

Hampshire Children and Young People's Plan 2015-18

Foreword

Children matter to us in Hampshire.

An obvious statement but it is not by accident that Hampshire has become a great place for children to live, to learn and to go on to achieve successful and fulfilled lives. This has been brought about by partners' collective determination and the careful stewardship of services to children and families over many years.

Because we also know that it takes time as well as shared commitment to improve children's welfare, education and development.

Our Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the cornerstone of our partnership, the Children's Trust Board. This is the latest version of the CYPP for the period 2015-18 and we are pleased to present it to you. No document like this can cover every aspect of every service for children in the county – that would be impossibly unwieldy given the scale and complexity of what we do. Nor can it be fixed and prescriptive – that would fail to recognise how change is inevitable as we go forward.

The CYPP is a strategic overview that affirms our vision and priorities for children and families and the services they should expect. It recognises that we are working in challenging times for public services so we must work harder to secure our universal services, especially schools, and to ensure our specialist services make a difference to the children who need them most.

We have much to be proud of but much to do – especially to improve outcomes for the disadvantaged children in the county to match those of the majority.

We want to thank all of our partners and staff who have helped shape this plan and deliver and improve the services. Your work for, and belief in, children are hugely appreciated. We now ask you to press on in partnership and make Hampshire an even better place for children.

Section one - Introduction

Background to the Plan

The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the overarching strategy for Hampshire's Children's Trust, which represents all those working for, and with, children, young people and their families. It reflects a shared commitment to improve the lives of children and young people in Hampshire, and to make Hampshire an even better place in which to enjoy a good childhood. It is not a prescriptive document, nor can it describe everything we do. It sets the vision and priorities for those working with children, so that children have the best outcomes possible.

The Children's Trust was developed under the Children Act 2004. The formation of a Children's Trust and the production of a children and young people's plan were statutory requirements. Some of the statutory guidance on the Children's Trust has since changed. However, the 'duty to cooperate' and the requirement for each local authority to have a children's trust board remains in place. Hampshire Children's Trust Board partners are strongly committed to improving the lives of children, young people and families and have chosen to retain the use of the Children and Young People's Plan to share the Board's vision and communicate its priorities. As a strategic document the plan does not try to describe every service that works with children, young people and families but to provide a framework to ensure that agencies work effectively together and resources are directed to where they are most needed and where they can make a positive difference to children and families lives.

The most recent version of this plan was produced for 2012-15 with a focus on *early help*, where all agencies work together to identify when a child or family needs support and then helps them to access that support, before their difficulties require the intervention of specialist services. This plan will continue to focus on *early help*. The plan for 2015-18 builds upon this background but also reflects the changing financial context of the public sector. The continuing programme of austerity means it is increasingly important that this plan describes priorities for children, how agencies can continue to ensure the best possible universal services and how we can make the most of our shared capacity to understand and address the needs of more vulnerable children in Hampshire who need additional support.

The governance and oversight of this plan rests with the Children's Trust Board, and in turn, the partner agencies' own governance arrangements with Hampshire County Council as the lead partner. The Children's Trust Board and this plan also relate closely to the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Vision and principles

The vision of Hampshire Children's Trust remains: making Hampshire an even better place for children and young people, where all of them, including those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged, have the best possible start in life and are supported by the whole community to succeed.

The majority of children in Hampshire are well served by their families, schools and communities, and we will ensure that they continue to be well served. However, in times of austerity and reductions in resources, the focus of the Children's Trust Board must be in ensuring that children and young people and their families who do not do as well as their peers have their needs addressed so that they are able to thrive and achieve.

In order to address this, the Children and Young People's Plan will focus on the Children Act 2004 outcomes;

- Be healthy
- Stay Safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic wellbeing

The plan will continue to be underpinned by our commitment to *early help* for children, young people and their families, identifying as early as possible whether a child or family need support, enhancing parental capacity, helping them to access services, and working together to ensure this has maximum impact.

Like its predecessor, this Children and Young People's Plan is firmly based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) to which the UK Government is a signatory. What that means is that the members of the Hampshire Children's Trust believe as statutory agencies and partners we should do all within our powers to protect and promote the rights of children as enshrined in the convention. That includes the child's right to protection, family life, a good education, proper health care and decent housing.

We understand that children's rights can still be compromised in Hampshire and that is often a feature as well as a determinant of childhood poverty. Therefore this plan also represents Hampshire's childhood poverty strategy. As partners we know we have very limited powers to address the wider economic causes of childhood poverty but delivering this plan can certainly help reduce its impact on children and we recognise that as our duty.

With rights come responsibilities and for children this is a complex and evolving balance between them and the adults responsible for them as they grow. That is why we remain committed to the value of programmes such as Rights, Respect and Responsibilities in many Hampshire schools.

Finally, we will respect and promote the child's right to be heard and to have a say in all matters that affect them. We know that respecting this right can be challenging and complicated for all concerned and is much easier to say than do well. We also know that it is fundamental to this plan and our work.

Key wins from the Children and Young People's Plan 2012-15

Reducing the rate of teenage conceptions among girls aged 15-17

In 2013 the Hampshire annual rate was 19.5 per 1000 15-17 year old females; in 2012 the rate was 21.1 per 1000. This is a 7.6% reduction between 2012 and 2013. Overall Hampshire has seen a 45.7% reduction in teenage conception rates since the baseline in 1998. Using the three year average the Hampshire rate for 2011/13 is 21.3 per 1000 15-17 year old females compared to 22.9 in 2010/12. This is Hampshire's lowest conception rate and number since before the 1998 baseline.

Increasing the percentage of children in care achieving five or more GCSEs A*-C, including English and mathematics.

In 2014, 16% of children in care achieved this benchmark, an increase of 7% from 2013. Encouragingly results for children in care at the end of Key Stage 2 continue to improve with 49% achieving level 4 in all areas, however, this remains below their peers, so this continues to be an important issue.

Increasing the proportion of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs A*-C, including English and mathematics, who are in receipt of free school meals

In 2014, 31% of children who were in receipt of free school meals achieved this benchmark. The gap between those young people eligible for free school meals and those who are not is 33%, a 1% reduction from 2013, but addressing this remains a priority. The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those who are not at Key Stage 2 is 18%, which is only 2% greater than the national gap of 16%. This is encouraging but there is more work to do.

Increasing the percentage of young people aged 16-18 who are in education, employment or training

The number of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 4.3% in the three months ending January 2015, against a South East average of 4.2%, whereas the average for the quarter ending March 2015 is 3.6%. This is slightly above the target of 2% but is an improvement on the baseline of 4.3% in 2012.

Reducing persistent absence from school for children living in families with multiple problems, who are receiving our help

The number of children missing five or more weeks of school has reduced by 5.3%, but it should be noted that this only includes students who were still at school at the end of the reporting period in 2014, and does not include school leavers.

Local Context and need

Recent years have seen far reaching change both on a local and national scale. The government's programme of austerity and deficit reduction has led to significant reductions in local government and partner funding, which will continue into the life of the next CYPP. Despite this the demand for children's social services, reflecting the neediest children, continues to rise. Between 2011 and 2014 there was a;

- 43% increase in the number of assessments undertaken
- 51% increase in the number of children on Child Protection Plans
- 17.3% increase in the number of children looked after by the local authority

Alongside the financial challenges, there have been widespread reforms of the public sector, including the Munro review into safeguarding children's services, which found that there was too much emphasis on compliance and procedures, and not enough focus on the needs and experience of the individual child or young person. As a result of Munro a number of changes are being made to social work practice and these will evolve in Hampshire through the implementation of the Department of Education sponsored Innovation Programme. A new, more robust and challenging Ofsted single inspection framework was also introduced in September 2013. Hampshire children's social services was inspected under this new framework in March 2014, and maintained its consistently high rating after being found to be 'good' overall with judgements of 'outstanding' for adoption and leadership. Hampshire Safeguarding Children's Board (HSCB) was also judged to be 'good'. We know that these will remain among the best ratings in the country but also that it will be a challenge to maintain these in future.

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is another area of focus for the partnership. The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

The Hampshire MET (Missing, Exploited and Trafficked) group, is the primary focus of our work in tackling this abuse. The MET meet regularly and membership includes Hampshire Constabulary, Children's Services, health, voluntary and third sector colleagues with a link to District Council groups. In order to ensure that the group is effective and remains focussed a number of sub-groups are being established. These will focus on; Understand and Identify; Prevent; Intervene and Support; and Disrupt and Bring to Justice. There is an operational MET group which meets on a six weekly basis, sharing information regarding children deemed to be at risk of CSE/harm, sharing intelligence and agreeing risk levels for young people. All locally gathered intelligence feeds through this group to the police intelligence team. There is an established CSE assessment tool, which is embedded in practice, and all children over 10 are screened by Hantsdirect using a shortened version of the tool.

In addition, HSCB has recently undertaken a multi-agency audit on CSE, specifically focussing on the use of the sexual exploitation risk assessment framework tool (SERAF).

In July 2013 Hampshire County Council entered a legal partnership agreement with Isle of Wight Council for a five year period in order to improve children's services there. This was under a Government Direction following the serious failings of both education and children's social services on the island. We now know that that partnership is succeeding though there is much still to do. Ofsted inspected the Isle of Wight's education services in June 2014 and found that the arrangements for supporting school improvement were now 'effective'. Isle of Wight children's social service's were inspected under the new framework in September 2014 and were judged to be 'adequate' overall. In the report Ofsted said that *'The five-year strategic partnership between the Isle of Wight Council and Hampshire County Council is providing essential stability and is driving demonstrable improvements across children's services on the island'*. It is important to stress that the Isle of Wight arrangements are distinct from those for Hampshire but we have flagged the partnership here because it is a significant change to the way we work together.

Education reforms are changing the landscape in Hampshire with the introduction of academies and free schools, though these are not as proportionately substantial here as in other parts of the country. In any event schools of all status remain generally committed to the principles of this plan and our partnership. The last four years have seen significant changes in the way success of children and schools is assessed, with the new early years measure in its second year of use, National Curriculum levels being dropped, and changes in methods of assessing and reporting 'success' at GCSE have made comparisons with previous years complex and uncertain. The Pupil Premium funding has allowed schools additional resource to close the attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers. Although performance in this area is improving, this is still a priority area of focus. Working with schools, colleges and employers the local authority is now responsible for promoting participation in education, employment or training for all 16 and 17 year olds. The duty to participate will extend to the 18th birthday in September 2015.

Hampshire profile

In 2011, 309,462 children and young people aged 0-19 years were recorded as living in Hampshire, which is around 23% of the county population. Following the trend for England and the South East, Hampshire's birth rate projections (2010 to 2033) show an increase in births that could plateau in 2016. Although the number of children will increase significantly (we are currently building an additional 11,300 new primary school places), the proportion of the total population that are children and young people will decrease to around 21%.

There are currently 491 local authority maintained schools in Hampshire with around 134,000 pupils and 41 academies with around 35,000 pupils.

In the Hampshire County Council area the number of areas (Lower layer Super Output Areas - LSOAs - representing on average populations of 1,500), that fell in the 20% most multiple deprived areas in England, rose from 27 (Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007) to 31 in (IMD 2010), mostly in Havant and the four Leigh Park wards. According to the DWP figures the proportion of children under 16 living in poverty in Hampshire was 12.4% compared to the England average of 20.6%.

Children from a minority group should not, but sometimes do face potential disadvantage, especially if English is a second language. The Department for Education school census data shows that in 2013 8.1% of school pupils were from Black, minority ethnic (BME) or traveller heritages, with 0.1% recorded as Gypsy, Roma or Traveller of Irish heritage.

There are 25,153 pupils without a statement but listed as Special Educational Needs (SEN) in Hampshire, equating to 13.6% of the school population, and 4,889 pupils with statements, which is 2.6% of the total school population. SEN Statement are being replaced by education health and care plan (EHCP).

As of February 2015 there were 1,357 children on a Child Protection Plan where a child is considered to be suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm, with a further 5,819 deemed to be in need. Hampshire was also responsible for looking after 1,367 children in care in January 2015.

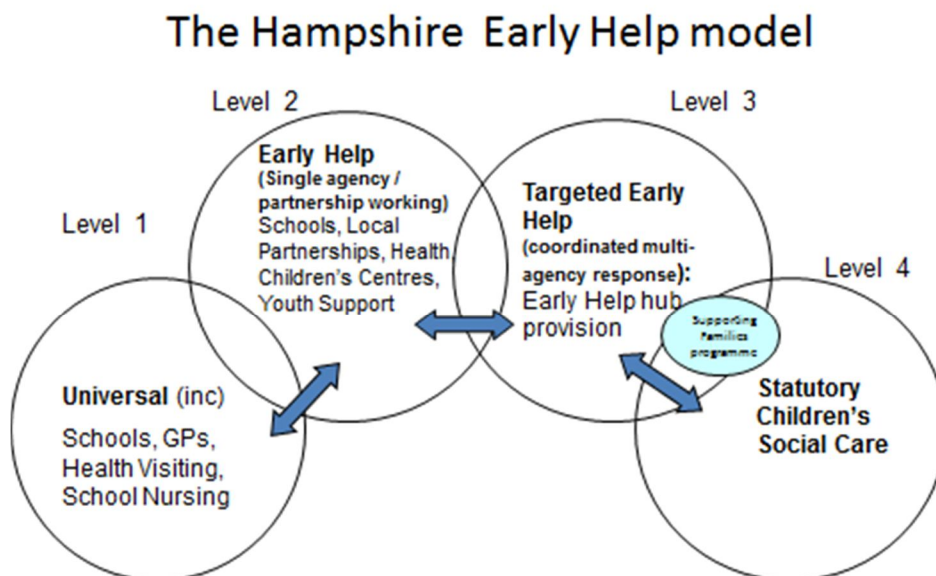
The majority of children in Hampshire are well served by their families, schools and communities and we will ensure that they continue to be well served. However, at a time of austerity, the focus of the Hampshire Children's Trust Board must be in ensuring those children and young people and their families who do not do as well as their peers have their needs identified and addressed so they have better chances to thrive and achieve.

Early help

The vision and priorities of this Plan continue to be based on the commitment of *early help* for children, young people and families. *Early Help* focusses on providing the right help at the right time to safeguard and promote best outcomes for children, young people and their families while diverting them from the need for more intensive, expensive and disruptive interventions.

Central to the revised way of working is to ensure partners can work together to provide the best balance of universal, targeted and specialist services for children, young people and families, including children's social care, children's centres, health, schools, youth provision, local and district borough councils and the voluntary sector.

The revised model of *early help* aims to ensure a seamless pathway of interventions as families move in and out of services, across the windscreen of need.



In Hampshire *early help* is facilitated by:

- early help hubs providing a coordinated approach to working with families with complex needs but below the threshold of social care (level 3 as contained in the revised 'Thresholds of Need' chart)
- early helps hubs providing advice, guidance support and signposting to agencies working with families at level 2
- close alignment of the early help hubs and the Supporting (Troubled) Families programme

- strong home-to-school links, with teachers and others identifying problems and enabling parents or carers to ask for help when needed but also to develop their own parental strengths
- schools identifying problems with children's development or learning, and intervening to ensure they get back on track, working with parents/carers to achieve this
- children's centres focusing on identifying, reaching and helping the families in greatest need
- the Healthy Child Programme (0–19)

The benefits of this approach are well evidenced. It can mean the difference between educational success and failure. It can also mean the difference between a child staying at home, or entering the care system. Our approach to ensuring there is sufficient provision of *early help* in the county is outlined within section two.

Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme

The Supporting (Troubled) Families programme in Hampshire was established in May 2012, with Hampshire given a target by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) to identify and engage with 1,590 families with issues of youth crime, anti social behaviour, poor school attendance, exclusion or worklessness by the end of 2015/16. The programme seeks to reduce the current and future high cost of families to public services, to improve the effectiveness of the current spend and to develop a business model of improved coordination of service provision at a family level. The Department of Communities and Local Government attached funding of up to £4,000 per family in phase 1, aligned to the achievement of positive family outcomes on a payment by results basis.

An intensive family support service was commissioned with the Transform consortium to work with 450 families requiring the most support. This service commenced in April 2013.

By the end of June 2014 Hampshire had surpassed the target set and had identified and engaged with 1,973 families. Reward claims have been made to Department of Communities and Local Government which total 1,448 positive family outcomes, of which 200 relate to families no longer claiming an out of work benefit, with the four seconded employment advisors from Job Centre Plus making a major contribution to what is one of the highest figures nationally.

The progress of the first 222 positive family outcomes reported has been tracked one year on and the;

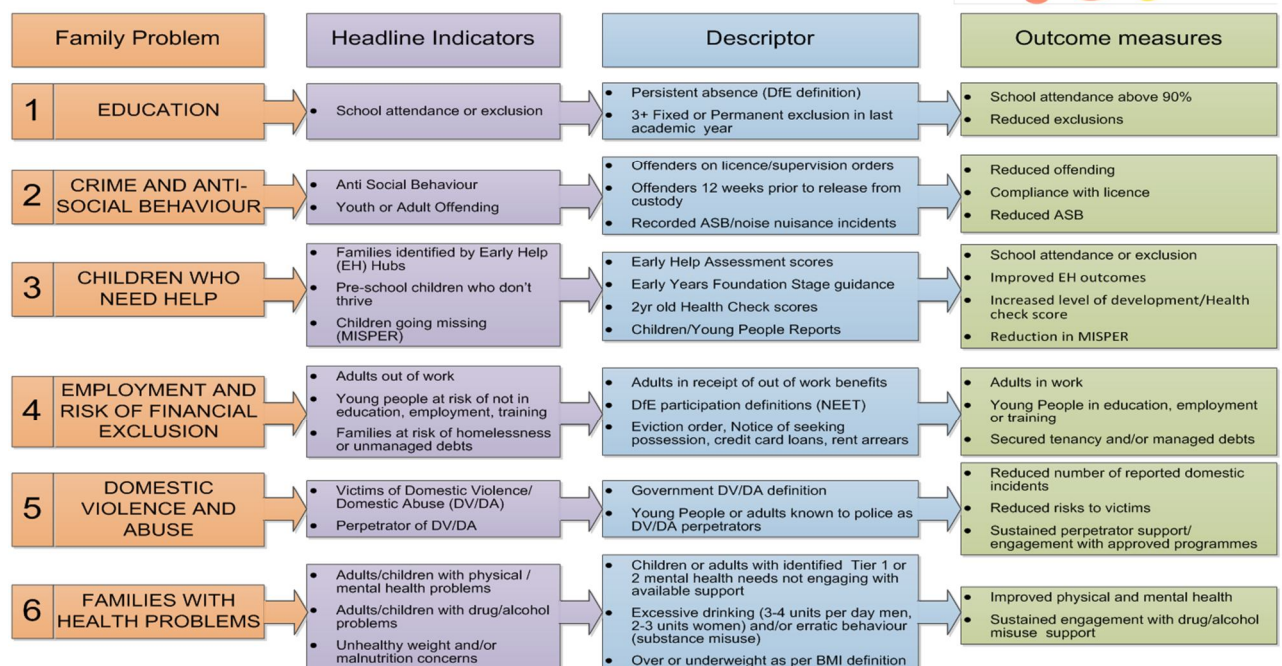
- 90% of positive outcomes for reduced anti-social behaviour/youth crime and improved school attendance were sustained

- There was a 70% reduction in police call outs
- 70% remained in employment

The Transform intensive family support service was provided to 469 families in phase 1 which was 4% above the commissioned target and has so far recorded 153 positive family outcomes.

Hampshire commenced phase 2, with the criteria extended to include families with children who need help, domestic abuse issues or health problems, as an early starter in January 2015. Hampshire have a target to identify, engage and achieve positive outcomes for 5,560 families up to 2020 using the indicators below, starting with 1,112 families in 2015/16.

Hampshire Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme Phase 2: 1 January 2015



Section two - Outcomes and priorities

Be healthy

Achievements

- All children's centres clusters have a linked Health Visitor and all partnership boards currently have a Health Visitor member. The total whole time equivalents (wte) number of Health Visitors is 232 as of March 2015, and an increase from 128 in 2011, and on target.
- The percentage of women receiving a postnatal mental health check by 16 weeks post birth was 85.5% as of the quarter ended December 2014, which is below the ambitious target of 100%, but is a major improvement on the 38.8% baseline in 2011/12 when the plan began.
- The percentage uptake for HPV (human papilloma virus) vaccination is 89.3% which exceeded the target of 85% in 2013/14.
- Young people are receiving substance misuse advice, information and support. The percentage of young people saying that the information and advice they receive about drugs is helpful (What do I think? pupil attitude survey 2014) has exceeded targets in all age groups. 85% (target 80%) of young people are leaving treatment in an agreed and planned way.
- The rise in unhealthy weights for children aged 4-5 years has been stemmed with prevalence now significantly better than the England average.
- Proportion of children aged 10-11 years with a healthy weight is increasing and our 10-11 year olds are less obese.

We know that health inequalities experienced in childhood have a lasting impact throughout life which is why this outcome is a continuation of important work in previous Children and Young People's Plans.

Being overweight or obese in childhood has serious consequences for health and wellbeing in both the short and long term. Children are more likely to experience emotional and psychological effects as the most immediate consequence, while 58% of children who are obese will already have physical health problems affecting their current and future life chances. Although the levels of healthy weight are significantly better than England, in Hampshire 1 in 5 children is still entering school overweight or obese (20.8%, 2013/14) and by the age of 10-11 years this has risen to almost 1 in 3 (28.9%. 2013/14).

Up to 79% of children who are obese in their early teens are likely to remain obese in adulthood, leading to a significantly higher risk of health issues. Once established obesity is difficult to reverse so ideally primary prevention with early intervention where necessary is key to reducing the levels of obesity.

Co-ordinated multi-agency action is required to achieve a population shift to increase the proportion of children with healthy weight in Hampshire.

An important intervention to avoid obesity in children is for them to be breastfed and we continue to have poor continuation of breastfeeding across much of the county.

Although good antenatal care enables most pregnancies to result in the birth of healthy babies, on-going work to support women to stop alcohol consumption and stop smoking during their pregnancy remains important. Supporting new mothers to maintain good mental health remains vital for them and their families, both immediately and on an on-going basis.

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2013 estimated that 10% of children in Hampshire have mental health problems and 50% of lifetime mental illness is diagnosed by the age of 14. Statistically, looked after children are at an increased risk of developing mental health problems and at a higher risk of self harming. We know we need to treat these statistics with some caution as it is not necessarily care but the circumstances leading to care that may have contributed to later problems. Young offenders have higher rates of learning difficulties and mental health problems than their peers, and are more likely to attempt suicide. Many have undiagnosed and untreated disorders, where early interventions to address conduct disorders have been shown to reduce offending behaviour.

Physical and learning disabilities can have an impact on mental health and these children can be at increased risk of developing mental health problems. In order to improve outcomes for vulnerable children and young people it is important that they are able to access the health care and treatment they need easily.

The rate of teenage (15-17 year olds) conceptions in Hampshire has steadily decreased from 34.0 per 1,000 in 2008 to 21.1, but in order to continue this downward trend, this priority should remain an area of focus.

Nationally an estimated 8.7% of 15 year olds are regular smokers. The figure for Hampshire is very slightly higher with an estimated 9.2% of 15 year olds regularly smoking (2009-2012, published 2015). For young people aged 15-24 the standardised rate of admission to hospital for substance misuse is 69.3 per 100,000 which is similar to the rate for England (75.2 per 100,000) (312 admission in Hampshire 2010/11-2012/13), with the highest rates seen in areas associated with deprivation.

The importance of addressing poor mental health early in order to improve outcomes for children and young people can be seen under the 'Be healthy' outcome. The rate of young people aged 10 - 24 years who are admitted to hospital as a result of self harm in the 2010/11-2012/13 period is higher than the England average (407.8 per 100,000 compared to 352.3 per 100,000). Nationally, levels of self harm are higher among young women than young men. We will build on the work that is already going on across Hampshire, to promote good mental health in children and build their resilience, especially for those that are at higher risk of developing mental health problems. Where children and their families need support in relation to mental

health, we believe this should focus on delivering long lasting improvements in mental health. We recognise that this is not the responsibility of any one organisation and that parents and families are fundamentally important in the development of good mental health for their children.

Therefore the priorities of the Children's Trust are;

- Promote healthy weights and physical activity
- Promote health and wellbeing in pregnancy and childhood.
- Promote access to health services for vulnerable groups of children and young people
- Continue to work to reduce the rate of teenage conceptions among girls aged 15-17.
- Reduce and tackling substance misuse.
- Employ strategies with all agencies to promote emotional wellbeing and good mental health

Stay safe

Achievements

- The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) became fully operational in January 2014. The purpose of MASH is to provide a true multi-agency assessment and triaging of safeguarding concerns at the point of referral, protecting vulnerable children from harm, neglect and abuse. Children's Reception Team (CRT) and MASH provide the 'front door' to Children's Services for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with CRT completing the initial screening of referrals from both professional's and members of the public, with those referrals signposted away from statutory services transferred into the Early Help Hubs. CRT often manage up to 5,000 contacts per month with around 40% progressed to MASH for a multi-agency decisions regarding the level of intervention.
- As part of the redesign of *early help* services in Hampshire, ten Early Help Hubs are now fully operational. The purpose of the hubs is to provide a coordinated multi-agency targeted response to meet the needs of children and families just below the threshold of social care. Multi-agency practitioners meet on a weekly basis to discuss how best to work with families where a request for early help has been made. On average there are 15-20 practitioners at the weekly meetings. The hub also provides a daily consultation line for practitioners to assist with the early help process. Families are fully engaged in the early help assessment and planning process to ensure best outcomes are achieved. At March 2015, approximately 200 children, (945 families) were being supported by the early help hubs.
- In terms of children who need help and protection, during the Inspection of services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers, Ofsted judged Hampshire to be good overall with 'good' and 'outstanding' services.

Keeping Hampshire's children and young people safe is a key priority for all Children's Trust partners who work closely with the Local Safeguarding Children Board. Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board were recently judged to be 'good' in the last Ofsted inspection but we must not be complacent.

That is why, while focussing on these priorities we must not lose sight of the core child protection roles and actions of all partner agencies, led by Hampshire County Council Children's Services.

It is vitally important that we and our partners are aware of the potential for Child Sexual Exploitation, identify those children at risk and are responsive to children who go missing. In order to achieve this we need to help children and young people to understand how to keep themselves safe, to know who to talk to and by helping them to recognise it, to reduce the possibility of children entering risky behaviour.

The JSNA 2013 contained an estimate which suggested that 44,000 women and girls aged 16-59 had been a victim of domestic abuse in that year, but that Hampshire Constabulary only received 14,492 reports, which suggests significant under reporting.

Therefore the priorities of the Children's Trust are;

- Improve awareness of and responsiveness to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Reduce the number and improve responses to children who go missing from home or care
- Help children and young people understand how to keep themselves safe (recognising grooming, cyber bullying), thereby reducing the possibility of children entering risky behaviour
- Work to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and its impact on children

Enjoy and achieve

Achievements

- 81% of schools in Hampshire as at 31 March 2014 were judged as good or outstanding by Ofsted, an increasing figure under the new and more robust framework, against a national average of 80%.
- The attainment of the youngest children in the Early Years Foundation Stage has moved above the national averages with 67% of children achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD), compared to 60% nationally.
- Key Stage 1 results remain above the national averages, and 6 year olds performed well in phonics tests with 75% achieving the expected standard in comparison to 74% nationally.
- Key Stage 2 results continue to be higher than national results, with 82% achieving Level 4+ in all areas, compared to 79% nationally.
- Achievement of five or more GCSEs at A*-C including English and mathematics (excluding retakes), is 58% in Hampshire compared to a national average of 56%. 60% of 16 year olds in Hampshire achieved the headline measure inclusive of re-takes, compared to 58% nationally. (2014 GCSE results are difficult to compare for a variety of reasons but the Hampshire general improvement is clear.)
- Services for Young Children have been successful in supporting children's centres to make a significant difference to outcomes for children with 75% of those inspected to date achieving a 'good' or 'outstanding' judgement for the impact of their service delivery by Ofsted. The percentage of 3 and 4 year old children taking up their early years education entitlement has increased and this is particularly high in our lower super output areas. The quality of early years education is particularly high in the lower super output areas and as a result an increasing number of children attending settings in these localities are reaching a good level of development at the age of 5.
- Hampshire has been successful at reducing persistent absence rates, with (those attending less than 85% of school sessions) at 2.6% for 2013/14, under the target of 4.9%.
- School meal take up increased and is above the 2013/14 targets for both primary (target 38%, actual 41.9%) and secondary (target 30%, actual 37%) settings.

We know that achievement at school is a key determinant of future life chances. Overall, Hampshire's children and young people perform well in key assessments and exams with results above national and regional averages. However, the gap between disadvantaged or more vulnerable children and their peers remains a significant issue.

At Key Stage 2 performance has improved further from a high base and the gap continues to reduce. In 2014 the proportion of children eligible for free school meals achieving Level 4 or better in reading, writing and mathematics was 67% resulting in a gap of 18%, reduced from 22% in 2013. The percentage of children from minority ethnic and traveller groups achieving Level 4 and above in reading, writing and

mathematics in 2014 was 80%, compared to 77% nationally, and an increase on 2013. Of the 2,404 pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in year 6 in Hampshire in 2014, 370 had statements of SEN. 11% of children with statements achieved Level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics, a 3% increase on 2013. Hampshire is now in the process of the challenging transition from SEN statements to Education, Health and Care Plans as part of the government's reforms.

At Key Stage 4, 58% of pupils achieved 5+ GCSEs A*-C including English and mathematics, but the disadvantaged gap remains an issue. The gap in attainment between those young people eligible for free schools meals and those who are not is 33%, a 1% reduction in the gap for 2013. In 2014, 63% of pupils from minority ethnic groups gained 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics, an increase on the previous year. Children looked after achieved 16%, a 7% increase on 2013. In 2014, there were 2,202 pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in year 11 in Hampshire, 486 had statements of SEN with 11% gaining 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics, a slight decrease from 2013.

In order to close this gap, parents need to be supported to help their children. Recent successes have included: the increased percentage of 3 and 4 year old children taking up their early years entitlement which is particularly high in lower super output (poorer small) areas; the reduction in both overall and persistent absence rates; and new early help hubs being able to support families at an early stage.

Hampshire schools continue to provide a good start for children and young people, with 82% attending a good or outstanding primary school, and 75% attending a good or outstanding secondary school.

On a broader point, there is a significant number of children in Hampshire (some from elsewhere) attending various forms of independent schools in the county. The numbers are difficult to quantify and the overwhelming majority of those children are well served by their families and schools. However, recent local evidence suggests that the public sector agencies might encourage more engagement with the independent schools sector, together with HSCB, in the interests of those children who may have greater needs.

Therefore the priorities of the Children's Trust are;

- Increase the proportion of children attending 'good' or 'outstanding' schools
- Continue to improve educational outcomes for disadvantaged children, especially those in care, those eligible for free school meals, those with special educational needs and those with black and minority ethnic group heritages that do not do as well as children in other groups
- Examine ways in which we can better engage with the independent school sector in Hampshire.
- Target support to parents who need help with their children's education

Make a positive contribution

Achievements

- In Hampshire 88.7% of students achieved a pass at Level 3 (2 A-levels or equivalent), higher than the national average of 87.8%.
- Hampshire continues to provide opportunities for children to learn to play a musical instrument, with 63 Key Stage 1 settings and 166 Key Stage 2 settings purchasing whole class instrument teaching, exceeding the target. Over 26,000 pupils are learning an instrument each week, with 13,863 pupils receiving learning after whole-class input, and over 516 hours each week of teaching. In addition there are over 60 ensembles playing in Hampshire.
- Work to reduce the number of young people formally entering the criminal justice system was particularly successful during the period 2012-15. The latest figure in March 2015 (expressed as a rate per 100,000 10 to 17 population) was 365. The figure in the equivalent period three years ago was 899, representing a 59% reduction. Hampshire's rate is lower than both the regional and national figures of 386 and 417, respectively. Only one of our comparator YOTs has a lower rate. The latest re-offending rate (those who reoffend within 12 months of committing an initial offence) is 38.5%. This is slightly higher than the regional figure for the same period (34.7%) and the national figure (36.0%).
The number of young people receiving a custodial sentence has also fallen quite significantly in the past three years. The latest figure (expressed as a rate per 1000 10 to 17 population) is 0.24. The figure in the equivalent period three years ago was 0.34, representing a 29% reduction. Hampshire's rate is lower than both the regional and national figures of 0.43 and 0.27, respectively.
- Children and young people are able to present their views in a range of ways to influence services, including the 'What do I think?' pupil attitude survey, involvement in school councils and through the planning process in children's social services. In addition children and young people have been invited to conferences to present their views on a range of issues; at The Local Offer Consultation Conference young people provided feedback on the Local Offer and the shape of Special Education Need and Disability (SEND) services; young people attended a conference in May 2014 to explore mental health, challenge stereotypes and to find out about services which resulted in young people becoming members of local groups to work more closely with Child Adolescent Mental Health services (CAMHS); Youth Voice in July was delivered by Hampshire members of the UK Youth Parliament and Hampshire Youth Voice representatives and sought to empower and enable young people to learn the skills to make positive changes in their local areas.

The Children's Trust recognises the value of positive experiences which help children develop confidence and have a significant impact on the adults they grow into and their subsequent life chances.

We will continue to promote such opportunities for children and young people. It is important that children and young people participate and have their voices heard in

helping to design the services that are there to help them and we will continue to promote and find new ways to ensure that all children and young people are heard.

Work to prevent young people from entering the Youth Justice system has exceeded most of its targets, however the number of offenders who re-offend within 12 months is 35.6%, (2014) which is slightly higher than the target of being less than 32% so this remains an area of focus.

Hampshire's innovative Rights, Respect and Responsibilities programme has been in place for several years and is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Given the need to ensure that children and young people understand their rights and responsibilities in modern Britain this is of increased importance. For example this initiative is different from, but has significant cross-over with, the Government's Respect programme.

Therefore the priorities of the Children's Trust are;

- Reduce offending and reoffending by young people
- Promote the meaningful participation of all children and young people ensuring those that are disadvantaged are heard
- Promote wider partnership with providers of varying youth services including district, town and parish councils and the voluntary sector
- Promote Rights, Respect and Responsibilities (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child), to help children become responsible citizens with an understanding and promotion of their own rights, together with their responsibilities to respect the rights of others
- Promote the range of local activities provided by the voluntary and community sectors, including National Citizen Service and Duke of Edinburgh's Award, in order to allow children and young people to participate in activities beyond the school day.

Achieve economic wellbeing

Achievements

- The percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training at age 19 has improved from the baseline of 46.5% in 2011/12 to 51.2% in February 2015.
- The results of the What do I think? pupil attitude survey 2014, Year 7 pupils reported that the information and advice they receive around careers is helpful at 52.8% exceeding the target of 49%.
- The percentage of young people aged 16/18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) is 3.6%, demonstrating a positive downward trend this quarter. The reasons for this will include; some colleges and training providers offer a January start programme, which is just beginning to show in the data; the impact of Youth Support Services commissioned NEET support services; and the impact of NEET engagement activities by Hampshire County Council and others – including European Social Fund programmes.

It is of economic importance to children and young people themselves, the county and to the country as a whole that children and young people are prepared for the world of work.

The Children's Trust will work with schools to ensure that all children and young people, including the most disadvantaged, have access to high quality careers advice, and work to ensure that the number of young people not in education, employment, and training decreases from 3.87% (October 2014) and the number of care leavers in education, employment and training continues to improve (currently 56.2% October 2014).

By working with the Local Enterprise Partnerships we will endeavour to ensure that young people's skills for employment have a high priority, and Hampshire County Council will continue to offer apprenticeships and internships to young people. So far 150 young people have started on this programme as at September 2014.

We are also mindful that the further education sector as a whole is set to face its own funding and related challenges which may affect the breadth and quality of provision in the county. There is likely to be an increasing need for closer working with external partners such as the Education Funding Agency to seek to safeguard these priorities in Hampshire.

The Supporting (Troubled) Families programme is a national programme to identify and work with families with multiple problems such as parents/carers not being in work, parents/ carers with mental or health issues, children not attending school, crime and anti-social behaviour. So far this programme has delivered 1,448 successful outcomes, but it remains a key area of focus for the coming years.

Therefore the priorities of the Children's Trust are;

- Increase the number of young people in education, employment and training, including those that are Care Leavers.
- Provide and develop opportunities for young people through apprenticeships and internships.
- Promote access to high quality careers information, advice and guidance
- Work with two Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) to ensure that the development of young people's skills for employment have a high priority.
- Support the Hampshire (Troubled) Families Programme to deliver change for identified children and their families with multiple problems including parents/carers not in work and children not attending school.

Section three

How we will deliver the plan

The Children's Trust is the primary partnership arrangement in Hampshire and its purpose is to ensure that the shared objectives for children are delivered by partners. Hampshire has long acknowledged that the delivery mechanism needs to encompass local arrangements in order that partners can deliver the priorities locally and also feedback to the trust on emerging priorities. To this end the Local Children's Partnerships were developed, at least in part, to help deliver the outcomes of the last CYPP.

Hampshire Children's Trust Board continues to meet regularly as the key strategic group and to review the progress of the CYPP and its action plan. The membership of the Children's Trust Board includes representatives from key agencies and partners as well as local partner representatives.

Over the past year there has been a review of the Local Children's Partnerships to ensure that they are fit for purpose to continue to be the delivery arm of the Children's Trust. There remains consensus that a local partnership arrangement is essential to ensure the priorities of the CYPP are delivered at a local level and that each local partnership arrangement includes the governance of the delivery of early help on a district basis. The local partnership arrangements include a wide range of partners and are key to improving outcomes (both educational and social) for children and young people.

The Children's Trust arrangements will be further reviewed upon the publication of this plan. It is the intention of all partners that the 'form' of the Children's Trust will follow the function – that of delivering the priorities set out within this plan'. At heart, the resources and the authority for the delivery of these ambitions and related services rest within the Trust's constituent agencies. It is for them to work internally and together to fulfil the plan's ambitions.

The CYPP Action Plan

The CYPP action plan details the activities that will take place during a given year in order to meet the priorities identified. These activities identify success indicators and targets and progress against these represent the measure of the plan. The Children's Trust Board receives regular reports on progress.

The plan is available online at www.hants.gov.uk/cypp

Needs assessments

The CYPP is informed by comprehensive needs assessments, which ensure that activities are targeted to those groups and areas in greatest need. The two key needs assessments are;

- **The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment**
Represents a review of the health and wellbeing needs of local people and is used to help plan health and care services. It is available online at [insert link](#)
- **The Child Poverty Needs Assessment**
Provides an overview of the nature of child poverty in Hampshire and enables partners to plan activities that will address child poverty in the county. The Child Poverty strategy forms part of the CYPP. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment is available online at [insert link](#)

Other assessments which have fed into the CYPP are:

- **Joint Strategy for Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health**
This strategy provides an overview of the national context, local context and an assessment of local need as well as the views of children, their parents and carers and professionals and will enable partners to plan activities effectively. The strategy sits alongside the Children and Young People's Plan and is in response to the increasing challenges faced by children. The strategy is available online at <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/makeitworthwhile>

Consultation

The priorities were consulted on between 2 March and 27 April 2015, using an online response form or by requesting a paper copy. In total 150 responses were submitted, and of these 72% were from individuals, 12% by members of LCPs and 16% on the behalf of organisations who were not part of an LCP. Children and young people were encouraged to complete the consultation, and the CYPP and consultation was discussed with Care Ambassadors and at the Youth Voice meetings in March, as well as being brought to the attention of Youth Council and Parliament representatives.

Respondents' net agreement for priorities within the consultation ranged from 92% through to 77%, with an average net agreement of 88% for the proposed priorities. Changes have been made as a result of the consultation, which include changes to the priority wording in order to clarify the priority and to the outcome in which a priority might sit.

The consultation was discussed at the 7th March Care Ambassadors meeting and the email sent on the 5th March was forwarded onto them to further review. I believe some of them did take part, but due to several different learning styles within the group, I tend to let them go through written documents and questionnaires at their own pace, offering additional support should they be unclear of what is being asked.

The full results of the consultation can be found online at [insert link](#)

Glossary

Academy	A publicly funded independent school
Apprenticeship	An apprenticeship is a paid employment opportunity, offering on-the-job training combined with study towards a professional qualification
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
Care Ambassador	A paid role with the County Council, for young people who are in, or were in care. They are responsible for promoting local participation of children and young people in care, and acting as the voice of children in care in meetings with county councillors.
Child in Need (CiN)	A child is in need if they require services from the local authority to help keep them safe.
Child Protection Plan	A plan for children who are at risk of neglect or abuse, which sets out how to keep them safe and well.
Children in care	Children who are under the care of the local authority either through agreement with parents or by order of the courts
Children's Trust	The statutory local partnership, led by the County Council, which brings together the organisations working for, and with, children, young people and families, also referred to as the Children's Trust Board.
Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG)	CCGs were established on 1 April 2013 and are clinically-led statutory bodies that commission (plan and buy) local healthcare services for the people who live in their geographical area. All the GP practices are members of a CCG- and they work in partnership with local communities, including district councils, schools, the voluntary sector and local people and with upper tier local authorities. There are now five CCGs in Hampshire.
Corporate parent	The role of the local authority in looking after children in care.
Child protection	The range of systems and activities based on S47 of the Children Act 1989, whereby agencies led by the local authority investigate, assess and plan for children believed to be at risk of

	significant harm through physical, sexual or emotional abuse or neglect.
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	Exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan – the overarching strategy for the Children's Trust
Designated Teacher	A teacher with responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children and young people in care.
Duke of Edinburgh Award (DofE)	DofE gives all young people aged 14-24 the chance to develop skills for life and work, fulfill their potential and have a brighter future.
Duty to co-operate	The requirement for local authorities and relevant partners to co-operate to improve the well-being of children and families, as set out in the Children Act 2004. Relevant partners include district councils, health authorities, Youth Offending Teams, Police, Job Centre Plus, schools including academies and free schools, and colleges.
Early Help Hubs (EHH)	Local arrangements that identify as early as possible if a child or family need support and helps them to access services, where practitioners work together to ensure that this has the maximum impact.
Early Years Foundation Stage	The framework for learning and development for children aged 0-5 years old.
EET	Young people in education, employment or training.
Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP)	(Formerly the SEN Statement)The purpose of an education health and care plan(EHCP) is to make special educational provision to meet the special educational needs of the child or young person, to ensure the best possible outcomes for them across education, health and social care and, as they get older, prepare them for adulthood.
Families with multiple problems	Families experiencing two of six headline

	problems in the areas of; education; crime and anti-social behaviour; children who need help; employment and risk of financial exclusion; domestic violence and abuse; families with health problems, can be supported.
Free school meal children	This does not refer to children entitled to a free school meal as part of the new Universal Free School Meal Legislation but refers to children who are eligible for Free School Meals. These are available to children whose parents/guardians are in receipt of certain benefits
Hampshire Safeguarding Children Boards (HSCB)	The statutory partnership responsible for co-ordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of local agencies in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.
Health and Wellbeing Board	A group of key leaders from the health and care system, who work together to improve the health and well-being of the local population.
HPV	Vaccine given to school age children. The human papilloma virus (HPV) and the School Leaver Booster. HPV is given to girls aged 12 to 13.
Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO)	Local authority social workers who are separate from local case management and who review children and young people's cases to make sure that plans for children in care, or those with Child Protection Plans, are effective
Internship	On the job training, similar to an apprenticeship.
National Citizen Service (NCS)	NCS is open to all 16 and 17-year-olds in England. Comparable to DfE, NCS aims to bring together young people from different backgrounds, helps develop greater confidence and encourages personal and social development by working on skills like leadership, teamwork and communication.
NEET	Young person not in education, employment or training.
Net agreement	Net agreement is calculated by using the proportion of people who agree with a proposal, minus the proportion who disagree with it.
Ofsted	The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted)

	regulates and inspects schools, colleges, initial teacher training, work based and skills training, adult and community learning, education and training in prisons, and local authority children's social care including safeguarding and child protection, services for children looked after and child care.
Rights, Respect and Responsibilities (RRR)	A programme in Hampshire schools, based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which aims to help children achieve their potential and become responsible citizens.
Safeguarding	See child protection above. A broad range of activities and responses by all agencies and the community to address the welfare of children including to avoid the need for child protection
SEN	Special Educational Needs – the term used to describe when children and young people have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age. See EHCP.
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child – An international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people a set of rights.
Universal services	Services that are available to all.
Youth Offending Team (YOT)	A multi-agency team co-ordinating the provision of youth justice services across Hampshire.
Youth Crime Prevention Team	Workers based within Early Help Hubs in Hampshire who offer a range of preventative activities and interventions, targeted at children and young people who are at risk of offending and/or anti social behaviour.