 2008/09.
- 65.3% of looked After Children of statutory school age have a current and compliant Personal Education Plan (PEP).
- Fear of crime and road safety both rated highly in the Young Essex Assembly ballot.
- Young people told us during the CYPP consultation that they felt intimidated when they saw drunken adults in public spaces.
- The main reasons children and young people feel unsafe are people (often teenagers) hanging around their local area, roads that are too busy, that their local area is too dark at night, having had something stolen from them or being bullied.

### What young people said:

- Through surveys and other consultation events and activities most children say they feel safe in Essex, although when we have asked children what we should be prioritising they have said their personal safety. There is a greater emphasis on safety while travelling than in other parts of the country but this is not significantly out of line with national levels.
- 49% of children in the TellUs3 survey said they had never experienced bullying at school; however, 17% of pupils reported bullying within the last month, with 8% reporting being bullied “most days”. According to the 2008 SHEU survey, fewer pupils in Tendring, Epping Forest, Chelmsford and Colchester said they were afraid to go to school because of bullying while Braintree and Maldon had the highest percentage of pupils saying this.
- Many children and young people said that they feel safe in school. The main issues on school safety are about making the school a safe physical environment, tackling bullying and theft at school.
- In terms of safety at parks and leisure places the most significant issue is that of teenagers hanging around, which worries and intimidates younger children. Many want better security and more or better lighting.
- Generally it was felt that there is too much traffic on roads and people drive too fast, so there should be lower speed limits, traffic calming and more/safer crossings.



## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Stay Safe</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Ensure all children and young people and their families feel safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live, and go to work</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Reducing incidents of bullying and ensuring the effective implementation of our anti-bullying strategy	NI 69 Reduce the number of children who have experienced bullying SCF 109 Increase by 10% until 2009, from 25% in 2005-06, the reporting rate of racist incidents in schools annual returns	37%	39.5%
Improving arrangements for dealing with domestic violence incidents	NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence cases reviewed at MARAC. SCF 107 Increase % of domestic violence notifications which are assessed by an appropriately qualified manager within 5 working days of the incident date	Baseline 60%	
Reducing the number of children and young people killed or seriously injured on our roads	NI 47 Killed or seriously injured compared to previous year ** NI 48 Reduce the number of children and young people killed or seriously injured on Essex roads	755* 57*	712*

\* includes figures for Southend and Thurrock

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor



## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Stay Safe</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Strengthen corporate parenting</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Developing effective corporate parenting	NI 58 Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children		
	NI 61 Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption	75%	
	NI 62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves	11%	10%
	NI 63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement	66%	
	NI 66 Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales	92%	98%
	2054SC Of the number of looked after children not placed at home with parents, percentage fostered by relatives of friends	18%	
	2060SC Percentage of Looked After Children allocated to a qualified social worker	100%	
	The number of new Looked After Children placed out of county and / or more than 20 miles from their home	20%	
	NI 99: Increase the % of looked after children reaching Level 4 in English at Key Stage 2 *	59.3%	60%
	NI 100: Increase the % of looked after children reaching Level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2 *	61.1%	62%
	NI 101: Increase % of looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSE's at Key Stage 4 (incl. English and Maths) *	17.3%	18%
3071SC Percentage of looked after children eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) who sat at least 1 GCSE	74%		

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Stay Safe</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Strengthen corporate parenting</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
	3073SC The percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQs equivalent to grades A*-C	11%	
	% of LAC with a current and compliant Personal Education Plan (of statutory school age)	100%	100%
	3074SC % of LAC who missed at least 25 days schooling during the year	13%	
	Increase the numbers of care leavers in appropriate accommodation	89%	
	Increase the numbers of care leavers accessing education, employment or training (EET)		



\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



## Priority 5 and 6:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

**Ensure all children, young people and their families feel safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live and go to work:**

### We will:

- Implement anti-bullying strategy, including developing guidance for children and young people on how to deal with cyber-bullying;
- Improve arrangements for dealing with domestic abuse incidents and increase the effectiveness of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC);
- Reduce the likelihood of children and young people being killed or seriously injured on our roads by promoting traffic calming approaches and providing road safety training to children and young people;
- Heighten public awareness as to the impact of anti-social behaviour of adults on children and young people;
- Review the findings from reviews on the potential risks to children from exposure to harmful or inappropriate content on the internet and in video games and consider implementing recommendations of the review;
- Learn any lessons and take appropriate action following the Government's independent assessment of the impact of the commercial world on children's well being.





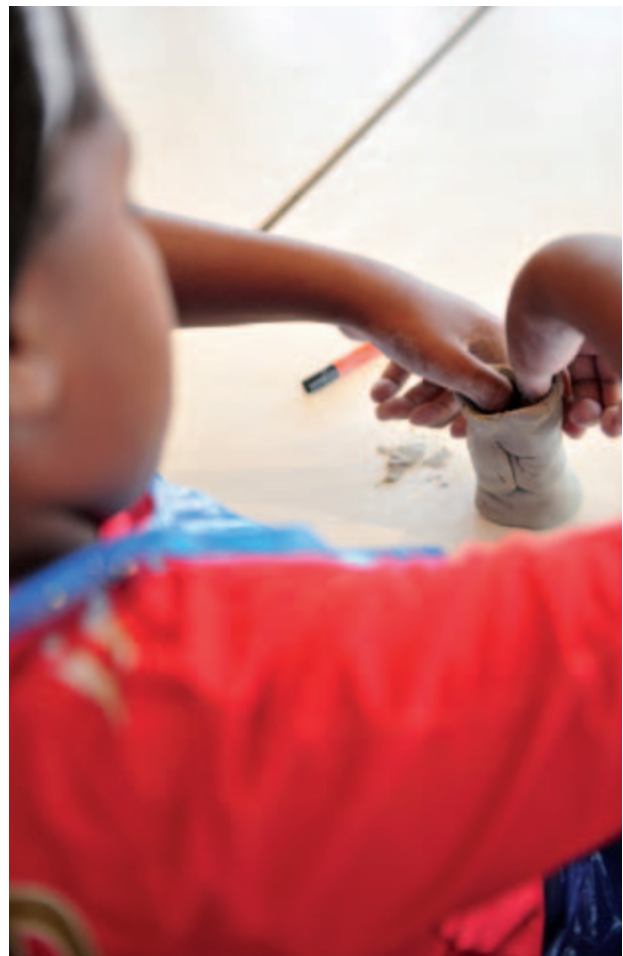
## **Strengthen Corporate Parenting:**

### **We will:**

- Provide the capacity to ensure an increase in the number of Looked After Children reviews completed on time;
- Review placements of Looked After Children to ensure they are appropriately meeting needs;
- Develop and implement a strategy to reduce the number of new Looked After Children placed out of county and/or more than 20 miles from home;
- Create placement choices that represent quality and that are cost effective;
- Develop an effective corporate parenting monitoring framework to ensure that Looked After Children outcomes are improved.
- To reduce the number of placement moves for Looked After Children
- To ensure that each Looked After Child has an effective Personal Education Plan (PEP).

## **Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Feeling safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live or go to work.
- Looked After Children placements that were suitable for their needs and helped them achieve better outcomes.



# Every Child Matters Outcome: Enjoy and Achieve



## Priority 7:

Enable all children and young people to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential.

### What we know:

- Essex is a large county. As at summer 2009 there were 192,634 school pupils who attended 566 schools: 76 secondary, 3 Academies, 468 primary (including infant, junior and primary), 2 nursery and 17 special schools.
- The 75,000 children aged 0-5 years in Essex districts have access to 1,575 registered child minders and 637 nurseries and pre-schools. There are more than 60 children's centres across the county.
- In summer 2008, 42.5% of children achieved at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with 6 or more in Personal, Social and Emotional (PSE) and in Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL) scales. This was below the national average of 49%. Uttlesford, Rochford and Brentwood districts were above the national average.
- Educational attainment levels across the county are increasing but are variable. The percentage of young people achieving 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE continued to rise and is now at 63.3%, slightly behind the national average of 64.5% in the 2007/08 academic year. Rochford had the highest percentage within Essex (72.2%), whilst Braintree had the lowest rate (55.6%). The percentage of pupils achieving 5+A\*-C including English and Mathematics is now 49.0%, slightly above the national average of 48.3%. Uttlesford had the highest percentage within Essex (62.4%) whilst Harlow had the lowest percentage (38.0%).
- 56.6% of boys achieved 5 + A\* - C grades at GCSE compared to 65% of girls. 69.4% of young people from a minority ethnic background achieved 5 + A\* - C grades at GCSE level in 2007, compared to 60% of all pupils.
- In the 2007/08 academic year, ten schools were below the 30% 5 A\*-C GCSE (including English and Maths) floor target. This was out of the 80 mainstream, maintained secondary schools in the county.
- Significantly fewer young people (49%) aspired to go to university than the national average of 54%.





- Outcomes at the end of Key Stage 2 in mathematics were 1% lower than the national average, although they improved in 2008.
- The proportion of children making at least two levels progress in English is below the national average.
- The proportion of children attaining L5 at the end of Key Stage 2 in English is below the national average
- In September 2008 Essex was identified as a targeted authority regarding persistent absentees with 6.8% persistent absentees in 2007/08 compared to the national average of 6.4%. 30 secondary schools had 7% or more persistent absentees. The percentage of persistent absentees in secondary schools has now fallen to 5.8% in 2008/09.
- There is a growing cohort of young people with Behavioural Emotional and Social Difficulties (BESD) and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) which is exceeding existing provision and requires increasing across all settings.

### What young people said:

- The TellUs3 2008 survey shows that the county's children mostly mirror the national average with 49% saying that they enjoy school "always/most of the time" compared to the national average (50%).
- 79% of children say that they tried their best "always/most of the time", compared with the national score of 81%.
- When asked what would help them do better in school the most common answer in Essex was more fun/interesting lessons. In this respect the views of children in Essex do not differ significantly from children in other parts of the country.





## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Enjoy and Achieve</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Enable all children and young people to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Supporting schools to improve academic performance and rates of progress	NI 73: Achievement at Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 *	80%	80%
	NI 75: Achievement of 5 or more A* - C Grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths *	55%	56.2%
	NI 87a: Secondary school persistent absence rate *	6.1%	5.5%
	NI 87b: Primary school persistent absence rate *	1.5%	1.45%
	NI 93: Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 *	90%	90%
	NI 94: Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 *	88%	88%
	NI 102a Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 2	25.2%	
	NI 102b Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 4	30.5%	
	NI 104 The SEN/non SEN gap achieving KS 2 English and Maths threshold.	Baseline	
	NI 105 The SEN/non SEN gap achieving 5 + A* - C GCSE in English and Maths.	Baseline	
Number of schools providing the full extended schools core offer.	100%		

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Enjoy and Achieve</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Enable all children and young people to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Developing early years' provision to promote the development and well-being of all children and help meet early learning goals	NI 72: Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with 6 in both Personal Social Emotional (PSE) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL) * NI 92 Narrow the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage profile and the rest. *	48.5%	50%
Reducing the number of schools not performing well enough	NI 78: Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE and equivalent including English and Maths *	8	0
Enhance our 21st century schools, Building Schools for the Future, Primary Capital Programme and Extended Schools provision	Key milestones: Procurement of a Local Education Partner Delivery of the Local Authority's and schools' strategies for change Ensure that all Wave One primary schools have a clear vision for improvement Wave One primary schools buildings and facilities are enhanced to deliver vision improvements		

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



## Priority 7:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

**Enable all children to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential:**

### We will:

- Provide support and training for children's centres and pre-school settings to improve early speech and language development;
- Provide additional adviser capacity to support early years education provision and improve our performance at the Early Years Foundation Stage;
- Reduce underperformance at KS 2, particularly in writing and mathematics, by providing targeted professional development programmes for teaching staff and evidence based pupil learning programmes; with a drive to ensure two levels of progress as a minimum for all;
- Focus on securing more accurate assessment, (using Assessing Pupil Progress) rigorous tracking and robust monitoring and evaluation of progress to improve teaching and learning and strengthening leadership of learning and progression;
- Further reduce the number of underperforming schools, with a particular focus on moving more schools from satisfactory to good and from good to great;
- Each Gaining Ground school will receive £60,000 over the next two years to spend on curriculum development and academic-focussed study support for its pupils, and an additional four days of SIP time. This will contribute to improved GCSE outcomes;
- For the 14 National Challenge Schools, a further £860,000 has been drawn down for Academic Year 2009 /10. Ten of the secondary schools are predicting above 30% 5+ A\* - C with English and Maths in the summer of 2009, leaving Essex well placed to have no schools below 30% in 2010, a year ahead of the national target of no schools below the threshold by 2011;
- The allocation of School Improvement Partners (SIPs) to Secondary Schools will be reviewed by the school improvement team using feedback from Headteachers on their SIPs;
- The Area Improvement Advisers will visit all secondary schools from May to July 2009 and agree on school improvement priorities. This will then inform the deployment of consultants and the complementary allocation of Advanced Skills Teachers ASTs;



- Undertake an audit of ASTs by subject and area to inform the accreditation of new ASTs. A revised LA / School Strategic Engagement Plan will be drawn up for each school which will encompass consultant and AST deployment and be used to inform the termly Schools Causing Concern meetings. Headteachers will thus receive a single document detailing LA support rather than a plethora of individual consultant agreements;
- Support schools to reduce the number of persistent absentees through strategic whole school approach and individual casework and facilitate the sharing of good practice to achieve best outcomes;
- Implement our Building Schools for the Future programme to ensure the delivery of high quality and holistic secondary school provision which will raise standards and improve young people's opportunities and well-being;
- Implement the first wave of the Primary Capital Programme (PCP) to provide facilities that will raise standards and improve children's opportunities and well-being;
- Develop and draw up an implementation plan to progress the actions required to enable children and young people with special educational needs to be in a learning environment that will give them the best chance to achieve their learning potential - With a particular focus on children who have behavioural, emotional and social difficulties;
- Increase the ability of Behaviour and Attendance Partnerships and Local Delivery Groups to access appropriate resources and support, in a timely manner, in order to reduce exclusions and persistent absence;
- Review and where appropriate reconfigure the resources available to support the educational achievement of Looked After Children, young carers and young people who offend in order to increase attendance and participation in learning to give them the best chance to achieve their learning potential;
- Focus the extended schools grant towards delivering the full core offer in all schools and delivering tailored interventions to areas of greatest need.

**Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Support provided to help them achieve at school.
- Access to a varied menu of activities and a safe place to socialise and to complete homework both during the term time and during the holidays.
- Their aspirations to continue in education post-16.

# Every Child Matters Outcome: Make a positive contribution



## Priority 8:

Provide all children and young people with opportunities for a fulfilling and enjoyable childhood. We will aim for a sustainable legacy by maximising the potential of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

### What we know:

- Youth service provision in Essex is good. 31.4% (over 38,387) young people aged 13-19 were reached by publicly-funded youth services, above the national target of 25%. Uttlesford and Colchester were the ECC districts with the highest percentages of young people in contact with the youth service whilst Braintree and Harlow had the lowest contact rates.
- Data from Essex Police shows that in 2008 there were 10,696 offences in Essex districts involving victims of crime aged 0-19. The districts with the highest rate of crimes against young people (per 10,000 population aged 0-19) were Harlow and Colchester, whilst those with the lowest were Rochford and Maldon.
- 84% of Essex LA pupils in 2008/09 received at least 2 hours of high quality curriculum provision for PE.
- In 2008/09 29.8% of young people aged 13 to 19 (nearly 38,500 in number) were reached by publicly funded youth services in Essex, against a national target of 25%, and down from 31.5% a year earlier. Assessing the overall effectiveness of the youth service has been hampered by the quality of the IT systems. This also makes it difficult to monitor the diversity of those accessing the services. The Youth Work annual survey of users in 2008 showed high levels of satisfaction with the service, with 94% being satisfied or above and 59% rating the service as “very good”, 30% as “good” and 5% as “satisfactory.”
- 84% of Essex LA pupils in 2008/09 received at least 2 hours of high quality curriculum provision for PE.
- An audit of play spaces identified that many wards/villages have open access play spaces that are small or poorly equipped, and that there is a need for more and better equipped/maintained play equipment in local, free to use public spaces.



### What young people said:

- A significantly greater proportion of young people in Essex say they regularly go to the park, playground or sports club than children do nationally.
- 70% of Children in Essex say that they participate in organised out of school activities, which is a significantly greater proportion than found nationally. Essex children are slightly more positive about activities and things to do than children nationally.
- The views of Essex children on how much they are listened to in decisions about their local area and about the running of their school are not significantly different to those of children nationally, but are slightly lower.
- 63% say they have supported someone or a charity or voluntary group, slightly more than the national average.





## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Make a positive contribution</b>		
<b>Our priority:</b>	<b>Provide all children and young people with opportunities for a fulfilling and enjoyable childhood. We will aim for a sustainable legacy by maximising the potential of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games</b>		
<b>This means:</b>	<b>Success measures</b>	<b>Targets</b>	
		<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>
Develop a wide range of affordable and safe activities for all children and young people	NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities	70%	75%
Involve children and young people in designing the services that they need and in assessing the effectiveness of those services	NI 4: The percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality **	36%	40%
	4016SC Participation of looked after children in reviews	95%	
Providing opportunities to play, participate and realise potential in the arts, and cultural, sporting and volunteering activities	NI 57: Increase the participation of children and young people in sporting opportunities *	84%	
	NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities	70%	
	40210F - Contact - Percentage of young people aged 13-19 reached by publicly funded youth services	25%	
	SCF 126 - Participants - Percentage of young people aged 13-19 participating in projects run by publicly funded youth services	15%	
	SCF 118 - Percentage of young people aged 13 - 19 yrs gaining an accredited outcome compared to the percentage of young people in the authority area involved in youth work	30%	
	The number of 'Playbuilder' funded play sites	11	

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor





Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Make a positive contribution</b>		
<b>Our priority:</b>	<b>Provide all children and young people with opportunities for a fulfilling and enjoyable childhood. We will aim for a sustainable legacy by maximising the potential of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games</b>		
<b>This means:</b>	<b>Success measures</b>	<b>Targets</b>	
		<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>
Maximising the educational, aspirational and social potential provided by the Olympic and Paralympic Games	The number of school sport partnerships participating in the Essex Carrying the Flame Games Framework		50%
Supporting victims of crime and reducing anti-social behaviour	NI 17 People who feel that anti-social behaviour is a problem ** ECC 257 Number of recorded crimes where victim is aged 0 – 19 years	16.9% 6881	15.9%
Reducing offending and re-offending	NI 111: Reduce first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System aged 10-17 * NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment (25+ hours < 16 years, 16+ hours post 16)	1,932 per 100,000 90%	1,855 per 100,000 90%
Identification of children and young people at risk of becoming involved in violent extremism	NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism	Individual district targets	

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor



## Priority 8:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

**Enable all children to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential:**

### We will:

- Develop our integrated youth services provision to ensure appropriate and accessible universal and targeted services, particularly for Looked After Children, young carers, young people that have offended and young people with disabilities, are available and support young people in developing their social skills and resilience to manage the challenges they will face in adult life;
- Support young people to access volunteering opportunities and gain accreditation for involvement;
- Ensure data integrity in respect of young people who offend;
- Increase capacity to deliver restorative justice programmes;
- Increase capacity to deliver programmes to individual young people and families that reduce the likelihood of children offending and the likelihood of re-offending for those already in the youth justice system;
- Further develop services to support victims of crime and reduce anti-social behaviour;
- With young people develop a menu of activities that are affordable, accessible and safe;
- Develop the Trust's children's involvement strategy to ensure that children and young people, including those hard to reach, are involved in all aspects of the Trusts work;
- Implement, monitor and evaluate the PE, School Sport for Young People (PESSYP) Strategy across Essex and in relation to national initiatives;
- Through working in partnership with districts, young people and the community develop play spaces for 8-13 year olds that enable 'children and young people to follow their own ideas and interests, in their own way for their own reason, having fun while respecting themselves and others';



- Inspire a new generation of children and young people related to the Olympic theme and support the 2012 legacy through the Essex Carrying the Flame Games Framework;
- Develop services to prevent children and young people becoming involved in or *becoming* a victim of serious youth violence;
- Take steps to mitigate identified risk(s) in order to reduce the likelihood of children and young people becoming involved in violent extremism.

**Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Access to a range of activities that enables them to positively contribute to their community.
- Access to opportunities that enable them to be involved in service design and delivery.
- Access to targeted services that deter them from offending or re-offending behaviour.



# Every Child Matters Outcome: Achieve economic well-being



## Priority 9:

Reduce the impact of poverty and the recession on the lives of all children and young people and their families.

### What we know:

- Essex is a relatively affluent county. It is ranked 120th out of 149 (where 1 represents the most deprived and 149 the least deprived) in the 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
- Despite the relative affluence of the county, over 41,000 children live in poverty. Deprivation is the highest in Tendring, Harlow and Basildon. Tendring is the 103rd most deprived district out of 354 districts in England.
- Unemployment for 16-18 yr-olds across the whole of Essex is 6.9% (May 2009) - below the national average of 7.3%.
- As of end of year (Ave: Nov 08, Dec 08, Jan 09), 6.7% of young people aged 16-18 were not in education, employment or training, compared to 6.7% nationally. Tendring (12.6%) and Braintree (10.6%) have the highest percentages of 'Not in Education, Training or Employment' (NEET) amongst young people.
- In 2007/08, Essex district councils accepted just over 2,000 cases as homeless and in priority need.
- In 2008 81.3% of young people completing Year 11 continued in learning, compared with 83.1% in the East of England and 82.3% nationally. The areas with the lowest percentage of young people continuing in learning were Maldon and Basildon, whilst Brentwood and Epping Forest had the highest rates of young people continuing in learning.





- The percentage of the population with higher education qualifications (23.4%) is lower than the national average of 28.3%. 17.3% of adults in Essex have no formal qualifications nationally, compared with 13.8% nationally.
- Lack of sustainable transport options available for young people to access EET.
- The percentage of the population with higher education qualifications (23.4%) is lower than those nationally (28.3%); 17.3% of adults in Essex have no formal qualifications, compared to 13.8% nationally.
- The percentage of young people achieving Level 2 (73%) and Level 3 (47%) by the age of 19 has improved but the rate is below that of the statistical neighbours. Essex now has around 0.6% fewer 19 year olds achieving Level 2 and around 2.9% fewer 19 year olds achieving Level 3 than its statistical neighbours.
- Apprenticeship success rates have improved, although this is within the climate of a fall in the number of young people on apprenticeship courses. 64.8% of work-based learners in Essex successfully completed their apprenticeship framework or the main NVQ element of their programme in 2007, the same as the England percentage and a steady increase since 2004.

### What young people said:

- The proportion of children and young people who identify money as something they worry about is in line with national figures.
- Some care leavers say it is hard to get a job. They would like more help earlier on and worry about the stigma of having been in care.
- The TellUs3 survey in 2008 showed that in respect of “Achieving Economic Well Being” Essex children mirror the national average to a high degree with 75% of children in Essex and nationally saying they enjoy living where they live.





## What this means:

Every Child Matters outcome:	Achieve economic well-being		
Our priority:	Reduce the impact of poverty and the recession on the lives of all children and young people and their families		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Targeting action to reduce the number of school leavers and care leavers who are not in employment, education or training	NI 117: Reduce the number of 16 – 18 year olds not in education, employment or training *	5.3%	5%
	5045Deb1 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (White)		
	5045Deb2 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (Mixed ethnic origin)		
	5045Deb3 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (Asian or British Asian)		
	5045Deb4 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (Black or Black British)	72%	
	NI 91 Participation of 17 year olds in education or training	62%	
	5048DE Increase in the numbers of young people completing an apprenticeship	28.9%	28.9%
Developing the 14-19 Strategy, ensuring wider engagement and effective communication	NI 198 - Children travelling to school – mode of travel used	Baseline	
	The number of young people receiving assistance under ECC transport policies to access EET		
	NI 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 *	76%	80%
	NI 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	50%	52%
	5048DE Increase in the numbers of young people completing an apprenticeship	62%	

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor



Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Achieve economic well-being</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Reduce the impact of poverty and the recession on the lives of all children and young people and their families</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Ensuring Housing Strategies contain targeted measures that address the needs of vulnerable children, young people and their families	NI 147 Care leavers in suitable accommodation	89%	91%
	NI 156 Households in temporary accommodation **	1180	1171
	LI 2.2 Affordable housing **	Baseline	
Helping parents back to work, providing support to maximise income and increasing benefit/tax credit take-up	NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty	Baseline	
	NI 118 - Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families	128	
	The number of parents moving into training or work after an interview or advice session at a children's centre	Baseline	
Developing appropriate provision and pathways to enable young people to remain in structured education and training post 16	The number of Interviews that are held in children's centres that would have otherwise been held in job centres	Baseline	
	NI 163 Level 2+ qualification at 19 – 64 years **	65%	69%
	NI 164 Level 3+ qualification at 19 – 64 years **	41.5%	43.5%
	NI 165 Level 4+ qualification at 19 – 64 years **		24.3%

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead

\*\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic contributor



## Priority 9:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

### Reduce the impact of poverty and the recession on the lives of all children and young people and their families:

#### We will:

- Provide schools and other educationally focussed establishments and organisations with the information, advice and guidance they need to enable children and young people to make informed choices about education, employment and training opportunities;
- Target advice, information, guidance and practical support to care leavers, young people who have offended, young carers, young parents and young people with disabilities who are not in employment, education or training;
- Through children's centre provision and the engagement of Job Centre Plus enable families to access advice, information, guidance and practical support in helping parents back to work to maximise income and increase benefit/tax credit take up;

- Ensure housing strategies are in place and implemented that reduces the likelihood of care leavers and other vulnerable young people and families being or becoming homeless;
- Ensure that transport strategies support access to education, employment and training and these also reflect our desire to reduce carbon emissions and promote independence.
- Ensure that 14-19 Area Planning Groups have local plans to raise attainment at L2 and L3 at 19 years of age, across their localities;
- Continue to increase the number of young people who successfully complete apprenticeships.

#### Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:

- Opportunities they have had to take up and succeed in employment, education or training.
- Where they live, their income and benefits.



# Every Child Matters Outcome: Narrowing the Gap



## Priority 10:

Improve the life chances of looked after children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes.

### What we know:

- Robust use of needs data to drive locality commissioning needs strengthening.
- There is current underachievement against targets for equality impact assessments.
- Poverty within Essex is concentrated. 44% of families dependent on benefits live in 3 districts (Basildon, Tendring and Harlow).
- There are significant differences in educational outcomes. 9.6% of young people leaving care achieved 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE in 2007, compared to 63.1% of all Essex pupils. This was below the England average of 10.7%.
- 55.4% of young people from a minority ethnic background achieved 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE in 2007/08 Academic Year, (below the Essex average of 63.3%), whilst 46.3% achieved 5+ A\*-C grades (including English and Mathematics), (below the Essex average of 49.0%).
- The level of attainment for pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and learning difficulties/disabilities has improved, but the SEN/ non-SEN gap has widened.
- 90% of schools deliver the full extended schools core offer (against the national target of 100%), but there is limited evidence that these services can demonstrate impact.
- As of March 2009, 97.8% of permanently excluded pupils were receiving full-time alternative education. However, only 75.2% of permanently excluded pupils were receiving full-time alternative education by the sixth day following their exclusion. There were 600 children aged 5-16 who were home educated as at 1st October 2008.
- Persistent absence rates for secondary schools (2007/08 5.8%) is higher than statistical neighbours (5.33%) and the national average. (5.6%)
- 63.8% of all young offenders are in education, employment or training, below the 71.1% average nationally.



**What this means:**

Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Narrowing the Gap</b>		
<b>Our priority:</b>	<b>Improve the life chances of looked after children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes</b>		
<b>This means:</b>	<b>Success measures</b>	<b>Targets</b>	
		<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>
Targeting services geographically and for specific groups	NI 92: Narrow the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage profile and the rest *	31%	30%
	NI 102a Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 2	22%	20%
	NI 102b Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 4	30.5%	
	The number of new commissioning specifications that specifically address targeted needs	100%	100%



\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



Every Child Matters outcome:	Narrowing the Gap		
Our priority:	Improve the life chances of looked after children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Ensuring no child or young person is discriminated against because of their background	NI 99: Increase the % of looked after children reaching Level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	59.3%	60%
	NI 100: Increase the % of looked after children reaching Level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2 *	61.1%	62%
	NI 101: Increase % of looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSE's at Key Stage 4 (incl. English and Maths) *	17.3%	18%
	3071SC Percentage of looked after children eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) who sat at least 1 GCSE	74%	
		11%	
	3073SC The percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQs equivalent to grades A*-C.	37%	39.5%
	SCF 109 Increase by 10% until 2009, from 25% in 2005-06, the reporting rate of racist incidents in schools annual returns	90%	90%
	NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment (25+ hours < 16 years, 16+ hours post 16)	100%	100%
	The number of new commissioned services with a supporting equality impact assessment. The % of actions implemented as identified within an equality impact assessment.	75%	85%

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



Every Child Matters outcome:	<b>Narrowing the Gap</b>		
Our priority:	<b>Improve the life chances of looked after children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes</b>		
This means:	Success measures	Targets	
		09/10	10/11
Providing effective support, available and accessible to all children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities to support their education, training and personal development	NI 104 The Special Educational Needs SEN/non SEN gap achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold. NI 105 The Special Educational Need SEN/non SEN gap achieving 5 A* - C GCSE including English and Maths.	Baseline	
Ensuring services targeted towards looked after children and other vulnerable children and families are effective in improving their outcomes	NI 58: Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children Percentage of Looked After Children with a current and compliant Personal Education Plan (of statutory school age) Number of schools that provide full core offer. The number of services that attain outcomes identified in service level agreements/contacts	100%	100%
Improving attendance, and supporting children and young people who are at risk of exclusion or missing education	3074SC Percentage of looked after children who missed at least 25 days schooling during the year NI 87a: Secondary school persistent absence rate NI 87b: Primary school persistent absence rate	13%	
		6.1%	5.5%
		1.5%	1.45%

\* Local Area Agreement Indicator – Thematic lead



## Priority 10:

What we plan to do to improve outcomes.

**Improve the life chances of looked after children, young carers and all other children and families at risk of poor outcomes:**

### We will:

- Improve targeting of outcomes for vulnerable groups and identification of accurate priorities in localities, services, directorates, schools and partners that is evidenced by rigorous data analysis;
- Produce equality impact assessments to support the commissioning of services, so as to avoid unlawful discrimination on grounds of socio-economic, race, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation or age;
- Establish teams to support children with special educational needs or disability to support their education, training and personal development so that children achieve individual targets and demonstrate appropriate progress;

- Provide high quality SEN In – Service training for school and LA staff and ensure effective implementation of national programmes for raising the achievement of children and young people with SEN /LDD;
- Ensure Extended Services identify agreed outcomes and are made available to all disadvantaged or vulnerable children within and beyond the school;
- Strengthen effective locality commissioning structures that would enable Local Children’s Trust Boards to ensure needs led commissioning and partnership delivery of outcomes in areas of greatest need;





- Ensure all service providers, internal and external, measure their effectiveness of achieving sustainable outcomes for their intended target group on the basis of an agreed performance framework;
- Improve the tracking of persistent absentees, identifying key workers and using appropriate legal intervention;
- Implement the exporter system in schools to enable more timely analysis of up to date information to inform service and provision development in order to improve attendance;
- Further develop secondary and primary behaviour and attendance partnerships to improve behaviour and attendance and reduce exclusions.

We have embedded the actions and performance framework required to address the narrowing the gap priorities in our preceding five Every Child Matters Outcome areas, as these are cross cutting priorities that need to be applied in all our work to ensure that we address the needs of our most vulnerable children and young people



**Impact - We will ask children, young people and families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Services that support access to education and improved attainment.

# Children and Young People's Views



The process of developing the Plan was an activity that provided children and young people with the opportunity to think and share their views about what matters to them and what differences they want to see. Their feedback included the following comments:

## Healthy lifestyles

- 'Some children and young people are unhealthy because they do not have a good diet and are not getting enough physical exercise'
- 'Children and young people want a wider variety and choice of sport and exercise at school to make it more 'fun''
- 'Sports activities outside school should be cheaper and have more information available about them'
- 'Improve the quality and choice of school meals'
- 'It is important to have family meals together where children eat the same things as their parents and to eat more vegetables and less sweet foods'



## Emotional health

- 'Children and young people want to talk to someone they know if they have a problem, and usually talk to their parents, family members or friends'
- 'Children and young people want someone to listen to them; to talk to someone who has had a similar experience to them; or someone they can talk to in confidence'



## Staying safe

- ‘The main reasons children and young people feel unsafe are because of teenagers hanging around their local area, roads that are too busy, the local area is too dark at night, having had something stolen from them or being bullied’
- ‘Children and young people mostly feel safe in school, but they want their school to tackle bullying and theft’
- ‘Children and young people don’t want teenagers hanging around because it intimidates younger children’
- ‘There should be lower speed limits, traffic calming and safer crossings’

## Children missing education

- ‘Some young people don’t go to school because they don’t see the point of school, they don’t enjoy it, or they don’t get on with pupils and teachers’
- ‘More practical or enjoyable lessons and teaching might encourage young people to go to school’
- ‘Children and young people think parents and carers need to be more involved in schooling’

## School exclusions

- ‘Pupils disrupting a class may be doing it because they are angry, they are attention seeking, they don’t understand the work or because of things that are going on at home’
- ‘Most children and young people think a disruptive pupil should be given a chance to calm down, or removed from class and put in isolation, but should carry on with school work’

## Young offenders

- ‘Having nothing to do and attention seeking are possible reasons why some young people get into trouble’
- ‘Lessons in school explaining the consequences of crime, and visits to prisons and youth offending institutions may help’
- ‘Punishments should be made more severe for second offences with suggested consequences covering: community service; litter picking; being put in a cell for a night; or fines for parents’
- ‘Friends are seen as a key influence on behaviour’



# Appendices



## Appendix A:

# Delivering and supporting the Children and Young People's Plan – the processes



Delivering the vision set out in this Plan requires a transformation of our current processes to drive the improvements we want to achieve.

### Safeguarding children arrangements:

We have appointed an Independent Chair and strengthened support for the Essex Safeguarding Children's Board. The Board has been given a remit to challenge and coordinate the activities of agencies and partnerships in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and of ensuring the effectiveness of that activity. Work is underway to:

- Develop and implement joint policies, procedures and processes;
- Communicate and consult about the work of the Board and safeguarding children;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of activity and monitor the arrangements each agency has in place to safeguard children;
- Review the safeguarding of children with additional vulnerabilities;
- Ensure the availability of training on safeguarding children;
- Conduct and share learning from serious case reviews where children have died or been seriously harmed / injured and abuse and neglect are suspected as factors;
- Review and gather information regarding the deaths of all children in Essex.



In addition we will:

- Design and implement a system to ensure all Schools, Children and Families staff, including volunteers, have been vetted;
- Raise practice standards;
- Ensure that there are enough social workers in place;
- Ensure robust and comprehensive training and development for all Social Care staff;
- Ensure effective Social Care audit / monitoring;
- Ensure that the Social Care procedures and policies manual is implemented, communicated, and regularly reviewed;
- Analyse complaints and identify serious concerns in child protection practice;
- Ensure common understanding of Threshold Criteria and ensure consistency of Threshold Criteria application;
- Ensure effective risk assessment of children and young people affected by domestic violence.



### **Increasing the involvement of children and young people, their carers and parents in the planning, delivery and evaluation of services and provision:**

Children and young people are already afforded a wide range of opportunities to participate in service design, and the Young Essex Assembly (YEA) has been given the freedom to set its own priorities for which funding is provided. In addition, a Young People's Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) working group, drawn from the YEA and young people in alternative education provision have been involved in helping to contribute to and shape the plan. This is only one aspect of an extensive involvement programme to produce this plan as we have consulted on the priorities and areas of focus as they have developed. We have designed a 2 year rolling programme of consultation that will continue to gain the views of children and young people of all ages, their parents and carers, throughout the life of this plan. Our interactive GO MAD days provided an opportunity for 240 school age children and young people to find out more about the CYPP and give their views. All of those who attended took part in an 'Activity Workbook' that asked about issues identified as weak in our Joint Area Review. 85% of attendees told us that the events helped them know and understand more about the plan.

### **Strengthening Prevention and Early Intervention:**

We plan to strengthen our approach to recording concerns and information about children who may be vulnerable or have additional needs. Often referred to as the Common Assessment Framework, (CAF) this will enable earlier identification of children who need additional support. We are reviewing our models of service delivery and recognize each partner will need to take responsibility to adapt their internal systems and processes to enable the workforce to easily use integrated processes, such as completing the Common Assessment, taking on the role of the Lead Professional and attending multi agency meetings. This will enable the workforce to fully engage with our ambition of strengthening prevention and early intervention. The Integrated Workforce Strategy Group is overseeing the roll out of CAF and Lead Professional Training. Our prevention strategy includes the development of a tapestry of graduated services to meet the needs of children, young people and families at all levels and refocusing resources towards early intervention. We will focus on ensuring swift and easy access to the right services that are delivered in the right place and at the right time.



## Improving Communications

Our Communications Strategy will identify key audiences, messages, and communication and consultation methods to promote and support the work of the Children's Trust. This will target all partners and service users, including children, young people and their families. We will ensure that communications are consistent across all agencies and services.

An audit of current communication and consultation methods used by the Children's Trust partners is being carried out to discover the most effective ways of communicating with the various audiences and to ascertain any gaps or overlaps in provision. The results of the audit will be used as a basis for identifying existing communications resources that can be used and the need for any new personnel, networks and/or communication methods to support the strategy.





## Developing the Workforce Strategy:

In Essex we launched our Integrated Workforce Strategy 'Our place in their future' in March 2008. Through the use of the One Children's Workforce Framework the Integrated Workforce Strategy Group is currently reviewing the action plan. Our main focus this year will be to ensure that we can support the workforce to deliver integrated services by delivering Common Assessment and Lead Professional training. We are also in the process of completing the One Children's Workforce Self assessment Tool; this tool will help us to measure our progress year on year. We have worked effectively to share workforce data across the Partnership, this data will be used to conduct a detailed analysis of our current position. This will enable us to develop our strategy further by articulating our vision for an Integrated Children's Workforce in Essex.



Some of our aspirations going forward are to develop complementary roles which can work across the children's workforce. These roles will be filled by competent, skilled and confident children's workers who will use integrated processes and practices to ensure improved outcomes for children and young people. We will agree plans on how we can move to a position where the majority of training being provided to the children's workforce is taking place within a multi agency environment. We will ensure that when children's workers are recruited to work with Essex children and young people, the same safeguarding principles are applied. We are exploring how we can join up recruitment events and are keen to explore how children and young people can be involved with the recruitment and selection process. We recognise the need for succession planning and are looking to develop programmes that will support aspiring managers and leaders of the future.

## Needs Analysis:

The Primary Care Trusts, Essex County Council and other Trust partners are working together to strengthen the Joint Children's Strategic Needs Analysis, as this is the tool that informs our targeting of resources. Our Local Children's Trust Boards will be tasked to collect data locally to ensure we fully understand the diverse needs across Essex and respond to these appropriately.



### **Targeted Performance Management:**

The areas of priority within the new Plan all have action orientated and outcome focused implementation plans, this includes performance indicators and statements of impact that each plan will be required to achieve. The Children's Trust partners, led by the Essex County Council performance service, have developed and will continue to develop a multi-agency performance framework that will capture current performance and trends. This will enable the implementation groups to focus on areas of underperformance and consider what other activities we may need to develop in response to the trends information identified.



### **Integrated Financial Strategy:**

The financial strategy for the Trust is to align all funding available to the Partnership to the priority areas underpinning the priorities of this plan. The specific tasks include mapping all existing budgets and spending for children's services, reviewing cost effectiveness of spending via benchmarking data and value for money comparators, driving out inefficiency to deliver cashable savings and jointly planning future reinvestments.

We intend to ensure that all Trust decision making is informed by a robust and complete financial and value for money assessment explicitly linked to performance impact. Aside from the obvious service benefits of maximising the delivery of our priorities through our joint funds, this is imperative in demonstrating a strong value for money focus with transparent financial risk management.

### **Better Systems and Data:**

We are introducing an Integrated Children's System and exploring the introduction of other systems that will allow us to make better decisions, improve our understanding of performance levels and outcomes, appropriately share information to ensure the safety of children and plan our services in a co-ordinated way.



## Equalities and Diversity

### Our Partnership Aim:

Our partnership aim, which underpins this Children & Young People's Plan, is to develop supportive and respectful environments that allow us to question and challenge discrimination and inequalities. We will seek to ensure that differences do not become barriers to participation, access and learning. We seek to create inclusive processes and practices, where the varying needs of individuals and groups are identified and met.

### Our Key Priorities:

Our new priorities will drive all aspects of our business and include a focus on equality and diversity. In particular we will seek to:

- Support greater diversity among volunteers and within the workforce working with children, young people and families;
- Discuss, assess and redress inequalities in:
  - Our Trust board structures;
  - All emerging policy.
- Develop understanding, capacity and compliance on promoting equalities and assessing impact within the Trust;
- Ensure our evidence collection and analysis responds to equalities priorities.

### Our Equality and Diversity Priorities:

Our early analysis has led us to identify the following priorities:

- Improve our data collection, monitoring and equalities mapping to support our ability to identify and address inequalities;
- Ensure that our external communications promote diversity and equality of opportunity;
- Ensure fair access to and better outcomes from inclusive services, so that all children and young people and their families are aware of our services and feel they have an equal right to them;
- Improve our engagement with people from black and minority ethnic backgrounds, gypsies, travellers, and disabled people, so that we understand their needs and can respond effectively to them;
- Introduce effective and inclusive commissioning, using a wider range of providers; ensuring that these promote best practice in addressing equality and diversity;
- Ensuring that staff, volunteers and partner organisations address any discrimination;
- Ensuring that our workforce strategy acknowledges and addresses the diversity of the people we serve and seeks to create a culture that actively drives equality practice.

## Appendix B:

Plans and Strategies that will underpin the delivery of the CYPP



### Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-11 – Liberating Potential Fulfilling Lives

### Essex Works Corporate Plan

### Essex Children and Young People's Plan

#### Be Healthy

- Child Health Promotion Programme
- PCT Local Delivery Plans
- Essex CAMHs Strategy
- Essex CAMHS Joint Commissioning Strategy
- Essex Drug & Alcohol Strategy
- PE and School Sport and Club Links Strategy
- Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
- Family Learning and Parenting Strategy
- Aiming High for Disabled Children Strategy
- Health Inequalities Strategy

#### Stay Safe

- Improvement Plan
- JAR Action Plan
- Proactive Essex Police Youth Strategy
- Anti-bullying Strategy
- Fire & Rescue Service National Strategy for Children and Young People
- Essex Safeguarding Children Board Business Plan
- Adoption Strategy
- Fostering Strategy
- Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy
- Corporate Parenting Strategy
- Young Carers Strategy
- Virtual School Strategy
- Permanency and Leaving & After care Unit Plan

#### Enjoy & Achieve

- Essex Attendance Strategy
- Building Schools for the Future
- Children Missing From Education
- Early Years Development and Childcare Strategy
- School Improvement Strategy
- Strategy for Commissioning Diverse School Provision in Essex
- Transitions Strategy
- Extended Services Strategy

#### Making a positive contribution

- Essex Volunteering Strategy
- Essex Play Strategy
- Youth Justice Plan
- Youth Crime Action Plan
- IYS Strategy

#### Achieve economic well-being

- Essex Integrated Development Programmes for each Regeneration area
- 14 – 19 Strategy

#### Narrowing the Gap

- Narrowing the Gap Strategy
- Strategy for Special Educational Needs and Additional Needs

#### Plans /Strategies supporting more than one Theme of the Essex Children and young People's Plan

Health Inequalities Strategy; Children With Disabilities Strategy; Our Place in Their Future – Integrated Workforce Plan; Strategy for Engaging with Children and Young People Fair Play; Joint Strategic Needs Analysis – Childrens Chapter



# Appendix C:

## Shaping Futures of Children and Young People in Essex – Be Healthy



### Our Priorities

**Tackle health inequalities, helping all children and young people make informed healthy lifestyle choices, with access to the services they need**

- Encouraging all children, young people and families to make lifestyle choices that minimise the risks to their health and well being
- Reducing teenage pregnancy and improving sexual health through the provision of information, advice and guidance
- Reducing substance misuse including drugs, alcohol and smoking

### Improve Child and Adolescent Mental Health services

- Developing improved Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services to ensure that they are provided in an accessible, effective and timely manner
- Ensuring effective transition from Children's to Adult Services

### Provide effective support for parents and carers

- Developing services to help create resilience within families to cope with difficult situations
- Provide services to children and young people with disabilities, their parents and carers
- Supporting young carers and ensuring that parents who rely on their children as carers receive appropriate adult support services
- Reducing the impact of child poverty

### Performance Measures: Impact – What we will ask Children, Young People and Families about how they have experienced improvements in:

- Information and access to health services and whether these made a difference to their health or choices around health issues
- Information and access to advice, support, guidance, practical help and support that improved their lifestyles
- Access to appropriate mental health services and whether they have made a difference to their emotional health and well-being
- Information and access to services that helped them with their parenting





## National Indicators: To monitor against achievement of the themes and our priorities

- NI 51, NI 52, NI 53, NI 55, NI 56, NI 57, NI 58, NI 109, NI 112, NI 113, NI 115, NI 116, NI 118, NI 120, NI 135, NI 198, 1037SC / LI 6a, 1037SC / LI 6b, 1032OF, VSB 10\_10, TS 31, SCF 102
- NI 51 Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS)
- NI 52 Take up of school lunches
- NI 53 Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth
- NI 55 Obesity in primary school age children in Reception
- NI 56 Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6
- NI 57 Children & young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport
- NI 58 Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children
- NI 109 Delivery of Sure Start Children's Centres
- NI 112 Under 18 conception rate
- NI 113 Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds
- NI 115 Substance misuse by young people
- NI 116 Proportion of children in Poverty
- NI 118 Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families
- NI 120 Mortality rate per 100,000 population
- NI 135 Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information
- NI 198 Children travelling to school – mode of travel used
- 1037SC / LI 6a Health of children looked after - dental and annual health assessments (April - March 10)
- 1037SC / LI 6b Health of children looked after - dental and annual health assessments (October - September 2009)
- 1032OF Percentage of schools participating and achieving the National Healthy Schools Status (NHSS).
- VSB10\_10 - % of 2 year olds immunised for (MMR)
- SCF 102 The percentage of traders who are willing to supply alcohol to young people in Essex
- TS 31 The percentage of traders who are willing to supply tobacco products to young people in Essex

## Appendix C:

# Shaping Futures of Children and Young People in Essex – Stay Safe



### Our Priorities

**Strengthen the services and processes that keep children and young people safe from neglect and abuse**

- Building front line services ensuring effective safeguarding and review procedures are in place
- Working to ensure that partners, agencies and the community accept responsibility for the safety of all children and young people
- Ensuring that staff working with children and young people are properly vetted, skilled, trained and supported
- Ensuring that appropriate, clear and universally known safeguarding thresholds are in place
- Support the effective operation of our Essex Safeguarding Children's Board

**Ensure all children, young people and their families feel safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live and go to work**

- Reducing incidents of bullying and ensuring the effective implementation of our anti-bullying strategy
- Improving arrangements for dealing with domestic violence incidents
- Reducing the number of children and young people killed or seriously injured on our roads

**Strengthen Corporate Parenting**

- Developing effective corporate parenting

**Performance Measures:  
Impact – What we will ask Children, Young People and Families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Services provided that met their needs, when, where and how they wanted these
- Service co-ordination
- Feeling safe and secure where they are cared for, play, live or go to work.
- Looked After Children placements suitable for their needs and helped them achieve better outcomes.





## National Indicators: To monitor against achievement of the themes and our priorities

- NI 32, NI 47, NI 48, NI 58, NI 59, NI 60, NI 61, NI 62, NI 63, NI 64, NI 65, NI 66, NI 67, NI 68, NI 69, NI 99, NI 100, NI 101, 2016SC, 2021SC, 2054SC, 2060SC, SCF 107, SCF 109, 3071SC, 3073SC, 3074SC, 6012SC
- NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence cases reviewed at MARAC
- NI 47 Killed or seriously injured compared to previous year
- NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- NI 58 Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children
- NI 59 Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral
- NI 60 Core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement
- NI 61 Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption
- NI 62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves
- NI 63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement
- NI 64 Percentage of children who ceased to be subject to a Child Protection Plan and whose Child Protection Plans had lasted for two years or more
- NI 65 Children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time
- NI 66 Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales
- NI 67 Child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales
- NI 68 Percentage of Referrals to children's social care progressing to initial assessment
- NI 69 Children who have experienced bullying
- NI 99: Increase the % of looked after children reaching Level 4 in English at Key Stage 2
- NI 100: Increase the % of looked after children reaching Level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2
- NI 101: Increase % of looked after children achieving 5 A\*-C GCSE's at Key Stage 4 (incl. English and Maths)
- 2016SC Percentage of re-referrals in last 12 months
- 2021SC Number of Core Assessments of CIN per 10,000 population, under 18.
- 2054SC Of the number of looked after children not placed at home with parents, percentage fostered by relatives of friends
- 2060SC Percentage of Looked After Children allocated to a qualified social worker
- SCF 107 Increase the percentage of domestic violence notifications which are assessed by an appropriately qualified manager within five working days of the incident date
- SCF 109 Increase by 10% until 2009, from 25% in 2005-06, the reporting rate of racist incidents in schools annual returns
- 6012SC Percentage of social care staff posts directly employed for children and families vacant
- 3071SC Percentage of looked after children eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) who sat at least 1 GCSE
- 3073SC The percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A\*-C or GNVQs equivalent to grades A\*-C.
- 3074SC % of LAC who missed at least 25 days schooling during the year

## Appendix C:

# Shaping Futures of Children and Young People in Essex – Enjoy & Achieve



### Our Priorities

**Enable all children to aspire, learn, achieve highly and realise their potential**

- Supporting schools to improve academic performance and rates of progress
- Developing early years provision to promote the development and wellbeing of all children and help meet early learning goals
- Reducing the number of schools not performing well enough
- Enhance our 21st century schools, Building Schools for the Future, Primary Capital Programme and Extended Schools provision

### Performance Measures:

**Impact – What we will ask Children, Young People and Families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Support provided to help them achieve in school
- Access to a varied menu of activities and a safe place to socialise and to complete homework both during the term time and during the holidays.
- Their aspirations to continue in education post-16





## National Indicators: To monitor against achievement of the themes and our priorities

- NI 72, NI 73, NI 75, NI 78, NI 87a, NI 87b, NI 92, NI 93, NI 94, NI 102a, NI 102b, NI 104, NI 105
- NI 72 Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy
- NI 73 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2
- NI 75 Achievement of 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths
- NI 78 Reduction in number of schools with <30% 5 A\*-C at GCSE and equivalent including English and Maths
- NI 87a Secondary school persistent absence rate
- NI 87b Primary school persistent absence rate
- NI 92 Narrow the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage profile and the rest
- NI 93 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
- NI 94 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
- NI 102a Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2
- NI 102b Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 4
- NI 104 The SEN/non SEN gap achieving KS 2 English and Maths threshold
- NI 105 The SEN/non SEN gap achieving 5 + A\* - C GCSE in English and Maths



## Appendix C:

# Shaping Futures of Children and Young People in Essex – Making a positive contribution



### Our Priorities

**Provide all children and young people with opportunities for a fulfilling and enjoyable childhood; We will aim for a sustainable legacy maximising the potential of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games**

- Develop a wide range of affordable and safe activities for all children and young people
- Involve children and young people in designing the services they need and in assessing the effectiveness of those services
- Providing opportunities to play, participate and realise potential in the arts and cultural, sporting and volunteering activities
- Maximising the educational, aspirational and social potential provided by the Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Supporting victims of crime and reducing anti-social behaviour;
- Reducing offending and re-offending
- Identification of risk to prevent children and young people becoming involved in violent extremism provision

### Performance Measures:

**Impact – What we will ask Children, Young People and Families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Access to opportunities that enable them to be involved in service design and delivery
- Activities that enabled them to positively contribute to their community
- Activities that diverted them from offending or anti-social behaviour





## National Indicators: To monitor against achievement of the themes and our priorities

- NI 4, NI 17, NI 35, NI 45, NI 57, NI 110, NI 111, 4016SC, 40210F, SCF 118, SCF 126, ECC 257
- NI 4: The percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- NI 17 People who feel that anti-social behaviour is a problem
- NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism
- NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment
- NI 57 Children & young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport
- NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities
- NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17
- 4016SC Participation of looked after children in reviews
- 40210F - Contact - Percentage of young people aged 13-19 reached by publicly funded youth services
- SCF 126 - Participants - Percentage of young people aged 13-19 participating in projects run by publicly funded youth services
- SCF 118 - Percentage of young people aged 13 - 19 yrs gaining an accredited outcome compared to the percentage of young people in the authority area involved in youth work
- ECC 257 Number of recorded crimes where victim is aged 0 – 19 years





## Appendix C:

# Shaping Futures of Children and Young People in Essex – Achieve economic well-being



### Our Priorities

#### Reduce the impact of poverty and recession on the lives of all children, young people and their families

- Targeting action to reduce the number of school leavers and care leavers who are not in employment, education or training
- Developing the 14 – 19 strategy, ensuring wider engagement and effective communication
- Ensuring housing strategies contain targeted measures that address the needs of vulnerable children, young people and their families
- Helping parents back to work, providing support to maximise income and increasing benefit / tax credit take-up
- Developing appropriate provision and pathways to enable young people to remain in structured education and training post 16

### Performance Measures:

#### Impact – What we will ask Children, Young People and Families about how they have experienced improvements in:

- Where they live and their lifestyles
- Transport links
- Opportunities they have had to take up and succeed in employment, education and training
- Access to information, advice and guidance





## National Indicators: To monitor against achievement of the themes and our priorities

- NI 79, NI 80, NI 91, NI 116, NI 117, NI 118, NI 147, NI 156, NI 163, NI 164, NI 165, NI 198, 5045Deb1, 5045Deb2, 5045Deb3, 5045Deb4, 5048DE, LI 2.2
- NI 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19
- NI 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19
- NI 91 Participation of 17 year olds in education or training
- NI 116 Proportion of children in Poverty
- NI 117 Not in education, employment or training at 16 – 18 years
- NI 118 - Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families
- NI 147 Care leavers in suitable accommodation
- NI 156 Households in temporary accommodation
- NI 163 Level 2+ qualification at 19 – 64 years
- NI 164 Level 3+ qualification at 19 – 64 years
- NI 165 Level 4+ qualification at 19 – 64 years
- NI 198 - Children travelling to school – mode of travel used
- 5045Deb1 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (White)
- 5045Deb2 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (Mixed ethnic origin)
- 5045Deb3 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (Asian or British Asian)
- 5045Deb4 Percentage of 16-19 Ethnic Minorities not in education, employment or training (Black or Black British)
- 5048DE Increase in the numbers of young people completing an apprenticeship
- LI 2.2 Affordable housing



# Appendix C:

## Shaping Futures of Children and Young People in Essex – Narrowing the Gap



### Our Priorities

**Improve the life chances of Looked After Children, young carers and all other children, young people and families at risk of poor outcomes**

- Targeting services geographically for specific groups
- Ensuring no child or young person is discriminated against because of their background
- Providing effective support, available and accessible to all children and young people with learning difficulties and / or disabilities to support their education, training and personal development
- Ensuring services targeted towards looked after children and other vulnerable children and families are effective in improving their outcomes
- Improving attendance and supporting children and young people who are at risk of exclusion, or missing education

**Performance Measures: Impact – What we will ask Children, Young People and Families about how they have experienced improvements in:**

- Services that support access to education and improved attainment





## National Indicators: To monitor against achievement of the themes and our priorities

- NI 45, NI 58, NI 87a, NI 87b, NI 92, NI 99, NI 100, NI 101, NI 102a, NI 102b, NI 104, NI 105, 3071SC, 3073SC, 3074SC, SCF 109
- NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment
- NI 58 Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children
- NI 87a Secondary school persistent absence rate
- NI 87b Primary school persistent absence rate
- NI 92 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest
- NI 99 Children in care reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage
- NI 100 Children in care reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2
- NI 101 Children in care achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)
- NI 102a Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 2
- NI 102b Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 4
- NI 104 – The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold
- NI 105 – The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A\*-C GCSE inc. English and Maths
- 3071SC Percentage of looked after children eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) who sat at least 1 GCSE
- 3073SC The percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A\*-C or GNVQs equivalent to grades A\*-C
- 3074SC Percentage of looked after children who missed at least 25 days schooling during the year
- SCF 109 Increase by 10% until 2009, from 25% in 2005-06, the reporting rate of racist incidents in schools annual returns





**This booklet is issued by**

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