

IMPROVING LIVES SELECT COMMISSION

**Venue: Town Hall, Moorgate
Street, ROTHERHAM.
S60 2TH**

Date: Tuesday, 23rd January, 2018

Time: 5.30 p.m.

A G E N D A

There will be a pre-briefing for all members of the Improving Lives Select Commission at 4.00 p.m.

1. To consider whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any part of the agenda.
2. To determine any item(s) the Chairperson is of the opinion should be considered later in the agenda as a matter of urgency.
3. Apologies for absence
4. Declarations of Interest
5. Questions from members of the public and the press
6. Communications
7. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 12th December, 2017 (Pages 1 - 8)
8. Rotherham 'Voice of the Child' Lifestyle Survey 2017 - Borough-wide Report (Pages 9 - 63)
9. Children Missing from Education (Pages 64 - 71)
10. Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Needs Strategy - Update and School Exclusions (Pages 72 - 75)
11. Looked After Children Sufficiency Strategy - Update (Pages 76 - 84)
12. Date and time of next meeting

Tuesday 13 March 2018 at 5.30pm

Tuesday 24 April 2018 at 5.30pm

Improving Lives Select Commission membership:-

Chair – Councillor Clark
Vice-Chair – Councillor Cusworth

Councillors Beaumont, Brookes, Cooksey, Elliot, Fenwick-Green, Hague, Ireland, Jarvis, Khan, Marles Marriott, Pitchley, Senior, Short, Julie Turner and Tweed (18).

Co-opted members:- Ms. Jones (Voluntary Sector Consortium), Mrs. Clough (ROPF: Rotherham Older Peoples Forum) for agenda items relating to older peoples' issues.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sharon Kemp." The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Sharon Kemp,
Chief Executive.

IMPROVING LIVES SELECT COMMISSION
Tuesday, 12th December, 2017

Present:- Councillor Clark (in the Chair); Councillors Beaumont, Cooksey, Cusworth, Elliot, Jarvis, Khan, Marriott and Short.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Brookes, Hague, Ireland, Marles, Senior and J. Turner; and also from Commissioner P. Bradwell, Councillor Watson (Cabinet Member for Children and Young People's Services) and Mrs. S. Wynne (Rotherham Rise).

99. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Jarvis declared a personal interest in Minute No. 103 (**DOMESTIC ABUSE UPDATE**) as she is an unpaid trustee for Rotherham Rise.

100. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS

There were no questions from members of the public and the press.

101. COMMUNICATIONS

Visits to Barnardo's ReachOut and the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

The Senior Adviser (Scrutiny and Member Development) reported that a visit to the ReachOut Project would take place on Tuesday 9th January 2.00-4.00pm.

Members had been contacted by email to seek expressions of interest for the visit to the MASH which would take place in February. Confirmation of details would be communicated in due course.

102. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 31ST OCTOBER AND 14TH NOVEMBER, 2017

Resolved:- That the minutes of the previous meetings of the Improving Lives Select Commission, held on 31st October, 2017 and 14th November 2017, be approved as a correct record for signature by the Chair.

103. DOMESTIC ABUSE UPDATE

Cllr Hoddinott, Cabinet Member for Waste, Roads and Community Safety introduced this item, with Detective Chief Inspector (DCI) Lee Berry, South Yorkshire Police. Sue Wynne (Rotherham Rise) was to provide further details of how the voice of the victim was being reflected in the strategy and its implementation, but unfortunately could not attend due to illness.

Cllr Hoddinott outlined to the Committee that tackling domestic abuse remained a key priority for the Council and its partners, through the Safer Rotherham Partnership (SRP).

This report followed a previous report made to Improving Lives Select Committee (ILSC) on the 25th July 2017. Since the Commission last considered this issue, work had commenced on the development of a Domestic Abuse Strategy which had been approved by the Safer Rotherham Partnership. The strategy was underpinned by a delivery plan, supported by an active Domestic Abuse Priority Group. Cllr Hoddinott reported that in developing the strategy they had undertaken in-depth work to identify gaps and areas of weakness; this included the Local Safeguarding Children's Board conducting a number of audits into cases of domestic abuse where children have been present and actions arising from a Domestic Homicide Review. Immediate action had been taken to address waiting times for services at Rotherham Rise.

Cllr Hoddinott summarised the gaps and areas of weakness as follows:

- Responsibility for tackling abuse does not sit with one agency with the police, local authority, health and voluntary sector partners having different roles. Whilst there were pockets of good practice (with Rotherham Rise and Council's Housing Services cited) this was not sufficiently co-ordinated. It had been the priority of the Community Safety Manager to bring this work together with the Domestic Abuse Priority Group (DAPG).
- Use of risk assessments was inconsistent amongst partners. Whilst high risks cases were handled well, this was not always the case for those identified as a lower or medium risk or in cases requiring escalation/de-escalation. The Community Safety Manager was developing a Domestic Abuse Charter to establish expectations about information sharing and service standards.
- There was a lack of clarity about which services/support are available and the pathways for the receipt of services should they be required. Mapping work had commenced to address this.

Cllr Hoddinott and DCI Lee Berry gave further details of progress in relation to the following areas:

- Voice of the Victim; previous feedback from this Committee had identified that the "voice of victim" was not routinely captured in the strategy. Led by the voluntary sector, work has commenced to ensure that the views of people using domestic abuse services were fed into the strategy and SYP have committed that police officers will also meet victims and survivors to inform improvements.
- Peer Review; Bradford City Council had been engaged to undertake the peer review of the strategy and direction of travel. This would take place in January 2018 and the Committee was requested to participate in the peer review.

- Perpetrator Programme; the programme had been commissioned jointly with Sheffield and Doncaster Councils and funding identified for a two year programme, commencing in March 2018. Learning from recent work had identified that it was often difficult to distinguish between the perpetrators and victims, as roles may not be clearly defined within abusive relationships. SYP had introduced a new vulnerability strategy to ensure that the right response was given to the victim (making every contact count) and alongside this a complete victim care package had been introduced. In addition, a police officer has been located in Rotherham Rise to address offending behaviour of perpetrators at an early stage.
- Women’s Empowerment/Education; it was recognised that this area was least developed and the Committee’s input was requested.
- PEEL Review; direct face-to-face training has been undertaken by police officers and rolled out across the force and further work has been undertaken on civil orders to safeguard victims and families. An outline of satisfaction levels were given to the Committee and further details provided of the work undertaken to improve these. SYP were aware of the number of domestic abuse incidents which were outstanding and levels of vulnerabilities. An awareness campaign, ‘Cut the Strings’, was being rolled out to increase reporting.
- Peak Period Action; additional funding had been provided by the local authority to identify repeat victims and high-risk perpetrators to ensure that there was a timely response. This service is provided by Rotherham Rise and SYP. This would be rolled out in the run-up to Christmas.

Cllr Hoddinott concluded that the report, strategy and delivery plan demonstrated the progress made and positive direction of travel.

Discussion ensued on the report with the following issues raised/clarified:-

How would the “voice of the victim” be reflected in the strategy? – It was outlined that the strategy would be adapted to reflect the feedback from victims and survivors and the outcomes from the peer review.

The delivery plan referred to ensuring appropriate access for all communities and individuals including to “those less able”. Clarification was sought on if it was understood who were “less able” in order to ensure that services were targeted appropriately. - This had been identified as an area for further development to understand who was accessing services and any gaps in provision and risks.

In relation to the perpetrator programme, what were the measures to ensure that value for money was achieved? The tender would be shared with members.

Further details were sought on how agencies would make every contact

count and avoid 'missed opportunities' to work together to identify victims and risks. – It has been identified that not all frontline workers may recognise domestic abuse when they have contact with the public or know how to refer issues on. The DAPG has a key role in ensuring that each partner agency has identified gaps and ensure that staff were trained appropriately and issues assessed consistently. Work was underway to develop pathways to ensure that victim's details were provided once and information shared with relevant agencies, including with schools where children were involved.

How confident were SYP and the Cabinet Member about the level of referrals from dentists and if training they had received was effective? – This would be referred to the DAPG for further exploration.

How did the redesigned pathway relate to the 'one front door'? – These issues were linked; there was a previous lack of clarity about how referrals were made and what services can be accessed. The work to develop the pathways would address this gap.

Clarification was sought on the work in schools and uptake of training. – It was recognised that this was an area for development. The compulsory delivery of Personal, Social and Health Education was welcomed. It was suggested that further questions could be asked about positive relationships in the annual "Voice of the Child lifestyle survey".

In relation to the perpetrator programme, a further explanation was sought about the pre-conviction intervention and if work be undertaken with other agencies to identify potential perpetrators? – If a related domestic incident has been reported (but no crime committed) and the individual has indicated that they wish to change behaviour, a referral would be made to the perpetrator programme. Work was also underway to reduce re-offending behaviour. This intervention was intended to stop incidents escalating at the earliest possible point. Referrals were received from other agencies.

The Chair requested that the Deputy Director for Safeguarding, CYPS liaises with the Community Safety Manager to identify the relevant accountable officers in relation to the delivery plan actions focusing on Early Help and Education.

In concluding, the Chair thanked Cllr Hoddinott and DCI Berry for their attendance and for the progress made.

Resolved:-

- 1) That the Committee contribute to the Peer Review, if required by the Assessment Team.
- 2) That an update is provided to this Committee in 6 months to include information about how the voice of the victim is captured in the strategy and its implementation.

104. VIRTUAL SCHOOL HEADTEACHER REPORT 2017

The Interim Virtual Head Teacher introduced the Annual Virtual School Head teacher Report 2017. The report outlined:

- the purpose and role of the Virtual School;
- places the school in its national and regional context;
- the current school age population;
- the key achievements of the last school year;
- progress since the last inspection;
- the main challenges for the future;
- the Attachment Friendly Schools' Project; and
- the use of Pupil Premium Plus.

It was stated that in September 2017 there were 337 looked after children, attending 194 different schools in 32 different local authority areas. A member of the Virtual School team would attend the each of the termly Personal Education Planning meetings which gave good oversight of the issues and progress of each child or young person.

It was explained that there is a major educational gap in the educational outcomes of children and young people in care and their peers who are not looked after. Intelligent interpretations of the outcomes of children and young people in care needed to take into account the numerous risk and protective factors which impact on educational attainment and progress.

These risks included:

- The high level of turnover of the virtual school population as a result of admissions and discharges;
- The disproportionate number of children & young people with special educational needs;
- The significant number of young people attending non-mainstream educational settings;
- The type and number of care placements;
- Recency of care; and
- Emotional wellbeing.

The analysis of GCSE outcomes for Rotherham LAC in 2017 showed that the biggest risk factor, in terms of progress, was type of care placement and recency to care. Of those who made less than expected progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4, 5 out of 10 had been in care for less than 3 years and only 4 out of 10 were in foster care placements.

The greatest single challenge for the Virtual School, the schools that LAC attend, their carers, their social workers and other professionals is how to re-engage approximately 25 young people (at any one time), predominantly in Years 10 and 11 who are not in receipt of 25 hours

education, and those who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) post-16. Related and interconnected challenges were reducing fixed term exclusions and reducing persistent absence.

Work to address these challenges included:

- Developing a Creative Mentoring scheme;
- Exploring a wider range of alternative and complementary provision;
- The Attachment Friendly Schools' Project;
- The promotion of Emotion Coaching;
- Developing the use of the Solution Focused Staff meetings in schools.

Another significant issue faced by the Virtual School and its partners was the increased numbers of children and young people in care. Between March 2016 and March 2017 the number of LAC increased from 430 to 484 and the rate/10,000 of the under 18 population had increased from 68/10,000 to 76/10,000. This was higher than the regional trend and presented significant challenges in terms of the resources and their deployment in the Virtual School Team.

Discussion ensued on the report with the following issues raised/clarified:-

Further details were asked to establish if schools were using 'informal' exclusions to manage behaviour? – The Virtual School Team was undertaking work to ensure that fixed term exclusions adhered to the legal process.

Further clarification was sought about the use of Pupil Premium Plus and how this is accounted for. - The Virtual Head could determine how resources were used to achieve the best educational outcomes in accordance with the child's PEP. Examples were provided about input from educational psychologist and the engagement of creative mentors to work with young people. In addition, the Virtual School Governing Body maintained oversight of spend in schools to ensure that resources are used effectively to maximise outcomes for children and young people.

In respect of ensuring that a looked-after child attended a good or outstanding school, what consideration was given if a child had strong attachment to a school which was judged poor or requiring improvement? - It was explained that in such circumstances it would be established if the placement was in the best interest of the child. If the placement was to continue in a school not rated good or outstanding, attention would be given to how any educational disadvantage could be 'compensated', for example by the use of extra-curricular support or activities.

(Cllr Cusworth assumed the Chair temporarily)

It was noted that there was a higher proportion of looked after children

with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) compared to the wider non-looked after population and many of those were in a non-mainstream educational setting. Are mainstream placements sought for looked after children with EHCPs? - It had been established through research that educational outcomes were better for looked after children who attended mainstream schools. Every effort was made to maintain mainstream placements wherever possible, which included the introduction of specialist training to schools to understand trauma and attachment so they could better support looked after children. Each child's PEP was reviewed termly and the most appropriate educational placement would be determined on this basis.

Clarification was sought on what changes had been made since the last Ofsted judgement in 2014? Assurance was given that the standard of work was much higher and the systems and processes underpinning the Virtual School team were robust.

Details were asked to establish the level of take-up of the attachment training in schools across maintained and multi-academy trust schools. – Take-up had been high and has been successfully implemented, with the support of headteachers and senior leaders. A more detailed analysis of take-up would be provided.

What work was undertaken with the designated governors for looked after children? – There was not a designated governors' network (although there were networks for designated teachers). There is a training session for school governors in February 2018 where this issue could be raised. It was suggested that the issue is referred to the Virtual School Governing Body for consideration.

Given the rise in number of looked after children, how confident was the Virtual Head in the capacity to support looked after children? – The rise in number had placed a pressure on resources, although this was mitigated to an extent through the use of the Pupil Premium Plus. However, recent changes to legislation brought post-adoption children and children who have special guardianship or residence orders under the remit of the Virtual School. It was suggested that a further update be provided to the Committee on the implications of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 once statutory guidance is issued. Further work was underway to examine how additional numbers could be managed on a risk-based approach.

Resolved:-

- 1) That the Committee accepts the report and endorses the key actions outlined in Section 3.
- 2) That the role of the Designated Looked After School Governor is raised with Virtual School Governing Body and its response is reported to this Committee
- 3) That a further update is provided to this Committee on the implications of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 once statutory guidance is issued.

- 4) That information is provided on the take-up of training by maintained schools and schools in multi-academy trusts.

(Councillor Clark resumed the Chair)

105. REGIONAL ADOPTION AGENCY

The Deputy Strategic for Safeguarding, Children and Young People's Service gave a verbal update on developments in respect of the Regional Adoption Agency.

At the meeting of Cabinet and Commissioners of 14 November 2016, approval was given for Rotherham Council to explore the potential to establish a South Yorkshire Regional Adoption Agency (RAA). It was reported that the Government saw Regionalising Adoption as a key strategy to meet its aims of adoption reform.

Since approval was given, negotiations had taken place between Rotherham, Barnsley, Sheffield and Doncaster Local Authorities (LAs); and the Doncaster Children's Service Trust (DCST) to form part of a wider regional approach. It was reported to the Committee that because of legal and pension complexities, progress has been slow and therefore further details of the business case could not be provided at present.

A model has been in development and RMBC officers have negotiated a position underpinned by the following principles; that value for money was secured; outcomes for children and young people were improved and staff terms and conditions were maintained. However, because of concerns about the financial implications and the risks attached to the business case, further discussions were required. It was stated that these discussions were to conclude by the end of the 2017/18 financial year and a further report would be provided in due course.

Resolved: That the update is noted.

106. DATE AND TIME OF THE NEXT MEETING

Resolved: That the next scheduled meeting be held on Tuesday, 23rd January, 2018 at 5.30 p.m.

Summary Sheet

Council Report: Improving Lives Scrutiny Panel 23rd January 2018

Title: **Voice of the Child Lifestyle Survey 2017**

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan? No

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report:
Ian Thomas (Strategic Director CYPS)

Report Author(s):
Bev Pepperdine, Performance Assurance Manager
Sue Wilson, Head of Service, Performance & Planning

Ward(s) Affected: All

Executive Summary:
The report details the key findings from the 2017 Borough Wide Lifestyle Survey Report. The Lifestyle Survey was open to schools throughout May to July 2017.

The report also details the plans to share specific results that can support measures in the Health & Wellbeing Strategy and plans for Child Friendly Rotherham. The report also details how specific results are being shared with individual services highlighting results that reflect on their service.

Recommendations:
That Improving Lives Scrutiny Panel:

- Note the overall borough wide Lifestyle survey 2017 report and consider its content.
- Note the measures being shared with Health & Wellbeing Board
- Note the measures being shared with Child Friendly Rotherham Board

List of Appendices Included:

- Appendix 1 – 2017 Borough Wide Report
- Appendix 2 – 2016/2017 Health & Wellbeing Measures
- Appendix 3 – 2016/2017 Child Friendly Rotherham Measures

Background Papers: Rotherham Secondary School Lifestyle Survey 2016

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel: No

Council Approval Required: No

Exempt from the Press and Public: No

Title: Voice of the Child Lifestyle Survey 2017

1. Recommendations

1.1 That Improving Lives Scrutiny Panel note the report and provide views on

- Note the overall borough wide Lifestyle survey 2017 report and consider its content.
- Note the measures being shared with Health & Wellbeing Board
- Note the measures being shared with Child Friendly Rotherham Board

2. Background

2.1 The lifestyle survey results provide an insight into the experiences of children and young people living in the borough, and provide a series of measures to monitor the progress of the development of the aims to be a child friendly town, which are:

- Having things to do (entertainment/parks/green spaces etc.)
- Safe and welcoming places
- Cleanliness of places
- Voice of the child and young person (i.e. we listen but don't always act/feedback)

2.2 The lifestyle survey results provide a series of measure to monitor the aims in the Health & Wellbeing Strategy, the new aims being proposed are

- All children get the best start in life and go on to achieve their potential and have a healthy adolescence and early adulthood.
- All Rotherham people enjoy the best possible mental health and wellbeing and have a good quality of life
- All Rotherham people live well and live longer
- All Rotherham people live in healthy, safe and resilient communities

2.3 This annual consultation is carried out with young people in Y7 and Y10 in Rotherham secondary schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRU). This method of consultation with the young people has been run annually for the past 10 years. In the past 5 years 17,324 young people have shared their views about their health and wellbeing through this survey.

2.4 This annual consultation is the only opportunity regularly given to young people to have their say about their health, well-being, their future, their thoughts about Rotherham and their local community. The sample of 3811 young people, who participated in 2017, is 58% of the relevant population.

2.5 The Lifestyle Survey was offered to pupils at a special school for the first time in 2017. Newman school offered to pilot the survey on behalf of all special schools with the aim it will be offered to all special schools in 2018.

2.6 Each educational establishment receives a pack of information to support them with the survey. Once the survey closes each school or PRU that has participated receives a data pack containing their individual results which they can use to shape their own

Personal Social and Health Education lessons and use their data to compare themselves against the borough wide data once released later in the year.

2.7 Parents and carers are given information about the survey and its contents ahead of it taking place, for Y10 pupils there are specific questions relating to sexual health and this is highlighted in the information to parents/carers.

2.8 Partners will receive data packs of information with the results specific to their service in order for them to implement any improvements during the following year.

2.9 The 2017 Lifestyle Survey saw 11 out of 16 secondary schools in Rotherham participating. The 5 schools that did not participate were Rawmarsh, Wickersley, Clifton, Saint Bernards and Thrybergh.

3. Key Issues

3.1 The findings from the results in the 2017 survey that show what's working well

The results of the 2017 Lifestyle survey show that there have been improvements in specific areas, in particular health, perceptions of Rotherham, areas of safeguarding, areas of smoking, alcohol, drugs, relationships and sexual health. The full list of the results that show what is working well can be found in Appendix 1 of the overall borough wide report.

The results in the 2017 Lifestyle survey show that far more young people from Rotherham say they visit their dentist at least once per year. 3515 (93%) of pupils said they visit their dentist, which is significantly higher than the national picture where during national smile month statistics show that it could be as many as 40% of children who do not regularly visit their dentist.

There have been improvements in some healthy eating and physical activities which could possibly be attributed to the work of Change for Life project supporting young people in school with the delivery of free fruit and promoting healthy eating. 5% more young people said they are eating the recommended 5 fruit and vegetables each day, more young people said they have breakfast in a morning and 3.5% more young people said they participate in regular physical activity. More young people participating in regular activity may have contributed to the reduction in the % of pupils saying they are worried about their weight, the 2017 results show that 3% less pupils are worried about their weight and there has been a 5% increase in the % of pupils who feel their weight is about the right size.

Pupils perception of Rotherham appears to be improving, pupils are asked to say if they would recommend Rotherham as a place to live and whether they would like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time, a significantly higher % of pupils gave positive responses to recommending and continuing to live in Rotherham and there has been a 7% increase in the number of pupils who said they regularly visit Rotherham town centre. The fear factor of protest and marches does not appear to be as significant to pupils now, this is rated far lower than in previous years as a risk that impacts on them visiting town centre.

It is positive to see that far more Y7 pupils have received education about child sexual exploitation; this has improved by 11%. It is worth noting that the overall % of pupils who have received education on this subject has increased over past 3 years, this does raise awareness in young people, so this could contribute to young people saying they do not feel safe in some locations, in particular town centre locations. It is also positive to see there has been a 5% reduction in the number of Y10 pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse.

3.2 The findings from the results in the 2017 survey that show what we are worried about

The results of the 2017 Lifestyle survey show that there are areas that need action to address what pupils' are telling us, in specific areas, health, aspirations, areas of safeguarding, young carers, relationships and sexual health. The full list of the results that show what is we are worried about can be found in Appendix 2 of the overall borough wide report.

It is positive to see that there have been improvements in results for areas of health, there are also some results in this area that need to be addressed. There has been an increase in the % of pupils that are consuming high sugar drinks and high energy drinks. Each educational establishment have been asked to look at their individual results and compare them to their 2016 results. Action has already been taken by three schools, one to ban the sale of these drinks, one to change their policy on the sale of these drinks in their dining hall and one school added a new display about the risks of these drinks.

There are fewer pupils who said they aspire to go to university than in the previous year. More pupils said they prefer going to college, but then moving into employment rather than university and more pupils said they have not yet made a decision.

Safeguarding in particular pupils feeling safe in and around the town centre has declined this year, less pupils said they always feel safe, although there was a slight % decrease in the number of pupils who said they never feel safe in the town centre, it should be noted that far more pupils have received education around child sexual exploitation, therefore young people have greater awareness.

The lifestyle survey results have continuously shown that there are more pupils identifying themselves as young carers than the Rotherham census figure shows, this could be attributed to pupils who take a brother or sister to school saying they are a young carer. There is a service available to support young carers, but the 2017 results show that there has been a decrease of young carers who said they have heard of this service. Barnardo's Young Carers Service on working on a project Theory of Change and will be visiting schools to promote the young carers service.

The results have shown that there was a 5% reduction in the number of Y10 pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse, but there has been an increase in the % of pupils in Y10 who said they did not use contraception in particular the increase was more prevalent with boys.

This data will be highlighted to the appropriate relationship and sexual health lead for the health and wellbeing board.

3.3 What are we going to do next?

Emerging themes from the survey will be shared with key stakeholders for them to action as part of their service / business plans. There will be specific reports produced to for each stakeholder to highlight areas that we are worried about which will include the relevant trend data for their area / service.

There has been a specific report, produced for Looked After Children service, highlighting the results from pupils who indicated they are looked after, with a comparison to the borough wide results. Each school received their individual results, for them to compare their results to the borough wide picture and develop their PSHE curriculum accordingly.

4. Options considered and recommended proposal

4.1 That Improving Lives Scrutiny panel are asked to:

- Note the overall borough wide Lifestyle survey 2017 report and consider its content.
- Note the measures being shared with Health & Wellbeing Board
- Note the measures being shared with Child Friendly Rotherham Board

5. Consultation

5.1 The results from the 2017 survey have been shared with the Health & Well Being Board and the Child Friendly Rotherham Board. Partners will receive specific trend data in relation to their specific service, to allow them to take actions and address any issues.

5.2 Distribution of the report with an offer to attend subsequent meetings are be made to

- Public Health
- Healthy Schools Consultant – Kay Denton
- Safer Rotherham Partnership
- South Yorkshire Police
- South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive
- Health and Well Being Board
- Neighbourhood Crime Manager
- Young Carers Provider – Barnardos
- Locality Team(s)
- School Nursing
- Families for Change
- Youth Cabinet
- Different But Equal Board
- Voluntary Action Rotherham Voice & Influence Partnership
- Children & Young People's Partnership
- Regeneration & Environment
- Communications Team

6. Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

From 30th October the report has been presented at a number of meetings within the Council

7. Financial and Procurement Implications

7.1 There are no financial and procurement implications

8. Legal Implications

8.1 There are no immediate legal implications associated with the proposals.

9. Human Resources Implications

9.1 There are no Human Resources implications associated with the proposals.

10. Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

10.1 The fundamental rationale behind the Lifestyle Survey is to enable as wide a consultation as possible for young people in Rotherham in relation to not only their lifestyles but also how they feel about their personal safety, their views of Rotherham town centre and the leisure services that are on offer to young people. Actions are to be addressed by schools and partners to ensure that improvements are made to their services provided to children and young people.

11. Equalities and Human Rights Implications

11.1 The survey aims to capture equalities information as part of the About Me section.

12. Implications for Partners and Other Directorates

12.1 The results of the survey and associated actions are shared both council and partnership wide and it is important that these are communicated to ensure that any concerns actions are addressed.

13. Risks and Mitigation

13.1 Actions are taken to mitigate any negative media attention resulting from publication of the results of the survey which includes working with the Communications Team in relation to a media strategy.

14. Accountable Officer(s):

Beverley Pepperdine (*Performance Assurance Manager*)

Sue Wilson (*Head of Service, Performance & Planning*)

Approvals Obtained from:-

Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services: Not applicable

Director of Legal Services: Not applicable

Head of Procurement (if appropriate):

The Borough wide report 2017 will be published on the Council's website

Rotherham
Voice of the Child
Lifestyle Survey
2017

Borough Wide Report

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Acknowledgements

We would like to express our thanks to all of the Head teachers and staff at schools who co-ordinated the completion of the Lifestyle Survey for 2017.

In 2017, 11 out of 16 secondary schools in Rotherham participated in the survey along with 3 pupil referral units. In 2017 the survey was also offered to students who are electively educated at home and Newman Special School, who have piloted the survey on behalf of special schools, with the aim that the survey will be rolled out to all special schools in 2018. Schools participating in the survey gave their commitment to enabling pupils at their school to have their voice heard to share their views on health, well-being, safety and their views about Rotherham and their local areas.

Also thank you to the 3811 young people who participated and shared their views by taking part in this years' survey.

1. Background Information

This report presents the summary of findings from the 2017 Lifestyle Survey.

The survey is open to all pupils in Y7 and Y10 at secondary schools and pupil referral units, pupils are 11/12 years and 14/15 years of age. The pilot of the survey with pupils at Newman Special School was open to all years Y7 to Y12, this covered pupils age 11 to 16 years. The survey was open from Wednesday 26th April 2017 and closed Wednesday 19th July 2017. Overall in this age range in 2017 there were 6540 young people attending a secondary school, a pupil referral unit, Newman special school or home educated.

This survey is open annually to young people in Rotherham and is the only opportunity regularly given for young people to have their say about their health, well-being and their future. The sample of 3811 young people, who chose to participate in 2017, is 58% of the relevant population.

In the past five years, 17,324 young people have chosen to share their views about their health and well-being through this survey. This sample of relevant population gives a 95% confidence interval of +/- 1.38% so the lifestyle survey has continued to provide data with a high statistical significance.

Rotherham's aim is to be a child friendly town; creating a place where all children and young people want to grow up in, work and play. The Lifestyle survey can provide an insight into the experiences of children and young people living in the borough and a series of measures to monitor the progress of this aim.

The survey is electronic and built using Survey Monkey that is accessed by pupils in educational settings through a web-link. All young people that participated in the survey were able to do so anonymously, and this is the 10th year that the survey has been run in Rotherham.

Each educational setting that participated have received a data pack giving them access to their own survey data; they can use this to compare their results to previous years' results and also to the borough wide information once published. Individual school reports assist them to gauge how well they are meeting their own health and wellbeing objectives and help shape their PSHE curriculum. This is highlighted as outstanding practice and gives evidence in relation to Ofsted grade descriptors

“Grade descriptors: the quality of the curriculum in PSHE education Note: These descriptors should not be used as a checklist. They must be applied adopting a ‘best fit’ approach which relies on the professional judgement of the inspector. Supplementary subject-specific guidance Outstanding (1) v The imaginative and stimulating PSHE education curriculum is skilfully designed, taking into account local December 2013 health and social data and the full range of pupils’ needs, interests and aspirations. The programme ensures highly effective continuity and progression in pupils’ learning across all key stages. “

Parents were given information about the Lifestyle Survey and its contents ahead of the survey taking place, it was highlighted to parents and carers of young people in Y10 that there was specific questions relating to sexual health. These questions were not included in the Y7 survey or in the pilot survey for pupils at Newman special school.

The borough wide results will be shared with the Health & Well Being Board and partners will receive specific trend data in relation to their specialism to allow them to take action and address any issues.

The 2017 lifestyle survey went through a series of consultation exercises with children, young people, partners and voluntary sector, to review the questions with the aim to make

improvements for the survey to be a child friendly survey and enable the survey to contribute measures for the vision for Child Friendly Rotherham and the Health & Wellbeing Strategy. The changes to the 2017 survey include questions to ascertain if a young person is a looked after child; if young people are using youth centres, libraries and leisure facilities in Rotherham and if so what are their views about these services; do young people visit the dentist regularly and young people were asked to give their views on how they feel about their mental health.

2. Executive Summary

In total 3811 pupils participated in the 2017 lifestyle survey out of a possible 6540 young people who live in the borough in this age range. This is an overall 58% participation rate.

A higher % of girls completed the survey compared to boys and a higher % of Y7 completed the survey compared to Y10.

5 schools chose this year not to participate in the 2017 lifestyle survey. 3 schools had initially indicated they did not wish to participate so this excluded 1340 pupils, 2 further schools had a changeover in staff and the new staff in post did not have sufficient time to plan for the survey, this excluded a further 470 pupils.

Participation in the survey varied widely between individual schools, the variances ranged between 38% to 100% participation rates for secondary schools and pupil referral units.

2.1 What is working well?

The results of the 2017 Lifestyle survey show that there have been improvements in specific areas, in particular health, perceptions of Rotherham, areas of safeguarding, areas of smoking, alcohol, drugs, relationships and sexual health. The full list of the results that show what is working well can be found in Appendix 1.

The results in the 2017 Lifestyle survey show that far more young people from Rotherham say they visit their dentist at least once per year. 3515 (93%) of pupils said they visit their dentist, which is significantly higher than the national picture where during national smile month statistics show that it could be as many as 40% of children who do not regularly visit their dentist.

There have been improvements in some healthy eating and physical activities which could possibly be attributed to the work of Change for Life project supporting young people in school with the delivery of free fruit and promoting healthy eating. 5% more young people said they are eating the recommended 5 fruit and vegetables each day, more young people said they have breakfast in a morning and 3.5% more young people said they participate in regular physical activity. More young people participating in regular activity may have contributed to the reduction in the % of pupils saying they are worried about their weight, the 2017 results show that 3% less pupils are worried about their weight and there has been a 5% increase in the % of pupils who feel their weight is about the right size.

Pupils perception of Rotherham appears to be improving, pupils are asked to say if they would recommend Rotherham as a place to live and whether they would like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time, a significantly higher % of pupils gave positive responses to recommending and continuing to live in Rotherham and there has been a 7% increase in the number of pupils who said they regularly visit Rotherham town centre. The fear factor of protest and marches does not appear to be as significant to pupils now, this is rated far lower than in previous years as a risk that impacts on them visiting town centre.

It is positive to see that far more Y7 pupils have received education about child sexual exploitation; this has improved by 11%. It is worth noting that the overall % of pupils who have received education on this subject has increased over past 3 years, this does raise awareness in young people, so this could contribute to young people saying they do not feel safe in some

locations, in particular town centre locations. It is also positive to see there has been a 5% reduction in the number of Y10 pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse.

2.2 What are we worried about?

The results of the 2017 Lifestyle survey show that there are areas that need action to address what pupils' are telling us, in specific areas, health, aspirations, areas of safeguarding, young carers, relationships and sexual health. The full list of the results that show what is we are worried about can be found in Appendix 2.

It is positive to see that there have been improvements in results for areas of health, there are also some results in this area that need to be addressed. There has been an increase in the % of pupils that are consuming high sugar drinks and high energy drinks. Each educational establishment have been asked to look at their individual results and compare them to their 2016 results. Action has already been taken by three schools, one to ban the sale of these drinks, one to change their policy on the sale of these drinks in their dining hall and one school added a new display about the risks of these drinks.

There are fewer pupils who said they aspire to go to university than in the previous year. More pupils said they prefer going to college, but then moving into employment rather than university and more pupils said they have not yet made a decision.

Safeguarding in particular pupils feeling safe in and around the town centre has declined this year, less pupils said they always feel safe, although there was a slight % decrease in the number of pupils who said they never feel safe in the town centre, it should be noted that far more pupils have received education around child sexual exploitation, therefore young people have greater awareness.

The lifestyle survey results have continuously shown that there are more pupils identifying themselves as young carers than the Rotherham census figure shows, this could be attributed to pupils who take a brother or sister to school saying they are a young carer. There is a service available to support young carers, but the 2017 results show that there has been a decrease of young carers who said they have heard of this service. Barnardo's Young Carers Service on working on a project Theory of Change and will be visiting schools to promote the young carers service.

The results have shown that there was a 5% reduction in the number of Y10 pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse, but there has been an increase in the % of pupils in Y10 who said they did not use contraception in particular the increase was more prevalent with boys. This data will be highlighted to the appropriate relationship and sexual health lead for the health and wellbeing board.

3. Participation Table 2016

This table shows the 11 schools, 3 Pupil Referral Units, Electively Home Educated and Newman Special School that participated in the survey and the volume of pupils who completed the survey from each school.

School	No. of Y7 Pupils	No. of Y10 Pupils
Aston	350	189
Brinsworth	242	122
Dinnington	108	140
Maltby	187	175
Oakwood	83	74
Saint Pius	127	46
Swinton	158	118
Wales	275	169
Wath	294	256
Wingfield	98	91
Winterhill	218	217
Pupil Referral Units		
Rowan Centre	1	1
Riverside Aspire	1	6
Swinton Lock	4	4
Home Educated	4	10
Newman School Pilot	Survey Offered to all pupils, in total 30 pupils participated	

4.



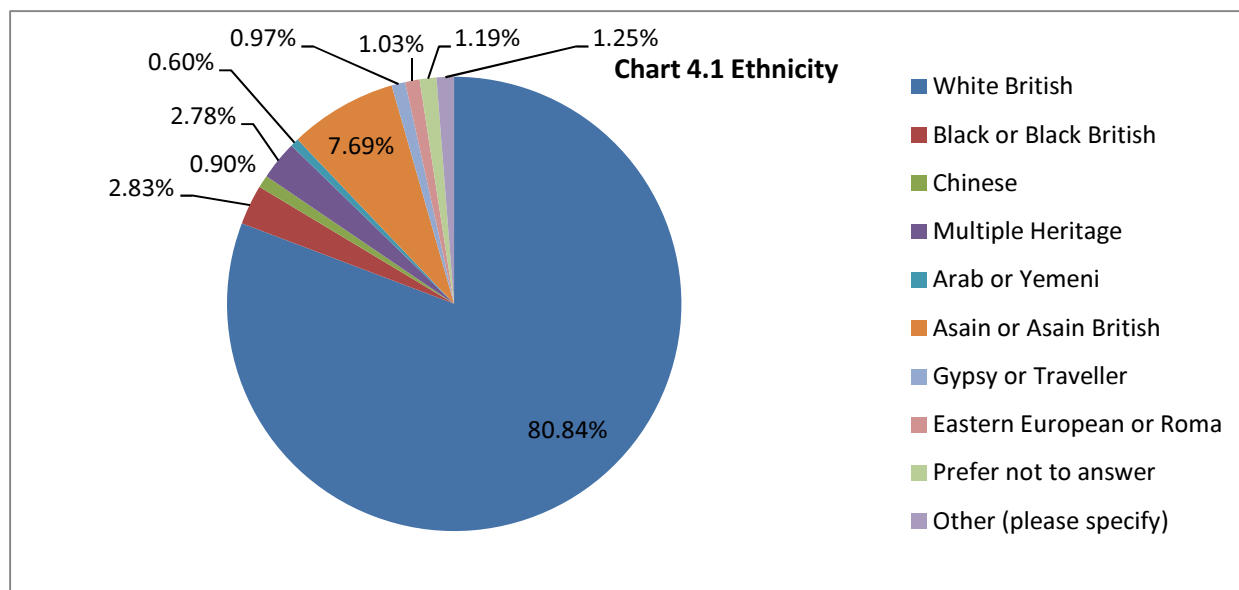
Of the pupils that completed the 2017 survey, 1919 (50.35%) were female and 1892 (49.65%) were male. 2153 (57%) were in year 7 and 1628 (43%) were in year 10.

The results show that 30 pupils in the Newman School Pilot participated in the survey across all years in the school; a separate report has been produced to show Newman School results.

4.1 Ethnic Origin

When asked about their ethnicity, 80.8% (3,062) of pupils described themselves as White British (compared to 84% in 2016). 16.8% (622) described themselves as from Black or Minority Ethnic group (BME) (this compared to 11.5% 2016). 1.19% (47) preferred not to say and 1.25% (50) described themselves from 'other' ethnicity group.

Chart 4.1 below shows the breakdown of pupil ethnicity by %. Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils responding they were from multiple ethnicities, which should be included in the multiple heritage choice, which would make this % higher.



4.2 Looked After Children

Pupils were asked to say if they are a looked after child and had the option to miss this question if they so wished. 0.5% (19) pupils said they were looked after in a foster care placement. 0.2% (8) pupils said they were looked after in a children residential placement. 0.07% (3) pupils said they were looked after in other residential placement. Overall the results show that 0.8% (30) pupils said they were looked after. The survey was open to pupils for a period of 12 weeks in May, June, July. During this period of time our data showed that we had 55 young people who were looked after in the age range of Y7 and Y10, 54% of these young people participated in the survey.

4.3 Health - Disabilities

Pupils were asked if they had a diagnosed long term illness, health problem, disability or medical condition. 20.9% (796) of pupils said they had a diagnosed condition (compared to 21.9% (616) in 2016). A higher % of Y7 pupils said they had a diagnosed medical condition. A slightly higher % of girls said they had a diagnosed medical condition compared to boys.

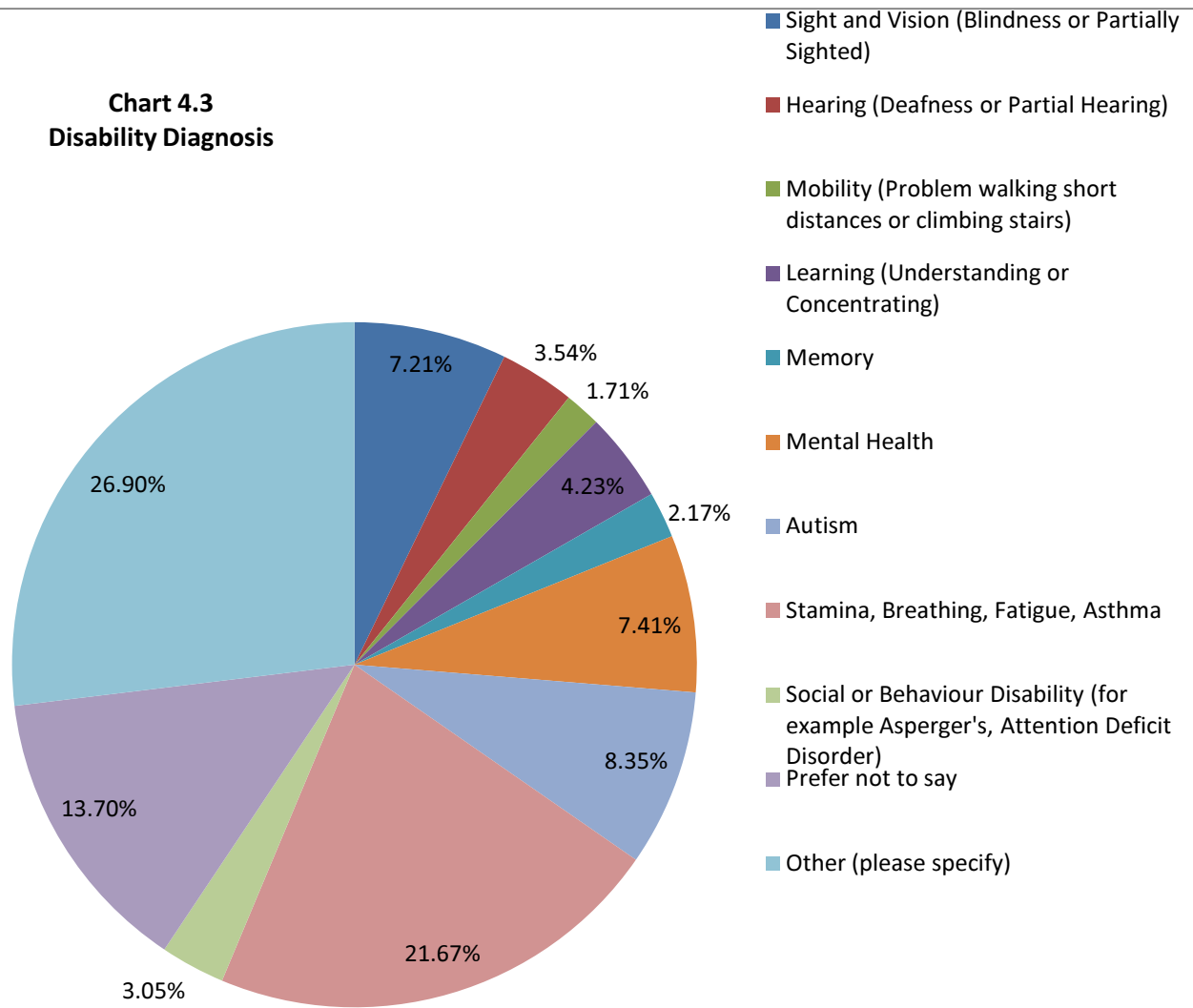
Out of the 796 (20.9%) who said they had a diagnosed condition, the % breakdown is detailed in Chart 4.3 below.

Analysis of data in the 'other' option showed that the majority, pupils reported conditions, such as Diabetes, Skin Condition, Kidney Infections, Hay Fever and Heart Murmur.

There has been a decrease from the 2016 results in the % of pupils saying they have diagnosed condition in sensory, mobility, learning, memory and mental health categories.

There has been an increase from the 2016 results in the % of pupils saying they have diagnosed condition is stamina, breathing, fatigue, asthma and autism, social behaviour categories.

**Chart 4.3
Disability Diagnosis**



4.4 Oral Health

The results in the Rotherham lifestyle survey for 2017 show that 3513 (93%) of pupils said they go to the dentist at least once per year. 2977 (79%) said they visit every 6 months. 137 (3.6%) visit the dentist less than once per year and 131 (3.5%) said they have never visited the dentist.

What's working well?

Oral Health Foundation published information from their consultation carried out in May 2017, this was national smile month. Their results showed that nationally roughly 40% of children do not visit their dentist at least once per year.

The results for Rotherham are significantly better than this, with 93% of pupils saying they visit the dentist at least once per year.

5. Healthy Eating & Exercise



It is recommended that young people should aim to have 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day, and consume 6 or more glasses of water per day.

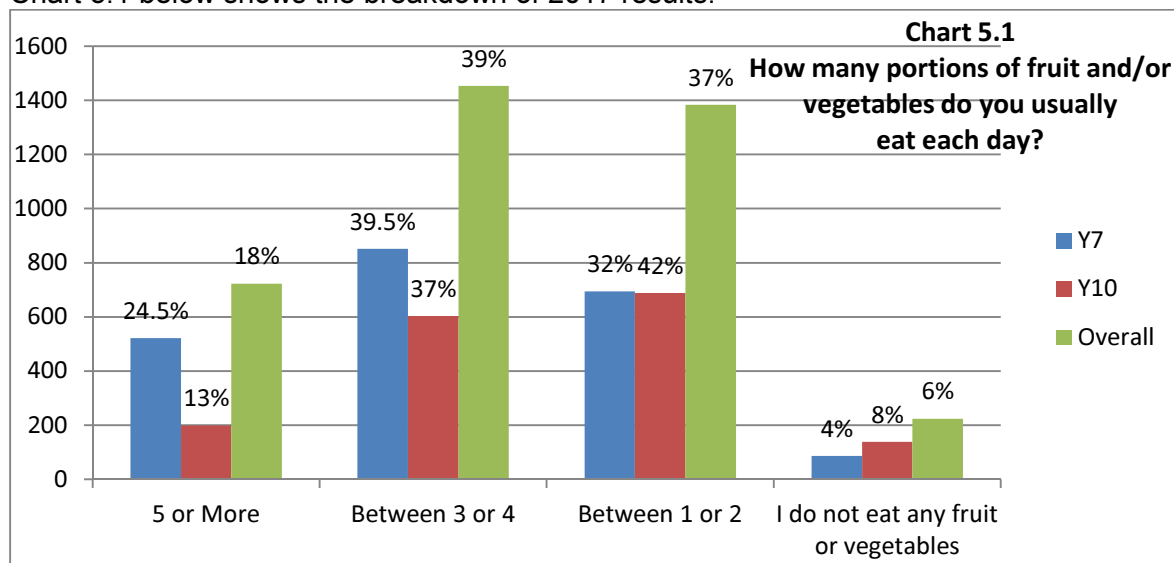
5.1 Fruit & Vegetables

The results from 2017, show that there has been an increase in the number of pupils having the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day, this has increased to 18.2% (723) in 2017 from 13.5% (378) in 2016.

There has also been a decrease in the number of pupils who said they do not eat any fruit or vegetables down from 7% in 2016 to 6% (224) in 2017. Y7 pupils only 4% (86) said they did not eat any fruit or vegetables. The 'Change for Life' initiative in Y6 primary school could be a contributing factor to what's working well.

What's working well?
 'Change for Life' resources have been promoting in Primary Schools with the delivery of free fruit and vegetables, to encourage and promote healthy eating.

Chart 5.1 below shows the breakdown of 2017 results.



Analysis of the data shows that Y7 are more likely to eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. Y10 pupils are more likely not to consume any fruit or vegetables compared to Y7.

Girls in Y7 are the most likely to eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day and for Y10 it is boys who said they are most likely to eat the recommended 5 portions.

5.2 Water

When asked about how many glasses of water they drank a day, 76.5% (2454) of pupils responded that they drank 1 to 5 glasses of water (72.6% in 2016), 18.29% (692) said they had 6-10 glasses, this is a decrease in the number of young people consuming the recommended amount of water per day, compared to (19.75% in 2016). There has been an improvement in

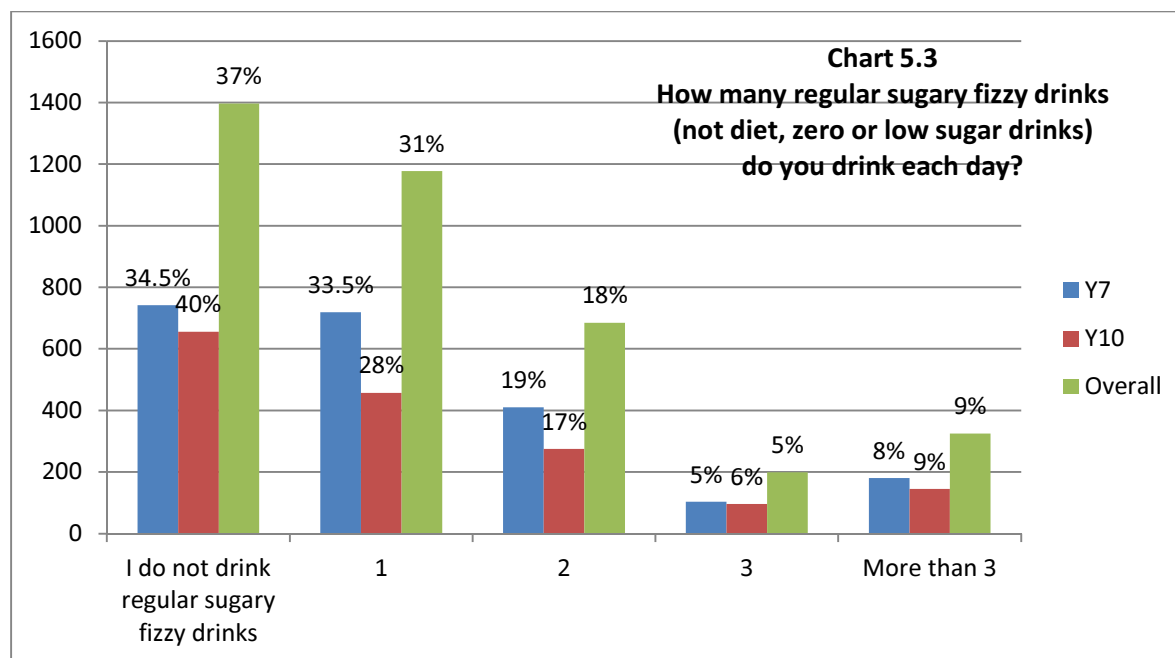
the number of pupils who responded that they drank no water at all; this has reduced to 6.1% (234) from 7% in 2016.

More year 7 pupils said that they drank the recommended 6-10 glasses of water each day 21.86% (471) of Y7, compared to 13.55% (220) of Y10. A higher % of Y10 pupils said that they drank no water at all 7.29% (120) of Y10 compared to 5.33% (114) of Y7.

What's working well?
 One establishment has had a campaign about caffeine consumption.
 This school has recognised an increase in pupils requesting water. (Rowan Centre)

5.3 High Sugar Drinks

A new question was added to the 2016 survey to ascertain the volume of high sugar drinks that young people are consuming. The results from 2017 show a % increase in the number of pupils who are consuming 2 or more high sugar drinks each day. 68% (2574) of pupils said they didn't drink any or only drink 1 high sugar drink each day; this has decreased from 71% in 2016. The overall responses for Y7 & Y10 are detailed in Chart 5.3 below.



The analysis shows that Y10 pupils are far more likely not to consume higher sugar drinks than Y7. 40% (655) of Y10 pupils said they never consume high sugar drinks, compared to 34.5% (741) of Y7 pupils.

What are we worried about?
 Over 65% (1412) of Y7 pupils consuming 1 or more high sugar drinks each day.

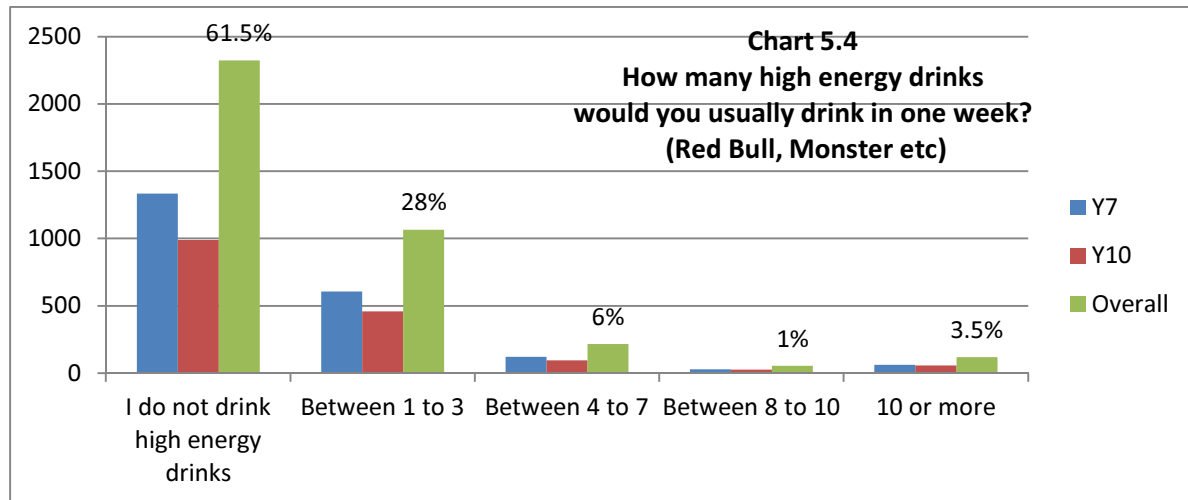
What do we need to do next?
 Promote through 'Change for Life' resources healthy options for drinks, compared to the high sugar drinks.

What's Working Well?
 A Secondary school has banned the sale of high sugar drinks in their school (Winterhill)
 A Secondary School have told us they have put up a new display board about showing comparisons of sugar in certain drinks (Dinnington)
 A Secondary school has changed their sale of fizzy/high sugar drinks in dining hall (Wales)

5.4 High Energy Drinks

There has been an increase in 2017 of the number of pupils who said they are consuming high energy drinks. Overall 61.51% (2326) of pupils said they do not consume high energy caffeinated drinks, in comparison to 63% in 2016.

Chart 5.4 below shows the overall results for the consumption of high energy drinks.



Y7 pupils are more likely to not consume any high energy drinks 62% (1335) compared to Y10 61% (990).

Girls are less likely to drink high energy drinks; overall 68% (1309) of girls said they did not consume high energy drinks. Overall 53% (1018) of boys said they did not consume high energy drinks.

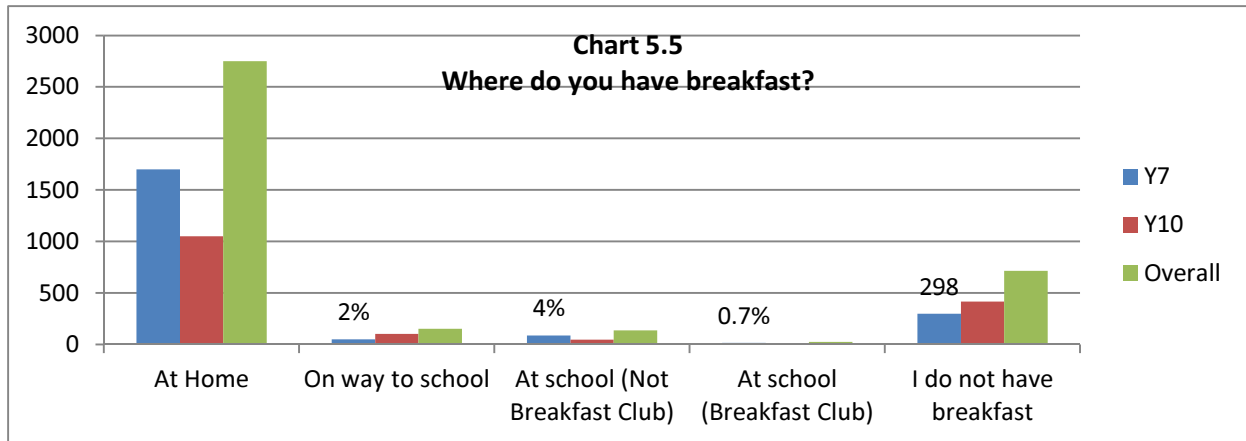
What are we worried about?
Increase in the consumption of high energy drinks, in particular with boys

What do we need to do next?
Promote through 'Change for Life' resources the issues around high energy drinks, promote healthier options for drinks
Highlight to schools this increase, ask each school to look at their results and promote healthier drinks

5.5 Breakfast

Pupils who said they have breakfast has improved to 81% (3068) compared to 79% (2238) in 2016. The pupils who said they have breakfast 89.6% (2751) said they have their breakfast at home, which is a similar % to 2016. Y7 pupils are more likely to have breakfast at home compared to Y10 pupils. 4% (154) have their breakfast on the way to school; 3.5% (136) have their breakfast at school; 0.7% (27) have their breakfast at a breakfast club at school. 18.9% (715) said they skip breakfast. Girls are far more likely to skip breakfast than boys, 453 girls said they skipped breakfast, compared to 262 boys. Chart 5.5 shows the overall results for the consumption of breakfast.

The national picture from studies carried out show that girls are more likely to skip breakfast with the main reason given, it will help them lose weight. Boys gave the main reason, they didn't have time.



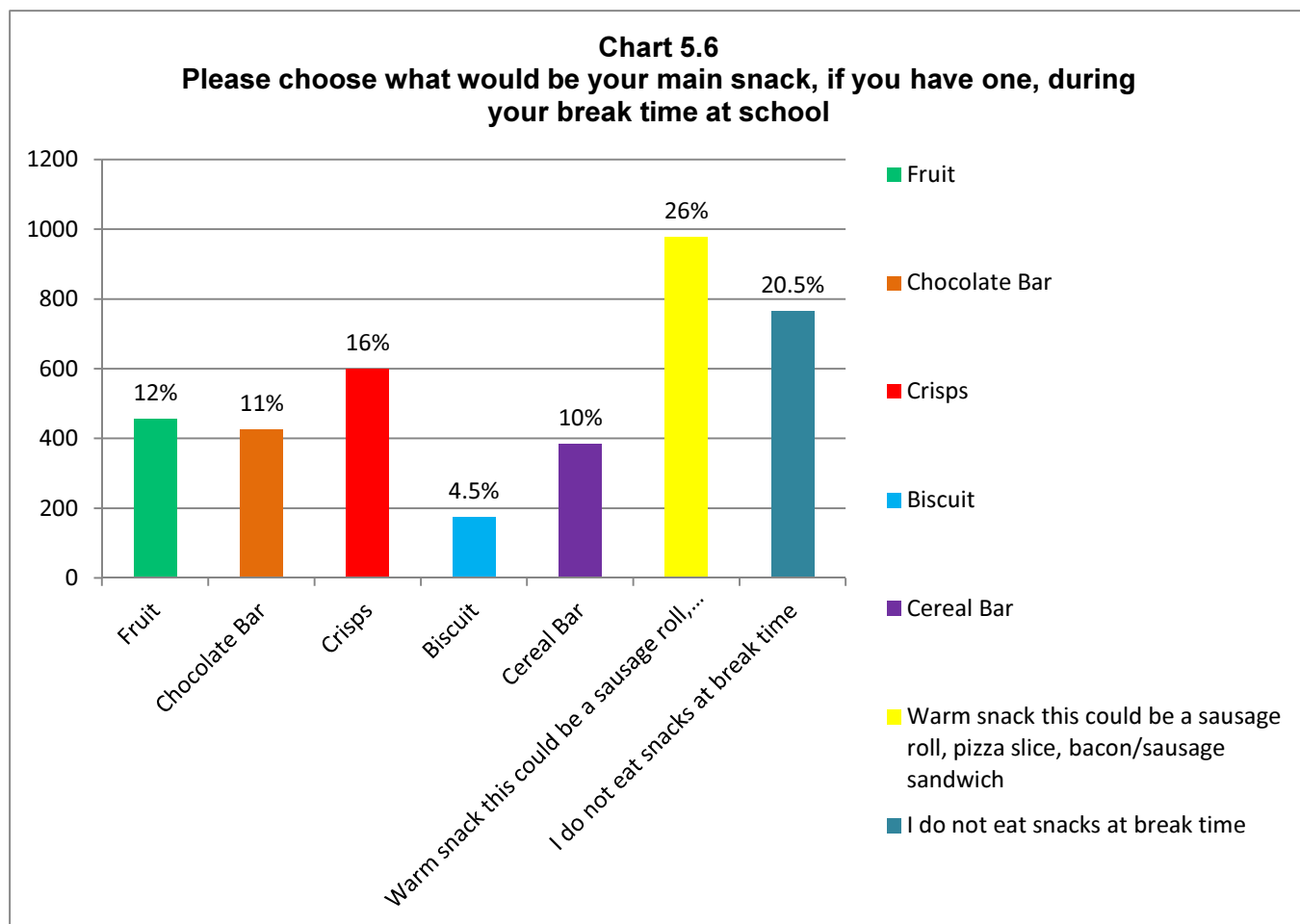
What's working well?

A number of national studies have shown that between 25% to 32% of children of school age, go to school without breakfast

Rotherham 2017 Lifestyle Survey results show that 81% of pupils in Y7 & Y10 are having breakfast, this is an improvement on 79% from past 2 years.

5.6 Snacks

There has been an increase in the number of young people who said they have a snack at break time, 79.7% (3017), compared to (76% in 2016). The 2017 results show that a warm snack is the most popular choice; this choice was amended to include warm snacks following the consultation with young people, this replaced sausage roll or pastry as an option. Crisps are 2nd most popular choice and fruit is 3rd choice. Fruit has moved up to 3rd choice from being 5th most popular choice in 2016. Out of the 3017 young people who said those chose to have a snack at break time, their choices are shown in chart 5.6 below



Y7 pupils are far more likely to choose fruit as a snack option than Y10. Y10 pupils are far more likely to choose chocolate as a snack option. More Y10 pupils choose not to have a snack at break time compared to Y7.

Girls are more likely to choose fruit as a snack option, boys are more likely to choose chocolate as a snack option and boys are more likely not to have a snack a break time at all.

5.7 Lunch

When asked where they mainly eat lunch 49.7% (1880) said that they have a school meal, the 2016 results were almost identical at 49.2%. Year 7 pupils are more likely to have a school meal with 58.6% (1263) saying they have a school meal compared to 37.9% (617) of Y10. 38% (1441) of pupils brought a packed lunch; this is a similar % to 2016. 2.2% (84) of pupils go home for lunch; this has increased slightly from 1.4% in 2016. 4.6% (176) visit a local shop to buy lunch; this is similar to 4.8% in 2016.

There has been a positive small % decrease in the number of pupils who said they did not have a meal at lunch time; this has reduced to 5.2% (200) in 2017 from 6% in 2016. Y10 pupils are more likely to skip lunch compared to Y7, 8.4% (137) of Y10 pupils said they skip lunch, compared to 2.95% (63) of Y7. Girls are more likely to skip lunch compared to boys, in both Y7 and Y10.

5.8. Exercise, Health & Weight.

There has been an increase in the number of pupils who said that they regularly take part in sport or exercise, 83.5% (3159) compared to 80% in 2016. Y7 pupils are more likely to exercise regularly 88.4% (1905) compared to 77% (1254) of Y10. Boys 86.6% (1621) are more likely to exercise regularly compared to girls 80.4% (1538).

There has been an improvement in the frequency of times per week that pupils are exercising. Out of the 3610 number of pupils that said they do some sport/physical activity the frequency results are:

- 23.4% (885) exercise 6 to 7 times per week, 5% improvement from 2016 (18%)
- 28.4% (1076) exercise 4 to 5 times per week, 1% improvement from 2016 (27%)
- 37.3% (1413) exercise 1 to 3 times per week, 3.5% decrease from 2016 (41%)
- 6.1% (234) exercise less than once per week, 2% decrease from 2016 (8%)
- 4.5% (173) said they never did any exercise 6%, 1.5% decrease from 2016 (6%)

What's working well?
It is recommended that children and young people should engage in moderate to vigorous exercise/sport activity on a regular basis.
The 2017 results show that 83.5% (3159) of all pupil said they do, this has improved from 80% in 2016.

The Health & Wellbeing Board have objectives to increase opportunities for people in Rotherham to use outdoor space for improving their health and wellbeing.
Specific activities have included:
Active for Health Programme and Promoting One You campaign

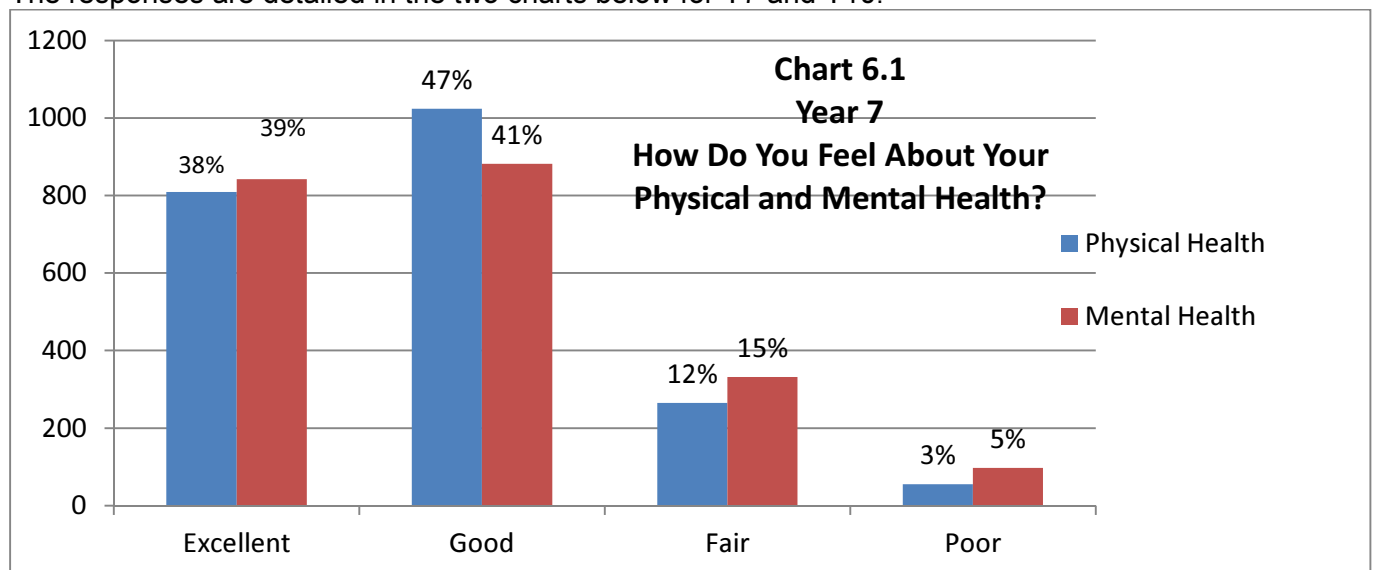
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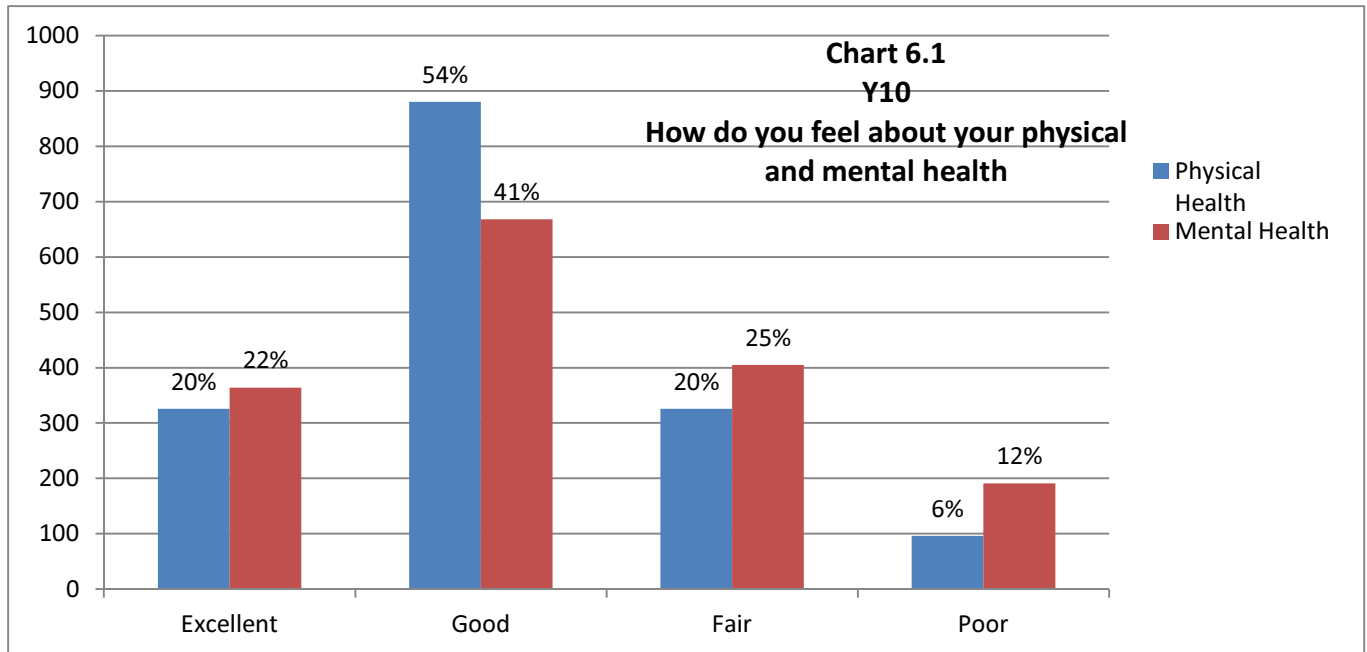


6.1 Feelings Physical & Mental Health

The question around general health has changed this year; young people requested the question to be changed. They wanted to be able to express their feelings about their physical and mental health; these changes were approved by Health and Wellbeing Board and Director Leadership Team.

The responses are detailed in the two charts below for Y7 and Y10.





More pupils in Y7 rated both their physical and mental health as excellent, compared to Y10. Overall 4% (151) pupils rated their physical health as poor (96, Y10 and 55, Y7) and 7.6% (288) rated their mental health as poor (191, Y10 and 97, Y7). Girls are more likely to rate their physical and mental health as poor,

What's working well?

Health & Wellbeing Board have an aim to help all Rotherham people to enjoy the best possible mental health and wellbeing and have a good quality of life. There are specific objectives to reduce the occurrence of common mental health problems and reduce the risk of self-harm and suicide among young people.

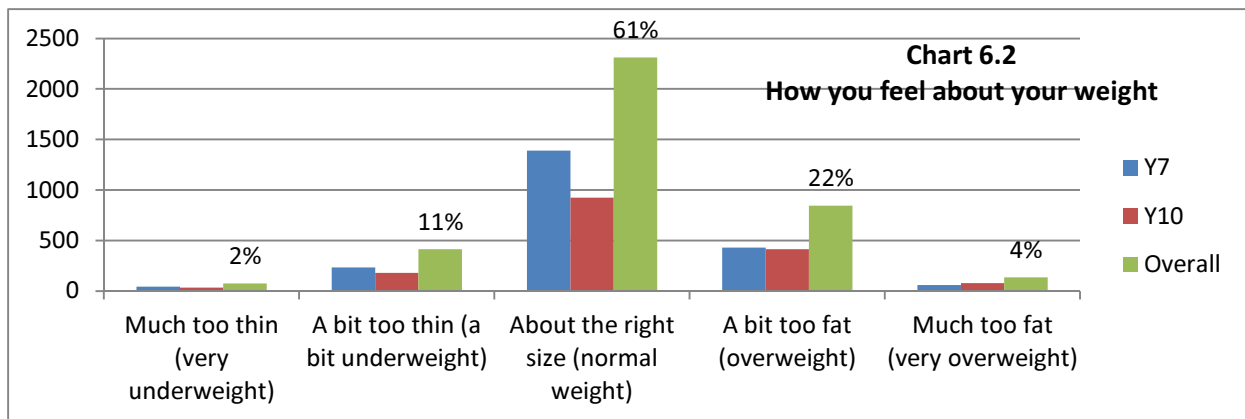
Specific activities have included:
Young people's mental health campaign
Specific mental health training for 100 front line workers

6.2 Feelings and Weight

Pupils are asked to share their feelings about their weight. The 2017 results show that 25.7% (1050) said they were worried about their weight, compared to 28.5% in 2016.

Girls in both Y10 and Y7 are more likely to be worried about their weight compared to boys. In Y7 31.9% (346) girls said they were worried, compared to 19.5% (209) boys and in Y10 39.6% (328) girls said they were worried, compared to 20.8% (167) boys.

Chart 6.2 details how pupils overall feel about their weight.



Overall pupils who said they felt their weight was about the right size is 64% (2315), this is an improvement from 59% who said their weight was about right in 2016 results.

Key overall findings from Y7 & Y10 results:

Category	2017 Result	2016 Result
Feel they are very overweight	2.7% (136)	3.65%
Feel they were are overweight	20% (844)	24%
Feel they are very underweight	1.96% (75)	1.75%
Feel they are underweight	10.8% (413)	11.4%

What's working well?

Public Health NHS Outcomes Data states that for Rotherham the prevalence of overweight including obesity is 35.8% for Y6.

Lifestyle Survey results for 2017 show that in Y7 23% feel they are overweight or very overweight and in Y10 30% feel they are overweight or very overweight.

Health & Wellbeing Board have an aim that children and young people will achieve their potential and have a healthy adolescence and early adulthood

There are specific objective to reduce the number of young people who are overweight and obese.

Specific activities have included:

Review obesity services and consult on the children's obesity pathway is being carried out

6.3 How Pupils Feel

Pupils were asked to describe the things they felt good about and the things that they did not feel so good about. Overall Y10 pupils said they most felt good about:-

1. Home Life
2. Friendships
3. Myself
4. The Future
5. Relationships
6. Schoolwork
7. How I look

Overall Y7 pupils said they most felt good about:-

1. Home Life
2. Friendships
3. The Future
4. Myself
5. Schoolwork
6. Relationships
7. How I look

28% (603) of Y7 pupils said they did not feel good about the way they look and 43% (695) of Y10 pupils said the same. These are similar results to 2016.

6.4 Feelings and Talking About Problems

Pupils are given a follow-up question about feelings and what they feel good about and asked to say who they would most likely discuss their problems with. Overall the number one choice for someone to discuss a problem with is an adult at home, although Y10 said they would first choose a friend.

Overall the results show

- Adult at home 35.4% (1098)
- Family member 30.4% (1056)
- Friend 21.2% (1086)
- Other 7.6% (288)
- I do not have anyone I could talk to 3.2% (123)
- Member of staff at school 1.7% (83)
- Youth worker 0.44% (20)
- Social worker 0.44% (20)
- School nurse 0.24% (6)
- Health professional e.g. GP 0.1% (3)

Analysis of the comments input into the 'other' option showed in the majority, pupils said they would talk to either boyfriend/girlfriend.

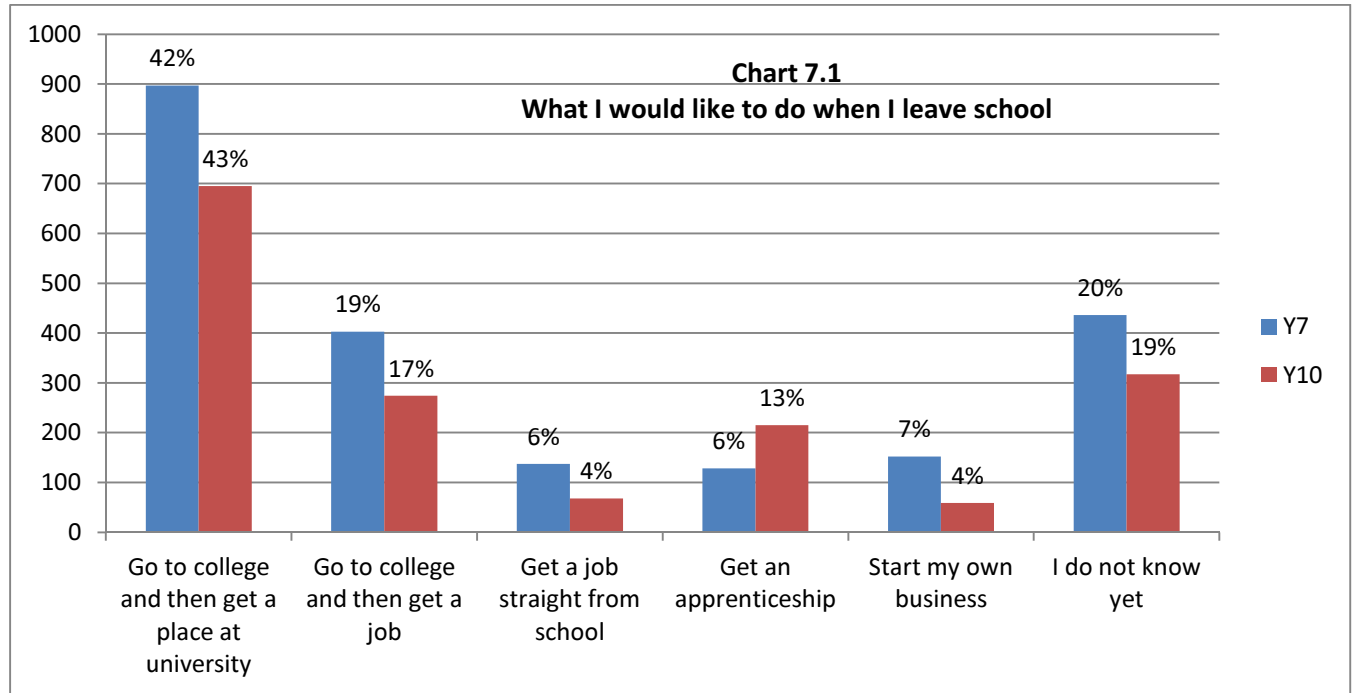
There has been a small reduction in the number of pupils who said they would not have anyone they could talk to, if they had a problem. Overall 3.2% (123) this reduced from 3.5% in 2016. In 2017 boys are more likely not to have anyone they could talk to, which is reverse of 2016 results.

7



7.1 Leaving School

Chart 7.1 below shows the responses from pupils when they were asked what they hope to do when they leave school.



There has been a decrease since 2016 of the number of young people overall who said they aspire to go to university. This has reduced to 42% (1592) from 45% in 2016. The biggest reduction has come from Y10 pupils.

- 42.6% (695) of Y10 down from 47% in 2016
- 41.6% (897) of Y7 identical as in 2016

More girls aspire to go to university, 57% (895) girls compared to 43% (697) boys.

5.7% (205) of pupils said they would like to get a job straight from school, this produced the exact same response as 2016.

- 4.2% (68) of Y10 chose this option, same as in 2016
- 6.3% (137) of Y7 chose this option, same as in 2016

More boys would prefer to get a job straight from school, 78.5% (161) boys compared to 21.5% (44) girls.

9.5% (343) of pupils said they would like to get an apprenticeship when they leave school, this is a similar response to 2016.

- 13.2% (215) of Y10 down from 13.5% in 2016
- 5.9% (128) of Y7 up from 4.6% in 2016

More boys would prefer to get an apprenticeship straight from school, 73.4% (252) boys compared to 26.6% (91) girls.

17.8% (677) of pupils said they would like to study at college and then move into employment, this this is similar response to 2016.

- 18.7% (403) of Y10 chose this option up from 17.1% in 2016
- 16.8% (274) of Y7 chose this option down from 17.6% in 2016

More boys would prefer to study at college and then get a job, 55.2% (374) boys compared to 44.8% (303) girls.

5.5% (211) of pupils aspire to start their own business up from 5% in 2016.

- 3.59% (59) of Y10 chose this option up from 3.2% in 2016
- 7% (152) of Y7 chose this option up from 6.8% in 2016

More boys aspire to start their own business, 7.4% (139) boys compared to 3.76% (72) girls.

20% (753) of pupils have not yet made their choice of what they would like to do when they leave school, this has increased from 18.5% in 2016.

- 19.5% (317) of Y10 up from 15% in 2016
- 20.2% (436) of Y7 down from 21.8% in 2016

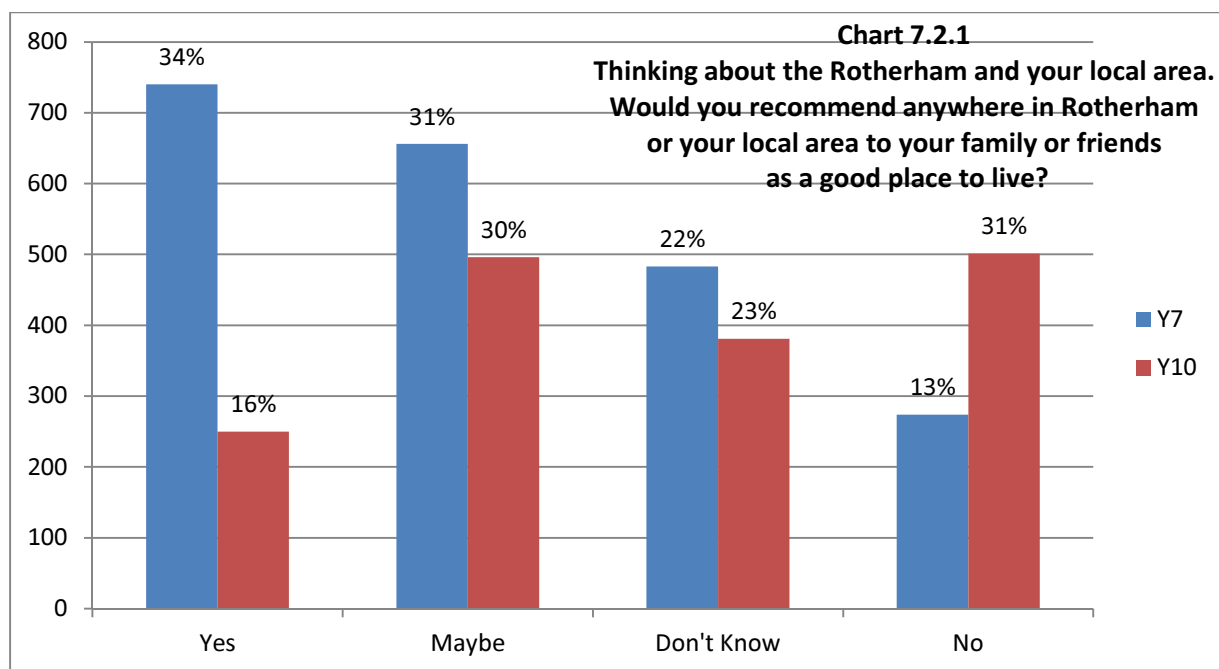
Slightly more boys haven't made their choice, 20.4% (382) boys compared to 19.4% (371) girls.

7.2 Rotherham and Your Local Area

The survey aims to capture the views of young people of Rotherham, how they feel about their future and living, working, learning in Rotherham

7.2.1 Recommending Rotherham as a place to live

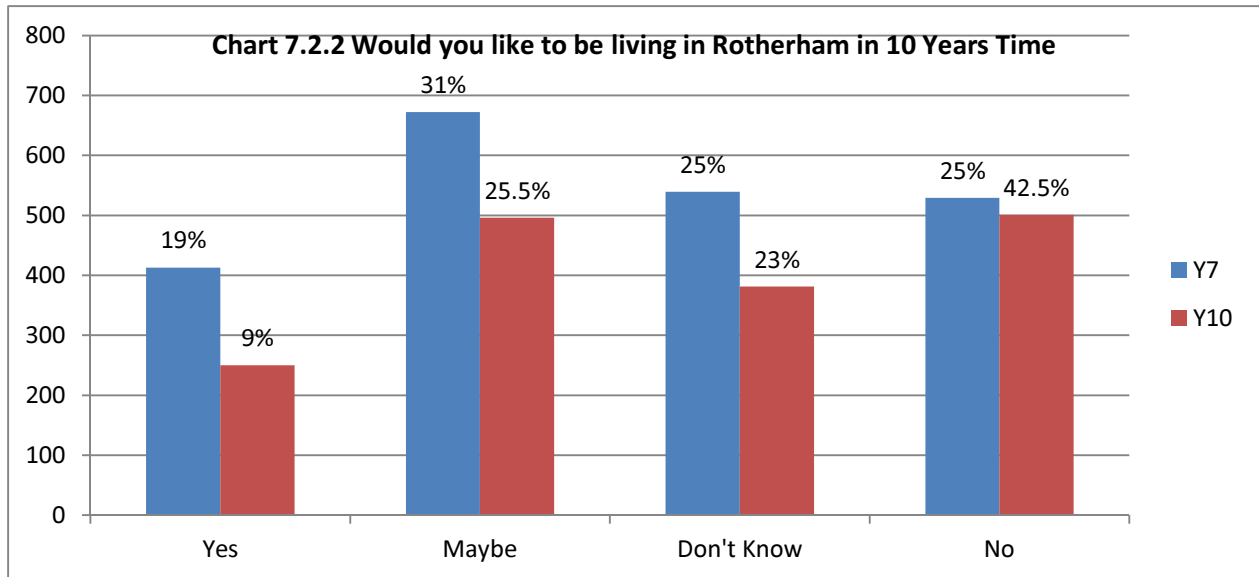
When asked if they would recommend Rotherham or their local area to their family and friends as a good place to live. Chart 7.2.1 below shows the Y7 and Y10 responses.



Overall 20.5% (775) of pupils said no, they would not recommend Rotherham as a place to live, this has reduced from 31.7% in 2016. There has been an increase in the number of pupils who would definitely recommend Rotherham as a place to live, 26.1% (990) compared to 14.8% in 2016. Pupils in Y7 are more likely to be positive about Rotherham and recommending Rotherham 34.5% (740) of Y7 said yes they would recommend Rotherham and boys are more likely to be positive 29.6% (555) said yes to recommending Rotherham compared to 22.7% (435) girls.

7.2.2 Living in Rotherham in the Future

When asked if they would like to be living in Rotherham or their local area in 10 years' time Chart 7.2.2 below shows the Y7 and Y10 responses.



Overall 27.2% (1030) gave the response that they would not like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time, this has improved from 37.5% saying no in 2016. There has been an increase in the number of pupils who would definitely like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time 17.5% (662) said yes they would, compared to 13.5% in 2016.

Pupils in Y7 are more likely to want to continue to live in Rotherham 19.1% (413) of Y7 said yes they would recommend Rotherham, compared to 249 (15.2%) of Y10 and boys are more likely to want to remain in Rotherham 23.6% (442) said yes to staying in Rotherham compared to 11.5% (221) girls.

What's working well?

There has been improvement in the 2017 results about pupils' perception of Rotherham and recommending Rotherham as a place to live and wanting to remain in Rotherham in the future.

Young people have been given an opportunity to have their voice heard about future plans for Rotherham, through initiatives:

Different But Equal Board
The Embassy for Reimagining Rotherham
Child Friendly Rotherham Board

A follow-on question, was added to the 2017 survey about living in Rotherham in 10 years' time, pupils were asked to say what would be likely to encourage them to remain in Rotherham to live, learn and/or work past their 16th Birthday, pupils were allowed to give more than one choice if they thought this was a priority to them.

Table 7.2.3 shows the overall results and how Y7 and Y10 rated the choices.

Table 7.2.3 Living in Rotherham in 10 Years' Time				
Choices	Overall	Ranking	Y7	Y10
Make Rotherham Safer (This could be for example - improve walkways, cycle paths, road safety, police/security patrols).	2137 (56%)	1 st	2 nd	1 st
Make Rotherham Cleaner (This could be for example - improve the cleanliness of streets, town-centre and parks).	2136 (56%)	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
More entertainment places (This could be for example - cinema, bowling alley, skating rink, amusements, theatre).	1948 (51%)	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd
Make Rotherham transport young person friendly, safe and have reasonable prices.	1748 (46%)	4 th	6 th	5 th
More activities to do (This could be for example - more parks, better play areas, age appropriate activities).	1723 (45%)	5 th	4 th	9 th
Make sure there is affordable Housing in Rotherham for when we need it.	1698 (45%)	6 th	5 th	8 th
Stop Rotherham being seen as a negative place to be. Celebrate more and be proud of Rotherham and the good things in Rotherham.	1671 (44%)	7 th	7 th	7 th
Make Rotherham a place where you would want to work or continue with further education (This could be for example - good job opportunities, apprenticeship opportunities, and excellent further education opportunities).	1654 (43%)	8 th	9 th	4 th
Make Rotherham more young person friendly (This could be for example - have celebrations for young people recognising their achievements, have children champions/ambassadors, make sure information is in language children and young people will understand).	1592 (42%)	9 th	8 th	10 th
Make Rotherham a place where there is a good range of shops.	1585 (42%)	10 th	11 th	6 th
Make Rotherham Healthier (This could be for example - make opportunities to participate in sport and gym activities and/or competitions. Have places you can go to find out about healthy eating).	1477 (39%)	11 th	10 th	11 th

Both Y7 and Y10 pupils chose for Rotherham to be safer, cleaner and have more entertainment places as their highest priorities. The least priorities overall were make Rotherham healthier and have a good range of shops, although having a good range of shops was a higher priority for Y10.

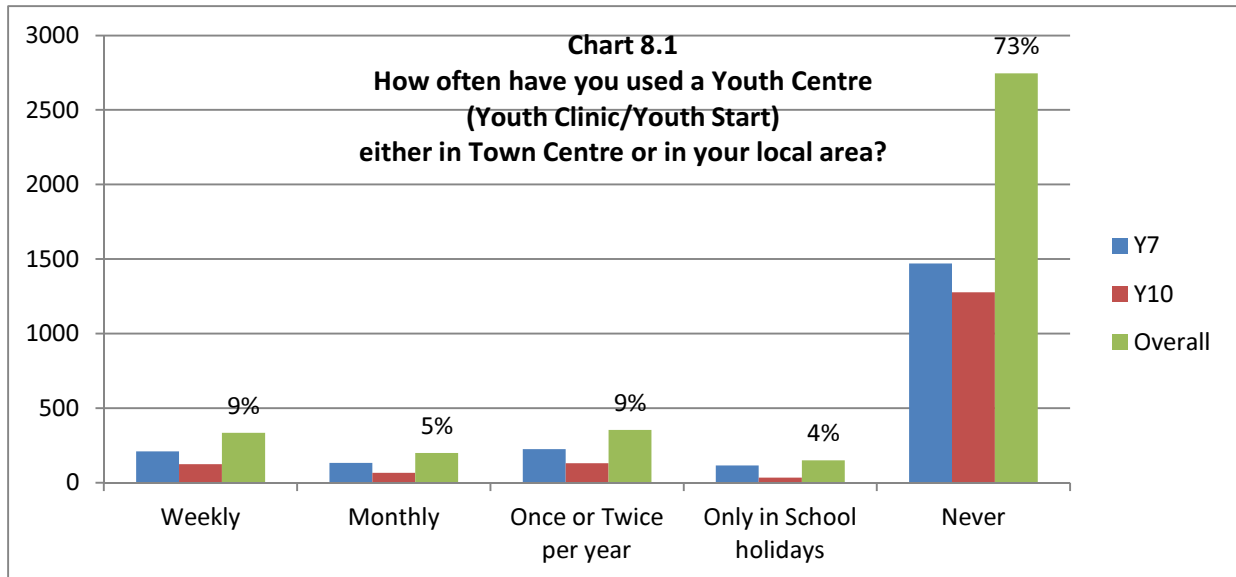
8. Rotherham and Your Local Area

Following consultation around the content of the Lifestyle Survey, questions were added to the 2017 survey, to ascertain from young people, how often they use youth centres, libraries, leisure centres, museum and the theatre in Rotherham and if they have ever used these services how they rate them.

8.1 Using Youth Centres

Overall 27.6% (1036) of pupils said they use Rotherham Youth Centres, this is an improvement compared to 23.7% in 2016

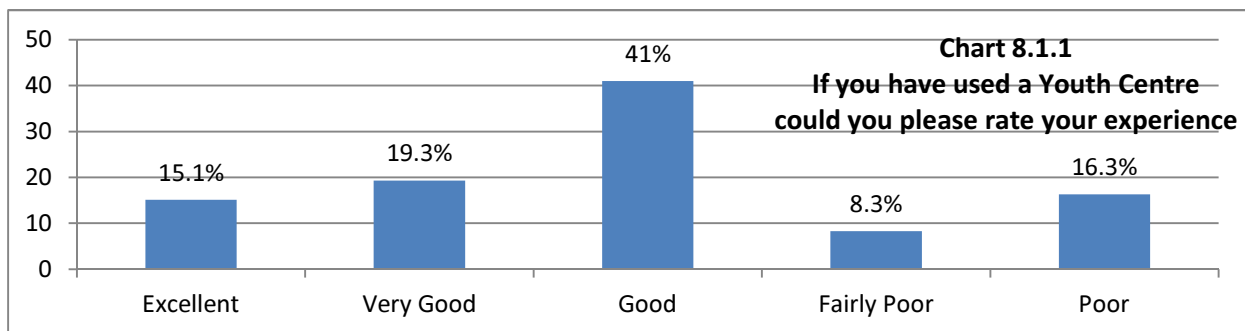
Chart 8.1 shows the frequency that pupils use the centres.



Y7 Pupils are more likely to use a youth centre compared to Y10 and girls are more likely to use a youth centre compared to boys.

8.1.1 Rating Youth Centres

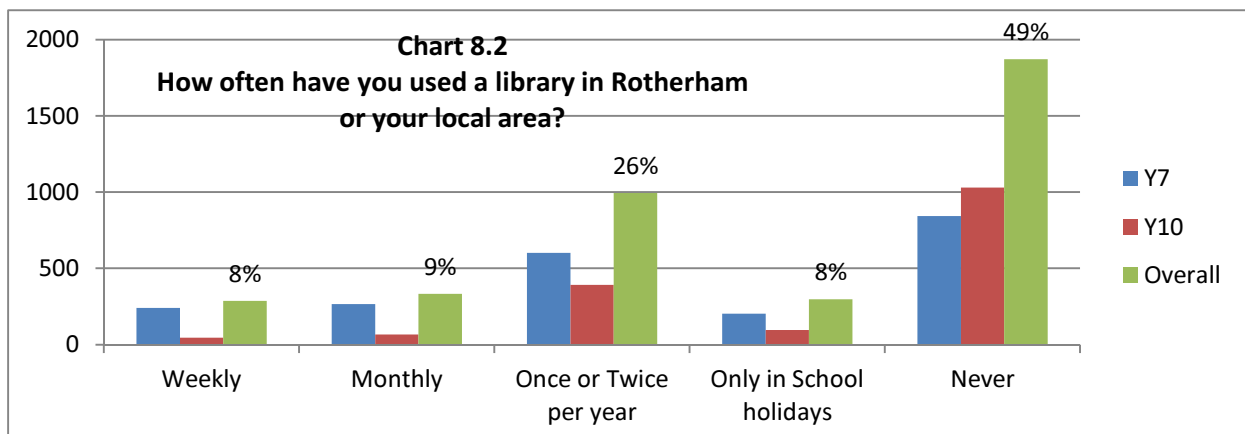
Overall 43% (1634) of pupils shared their views on rating youth centres in Rotherham. Pupils were asked to rate the youth centres if they had ever visited one.



Overall 75% of those who have used a youth centre rated their experience good or better.

8.2 Using Libraries

Overall 51% (1911) of pupils said they use a library in Rotherham. Although only 17% (621) use the libraries on a monthly or more frequent basis. Chart 8.2 shows the frequency that pupils use the libraries.



8.2.1 Rating Libraries

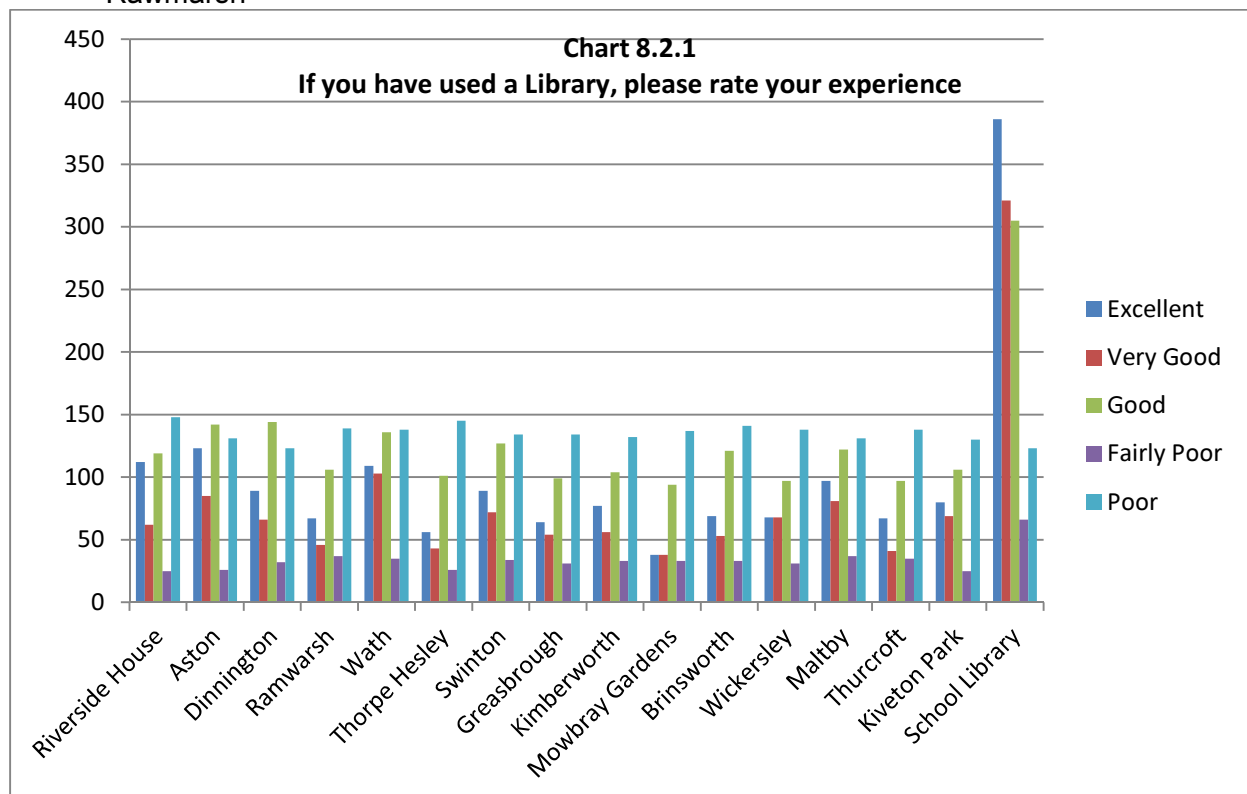
Overall 66.7% (2524) of pupils shared their views on rating libraries in Rotherham. Pupils were asked to rate a library if they had ever visited one, they could rate more than one library if they had visited more than one.

Overall using the data from pupils who rated a library, the most popular libraries that are used are:

- School Library
- Aston
- Wath
- Riverside House
- Dinnington

The least used libraries are:

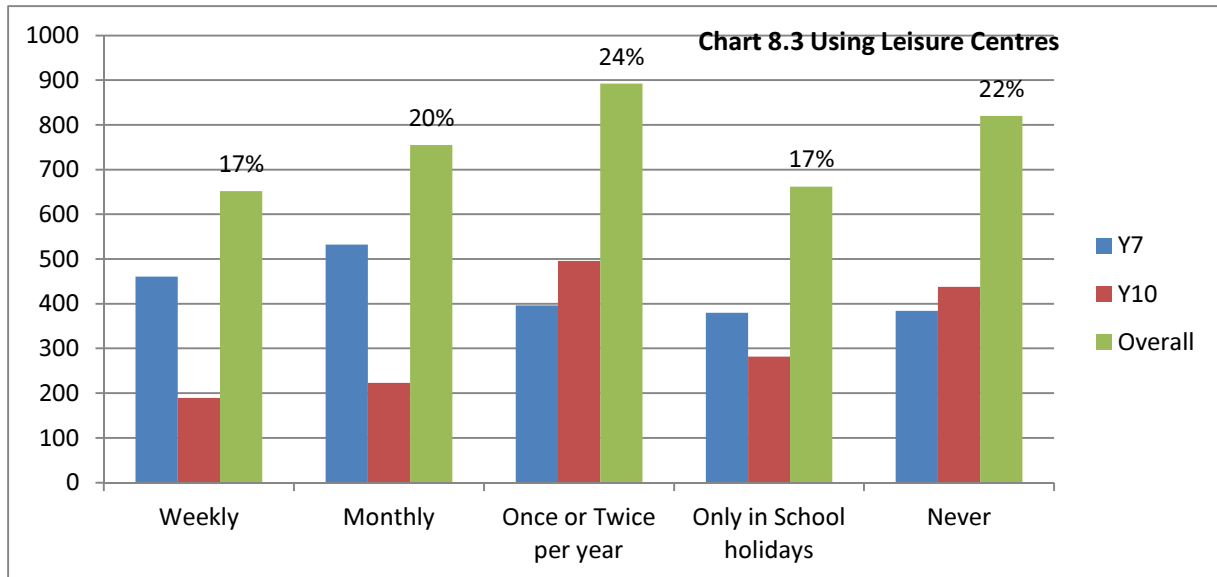
- Mowbray Gardens
- Thurcroft
- Thorpe Hesley
- Greasbrough
- Rawmarsh



Overall 60% of those who have used a library, rated the experience good or better.

8.3 Using Leisure Centres

Overall 78% (2961) of pupils said they use Rotherham Leisure Centres. 37% are using a Rotherham leisure centre on monthly or more frequent basis.



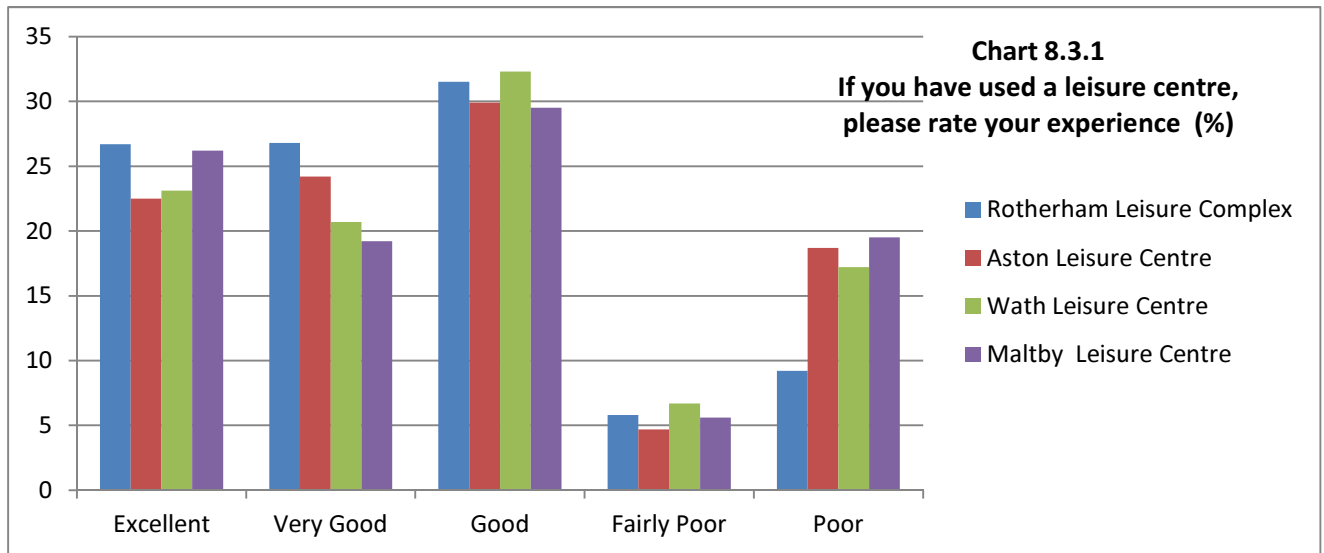
8.3.1 Rating Leisure Centres

Overall 73.8% (2793) of pupils shared their views on rating leisure centres in Rotherham, Pupils were asked to rate a centre if they had ever visited one, they could rate more than one centre if they had visited more than one.

Chart 8.3.1 show the results on how pupils rate the leisure centres in Rotherham

Overall using the data from pupils who rated a leisure centre, the most popular centres used are:

- Rotherham Leisure Complex
- Wath Leisure Centre



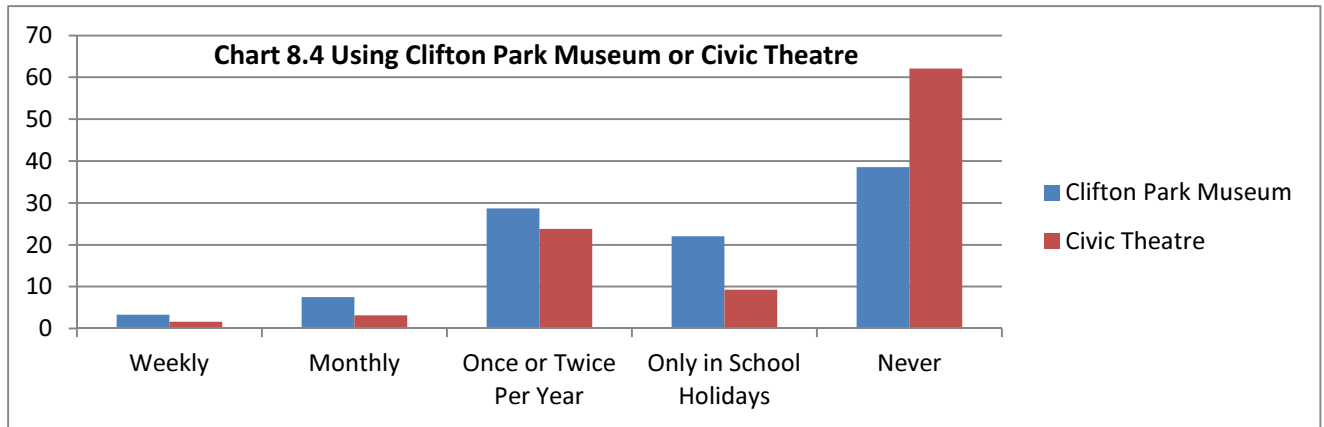
Overall 79% of those who have used a leisure centre, rated the experience good or better.

8.4 Using Clifton Park Museum or Rotherham Civic Theatre

Overall 61.4% (2322) of pupils said they have visited Clifton Park Museum

Overall 37.9% (1434) of pupils said they have visited Civic Theatre.

Chart 8.4 shows overall the frequency that pupils have visited either Clifton Park Museum or Civic Theatre.

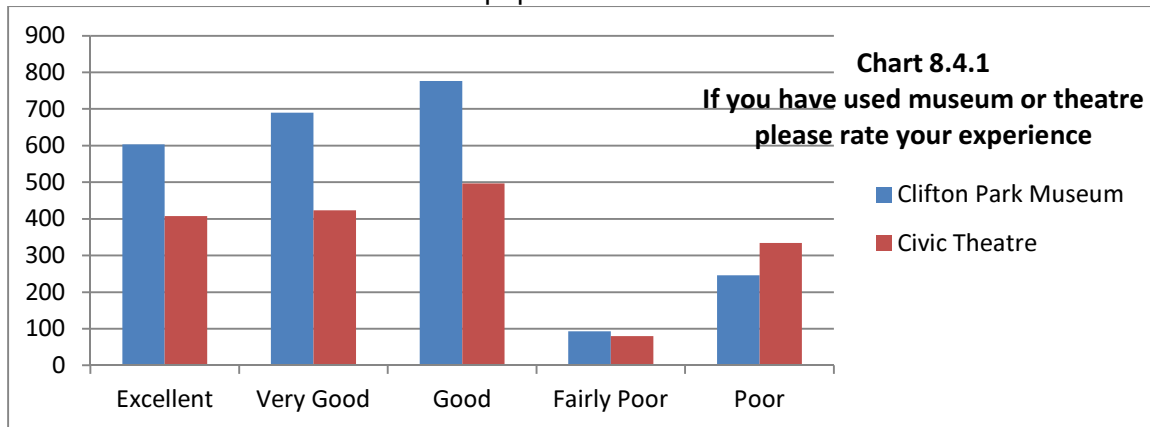


Analysis shows that Y7 pupils are more likely to use either the museum or the theatre compared to Y10

8.4.1 Rating Clifton Park Museum or Rotherham Civic Theatre

Overall 63.6% (2408) of pupils shared their views and rated Clifton Park Museum and 46% (1742) rated Civic Theatre.

Chart 8.4.1 show the results on how pupils rate the museum and theatre.

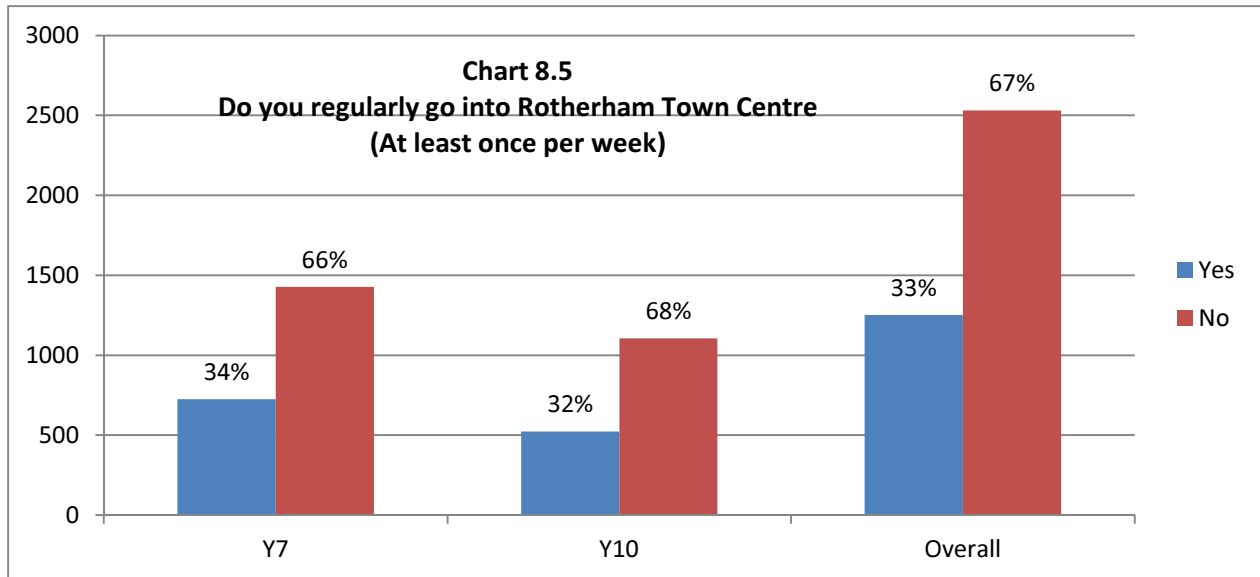


Overall 86% of those who have visited Clifton Park Museum rated the experience good or better. Overall 76% of those who have visited Civic Theatre rated the experience good or better.

8.5 Rotherham Town Centre

Pupils are asked a number of questions about visiting Rotherham town centre.

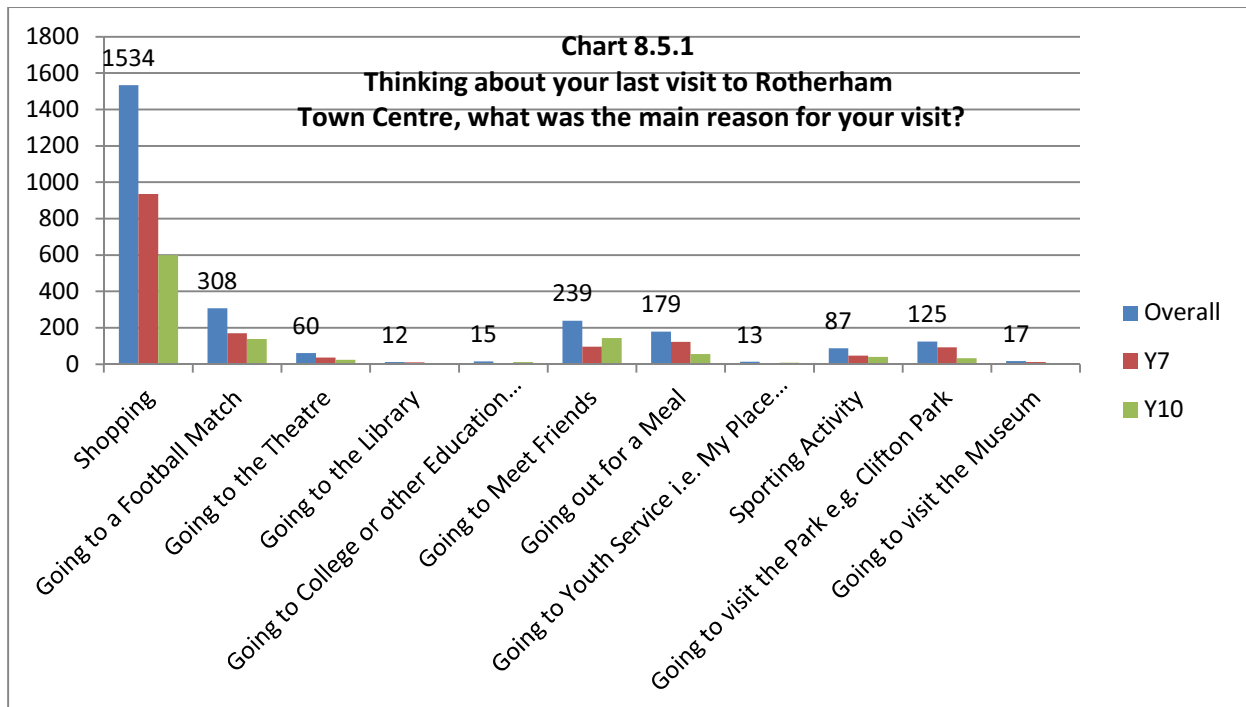
When asked if they regularly visit Rotherham town centre, chart 8.5 shows the results.



The results show that there has been an improvement in the number of pupils who said they regularly visit town centre. 33% (1251) of pupils said yes they do, compared to 26% in 2016. Slightly more Y7 pupils said they visit than Y10. In Y7 Girls are more likely to visit Rotherham town centre and in Y10 it is boys who are more likely to visit Rotherham town centre.

8.5.1 Reason for visiting Rotherham Town Centre

82.0% (3163) of pupils gave a response to this question, out of these 3163, 6.25% (198) said they have never visited Rotherham town centre. Chart 8.5.1 gives the number of pupils overall and by Y7 and Y10 against each reason.



Overwhelmingly shopping is the main reason why pupils visit the town centre and 2nd choice is going to a football match.

8.6 When do pupils visit Rotherham town centre (requested by the Child Friendly Rotherham Board)

Pupils were ask what time of day did they prefer to visit Rotherham. 88% (3334) of pupils answered this question, out of these 3334 pupils

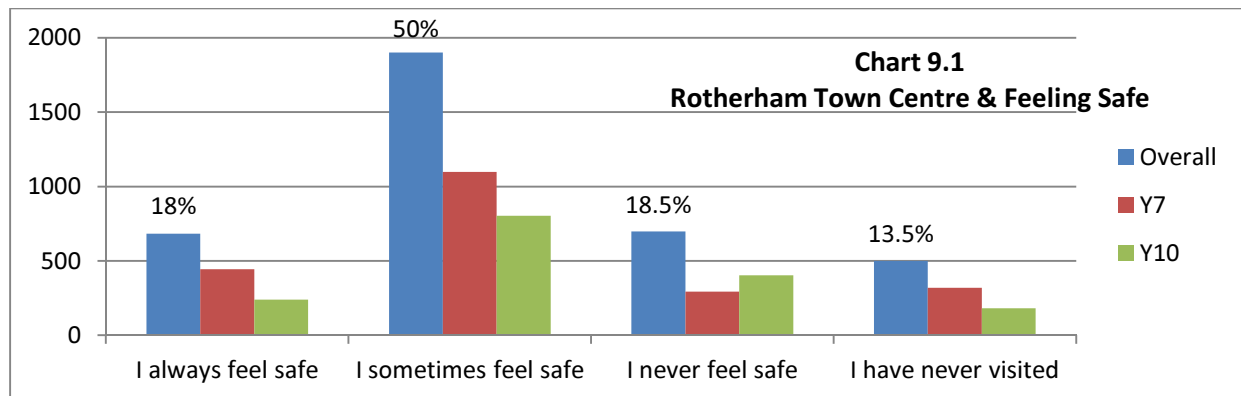
- 63% said daytime only
- 2.8% said night time only
- 16.8% said either day or night
- 17.4% said never

9.0 Safeguarding

Pupils are asked a series of questions about their safety, feeling safe in and around the town centre, their local community, on-line and bullying issues.

9.1 Feeling Safe Rotherham Town Centre

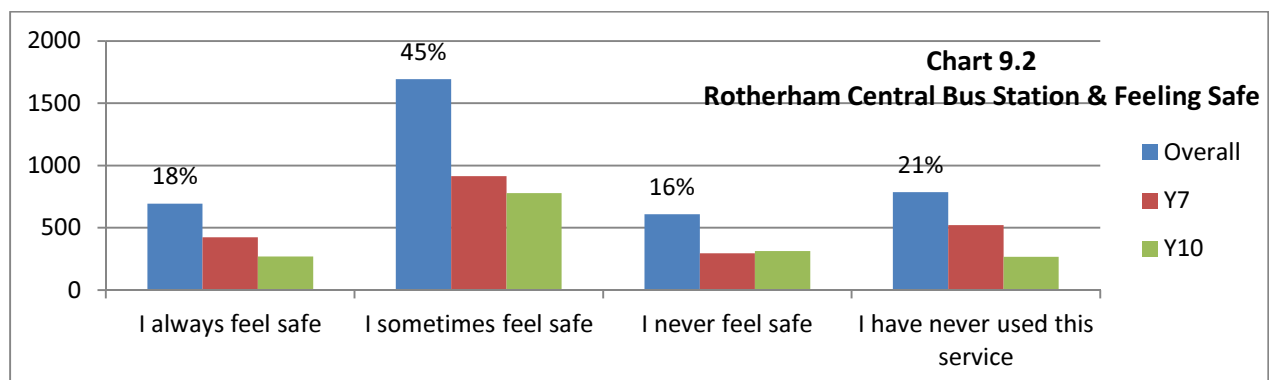
Chart 9.1 below details how safe pupils said they feel in Rotherham town centre, central bus station and Rotherham train station, they also had the option to respond they have never visited these location, so cannot comment about safety.



There has been a decline in the % overall of pupils who said they always feel safe in Rotherham town centre. 18% (683) of pupils said they always feel safe, compared to 24.6% in 2016. More pupils said they sometimes feel safe 50% (1900) compared to 45.4% in 2016, there has been a decrease in the % of pupils who said they never feel safe 18.5% (697) compared to 19.3% in 2016. 13.5% (501) of pupils said they have never visited Rotherham town centre.

9.2 Feeling Safe Rotherham Town Centre Bus Station

Chart 9.2 below describes how pupils feel about their safety in central bus station in Rotherham

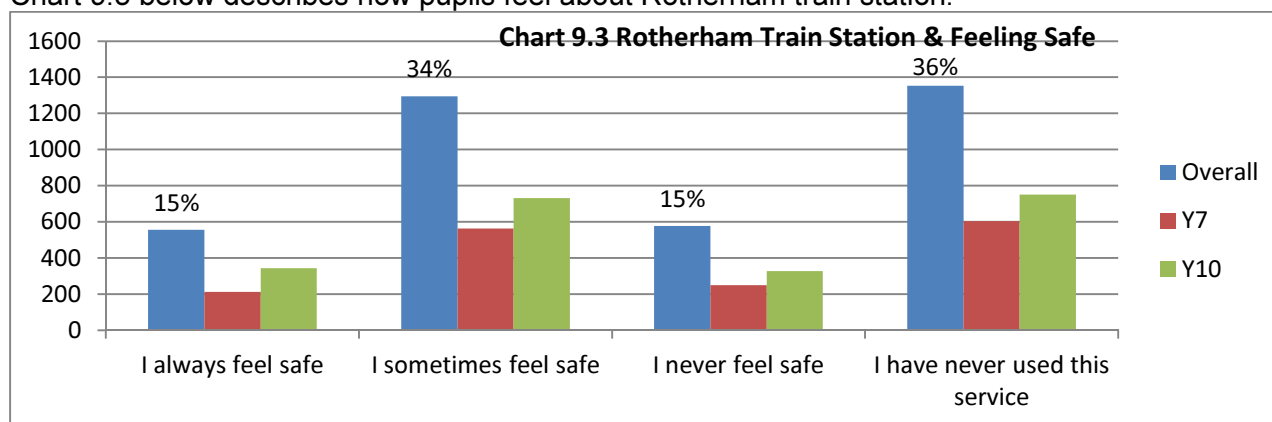


There has been a decline in the % overall of pupils who said they always feel safe in Rotherham central bus station. 18% (693) said they always feel safe, compared to 23.6% in 2016. More pupils said they sometimes feel safe 45% (1692) compared to 38.3% in 2016. The

% of pupils who said they never feel safe remains exactly the same 16% (609). 21% (787) said they have never used Rotherham bus station.

9.3 Feeling Safe Rotherham Train Station

Chart 9.3 below describes how pupils feel about Rotherham train station.



There has been a decline in the % overall of pupils who said they always feel safe in Rotherham train station, 15% (556) said they always feel safe, compared to 17% in 2016. More pupils said they sometimes feel safe 34% (1295) compared to 27.7% in 2016. There has also been a decline with a higher % of pupils saying they never feel safe, 15% (577) compared to 14.5% in 2016. 36% (1353) said they have never used Rotherham train station.

What are we worried about?

There has been a decline in the number of pupils responding that they always feel safe in Rotherham town centre, bus station and train station.

What we need to do next

Share the results with key partners who can respond i.e. Police, Rotherham town centre safety team and South Yorkshire Passenger Transport.

Highlight the results with Young People Groups i.e. Youth Cabinet and Different But Equal Board for their comments and how this could be improved.

Pupils in survey said they would like to see improved CCTV and presence of more security e.g. police or wardens.

Table 9.4 below shows what they think are the highest risk factors with a comparison to 2016.

Risk Factor	2017 Overall	2017 Overall Ranking	2016 Overall Ranking	2017 Y7	2017 Y10
Being approached by strangers	1842 (63%)	1 st	5 th	1 st	2 nd
Fear or large groups/gangs	1832 (62.5%)	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st
Being approached by people who are drunk	1765 (60%)	3 rd	2 nd	3 rd	3 rd
Lack of visible security	1609 (55%)	4 th	9 th	5 th	4 th
Being alone	1521 (52%)	5 th	6 th	4 th	5 th
Dark nights	1432 (49%)	6 th	4 th	6 th	6 th
People standing outside pubs	1253 (43%)	7 th	10 th	7 th	7 th
Poor lighting	1119 (38%)	8 th	7 th	8 th	8 th
Protests or marches	861 (29%)	9 th	3 rd	9 th	9 th
Football match days	615 (21%)	10 th	8 th	10 th	10 th

The results show a change in what pupils think are the highest risks factors, being approached by strangers is the highest from the 2017 results compared to being the 5th highest risk in 2016. Protests and marches has moved to the 9th highest risk, compared to 3rd in 2016.

9.5 Town Centre Improving Feeling Safe

Pupils are asked to say what improvements, they feel could be made to mitigate the risks of feeling unsafe. Table 9.5 below shows what improvements they rank by importance, compared to 2016.

Improvement	2017 Overall Ranking	2016 Overall Ranking
Better CCTV	1 st	1 st
The presence of more security e.g. police or wardens	2 nd	4 th
Cleaner town centre environment	3 rd	3 rd
Fewer large groups/gangs	4 th	2 nd
Better lighting	5 th	6 th
Fewer protests and marches	6 th	5 th

The results show that pupil's still rate having improved CCTV would help with the risk of feeling unsafe.

9.6 Feeling Safe in Other Areas

Pupils are asked to share their feelings on other locations that are important in their lives. The results show overall:

At home

- 91.8% (3474) said they always feel safe at home, compared to 92.6% in 2016.
- 6.9% said they sometimes feel safe at home, compared to 6.2% in 2016.
- 1.2% of pupils said they never feel safe at home, same as 2016.

At school

- 59.4% (2249) said they always feel safe at school, compared to 66.4% in 2016.
- 36% said they sometimes feel safe at school, compared to 29.5% in 2016.
- 4.6% said they never feel safe at school, compared to 4.1% in 2016.

On Way to and from school

- 61.2% (2293) said they always feel safe on way to and from school, compared to 62.8% in 2016.
- 34.5% said they sometimes feel safe on way to and from school, compared to 32.1% in 2016.
- 4.2% of pupils said they never feel safe on way to and from school, compared to 4.7% in 2016.

On local buses and trains

- 29.5% (1110) said they always feel safe on local buses and trains, compared to 34.6% in 2016.
- 59.4% said they sometimes feel safe on local buses and trains, compared to 55.7% in 2016.
- 11% of said they never feel safe on local buses and trains, compared to 9.7% in 2016

In your local community, where you live

- 51% said they always feel safe in the community where they live, compared to 54.5% in 2016.
- 43% said they sometimes feel safe in the community where they live, compared to 39.5% in 2016.
- 6% said they never feel safe in the community where they live, the same as 2016.

9.7 Your Local Community

Pupils were asked which statement best describes the way in which people from different backgrounds get on with each other in their local community. The highest % of pupils said that everyone mixes well together with very few problems, 33.1% (1283) said this, compared to 29.5% in 2016. The overall results show that:

- 33.14% (1283) everyone mixes well with very few problems (29.5% in 2016)
- 32.46% (1224) people generally mix well, but there has been some problems (31.2% in 2016)
- 19.36% (717) different groups keep themselves to themselves but there are not many problems (12.9% in 2016).
- 11.11% (410) people from different groups do not get on well together, there are lots of problems (13% in 2016).
- 3.9% (147) there are no people in my area from a different background (4.4% in 2016).

9.8 Internet Safety

Pupils are asked to say if they have knowledge of keeping themselves safe, while using the internet, with the aim to find out where they were taught about keeping safe on-line.

- 1.4% (53) said they have not been taught about keeping safe on the internet, this is exactly the same % as 2016.
- 80.1% learned about internet safety at school, improvement from 79.5% in 2016.
- 15% learned about internet safety at home the same as 2016.
- 2% learned about internet safety on-line the same as 2016
- 0.8% learned about internet safety through friends, 0.75% in 2016.

9.9 Risks using the internet

Overall pupils said that the highest risk when using the internet is someone being able to hack your information, this is a change from 2016 when pupils rated this risk as the 4th highest risk.

Table 9.9 below shows what pupils feel overall and what Y7 and Y10 pupils feel in 2017, compared to 2016 overall result.

Risk	Overall 2017 Ranking	2017 Y7 Ranking	2017 Y10 Ranking	2016 Ranking
Someone hacking their information	1 st	1 st	1 st	4 th
People lying about who they say they are	2 nd	3 rd	2 nd	1 st
Cyber bullying	3 rd	2 nd	4 th	2 nd
Security issues (viruses)	4 th	5 th	3 rd	6 th
Message from people they do not know	5 th	4 th	5 th	3 rd
Seeing images that make them uncomfortable	6 th	6 th	6 th	5 th

19% (718) said there are no risks using the internet that concerns them.

9.10 Bullying

Pupils who said they have been bullied, remains the same % as 2016. 26% (981) said they have been bullied. The trend of previous years continues with Y7 pupils far more likely to say they have been bullied 30.6% (659) compared to 19.9% (322) of Y10. There has been a change in trend of who is more likely to say they have been bullied, in previous years it has been girls who are more likely to say they have been bullied, in 2017 the results show in Y7 it is almost identical with 30.4% (330) girls, compared to 30.7% (329) boys saying they have been bullied. In Y10 18.7% (155) girls said they have been bullied compared to 20.8% (167) boys.

9.10.1 Bullying Frequency

981 pupils said they have been bullied, for the follow on question when were you bullied 98.5% (967) answered the question.

- 50% of pupils said bullying occurred during school time (52.4% in 2016).
- 12.8% of pupils said bullying occurred out of school time (9.3% in 2016)
- 37.2% of pupils said bullying occurred during both of these (38.3% in 2016)

The results show there has been an increase in bullying occurring out of school time.

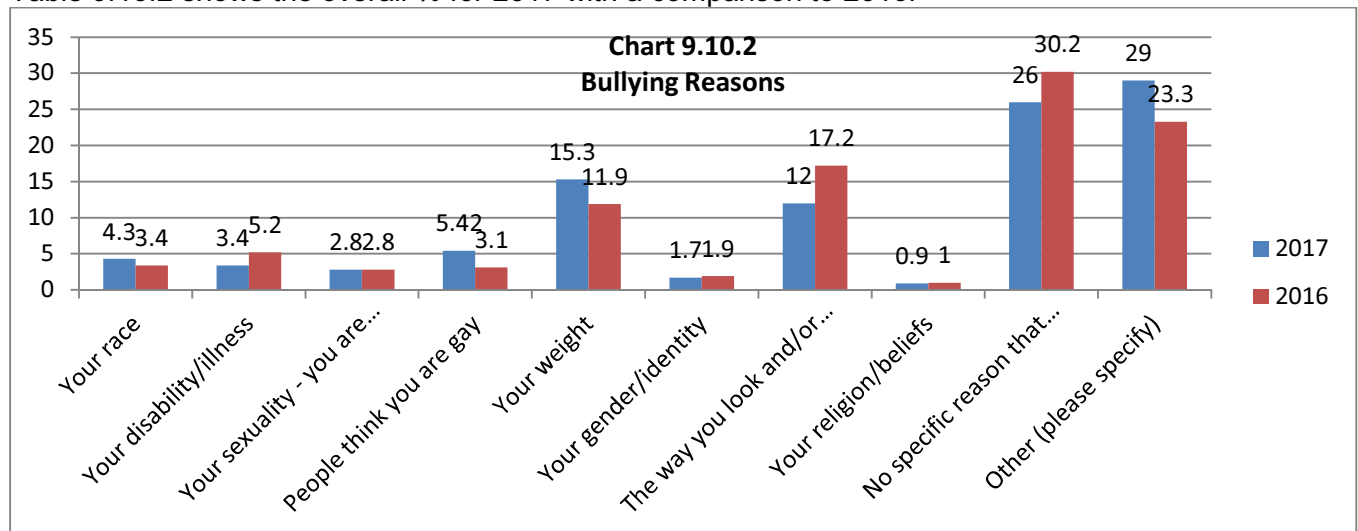
Pupils were asked for to say how frequent the bullying had occurred:

- 20.1% said they were bullied very frequently, almost every day (20.2% in 2016)
- 28.3% said they were bulled frequently, more than 3 times per week (27.4% in 2016)
- 31.4% said they were bullied often, between 1-2 times per week (29.4% in 2016)
- 20.1% said they were bullied infrequently between 2-3 times per month (23% in 2016)

9.10.2 Bullying Reasons

Pupils were asked to say if they knew the reason why they may have been bullied

Table 9.10.2 shows the overall % for 2017 with a comparison to 2016.



Analysis of data in the 'other' option showed in the majority pupils said they were bullied because people don't like them or multi choices of the options.

A high % of pupils could not identify a specific reason why they have been bullied.

Pupils saying they have been bullied because of their weight has had the largest % increase

Pupils saying they have been bullied because of the way they look has had the largest % decrease.

9.10.3 Types of Bullying

The pupils who said they have been bullied told us what form of bullying they have been subject to:

- Verbal bullying 64.3% (72.4% in 2016)
- Physical bullying 16.4% (10.5% in 2016)
- Being ignored 10% (5.2% in 2016)
- Cyber bullying 6.6% (8.2% in 2016)
- Sexual bullying (inappropriate touching/actions or comments) 2.6% (3.7% in 2016)

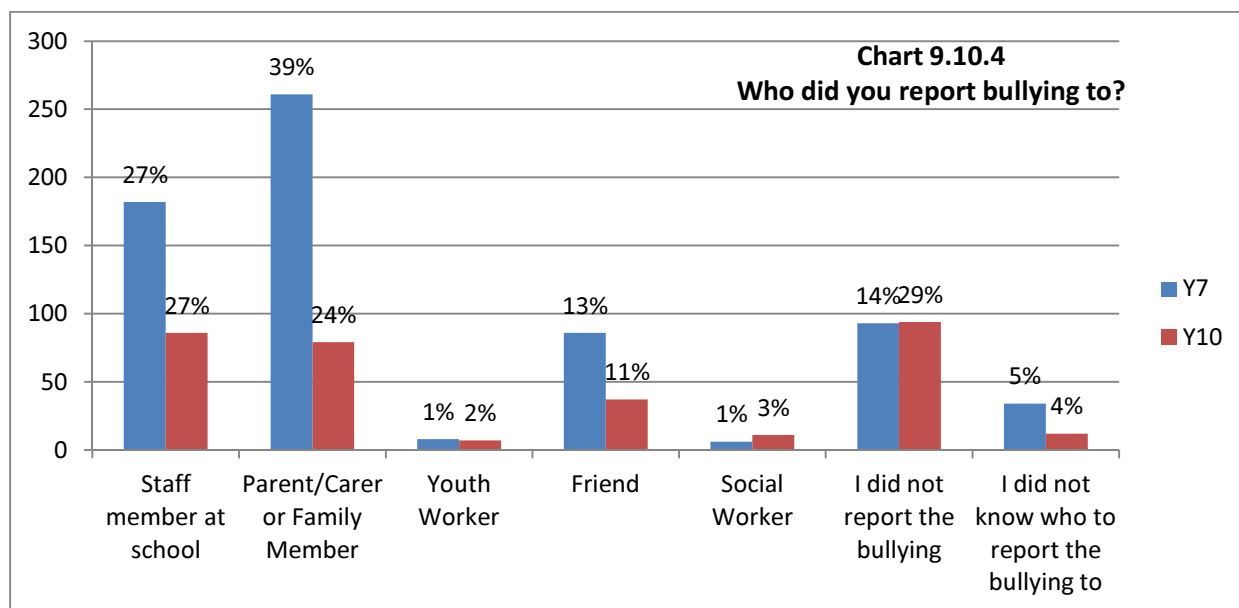
Pupils saying they have been bullied physically has had the largest % increase

Pupils saying they have been bullied verbally has had the largest % decrease

It is positive to see that both cyber bullying and sexual bullying has decreased in 2017.

9.10.4 Reporting Bullying

The 2017 results show that there has been a decrease in the % of pupils who either did not report a bullying incident or did not know who to report bullying to. This has reduced to 23.3% from 25.7% in 2016. Y7 are more likely to report bullying than Y10.



The pupils who said they had reported being bullied 61.7% said they received some help or support this has increased from 58.7% in 2016

9.10.5 Bullying Benchmarking

Ditch The Label National Bullying Charity
In 2016 they surveyed 8,850 young people aged between 12 to 20 years

50% (4425) of these young people said they had been subject to some bullying in past 12 months. Nationally this is a higher % than Rotherham Lifestyle Survey 26% of young people in Y7 and Y10 saying they have been bullied

Ditch the Label Survey - 19% (840) of those who said they were bullied said bullying occurs every day.

Rotherham Lifestyle Survey figure is similar with 20% saying they are bullied daily.

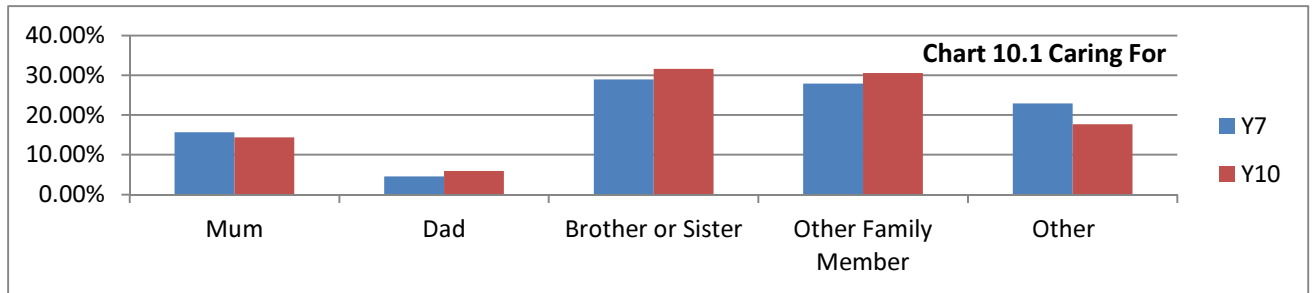
10. Young Carers

The % of pupils who thought of themselves as a young carer has increased in 2017. 19% (715) of pupils said they are a young carer, compared to 17% in 2016.

The Rotherham census figure for 2011 shows that 12% of young people in Rotherham are a young carer, the lifestyle survey % figure is higher than this, this could be as a result of pupils saying they are a young carer, for taking a brother or sister to school.

10.1 Young Carers – Caring For

The pupils who recognised themselves as a young carer, were asked to say who they mainly care for. Chart 10.1 below shows the % of Y7 and Y10 who said they are a young carer.



The majority of both Y7 and Y10 said they are caring for a brother or sister, this could be more likely to be in a babysitting role or taking them to school, rather than a young carer’s role that may need them to have some support. If the figures for caring for a brother or sister were removed from the overall figure of young carers, this would reduce the % to 12.7% which is more on par with the Rotherham census figure. Analysis of data input into ‘other’ options showed the majority of pupils saying they were caring for more than one person i.e. Mum and Dad or both Grandparents.

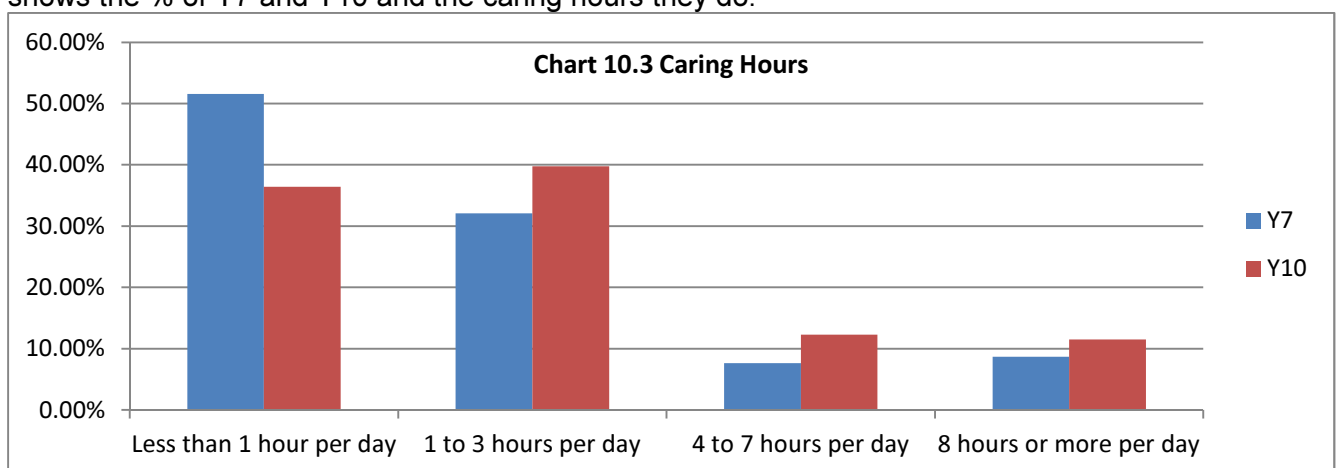
10.2 Young Carers – Caring Tasks

Pupils were asked about what tasks they help out with, they could choose more than one, if they are needed to do the tasks to help support and care. The results follow a similar trend to 2016.

- Helping around the house (56.2%)
- Keeping them company - not wanting to leave the person alone (35.2%)
- Help look after brother or sister (31.6%)
- Do the shopping (21.6%)
- Help give medicine (18.8%)
- Help read letters or mail (16%)
- Help with personal care (14%)
- Taking brother and sister to school (13%)
- Help with appointments (9%)

10.3 Young Carers – Number of Hours Caring

Pupils were asked to say on average how many hours they cared each day. Chart 10.3 below shows the % of Y7 and Y10 and the caring hours they do.



Overall pupils who said they care for more than 8 hours each day is on par with the 2016 results, around 9.5%

10.4 Supporting for Young Carers

The highest % of pupils would prefer to talk with a parent, carer or a family member if they had any issues or needed support with being a young carer. 28% said parent or carer and 21% said a family member, 13% would talk to a friend, 7% would talk to a member of staff at school, 4.8% would talk to a social or youth worker, 2.9% would talk to either their school nurse or other health professional and 1.4% would talk to Rotherham Young Carers service.

10.4.1 Rotherham Young Carers Service

Pupils who identify themselves as a young carer are asked if they are aware of the young carer's service. 37.3% of these pupils said they were aware of young carer's service, this is a decrease from 44% in 2016.

10.4.2 Young Carers Card

The % of pupils who have heard of the young carer's card has slightly increased to 18.5% in 2017 from 17.5% in 2016.

The young carer's card was introduced in 2014, for schools to work with young carers to help give them support as and when needed.

What are we worried about?
Improve communication about Young Carers Service

Less young carers in 2017 had heard of this service of the support it provides.

What we need to do next
Barnardo's are working with young carers on the project 'Theory of Change Schools will be revisited to promote the Young Carers Service including the Young Carers Card

11. Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

Pupils are asked to respond honestly to a series a questions, asking about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use. For each subject they are offered links to advice sites to support young people and share information about smoking, alcohol and drugs.

11.1 Smoking

Pupils are asked to say whether their home was a smoke-free home, (this is explained that no one living in their house smokes either tobacco or electronic cigarettes).

There has been a % decrease in the number of pupils saying yes 59.3% (2243) compared to 64% in 2016. This result may be due to the increase in the use of electronic cigarettes and pupils identifying these as smokers.

There has been an increase in the number of pupils who said it is not OK for young people of their age to smoke. Overall 89.8% (3399) said it was not OK to smoke, compared to 87% in 2016. Far more Y7 said it was not OK to smoke 95.3% compared to 80.2% of Y10.

When asked if they currently smoke cigarettes, overall 93.2% (3527) said no they do not smoke, this is a slight % increase in the number of young people not smoking, compared to 92.75% in 2016.

- 97.8% (2101) of Y7 said they do not smoke, a slight improvement on 97% in 2016
- 87.5% (1424) of Y10 said they do not smoke, a slight decrease on 88.5% in 2016.

In total 3525 pupils said they did not smoke, these pupils were asked to best describe their smoking history.

2101 pupils in Y7 said they did not smoke, they described themselves

- 94.8% have never smoked, an improvement on 94.3% in 2016

- 3.2% have tried smoking once, an improvement on 4.1% in 2016
- 1.8% used to smoke sometimes, but no longer smoke, slightly more than 1.6% in 2016

1424 pupils in Y10 said they did not smoke, they described themselves as

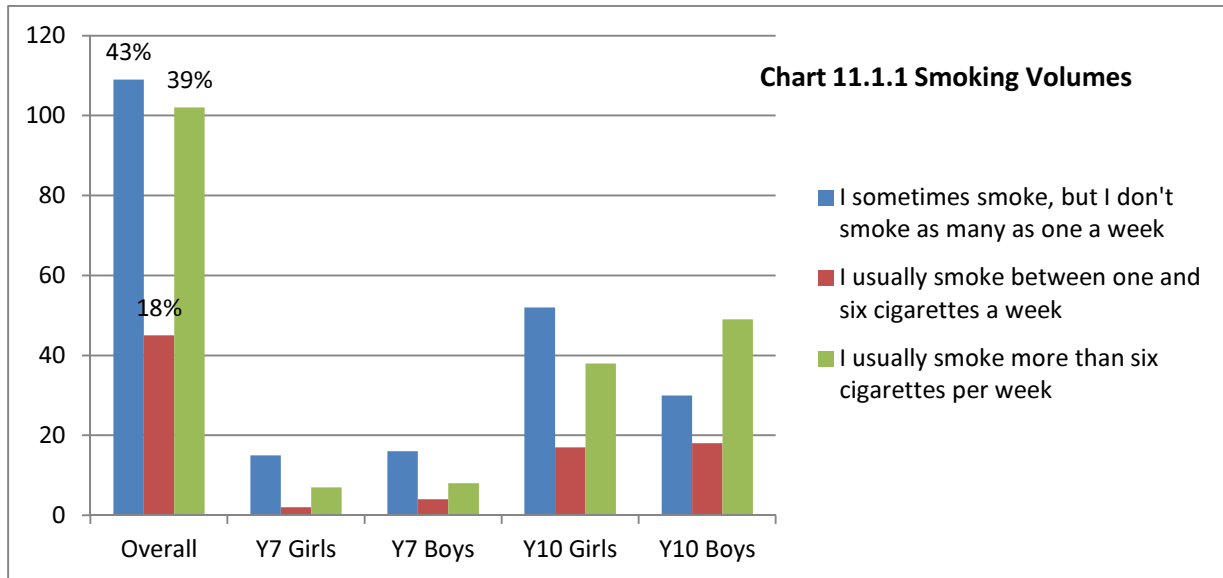
- 76.7% have never smoked, slightly less than 77.1% in 2016.
- 17.5% have tried smoking once, an increase on 14.9% in 2016
- 5.6% used to smoke sometimes, but no longer smokes, less than 8% in 2016

Overall 81.6% (3083) of all young people said they have never smoked a cigarette. This is a higher % than the national estimate for the number of young people smoking which is 76%.

Benchmarking Information
Health & Social Care Information Centre
A survey was carried out in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 years.
These results show that 18% said they have smoked at least once,
therefore 82% have never smoked.
Rotherham's figure from the 2017 results is on par with the national figure.

11.1.1 Smoking Volumes

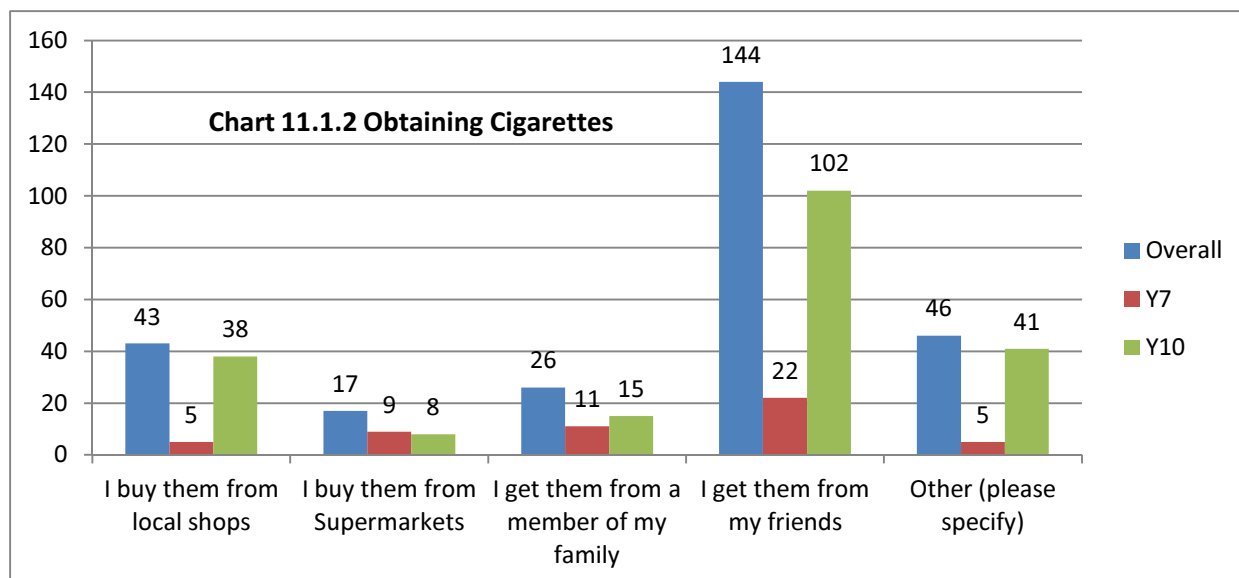
Overall the 2017 results show that 6.7% (256) pupils said they smoke cigarettes regularly, this has improved from 7.2% in 2016. Chart 11.1.1 below shows the regularity of their smoking habit.



The data shows that 52 Y7 pupils said they smoke, with slightly more boys than girls smoking and 204 Y10 pupils said they smoke and more girls than boys smoking.

11.1.2 Obtaining Cigarettes

The 256 pupils who said they were smokers, were asked to say where they mainly obtained their cigarettes from. Chart 11.1.2 shows the numbers below.



The trend in relation to pupils obtaining their cigarettes from friends as the most popular choice, has continued in 2017, same as in 2016. 56% (144) of pupils who smoked said they got them from their friends.

The trend of young people being able to obtain cigarettes from local shops has continued to decrease, 17% (43) of pupils who said they smoked, said they obtained their cigarettes from local shops, compared to 19% in 2016.

What's working well?

RMBC Trading Standards in conjunction with South Yorkshire Police and our own Licencing enforcement have carried out over 120 test purchase operations in the last 2 years as part of joint continued work to restrict and disrupt the sale of tobacco to minors.

Trading Standards act on reports and their own intelligence sources to carry out operations to restrict the selling of cigarettes and alcohol to under-age young people.

Standing fines and licence reviews along with educational initiatives are the most frequent measures put in place, but prosecutions are prepared and sought when appropriate.

There have been no prosecutions in past 2 years, but one is currently being submitted for consideration.

These actions have contributed to the continuous decline of young people being able to obtain cigarettes.

Since 2015 the results from this survey show that Y7 and Y10 pupils who said they smoked and obtaining them from local shops continues to decrease.

- 2015 – 24.5% of those who said they smoked, said they were able to obtain them from local shops, this reduced to 19% in 2016 and has further reduced to 17% in 2017.

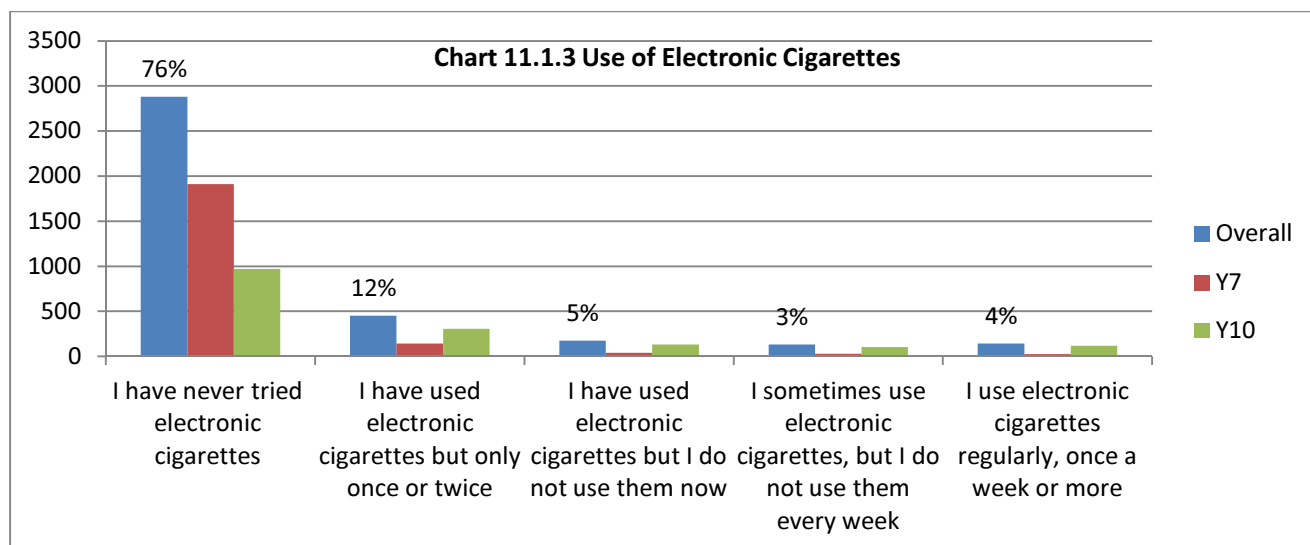
The monitoring of the sale of cigarettes to young people under age will continue with the aim this downward trend will continue.

Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed that pupils were also obtaining cigarettes from local dealers or fag house, named an actual shop or I get someone older to go into a shop

11.1.3 Electronic Cigarettes

Overall there has been an improvement in the % of pupils who said they have never tried an electronic cigarette. 76% (2881) said they have never tried one, compared to 73.2% in 2016.

Information on the use of electronic cigarettes is detailed in Chart 11.1.3 below



88.8% (1912) of Y7 pupils said they have never used an electronic cigarette, 86.6% in 2016. 59.5% (969) of Y10 pupils said they have never used an electronic cigarette, 59.7% in 2016.

Of the 23.9% (902) of pupils that said they use or have tried an electronic cigarette, the data shows that more Y10 pupils are using this form of smoking and boys are more like to smoke an electronic cigarette compared to girls.

The data shows that out of the 902 pupils who said they have tried an e-cigarette, 19% (173) are not using them now and 50% (451) said they have only used them once or twice.

Those pupils who said they have tried or are still using an electronic cigarette, were given the option to say why they may have tried or are using an e-cigarette. 45.5% (414) pupils answered the follow on question.

- 11.8% (48) use an electronic cigarette to help them stop smoking
- 16.1% (67) use an electronic cigarette and no longer smoke cigarettes
- 13.5% (56) use an electronic cigarette and smoke cigarettes
- 58.6% (243) use an electronic cigarette but have never smoked cigarettes

Benchmarking Information

Health & Social Care Information Centre

A survey was carried out in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 years. These results show that 22% said they have tried an electronic cigarette.

Rotherham data from 2016 survey showed that Rotherham was higher than this national picture at 26.8%

This has improved in 2017 to 23.9%, this brings us nearer to the national picture.

11.2 Alcohol

There has been an increase in the number of pupils who said it is not OK for young people of their age to get drunk. Overall 74% (2799) said it was not OK to get drunk, compared to 70.6% in 2016. Far more Y7 said it was not OK for young people of their age to get drunk, 91% compared to 52% of Y10.

Overall 57.3% (2168) of pupils said they have not had a proper alcoholic drink this has improved from 55% in 2016

- 76.3% (1643) of Y7 responded that they had not had a proper alcoholic drink, this has decreased from 79.8% in 2016
- 32.3% (526) of Y10 responded that they had not had a proper alcoholic drink, this has improved from 30.2% in 2016

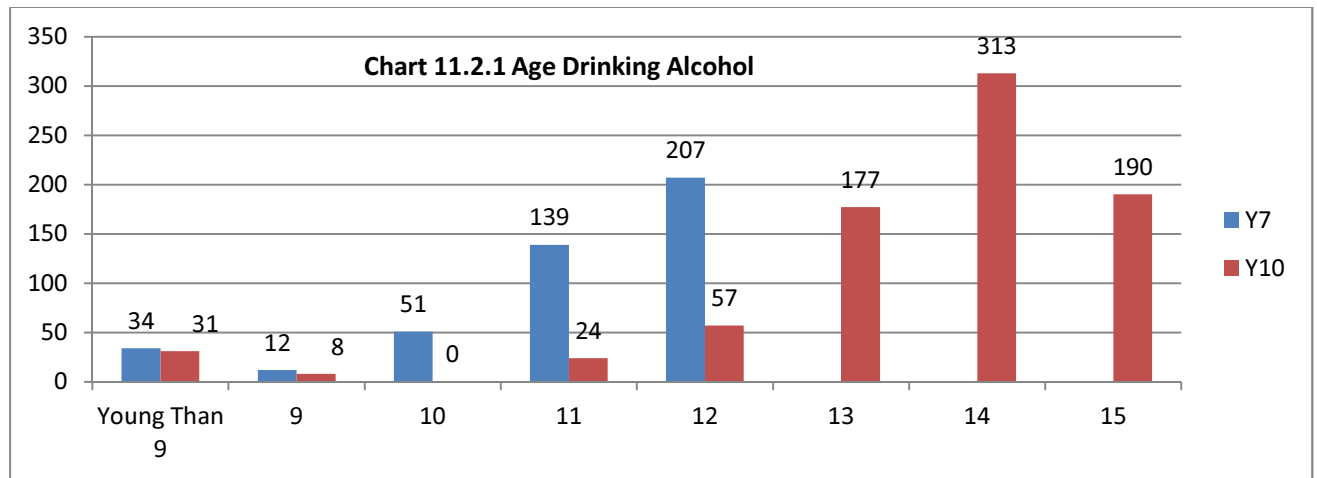
11.2.1 Age Drinking Alcohol

Overall 42.7% (1613) of pupils said they have tried alcohol.

These pupils were invited to answer follow on question about drinking.

78% (1256) answered the question about what age they had their first alcoholic drink.

Chart 11.2.1 below show the responses to the question for those who said they have had an what age they had their first drink.

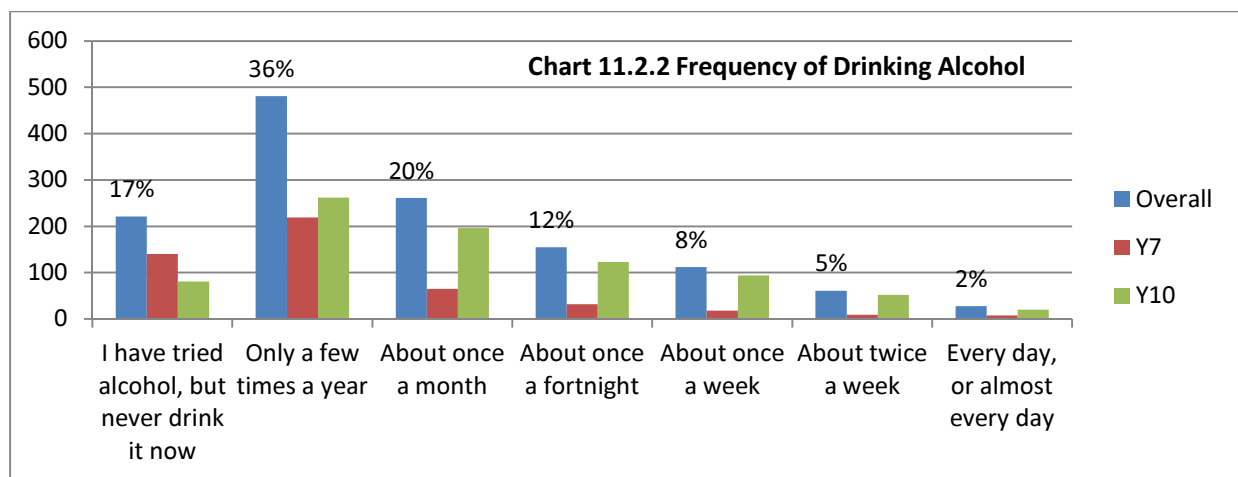


Age 14 is the most popular age for a young person to have their first alcoholic drink in Y10, this is the same as in 2016. Age 12 is the most popular age for a young person to have their first alcoholic drink in Y7, the same as in 2016.

11.2.2 Frequency of Drinking Alcohol

The question about how often a pupil drinking is alcohol was answered by 81.7 (1319) of those who said they have tried an alcoholic drink

Chart 11.2.2 below shows the frequency of those 1319 pupils who said they have tried alcohol, split by Y10 and Y7.



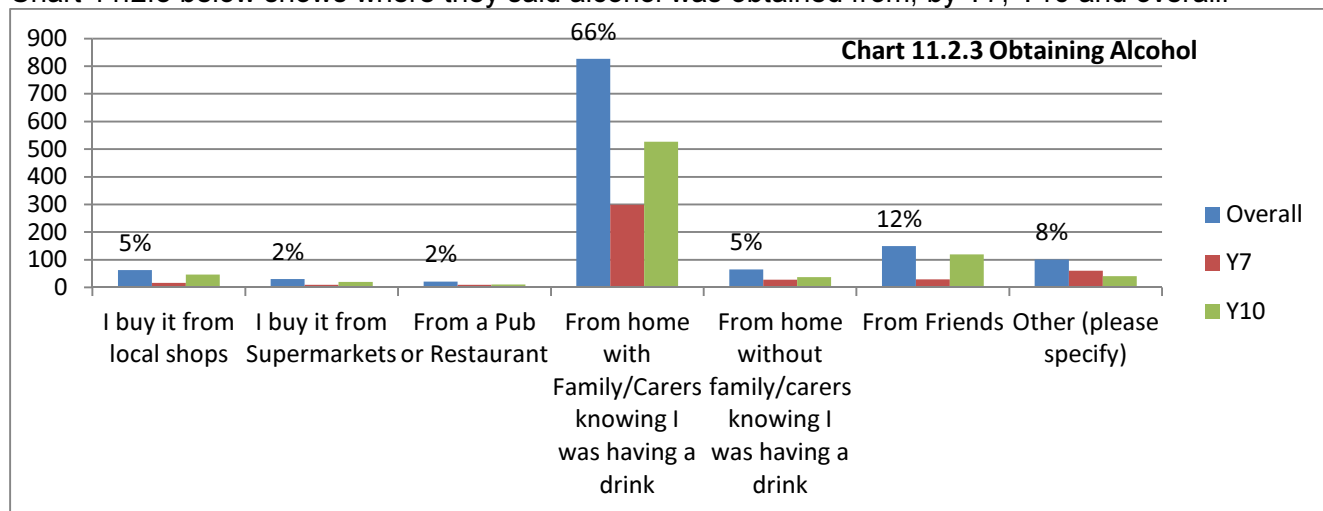
Overall

- 17% (221) of pupils have tried alcohol but no longer drink it now, compared to 13% in 2016

11.2.3 Obtaining Alcohol

The question about where young people obtain alcohol from was answered by 78% (1255) of those who said they drink alcohol.

Chart 11.2.3 below shows where they said alcohol was obtained from, by Y7, Y10 and overall.



The trend as in previous years follows a similar pattern, with the majority of both Y7 and Y10 obtaining alcohol from a family member with their knowledge. There has been a reduction in the % of young people obtaining their alcohol from supermarkets or local shops down to 7% in 2017 from 8.2% in 2016. The place where the least number of pupils obtain alcohol from is restaurants and pubs

Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils said they were obtaining alcohol in the majority either on holiday or at time of celebrations e.g. weddings or birthdays.

Benchmarking Information
Health & Social Care Information Centre
A survey was carried out in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 years.
These results show that 38% said they have tried alcohol,
therefore 62% have not tried alcohol
Rotherham's figure from the 2017 results is higher than this result with 42.7% saying they
have tried alcohol, but an improvement on 2016 results when 45% said they have tried
alcohol.

11.3 Drugs

Overall 94.2% (3560) said it was not OK to use drugs, compared to 93.5% in 2016. This is a positive increase and could indicate than young people are not giving into peer pressure to try drugs. Far more Y7 said it was not OK to try drugs 97.5% compared to 89.8% of Y10.

11.3.1 Using Drugs

Overall 92.4% (3498) of pupils said they have never tried any drug which is almost identical to 2016, when 92% said they have never tried any drug.

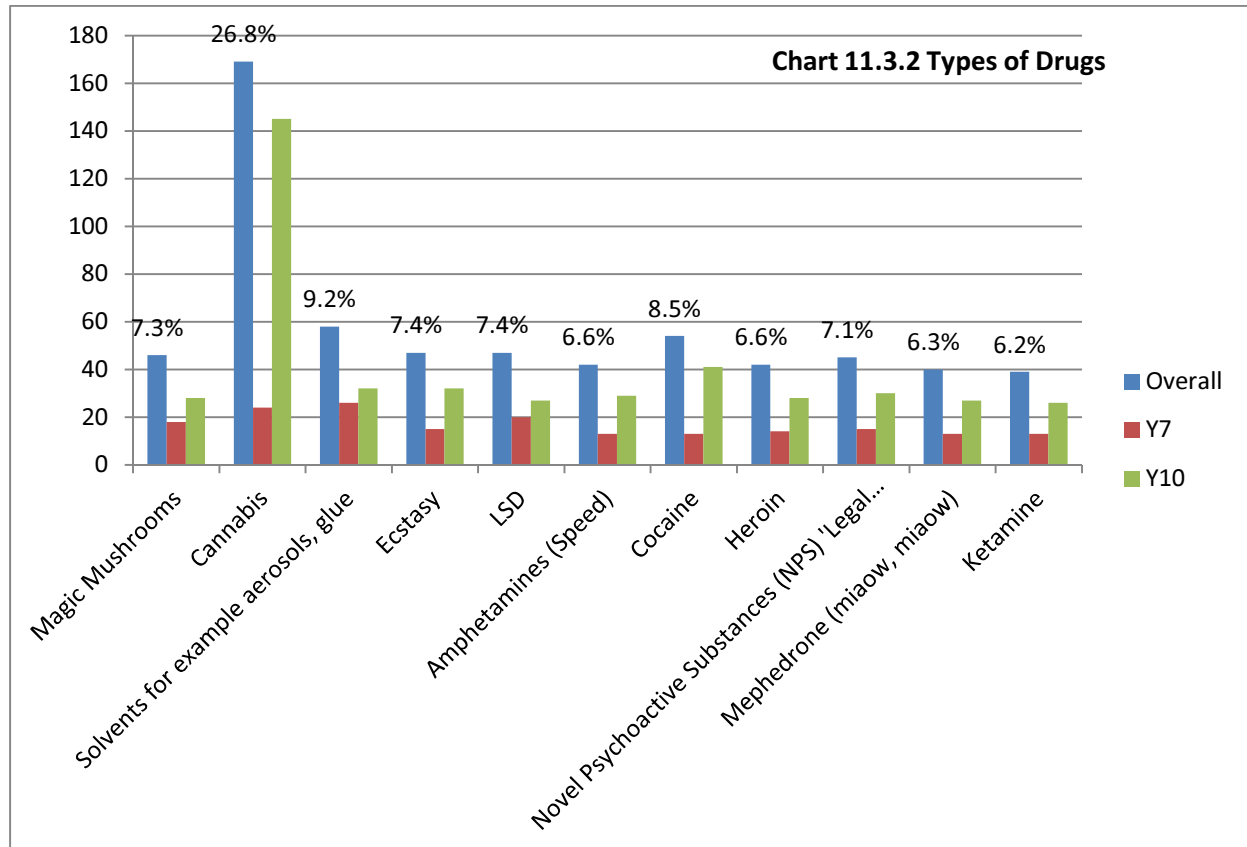
- 87% (1416) of young people in Y10 said they have never tried any type of drug; this has improved from 84.5% in 2016.

- 97% (2082) of young people in Y7 said they have never tried any type of drug; this is almost identical to 97.1% in 2016.

11.3.2 Types of Drugs

7.4% (283) pupils answered yes, they have tried some type of drugs.

Out of the overall 283 pupils who said they have tried some type of drug 76% (214) of these answered the follow on question about types of drug they have tried.



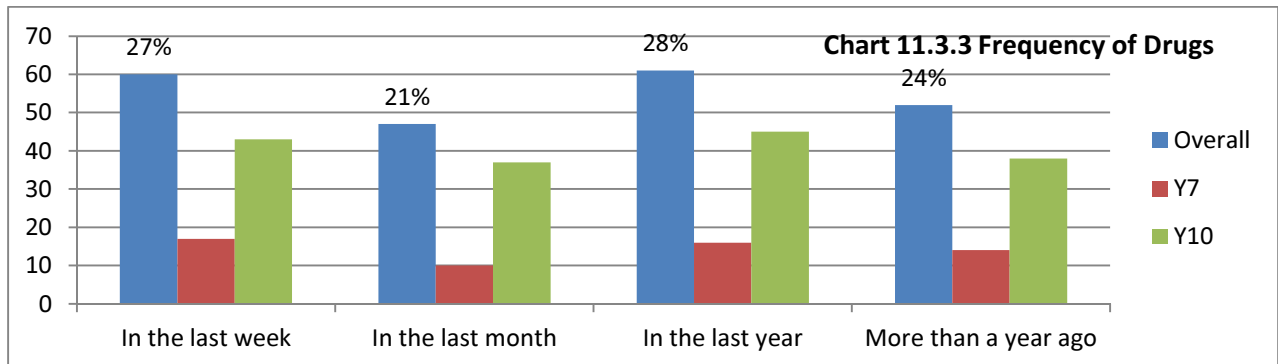
The results show that overall cannabis is the drug tried by more pupils 169 pupils said they have tried cannabis, 145 of these are in Y10 and 24 in Y7. Overall out of the 169 pupils who said they have tried cannabis, 77 % of these were girls and 92 % were boys.

Cannabis was not the most popular choice of drug tried by Y7 pupils this was solvents with 26 pupils saying they have tried solvents, closely followed by cannabis with 24 pupils in Y7 saying they have tried this drug. Out of the 26 pupils in Y7 that have tried solvents, 35% (9) were girls and 65% (17) were boys and for cannabis 41% (10) were girls and 59% (14) were boys.

Cannabis is the most popular choice of drug tried by Y10 pupils, overwhelmingly with 145 pupils in Y10 saying they have tried cannabis, out of these 46% (67) were girls and 54% (78) were boys. Ecstasy and Solvents were the next most popular choices for drugs dried by Y10 with 32 pupils saying they have tried these. Out of the 32 pupils in Y10 who have tried solvents, 31% (10) were girls and 69% (22) were boys and for ecstasy, 25% (8) were girls and 75% (24) were boys. Legal highs has moved down to 4th most popular with Y10 pupils from 2nd in 2016, 30 pupils in Y10 said they have tried legal highs, 23% (7) were girls and 77% (23) were boys.

11.3.3 Frequency of Drugs

Out of the overall 283 young people who said that they have tried some type of drug, 77.7% (220) answered the follow on question about when they last tried any one of the drugs. Chart 11.3.3 details the responses by Y7 and Y10.

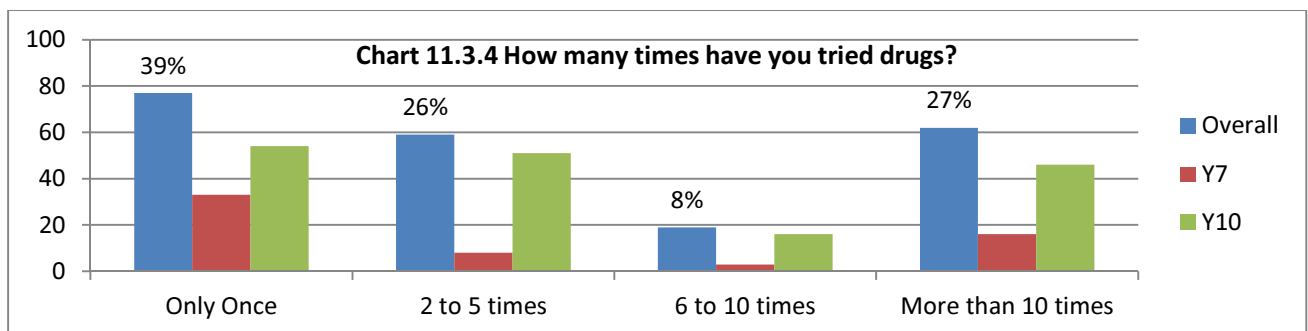


The results show that overall:

- 27% (60) said they had tried drugs in the last week, decreased from 32.7% in 2016, fewer pupils trying drugs more frequently.
- 21% (47) said they had tried drugs during in last month, increased from 20.6% in 2016
- 28% (61) said they had tried drugs in the last year increased from 16.6% in 2016
- 24% said it was more than a year ago since they had tried drugs, decreased from 30.1% in 2016.

11.3.4 Drug Use

Out of the overall 283 young people who said that they have tried some type of drug, 80.2% (227) answered the follow on questions about how many occasions have they tried drugs. Chart 11.3.4 shows the result by Y7, Y10 and overall.



The results show there has been an increase in the % of pupils who have tried drugs only once, therefore this could be imply they are not regularly using drugs.

- 55% (33) of Y7 pupils said they have only tried drugs once, compared to 44% in 2016
- 32.3% (54) of Y10 pupils said they have only tried drugs once, compared to 31.3% in 2016.

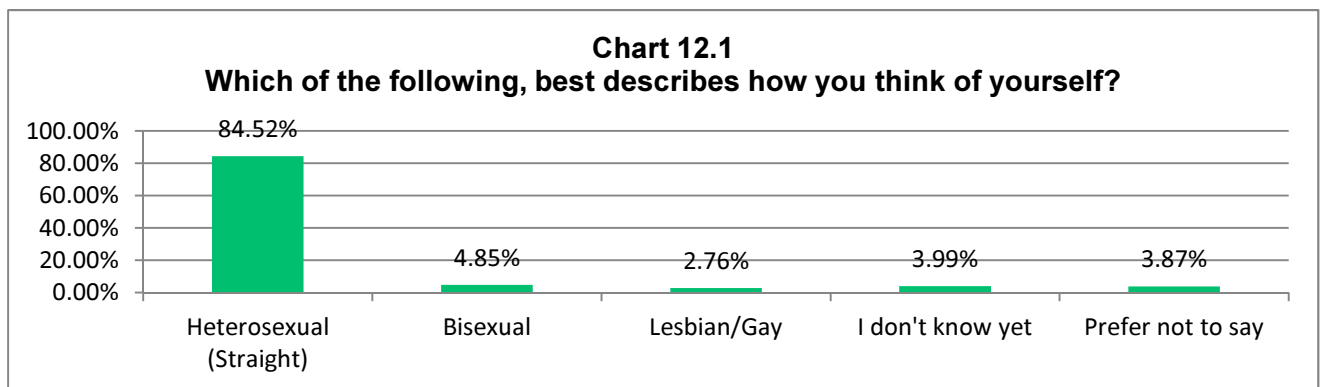
What's working well?
Health & Social Care Information Centre
 A survey was carried out in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 years.
 These results show that 15% said they have tried drugs,
 therefore 85% have not tried drugs
 Rotherham's figure from the 2017 results is higher than this national picture with
 92.5% saying they have not tried drugs

12. Sexual Health & Relationships

Pupils are asked a series of questions about sexual health and relationships. A number of these questions are age appropriate questions, therefore they are specific for Y10 pupils only

12.1 Y10 Sexuality

Y10 pupils are asked to say how they describe their sexuality. Chart 12.1 shows the responses by %.

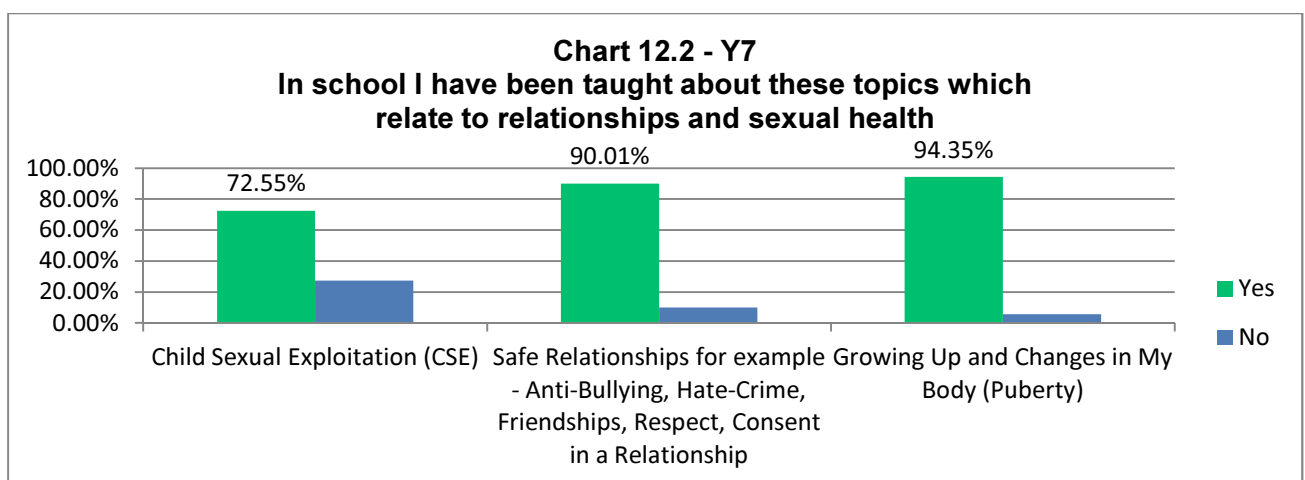


The results show that out of the 84.5% (1376) of pupils who described themselves as straight, 50.2% (692) of girls described themselves as straight, compared to 49.8% (684) boys. More girls described themselves as bisexual, preferred not to say, or they don't know yet. More boys described themselves as gay.

12.2 Sexual Health and Relationships Education

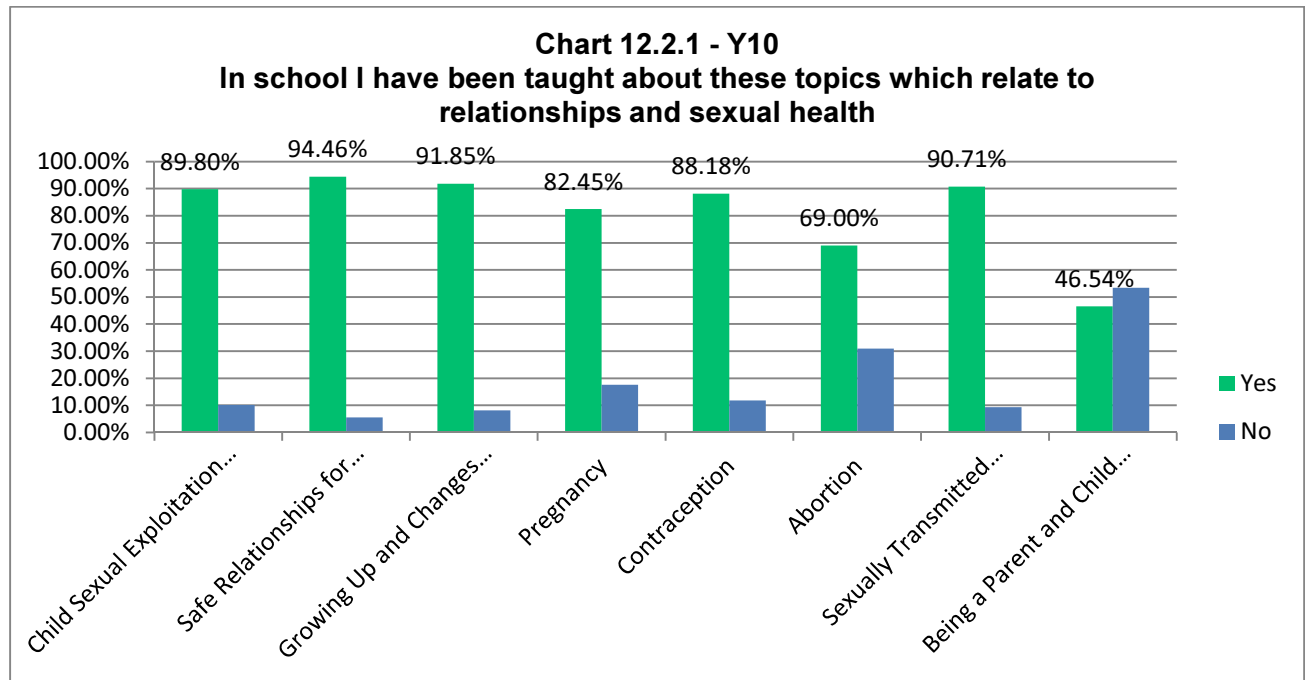
Pupils are asked to say what they have been taught at school as part of their personal, social and health education in relation to sexual health and relationships.

Chart 12.2 details the % results for Y7.



The results show that there has been an increase in the % of pupils in Y7 that have been taught about child sexual exploitation, 72.55% (1562), compared to 61.2% in 2016. There is an increase in the % of pupils who have been taught about safe relationships and a small decrease in the % who have been taught about growing up.

Chart 12.2.1 show the % results for Y10.



The results show that there has been a decrease in the % of pupils in Y10 that have been taught about the subject child sexual exploitation, 89.8% (1461), compared to 91.5% in 2016.

There has been an increase in the % of pupils in Y10 who have been taught about safe relationships, growing up and being a parent and child care. There has been a decrease in the % of pupils who said they have been taught about pregnancy, contraception, abortion and sexually transmitted infections.

12.3 Sexual Relationships Y10

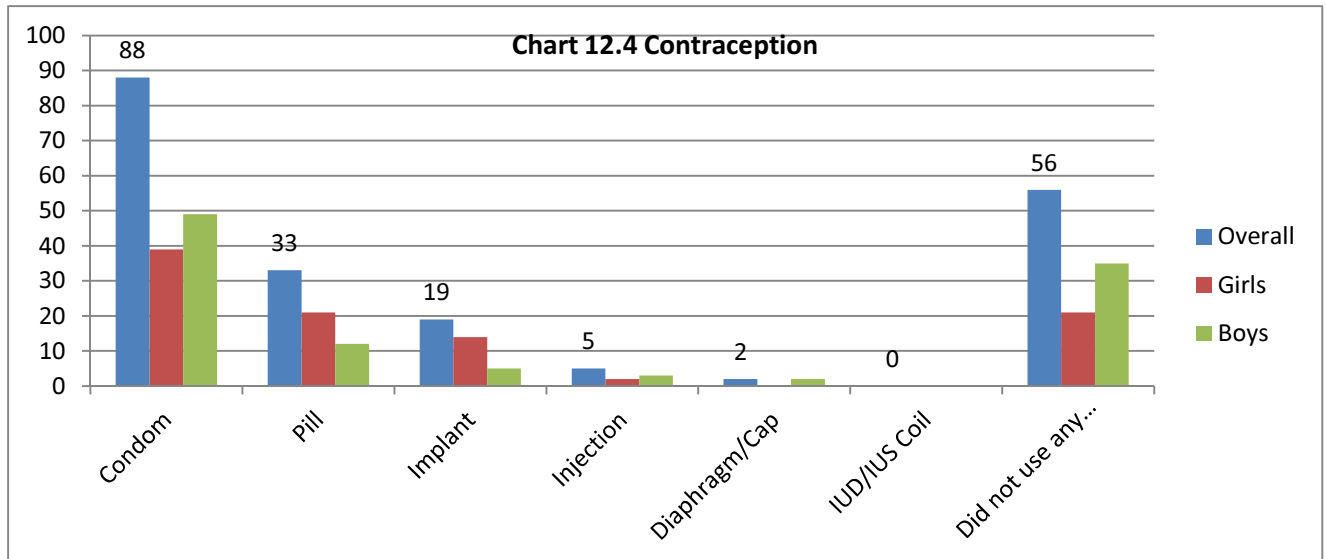
Pupils in Y10 were asked if they have had sexual intercourse

14.3% (233) of pupils in Y10 said yes they have had sex, this had reduced from 19.2% in 2016. In 2016 9.7% said they preferred not to answer this question, slightly more pupils in 2017 chose this option, 10.29% (167). More girls said yes they have had sexual intercourse, 52% (120) girls compared to 48% (113) boys. This is the same trend as 2016.

The results show 15.3% (36) Y10 pupils said they have had sexual intercourse after drinking alcohol and/or taking drugs, this is a decrease in % from 24% in 2016 who responded this way.

12.4 Contraception

Out of the 14.3% (233) pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse, 87.1% (203) answered the follow on question on what type of contraception they have used. Chart 12.4 details the responses by male/female.

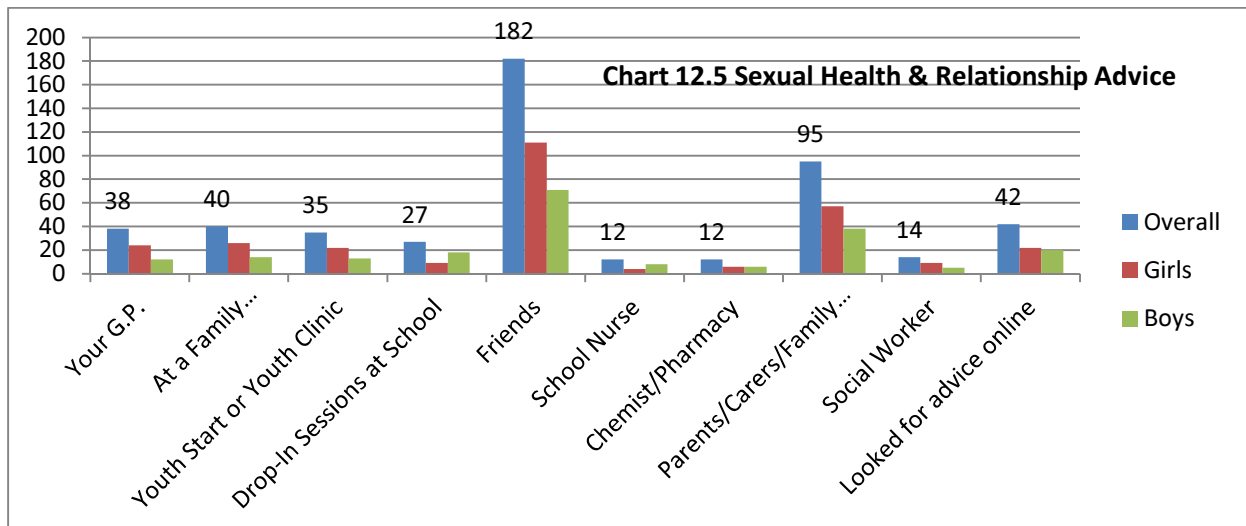


The results show that the % of pupils who said they did not use any form of contraception has increased, 27.5% (56) pupils gave this response, compared to 20% in 2016. More boys said they did not use any form of contraception compared to girls.

12.5 Sexual Health Advice

Pupils in Y10 were asked to say where they would go for sexual health and relationship advice. 80.5% (1311) of Y10 pupils answered this question, out of these 1311 Y10 pupils, 62% (814) said they have not sought any advice, they have never had the need for this type of advice.

38% (497) of pupils said where they would prefer to go for advice, the results are detailed in Chart 12.5

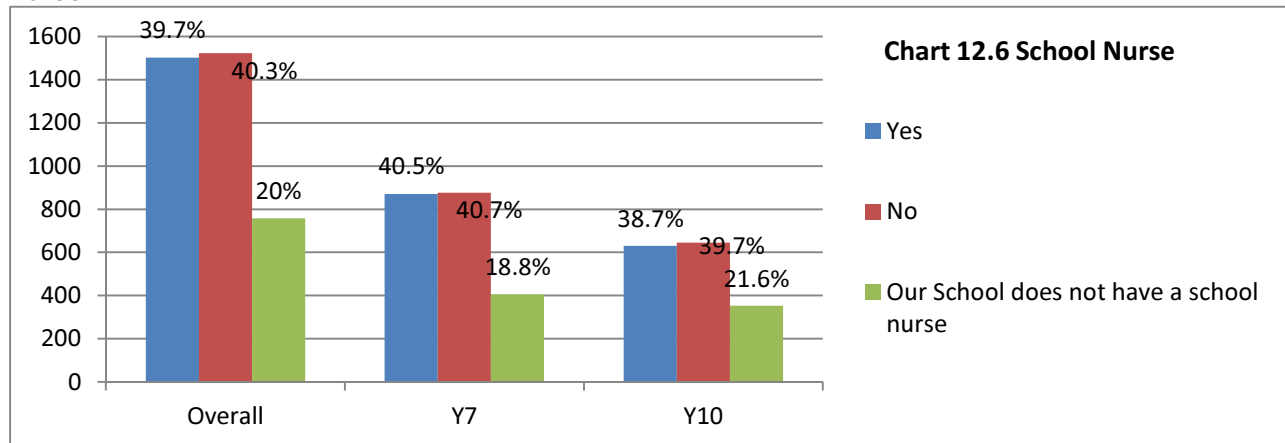


The results follow a similar trend to the 2016 results, the most popular choice for someone to talk to about sexual health would be friend, followed by parents/carers or family member. More young people would choose to go to family planning or their G.P. than in 2016 and less going to a youth centre. Girls are more likely to go to their G.P. or family planning and boys more likely to visit a drop-in at school or speak with a school nurse.

12.6 School Nurse

Pupils were asked to say if they knew who their school nurse was. There was an extra option added to the choice this year, pupils had the option to say whether their school had a school

nurse.



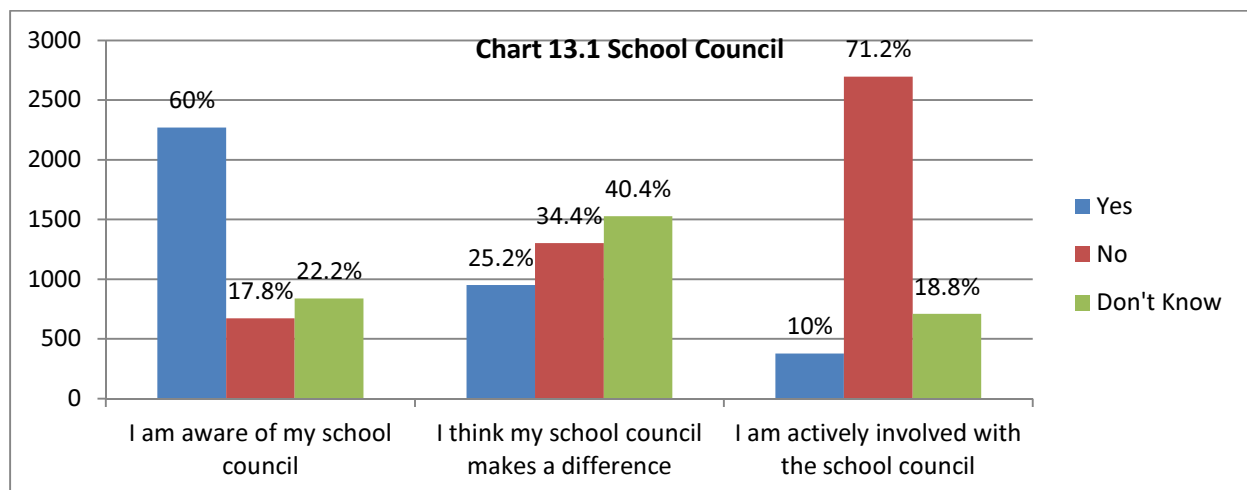
The results show overall 39.7% (1501) said yes they knew who their school nurse was, this has decreased from 43% in 2016. Overall 16.6% (630) pupils said their school did not have a school nurse.

13. Child’s Voice

The Lifestyle survey enables pupils to have their voice heard and give their opinions on their health, wellbeing, safety and leisure facilities in Rotherham. The survey also aims to find out from young people do they have their voice heard in school.

13.1 School Council

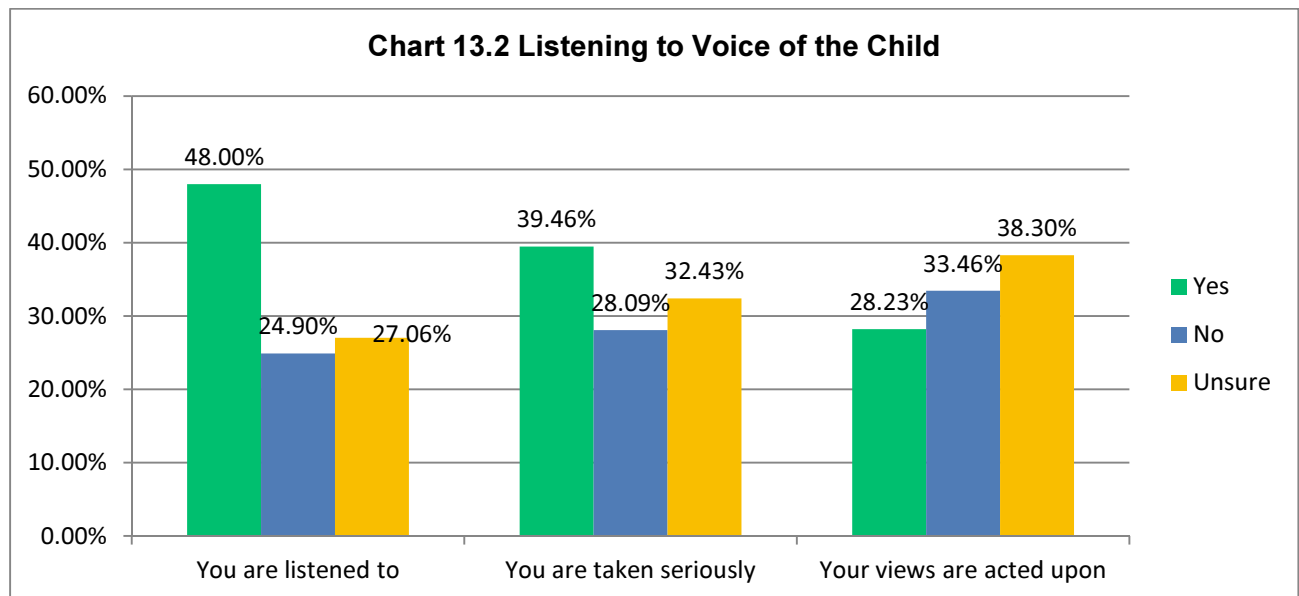
A school council is an opportunity for pupils to be involved to represent the views of young people at school. Pupils were asked for the 2017 survey whether they are aware of their school council, do they think their school council makes a difference and are they actively involved with the school council. Chart 13.1 details the overall responses.



The results show overall that 60% (2270) of pupils are aware of their school council. More Y7 pupils were aware than Y10. 25% (950) pupils said yes they did feel their school council makes a difference, this has improved from 12% in 2016. 10% (377) pupils are actively involved with their school council, this is the first time this question has been asked about being actively involved.

13.2 Listening to Voice of the Child

Pupils are asked to say whether they feel their voice is listened to, whether they feel they are taken seriously and whether their views are acted upon. Chart 13.2 details the overall % of responses.



The results show overall, 48% (1816) of pupils said they felt their voice was listened to, this has decreased from 53% in 2016. 39.5% (1493) said they felt their views were taken seriously, this is almost the same result as 2016. 28.2% (1068) said they feel their views are acted upon, this has improved slightly from 27.2% in 2016. Y7 pupils are far more likely to feel their voices are listened to, taken seriously and acted upon compared to Y10 pupils.

14. Reference

Benchmarking information and information included in what's working well and what are we worried about have been sourced from:

- Website National Smile Month
<http://www.nationalsmilemonth.org/facts-figures>
- Rotherham Health and Wellbeing Strategy Action Plan
- Rotherham Lifestyle survey report 2016
- Barnado's Young Carers Plan
- Health & Social Care Information Centre
- RMBC Trading Standards Action Plan

15. Appendices

Appendix 1

Highlight of the results that show what's working well

What results show what's working well?

- There has been a 1% decrease in the number of pupils saying they have a diagnosed medical condition.
- 3515 (93%) of pupils said they visit the dentist at least once per year.
- There has been almost a 5% increase in the number of pupils eating the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day, the % has gone up to 18.2% in 2017 from 13.5% in 2016.
- There has been a 2% increase in the number of pupils who said they have breakfast. This has improved to 81% (3068) from 79% in 2016.
- There has been a 3.5% increase in the number of pupils who said they participate in regular physical activity. This has improved to 83.5% (3159) from 80% in 2016. There has also been a 1.5% decrease in the number of pupils who said they never do any exercise. This has improved to 4.5% (173) from 6% in 2016.
- There has been a reduction in the number of pupils who said they are worried about their weight. This has improved to 25.7% (1050) from 28.5% in 2016.
- There has been a 5% improvement in the number of pupils who feel their weight is about the right size. This has improved to 64% (2315) from 59% in 2016.
- There has been an improvement in pupils' perception of Rotherham and recommending Rotherham as a place to live. Overall there has been a 10% reduction in the % of pupils who said they would definitely not recommend Rotherham as a place to live. This has improved to 20.5% (775) from 31.7% in 2016. Overall pupils who said they would definitely recommend Rotherham as a place to live has improved by 11% to 26.1% (990) in 2017 from 14.8% in 2016.
- Pupils saying they would still like to remain living in Rotherham in 10 years' time has also improved. Overall there has been a 10% reduction in the number of pupils who said they would not like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time. This has improved to 27.2% (1030) from 37.5% in 2016. Overall pupils who said they would definitely like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time has also improved to 17.5% (661) compared to 13.5% in 2016.
- There has been a 7% increase in the number of pupils who said they regularly visit Rotherham town centre. This has improved to 33% (1251) from 26% in 2016.
- Fewer pupils rate the fear of protests and marches in the town centre as a reason for feeling unsafe in the town centre, in 2016 pupils rated this as the 3rd highest risk this has moved to the 9th rated risk in 2017.
- There has been a decrease in the % of pupils who said they have been either cyber bullied or bullied by inappropriate sexual touching/comments or actions. Overall this reduced to 9.2% from 11.9% in 2016.
- Continued decline in the number of young people who have obtained cigarettes from a local shop. This has reduced to 17% (43) of those who said they smoked from 19% in 2016.
- There has been an increase in the % of pupils in Y10 who said they have never tried an alcoholic drink. This has increased to 32.3% (526) from 30.2% in 2016.
- There has been a % increase of pupils in Y10 who said they have never tried drugs. This has increased to 87% (1416) from 84.5% in 2016.
- The % of Y7 pupils who have been taught about child sexual exploitation has improved to 72.5% (1562) from 61.2% in 2016.

- There has been a reduction in the % of Y10 pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse. In 2017, 14.3% (233) pupils in Y10 said they have had sex, compared to 19.2% in 2016.

Appendix 2

Highlight of the results that show what we are worried about

What results show what we are worried about?

- There has been an increase of 3% in the number of pupils saying they consume 2 or more high sugar drinks each day and also an increase of 2% of the number of pupils saying they consume high energy drinks, (in particular boys).
- There has been a 3% reduction in the number of pupils who aspire to go to university. Overall 42% (1592) said they aspire to go to university in 2017 results from 45% in 2016.
- There has been a 6.6% reduction in the number of pupils who said they always feel safe in Rotherham town centre. Overall 18% (683) pupils said they always feel safe, compared to 24.6% in 2016. There is a similar pattern with Rotherham bus station, overall 18% (693) said they always feel safe, compared to 23.6% in 2016 and for Rotherham train station, and overall 15% (556) said they always feel safe, compared to 17% in 2016.
- There has been a 3% increase of pupils saying they have been bullied out of school time. The number of pupils saying they have been bullied is a similar % to 2016. More pupils of those who have been bullied said they have been bullied out of school time, 12.8% (124) said this in 2017, compared to 9.3% in 2016
- There has been a decrease of 6.7% of young people who have identified themselves as a young carer who have heard of the Rotherham Young Carers service. 37.3% (267) said they had heard of this service in 2017, compared to 44% in 2016.
- There has been a decrease of 4.7% of homes identified as smoke-free homes. In 2017 59.3% (2243) said their home was smoke-free, compared to 64% in 2016.
- There has been a decrease of 3.5% of Y7 pupils who said they have never tried an alcohol drink. This has decreased to 76.3% (1643) from 79.8% in 2016.
- There has been an increase in the % of pupils in Y10 who said they did not use contraception when having sexual intercourse, this has increased to 27.5% from 20%, and the increase is more prevalent with boys.
- There has been a % decrease with pupils who said they knew who their school nurse was. Overall 39.7% (1501) pupils in 2017 said they knew who their school nurse was, compared to 43% in 2016.
- There has been a 5% reduction in the number of pupils who feel their voice is listened to; overall 48% (1816) said they felt their voice was listened to, compared to 53% in 2016.

BRIEFING PAPER FOR IMPROVING LIVES SELECT COMMISSION

1.	Date of meeting:	Tuesday 23rd January 2018
2.	Title:	Children Missing Education Scorecard development
3.	Directorate:	Children and Young People Services

1. Background

The Local Authority has responsibility to ensure that Children Missing from Education (CME) are identified, reported and tracked, so that suitable educational providers can be found.

The term CME refers to children of compulsory school age who are not on a school roll, and who are not receiving a suitable alternative education. A suitable education can be approved alternative provision or appropriate Elected Home Education.

Section 436A of the Education Act requires that local authorities make arrangements to establish the identities of children residing in their area who are not receiving a suitable education. The duty does not apply to children who are registered at a school and who are not attending regularly; this is addressed via attendance monitoring and Persistent Absence (PA) Work.

The Early Help Service has a responsibility to ensure that protocols are adhered to when a child is known to have left Rotherham and a destination school cannot be tracked. The CME Lead and CME officer as well as Early Help Attendance leads have a responsibility to support schools with the identification of children missing in education.

Rotherham's Early Help Offer was launched in January 2016. This followed a restructure in October 2015 when a new management team was established and a number of separate services and professional disciplines were brought together to form integrated, multi-disciplinary, Early Help Locality Teams.

A key element of the service integration has been to refocus the work of the Education Welfare Service to enable a more collaborative and inclusive approach to issues such as poor attendance, exclusion, Persistent Absence (PA) and Children Missing from Education (CME) rather than focusing on single issues such as attendance.

The integration of Education Welfare into the locality Early Help Team ensures that children and families are assessed holistically where there is evidence of additional need which illustrates a culture change for practitioners and partners.

2. Key Issues

Until recently, the CME data had gaps and required work to ensure that consistent processes and data inputting were in place across the different systems used to capture CME information.

This has led to the redesign of the reporting function and the development of a new CME Performance Scorecard. One of the key changes to CME reporting is to include predominant issues captured for new children identified as CME so that a better

understanding of potential vulnerability can be established, alongside a focus on the outcomes for children that were reported as CME.

In Quarter 3 (See CME Performance Scorecard) there were 97 children classified as 'new' CME referrals which highlights a reduction when compared with the previous quarter (61 children). This was anticipated as Quarter 2 generally has high numbers of CME because some children can fail to return to their allocated school place after the summer break and this creates an increase in referrals.

Of the newly identified cases of CME, 72.% of children were from the Central area of Rotherham. There were an additional 105 cases that remained open from previous reporting periods, bringing the active caseload to 202 at the end of Quarter 3.

NB: Cases of CME need to remain open until the child is found or until all enquiries have been exhausted and this can mean that cases remain open for extended periods.

The Central locality of Rotherham has consistently higher rates of CME and this is largely due to the mobile and transient nature of families living in the area from Eastern Europe and is associated with travelling back and forth from, the country of origin to the UK.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Controlling Migration Fund has enabled extra resource to assist with key issues that affect the wellbeing of children and their progression in education, such as CME and these workers will spend a considerable amount to their time in local schools in the central locality.

In addition, the fund is facilitating the recruitment of two Community Navigators who will be a shared resource between the Council and the voluntary sector and will offer intensive outreach and detached work to 'find' families that are newly migrant and/or arranging to leave the UK. The Community Navigators will offer support, guidance and link the families to the appropriate services.

This Controlling Migration Fund additional resource will further support the existing work around CME to enable better communication within communities, to raise awareness of the disruption that transience can create for children's educational progress, attendance and outcomes.

3. Key actions and relevant timelines

Following the integration of Education Welfare and CME into the Early Help Offer, detailed work has taken place to enable a 'fit for purpose' performance scorecard and improved management oversight and action.

Mapping CME to schools and capturing rigorous ethnicity data is another important change, as historically this was not done and is an important consideration when aping trends and understanding prevalence.

4. Recommendations to Improving Lives Select Commission

That the content of this briefing is noted.

5. Name and contact details

Susan Claydon, Head of Service, Early Help.

DEFINITION	Current Position	Owner	Susan Claydon
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Performance Analysis

The following report is the first of a newly devised scorecard for CME and follows intensive work to better extract and report on CME in the borough in order to effect positive change in understanding themes and improving practice. In quarter 3 there were 97 children classified as new CME referrals which highlights a reduction when compared with the previous quarter (61 children.) This was anticipated as Quarter 2 generally has high numbers of CME because children from newly migrant communities can fail to return to their allocated school place after the summer break and this creates an increase in referrals. Of the newly identified cases of CME, 72.% of children were from the central area of Rotherham at the time of the referral. As well as the 97 cases newly identified in quarter 3 there are an additional 105 cases that remained open from previous reporting periods, bringing the current active caseload to 202 at the end of quarter 3. NB Cases of CME need to remain open until the child is found or until all enquiries have been exhausted. and this can mean that cases remain open for extended periods. The Central locality of Rotherham has consistently higher rates of CME and this is largely due to the mobile and transient nature of families living in the central locality from Eastern Europe and is associated with travelling back to, or back and forth from, the country of origin to the UK. The DCLG Controlling Migration Fund has enabled extra resource to assist with issues related to newly immigrant communities and as a result the Early Help Service has secured recruitment of two Family Support Workers that will focus on key issues that affect the wellbeing of children and their progression in education, such as CME and these workers will spend a considerable amount to their time in local schools in the central locality. In addition, the fund is facilitating the recruitment of two Community Navigators who will be a shared resource between the council and the voluntary sector and will offer intensive outreach and detached work to 'find' families that are newly migrant and/or arranging to leave the UK with a view to offering support, guidance and linking the families in to services where appropriate. This is useful resource will further support the work around CME to enable better communication within communities to raise awareness of the disruption that transience can create for children in the borough and will be looking to facilitate more stable communities as a result of the intensive work.

*DOT - Direction of travel represents the direction of 'performance' since the previous month with reference to the polarity of 'good' performance for that measure. Colours have been added to help distinguish better and worse performance. Key Below:-

- ↑ - increase in numbers (no good/bad performance)
- - stable with last month (no good/bad performance)
- ↓ - decrease in numbers (no good/bad performance)

NO.	INDICATORS - EARLY HELP BOROUGH WIDE PERFORMANCE	GOOD PERF IS	DATA NOTE (Monthly)	2017/18				YTD	DATA NOTE	DOT (Month on Month)	RAG (in month)	Target and Tolerances			YR ON YR TREND		
				Quarter 1 April-June 2017	Quarter 2 July-Sept 2017	Quarter 3 Oct-Dec 2017	Quarter 4 Jan-Mar 2018					Red	Amber	Target Green	2015/16	2016/17	
New CME cases	1a	Number of referrals opened during the reporting period	Info	Number	175	158	97		430		↓					510	
	1b	Number of 1a that have been CME previously	Info	Number	116	82	59		257		↓						
	2	Gender breakdown of children reported as CME in the period (new referrals)	Male	Info	Number	88	71	51		210		↓					269
			Female	Info	Number	87	87	46		220		↓					241
	3	New CME referrals by locality	North	Info	Number	11	12	5		28		↓					33
			South	Info	Number	23	31	16		70		↓					49
			Central	Info	Number	141	115	70		326		↓					427
			No Locality Registered	Info	Number	0	0	6		6		↑					1
	4	New CME referrals by school	Primary	Info	Number	105	84	62		251		↓					306
			Secondary	Info	Number	70	74	35		179		↓					204
	5	Ethnicity Profile of new CME referrals	White British	Info	Number	13	25	13		51		↓					47
			Asian Pakistani	Info	Number	12	12	1		25		↓					31
			Asian Indian	Info	Number	0	1	0		1		↓					
			Any other Asian Background	Info	Number	2	3	1		6		↓					4
			Black African	Info	Number	1	4	0		5		↓					3
			Any other Black Background	Info	Number	3	2	0		5		↓					
			Gypsy/Roma	Info	Number	54	46	26		126		↓					175
			Not Known	Info	Number	80	54	55		189		↑					184
			Any other white background	Info	Number	9	10	1		20		↓					47
Any Other ethnic group			Info	Number	1	1	0		2		↓					19	
6	Total Number of active cases at the end of the reporting period	Info	Number	348	241	202		202		↓					292		
7	Total number of resolved cases in the reporting period	Info	Number	106	261	142		509		↓					480		
8	Total number of CME open cases where school have been authorised by the Local Authority to remove from admission roll	Info	Number					0							49		

Current CME cases																			
		Info	Number																
9	Gender breakdown of current children reported as CME in the period	Male	Info	Number	194	125	105		125		↓								642
		Female	Info	Number	154	116	97		116		↓								497
10	Total number CME cases by locality	North	Info	Number	12	11	9		11		↓								38
		South	Info	Number	25	25	19		25		↓								61
		Central	Info	Number	310	205	169		205		↓								903
		No information	Info	Number	1	0	5		0		↑								137
11	Total number of CME cases by school	Primary	Info	Number	166	127	101		127		↓								453
		Secondary	Info	Number	90	66	56		66		↓								292
		Special/Inclusion	Info	Number	7	9	5		9		↓								24
		Unknown	Info	Number	85	39	40		39		↑								370
12	Total number of cases that have been opened for	6 Months	Info	Number	54	46	122		222		↑								469
		Between 7 and 12 months	Info	Number	63	21	55		139		↑								241
		Between 13 and 18 months	Info	Number	46	12	12		70		→								212
		Above 18 months	Info	Number	72	6	13		91		↑								217

CME CASES BY YEAR GROUP

DEFINITION	Current CME cases by year group	Owner	Susan Claydon
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Performance Analysis

The analysis of children recorded as CME across primary and secondary sector shows a higher prevalence in primary schools with 60% of referrals from primary compared with 40% from secondary. The analysis of children recorded as CME from different year groups highlights that across the current financial year that year 11 had the lowest prevalence of CME referrals (6% of the total) which suggests that families are more reluctant to move children when they are in their final year at school. It is, however, important to treat this information with caution because CME is reported on an individual basis and it is important to acknowledge that children often become CME within sibling groups that contain both primary and secondary children and so it could be that there are simply more younger children in the families than high school age children rather than a higher incidence of younger children becoming CME. Mapping of families would be beneficial to understand this better though at present the system reports solely on individuals and so further work is required around this.

All cases	CURRENT CME CASES BY YEAR GROUP				
	Quarter 1 Apr - Jun 17	Quarter 2 July - Sep 17	Quarter 3 Oct - Dec 17	Quarter 4 Jan - Mar 18	Total to Date
YEAR 1	31	26	27		84
YEAR 2	38	21	14		73
YEAR 3	43	25	21		89
YEAR 4	31	30	24		85
YEAR 5	38	15	17		70
YEAR 6	32	24	19		75
YEAR 7	36	20	15		71
YEAR 8	31	22	19		72
YEAR 9	31	16	17		64
YEAR 10	23	23	15		61
YEAR 11	14	19	14		47
TOTAL	348	241	202	0	791

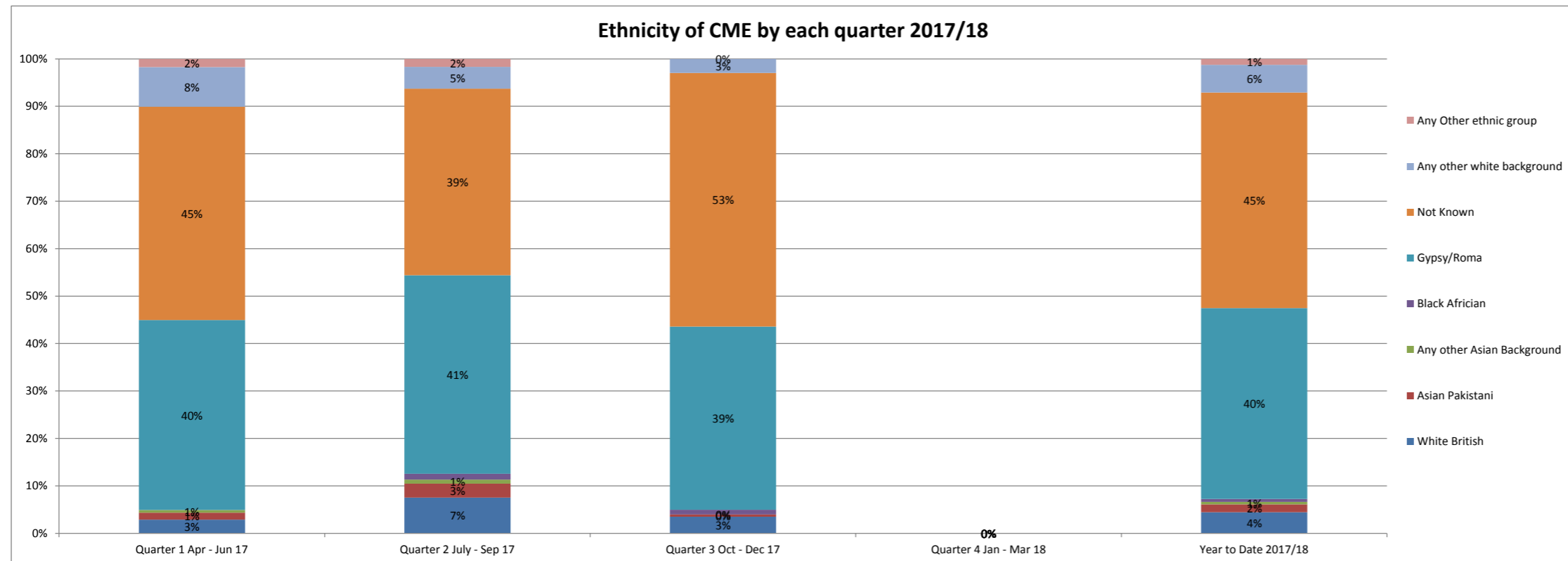
CME CASES BY ETHNICITY

DEFINITION	Ethnicity of current CME cases	Owner	Susan Claydon
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Performance Analysis

The majority of CME in Rotherham are children from Roma heritage and this is likely as a result of the transient nature of Roma families and how repeat trips to the EU can disrupt education and create concerns around CME. Work is underway to liaise with school admissions to ensure that there is a more rigorous capture of ethnicity as applications for schools are accepted as there are a high number of 'not known' recorded in relation to ethnicity. Work described in the opening section of this document related to the Controlling Migration Fund is seeking to offer support and additional intervention to help prevent CME in this community.

All cases	CURRENT CME CASES BY ETHNICITY									
	Quarter 1 Apr - Jun 17		Quarter 2 July - Sep 17		Quarter 3 Oct - Dec 17		Quarter 4 Jan - Mar 18		Year to Date 2017/18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White British	10	3%	18	7%	7	3%			35	4%
Asian Pakistani	5	1%	7	3%	1	0%			13	2%
Asian Indian	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%			1	0%
Any other Asian Background	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%			4	1%
Black African	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%			5	1%
Any other Black Background	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%			2	0%
Gypsy/Roma	139	40%	100	41%	78	39%			317	40%
Not Known	156	45%	94	39%	108	53%			358	45%
Any other white background	29	8%	11	5%	6	3%			46	6%
Any Other ethnic group	6	2%	4	2%	0	0%			10	1%
TOTAL	348	100%	241	100%	202	100%	0	#DIV/0!	791	100%



CME CASES BY PREDOMINANT PRESENTING NEED

DEFINITION	NEW CME CASES BY PREDOMINANT PRESENTING NEED	Owner	Susan Claydon
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Performance Analysis
 Work has being carried out in Early Help to enhance the reporting on CME to enable a more meaningful data set, that explores thematic findings across the cohort so that we can target activity more specifically. This has included a capture where available at the point of referral, the predominant presenting need, to assist understanding of any issues that may be present within familial groups that become subject to CME. It is important to note that this is not assessed need, but need highlighted by schools or system checks at the point of referral. In quarter three 6.5% of referrals were noted to have parenting issues previously recorded and 18.5% had previous concerns about neglect. 10% of referrals in quarter three had previous concerns with domestic abuse and a further 10% had issues previously with attendance.

New Cases in period	Quarter 1 Apr - Jun 17	Quarter 2 July - Sep 17	Quarter 3 Oct - Dec 17	Quarter 4 Jan - Mar 18	Total to Date
	Missing Out	Missing Out	Missing Out	Missing Out	
ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE	3		2		5
ATTAINMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT		2			2
ATTENDANCE AND SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT		16	10		26
ASB AND CRIME	1				1
BEREAVEMENT	3	2			5
DISABILITY	1	1			2
DOMESTIC ABUSE	12	10	10		32
ENGAGEMENT IN LOCAL SERVICES			2		2
EXCLUSION					0
EXPLOITATION		5			5
FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS	1	1	2		4
HOMELESSNESS	1				0
HOUSING CONDITIONS			1		1
LEARNING NEEDS	1		1		2
MENTAL HEALTH	2	2			4
NAS					0
NEET		4			4
NEGLECT	30	22	18		70
NO DATA/OTHER	117	70	43		230
PARENTING	1	12	3		16
PHYSICAL HEALTH		2			2
RUNAWAYS					0
SEXUAL HEALTH			1		1
SOCIAL ISOLATION		1			1
VULNERABILITY TO CSE		4	2		6
WORK AND MONEY	2	4	2		8
TOTAL	175	158	97	0	430

TOTAL NO. OF RESOLVED/CASES CLOSED

DEFINITION	CLOSED CME CASES DURING THE PERIOD	Owner	Susan Claydon
Performance Analysis	As part of the work to enhance the reporting on CME the service has built in outcome codes to the recording system that were not previously available for analysis. Historically CME reporting was largely focused around open and closed cases with a lack of reporting on the different outcomes that can be apparent at closure. The service is now capturing outcomes data and as a result ; of the 142 cases that were closed in the quarter, 35 (25%) were closed as a result of all possible enquiries being exhausted. 22% of closed cases were located at a new school in Rotherham and a further 21% were located in a school in another Local Authority area. 5 cases of CME were later classified as being educated at home.		

CLOSED CME CASES	Quarter 1 Apr - Jun 17	Quarter 2 July - Sep 17	Quarter 3 Oct - Dec 17	Quarter 4 Jan - Mar 18	Total to Date
ENQUIRES EXHAUSTED	0	132	35		167
FOUND - ALTERNATIVE PROVISION	0	0	0		0
FOUND - EHE	0	0	5		5
FOUND - IN SCHOOL IN OTHER LA	15	19	30		64
FOUND - TRANSFERRED TO A&T TRACKING	32	21	9		62
FOUND IN SCHOOL IN ROTHERHAM	16	20	31		67
OTHER LA ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY	30	49	22		101
VERIFIED LEFT UK	13	20	10		43
TOTAL	106	261	142	0	509

IMPROVING LIVES SELECT COMMISSION
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1.	Date of meeting:	Tuesday 23rd January 2018
2.	Title:	SEMH Strategy Update and Exclusions
3.	Directorate:	Children and Young People's Services

1. Introduction

Between 2015 and 2016 an external consultant was commissioned to support a new Head of Inclusion to write and deliver a Strategy to address Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Needs in Schools.

Through investigation with school leaders, it became evident that there was no strategic picture of need in this area or collective response to those needs. Support for schools to address needs early was not fully coordinated and schools felt left with no option but to exclude. It was unclear why so many children were being excluded.

2. Background: What's working well?

The SEMH Strategy has been in place for two years and has resulted in the following;

- Developing guidance on what is expected of schools at school level (School Support) and creating a shared document detailing the SEMH 'Graduated Response.'
- Improving confidence of staff regarding the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Graduated Response within schools and creating a wider range of early intervention approaches to SEMH.
- Developing the offer of a range of training across age groups e.g. Nurture training and Attachment need training.
- Creating a more robust Education Other Than At School (EOTAS) Service, which both supports and challenges schools when Permanent Exclusion is a possibility.
- Developing the Social Emotional and Mental Health Support Team* to offer high quality support within schools where children's needs become challenging. *Traded Service.
- Reconfiguration of the Pupil Referral Units (Aspire, SEMH Support Centre and Rowan SEMH Support Centre) to ensure they are meeting the needs of the Rotherham Community.

- Development of school based SEMH Partnerships which take responsibility for referrals to Aspire, leading to moderation and peer challenge.
- A two day SEND Conference to raise the profile of SEND/Inclusion in schools and with a particular focus on SEMH.

Between the academic years of 2012/13 and 2014/15 there was a rise in school exclusions in Rotherham, with Permanent Exclusions almost doubling in each year on year.

Year	Total		Secondary (Age 11-16)		Primary (Age 5-11)
2012/ 13	18		10		8
2013/ 14	30		24		6
2014/ 15	55		48		7

After two years of implementation the impact of the SEMH Strategy can be evidenced in the reduction in Permanent Exclusions at Secondary school aged pupils, whilst performance remains static at Primary age below;

Year	Total		Secondary (Age 11-16)		Primary (Age 5-11)
2014/15	55		48		7
2015/16	52		43		9
2016/17	38		31		7

The SEMH Strategy has also impacted on Fixed Term Exclusions which were also rising since 2015/16;

Year	All Pupils
2012/13	2187
2013/14	2482
2014/15	4200
2015/16	4215
2016/17	3610

National and Regional (December 2017) comparisons show that Rotherham still needs to improve in this area:

	National % of population	Yorkshire and Humber % of population	Rotherham % of population	Rotherham Ranking
Permanent Exclusion	0.08%	0.07%	0.12%	108
Fixed term Exclusion	4.29%	6.19%	9.36%	147

3. Key Issues: What are we worried about?

Rotherham has seen a sharp rise in Permanent Exclusions between September and December 2017 and currently stands at 21 children with 20 of those in the Secondary Phase and one pupil in Primary Phase.

The Inclusion Support Services have increased challenge to schools who exclude through partnership working and this has resulted in a further 13 permanent exclusions being withdrawn.

- Of the 21 children permanently excluded, nine were in Y11 (age 15/16) and five were in Y10 (age 14/15).

Exclusion data is shared with schools and the partnerships will be asked to develop approaches for addressing the exclusions of this older cohort over this year.

- Of the 13 permanent exclusions withdrawn, three were Y1-2 (age 4-6) and 10 were Y7-Y11 (age 11-16).

The recent data suggests:

- Primary schools may be struggling with younger aged children, an area addressed through keyworker allocation and in the sufficiency plan.
- Secondary schools are improving early intervention techniques and maintaining children of younger ages in schools, but are finding it harder to maintain older Y10 and Y11 pupils.

What are we going to do about it?

The SEMH strategy was focussed on improving the education offer and was being implemented at the same time as the development of Early Help, and the Transformation Plan for Children and Adolescents Mental Health Services. It is now timely to revise this strategy and bring together a more strategic group to address SEMH needs together.

The SEND Strategic Board has identified that the recent successes gained would be further enhanced by an SEMH Strategy that is directly supported by work being done within Early Help, Social care and health services.

The Head of Inclusion is currently leading a Task and Finish Group which invites Early Help, Social Care and Health colleagues to contribute to a new co-produced SEMH Strategy.

This group also includes parent and school representation and will involve consultation with young people. This refreshed Strategy is scheduled to be finalised for consultation at the end of February 2018.

A further, one day, Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEMH) conference for Schools is planned for the Summer Term when the new Strategy will be launched.

Conclusions

A joint SEMH strategic approach will allow all sectors supporting this vulnerable cohort to work together to allow a fully co-produced, collective responsibility to emerge for meeting need across Rotherham.

- The Improving Lives Select Commission to note the content of this briefing and the positive direction of travel with regard to both Permanent and Fixed Term Exclusion.
- Note and support the plan for a joint SEMH Strategy across Education, Health and Social Care
- Support the suggested timeline for the development of a new SEMH Strategy

4. Name and contact details

Paula Williams, Head of Inclusion, Education and Skills

Summary Sheet

Committee Name and Date of Committee Meeting:

Improving Lives Select Commission – Tuesday 23rd January 2018

Report Title: Looked After Children Sufficiency Strategy - Update.

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan? No

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report; Ian Thomas.

Report Author(s); Ian Walker, Head of Service.

Ward(s) Affected; All

Summary

The Looked After Children (LAC) and Care Leavers Strategy was signed off for implementation by the Corporate Parenting Panel on the 28 February 2017. This report provides an update of progress and developments in the planned three year cycle of the Strategy and identifies where further work is still required in order to achieve its agreed objectives.

Recommendations

Improving Lives Select Commission is recommended to note the contents of this report.

List of Appendices Included; Looked After Children Sufficiency Strategy 2017-2021.

Background Papers; None

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel No

Council Approval Required No

Exempt from the Press and PublicNo

Looked After Children Sufficiency Strategy - Update.

1. Recommendations

- 1 The Improving Lives Select Commission is recommended to note the contents of this report.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Looked After Children (LAC) and Care Leavers Strategy was approved by Corporate Parenting Panel in February 2017. The Strategy sets out six key strategic objectives as well as five strands of the placement Sufficiency Strategy.

3. Key Issues

- 3.1 The strategic objectives within the strategy were intended to build on the improvements in strengthening the compliance in relation to the service and to ensure there were no longer widespread systemic failures. The objectives define what key achievements and service improvements will need to be made over the lifecycle of the strategy in order to improve the outcomes for looked after children.
- 3.2 Since October 2016 there have been three, Ofsted Improvement and Monitoring Visits and three preceding Peer Reviews undertaken in respect of the LAC Service, the Front Door, Early Help and the Leaving Care Service. To date, and in contrast to the Ofsted Inspection of 2014, the Peer Reviews and Monitoring Visits have reported no systemic failures and identified no children in critically unsafe living arrangements.
- 3.3 In November 2017 Ofsted completed a Re-inspection of services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers and the final report will be published on the 29th January 2018.

3.4 To protect our children and keep them safe from harm.

- 3.4.1 Rotherham CYPS has maintained its commitment not to place any looked after child (LAC) in a placement that has been rated as Inadequate. In addition those existing placements that become Inadequate are subject to far more rigorous review to assess their suitability for our looked after young people. The Placements and Commissioning Team undertake regular quality assurance visits to all placement providers working in conjunction with the child's social worker to ensure that all of their needs are best met. Whilst many of these visits are undertaken on a planned basis, such as to placements not previously commissioned prior to the young person moving there, they can also be requested at any time via the Out of Authority Placement Panel. Recently the Commissioning and Placements Team undertook a wholesale review of their safeguarding processes which identified a number of issues with a particular provider and made several recommendations such as in respect of their recruitment and induction processes, the implementation of which is being kept under close review. Until these issues are resolved to the satisfaction of CYPS there will be no further young people placed within this organisation.
- 3.4.2 Whilst the Evolve Team has reduced in size and refined its remit to provide more consultation and support to the allocated social workers, it continues to ensure that all LAC over the age of 11 have a Trigger Plan and Risk Assessment in place that is regularly updated.

- 3.4.3 CYPS continues to work in partnership with South Yorkshire Police to ensure that it is the perpetrators of Child Sexual Exploitation who are the focus of their attentions rather than pressure being placed on CYPS to move the victim out of the area. As a result there have been increasingly good examples of co-working to protect our most vulnerable young people. In one recent case by 'pinging' a young person's mobile phone SYP were able to locate and retrieve a young person from a hotel bedroom and arrest the adults before any apparent abusive incidents took place.
- 3.4.4 Between April and December 2017 there were 88 LAC who had been reported as being Missing from Care, which amounted to 661 missing episodes. This may be at least partly attributable to the ongoing increase in the numbers of LAC admissions especially of older adolescents who have come into care with a pattern of missing behaviours already established. Most of these episodes involved 'curfew breaking' or young people being in the wrong place at the wrong time rather than genuine missing episodes but some episodes did involve young people at risk of harm.
- 3.4.5 The recent development of the Edge of Care provision will ensure that more vulnerable young people are supported to remain with their families and address the spike in numbers of LAC. In addition a learning event is planned for August in which the need to better identify and address the risks of CSE and Missing behaviours in Care Plans will be shared with social workers. There has also been a review of undertaken of the quality of Return Home Interviews. As a result there has been some positive impact noted on missing behaviours and especially on those young people who go missing on repeated occasions. This is reflected in the monthly missing episodes data which has reduced from an average of 88 episodes for LAC per month in the first two quarters of the year to a third quarter average of 45 per month.
- 3.5 To improve the timeliness of identifying and securing placement stability and permanence so that children are able to make and sustain safe, nurturing and enduring relationships.**
- 3.5.1 Following a decline in the early months of 2017/18 the number of long term LAC, (in care for at least 2.5 years), who have lived in the same placement for over two years has increased month-on-month since the summer (90 children in August compared to 96 in December). However, due to the overall numbers increasing, this data as a proportion of the total has reduced from 63% in September to 61.5% in December. This places Rotherham below statistical neighbours (68.2%) and the national average (68%). This has impacted by the increasing number of LAC and our desire to bring children closer to home and into family placements. Due to the timeframes within the definition this is an area of performance which cannot be improved quickly. All but 26 of our long term LAC have been presented for approval of the long-term match at Foster Panel to secure a permanent placement for the child. Remaining cases have been scheduled a Panel date to consider the matching process but in addition conversations will be held with their carers to discuss the potential for a move to permanence via an Special Guardianship Order or Child Arrangement Order.
- 3.5.2 A forward projection analysis of the current cohort predicts that this measure potentially could reach 66-67% by the end of this reporting year and with further improvements in 2018.

- 3.5.3 The proportion of our total LAC population experiencing multiple placements at the end of December was 11.3% which is an improvement on the previous year and the highs of 13.9% in the summer. Further to this there are currently 22 young adults (19 at the time of the Strategy) who have been supported to remain in Staying Put arrangements and with the formal financial and support offer having recently been agreed and published it is anticipated that these figures will further increase in the coming months.
- 3.5.4 In order to support more placement stability the LAC Service is currently implementing an innovative pilot programme whereby a group of young people has been identified as being most vulnerable to a series of placement disruptions. The criteria used includes a Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire score of 18+, one previous placement disruption, disrupted or less than statutory education provision and identified emotional trauma/needs. These young people will have a monthly multi-agency robust Team Around the Placement (TAP) Meeting and a 9-12 month Intensive Intervention Programme provided by the Rotherham Therapeutic Team. A recent review has evidenced that that of the 21 children and young people involved in the programme for up to a 9 month period, 15 are evidencing a greater degree of placement stability with no placement moves and of the remaining 6 children none have experienced more than one placement disruption. It is this latter figure that is the most significant as previously young people experiencing similar challenges could have expected to face 5 to 7 placement moves over a similar timescale. The main innovation in this project is that a multi-agency group has attempted to predict placement breakdowns and to direct resources to children with greatest need as opposed to reacting when the placement to all intents and purposes has already come to an end.
- 3.5.5 In the current reporting year, at the end of December there had been 20 children adopted. In terms of adoption there are 68 children who currently have a plan for adoption. Of these children 5 are awaiting their Placement Order, 37 are subject of a Placement Order but not yet matched, 2 children have been matched with prospective adopters but not placed and 24 have been placed. In addition 7 Adoption Orders have been secured meaning that by the end of the financial year at least 33 children are likely to have been adopted and last year's performance of 31 adoptions will be surpassed. In addition to this there are 11 adopters who have been approved and are waiting for a match and a further 13 assessments ongoing. Early Permanence Planning remains a strength whereby a baby/young child is placed with adoptive parents on a fostering basis until the Care Proceedings have been completed so as to ensure strong attachments are developed at the earliest possible opportunity. However, there remains a real need for potential adopters of older children and this is the focus of recruitment activity at present.
- 3.5.6 Performance regarding the timeliness of adoptions is outstanding and places Rotherham within the top quartile nationally. The A1 measure (average time between becoming LAC and moving to the adoptive placement) currently standing at 315 days as compared to the statistical neighbour average of 511.6 days and national average of 558.0 days. For the A2 measure performance currently stands at 137 days with the statistical neighbour average being at 214.7 days and the national average being at 226 days. However, the priority for Rotherham will always be to find adoptive parents for our children no matter how long that may take, and given the low numbers, wide variance can be seen month on month. Service projections are predicting an increase on the number of adoptions to be completed by the end of 2017/18 compared to the 31 achieved in 2016/17.

3.5.7 Whilst the regionalisation of adoption remains very much on the agenda RMBC has yet to be provided with a fit for purpose Business case that meets our 3 essential criteria of :-

- No increased cost
- No reduced performance
- No negative impact on the terms and conditions for our staff.

As a result the implementation plan has been deferred until April 2018. This ongoing uncertainty has had an impact on the stability of the team but a recent round of recruitment will bring them back up to full strength other than a part-time family finder post.

3.6 To improve the emotional wellbeing and physical health of looked after children.

3.6.1 The situation in respect of Initial Health Assessments being completed within the 20 working day timescale is an improving one with the year to date performance reaching 59% as compared to 18% in 2016/17 and only 8.4% in 2015/16. Furthermore, over the course of the past four months performance has reached more than 80% indicating the year end figure will surpass the year to date figure. RMBC is well placed therefore to achieve even better performance next year indicating that this long-standing issue is close to a permanent resolution.

3.6.2 In respect of the annual review health assessment 80% of young people have had their check in the past 12 months and 70% of young people have had a dental check. Of the shortfall approximately half involve 16 and 17 year olds who have refused to attend their appointment although the LAC health team continue to work with these young people to better engage them in the process. After a successful pilot programme whereby LAC were given priority access to CAMHS assessments and interventions the Corporate Parenting Panel successfully challenged CAMHS to make this arrangement a permanent one.

3.6.3 The Rotherham Therapeutic Team (RTT) has been expanded as part of the investment process and currently consists of 2 x Consultant Clinical Psychologists, 6 f.t.e Therapeutic Support Workers, 2 x f.t.e Post Adoption Support Workers and 1 x f.t.e Post SGO Support Worker. One of the aims of this last post is to provide existing carers with sufficient confidence in order for them to be encouraged to seek permanence for the children in their care and reduce our numbers of LAC.

3.7 To improve educational progress and attainment and narrow the gap between the attainment of LAC and their peers.

3.7.1 Performance in respect of Personal Education Plans (PEPs) continues to be strong and all PEPs are quality assured by the Virtual School before being entered onto the case file. In addition RMBC implements the higher standard of a termly rather than the annual PEP that is the target of most local authorities. At the end of the 2017 Summer term 98.9% of LAC had a Personal Education Plan (PEP), and 97.9% of LAC had PEPs that were up to date. This is an improvement on 2016/17 outturn position. Furthermore external quality assurance rated 87% of PEPs as “good or better” standard and 83% of children are educated in a school rated either “Good or Outstanding” by Ofsted. At the end of December 90% of

children had a PEP but it is known that this will improve in the future when the further system input is completed and data is validated.

3.7.2 The quality of PEP and education planning is beginning to have an impact on educational planning with Key Stage 2 outcomes improving in 2017 as compared to 2016 and to a degree significantly above national and regional comparators. In respect of all educational outcomes for 2017:-

- 3 young people achieving 9 A*-C including English & Maths.
- 1 achieved 8 A*-C including English but missed maths by 1 grade
- A further 2 achieved 5+ A*-C including English but missed maths by a grade.
- Another young person achieved 5 A*-C but missed maths and English by 1 grade.
- 3 young people achieved 4 A*-C: 1 including English and 1 including Maths.
- 10/30 had an EHCP, EHCP pending or a statement of SEN.
- 10 young people were not in mainstream schools.
- Of the 20 children in mainstream education:
 - 3/20 (15%) achieved 9 A*-C including English & Maths
 - 6/20 (30%) achieved 5+ A*-C
 - 9/20 (45%) achieved 4+ A*-C

3.7.3 As at the summer term there were 14 care leavers who were attending Higher Education with two of these having graduated this summer and one of our young people having achieved a first class master's degree in Mechanical Engineering. There were no care leavers who commenced Higher Education in the Autumn due to the leaning needs of that particular cohort. One young person is academically capable but preferred to take gap year as she is not felt to be sufficiently emotionally strong to manage this transition at this moment in her life.

3.7.4 Educational outcomes will be impacted by the fact that at present 92 children are currently subject of an Education, Health Care Plan with a further 11 children currently undergoing the assessment and 32 having a Statement of Educational Needs. As a result 133 of 413 looked after children over the age of 5 have some form of educational needs (31% of the total cohort as compared to a national peer group average of 17%). Despite this, the Service has taken on board the risk of PEPs being insufficiently aspirational and will continue to challenge and support education providers and the young people themselves to achieve everything they can in terms of educational outcomes.

3.7.5 On occasions CYPS still encounter some significant barriers in placing LAC placed out of authority in the preferred educational provision. This supports the drive to place more young people within the RMBC area whereby greater control of educational provision can be retained.

3.8 To improve support and opportunities for care leavers to increase the number and proportion who are in Education, Employment or Training (EET).

3.8.1 Performance within the Leaving Care Service continues to be strong and above national averages with 60% of care leavers being in Education, Training or Employment (EET), 97% being in suitable accommodation (5 young people being in custody) , 92% of care leavers staying in touch with the service and 98% of them having an up to date Pathway Plan. As a result the service has started to

implement its own added value performance measures such as the stability of accommodation achieved by our care leavers and as of December 84% of the 233 young people in the cohort had one or less change to their primary address over the course of the previous 12 months. In the recent Inspection Ofsted highlighted that Rotherham was one of the very few local authorities that measured tenancy stability.

3.8.2 In addition Ofsted was immensely impressed with the range and quality of accommodation provided to our care leavers and stated that the quality of support provided by staff at Hollowgate was of the highest order. The accommodation options will be further enhanced by the development of 2 x 2 bedroom social housing development in the Dinnington and East Herringthorpe areas of Rotherham which should be available by early 2019. Chatham Villas has been completed and care leavers regularly access the drop-in facility which is going to be a great source of support to them. Rotherham has also successfully applied to be in the second stream of the House Project, a social enterprise initiative in which 3 to 4 young people placed in Out of Authority placements will be trained and supported to refurbish properties which will become their tenancy on completion.

3.8.3 Transition planning to ensure care leavers receive more timely support and interventions from Adults Services is much improved with a formal and well recognised pathway having been established. This has enabled a number of care leavers to move to dispersed and supported accommodation in order to help them live with some degree of independence. Whilst referrals are no longer made as the young person approaches their 18th birthday, further work is required to ensure these referrals are submitted before their 15th birthday in line with the Care Planning Guidance.

3.8.4 One of the most significant developments within the Strategy has been the fact that there are now four Care Leavers who have been offered an apprenticeship within the Council, one with the Business Support Team in the Transportation and Highways Department and three with the Grounds Maintenance Team. There remains an issue regarding the entry level requirements being set too high for most of our care leavers but the CPP have given some commitment to challenging this on an ongoing basis. There remains one as yet unfulfilled commitment in that the Fairy Godparent Scheme has yet to be launched although this was delayed somewhat by the Ofsted Inspection. The Leaving Care Service has scoped the demand from young people although it has to be said that at present there has been no significant take up. However, the Guide and Training for Mentors and the Mentees has been finalized and the scheme will be launched over the course of February.

3.9 To listen to children and young people to ensure that their voices influence their own care plans as well as wider service delivery and development.

3.9.1 The Participation function for LAC was very recently transferred into the LAC Service in order to strengthen the voice of the child in service design and delivery. For the first time the LAC Council has its own budget which will ensure that travelling expenses are no longer a barrier to young people attending. This budget will also enable the LAC Council to offer a range of activities including residential week-ends and attendance at national participation events as a means of attracting new members. This, combined with the greater alignment with the LAC Service has boosted membership up to 17 regular participants in the formal LAC Council and a further 20 younger children regularly involved in the more activity based 'Little LAC'. Fostering Focus has been commissioned to help draft

a Participation Strategy which is now being implemented within the spirit of 'ethical participation'. The LAC Council was also involved in the planning of the second Pride of Rotherham event that took place in October and were instrumental in selecting the venue, entertainment and trophies.

- 3.9.2 The voice of the child is still insufficiently represented in Care Plans although more LAC are undertaking Life-story work with their social workers and carers. The improved quality of these Life-story books was noted by Ofsted.

3.10 Placement Sufficiency

- 3.10.1 The numbers of looked after children has continued to rise from 457 when the LAC Strategy was drafted to 575 at the end of December but the Edge of Care provision has only been operational for a few months and is yet to make a significant impact. The Family Group Conference team was established in May and routinely undertaken Conferences to support the return of looked after young people to their birth families. The Pause Project is also in the final stages of the approval process.

- 3.10.2 The Rotherham Therapeutic Team has also recruited to its new posts although once again not all appointees are yet in place. Their increased capacity is however enabling them to better support placement stability. The revised Foster Care Payments Scheme is now fully embedded and the contracts in respect of the implementation of the Mockingbird Family Model have been 'signed off' with the allowance scheme for the hub carers in the process of being approved. The concept of the professionalization of the fostering role continues to develop. A number of foster carers attended the LAC Service development day and they are being supported to make increasing challenges regarding care plans. For example a number of carers have successfully challenged a decision not to change the school for a young person to one more local to placement. The regionalisation of the Adoption Service has been deferred pending the provision of a fit for purpose business case that meets the needs of RMBC in respect of no reduced performance, no increased cost and no impact of the terms and conditions for employees. Implementation target date has now been set for April 2018. The contract in respect of the Taking Care project was ended after one year due to budget issues and a shortfall in the anticipated outcomes.

- 3.10.3 In terms of foster carer recruitment there have been 11 new foster families (18 placements) approved since April 2017 with an end of year projection of 19 new foster families or 30 new placements. The Fostering Recruitment Team has been set a target of 35 new placements over the course of 2018/19. This, combined with a performance management approach being taken in respect of void placements, has meant that as at the end of December there were 225 in-house foster placements which are best performance figures by the service. An approach has been made to the Fostering Agencies to secure the 74 IFA placements in the RMBC area currently not being utilised by Rotherham children as and when they become available to enable more local placements and this was well received.

- 3.10.4 However, until the rate of admissions to care begins to slow it is highly unlikely that the Sufficiency Strategy can be deemed to have been successfully implemented and this remains a significant risk for the Service as a whole.

4 Options considered and recommended proposal

- 4.1 There are no options to consider and it is therefore recommended that the

contents of this report are noted.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 Colleagues from HR, Finance and Legal Services have been consulted regarding the contents of this report.

6 Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

- 6.1 The Strategy will run over a three year cycle and updates will be provided at regular intervals.

7 Financial and Procurement Implications

- 7.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report although the financial risk will be significant if the Sufficiency Strategy is not successfully implemented.

8 Legal Implications

- 8.1 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

9 Human Resources Implications

- 9.1 There are no Human Resource implications arising from this report

10 Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 10.1 The LAC and Care Leavers Strategy and Sufficiency Strategy have been formulated to improve outcomes for looked after children and careleavers.

10.2 Equalities and Human Rights Implications

- 11.1 The Strategies have been designed to address the inequalities in outcomes that can be experienced by looked after children.

12 Implications for Partners and Other Directorates

- 12.1 None noted

13 Risks and Mitigation

- 13.1 The most significant risk to the implementation of the Strategies is presented by the ongoing increase in numbers of looked after children. This risk should be mitigated by the successful implementation of the Sufficiency Strategy and, in particular, of the Edge of Care provision.

14 Accountable Officer(s)

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