

FAMILIES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Thursday, 15 June 2017 at 1.30 pm in the Bridges Room - Civic Centre

From the Chief Executive, Sheena Ramsey

Item	Business
1	Apologies for absence
2	Minutes of last meeting (Pages 3 - 6) The Committee is asked to approve as a correct record the minutes of the last meeting held on 6 April 2017
3	Constitution (Pages 7 - 8) Report of the Chief Executive
4	Role and Remit (Pages 9 - 10) Joint Report of the Chief Executive and Strategic Director, Corporate Services and Governance
5	The Council Plan - Year End Assessment and Performance Delivery 2016-17 (Pages 11 - 54) Report of Strategic Director, Care Wellbeing and Learning
6	0-19 Public Health Service Provision - Consultation / Models (Pages 55 - 64) Report of Director of Public Health
7	Update - Changing role of Local Authorities in Education (Pages 65 - 70) Report of Strategic Director, Care Wellbeing and Learning

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EMAIL: rosalynpatterson@gateshead.gov.uk, Date: Wednesday, 7 June 2017

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GATESHEAD METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
FAMILIES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, 6 April 2017

PRESENT: Councillor B Oliphant (Chair)

Councillor(s): S Green, J Adams, B Clelland, S Craig,
A Geddes, J Graham, M Hall, S Hawkins, J Kielty, L Kirton,
K McCartney, E McMaster, R Mullen and S Ronchetti

CO-OPTED MEMBERS John Wilkinson and Maveen Pereira

F39 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Simcox, Cllr Caffrey and co-opted members Jill Steer and Sasha Ban.

F40 MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 2 March 2017 were agreed as a correct record.

F41 MONITORING REPORT - REVIEW OF CHILD PROTECTION IN GATESHEAD

The Committee received the second monitoring report following last year's review of child protection in Gateshead. A number of recommendations came out of the review, including improving the availability of GP reports at Child Protection Conferences. It was reported that performance has not improved in this area, from April 2015 – March 2016, GP reports were provided to 70.4% of Conferences. However, between April 2016 and December 2016 this figure dropped to 61.7%. The safeguarding unit regularly monitors this with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and meets quarterly. It was noted that this is a concern raised by the Local Safeguarding Board (LSCB) and work is ongoing to press the GP's responsibility.

Another recommendation of the review was to identify which schools referrals are made from. It was confirmed that from April 2016 to December 2016, 150 referrals were made from schools, each school is now documented. This allows hotspots to be identified and schools can be fully involved in the child protection process.

Ofsted raised that child protection plans needed to more focussed on outcomes, therefore new plans have been designed based on findings. All Social Workers have been trained in the use of the plans and rolled out to health colleague. Refresher training is also held twice a year. It was questioned what was meant by outcomes and this was confirmed as a breakdown of issues relating to the individual child, for example; ensuring school attendance, attendance at appointments, referral to other services, which all would come under the umbrella of keeping safe. It was noted that Ofsted felt that outcomes needed to be more robust and this is what officers stated

as an intention in terms of development work.

It was queried whether the drop in GP reports to Conferences was due to GPs not agreeing that a child is at risk. It was stated that this is not necessarily the case but rather that GPs are not fully involved in the process. It was suggested that forms should be simplified to help GPs respond to more requests. It was confirmed that each form is different depending on the surgery which is responding. The suggestion was made that, as there is a statutory duty for GPs to respond, sanctions or fines should be given to those not responding. In addition, it was proposed that the LSCB should look at the possibility of other ways of GPs responding, for example an online response. It was agreed that the points would be taken up with the CCG and LSCB.

Committee was advised that the 'MOMO' (Mind of My Own) app and software continues to be used for young people to send their views to conferences. It was also noted that development is underway on 'MOMO Express' which is for children with communication needs, this has been piloted by Grove House pupils.

- RESOLVED -
- (i) That the Committee noted the progress achieved in the seven months since the last report in September 2016.
 - (ii) That the Committee noted the measures in place to make or sustain improvements.
 - (iii) That the Committee was overall satisfied with the level of progress to date, but that its comments around GP conference reports be taken up with the LSCB and CCG.

F42 REVIEW OF CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH IN GATESHEAD

The Committee received the final report on the review of Children's Oral Health in Gateshead, as agreed at the last meeting. It was noted that monitoring reports would be brought back to Committee in September 2017 and April 2018.

- RESOLVED -
- (i) That Committee agreed the final recommendations for the review.
 - (ii) That the findings from the review and the recommendations will be presented to Cabinet on 23 May 2017 by the Chair of the Committee and the Director of Public Health.
 - (iii) That an update on the final recommendations for the review be given to Committee in September 2017 and April 2018.

F43 REVIEW AND RE-PROCUREMENT OF 0-19 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION - SCOPING REPORT

Committee received a report on the review of 0-19 public health service provision. It was noted that since April 2013 local authorities have had the responsibility for

public health services for school aged children, 5-19 years. However in October 2015 the commissioning responsibility for the 0-5 years public health nursing also transferred to local authorities.

It was reported that since the transfer the service has been under review, with a view to remodelling and re-procuring services during 2017/18.

It was noted that the Healthy Child Programme is divided into two elements; 0-5 led by health visiting services and the 5-19 element led by school nursing services. This provides a framework to support collaborative work and more integrated delivery.

New guidance has been published to support the commissioning of the Healthy Child Programme 0 to 19. Safeguarding is a key element and there are four levels of service;

- Community
- Universal Services
- Universal Plus
- Universal Partnership Plus

South Tyneside Foundation Trust is currently commissioned to provide both the 0 to 5 service and the 5 to 19 service, this contract expires in March 2018. Public Health are working on developing a new model to re-procure the 0-19 public health service from 1 April 2018.

The aims of the remodel are to embed a robust early intervention approach with greater integration. A review team will be established to review the evidence base and service model development. Stakeholder engagement will be held through various groups including OSC, Group Management Team and Strategy Group.

A further progress report will be brought back to Committee in June 2017.

Committee raised a number of issues that the review team should consider; the diversity of the population in Gateshead, behavioural issues in schools, obesity in children and the number of schools signed up to the Healthy Schools Programme.

- RESOLVED -
- (i) That the Committee noted the information regarding the Healthy Child Programme and the progress of the review and re-procurement of 0 to 19 public health services to date.
 - (ii) That Committee agreed to receive a report at its meeting on 15 June 2017 which will cover the findings from the needs assessment and consultation work undertaken and details of the proposed new model/specification.

F44 WORK PROGRAMME REPORT

Committee received its provisional work programme for the municipal year 2017-18. It was noted that an additional meeting in July had been added to the schedule and

that the review would cover three meetings, instead of the whole year, as this would be used to shape services. In addition, a complementary case study on early help would be slotted into the programme as appropriate.

- RESOLVED -
- (i) That the Committee agreed the review topic and case studies for 2017-18.
 - (ii) That the Committee endorsed the OSC's provisional work programme for 2017-18 and refer it to Council on 8 June 2017 for agreement.
 - (iii) That further reports will be brought to the Committee to identify any additional issues which the Committee may be asked to consider.

F45 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Committee was advised that a reply has been received from the QE to its letter around Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. Discussions have been held with the QE's Medical Director, Dr Beeby, and Public Health. An update will be brought back to Committee when appropriate.

Committee was advised that this would be Jon Wilkinson's last meeting. On behalf of the Committee the Chair thanked him for his contribution to the work of the Committee and wished him well for the future.



**FAMILIES
OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
15 June 2017**

TITLE OF REPORT: Constitution

REPORT OF: Sheena Ramsey, Chief Executive

Purpose

To note that the constitution of the Committee and the appointment of the Chair and Vice Chair as approved by Council for the 2017/18 municipal year is as follows:-

Chair Councillor B Oliphant
Vice Chair Councillor M Hall

Councillors J Adams
D Bradford
L Caffrey
B Clelland
S Craig
P Craig
P Dillon
A Geddes
L Kirton
K McCartney
C McHatton
E McMaster
R Mullen
S Ronchetti
C Simcox
A Thompson

Co-opted Members Sasha Ban – Parent Governor Representative
(Secondary Sector)
Maveen Pereira – Parent Governor Representative
(Secondary Sector)
Jill Steer – Parent Governor Representative (Primary
Sector)
1 Vacancy – C of E Diocesan Representative
1 Vacancy – RC Diocesan Representative
1 Vacancy – Parent Governor Representative
(Primary Sector)

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to note the report.

CONTACT: Rosalyn Patterson

Extension 2088

TITLE OF REPORT: Role and Remit

REPORT OF: Sheena Ramsey, Chief Executive
Mike Barker, Strategic Director,
Corporate Services & Governance

Summary

The report sets out the remit and terms of reference of the Committee as previously agreed by the Cabinet and the Council.

Background

1. Article 6 of the Council's Constitution sets out the aims and objectives of the scrutiny function in Gateshead Council. In particular it should be an integral part of the Council's framework and a constructive process which works alongside other parts of the Council's structure, contributing towards policy development. Importantly it will enhance rather than duplicate activity and it will look to broader issues affecting local people rather than just internal Council issues.

Remit / Terms of Reference

2. Within the above principles, all Overview and Scrutiny Committees will
 - Review decisions, holding decision makers to account
 - Call - in executive decisions in accordance with the procedure set out in the Overview and Scrutiny Committee rules
 - Contribute to the policy making process through:
 - Policy reviews agreed as part of the service planning cycle
 - Advise Cabinet as part of the Council's performance management framework
 - Examining issues in the Council's Schedule of Decisions
 - Ensure other agencies, public and private, play their part in accordance with the Council's protocol achieving a better quality of life for Gateshead residents.

3. This Committee has specific responsibility for performing the overview and scrutiny role in relation to:-

⇒ The functions of the Council as an education authority

⇒ The provision of social services, and other services to children and young people, including specific health services for children and young people (including the function of reviewing and scrutinising matters relating to the health service as set out on the Health and Social Care Act 2001 and associated regulations).

Recommendation

4. The Committee is asked to note its remit and terms of reference.

Contact: Rosalyn Patterson

Ext: 2088

TITLE OF REPORT: The Council Plan – Year End Assessment of Performance and Delivery 2016/2017

REPORT OF: Sheena Ramsey, Strategic Director, Care, Wellbeing and Learning

SUMMARY

This report provides the year end assessment of performance for 2016/2017. It provides an update on the performance and delivery of the Council Plan 2015-2020.

Background

1. The report forms part of the Council's performance management framework and gives an overview of progress for the priorities appropriate to the Families Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC).
2. The year end performance report monitors progress against the Council Plan 2015-2020.
3. The Council Plan was approved by Cabinet on the 14 July 2015, enabling the Council, along with partners, to be better placed to achieve positive outcomes for the people of Gateshead and deliver the ambition of Vision 2030 over the next 5 years.
4. Gateshead's Sustainable Community Strategy Vision 2030 was also refreshed and approved by Cabinet on 3 November 2015.

Five Year Target Setting to 2020

5. Targets for 2020 were set as part of the Council's Performance Management Framework, for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020 to enable performance to be monitored to ensure continuous improvement. These targets were approved by Cabinet on 12 July 2016.

Delivery and Performance

6. The year end 2016/2017 assessment of performance report relates to the remit of the Families OSC and focuses on achievements, areas identified for improvement and future actions.
7. Progress as to how well the Council is performing in relation to the equalities objectives, where information is available at the year-end stage, is also reported in this report.

Recommendation

8. It is recommended that the Families OSC:
 - (i) consider whether the activities undertaken at year end 2016/17 are achieving the desired outcomes in the Council Plan 2015-2020;
 - (ii) agree that the report be referred to Cabinet on 18 July 2017, with the recommendations from this Overview and Scrutiny Committee for their consideration.

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Families Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Council Plan – Year End Update of Delivery and Performance 2016/17

15 June 2017

Portfolio	Children and Young People
Portfolio Member:	Children and Young People – Councillor Angela Douglas
OSC Chair	Councillor Bernadette Oliphant
Lead Officer	Sheena Ramsey (Interim Strategic Director CWL)
Support Officer	

Introduction

The Council Plan 2015-2020 sets out the vision for the Council and together with Children Gateshead (the plan for children, young people and families) and the Active, Healthy and Well Gateshead Strategy provides the strategic outcomes framework for children and young people. The overarching strategic outcome for children and young people threaded throughout is that they are **given the best start in life**, which is in line with the shared outcomes in the Council Plan and in particular “Live Well Gateshead”, to develop a healthy, inclusive and nurturing place for all.

‘The foundations for virtually every aspect of human development – physical, intellectual, emotional - are laid in early childhood. What happens during these early years (starting in the womb) has lifelong effects on many aspects of health and well being from obesity, heart disease and mental health to educational achievement and economic status.’ (Marmot)

In order to do this we believe that they should have healthy lives, live in a safe environment where families are supported when they need it, are free from poverty and are supported educationally to achieve their full potential. In order to measure and monitor our progress in achieving these outcomes, we need to look at a number of outcome measures and performance indicators. This report provides a picture of how well we are doing in achieving our strategic outcomes and monitors the performance of services that contribute towards those outcomes.

Section A of this report provides the performance update and analysis for the period April 2016- March 2017 (twelve months) and includes a total of 24 strategic outcome indicators, which have been identified as providing a high level picture of the strategic priorities for the Council and its partners in relation to children and young people. 15 out of the 24 targets are “tracker” targets.

Section B of this report provides a summary of additional indicators that underpin our work with children, young people and their families.

Annex 1 provides a summary table of all the performance information provided within this report. The strategic outcome indicators are highlighted in bold.

Achievements

- The take up of two year olds accessing free early learning continues to be strong, with an 84% take up, compared to the national take up of 70%
- The percentage of outstanding schools in Gateshead is 38.3%. This surpasses the national average (19%) and the north east average (21.4%).
- Provisional indications show that 96% of children offered a place at their preferred primary school has improved compared to last year with 96% receiving an offer at their first choice.
- Attainment 8 performance for Gateshead pupils at KS4 in 2016 equated to a high D grade (C=50) which is just below the national average and better than the regional average. The attainment of Looked after children was also better than the national and regional averages.
- The results for children attaining an “expected standard” at the end of Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 compare favourably with the national and regional averages, with all areas of attainment (reading, writing and maths) being exceeded.
- The number of Child Protection (CP) reviews held within timescale was 100% and the rate of CP plans lasting more than 2 years or more has improved with only 1.1% (5 children) compared to 3.1% (10 children) in 2015/16.
- Whilst the number of looked after children (LAC) remains high, the number who had 3 or more placements was within target, a total of 22 children (5.9%) having 3 or more placements. The stability of looked after children has also improved with 88.8% of children remaining in the same placement for more than 2 years. 98.8% of LAC had a review within timescale.
- The level of engagement in children’s centres at the end of December 2016 remains steady at 55% and meets the Ofsted requirement to engage with the “majority of families (51%).
- The 12 monthly rate of young people remanded to custody continues to decrease, with 0.18 per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds in custody, which is below both the regional (0.38) and national (0.37) averages.
- A total of 1545 families have been engaged with under the Troubled Families programme. To date a total of 459 families have had successful outcomes and payment by result has been claimed. As at the 31st March 2017 a total of 24% of the overall target has been achieved.

Areas for Improvement

- Overall performance for children’s social care remains positive although increasing demand continues to impact on high numbers of looked after children and children with protection plans. The rates for CP remain above the regional and national averages.
- There has been a sharp rise in permanent exclusions in Gateshead, in recent years, which is not duplicated nationally or in statistical neighbours. Latest figures show a rise from 0.19% to 0.26%. The LSCB will continue to explore with partners both the issues leading up to permanent exclusions and strategies that can be implemented to address the issues
- The number of pupils offered a 1st preference secondary school (88%) has reduced compared to last year (92%) and remains below the challenging target of 95%. Gateshead however, has performed favourably against the 2016 national average (84%).

- The latest information for the number of young people re-offending after 12 months continues to show a decline, with 29.1% re-offending with a frequency of 0.91 offences. However, these figures still demonstrate a challenge in reducing the rate of re-offending.
- Care leavers engaging in education, work, apprenticeships or training is challenging. A dedicated group has been set up with representatives from the LAC Team and Connexions to ensure we are persistent in improving outcomes for this group.
- The number of registered childminders has reduced. Currently, there are 127 registered child minders, a reduction of 22 from 2015. Public engagement and on-line marketing is carried out where possible and information is communicated to the current network and those making enquiries around the introduction of a £500 government start up grant.

Key Actions over the next 6 months

- Strengthen the Early Help Strategy to empower families, professionals from all sectors, including the voluntary sector and local communities to work collaboratively through an evidence based range of interventions to improve outcomes for our children and their families. This will also help divert families from more expensive specialist interventions.
- Work to understand the significant rise in child protection plans is ongoing, alongside the new planning framework which seeks to make plans smarter and define explicitly what success looks like in reducing the risk of harm to children.
- Connexions and REALAC Team to target and co-ordinate work to improve outcomes for Care leavers, including the development of opportunities for apprenticeships within the Council
- Education Gateshead will continue to focus work with schools around narrowing the gap in attainment for our most vulnerable young people
- A Task and Finish Group, set up to look at the increase in permanent exclusions will focus on individual pupils to identify issues and any recommendations arising to address them.
- The Early Years and Childcare Service will focus on preparing for the increase in the statutory free childcare entitlement, from 15 to 30 hours, for eligible 3 and 4 year old children (from working households - from September 2017).
- Ofsted/Care Quality Commission carried out a joint local area inspection of SEND services in Gateshead during week commencing 6 February 2017. The inspection outcome letter is not yet available but is expected to be published soon.
- Oversee the SEND Joint Commissioning arrangements ensuring key actions identified are delivered

Section A: Performance and analysis at the year-end 2016/17, covering the 24 strategic outcome indicators

In light of increasing demand and ongoing reductions, there is a positive picture overall.

In terms of the detail for the 24 strategic outcome indicators, where information is available, the picture is mixed, with performance on some key deliverables being maintained or improving, while others continue to pose a challenge.

Eleven of the indicators are new for the 2016/17 (of which one has no further update) reporting period, 8 of these are performing well, (% outstanding schools, KS1 results, Attainment 8 scores, Progression 8 scores and custody rates, NEET); 3 others highlight room for improvement (reducing the gap between attainment and progress 8 and children being offered their preferred choice in relation to admission to secondary school).

Outcomes for young offenders are continuing to improve, as well as the numbers of young people who are NEET. In terms of Education, those children achieving a good level of development at aged 5 continue to rise and although the way KS2 results are measured has changed, results show that they are again above the national average. The overall attainment for secondary pupils at GCSE has slightly improved again this year and remains steady in comparison to the previous year's results. For the first year of measuring progress 8 attainment, LAC and SEN have demonstrated favourable results, being better than regional and national averages. The results for those children accessing free school meals are lower than national and regional averages however.

For the three health related strategic outcome indicators (% of mothers smoking at the time of delivery, reducing excess weight and hospital admissions for self harm), no official update has been made available since the last reporting period. Further updates have not been provided for NEET and LAC supported in apprenticeships.

In terms of the indicator around numbers of children subject to a child protection plan, the significant increase has continued and the rate remains high. There has been an increase in child poverty rates, where the % of children living in low income families has increased and further work is needed to improve outcomes for care leavers.

Those strategic objectives which continue to pose a challenge will be subject to additional scrutiny through Group Management Team and where performance remains a concern escalated to portfolio holders.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG17: Reduce NEET rate (% not in education, training or employment as a proportion of 16-18 year olds)

Six monthly position 2014/15	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
7.0%* (Feb 2016)	4.8% (2020)	5.4% (Feb 2017)

*This was based on a different government measure

Following the academic year the data for this indicator becomes unreliable (the time between young people leaving school and moving on to training or employment), until it settles down in autumn when young people re-engage. This is recognised by the Department for Education which excludes this period from the official performance publications.

The official return figure for Gateshead is a three month average from November to January. Since September 2016 the count has seen two changes from previous years, required by Government. First the cohort covered is reduced by an academic year. Previously the count contained all those who were in academic years 12 to 14, covering ages 16 to some 19 year olds. The second is that the NEET and Not Known figure are to be combined together to give one composite figure, rather than a NEET figure that is then adjusted to accommodate the Not Known figure.

These averages in February 2017 were 4.0% NEET and 1.4% Not Known, giving a combined aggregate figure of 5.4%. Assuming that the government stays firm in its reporting, this 5.4% will be the official Gateshead return.

This compares well with both National figures of 6.7% (2.7% NEET and 4% Not Known) and North Eastern figures of 5.7% (4% NEET and 1.7% Not Known). As this is a new count, there are not official comparative figures to compare with from the previous year. Unofficial figures, however, suggest a slightly lower figure for Gateshead in 2016; that of 4.8% (3.3% NEET and 1.5% Not Known).

This figure is the result of a rise in the number of young people in academic year 13, who were NEET.

Connexions Gateshead has focused exclusively on vulnerable groups, including looked after children; those with special educational needs, young people who are NEET and those at risk of becoming NEET. The service has not provided careers support and guidance to the wider young people in school years 11, 12 and 13. The impact of this reduction is being mitigated through improved partnerships with schools. Other areas of careers guidance, such as considering college and university courses will be taken up by the schools. There has also been continued focus on improving working partnerships between council services, including a RAG rating procedure established with the LAC Team to support looked after children and more aligned service delivery with Families Gateshead.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG18: Increase the % of Gateshead schools rated Outstanding

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
32.4% (Baseline year)	Tracker – 40% - 2020	38%

This is a new strategic outcome indicator and it is the first time it is being reported for the 2016/17 period. The Gateshead figure at end of year 2016/17 compares favourably against both the national figure for 2016/17 which is 19.4% and the North East figure which is 21.4%.

The baseline figure at year end (2015/16) is 32.4% which also compares favourably against both the north east and national figures (20.9% and 19% respectively).

Each term the Council’s school inspection team assesses the performance of each school against the criteria identified in the School Intervention and Support Policy (SISP). The purpose of “SISP” is to identify issues early in schools and to take appropriate action to improve the situation. This process is well established in the service and with schools.

Considerable focus and resource is aimed at maintained schools that are not yet identified by Ofsted to be good schools. This includes the formation of a Governor Steering Group, links facilitated with outstanding schools, increased officer input and commonly, support from the regional HMI. Where appropriate, the LA works closely with the Dioceses. Schools in this situation are commonly making strong progress in improving standards of education as they move towards becoming “good” schools. However, Government Policy is increasingly aggressive in forcing schools to become Academies if they are deemed to be failing or “coasting”.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG19a: Maximise the % of children offered a place at their preferred primary school

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
95%	97% - 2020	96%

Preference data is not yet finalised for the 2017 intake, however it is expected that it will be in the region of 96% (applicants receiving an offer at their first preference school).

The DfE will publish national data for 2017 on 13th June, so we can see how Gateshead compares with its neighbouring LA's and also nationally following this date.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG19b: Maximise the % of children offered a place at their preferred secondary school

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
92%	95% - 2020	88%

The figure of 82.8% published for 2016 in the previous 6 month report is inaccurate as this excluded over 100 first preference offers for Emmanuel College which took Gateshead's first preference match to 90.5% for the 2016 intake. 98% of applicants received an offer at one of their preferred schools.

The number of pupils offered a 1st preference secondary school for 2017 is 88%. Although this is slightly lower than last year, a total of 98% of applicants did receive an offer at one of their preferred schools.

The DfE have not yet published the national statistics for 2017. When comparing the 2016 data to last year's national average of 84% receiving a 1st preference offer and 95% receiving an offer at one of their preferred schools, Gateshead performed favourably in both areas

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG20: Reduce the % of children in low income families (children in poverty)

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
20.5% (2013 figure)	Tracker indicator – 18.5% -2020	22.2% (2014 figure)

The indicator is based on the Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure which shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of UK median income. It is based on an annual snapshot (in this case - August 2014).

These latest figures show an increase in the percentage of children in low income families in Gateshead (22.2%), in comparison to the previous year (20.5%). It is a similar picture both regionally and nationally, where the figures have also increased. Nationally, the average is 19.9% (18% the previous year) and the north east average is 24.3% (22.2% the previous year). Gateshead's figure is lower than the average for the north east. The highest rate of child poverty in the region is Middlesbrough (at 34.1%) and the lowest rate is Northumberland (18.4%).

Official sources from Government say that the rise is the result of an increase in the number of families earning 60% less than the median, not because families with children are getting poorer. The threshold below which a family is considered to have a low income went from £334 a week to £387 per week (for a couple with two children) between 2013 and 2014. For a single parent with two children, it went from £262 to £304 over the same time.

In Gateshead, poverty and the impact of welfare reform in particular, continues to be a major challenge. The wards that have the highest proportion of children in poverty are clustered in or around the central area of Gateshead and include: Felling at 44.9%, Deckham at 35.6%, High Fell at 34.7%, Lobley Hill & Bensham at 27.4% and Dunston & Teams at 26.5%.

In Gateshead, efforts to tackle child poverty are being focused on: financial inclusion, including working with Credit Unions, enforcement activity and prevalence of high interest loans. Work is also ongoing to mitigate the impact of welfare reforms (also a GSP agenda), supporting young people into education, employment and training, frontline support and advice via children’s centres and other initiatives through the Employment and Enterprise Growth and Job Centre Plus to get people into work.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG21: Educational Attainment: Increase the % of children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (This is the last time it will be reported)

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
63.7% (2015 outcomes)	N/A Awaiting Government announcement on future of this indicator	68.3% (2016 outcomes)

It is expected that official data will be released in late October/November 2017, therefore, at the time of writing the figure is provisional at this stage.

Work in relation to this indicator has focused on Securing better quality provision across the sector by identifying individual strengths and weaknesses in settings and working with staff to address them, developing the quality of assessment and the quality of leadership and management across the sector and providing training for childminders to address their individual weaknesses and build on their strengths. Many more are now being inspected as “good”, as opposed to being “satisfactory”.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG22: Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1 in: PG22a) Reading, PG22b) Writing and PG22c) Maths.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG22a: Reading - Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
N/A New measure (academic year 2014/15)	90% (2020)	77% (academic year 2015/16)

The percentage of children reaching “the expected standard” in “reading” is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS1 from 2016. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year’s performance is not comparable with previous years.

At 77%, Gateshead's figure compares favourably with both the national average of 74% and the regional average of 75%.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG22b: Writing - Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
N/A New measure (academic year 2014/15)	84% (2020)	69% (academic year 2015/16)

The percentage of children reaching "the expected standard" in writing is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS1 from 2016. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year's performance is not comparable with previous years.

At 69%, Gateshead's figure compares favourably with both the national average of 65% and the regional average of 68%.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG22c: Maths - Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
N/A New measure (academic year 2014/15)	90% (2020)	74% (academic year 2015/16)

The percentage of children reaching "the expected standard" in maths is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS1 from 2016. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year's performance is not comparable with previous years.

At 74%, Gateshead's figure compares favourably with the national average of 73% and is equal to the regional average.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG23: Increase the % of children attaining the "expected standard" at the end of KS2

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of year 2016/17
82% (academic year 2014/15)	85% (2020)	61% (academic year 2015/16)

From 2016, the percentage of children reaching "the expected standard" is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS2. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year's performance is not comparable with previous years.

At 61%, Gateshead performed better than the national average of 53%, and better than the North East Regional average of 57%. This continues the trend for Gateshead to perform above the national average at KS2.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG24: Increase % of children achieving 5 or more A* - C GCSEs including Maths & English (the final year is 2016 and 2017 will be the first year of the new 1-9 grades)

End of year 2014/15	Tracker Target	End of year 2016/17
58.1% (2014/15 academic year)	59% (for 2015/16 academic year) N/A (final year) no 5 year target set	59% (academic year 2015/16)

It should be noted that performance measures changed in 2016, and that nationally, 5A*-C including English and Maths is no longer a key performance indicator. Instead, Attainment 8 and Progress 8 are reported.

The percentage attaining 5+A*-C grades, including English and maths is used here for purposes of comparison with previous years. At 59.0%, this is an improvement from the previous year. Attainment at GCSE has been consistently higher than the national average (in terms of 5+ A*to C with English and maths) over recent years.

The national figure is 53.5% and the regional figure is 56.3%.

The next 6 strategic indicators relate to new education measures which have been used from summer 2016:

Attainment 8 is a measure of a pupil's performance across 8 qualifications at Key Stage 4.

Progress 8 is a new secondary accountability measure, aimed at measuring the progress of pupils across a selected set of 8 subjects. This performance is linked to the Attainment 8 score, and is a measure of how much progress young people have made from their attainment at the end of Key Stage 2, to their attainment at Key Stage 4.

A score of zero means "average progress" has been made from KS2- KS4. Those with positive scores have made above-average progress and those with negative scores have made below-average progress.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG25: Raise Attainment 8 – scores of pupils at the end of KS4

End of year 2014/15	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
N/A New indicator	C (=50) or 5	49.9 (2015/16 academic year)

The attainment 8 score for 2016 in Gateshead is 49.9, which equates to a high **grade D** (C=50). Each grade attained is given a numerical score. These scores are used to calculate the average score across 8 subjects

This attainment score is very close to the national average of 50.1, and higher than the regional average of 48.7

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG26: Raise progress 8 – scores of pupils at the end of KS4

End of year 2014/15	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17 (2015/16 academic year)
N/A New indicator	-0.03	-0.15

The Progress 8 score in Gateshead for 2016 is -0.15. This is below the national average of -0.03 but above the regional average of -0.16.

Equality Objective: To increase levels of ambition and aspiration of vulnerable groups across Gateshead.

Strategic Outcome Indicator PG27: Reduce the gap between Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores of disadvantaged pupils/disadvantaged peers at KS4

Note: Disadvantaged pupils include those who are on Free School Meals (FSM), Looked after Children and service children.

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target <u>Attainment 8</u> Gap	End of Year 2016/17 (2015/16 academic year)
N/A New indicator	To be reviewed following 1 st publication of data	-14.6

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target <u>Progress 8</u> Gap	End of Year 2016/17 (2015/16 academic year)
N/A New indicator	To be reviewed following 1 st publication of data	-0.71

For disadvantaged pupils, the Attainment 8 score was 39.8, while that of non-disadvantaged pupils was 54.4; the gap is -14.6.

The national gap in Attainment 8 is -12.3, and the regional gap is -13.3. For disadvantaged pupils, the Progress 8 score was -0.64, while that of non-disadvantaged pupils was +0.07; the gap is -0.71.

The national gap in Progress 8 is -0.48 and the regional gap is -0.54.

There has been an attainment and achievement gap between Gateshead's disadvantaged (and FSM) young people and their non-disadvantaged peers for some years and the change in accountability measures shows that the gap is

proving stubborn to close, despite the project work that has been undertaken with secondary schools recently.

Equality Objective: To increase levels of ambition and aspiration of vulnerable groups across Gateshead.

PG28a: Attainment of vulnerable children. Raise progress 8 scores of Looked after Children at the end of KS4

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
N/A New indicator	0	-1.07

The Progress 8 score for Looked After Children in Gateshead for 2016/17 is -1.07. This is below the national average of -0.03 for all children but better than the England figure for Looked after Children of -1.14 and better than the North East Region average of -1.22.

PG28b: Equality Objective: Raise the Progress 8 scores of vulnerable children - children on Free School Meals (FSM)

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
N/A New Indicator	0.0	-0.77

The Progress 8 score for Gateshead's 253 children in receipt of free school meals is lower than the national figure of -0.46 for similar pupils and lower than the regional figure of -0.60.

There has been an attainment and achievement gap between Gateshead's FSM (and disadvantaged) young people and their non-disadvantaged peers for some years and the change in accountability measures shows that the gap is proving stubborn to close, despite the project work that has been undertaken with secondary schools recently.

PG28c: Equality Objective –Raise the Progress 8 scores of vulnerable children - children with Special Educational Needs (SEN)

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17 SEN Support	End of Year 2016/17 Statement or Care Plan
N/A New Indicator	0	-0.24	-1.26

Gateshead had 161 children in receipt of SEN Support and 91 with a Statement of SEN or an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

At -0.24 the Progress 8 score for the SEN Support group was better than the score of -0.38 for this group nationally and also better than the regional average for the group of -0.45.

At -1.26 the Progress 8 score for young people with a Statement or EHCP is not as good as the national average of -1.03 but is better than the regional average of -1.38. Gateshead ranks 3rd amongst the 12 regional neighbours for this group.

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW2: % of mothers smoking at the time of delivery (Rate of smoking at time of delivery per 100 maternities)

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
15.1% (2014/15 end of year)	9.9% - 2020	13.2% (2015/16 year end)

Data for 2016/17 is not available at this time and won't be released until around November 2017.

For the end of year 2015/16 Gateshead had 13.2% of mothers smoking at time of delivery, this was a 12.6% decrease on the total from 14/15 of 15.1%. The Gateshead rate for 15/16 is significantly worse than the England average (10.6%) but was considered significantly better than the North East (16.7%) and the CNTW rate (14.6%). Gateshead is progressing in the right direction to reach the target set for 19/20.

As a result of the merger of Gateshead CCG, Newcastle North and East and Newcastle West CCGs there is now no longer separate data published. This is currently being looked into to find out if there is a way of obtaining separate information for Gateshead but at this time there are no further updates.

Gateshead had the joint lowest rate of mothers smoking at time delivery alongside Newcastle and North Tyneside. The highest rate was South Tyneside at 21.8%

Equality Objective: To support vulnerable groups most at risk of poverty and deprivation

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW3: The number of eligible 2 year olds accessing their free early learning place)

End of year 2015/16	Equality Target	End of year 2016/17
80%	85% (academic year 2016/17) No target set yet for 2020	84%

The take up of the two year old free entitlement has been consistently above 80% in all 3 terms. The latest figures circulated show a national take up of 70%.

We anticipate, in some areas, a loss of some 2 year old places, with some providers preferring to offer 30 hour places for 3 and 4 year olds. This will be monitored carefully, however, with no further grants available, the LA will have no means of

supporting providers to ensure sufficiency.

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW4a: Reduce Excess weight 4-5 year olds -
excess weight =obese/overweight

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
23.1% (this covers the period 2014/15)	18.1% (2020)	22.3% (2015/16 end of year)

The data for 2016/17 for this indicator is not currently available and will be released with NCMP data sets in December 2017.

The latest figures for this indicator were released in Dec 16 and are for the 2015/16 year. In 2015/16, excess weight levels amongst reception aged children have decreased from 23.1% in 2014/15 to 22.3%, a decrease of 3.5%.

Gateshead is significantly better than the North East average of 24.5%, and is higher but is considered not significantly different to the England value of 22.1%. Gateshead is now at its second lowest prevalence for excess weight amongst 4-5 year olds in the last 7 periods of data.

As a result of this decrease Gateshead now has the lowest prevalence of excess weight in 4-5 year olds in the in the North East, the next highest is Northumberland with 23.0%. The highest rate is Middleborough with 30.1%.

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW4b: Reduce Excess weight 10-11 year olds -
excess weight =obese/overweight

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
34.0% (this covers the period 2014/15)	25% (2020)	37.9% (2015/16 End of Year)

The data for 2016/17 for this indicator is not currently available it will be released with NCMP data sets in December 2017.

The latest figures for this indicator were released in December 2016 and are for the 2015/16 year. In 2015/16, excess weight levels amongst Year 6 children have increased from 34.0% in 14/15 to 37.9%, an 11.5% increase on the previous year.

Gateshead is currently higher than the North East total of 37.0% and is significantly worse than the England rate of 34.2%.

As a result of this increase Gateshead are experiencing the highest prevalence of excess weight amongst Year 6 children in the last 6 periods of data (its highest level was 38.5% back in 2009/10).

Despite this sharp increase in prevalence Gateshead only has the 6th highest rate in the North East with Sunderland the highest at 39.8% and Northumberland the lowest at 33.0%.

This increase in Year 6 excess weight is not limited to just Gateshead; across the North East and England as a whole there was also a rise in the rate of prevalence.

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW6: Number of children with a child protection plan

End of year 2015/16	Target	End of Year 2016/17
68 per 10,000 271 CYP	54 per 10,000 – 2020	78.7 per 10,000 314 CYP

At the end of March, there were 314 children subject to child protection plans. This works out at a rate of 78.7 per 10,000 children. Of those currently on a plan, 5 have been on a plan for more than 2 years (1.6%).

This number is lower than that reported in September 2016, when 374 children were subject to a plan (93.3 per 10,000), however, it is higher than the March 2016 figure, which was 271 (67.1 per 10k). Over the 12 months, this represents a 13.6% increase in the rate of children on child protection plans.

The North East average rate for children on a child protection plan as at March 31 2016 stood at 59.6, the England average rate stood at 43.1, and Gateshead's statistical neighbour average stood at 56.07 (LAIT).

Equality Objective: To support vulnerable groups most at risk of poverty and deprivation

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW7: Work with families– National Troubled Families Programme - Number of families engaged by Families Gateshead

End of year 2015/16	Equality Target	End of Year 2016/17
1,054 families allocated to Families Gateshead under Phase 2	1930 families (claims by 2020) as set out by Government 402 by March 2017	1,545 families allocated under Phase 2

Families Gateshead (our local response to the Troubled Families Programme) has had a significant impact in the way families are supported and has greatly increased the numbers being supported through Common Assessment Framework (CAF) / Team around Family (TAF) interventions.

To date, there have been 1,545 families allocated under Phase 2 of the Troubled Families programme, which Gateshead began as an early adopter in September 2014. 742 continue to be open to services and in receipt of support, 391 are in monitoring where successful outcomes have been achieved but not yet sustained for sufficient time to claim Payment By Results (PBR).

To date, PBR has been claimed for 459 families under phase 2. The payment recognises where families have made significant and sustained progress against areas of identified need.

In terms of national targets for 2020, as of 31st March 2017 Gateshead has achieved 24% (459/1930) of the overall target compared to an equivalent national average of 18%.

Note: The figures add up beyond 1,545 as one family may be in more than one category

Equality Objective: Gateshead the Place – To improve the range of housing across Gateshead for vulnerable groups

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW8: Ensure young people leaving care and homeless are supported to have a safe place to live, appropriate and sustainable accommodation

End of year 2015/16	Equality Target	End of Year 2016/17
97.9%	100% (2020)	95.4%

For the purpose of the annual statistical return required by the Department for Education, data is collated for young people leaving care whose 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday falls within the collection period.

Out of the 151 care leavers that we were in touch with during 2016/17, 7 were in unsuitable accommodation. 5 of these young people are in custody, 1 is in hospital and sectioned under the Mental Health Act, 1 is temporarily staying between friends.

Please note that the DFE published calculation for this indicator includes cases we are not in touch with, last year this included 19 cases and this year it includes 9 cases. The above figures are based on who we are in touch with.

In the future, changes to our recording practice will provide a fuller picture of the position for all children in the cohort, including those who have not yet had a birthday.

Equality Objective: To increase levels of ambition and aspiration of vulnerable groups across Gateshead

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW9: Ensure young people leaving care are supported to be in education, employment, apprenticeships and training

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
57.6%	71% (2020)	50%

For the purpose of the annual statistical return required by the Department for Education, data is collated for young people leaving care whose 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday falls within the collection period.

There are 151 relevant and former relevant care leavers who we are in touch with that had their 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday during the 2016/17 period. 75 (50%) are in some form of Education, Employment or Training (EET).

We know that 13 young people are not in EET due to parenting commitments and 14 as a result of disabilities.

An EET Group, reviews young people who are at risk of becoming NEET, the support needed via Connexions and REALAC to avoid this and a RAG rating system has been introduced. There is also a separate Apprenticeship sub group, which specifically explores opportunities to promote traineeships and apprenticeships for looked after/leaving care young people, including apprenticeships within the Council.

Please note that the DFE published calculation for this indicator includes cases we are not in touch with, last year this included 19 cases and this year it includes 10 cases. The above figures are based on who we are in touch with rather than those who are not.

Equality Objective: To promote healthy and inclusive communities
Strategic Outcome Indicator LW14a: Support for young carers

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of year 2016/17
180 new referrals	85 (2020)	174 new referrals

The Council’s Children’s Commissioning Service monitors the contract for the Young Carers Assessment Service which is provided by Carers Trust (Crossroads).

In 2016-2017 (April-March), there have been 174 referrals to the service, 147 assessments have been carried out and 91 re-assessments. 77 young people’s cases have been closed to the service and 54 young people have been supported in other ways. Performance against the 2020 tracker target of 85 new referrals has been achieved.

In terms of outcomes for the 147 new assessments, 95 young people have been offered “Activities” through the Crossroads Service, 22 have been offered the Crossroads “High Intensity,” programme, 24 young carers have been offered the Crossroads “Under 8s” Service, 4 have been offered the Crossroads “Take a Break” Service and 2 have been referred to other support / signposting services.

Equality Objective: To increase levels of ambition and aspiration of vulnerable groups across Gateshead

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW16: Equality Objective - Promote positive emotional mental health amongst the school age population (Hospital admissions for self harm rate per 10,000) age 10-24

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	Six monthly position 2016/17
531.3 per 100,000 (for the period 2014/15)	To reduce	544.9 per 100,000 (2015/16 reporting period)

The 2019/20 target has been set ‘to reduce’ due to the erratic nature of the data set.

The 2016/17 data is not currently available and is anticipated to be published with the Child Health profiles in March 2018.

The available data is for 2015/16 and shows that this strategic indicator has gone up from 531.3 per 100,000 in 2014/15 to 544.9 per 100,000 in 2015/16 an increase of 2.6%. Gateshead is considered to be significantly worse than the England value (430.5) and is also significantly worse than the North East value (442.9). Gateshead has the 2nd highest rate of admissions for self-harm in the North East; the highest is Stockton on Tees (577.6) and the lowest is Newcastle (369.9).

The actual number of admissions has also gone up from 179 to 189. It is however important to bear in mind that the data for this indicator refers to episodes of admissions and not persons so it should **not** be taken that this was 189 different young people who were admitted.

Unfortunately due to the highly varying nature of the 5 years of available data it is currently not possible to infer any trends or the direction of travel of the data.

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW29: First time entrants to the youth justice system. (PNC (Police national Computer) rate - Calculated per 100,000 10-17 year olds in Gateshead)

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
373 per 100,000 (63 FTE) (Apr 2015 to Mar 2016)	398 per 100,000 (2020) 70 FTE	493 per 100,000 74 FTE (Oct 2015 to Sept 2016)

In terms of official published data, the latest Youth Justice Board (YJB) data obtained via the Police National Computer (PNC), covers the period October 2015 to September 2016 and reports 74 First Time Entrants (FTE's) per 100,000, which is a rate of 439 per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds, a 54% Increase year on year. This is above the regional average for this period (391), and also higher than the national average (334).

Latest verified data for quarter 3 (Oct 2016 - Dec 2016) shows 17 First Time Entrants in Gateshead, (101 FTEs per 100,000), which is a 29% decrease from Quarter 2 (24 FTEs – 140 per 100,000). The FTEs in Quarter 3 were made up of 13 Males and 4 Females with a mean age of 14 years for the group.

Early analysis of the development of the Live Tracking Tool for young people known to prevention and triage interventions has shown it to be instrumental in supporting the low figures in Gateshead for first time entrants. The Child to Adult Violence work is now embedded across the team and we continue the partnership work developed with the NSPCC, and the development of the prevention and early intervention work with families within the Families Gateshead Programme.

Strategic Outcome Indicator LW30: Custody – Use of custody rate per 1000 of 10-17 years population

End of year 2015/16	Tracker Target	End of Year 2016/17
0.24 per 1,000 10-17 year olds (covers period Apr 2015 – Mar 2016)	To continue the low numbers of young people remanded to custody	0.18 per 1,000 10-17 year olds (covers period Jan 2016 - Dec 2016)

Tracker Target- on target

The latest YJB published data for Jan 2016 - Dec 2016 shows the 12 monthly rate of custody for Gateshead at 0.18 per 1000 10-17 year olds, which represents 3 custodial sentences in the 12 month period. This is below the regional average for this period (0.38) and also below the national average (0.37). There were no young people remanded to custody during this period.

Equality Objective: To increase levels of ambition and aspiration of vulnerable groups across Gateshead

Strategic Outcome Indicator CP10: Equality Target: Ensure young people leaving care are supported to have an opportunity in the Council for an apprenticeship

End of year 2015/16	Equality Target	2016/17
N/A	Dependent on detail of agreed final Government legislation	N/A New for 17/18

The Public Sector Apprenticeship Targets Regulations 2017 confirmed that at least 2.3% of the workforce in public sector bodies in England will have to be apprentices.

There have been 3 young people leaving care who have undertaken an apprenticeship within the Council.

Applications have been made for apprenticeships in The Housing Company.

Other exploration of work experience with traineeships is in progress.

Section B: Summary of additional indicators that underpin our work with children, young people and their families.

The following additional measures all contribute towards the overall picture of whether children are being given the best start in life.

Infant mortality (The definition of infant mortality is: infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births).

The latest period available covers 2013-15 (combined because of small numbers) the Gateshead rate is 4.3 per 1000, which this equates to 29 deaths. This is a 4.4% decrease on the previous period (4.5 per 1000).

The Gateshead rate is currently higher (but not significantly higher) than the North East rate for infant mortality at 3.6 per 1000 and the England rate at 3.9 per 1000.

From 2001-03 to the latest data set in 2013-15 the actual rate of Infant mortality has increased by 4.9% from 4.1 per 1000. The current period of data however, has continued a reversal of trend that was beginning to show a rise in the overall rate.

Initiation and Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 weeks

Breastfeeding Initiation

The latest data available is for the 2015/16 and has been published by NHS Digital but this has not been uploaded onto the Public Health Frameworks Tool, and consequently should be treated as provisional at this time.

To obtain the breastfeeding initiation rate maternity services are required to submit number of births, number of mothers initiating breastfeeding, and those not.

Gateshead's provisional initiation rate for breastfeeding for 2015/16 was 66.4%, a decrease on the figure at the end of 2014/15 which was 67.5%. The North East data is not available at this time as the NHS Digital publication was only by NHS Trust area, Gateshead was lower than the overall England rate of 74.3%.

If the provisional data is confirmed this would be the second period in a row that the breastfeeding initiation rate for Gateshead has gone down at the year-end figures. Quarterly data will now be available for this indicator; however we are currently waiting to see when the publications will be.

Breastfeeding prevalence 6-8 Weeks (The latest available data is year-end 2015/16 and is part of the new Health Visitor Metrics data set)

The 2016/17 data will not be available until it is published in July 2017.

There is currently only one year of data available and it is not possible to compare this data to previous years 6-8 week prevalence as the data is now collected through the 0-5 Health Visitor metrics data set and is not comparable to the previous collection method.

Gateshead breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks for 15/16 was 36.7%.

Gateshead is considered to be significantly worse than the England rate for 2015/16 of 43.2% but is significantly better than the North East rate of 31.4%. Gateshead has the 3rd highest rate in the North East for this; Newcastle has the highest at 46.6% and Redcar & Cleveland the lowest published rate at 23.9%. 2 LA's did not have a value published due to failed validations.

It is currently not possible to compare the difference between breastfeeding initiation and 6-8 week prevalence as the 15/16 initiation data has not been published yet.

Children's Centre Reach figures

Engagement rates for families accessing early childhood services remains well above the Ofsted requirement to engage with the majority of families with children under 5 within the borough of Gateshead of 51%. Engagement rate was 55.06% in Gateshead at the end of December 2016, this compares to 57.03% at the same time the previous year.

Children's Centre services have been remodelled, enabling the practitioners to focus on a range of targeted activities such as infant massage, fit and plus, caring for children and family support. During year ended 31st December 2016 these were accessed by 330 families and one to one family support was provided to 240 families (104 of these returning to universal support following intervention). Under the new model, universal capacity has been rebuilt using private and voluntary organisations and partner agencies (such as health and library and leisure services). Universal activities were accessed by 3,523 families of under 5s during year ended 31st December 2016.

The Positive Pathways Team has worked with 103 families during year ended 31 December 2016, and of these 57 cases were closed to the team; 40 of these families had their needs met, 3 moved out of the area, 3 closed due to dis-engagement and 11 required further involvement from the Safeguarding and Care Planning Teams.

Number of young people in drug treatment

At the end of the 4th quarter 2016/17 there were 119 new presentations to treatment (year to date Apr - Mar), this is up on the number for 2015/16 period of 117. The rolling 12 month figure of young people using the service at the end of quarter 4 for 16/17 is 149 which is also up on the figure 2015/16 of 145.

44% of all referrals in this period were from the Youth Justice system, 25% from Health and Mental Health services (the majority of these came from A&E, 19%), 13% from Children's and Family Services, 13% from Education services, 6% from Family, Friends and self and 1% from Substance Misuse services. This is quite different to the split nationally with 25% of all referrals in this period coming from the Youth Justice system, 28% from Education services, 19% from Children's and Family Services, 11% from Family, Friends, 10% from Health and Mental Health services, 3% Other referral source and 3% from Substance Misuse services.

On average 54% (down from 61% 15/16) of the service users spent between 0-12 weeks in treatment compared to 42% nationally. Gateshead had 2% (up from 1% in 15/16) of its service users spending more than 52 weeks in treatment compared to 8% nationally. Of the 119 new presentations to treatment 32% of these had

previously been in structured treatment which is higher than the national figure of 19%.

For quarter 4 2016/17 a planned exit is for the period between Oct 2015 and September 2016 with representations up to March 17. A representation into YP, Adult Drug or Adult alcohol treatment is counted as a representation. 73% of exits from the service were in a planned way (down on last year 75%), this was below the national average of 82%. For Gateshead, 5% of its planned exits re-presented to treatment within 6 months, which is the same as the national percentage.

Alcohol is the primary substance for treatment with 71% of clients citing this as the reason for treatment. Cannabis is the next highest with 66% which is down from 71% in 15/16. Nicotine is present in 57% of clients (a big increase on 15/16 where this was only 48%). We have seen a slight drop in the percentage that cited NPS as a reason for treatment with only 3% indicating this was the reason compared with 4% in 15/16. (Please note a user can cite more than one substance as a reason for treatment so percentages can add up to more than 100%)

This is in contrast to the to the national picture which indicates were 88% of young people were using cannabis, 49% using alcohol and only 17% using nicotine. This split shows the scale of the nicotine and alcohol problems among young people in Gateshead whilst showing that we could be starting to see increasing levels of nicotine use again.

Alcohol specific hospital admissions under 18s

Currently available data covers the period 2012/13 – 14/15 and is the latest published. **Gateshead rate was 54.7 per 100,000** a drop of 7.0% on the previous period. The rate was lower than the North East rate of 60.4 but still significantly higher than the England rate of 36.6.

This represents the 5th consecutive period of data that has shown a fall in the rate of U18 admissions to hospital as a result of alcohol and the trend would suggest that this is set to continue. The rate of 54.7 per 100,000 represents 66 admissions to hospital which is the lowest number we have seen since the publication of these figures

Gateshead had the 4th lowest rate of U18 admissions out of the North East local authorities with Newcastle being the lowest at 29.5 and Sunderland the highest at 92.9.

Teenage conceptions Under 18s

Currently available data covers year ending 2015. 2016 will not be available until March 2018. The 2015 End of Year performance is **27.8 under 18s conceptions per 1000 population**.

The data for 2015 has decreased from 2014, going from 34.7 (per 1000) to 27.8 (per 1000), a decrease of around 19.9% (this is similar to the trend displayed nationally).

Gateshead rate is the 2nd highest of the 5 Tyne and Wear authorities; the lowest being North Tyneside with 24.9 and the highest being Sunderland at 34.6. For Gateshead the rate for 2015 is lower than the Tyne and Wear (Met County) rate at 28.2 and lower than the North East rate of 30.2. It is higher than the overall England rate of 20.8.

From 2014 to 2015 there was a decrease in conceptions from 119 in 2014 to 90 in 2015. The current rate of U18 conceptions is now down to the lowest ever level based on published data (since 1998), this was after the rate in 2014 had increased by nearly 20% compared to 2013.

Permanent exclusions

Although nationally permanent exclusions are on the rise, in Gateshead the number of permanent exclusions at a secondary level has been well above the national average. In 2013/14 there were 24 secondary permanent exclusions in Gateshead; last year (2015/16) there were 70 secondary permanent exclusions. There were 2 exclusions from primary schools.

Over half of all of Gateshead's permanent exclusions are for persistent disruptive behaviour; 68% compared to the national rate of just under 33%. Of those permanently excluded 34 had no history of fixed term exclusion and of the 49 pupils permanently excluded for persistent disruptive behaviour 20 had no fixed term exclusion prior to their permanent exclusion.

A report has recently been presented to the LSCB on Permanent exclusions and next steps for improvement have been outlined with further considerations to be made, with completion expected by June 2017.

Fixed term exclusions

In the 2015/16 academic Year, Gateshead had 531 Fixed Term exclusions (34 in Primary Schools and 497 in Secondary Schools). This represents a decrease of 48 from the previous academic year (2014/15) which recorded 579 Fixed Term Exclusions (Primary 70, Secondary 509). This information has been taken from school census data.

The 3 exclusion reasons of Persistent Disruptive Behaviour (19.87%), Verbal Abuse against an Adult (18.39%), and, Other (32.51%) equated to 70.77% of the total exclusion reasons. The remaining 29.23% of exclusions were spread across the remaining 9 official reasons.

There were a further 78 Fixed Term Exclusions between Behaviour Support (62) and Special Schools (16).

Attendance/Persistent Absence trends for primary and secondary Schools

The attendance and absence table for the 2015/16 academic year have recently been released by DfE at the end of March 2017. The attendance data includes pupils on the school roll for at least one session who are aged between 5 and 15, and, the number of sessions missed due to overall/authorised/unauthorised is absence expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions.

Please Note: The definition of persistent absence has changed for the 2015/16 academic year. Pupil enrolments missing 10 percent or more of their own possible sessions (due to authorised or unauthorised absence) are now classified as persistent absentees. Previously persistent absence was based on 15%, therefore previous year's figures are not comparable.

For Primary Schools in the 2015/16 academic year, the Persistent Absence rate was 7.2%, whilst the overall absence rate was 3.7% (Authorised Absence = 2.6%, Unauthorised Absence = 1.1%). This was down 0.1% from 3.8% in the previous year.

For Secondary Schools in the 2015/16 academic year, the Persistent Absence rate was 13.1%, whilst the overall absence rate was 5.3% (Authorised Absence = 3.9%, Unauthorised Absence = 1.4%). This was down 0.2% from 5.5% in the previous year.

Targeted Youth Service

The Service is still working across the five schools and have developed their work to support an increased number of pupils identified by each school as requiring additional support.

- 45 pupils have attained Asdan Activity Awards (LLOB and Heworth Grange)
- 72 pupils attended lunch time drop-ins that addressed various issues (transition, Health, Bullying, SRE)
- 170 pupils attended structured group-work sessions around Emotional Health and Wellbeing, Violence and Aggression, Anti-Social Behaviour, Positive Relationships and Domestic Abuse
- 142 pupils have benefitted from one-to-one support to help them deal with personal issues that impact on their schooling.

110 young people have been contacted and worked has developed through our Mobile and Outreach resource. This work has supported Community Safety and targeted work in areas that the Council and Partners have identified as requiring additional support and resources.

Between Oct 2016 and March 2017, 147 young people have gone missing from Care/Home on 515 occasions. AYSS have been able to carry out a "Return Interview" with over 52% of those young people and all information and intelligence gathered fed into the Missing Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Group led by Northumbria Police.

Currently the Service has 55 open cases and has successfully supported a number of positive outcomes. Two young Care leavers have successful moved into Independent living and a small number made the successful transition into Education and Training

Play Service

Active Kidz holiday provision is delivered during spring and summer holiday periods. 294 children and young people booked to attend over the 8 week period in 2016. The majority attended on a number of days resulting in 2300 daily bookings. 64% of the bookings were referrals from service included Children with Disabilities, Family Intervention Team, Youth Offending Team, Safeguarding and Schools. 36% were via public booking.

FACETS (Families & Children Empowered through Targeted Services) holiday provision for children and young people with autism and associated complex needs is delivered during the spring, May, summer, October and February half term holiday

periods. FACETS is currently full with 28 children and young people attending regularly.

Active Teenz for young people with additional needs is delivered during spring, summer, October and February holiday periods. 19 young people attended the provision during the 7 weeks delivery in 2016/7.

The Play Service continues to deliver a variety of play provision including TOPS, Dads Group, Community Events, Outdoor Play and Community Outreach. There has been a significant increase in one to one outreach support for children with disabilities and those referred via Families Gateshead.

Rate of proven reoffending

The latest 12 month reoffending data from the Police National Computer (PNC) for April 2014- march 2015 sets Gateshead's Binary (number of young people who go on to reoffend) rate of offending at 29.1% and the Frequency (number of re offences committed per young person) rate of reoffending at 0.91. This represents a cohort of 127 young people, of whom 37 went on to reoffend and commit 115 re-offences.

Taking into account the continued reduction in First Time Entrants (FTEs) and the low numbers of young people in the cohort, the reoffending figures demonstrate the prolific nature of some young people and the challenges faced by the service to reduce their reoffending.

Referral rates leading to Child in Need (CiN) assessment

During the period of April 2016 to March 2017, there have been a total of 1849 referrals, of which 1761 have resulted in child in need assessments (95.2%). At the same time last year, there had been 2084 referrals, of which 2024 resulted in completed child in need assessments (97.1%).

% of children subject to a Child Protection plan for a 2nd or subsequent time

During the period of April 2016 to March 2017, out of the 397 children who became subject to a child protection (CP) plan, 65 children became the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time (16.4%). This cohort included 1 group of 4 siblings, 9 groups of 3 siblings, 9 groups of 2 siblings and 19 individuals.

13 of 65 that had subsequent plans which began within 12 months of their previous CP plan ending (20%).

CP plans lasting more than 12/24 months

Current CP plans lasting more than 12 months

Of the CP plans open at the end of March 2017, there were 18.8% lasting more than 12 months. The target is less than 15%.

Ended CP plans lasting more than 24 months

During the period of April 2016 to March 2017, 353 CP plans have been ended, of which 4 had duration greater than 2 years or more (1.1%). Currently, there are 5 children on CP plans that have lasted for 2 years. At the same time last year, 323 plans had been ended, of which 10 had duration greater than 2 years or more (3.1%).

% of CP reviews held within timescale

Of the 242 children who have required reviews in between April 2016 and March 2017 who have been CP for at least three months and are currently CP, all have received their reviews within timescale.

Numbers of looked after children

At the end of March 2017, there were 377 looked after children in Gateshead. The rate of looked after children per 10,000 stood at 94, which remains above the regional average of 84 per 10,000 and higher than the national average of 60 per 10,000. There are seven local authorities with higher levels of Looked After Children in the North East.

% children living continuously in the same placement for 2 years (This is not a cumulative indicator, which means it is based on a current figure at the end of the period, rather than a total figure built up during the year)

During the period of April to March 2017, 103 children have been in their placement for at least 2 years out of the 116 children who have been looked after for 2 and a half years or more (88.8%). At the same time last year there were 104 out of 121 (86%).

% of LAC with 3 or more placements

During the period of April to March 2017 there were 22 Looked after children (LAC) who have had 3 or more placements. The total number of LAC at the end of the period was 377 (5.9%). At the same time last year there was 26 / 344 LAC who had 3 or more placements (7.6%).

A number of initiatives are ongoing to ensure the focus on providing high quality stable placements is maintained including permanence practice, training for foster carers that support placement stability such as behaviour management and the payment for skills fostering initiative.

Looked after Children (LAC) reviews held within timescale

Of the 326 eligible children at the end of March 2017, 322 had a review completed in timescale (98.8%). A total of 725 reviews were completed during this time. At this point last year, 325/328 (99.1%) reviews were completed within timescale.

Gateshead's figure remains higher than the national average of 91%. Work is ongoing to ensure that children and young people are sufficiently engaged in their LAC reviews. Overall, performance is strong in terms of LAC reviews and the use of MOMO has improved young people's engagement with their review.

Adoption children whose placements started within best interest dates end of year figure

During April to March 2017, 23 adoptions took place, of which 19 were within the best interest date timescale (82.6%). At the same point last year there were 26 adoptions, of which 18 were within time (69.2%).

Adoption – average time between placement order being granted and child being matched in days

This indicator is published on the National Adoption Scorecard using three year averages. The indicator looks at the time taken for the local authority (LA) to match a child to its adoptive family once the court has granted a placement order.

The 2013-2016 average was 208 days, the England average for this period was 226 days.

Multi agency working FamiliesGateshead

566 children in Gateshead have engaged in a new Common Assessment (early help) in the period October 2016 - March 2017. A more accurate representation of multi-agency early help delivery in Gateshead is the number of children currently being supported by a Team Around the Family (TAF). As of 31st March 2017, this equates to 1186 children.

It is quite normal for the number of active Teams Around the Families to be significantly higher than the number of registered Common Assessments as this figure incorporates cases that have stepped down from statutory social care.

Each TAF will be determined by a multi-agency support plan and will identify a Lead Practitioner to be the first point of contact for the family.

Family Intervention Team (FIT)

The reporting period April 2016 to March 2017 recorded 1087 children being referred to FIT. The main source of referrals continues to be Referral & Assessment (524) - 48.2% of all referrals. The majority of these (436 or 40.1%) are social work duty referrals, while referrals after assessment (88) account for 8.1%. Education is the next largest referral source (335 or 30.8%), while health services refer 113 children (10.4%). A significant proportion of health referrals (41) originate from the Children and Young People's Service (CYPS). Safeguarding & Care Planning referred 48 children (4.4%).

Referrals from Tier 3 account for 572 children (52.6%) of all referrals to FIT. The remainder of referrals originate from a wide range of providers, including probation, housing, early years, voluntary sector and children's centres.

FIT closed the cases of 540 children (67.3%) without the need for further action i.e. needs were met, while 41 children (5.1% of all closures) were escalated to Referral & Assessment. A total of 50 were (6.3%) were transferred to Safeguarding & Care Planning. FIT continues to take significant volumes of casework with increasing complexity and risk evident in referrals.

FIT have delivered evidence-based group parenting interventions to 141 parents and carers in 2016/17, with 125 (89%) completing a full programme. FIT also secured national recognition from the Association of Psychological Therapies (APT) in December 2016 for the outcomes achieved by the ADHD Parenting Factor programme.

FIT have led and delivered the national (DWP) Local Family Offer pilot to test new approaches to improving couple and co-parenting relationships, including up to £89K for workforce development, new couple therapy and group pathways and a first 'relationship directory' for the Local Authority.

Early Years and Childcare Service

The Ofsted grades of registered childcare provision compare favourably with national and regional statistics. Nationally, 93% of early years provision is good or outstanding and 94% in the north east region. In Gateshead, of providers with Ofsted ratings (i.e. not those recently registered), 100% of day nurseries and pre-schools are good or outstanding , as are 98% of out of school clubs and 92% of childminders.

A particular concern for us relates to the reduction in the number of registered childminders. Currently, there are 127 registered child minders, a reduction of 22 from 2015. Nationally, numbers of registered childminders has fallen by 23% since August 2012. A recent briefing held for those interested in becoming childminders in the past year attracted only four attendees. This is a challenge, particularly, as childminders could work in partnership with other providers, for example, schools, to provide the 30 hours extended entitlement.

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Key	R	not met target	↓	Direction of travel is negative
	A	Not met target but within tolerance	↑	Direction of travel is positive
	G	met target	→	Figures remain static or expected fluctuations

Children and Young People OSC Year End performance report April 2016- March 2016/17

Public Health	Target	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016/17				RAG	Commentary
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
LW2: Prevention of ill health: pre natal outcomes - % of mothers smoking at the time of delivery	9.9% (2020 Tracker)	-	19.5%	15.9%	15.0%	15.1%	13.2%	-	-	-	-	↑G	Data for 2016/17 is not available at this time and won't be released until around November 2017. For the end of year 2015/16 Gateshead had 13.2% of mothers smoking at time of delivery, this was a 12.6% decrease on the total from 14/15 of 15.1%. The Gateshead rate for 15/16 is significantly worse than the England average (10.6%) but was considered significantly better than the North East (16.7%) and the CNTW rate (14.6%). Gateshead is progressing in the right direction to reach the target set for 19/20. Gateshead had the joint lowest rate of mothers smoking at time delivery alongside Newcastle and North Tyneside. The highest rate was South Tyneside at 21.8%
LW3: Number of eligible 2 year olds accessing their free early learning phase	85% (2016/17 academic year)						80%	-	-	-	84%	↑G	The take up of the two year old free entitlement has been consistently above 80% in all 3 terms. The latest figures circulated show a national take up of 70%. In Gateshead, the target set relates to one year only until the position becomes clearer in relation to the 30 hours entitlement.
Breast feeding initiation	-	67.70%	65.80%	66.60%	68.20%	67.50%	66.40%	2016/17 data to be published in May 2018				↓A	Gateshead's provisional initiation rate for breastfeeding for 2015/16 was 66.4%, a decrease on the figure at the end of 2014/15 which was 67.5%. The North East data is not available at this time as the NHS Digital publication was only by NHS Trust area, Gateshead was lower than the overall England rate of 74.3%. If the provisional data is confirmed this would be the second period in a row that the breastfeeding initiation rate for Gateshead has gone down at the year-end figures. Quarterly data will now be available for this indicator; however we are currently waiting to see when the publications will be.
Breast feeding at 6-8 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.70%	2016/17 data to be published in July 2017				N/A	The latest available data is year-end 2015/16 and is part of the new Health Visitor Metrics data set, which can not be compared to previous years due to changes in the data set. Gateshead is considered to be significantly worse than the England rate for 2015/16 of 43.2% but is significantly better than the North East rate of 31.4%. Gateshead has the 3rd highest rate in the North East for this; Newcastle has the highest at 46.6% and Redcar & Cleveland the lowest published rate at 23.9%. 2 LA's did not have a value published due to failed validations. It is currently not possible to compare the difference between breastfeeding initiation and 6-8 week prevalence as the 15/16 initiation data has not been published yet.

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LW4a: Reduce excess weight 4-5 yr. olds (excess weight =Obese/overweight)	Tracker Target 18.1 (2020)	-	-	-	24.40%	23.10%	22.30%	2016/17 data to be released in Dec 2017	↑A	<p>The latest figures for this indicator were released in Dec 16 and are for the 2015/16 year. Excess weight levels amongst reception aged children have decreased from 23.1% in 2014/15 to 22.3% in 15/16 a decrease of 3.5%. Gateshead is significantly better than the North East value of 24.5%, and is higher but is considered not significantly different England value of 22.1%.</p> <p>Gateshead is now at its second lowest prevalence for excess weight amongst 4-5 year olds in the last 7 periods of data.</p> <p>As a result of this decrease Gateshead now has the lowest prevalence of excess weight in 4-5 year olds in the in the North East, the next highest is Northumberland with 23.0%. The highest rate is Middleborough with 30.1.</p>
LW4b: Reduce excess weight 10-11 yr. olds (excess weight =Obese/overweight)	Tracker Target 25.0% (2020)	9.08%	10.06%	36.10%	36.60%	34.00%	37.90%	2016/17 data to be released in Dec 2017	↓R	<p>The latest figures for this indicator were released in December 2016 and are for the 2015/16 year. Excess weight levels amongst Year 6 children have increased from 34.0% in 14/15 to 37.9% in 15/16 (an 11.5% increase on the previous year). Gateshead is currently higher than the North East total of 37.0% and is significantly worse than the England rate of 34.2%.</p> <p>This increase has resulted in Gateshead's highest prevalence of excess weight amongst Year 6 children in the last 6 periods of data (its highest level was 38.5% back in 2009/10). Despite this sharp increase in prevalence Gateshead only has the 6th highest rate in the North East with Sunderland the highest at 39.8% and Northumberland the lowest at 33.0%.</p>

	Target 2020	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				RAG	Commentary
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
LW16: Hospital admissions for self harm rate per 100,000 (aged 10-24 years)	Equality Tracker Target To reduce (2020)	166.9 per 100K	146.5 per 100K	491.7 per 100K	626.5 per 100K	531.3 per 100K	544.9 per 100k	To be released in March 2018				↓R	<p>The currently available data is for 2015/16 and shows that this indicator has gone up from 531.3 per 100,000 in 2014/15 to 544.9 per 100,000 in 2015/16 an increase of 2.6%. Gateshead is considered to be significantly worse than the England value (430.5) and is also significantly worse than the North East value (442.9).</p> <p>Gateshead has the 2nd highest rate of admissions for self-harm in the North East; the highest is Stockton on Tees (577.6) and the lowest is Newcastle (369.9). The actual number of admissions has also gone up from 179 to 189. It is however important to bear in mind that the data for this indicator refers to episodes of admissions and not persons so it should not be taken that this was 189 different young people who were admitted.</p>
Alcohol specific hospital admissions under 18s -per 100,000	-	120.0	106.0	90.0	71.0	58.8	54.7	-	-	-	-	↑A	<p>The data that is currently available is for the period 2012/13 – 14/15 and is the latest published Local Alcohol Profiles figures. Gateshead's rate was 54.7 per 100,000 a drop of 7.0% on the previous period. The Gateshead rate was lower than the North East rate of 60.4 but still significantly higher than the England rate of 36.6.</p> <p>Gateshead had the 4th lowest rate of U18 admissions out of the North East local authorities with Newcastle being the lowest at 29.5 and Sunderland the highest at 92.9.</p>
Number of young people in drug treatment	-	-	109	121	163	133	117	-	-	87	119	↑G	<p>At the end of the 4th quarter 2016/17 there were 119 new presentations to treatment (year to date Apr - Mar), this is up on the number for 2015/16 period of 117. The rolling 12 month figure of young people using the service at the end of quarter 4 for 16/17 is 149 which is also up on the figure 2015/16 of 145.</p>
Teenage conceptions (under 18) per 1000	-	49.7	30.2	31.8	29.3	37.7	27.8	To be released March 2018				↑G	<p>The 2015 End of Year performance is 27.8 under 18s conceptions per 1000 population. Performance for 2015 has decreased from 2014, going from 34.7 (per 1000) to 27.8 (per 1000), a decrease of around 19.9% (this is similar to the trend displayed nationally).</p> <p>Gateshead rate is the 2nd highest of the 5 Tyne and Wear authorities; the lowest being North Tyneside with 24.9 and the highest being Sunderland at 34.6. For Gateshead the rate for 2015 is lower than the Tyne and Wear (Met County) rate at 28.2 and lower than the North East rate of 30.2. It is higher than the overall England rate of 20.8.</p> <p>From 2014 to 2015 there was a decrease in conceptions from 119 in 2014 to 90 in 2015. The current rate of U18 conceptions is now down to the lowest ever level based on published data (since 1998), this was after the rate in 2014 had increased by nearly 20% compared to 2013.</p>

Children's Social Care	Target 2020	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/2017				RAG	Commentary
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Referral Rates leading to CiN assessment	Target 85%	86.9%	89.2%	84.6%	95.2%	95.3%	97.1%	96.0%	96.3%	94.7%	95.2%	↓ G	During the period of April 2016 to March 2017, there have been a total of 1849 referrals, of which 1761 have resulted in child in need assessments (95.2%). At the same time last year, there had been 2084 referrals, of which 2024 resulted in completed child in need assessments (97.1%).
% of CiN assessments carried out within 45 days	Target 90%	-	-	-	98.5%	97.6%	93.0%	83.5%	77.8%	77.1%	80.4%	↓ R	Between April 2016 to March 2017, a total of 2191 CiN assessments have been completed. Of these, 1762 (80.4%) were completed within timescales. At the same point last year, 2193 CiN assessments had been completed, 2039 within 45 working days (93%). Regionally, 82.1% of CiN assessments were completed within 45 working days, whereas nationally, this figure stands at 83.4% and Gateshead's statistical neighbour average stands at 78.2% (CiN Census 2015-2016)
LW6: Numbers of children subject to a cp plan	54 Per 10K	50.7	44.9	42.1	68.6	63.7	68.0	86.8	93.7	86.5	78.7	↓ R	At the end of March 2017, there were 314 children subject to child protection plans. This works out at a rate of 78.7 per 10,000 children. At the same point last year, there were 271 children subject to a child protection plan (68 per 10k). The population figures for Gateshead are taken from ONS national statistics (2015). The North East average rate for children on a child protection plan as at March 31 2016 stood at 59.6, the England average rate stood at 43.1, and Gateshead's statistical neighbour average stood at 56.07 (LAIT).
	Actual	194	181	170	277	256	270	348	374	345	314		
% becoming subject to CP plan for 2 nd subsequent time	Target 15%	9.6%	8.6%	9.3%	10.8%	11.3%	11.8%	25.6%	19.5%	17.1%	16.3%	↓ R	During the period of April 2016 to March 2017, out of the 397 children who became subject to a child protection (CP) plan, 65 children became the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time (16.4%). This cohort included 1 group of 4 siblings, 9 groups of 3 siblings, 9 groups of 2 siblings and 19 individuals. 13 of 65 that had subsequent plans which began within 12 months of their previous CP plan ending (20%). Nationally, 17.9% of children became the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time and in the Northeast 14.2% of children became the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time. Gateshead's statistical neighbours reported that 13.7% of children became the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time (CiN Census 2015-2016).
CP plans lasting more than 2 years (ended plans)	Target 4%	5.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	1.4%	1.60%	1.1%	↑ G	During the period of April 2016 to March 2017, 353 CP plans have been ended, of which 4 had a duration greater than 2 years or more (1.1%). Currently, there are 5 children on CP plans that have lasted for 2 years.
CP lasting more than 12 months (open plans)	Target < 15%	-	9.5%	17.5%	9.9%	16.3%	8.4%	10.1%	9.1%	-	18.8%	↓ R	At the same time last year, 323 plans had been ended, of which 10 had a duration greater than 2 years or more (3.1%).
% of CP reviews held within timescale	Target 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	→ G	Of the 242 children who have required reviews in between April 2016 and March 2017 who have been CP for at least three months and are currently CP, all have received their reviews within timescale.

Children's Social care	Target	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/2017				RAG	Commentary
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Numbers of looked after children	Per 10k	95.2	95.2	96.8	88.6	84.8	85.5	93.7	86.7	92.5	94.0	↓ R	At the end of March 2017, there were 377 looked after children in Gateshead. The rate of looked after children per 10,000 stood at 94, which remains above the regional average of 84 per 10,000 and higher than the national average of 60 per 10,000.
	actual	365	384	390	358	340	343	374	346	369	377		
% of LAC 3 or more placements	Target 10%	9.6%	14.0%	10.0%	7.2%	7.0%	7.6%	1.3%	1.4%	3.5%	5.9%	→ G	During the period of April to March 2017 there were 22 Looked after children (LAC) who have had 3 or more placements. The total number of LAC at the end of the period was 376 (5.9%). At the same time last year there were 26 out of 344 LAC had 3 or more placements (7.6%).
% of LAC living continuously in same placement for 2yrs+	Target 78%	80.5%	73.0%	66.3%	75.6%	78.8%	86.0%	86.4%	87.8%	86.8%	88.8%	↑ G	During the period of April to March 2017, 103 children have been in their placement for at least 2 years out of the 116 children who have been looked after for 2 and a half years or more (88.8%). At the same time last year there were 104 out of 121 (86%).
LAC reviews held within timescale	Target 100%	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	99.7%	99.1%	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	98.8%	↑ G	Of the 326 eligible children at the end of March 2017, 322 had a review completed in timescale (98.8%). A total of 725 reviews were completed during this time. At this point last year, 325/328 (99.1%) reviews were completed within timescale. Gateshead's figure remains higher than the national average of 91%.
LW8 : Ensure young people leaving care & homeless are supported to have a safe place to live, appropriate & sustainable accommodation	New Equality	All Age 100%	All Age 100%	All Age 96.6%	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	↓ R	There were 151 relevant and former relevant care leavers who we were in touch with that had their 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday during April 16-March 17. There were 7 who were in unsuitable accommodation. This is the latest information we hold for these young people and excludes cases that we are not in contact with and those who refuse our services (9 young people). The 2015/16 England Average for 19-21 year olds was 83% and 85% in the North East. Gateshead's equivalent figure was 86%. This published information was for former relevant young people aged 19-21 only and also included cases that we were not in touch with. Accommodation type and activity status was captured 3 months before and 1 month after their birthday.
	Target 100% - 2020				Age 19 100%	Age 19 100%	Age 17 50%	Age 17 100%	Age 17 100%	Age 17 100%	Age 17 -		
					Age 20 94%	Age 20 100%	Age 18 83%	Age 18 83%	Age 18 90%	Age 18 86%	Age 18 -		
					Age 21 97%	Age 21 88.9%	Age 19 83%	Age 19 88%	Age 19 70%	Age 19 77%	Age 19 -		
				Age 20 94%		Age 20 90%	Age 20 90%	Age 20 84%	Age 20 -				
				Age 21 87%		Age 21 92%	Age 21 71%	Age 21 79%	Age 21 -				
LW9 : Ensure young people leaving care are supported to be in Education, Employment, Apprenticeships or Training	71% -2020	All Age 64.7%	All Age 64%	All Age 62.1%	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	All Age	↓ R	There are 151 relevant and former relevant care leavers who we are in touch with that had their 17th,18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday during April 16-March 17. 75 are in some form of EET (47%). This is the latest information we hold for these young people and excludes cases that we are not in contact with and those who refuse our services. The 2015/16 England Average for 19-21 year olds was 49% and 45% in the North East. Gateshead's equivalent figure was 46%. This published information was for former relevant young people aged 19-21 only and also included cases that we were not in touch with, accommodation type and activity status was captured 3 months before and 1 month after their birthday
					Age 19 48%	Age 19 57%	Age 17-50%	Age 17 0%	Age 17 67%	Age 17 75%	Age 17 -		
					Age 20 67%	Age 20 35%	Age 18-71%	Age 18 17%	Age 18 60%	Age 18 52%	Age 18 -		
					Age 21 58%	Age 21 56%	Age 19-44%	Age 19 63%	Age 19 55%	Age 19 42%	Age 19 -		
				Age 20-45%			Age 20 50%	Age 20 40%	Age 20 29%	Age 20 -			
				Age 21-52%			Age 21 33%	Age 21 25%	Age 21 32%	Age 21 -			

LW14a : Support for young carers	85 referrals	-	-	-	94	180	180	-	-	-	174	↓ A	<p>The Council's Children's Commissioning Service monitors the contract for the Young Carers Assessment Service which is provided by Carers Trust (Crossroads).</p> <p>In 2016-2017 (April-March), there have been 174 new referrals to the service, of which, 147 assessments have been carried out and 91 re-assessments (existing carers). 77 young people's cases have been closed to the service and 54 young people have been supported in other ways.</p>
CP10: Ensure young people leaving care are supported to have an opportunity in the Council for an apprenticeship	Equality Target dependent on detail of agreed Gov legislation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	Awaiting update	Awaiting update	<p>For April to September there were no young people leaving care who are currently undertaking an apprenticeship within the Council.</p> <p>We have recently set up an EET (Education, Employment and Training) Group, which looks at young people who are at risk of becoming NEET, the support needed via Connexions and REALAC to avoid this and a RAG rating system has been introduced. There is also a separate "Apprenticeship" sub group, which specifically explores the promotion of traineeships and apprenticeships for looked after/leaving care young people and this also includes apprenticeships within the council.</p>
Adoption: average time between date the LA receives placement order and the child is matched to an adoptive family (3 year rolling average)	Target <181 days	-	-	-	-	-	2009-2012	2010-2013	2011-2014	2012-2015	2013-2016	↓ R	<p>This indicator is published on the National Adoption Scorecard using three year averages. The indicator looks at the time taken for the local authority (LA) to match a child to its adoptive family once the court has granted a placement order.</p> <p>The 2013-2016 average was 208 days, the England average for this period was 226 days.</p>
Adoption: children whose placements started within the best interest dates	Target 80%	80.0%	80.0%	70.6%	66.7%	73.5%	69.2%	100.0%	81.8%	81.8%	82.6%	↑ G	<p>During April to March 2017, 23 adoptions took place, of which 19 were within the best interest date timescale (82.6%). At the same point last year there were 26 adoptions, of which 18 were within time (69.2%).</p>

	Education	Target 2020	AY 2006/07	AY 2007/08	AY 2008/09	AY 2009/10	AY 2010/11	AY 2011/12	AY 2012/13	AY 2013/14	AY 2014/15	AY 2015/16	RAG	Comments
	Permanent exclusions academic year		-	0.11%	0.08%	0.13%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%	0.07%	0.20%	0.27%	↓ R	In the 2015/16 academic Year, Gateshead had 72 permanent exclusions (70 in secondary schools and 2 in primary schools). This represents a large increase from the 54 permanent exclusions in the 2014/15 academic year. There were no Permanent Exclusions in Behaviour Support or Special Schools.
	Fixed term exclusions		-	2.2%	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%	3.4%	2.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	↑ G	In the 2015/16 academic Year, Gateshead had 531 Fixed Term exclusions (34 in Primary Schools and 497 in Secondary Schools). This represents a decrease of 48 from the previous academic year (2014/15) which recorded 579 Fixed Term Exclusions (Primary 70, Secondary 509). The 3 exclusion reasons of Persistent Disruptive Behaviour (19.87%), Verbal Abuse against an Adult (18.39%), and, Other (32.51%) equated to 70.77% of the total exclusion reasons. The remaining 29.23% of exclusions were spread across the remaining 9 official reasons. There were a further 78 Fixed Term Exclusions between Behaviour Support (62) and Special Schools (16).
Page 49	% persistent absence - primary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.20%		The attendance data includes pupils on the school roll for at least one session who are aged between 5 and 15, and, the number of sessions missed due to overall/authorised/unauthorised is absence expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions. The definition of persistent absence has changed for the 2015/16 academic year. Pupil enrolments missing 10 percent or more of their own possible sessions (due to authorised or unauthorised absence) are now classified as persistent absentees. Previously persistent absence was based on 15%, therefore previous year's figures are not comparable. For Primary Schools in the 2015/16 academic year, the Persistent Absence rate was 7.2%, whilst the overall absence rate was 3.7% (Authorised Absence = 2.6%, Unauthorised Absence = 1.1%). This was down 0.1% from 3.8% in the previous year.
	% persistent absence - secondary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1%		The attendance data includes pupils on the school roll for at least one session who are aged between 5 and 15, and, the number of sessions missed due to overall/authorised/unauthorised is absence expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions. The definition of persistent absence has changed for the 2015/16 academic year. Pupil enrolments missing 10 percent or more of their own possible sessions (due to authorised or unauthorised absence) are now classified as persistent absentees. Previously persistent absence was based on 15%, therefore previous year's figures are not comparable. For Secondary Schools in the 2015/16 academic year, the Persistent Absence rate was 13.1%, whilst the overall absence rate was 5.3% (Authorised Absence = 3.9%, Unauthorised Absence = 1.4%). This was down 0.2% from 5.5% in the previous year.

PG18: Increase the % of Gateshead schools rated Outstanding	New Tracker 40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4%	38.0%	↑G	This is a new strategic outcome indicator and it is the first time it is being reported. The baseline figure at year end (2015/16) is 32.4%. This compares favourably against both the north east and national figures (20.9% and 19% respectively). The national figure at end of year 2016/17 is 19.4%. The North East figure is 21.4%.
PG19a: Maximise the % children offered a place at their preferred primary school	New target 97%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.0%	96.0% (Provisional)	↑G	Preference data is not yet finalised for the 2017 intake, however it is expected that it will be in the region of 96% (applicants receiving an offer at their first preference school).
PG19b: Maximise the % children offered a place at their preferred secondary school	New target 95%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.0%	88.0%	↓R	The number of pupils offered a 1st preference secondary school for 2017 is 88%. Although this is slighter lower than last year, a total of 98% of applicants did receive an offer at one of their preferred schools. The DfE have not yet published the national statistics for 2017, however when comparing the 2016 data to last years national average of 84% receiving a 1st preference offer and 95% receiving an offer at one of their preferred schools, Gateshead performed favourably in both areas.
PG21: Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (This is the last time this indicator will be reported)	Target N/A	-	-	-	51.0%	53.0%	57.0%	34.0%	56.6%	63.7%	68.3%	↑G	It is expected that official data will be released in late October/November 2017, therefore, at the time of writing the figure is provisional at this stage.	
PG22a: Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1 (New measure used from summer 2016) - Reading	Target New 90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.0%	Base-line year	The percentage of children reaching "the expected standard" in "reading" is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS1 from 2016. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year's performance is not comparable with previous years. At 77%, Gateshead's figure compares favourably with both the national average of 74% and the regional average of 75%.
PG22b: Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1 (New measure used from summer 2016) - Writing	Target New 84%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.0%	Base-line year	The percentage of children reaching "the expected standard" in writing is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS1 from 2016. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year's performance is not comparable with previous years. At 69%, Gateshead's figure compares favourably with both the national average of 65% and the regional average of 68%.
PG22c: Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS1 (New measure used from summer 2016) - Maths	Target New 90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0%	Base-line year	The percentage of children reaching "the expected standard" in maths is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS1 from 2016. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year's performance is not comparable with previous years. At 74%, Gateshead's figure compares favourably with the national average of 73% and is equal to the regional average.

	PG23: Increase the % of children attaining expected standard at the end of KS2 (New measure used from summer 2016)	Target 85%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.0%	Base-line year	<p>From 2016, the percentage of children reaching “the expected standard” in the combined measure of Reading, Writing and Mathematics is now being used to record outcomes for children at KS2. Previously, outcomes were recorded by level; therefore, this year’s performance is not comparable with previous years.</p> <p>At 61%, Gateshead performed better than the national average of 53%, and better than the North East Regional average of 57%. This continues the trend for Gateshead to perform above the national average at KS2.</p>
	PG24: Increase the % of children achieving 5+ A*-C at GCSE including Eng. & Maths) (final year 2016 -with 2017 the first year of new 1-9 grades	Existing Tracker N/A (final year)	-	-	54.20%	60.30%	60.60%	58.7% provisional and no CTC included	61.70%	58.50%	58.10%	59.0%	↑G	<p>It should be noted that performance measures changed in 2016, and that nationally, 5A*-C including English and Maths is no longer a key performance indicator. Instead, Attainment 8 and Progress 8 are reported.</p> <p>The percentage attaining 5+A*-C grades, including English and maths is used here for purposes of comparison with previous years. At 59.0%, this is an improvement from the previous year. Attainment at GCSE has been consistently higher than the national average (in terms of 5+ A*to C with English and maths) over recent years.</p> <p>The national figure is 53.5% and the regional figure is 56.3%.</p>
Page 51	PG25: Raise Attainment 8 - scores of pupils at the end of KS4 (NB: New - used from baseline of summer 2016	New Tracker C (=50) or 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.9(high D)	Base-line year	<p>Attainment 8 is a measure of a pupils’ performance across 8 qualifications at Key Stage 4 and has been introduced for the first time in 2016.</p> <p>The attainment 8 score for 2016 in Gateshead is 49.9, which equates to a high grade D (C=50). Each grade attained is given a numerical score. These scores are used to calculate the average score across 8 subjects.</p> <p>This attainment score is very close to the national average of 50.1, and higher than the regional average of 48.7 (SFR 03/17)</p> <p>(GCSEs are being reformed and part of the reform means that each result will be given a number rather than a letter. This is being phased in, starting with English and Math in Summer 2017.)</p>
	PG26: Raise Progress 8 - scores of pupils at the end of KS4 (NB: New - used from baseline of summer 2016	New Tracker - 0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.15%	Base-line year	<p>The Progress 8 score in Gateshead for 2016 is -0.15. This is below the national average of -0.03 but above the regional average of -0.16. (SFR 03/17)</p>

Equalities Objectives: Increase levels of ambition and aspiration of vulnerable groups across Gateshead														
PG27: Reduce the gap between Attainment 8 and Progress 8 - scores of pupils at the end of KS4 (NB: New - used from baseline of summer 2016)	New Tracker To review after first publication of data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.71	Base-line year	For disadvantaged pupils, the Progress 8 score was -0.64, while that of non-disadvantaged pupils was +0.07; the gap is -0.71. Disadvantaged pupils include those who are on Free School Meals (FSM), Looked after Children and service children.
PG28a: Attainment of vulnerable children. Raise Progress 8 scores of Looked after Children at the end of KS4 (This is a new measure which will be used from summer 2016)	New Tracker - 0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.07	Base-line year	The Progress 8 score for Looked After Children in Gateshead for 2016/17 is -1.07. This is below the national average of -0.03 for all children but better than the England figure for Looked after Children of -1.14 and better than the North East Region average of -1.22.
PG28b: Equality Objective: Raise the Progress 8 scores of vulnerable children - children on Free School Meals (FSM)	New tracker - 0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.77	Base-line year	The Progress 8 score for Gateshead's 253 children in receipt of free school meals is lower than the national figure of -0.46 for similar pupils and lower than the regional figure of -0.60. There has been an attainment and achievement gap between Gateshead's FSM (and disadvantaged) young people and their non-disadvantaged peers for some years and the change in accountability measures shows that the gap is proving stubborn to close, despite the project work that has been undertaken with secondary schools recently.
PG28c: Equality Objective –Raise the Progress 8 scores of vulnerable children - children with Special Educational Needs (SEN)	New tracker - 0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.24 (SEN Support) -1.26 (Statement / CP)	Base-line year	At -0.24 the Progress 8 score for the SEN Support group was better than the score of -0.38 for this group nationally and also better than the regional average for the group of -0.45. At -1.26 the Progress 8 score for young people with a Statement or EHCP is not as good as the national average of -1.03 but is better than the regional average of -1.38. Gateshead ranks 3rd amongst the 12 regional neighbours for this group.
	2020 Target	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	RAG	Comments	
PG20: Reduce the % of children in low income families (children in poverty)	Tracker - 18.5%	-	-	-	-	24.6% (relates to 2009)	24.1% (relates to 2010)	23.2% (relates to 2011)	21.4% (relates to 2012)	20.5% (relates to 2013)	22.2% (relates to 2014)	↓A	The figure is a snapshot at August 2014. It also represents a reduction in child poverty from a high of 24.8% in 2007. These latest figures show an increase in the % children in low income families in Gateshead (22.2%), in comparison to the previous year (20.5%). It is a similar picture both regionally and nationally, where the figures have also increased. Nationally, the average is 19.9% (18% the previous year) and the north east average is 24.3% (22.2% the previous year). Gateshead's figure is lower than the average for the north east of 24.3% (22.2% the previous year). The highest rate of child poverty in the region is Middlesbrough (at 34.1%) and the lowest rate is Northumberland (18.4%).	
Reach for children's centres (target 51%)	51%	51%	34.09%	34.09%	43.74%	44.50%	47.71%	54.79%	54.27% (end of year)	57.03% (end of year)	55.06% (Dec 2016 position)	↓G	The reach figure measures the percentage of families of under 5s living in Gateshead who accessed children's centre services during a specific period. The level of engagement at the end of December 2016 was 55.06%, which meets the Ofsted requirement to engage with the "majority of families" (51%). This is a slight decrease on the figure from the same time last year of 57.03% and overall performance is very stable.	

Youth Offending Service	2020 Target	Apr 12-Mar 13	Jul 12-Jun 13	Oct13-Sep 14	Jan 14-Dec 14	Apr 14-Mar 15	July 14-Jun15	Oct 14-Sep 15	Jan 15-Dec 15	Oct 14 - Sep 15	Oct 15 - Sep 16		
LW29: First Time Entrants into youth justice system aged 10-17 (12 month lag PNC Rate per 100,000 of Population 10-17 yr. olds Rolling 12 Month)	398 per 100,000	586	594	510	474	433	395	281	338	373	439	↓R	<p>FTEs data is now reported by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) from data extracted from the Police National Computer with a 12 month lag. The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) has nationally seen a decline in recent years.</p> <p>The latest YJB data obtained via PNC (Police National Computer), covers the period (Oct 2015 – Sept 2016) and reports 74 FTEs per 100,000, which is a rate of 439 per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds, a 54% Increase year on year. This is above the regional average for this period (391), and also higher than the national average (334).</p>
	2020 Target	Jan 13 - Dec 13	Oct 13-Sep 14	Jan 14-Dec 14	Apr 14-Mar 15	July 14-Jun15	Oct 14-Sep 15	Jan 15-Dec 15	Apr 15-Mar 16	July 15-June 16	Jan 16 - Dec 16		
LW30: Use of Custody rate: Rate per 1,000 of Population 10-17 yr. olds	New Tracker Continue low numbers in custody	0.57	0.64	0.41	0.30	0.24	0.36	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.18	↑G	<p>The latest YJB published data for Jan 2016 - Dec 2016 shows the 12 monthly rate of custody for Gateshead at 0.18 per 1000 10-17 year olds, which represents 3 custodial sentences in the 12 month period. This is below the regional average for this period (0.38) and also below the national average (0.37).</p>
	2020 Target	-	-	-	Apr 12-Mar 13	Jul 12-Jun 13	Oct 12-Sep 13	Jan 13-Dec 13	July 13-Jun 14	Oct13-Sep 14	Apr14 - Mar15		
Reoffending Rate After 12 Months. Reported 12 months in arrears by the YJB – data extracted from the PNC	N/A	-	-	-	37.9%	37.4%	37.2%	38.3%	36.9%	31.1%	29.1%	↑G	<p>The latest 12 month reoffending data from the Police National Computer (PNC) for April 2014- March 2015 sets Gateshead's Binary (number of young people who go on to reoffend) rate of offending at 29.1% and the Frequency (number of re offences committed per young person) rate of reoffending at 0.91.</p> <p>This represents a cohort of 127 young people, of whom 37 went on to reoffend and commit 115 re-offences.</p>
	N/A	-	-	-	1.00	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.91	↑G	<p>Taking into account the continued reduction in First Time Entrants (FTEs) and the low numbers of young people in the cohort, the reoffending figures demonstrate the prolific nature of some young people and the challenges faced by the service to reduce their reoffending.</p>
	Target	-	-	-	Jan 2012	Jan 2013	Jan 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Jun 2016	Feb-17		
PG17: Reduce NEET rate	4.8%	-	-	-	9%	7%	7.20%	7.60%	7.0%	5.80%	5.40%	↑G	<p>The averages as at February 2017 for November, December and January were 4.0% NEET and 1.4% Not Known, giving a combined aggregate figure of 5.4%. This compares well with both National figures of 6.7% (2.7% NEET and 4% Not Known) and North Eastern figures of 5.7% (4% NEET and 1.7% Not Known). As this is a new count, there are not official comparative figures to compare with from the previous year. Unofficial figures, however, suggest a slightly lower figure for Gateshead in 2016; that of 4.8% (3.3% NEET and 1.5% Not Known).</p>

	2020 Target	-	-	2015/16 Q1	2015/16 Q2	2015/16 Q3	2015/16 Q4	2016/17 Q1	2016/17 Q2	2016/17 Q3	2016/17 Q4		
LW7: Work with families - national Troubled Families Programme= No of families engaged (allocated) by Families Gateshead	Tracker - 1930 (claims)	-	-	197	145	135	127	104	96	107	86	→G	To date there have been 1545 families allocated under Phase 2 of the Troubled Families programme, which Gateshead began as an early adopter in September 2014. 742 continue to be open to services and in receipt of support, 391 are in monitoring where successful outcomes have been achieved but not yet sustained for sufficient time to claim Payment By Results (PBR). To date, PBR has been claimed for 459 families under phase 2. In the latest quarter Jan - Mar 17), 86 families have been engaged with FamiliesGateshead (including allocated, open, ongoing monitoring and claimed cases). As of 31st March 2017 Gateshead has achieved 24% of the overall target compared to an equivalent national average of 18%.
Multi Agency Working	2010/11	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 Q1	2016/17 Q2	2016/17 Q3	2016/17 Q4		
Number of CAFs registered	225	225	278	289	390	494	987	196	167	274	292	→G	
Agency completing CAF													
Adolescent Youth Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	0	8	3		
Adult service	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	4	0	2		
Children with Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	0	3		
Early Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	19	14	10		
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	65	38	119	151		
Family Intervention team	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	35	50	43	48		
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	53	36	60	41		
Positive Pathways	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	1	0	0		
Private Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	14	3	4	9		
Voluntary Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	1	2	4		
YOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	18	13	24	21		
TAFs led by LP agency						09/02/2016	11/04/2016	12/07/2016	18/10/2016	-	03/04/2017		
Number of TAFs	-	-	-	-	-	1234	1165	1167	1089	-	1186		
Adolescent Youth Support	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	-	4		
Adult service	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	4	-	2		
Children 's Services	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0		
Children with Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	51	50	38	50	-	35		
Children's Centre	-	-	-	-	-	44	59	61	82	-	45		
Connexions	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	0		
Education	-	-	-	-	-	207	228	238	212	-	319		
Family Intervention team	-	-	-	-	-	349	318	350	326	-	394		
Health	-	-	-	-	-	127	134	149	133	-	134		
Positive Pathways	-	-	-	-	-	172	167	151	104	-	94		
Private Sector	-	-	-	-	-	53	57	61	53	-	42		
Voluntary Sector	-	-	-	-	-	124	17	11	3	-	4		
Youth Offending team	-	-	-	-	-	100	130	110	115	-	113		

CAF is used across all agencies. Checks are in place to ensure complementary support plans are produced and logged.

This reflects the numbers of active Team Around the Families and as expected is higher than the number of CAF assessments completed during the period. TAFs originate from a number of sources, not all of which will have a CAF and TAFs may remain in place for long period of time until all support needs are met .



FAMILIES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

TITLE OF REPORT: Review and procurement of 0-19 Public Health Service Provision

REPORT OF: Alice Wiseman, Director of Public Health
Care Wellbeing and Learning

SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The report submitted to Scrutiny Committee on the 6th April 2017 gave an overview of the following areas:

- Local authorities commissioning responsibilities for the 0-19 public health nursing workforce
- The Healthy Child Programme for ages 0 to 5 and 5 to 19
- Review aims and objectives, methodology, progress to date and next steps

The purpose of this report is to give Scrutiny Committee an overview of the 0 - 19 health needs assessment, consultation findings and the proposed model for the procurement and delivery of a 0 to 19 Healthy Child Programme (HCP) service (Health Visiting, Family Nurse Partnership and School Nursing) for Gateshead.

BACKGROUND

1. As part of the review and procurement process of the 0 to 19 public health service provision the Public Health Team, in partnership with key stakeholders, has undertaken the following:
 - A full health needs assessment
 - Evidence base and guidance review
 - Consultation with service users and key stakeholders
 - Development of service model and specification to deliver an integrated 0 to 19 Healthy Child Programme

HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2. The health needs assessment has been compiled over several months using a range of different data sources. A snapshot of the data includes:

- Population of around 201,000 people - projected to increase by 11,000 (5.5%) (2014 and 2039 to 211,500)
- 2,214 live births (2015)
- Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 22.6% of the population of Gateshead
- 9.4% (n2,240) school children from minority ethnic groups (2016)
- 2014 population based projections:

Age	2014	2024	% change since 2014
0 – 4	11,600	11,100	-5%
5 – 10	13,300	13,200	-1%
11 – 15	10,300	11,800	+14%
16- 18	7,500	7,400	- 2%
19 - 24	13,900	12,500	-10%

- Level of children aged under 16 years living in poverty is 22.6% (2014)
- Breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks after birth is 36.7% (2014/15)
- 97.8% of children in care with up to date immunisations (2016)
- Smoking status at time of delivery 13.2% (2015/16)
- 68% of children achieve a good level of development at the end of reception (2015/16)
- 10.3% of school children in reception (age 4 to 5) classified as obese (2015/16)
- 23.2% of school children in year 6 (age 10 to 11) classified as obese
- 1,670 children and young people aged 0-24 acknowledged that they provide unpaid care (2011 census)
- 4,387 pupils (years 1 to 11) in Gateshead were reported by schools to have a special educational need or disability, which equates to 15% of the whole school population (Jan 2016)
- A total of 2,191 child in need (CIN) assessments were completed (2015/16)
- Rate of children subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 stood at 67.6 per 10,000 (n271 children - March 2016)
- 343 (85.5 per 10,000) children and young people who were classed as being looked after (March 2016)

OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION FINDINGS

3. A number of consultation exercises have been carried out during 2016/17 with members of the public and other stakeholders. A variety of consultation methods have been used including questionnaires, small focus groups with parents, an event with health visitors, family nurses and the school nursing workforce. The findings below are a snapshot of the consultation responses.

4. There were a mixture of responses from members of the public in relation to the current 0 to 19 public health service. We asked people out of a list of 12 health outcomes to rate the five most important health outcomes for their family. The five most important were identified as; promoting positive parenting, school readiness, improving emotional health and wellbeing, promoting healthy eating, reducing risky behaviours.
5. Members of the public were also asked what was currently working well in terms of the 0 to 19 public health service and responses included:
 - Levels of support available including one to one support
 - Staff know you and your child
 - Non-judgmental
 - Monitoring of health
 - Home visits
6. They were also asked what they would change about service provision and responses included:
 - FNP to continue past age 2
 - More accessible including access to health visitor clinics on Saturdays (for those who work)
 - Consistency of advice between different health visitors
 - Emotional support for parents
 - Bring back local children's centre as a one stop shop for advice and referral to other services
7. The same questions were also asked of key stakeholders (including but not limited to GP's, education, children's centres, youth offending team and family intervention team). Key stakeholders identified the five most important health outcomes for families as; school readiness, promoting positive parenting, improving emotional health and wellbeing, promoting healthy eating, reducing risky behaviours.
8. The same five most important health outcomes for families were identified by members of the public and key stakeholders. The only minor difference is the order in which the first two health outcomes were rated.
9. Key stakeholders identified the following areas as working well:
 - Support & advice immediately on the end of the phone
 - Good partnership/multi-agency working with all 3 elements of the service has resulted in established, long lasting working relationships
 - Information sharing via multi-disciplinary team meetings
 - Dedicated health visitor – good quality common assessment framework assessments and involvement in team around family meetings
 - Training for staff
10. In relation to what would they change about service provision the responses included:
 - All services to be based together – be more integrated, joint training

- Access to services for parents who do not have as many identifiable needs but require reassurance and support in difficult times
 - Better communication and improved networking
 - Health visitors to be part of the primary care team
 - Closer alignment with family support services to reduce duplication and increase collaborative working
10. It should be noted that there are some conflicting expectations between key stakeholders in relation to what should be changed about service provision e.g. all services to be based together or health visitors to be part of the primary care team. Paragraph 14 highlights the expectation for collaborative working and that there are a number of options that will need to be considered.
11. The 0 to 19 public health workforce were also consulted and the following is a snapshot of some of the findings:

What is working well: engagement with asylum seeking families, focus on increasing immunisation rates, good links with Elizabeth House and Young Women's Project, good engagement with teenage population re FNP

Barriers to service provision: higher levels of complexity for families, location of service (some elements based in South Tyneside), waiting for responses from the crisis team, issues around transition and ongoing support for children and young people

WHAT WILL BE DIFFERENT

12. The new service model has been designed to address Gateshead's specific identified needs and priorities. The model will combine health visiting, family nurse partnership and school nursing teams into an integrated service of public health nurses providing greater flexibility and resilience. There are currently two contracts and these will be combined into one contract and service specification.
13. The new service model is largely based on national service models and specifications for health visiting, school nursing and family nurse partnership. The service will be delivered by a team of qualified and skilled public health nurses with a mix of skills and competencies, supported by other staff.
14. The service will be expected to work in close collaboration, which may initially include co-location where feasible, with other Gateshead services for children and young people, for example with early help and children's centre programmes. The emphasis within the service model will be on a whole family approach which reflects the ethos of the council in supporting children and families.
15. There will be an expectation that the service will need to be flexible and respond to any changing landscapes particularly in light of the emerging "Early Help Model/Framework" which is currently being developed by Children's services in the Council. The "People, Communities and Care" model which has

been developed by Newcastle/Gateshead CCG also needs to be considered which is centred on “A place-based system where everyone, young or old will be supported to live, work and age well as individuals and as part of their community”.

16. The ultimate aim would be health and social care integration but this will require a step change and may take a number of years to achieve so again the need for the service to be flexible is paramount. There are many different definitions of integration and The Early Intervention Foundation has identified that the starting point should be how services are experienced by the child, young person and their family and how well services meet their needs.

THE PROPOSED MODEL

17. Public health nursing is in a unique position to influence and work with the whole family in the interests of children on social, psychological and health choices and behaviours. It is also well placed to affect health behaviour change when young people are developing independence, self-determination and autonomy.
18. The proposed model for the 0 to 19 Healthy Child Programme will have the child, young person and their family at its centre with a strong public health focus, underpinned by a robust evidence base. The vision articulated in the Gateshead Children and Young People’s plan is “Gateshead is a place where children, young people and their families are safe, healthy and happy. Where everyone enjoys a good quality of life and can achieve their full potential”
19. All Department of Health mandated requirements will be met (health visitor reviews and national child measurement programme) and there will be safe clinical governance and strong information governance. There will be robust monitoring systems that will aim to evidence the scale of reach across Gateshead and the impact the 0 to 19 HCP is having on the lives of the children, young people and families of Gateshead.
20. We are proposing an evidence based 4-5-6 model for both health visiting and school nursing (see appendix 1) with additional emphasis on identified local needs. This is based on levels of service, contact points/health reviews with children, young people and their families and high impact areas. Some elements of the 4-5-6 model are applicable to the Family Nurse Partnership element of the service, however please refer to paragraphs 25 to 27 for further details of this programme.
21. Safeguarding is a thread throughout the model ranging from identification of risk and need to early help and targeted work, through to child protection and formal safeguarding.
22. The detail behind the 4 levels of service identified within the 4-5-6 model are as follows:

Community: health visitors and school nurses have a broad knowledge of community needs, resources and services available for children, young people and their families (e.g. family intervention team, children's centres, GP's, self-help groups) and will be involved in referring to and working with appropriate services

Universal Services: health visitors and school nurses provide the Healthy Child Programme to ensure a healthy start for every child. This includes promoting good health, for example through education and health checks and protecting health e.g. by checking immunisation status and identifying problems early.

Universal Plus: provides a swift response from health visitors and school nurses when children, young people and their families need specific expert help which might be identified through a health check or requested by a parent or young person who have raised a concern. This could include managing long-term health issues and additional health needs, reassurance about a health worry, advice on sexual health, and support for emotional and mental health wellbeing.

Universal Partnership Plus: delivers on-going support by health visitors and school nurses as part of a range of local services working together and with the child, young person and their family to deal with more complex problems over a longer period of time.

23. The purpose of the high impact areas is to articulate the contribution of health visiting and school nursing and describe areas where the workforce can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing and improve outcomes for children, young people and their families and communities. However, it must be noted that the high impact areas do not capture the entirety or breadth of the service provisions or the interventions that will need to be delivered.
24. The public health nursing service will also:
- Review immunisation status and refer to appropriate services where required
 - Check the status of all screening results and refer to appropriate services where required
 - Provide health promotion advice – healthy diet and weight, breastfeeding and weaning, dental health, healthy sleep patterns, managing minor ailments, prevention of accidents and socialisation
 - Assess and support the emotional health and wellbeing of children, young people and their parents, where appropriate, including referral to other/specialist services where required
 - Undertake developmental reviews
 - Offer targeted support in conjunction with other services and where appropriate e.g. young carers health needs, looked after children (and those on the edge of care), young offenders, children or military families, asylum seeking/refugee families, young people at risk of abuse or violence including domestic abuse, child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation and FGM

- Offer Contraceptive and pre-conception advice to parents and support to reduce teenage conceptions and reduce sexually transmitted infections in partnership with sexual health services where appropriate
 - Offer drug and alcohol misuse advice working in partnership with local substance misuse services
 - Offer smoking cessation advice and referral to stop smoking services where appropriate
 - Provide an integrated public health nursing service linked to primary and secondary care, early years, childcare and educational settings, by having locality teams and nominated leads known to the stakeholders, including a named health visiting team or school nursing team for every setting
 - Deliver public health interventions support to all children and young people and to keep children and families safe
 - Work with the community, stakeholders and local commissioners to identify population health needs
 - Undertake joint visits or consultations with other professionals in response to contact from children, young people and families, where appropriate
 - Work with local authority commissioners to ensure that clear care pathways exist between health visiting and school nursing teams and key services that young people access such as substance misuse and sexual or reproductive health services
 - Work with local authorities to ensure that local health promotion strategies are integrated with health visiting and school nursing teams, for example sexual or reproductive health services, teenage pregnancy or substance misuse prevention
 - Ensure that the experience and involvement of families, carers, young carers, children and young people is taken into account to inform service delivery and improvement
 - Build on resilience, strengths and protective factors to improve autonomy and self-efficacy based on best evidence of child and adolescent development, recognising the context of family life and how to influence the family to support the outcomes for children
 - Build personal and family responsibility, laying the foundation for an independent life
25. The Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) is a licensed programme which sets out core model elements covering clinical delivery, staff competencies and organisational standards. It is a voluntary preventive programme for vulnerable first time mothers aged 19 or under. It offers intensive and structured home visiting, delivered by specially trained nurses, from early pregnancy until age two. All families are transferred to health visitors when the child reaches age 2.
26. The main goals of the FNP programme are to improve pregnancy outcomes, improve child health and development and future school readiness and achievement and improve parents' economic self-sufficiency. The programme operates across six domains: personal health, environmental health, life course development, maternal role, family and friends and health and human services.

27. A programme of work, known as FNP Next Steps, led by the FNP national unit, is currently in progress and aims to improve and adapt the current FNP programme. The findings of this work will not be available until late summer so it is proposed that the functions of the FNP element of the service continue to be provided as they are currently. This will allow us time to review the findings of the next step programme and adapt the delivery model for FNP accordingly. Therefore the specification will be flexible enough to allow us to vary the contract accordingly at the appropriate time.
28. The provision of immunisations for children and young people is commissioned by NHS England and will not be part of the service model for 0 to 19 public health services. However the 0 to 19 public health workforce will be expected to check immunisation status and refer to services accordingly.

NEXT STEPS

29. The new service specification will be published on the NEPO portal on 26th July 2017 with an anticipated award date of 12th December 2017. There will be a 3 month transition period and the new contract will commence on 1st April 2018.
30. It has been agreed that the contract will be offered for an initial period of two years from 1st April 2018 with an option to extend for a further three 12 month periods.

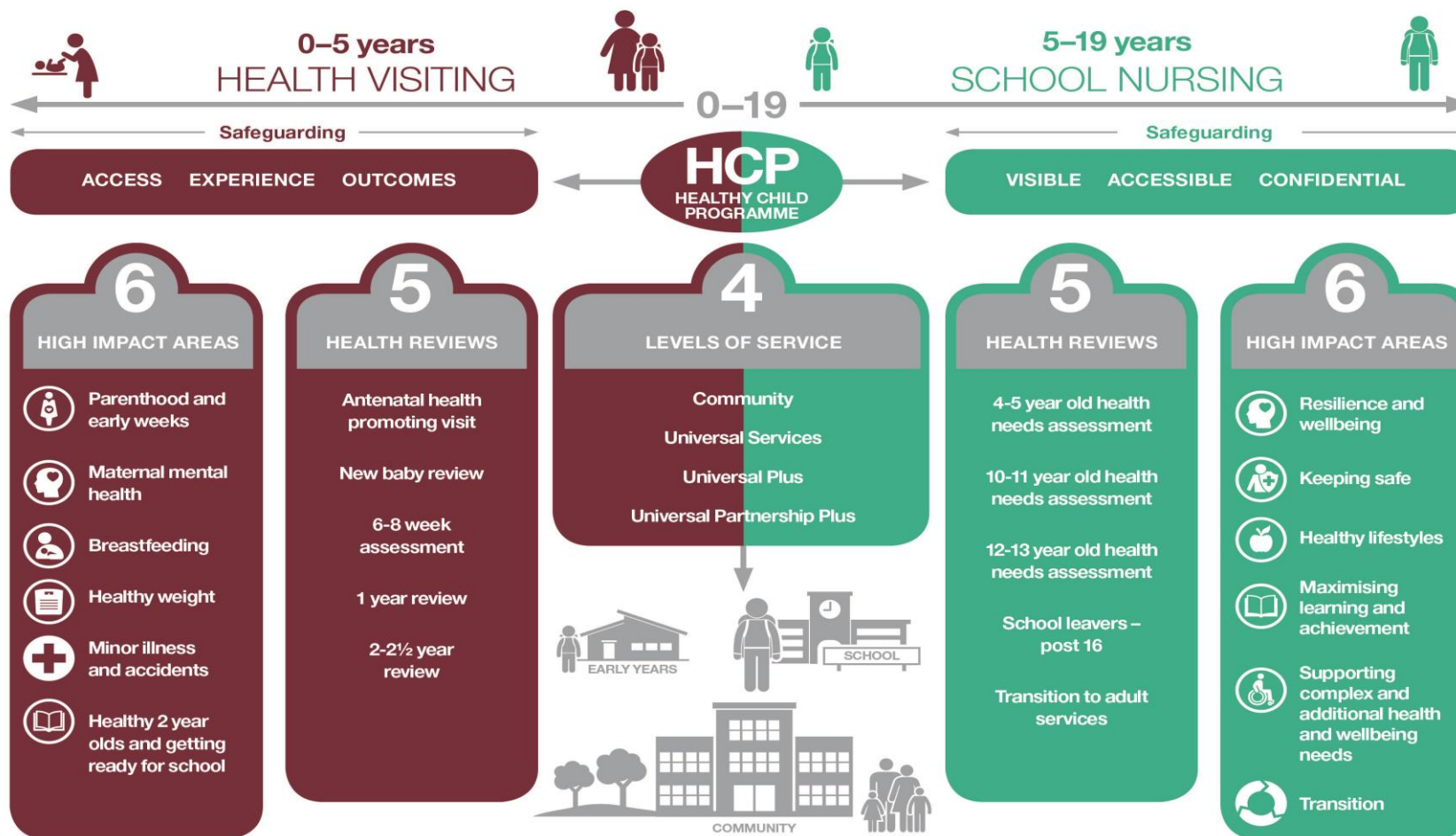
RECOMMENDATIONS

31. The OSC is asked to note the information provided in this report in relation to the health needs assessment and responses to the consultation work.
32. The OSC is asked to comment on the proposed model and service delivery for the 0 to 19 public health integrated Healthy Child Programme to inform the further development of the proposed model and specification.
33. The OSC is asked to consider receiving an update on the new service as part of its work programme for 2018/19.

Contact: Alice Wiseman

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Healthy Child Programme: The 4-5-6 approach for health visiting and school nursing



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TITLE OF REPORT: The Changing Role of LAs in Education

REPORT OF: Sheena Ramsey, Strategic Director, Care, Wellbeing and Learning

Summary

This report details the Council's educational statutory duties and also highlights the responsibilities of academy/multi academy trust.

The Department for Education (DfE) defines academies as

Academies are publicly funded independent schools. Academies don't have to follow the national curriculum and can set their own term times. They still have to follow the same rules on admissions, special educational needs and exclusions as other state schools. Academies get money direct from the government, not the local council. They're run by an academy trust which employs the staff. Some academies have sponsors such as businesses, universities, other schools, faith groups or voluntary groups. Sponsors are responsible for improving the performance of their schools.

and Multi Academy Trusts (MATs) as

A single entity established to undertake a strategic collaboration to improve and maintain high educational standards across a number of schools. A group of schools form a single MAT which has overarching responsibility for their governance.

1. Background

The DfE's position

The 2016 education White Paper 'Educational Excellence Everywhere,' was clear in the direction it laid out for the future of schools;

- i) All schools would be forced to be academies (preferably as part of a Multi-Academy Trust - MAT) by 2022.
- ii) Local authorities would have no role in directly managing schools or school improvement.

Following the EU Referendum and the ensuing change of Prime Minister and also the Education Secretary the White Paper was scrapped.

However, Government Policy would appear still to promote schools as part of MATs and independent of Local Authority control as the way forward. This approach is most apparent when a school is judged by Ofsted to be inadequate. An 'inadequate' school is required to join a MAT; this is irrespective of the historical performance of the Local Authority. The responsibility for finding a MAT or sponsor rests with the Regional School's Commissioner.

Similarly, schools that fall below educational floor standards also become vulnerable to being forced to become part of MATs.

This situation lost significant credibility with the realisation that only 52% of children in the country achieved the expected level in Reading, Writing and Mathematics by the age of 11 in 2016 and the floor standard stood at 65%.

In summary – the Government would wish to see all schools as part of MATs converting as soon as possible; however, schools are no longer in the position where they will be forced unless they become vulnerable. To increase the rate of academisation the Government's actions will undoubtedly 'pick off' vulnerable schools, try to make academisation more attractive and reduce the Local Authority's ability to carry out their school improvement function.

Therefore, we are left with a public education system that consists of schools maintained by local councils and academies and free school that are self-governing. Legislation is yet to be passed that specifically details the "new" role of Local Authorities in education.

2. Local Authority Duties

2.1 School place planning duties

The Council as an education authority has a duty to promote high standards of education and fair access to education. It also has a general duty to secure sufficient schools in their area, and to consider the need to secure provision for children with SEN. This includes a duty to respond to parents' representations about school provision. These are referred to as the school place planning duties.

The LA has a duty to follow statutory processes when establishing, closing, or making alterations to a school (s6A, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15 and 19 Education and Inspections Act 2006 and school organisation regulations).

The class size duty requires the LA to restrict class sizes for 4-7 year olds to 30 pupils per class (s1 School Standards and Framework Act 1998).

2.2 Education otherwise than at school

The Council as an education authority has a duty to make arrangements for the provision of suitable education at school or otherwise for each child of school age

who for reasons of illness, exclusion or otherwise would not receive it unless such arrangements were made.

LAs may establish pupil referral units but do not have a duty to do so (s19 Education Act 1996). However:

Where a PRU is established, the LA has duties to set up a management committee and to delegate its duties to the management committee

The LA has a duty to provide education for a permanently excluded child from the sixth day after the exclusion

2.3 Welfare/Inclusion

The local authority has a duty:

To make arrangements to establish the identities of children residing in the area who are not receiving suitable education (s436A Education Act 1996)

To consider serving an education supervision order before prosecuting for truancy (s 447 Education Act 1996)

In relation to pupils excluded from school to receive information from schools and pass it to the Secretary of State and to establish review panels (s51A Education Act 2002)

To develop accessibility strategies to facilitate better access to education for disabled pupils. Schools also have to develop access plans which build upon the local authority access strategy. (s88 Equality Act 2010)

2.4 Special Educational Needs

The Council as education authority has specific duties in relation to provision of education for children with special educational needs (SEN). The main duties are (Part 3 Education Act 1996):

To publish information about SEND provision available in and outside the area

To identify whether a child for whom they are responsible has SEN

To assess a child who in their opinion has SEN

If the assessment shows that it is necessary, to make an Education Health Care Plan determining the child's needs and the educational provision required

To ensure the specific provision set out in the Plan is made

To keep the Plan under review

To educate children with SEN in mainstream schools where possible

To inform parents when SEN provision is made

To arrange for and participate in mediation where required

To make all decisions with regard to:

- The views, wishes and feelings of the child and his/her parent or the young person
- The importance of involving them in decisions and providing the right information and support to allow them to do so
- The need to support the child or young person and help them achieve the best possible educational and other outcomes

To promote integration of education and training provision with health and social care

To make joint commissioning arrangements about education, health and care provision

To make arrangements for an advice and information service and a dispute resolution service for parents of children with SEN

2.5 School transport duties

The local authority has a duty:

To make provision for suitable home to school travel arrangements for eligible children of compulsory school age (5-16) to facilitate attendance at a relevant educational establishment. Travel arrangements are provided free of charge. (s508B Education Act 1996)

To promote sustainable modes of travel to assess general school travel needs. The local authority must publish each academic year a document containing their strategy to promote the use of sustainable school travel. (s508A Education Act 1996)

To have regard to religion and belief in exercise of travel functions (s509 AD Education Act 1996)

To specify to what extent the arrangements they include in their annual transport policy statement facilitate the attendance of disabled persons and persons with learning difficulties

To publish annual Post-16 Transport Policy Statement which must set out the arrangements for the provision of transport, and for financial assistance towards transports costs, it considers necessary to facilitate attendance of students of 6th form age

2.6 Admissions duties

The council has duties in relation to school admissions both as local authority and as the admission authority for all community and voluntary controlled schools. These duties are:

To provide advice and assistance to parents when deciding on a school place and allow parents to express a preference (s86(1A) School Standards and Framework Act 1998)

For each school year, the local authority must publish the prescribed information about the admission arrangements for each of the maintained schools in their area, and if regulations so provide, such maintained schools outside their area (s92 SSFA)

To publish each year a composite prospectus for all publicly funded schools in the area

3. Academy Trust “Freedoms” and Responsibilities

The Trust;

- Is the employer of the staff.
- takes responsibility of the building and resources
- becomes its own admissions authority, although participation in the LA coordinated schemes is still required.
- must ensure the quality of educational provision
- challenge and monitor the performance of the Academy – areas of challenge will include curriculum, assessment and attainment, behaviour and attendance, views of the school and the community, staffing and budget
- manage the Academy Trust’s finances and property
- approve the Academy formal budget plan each Academy Financial year (Sept – August).
- comply with (and ensure that the Academy Trust complies with) both charity and company law
- manage and comply with the obligations in the Funding Agreement – upholding admissions arrangements and arrangements for pupils with SEN, provision of free school meals, ensure a broad and balanced curriculum that includes English, maths, science and RE.

4. Recommendations

Member of OSC are asked to note and discuss the content of the report.

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