Notice of a public meeting of

Children, Culture and Communities Scrutiny Committee

To:	Councillors Nicholls (Chair), Clarke (Vice-Chair), Crawshaw, Cullwick, Cuthbertson, Knight, Moroney, Nelson, K Taylor, Waller and Wilson
Date:	Tuesday, 3 September 2024
Time:	5.30 pm
Venue:	West Offices - Station Rise, York YO1 6GA

AGENDA

1. **Declarations of Interest** (Pages 1 - 2)
At this point in the meeting, Members are asked to declare any disclosable pecuniary interest or other registerable interest they might have in respect of business on this agenda, if they have not already done so in advance on the Register of Interests. The disclosure must include the nature of the interest.

An interest must also be disclosed in the meeting when it becomes apparent to the member during the meeting.

[Please see attached sheet for further guidance for Members]

2. **Minutes** (Pages 3 - 8)
To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 2 July 2024.

3.   Public Participation
At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak can do so. Members of the public may speak on agenda items or on matters within the remit of the committee.

Please note that our registration deadlines are set as 2 working days before the meeting, in order to facilitate the management of public participation at our meetings. The deadline for registering at this meeting is **5:00pm** on **Friday, 30 August 2024.**

To register to speak please visit www.york.gov.uk/AttendCouncilMeetings to fill in an online registration form. If you have any questions about the registration form or the meeting, please contact Democratic Services. Contact details can be found at the foot of this agenda.

Webcasting of Public Meetings

Please note that, subject to available resources, this meeting will be webcast including any registered public speakers who have given their permission. The meeting can be viewed live and on demand at www.york.gov.uk/webcasts.

During coronavirus, we made some changes to how we ran council meetings, including facilitating remote participation by public speakers. See our updates (www.york.gov.uk/COVIDDemocracy) for more information on meetings and decisions.

4.   Finance and Performance Q4 (for information)   (Pages 9 - 36)
This report provides a year end analysis of the overall finance and performance position. This is the final report of the financial year 2023-24.

5.   SEND Update   (Pages 37 - 92)
This report provides an update on the implementation of the SEND Operational Plan, 2023-25.

6.   Youth Strategy Update   (Pages 93 - 100)
This report provides an update on the development of a Youth Strategy for the city. This update builds on the report received by the committee on 5 March 2024.

7.   Work Plan   (Pages 101 - 102)
Members are asked to consider the committee's work plan for the 2024/25 municipal year.

8.   Urgent Business
Any other business which the Chair considers urgent under the Local Government Act 1972.

<u>Democratic Services Officer</u>

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For more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting:

- Registering to speak
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এই তথ্য আপনার নিজের ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

Ta informacja może być dostarczona w twoim własnym języku. (Polish)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

(Urdu) یہ معلومات آپ کی اپنی زبان (بولی) میں بھی مہیا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

Declarations of Interest – guidance for Members

(1) Members must consider their interests, and act according to the following:

Type of Interest	You must
Disclosable Pecuniary Interests	Disclose the interest, not participate in the discussion or vote, and leave the meeting <u>unless</u> you have a dispensation.
Other Registrable Interests (Directly Related) **OR** Non-Registrable Interests (Directly Related)	Disclose the interest; speak on the item <u>only if</u> the public are also allowed to speak, but otherwise not participate in the discussion or vote, and leave the meeting <u>unless</u> you have a dispensation.
Other Registrable Interests (Affects) **OR** Non-Registrable Interests (Affects)	Disclose the interest; remain in the meeting, participate and vote <u>unless</u> the matter affects the financial interest or well-being: (a) to a greater extent than it affects the financial interest or well-being of a majority of inhabitants of the affected ward; and (b) a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest. In which case, speak on the item <u>only if</u> the public are also allowed to speak, but otherwise do not participate in the discussion or vote, and leave the meeting <u>unless</u> you have a dispensation.

(2) Disclosable pecuniary interests relate to the Member concerned or their spouse/partner.

(3) Members in arrears of Council Tax by more than two months must not vote in decisions on, or which might affect, budget calculations, and must disclose at the meeting that this restriction applies to them. A failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence under section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

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City of York Council	Committee Minutes

Meeting	Children, Culture and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date	2 July 2024
Present	Councillors Nicholls (Chair), Clarke (Vice-Chair), Crawshaw [from 6:03pm], Cuthbertson, Knight, Nelson, Waller, Wilson, and Melly (Substitute for Councillor Taylor)
Apologies	Councillors Cullwick, Taylor
In attendance	Councillor Webb – Executive Member for Children, Young People and Education
Officers in attendance	Sam Blyth - Strategic Manager, Corporate Policy and City Partnerships Claire Foale - Assistant Director Policy and Strategy Niall McVicar - Head of Service - Innovation and Children's Champion Pauline Stuchfield - Director of Housing and Communities Angela Padfield - Head of York Learning Paul Cliff - Executive Head of Service, Adult Learning & Skills, York and North Yorkshire

1. Declarations of Interest (6:00pm)

Members were asked to declare at this point in the meeting any disclosable pecuniary interest or other registerable interest they might have in respect of business on the agenda if they had not already done so in advance on the Register of Interests. None were declared.

2. Minutes (6:00pm)

Resolved: That the minutes of the meetings of the committee held on 9 April 2024 and 7 May 2024 be approved and signed as a correct record.

3. Public Participation (6:01pm)

It was reported that there had been no registrations to speak at the meeting under the Council's Public Participation Scheme.

4.   York Pipeline of Proposals to York & North Yorkshire Combined Authority (6:01pm)

Members were invited to consider a report which outlined the proposals for projects that could receive funding from the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority. The projects had been organised under the following headings:

i.   Great Places for All
ii.   Housing
iii.   Well-connected economy
iv.   Productive and Innovative Economy

Members asked a range of questions about the projects listed under each heading in Annex A to the report. During the course of the discussion, it was reported that:

- The Mayor of the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority had made framework revisions, as detailed within paragraph 15 of the report.
- The importance of the Early Years Economy had been previously noted by other scrutiny committees.
- A national programme for Youth Zones had been set up across the north of England in order to support young people.
- Growth Community Plans could be added to the Pipeline - neighbourhood plans were currently being produced, of which some would require capital investment.
- The Combined Authority had a commitment to tackling the cost of living crisis, and was in the process of appointing policy officers in regard to this.
- Once funding had been approved, more detailed proposals covering the scale as well as budget requirements would be developed and brought back to the committee in a years' time.

During the course of the discussion, members provided the following feedback to the report authors:

- That discussions around digital connectivity was lacking within York city-centre and support on this would benefit residents, especially those on low incomes.
- That partnerships could be implemented with the Music Venues Trust to include music venues within York's cultural offer.

- That York's status as the UK's only UNESCO Creative City of Media Arts could be championed within the Pipeline along as its status as a UNESCO World Heritage City.

Resolved: That the committee reviewed the pipeline of projects identified in Annex A of the report.

Reason: To ensure the pipeline aligns with the 10-year strategies for York, the 2023-2027 Council Plan, and YNYCA Economic Framework, enable different perspectives from across the Council to be considered in the pipeline's development, and ensure that York has a strong, consolidated list of proposals through which to engage future funding opportunities emerging from the YNYCA.

5. Family Hub Network Development Update (6:28pm)

The Director of Housing and Communities, and the Head of Service - Innovation and Children's Champion, presented the report, and in response to questions from members confirmed that:

- Discussions were ongoing with Health to move Health resources into communities. This supported the prevention strategy in terms of helping people early by working on a local integrated level.
- The Raise York website's role was to bring information together and improve accessibility of information on local support. Analytics of how people accessed the website could be investigated to improve the website.
- Producing the SEND local offer in coproduction with families was a priority.
- Phase one of the Raise York Pilot Activity identified early wins for expenditure savings and phase two would investigate working together with local areas.

Resolved:

i. That on behalf of the committee, the Chair would liaise with the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Education and would advise all council members to complete a brief evaluation survey after they worked through the modules within the Children's Workforce Induction Pack, created by Raise York, as detailed in paragraph 28 of the report.

Reason: In order for Raise York to receive valuable feedback on the Children's Workforce Induction Pack to help evaluate its success.

ii. That the committee noted and commented upon the development of a Raise York Family Hub Network and the pilots which were underway/in development.

Reason: To support the successful development and implementation of a Raise York Family Hubs network.

6. York Learning (7:12pm)

The Head of York Learning, and Executive Head of Service, Adult Learning & Skills, York and North Yorkshire presented the report and noted the necessity to produce an updated Accountability Agreement for 2024/25 for the Strategic Plan to feed into.

In response to questions from members, the Head of York Learning, and Executive Head of Service, Adult Learning & Skills, York and North Yorkshire confirmed that:

- Funding was provided under the Adult Skills Budget for people on low income, and free courses could be provided through self and GP referrals. People who could afford to pay for courses did, and funding was received from the West Yorkshire Combined Authority to cover people from the West Yorkshire region who worked in York.
- Funding would soon be delivered through the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority and discussions were in place regarding this.
- The Cost of Living Crisis and COVID-19 Pandemic had affected York Learning's finances, and costs would need to increase in the future, however they had managed to not increase prices up to now. Other Local Authorities (LAs) who received more funding than City of York Council were in positions to charge less for their courses.
- To support young people York Learning offered a study programme for those aged 16-18 with negative school experiences which was over capacity. A Special Educational Needs/Disabilities (SEND) programme was also offered to support employment for young people with SEND.

- York Learning didn't have venues of their own but did use community venues. Children and Young People's Centres were used for adult learning which acted as a barrier to education for some.

Resolved: That the committee considered York Learning's progress through the 23/24 academic year.

Reason: To help monitor the service and provide sound governance arrangement for York Learning Services.

7. Work Plan (7:47pm)

The committee was informed that the Finance & Performance Q4 report originally scheduled for this meeting, had been deferred to the meeting scheduled for 3 September 2024.

Resolved: That Members considered the committee's work plan for the 2024/25 municipal year.

Reason: To have kept the committee's work plan for the 2024/25 municipal year updated.

Cllr Nicholls, Chair
[The meeting started at 6.00 pm and finished at 7.50 pm].

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Children, Culture and Communities Scrutiny Committee 3 September 2024

Report of Richard Hartle, Head of Children & Education Finance and Ian Cunningham, Head of Business Intelligence

2023/24 Finance and Performance Outturn

Summary

1. This report provides a year end analysis of the overall finance and performance position. This is the final report of the financial year.

2. Reports to Executive throughout the year have outlined the Council's serious financial position as we continue to see significant, recurring pressures across both children's and adults social care budgets.

3. Whilst there have been some improvements in the outturn, due to the significant work undertaken by officers across the Council to reduce spending and carefully control all costs, the underlying position is still a significant overspend that is of serious concern. It remains the case that the Council cannot afford to keep spending at this level. The general reserve is £6.9m and, whilst we have other earmarked reserves that we could call on if required, continued spending at this level would quickly see the Council exhaust its reserves.

4. The recurring overspends across both adult and children's social care are significant and, despite investment made in the 2024/25 budget process, we expect to see a continued pressure into the new financial year.

Background

Financial Summary

5. The draft outturn position is an overspend of £3.7m, compared to a forecast at Monitor 3 of £5.6m. This improvement arises from the significant amount of work undertaken by officers across the Council to identify savings and mitigations across all service areas. In Childrens, for example, this has resulted in a recurring improvement of some £2m in the outturn position.

6. Alongside this, the strict cost control measures implemented at the start of the financial year have also had a significant impact in reducing the overspend. Whilst it is positive that the significant amount of work undertaken by staff across all Council services has reduced the overspend position, it is important to note that there remains a significant overspend across social care that will need to again be carefully monitored with in-year savings identified.

7. The underlying position is an overspend of £8.6m, offset by underspends in Corporate and Place. Most of the areas of underspend (parking income and savings due to delaying borrowing) have already been assumed as 2024/25 budget savings, and therefore will not recur at the same levels.

8. Members will be aware that the financial position of local government is a national challenge and that the pressures being seen across both Adult and Children's Social Care are not something that is unique to York. Many Councils are experiencing significant financial pressures and struggling to balance their budgets now, so it is vital that we continue to take the necessary action to reduce our expenditure down to a sustainable level.

Financial Analysis

9. The Council's net budget is £141m. Following on from previous years, the challenge of delivering savings continues with c£6m to be achieved to reach a balanced budget. An overview of the latest forecast, on a directorate by directorate basis, is outlined in Table 1 below.

Service area	Net budget	2023/24 Net Q3 Forecast Variation	2023/24 Draft Outturn
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Children & Education	32,701	3,690	2,609
Adult Social Care & Integration	50,093	4,712	6,051
Place	33,206	-1,040	-2,310
Customers & Communities, Public Health & Corporate Services	8,935	830	-89
Central budgets	17,189	-2,600	-2,600
Sub Total		**5,592**	**3,661**
Contingency	-500	-500	-500
Use of earmarked reserves		-4,250	-3,161
Target for further mitigation		842	
Net total including contingency	141,624	nil	nil

Table 1: Finance overview

Children, Culture & Communities Analysis

10. The draft outturn position for those areas covered by this committee is an overspend totalling £2,323k and the table below summarises the position by service area.

2023/24 Monitor 3 Variation £000		2023/24 Latest Approved Budget			2023/24 Actual Outturn Variation	
		Gross Spend £000	Income £000	Net Spend £000	£000	%
	Children & Education					
+3,113	Children's Safeguarding	23,826	1,149	22,676	+2,863	+12.6%
+1,641	Education & Skills	20,135	5,039	15,097	+272	+1.8%
+119	School Funding & Assets	170,894	178,536	-7,642	-103	-1.3%
+7	Director of C&E & Central Budgets	8,421	5,851	2,570	-423	+16.4%
-1,190	Mitigations					
+3,690	**C&E Directorate Total**	**223,276**	**190,575**	**32,701**	**+2,609**	**+8.0%**
-30	Culture & Communities	14,867	7,097	7,770	-286	-3.7%
+3,660	**CC&C Scrutiny Total**	**238,143**	**197,672**	**40,471**	**+2,323**	**+5.7%**

11. There has been significant progress made in reviewing and reducing the expenditure across Children & Education, with a substantial reduction in the use of agency staff and the cost of placements. This is extremely positive and is against the national trend of ever increasing overspends in Children's Services. However, costs are increasing due to inflation, an increase in safeguarding activity reflecting greater complexity of needs and the challenges of a dysfunctional children's social care market.

12. As previously reported, the number of Children Looked After (CLA) in York has consistently been at a higher level than the budget was built to accommodate. The number at the beginning of the financial year was 267, at the end of March it was 245. Placement budgets overspent by a total of £3,027k, which is a significant improvement from the 2023/23 outturn which was £5,651k overspent. However, the pressure on this budget continues and is partly due to the limited market for children's placements and the statutory requirements placed on local authorities

to meet children's needs, coupled with inflationary pressures which could worsen the position.

13. The Safeguarding Interventions & Assessment Teams budget has underspent by 246k due to vacancies held by the various teams throughout the year.

14. Staffing & other budgets within Children's Social Work Services have underspent by £241k. The majority of this underspend is due to additional income. Legal fees have overspent by £163k.

15. There is a underspend of £48k in the MASH & Targeted Intervention teams. The reason for underspend is due to vacancies held by the various teams throughout the year.

16. The Disabled Children's Services overspent by £746k mainly due to overspends on direct payments £387k, £157k for home support for a specific young person & £70k for Childcare services. A specific project reviewing historic direct payments and the process of future payments is being carried out and this is predicted to clawback some unspent payments and reduce future expenditure. This will affect 24/25.

17. Innovation and Children`s Champion budgets underspent by £137k due to the ability to fund some expenditure from the Family Hubs grant without increasing the establishment.

18. Home to School Transport overspent by £620k. This continuing overspend is due to an increase in numbers for post 16/19 plus the provision of more specialist education provision locally. This is a much more cost-effective alternative to expensive out-of-city provision but has a consequent effect on this budget as we have had to provide more transport to establishments such as York College, Askham Bryan, Choose 2 and Blueberry Academy. The change in legislation to allow EHCPs up to the age of 25, resulting in significantly more students accessing this option, has also significantly increased our transport spend.

19. Staff resourcing issues and turnover in the SEND Statutory Services Team, and the need to resource this work to progress the Safety Valve targets has resulted in a small number of agency staff being appointed into this team over the period under consideration, resulting in an overspend of £191k (a significant improvement on the £405k overspend

in 2022/23). The Educational Psychologists Service has underspent by £132k mainly due to vacancies in the team.

20. The Effectiveness and Achievement Service has overspent by £125k mainly due to one-off unexpected expenditure (York MIND), unachieved vacancy factors and also a delay in the implementation of a saving.

21. An overall underspend of £111k was achieved within the Virtual School and Inclusion service, due to a vacancy and one-off savings in non-staffing expenditure.

22. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is ahead of the target position set out in the Safety Valve recovery plan agreed with the DfE. The local authority is now in the second year of this four year agreement and has exceeded the financial targets for this year.

23. The main pressure continues to be experienced within the High Needs Block and is due to the continuing increase in High Needs numbers, and increasing complexity, requiring expensive provision, especially in Post 16 and Post 19 provision and the education element of Out of Authority placements.

24. The brought forward balance on the DSG at 1 April 2023 was a deficit of £2,723k. The current year end projection is a deficit of approximately £700k, although this is still being finalised.

25. The Safety Valve agreement commits the local authority to bring the DSG into an in-year balanced position by 2025/26. Further payments are conditional on the local authority meeting the targets set out in the Management Plan, and reporting quarterly to the DfE on progress, with the eventual aim of eliminating the in-year deficit by the target date, with additional payments by the DfE eliminating the historic deficit at that point.

26. General Fund budgets within School Funding and Assets have underspent by £108k. This is due to the use of unspent grant funding of £160k and an over-achievement of income on interest charges to schools on early payment of BAFS funding of £71k. These have been offset by the £144k cost of writing off the revenue deficit of Naburn Primary School following conversion to an academy under the sponsored conversion route.

27. Finally, senior officers in the Directorate and Finance reviewed all budgets and identified a number of in-year mitigations to reduce the headline overspend of £4,880k at Monitor 3. An amount of £1,212k has been achieved to assist with the headline overspend, mainly from reserves and grants brought forward that can be allocated to fund expenditure in the year, plus a small amount of unallocated growth and a contingency budget.

28. Within Communities there was a saving from commissioning grants (-£100k) and also from maximising charges to grants and external funding. There was an underspend in relation to Ward Committees of £16k and it was agreed to refocus this funding to YFAS for 2024/25.

Performance – Service Delivery

29. This performance report is based upon the city outcome and council delivery indicators included in the Performance Framework for the Council Plan (2023-2027) which was launched in September 2023. Wider or historic strategic and operational performance information is published quarterly on the Council's open data platform; www.yorkopendata.org.uk

30. The Executive for the Council Plan (2023-2027) agreed a core set of indicators to help monitor the Council priorities and these provide the structure for performance updates in this report. Some indicators are not measured on a quarterly basis and the DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three results whether they are annual or quarterly.

31. A summary of the city outcome and council delivery indicators by council plan theme are shown in the paragraphs below along with the latest data for all of the core indicator set.

Health and wellbeing: A health generating city (City)						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	0.12 (2020/21)	0.1 (2021/22)	⇨	5 yearly	National Rank 2021/22: 253	2022/23 data available in October 2024
Number of children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	47 (Q2 2023/24)	39 (Q3 2023/24)	⬇ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q4 2023/24 data available in August 2024
%pt gap between disadvantaged pupils (eligible for FSM in the last 6 years, looked after and adopted from care) and their peers achieving 9-4 in English & Maths at KS4	32.00% (2021/22)	43.60% (2022/23)	⬆ Bad	Annual	National Data 2022/23 43.30%	2023/24 data available in December 2024
% of reception year children recorded as being overweight (incl. obese) (single year)	22.70% (2021/22)	19.90% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2022/23 21.31%	2023/24 data available in November 2024
% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, excl. gardening)	70.4% (2022/23)	69.8% (2023/24)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2023/24 63.4%	2024/25 data available in April 2025

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

32. **Number of children in temporary accommodation –** at the end of Q3 2023-24, there were 39 children in temporary accommodation in York which, which is a reduction from 47 children in Q2 and from 63 at the end of 2022-23. The majority of these children are in stable family setups, do not show evidence of achieving worse outcomes, and York continues to report no households with children housed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation.

33. **%pt gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers achieving 9-4 in English and Maths at KS4 –** In 2020 and 2021, all GCSE, AS and A Level exams were cancelled and replaced by a combination of teacher assessment, mock exam results, course work and a standardised calculation. Summer 2022 saw a return to the familiar testing methods.

34. The gap at age 16 widened in York and Nationally to 43% in summer 2023. A legacy of Covid-19 is that school attendance of disadvantaged groups has been slower to recover, and has been worse than for the same group nationally. The work currently being undertaken through the Attendance Graduated Response is seeing improvements in attendance.

35. Reducing the attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers is a key priority in all phases of education across 0-19 years. Our long-term strategy re closing the gap is linked to the early identification of speech, language and communication needs in the early years through Early Talk For York (ETFY). Early communication and language development is particularly important in helping to tackle inequalities between disadvantaged children and their peers. Data shows that the 'gap' between non disadvantaged children nationally and disadvantaged children in the ETFY area reduced by 32%, from 34.5% (2018) to 2.5%, during the pilot. The scale up of the programme is designed to reduce the long-standing attainment gap and will focus on supporting the transition of children from the early years in to school.

36. **% of reception year children recorded as being overweight (incl. obese) –** The participation rates for the National Child Measurement Programmes (NCMP) in York for 2022-23 were 97.2% for reception aged children and 95.1% for Year 6 pupils.

    - The 2022-23 NCMP found that 19.9% of reception aged children in York were overweight (including obese), compared with 21.3% in England and 22.5% in the Yorkshire and Humber region. York has the second lowest rate of overweight (including obese) for reception aged children in the Yorkshire and Humber region.
    - Of Year 6 children in York, 32.5% were overweight (including obese) in 2022-23 compared with 36.6% in England and 38.1% in the Yorkshire and Humber region. York has the lowest rate of overweight (including obese) for Year 6 children in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

37. **% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active –** The latest data from the Adult Active Lives Survey for the period from mid-November 2022 to mid-November 2023 was published in April 2024. In York, 515 people aged 16 and over took part in the survey, and they reported higher levels of physical activity, and lower levels of physical inactivity, compared with the national and regional averages. Positively:

- 69.8% of people in York did more than 150 minutes of physical activity per week compared with 63.4% nationally and 61.7% regionally. There has been no significant change in the York value from that 12 months earlier.
- 18.8% of people in York did fewer than 30 minutes per week compared with 25.7% nationally and 27.7% regionally. There has been no significant change in the York value from that 12 months earlier.

Health and wellbeing: A health generating city (Council)						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Number of children in care, excluding Short Breaks - (Snapshot)	262 (2022/23)	243 (2023/24)	⇨	Quarterly	National Data 2021/22 70	Q1 2024/25 data available in July 2024
Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan - (Snapshot)	105 (2022/23)	147 (2023/24)	⇨	Quarterly	National Data 2021/22 42.1	Q1 2024/25 data available in July 2024

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

38. **Children and young people in care per 10k, excluding short breaks – **At the end of March 2024, 243 children and young people were in York's care, with a steady reduction throughout the year from 262 in March 2023. As a rate per 10k population, this is just below the national average and within York's expected range. Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC), a sub-group of children in care, are expected to increase in number in York. At the end of March, 18 of York's children in care were UASC, compared to 14 in March 2023. The National Transfer Scheme now mandates that "the Home Office will not transfer UASC to an authority that is already looking after UASC in line with, or greater than, 0.1% of their child population". For York, this is equivalent to approximately 36 young people meaning this sub-group of children in care has the scope to double.

39. **Children subject to a Child Protection Plan –** 147 children were the subject of a Child Protection Plan at the end of March 2024. The number of children on plan in York was consistently within our expected range (111-141 child protection plans) throughout 2023-24. As a rate per 10k population, York is currently below the most recently released National average.

Education and Skills: High quality skills and learning for all (City)						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
% of working age population qualified - to at least L2 and above (New methodology from 2022/23)	94.2% (2022/23)	90% (2023/24)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2023/24: 86.5%	2024/25 data available in May 2025
% of working age population qualified - to at least L4 and above (New methodology from 2022/23)	60.3% (2022/23)	53.8% (2023/24)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2023/24: 47.3%	2024/25 data available in May 2025
% of pupils achieving 9-4 or above in English & Maths at KS4 (C or above before 2016/17)	75.30% (2021/22)	70.20% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2022/23 65.30%	2023/24 data available in December 2024

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40. **% of working age population qualified to at least L2 and above –** In 2023-24, 90% of the working age population in York were qualified to at least L2 and above (GCSE grades 9-4), which is higher than the national and regional figures (86.5% and 85.1% respectively). This result ranks the city of York first regionally. This latest figure is a slight decrease from 2022-23 (94.2%). It should be noted that there has been a slight change in methodology from 2022-23.

41. **% of working age population qualified to at least L4 and above –** In 2023-24, 53.8% of the working age population in York were qualified to at least L4 and above (certificate of higher education or equivalent), which is higher than the national and regional figures (47.3% and 41.2% respectively). This result ranks the city of York fourth regionally. The 2023-24 figure is a decrease from 2022-23 (60.3%) but higher than in previous years.

42. **% of pupils achieving 9-4 or above in English and Maths at KS4 –** DfE data shows strong performance for York pupils when compared with National averages. In 2022-23, 70.2% of York's Year 11s achieved grades 9-4 in English and Maths (considered a standard pass), compared to 65.3% Nationally.

Education and Skills: High quality skills and learning for all (Council)						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
% of children who have achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage - (Snapshot)	70.90% (2021/22)	69.70% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2022/23 67.20%	2023/24 data available in December 2024
Number of children who are eligible for a free school meal in the primary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census snapshot)	2,118 (2021/22)	2,197 (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
% of children who are eligible for a free school meal in the primary sector (excluding Danesgate)	15.47% (2021/22)	15.88% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2022/23 23.99%	2023/24 data available in June 2024
Number of children who are eligible and taking a free school meal in the primary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census snapshot)	1,720 (2021/22)	1,760 (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
% of children taking a free school meal in the primary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census snapshot)	12.30% (2021/22)	12.72% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
Number of children who are eligible for a free school meal in the secondary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census snapshot)	1,411 (2021/22)	1,621 (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
% of children who are eligible for a free school meal in the secondary sector (excluding Danesgate)	12.60% (2021/22)	14.26% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	National Data 2022/23 25.39%	2023/24 data available in June 2024
Number of children who are eligible and taking a free school meal in the secondary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census snapshot)	977 (2021/22)	1,159 (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
% of children taking a free school meal in the secondary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census snapshot)	8.70% (2021/22)	10.20% (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
Total number of children who are eligible for a free school meal - (York LA Local Measure) - (Jan Census snapshot)	3,690 (2021/22)	3,985 (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
Total number of children who are eligible and taking a free school meal - (York LA Local Measure) - (Jan Census snapshot)	2,764 (2021/22)	2,987 (2022/23)	⇨	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in June 2024
Total number of active EHCPs overseen by SEND Services (Snapshot)	NC	1,400 (2023/24)	⇨	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2024/25 data available in August 2024

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43. **% of children who have achieved a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage –** 69.7% of our 5-year-olds achieved a Good Level of Development compared to 67.2% Nationally, and 66.2% in Yorkshire and Humber.

44. Performance in York and nationally has not yet returned to 2019 levels. Studies which are analysing the impact of the pandemic on Early Years Development broadly suggest that we could see similar performance for several cohorts whilst the children "catch up" following the disruption of the pandemic.

Housing: Increasing the supply of affordable housing (City)						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	30 (Q2 2023/24)	26 (Q3 2023/24)	⬇ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q4 2023/24 data available in August 2024

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45. **Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation –** The overall number of households in temporary accommodation has been reducing during 2023-24, from 73 in Q1 to 64 in Q3. The number of those with dependent children has reduced from 28/30 households in Q1/Q2 to 26 at the end of Q3 and these continue to be less than the 35 households at year end 2022-23.

46. Of the 26 households with children in temporary accommodation at quarter end, most were recorded as accommodated in hostels with one accommodated within Local Authority housing stock. York continues to report no households with children housed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation.

47. During Q1-3 2023-24, an upward trend in overall numbers can be seen both nationally and regionally, however York has been moving in the opposite direction. When looking at the total number of households in temporary accommodation per households in area (000s), York continues to perform positively compared to benchmarks (0.73 in York compared to 4.7 Nationally, 1.3 Regionally and 17.4 in London). It should be noted that these figures are snapshot figures and therefore may fluctuate between the snapshot dates.

Sustainability: Cutting carbon, enhancing the environment for our future (City)						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live	81.44% (Q1 2023/24)	79.68% (Q3 2023/24)	⬇ Bad	Bi-annual	Community Life Survey 2021/22 76%	Q1 2024/25 data available in August 2024
% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation	61.83% (Q1 2023/24)	60.17% (Q3 2023/24)	⮕	Bi-annual	Community Life Survey 2021/22 55%	Q1 2024/25 data available in August 2024

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48. **% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live -** The second biannual resident satisfaction survey taken by the Talkabout panel took place during Q3 2023-24. Results from the Q3 2023-24 Talkabout survey showed that 80% of the panel were satisfied with York as a place to live, and 80% were satisfied with their local area, both consistent with results from Q1 2023-24. A slight decline in satisfaction with the local area can be seen over recent years but York continues to perform well against the latest national figure of 76% (Community Life Survey 2021-22).

49. **% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation -** Results from the Q3 2023-24 Talkabout survey found that 60% of panellists had given unpaid help to any group, club or organisation within the last 12 months. This is a slight decrease from Q1 2022-23 (62%), but higher than the latest national figure of 55% taken from the government's Community Life Survey 2021-22.

Consultation

50. Not applicable.

Options

51. Not applicable.

Analysis

52. Not applicable.

Council Plan

53. Not applicable.

Implications

54. The recommendations in the report potentially have implications across several areas. However, at this stage:

- **Financial implications** are contained throughout the main body of the report.
- **Human Resources (HR),** there are no direct implications arising from this report.

- **Legal** the Council is under a statutory obligation to set a balanced budget on an annual basis. Under the Local Government Act 2003 it is required to monitor its budget during the financial year and take remedial action to address overspending and/or shortfalls of income. Further work is required to develop and implement proposals that will allow the Council to bring its net expenditure in line with its income. There may be legal implications arising out of these proposals that will be considered as part of the development and implementation of those proposals. If the Council is unable to set a balanced budget, it is for the Chief Financial Officer to issue a report under s114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 ('a section 114 notice').
- **Procurement**, there are no direct implications arising from this report.
- **Health and Wellbeing**, reductions in spend in some areas could impact on the health and wellbeing of both our staff and residents. The impact of any reductions in spend will continue to be carefully monitored so that implications can be considered and mitigated where possible.
- **Environment and Climate action**, there are no direct implications related to the recommendations.
- **Affordability**, are contained throughout the main body of the report. Where decisions impact on residents on a low income these impacts will be recorded in the individual Equalities and Human Rights analysis referred to below.
- **Equalities and Human Rights**, whilst there are no specific implications within this report, services undertaken by the Council make due consideration of these implications as a matter of course.
- **Data Protection and Privacy,** there are no implications related to the recommendations.
- **Communications**, the information set out in this report necessitates both internal and external communications. With ongoing interest in the current state of Local Government funding, we anticipate this report will attract media attention. A comms plan has been prepared to help make the information about the forecast overspend and the controls proposed clear and understandable, with opportunities to facilitate staff discussion arranged.
- **Economy**, there are no direct implications related to the recommendations.

Risk Management

55. An assessment of risks is completed as part of the annual budget setting exercise. These risks are managed effectively through regular reporting and corrective action being taken where necessary and appropriate.

56. The current financial position represents a significant risk to the Council's financial viability and therefore to ongoing service delivery. It is important to ensure that the mitigations and decisions outlined in this paper are delivered and that the overspend is reduced.

Recommendations

57. The Committee is asked to note the finance and performance information.

   Reason: to ensure expenditure is kept within the approved budget.

Contact Details

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Report Approved ☑ **Date** 22 August 2024

Ian Cunningham
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Intelligence
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Pauline Stuchfield
Director of Housing & Communities

Report Approved ☑ **Date** 22 August 2024

Wards Affected: *List wards or tick box to indicate all* **All** ☑

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

None.

Annexes:

Annex A: CCC Q4 23-24 Scrutiny Committee Scorecard.

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Scrutiny - Children, Culture and Communities 2023/2024
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ANNEX A

			Previous Years			2023/2024			
		Collection Frequency	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target	Polarity	DOT
	117c	% of Year 12-13 (academic age 16-17) young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) - (Snapshot)	Monthly	1.90%	1.10%	0.80%	1.40%	-	Up is Bad	▲ Red
		Benchmark - National Data	Quarterly	3.00%	2.70%	3.00%	3.40%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Quarterly	3.20%	3.10%	3.50%	4.00%	-		
		Benchmark - Comparator Data	Quarterly	2.80%	2.40%	2.90%	3.50%	-		
	148	% of care leavers aged 19-21 in employment, education or training at last birthday (DFE measure) - (Snapshot)	Monthly	53.66%	60.76%	69.44%	60.81%	75%	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	52.00%	55.00%	56.00%	(Avail Dec 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	51.00%	54.00%	54.00%	(Avail Dec 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Comparator Data	Annual	50.80%	54.20%	56.50%	(Avail Dec 2024)	-		
01. Education	81	%pt gap between FSM and non-FSM pupils at 15, who attain a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 - (Snapshot)	Annual	34.94%	24.04%	33.78%	(Avail Apr 2025)	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	24.56%	24.93%	25.22%	(Avail Apr 2025)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	23.88%	24.88%	25.27%	(Avail Apr 2025)	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	15	9	15	(Avail Apr 2025)	-		
	82	%pt gap between FSM and non-FSM pupils at 15, who attain a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 - (Snapshot)	Annual	33.29%	19.05%	23.60%	(Avail Apr 2025)	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	21.92%	21.39%	20.65%	(Avail Apr 2025)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	23.83%	24.07%	23.13%	(Avail Apr 2025)	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	15	3	9	(Avail Apr 2025)	-		
	CJGE17	% of working age population qualified - No qualifications (New methodology from 2022/23)	Annual	5.30%	3.70%	3.00%	4.90%	-	Up is Bad	▲ Red

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			Previous Years			2023/2024			
		Collection Frequency	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target	Polarity	DOT
01. Education	CJGE18	% of working age population qualified - to at least L2 and above (New methodology from 2022/23)	Annual	83.60%	87.90%	94.20%	90.00%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		% of working age population qualified - to at least L2 and above (New methodology from 2022/23)	Annual	83.60%	87.90%	94.20%	90.00%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	78.20%	78.20%	85.80%	86.50%	-		
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	78.20%	78.20%	85.80%	86.50%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	75.90%	76.40%	84.50%	85.10%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	75.90%	76.40%	84.50%	85.10%	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	3	1	1	1	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	3	1	1	1	-		
	CJGE20	% of working age population qualified - to at least L4 and above (New methodology from 2022/23)	Annual	46.40%	59.30%	60.30%	53.80%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	43.10%	43.50%	45.70%	47.30%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	37.30%	38.00%	38.90%	41.20%	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	5	1	3	4	-		
	EH7	% of children who have achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage - (Snapshot)	Annual	NC	70.90%	69.70%	-	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	NC	65.20%	67.20%	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	NC	64.40%	66.20%	-	-		
	ES8	% of After School Clubs achieving 'Outstanding', 'Good' or 'Met' - (Snapshot)	Annual	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
	ES9	% Take up of early education places by eligible two year olds - (Snapshot)	Annual	80.60%	93.10%	91.50%	91.00%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral

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			Collection Frequency	Previous Years			2023/2024		Polarity	DOT
				2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target		
01. Education	KS4a	Average Progress 8 score from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4	Annual	NC	0.26	0.12	-	-	Up is Good	▼ Red
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	NC	-0.02	-0.03	-	-		
	KS4c	% of pupils achieving 9-4 or above in English & Maths at Key Stage 4 (C or above before 2016/17)	Annual	NC	75.30%	70.20%	-	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	NC	56.10%	65.30%	-	-		
	KS4i	%pt gap between disadvantaged pupils (eligible for FSM in the last 6 years, children in care and adopted from care) and their peers achieving 9-4 in English & Maths at Key Stage 4	Annual	NC	32.00%	43.60%	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	NC	28.20%	43.30%	-	-		
	NEET02c	% of Year 12-13 (academic age 16-17) NEET who possess less than a L2 qualification (New definition from Jan 2017) - (Snapshot)	Monthly	89.40%	85.40%	87.10%	88.20%	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
	PriFSM	% of children who are eligible for a free school meal in the primary sector (excluding Danesgate)	Annual	13.60%	15.47%	15.88%	16.99%	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	21.60%	23.70%	23.99%	24.29%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	23.60%	24.50%	25.86%	26.11%	-		
		% of children taking a free school meal in the primary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census Snapshot)	Annual	NA	12.30%	12.72%	14.19%	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
	SecFSM	% of children who are eligible for a free school meal in the secondary sector (excluding Danesgate)	Annual	11.70%	12.60%	14.26%	15.15%	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	18.90%	20.90%	25.39%	24.12%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	21.50%	23.70%	22.69%	26.92%	-		
		% of children taking a free school meal in the secondary sector (excluding Danesgate) - (Jan Census Snapshot)	Annual	NA	8.70%	10.20%	11.38%	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
	SEN05Gi	Total number of active EHCPs overseen by SEND Services - (Snapshot)	Monthly	-	-	-	1,400	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral

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			Collection Frequency	Previous Years			2023/2024		Polarity	DOT
				2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target		
01. Education	SEN05Gi	Number of active EHCPs overseen by SEND Services - where subjects are aged 0-4 - (Snapshot)	Monthly	-	-	-	37	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Number of active EHCPs overseen by SEND Services - where subjects are aged 5-11 - (Snapshot)	Monthly	-	-	-	528	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Number of active EHCPs overseen by SEND Services - where subjects are aged 12-16 - (Snapshot)	Monthly	-	-	-	514	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Number of active EHCPs overseen by SEND Services - where subjects are aged 16+ - (Snapshot)	Monthly	-	-	-	321	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
02. Childrens Social Care	64	% of children ceasing to be subject to a Child Protection Plan who had been the subject of a CPP continuously for two years or longer - (YTD)	Monthly	1.41%	2.78%	0.46%	3.42%	-	Up is Bad	▲ Red
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	3.70%	3.70%	3.90%	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	3.30%	3.80%	3.80%	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Comparator Data	Annual	4.20%	4.30%	3.80%	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
	65	% of children becoming subject to a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time - (YTD)	Monthly	25.57%	29.11%	37.06%	28.57%	22%	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	22.10%	23.30%	23.60%	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	21.50%	28.00%	23.30%	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Comparator Data	Annual	23.50%	22.00%	24.10%	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
	DOD08	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	Five Years	0.14 (2007)	0.13 (2010)	0.12 (2015)	0.1 (2019)	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		National Rank (1 is Bad) (Rank out of 317)	Five Years	220 (2007)	211 (2010)	238 (2015)	253 (2019)	-		

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			Collection Frequency	Previous Years			2023/2024		Polarity	DOT
				2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target		
02. Childrens Social Care	EFL1	Children in care per 10k, excluding Short Breaks - (Snapshot)	Monthly	75.14	74.59	74.86	69.43	60-70	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	69	70	71	(Avail Dec 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	80	81	81	(Avail Dec 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Comparator Data	Annual	63.7	63.6	67.2	(Avail Dec 2024)	-		
		Number of children in care, excluding Short Breaks - (Snapshot)	Monthly	278	276	262	243	222-260	Neutral	◄► Neutral
	EFL2	Children subject to a Child Protection Plan per 10k - (Snapshot)	Monthly	34.86	34.05	30	40.57	30-38	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	41.4	42.1	43.2	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	49	48.5	50.8	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Benchmark - Comparator Data	Annual	31.8	39.3	38.3	(Avail Nov 2024)	-		
		Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan - (Snapshot)	Monthly	129	126	105	142	111-141	Neutral	◄► Neutral
	HOU102	Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	Quarterly	10	28	35	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	Quarterly	10	28	35	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Number of children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	Quarterly	15	51	63	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Number of children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	Quarterly	15	51	63	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
	MIPack1	Number of Referrals to Children's Social Care - (YTD)	Monthly	1,552	1,588	1,700	1,574	1480-1700	Neutral	◄► Neutral
03. Public Protection	CSP01	All Crime	Monthly	11,026	14,235	14,759	14,208	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
	CSP13	NYP Recorded ASB Calls for Service	Monthly	9,298	6,394	4,741	4,644	-	Up is Bad	▼ Green

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			Collection Frequency	Previous Years			2023/2024		Polarity	DOT
				2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target		
03. Public Protection	CSP15	Overall Violence (Violence Against Person Def.)	Monthly	4,249	5,675	5,746	5,226	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		IQUANTA Family Grouping (1 is good) (Rank out of 15)	Monthly	4	10	7	5	-		
	CSP23	Hate Crimes as Recorded by NYP	Monthly	151	233	168	199	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		IQUANTA Family Grouping (1 is good) (Rank out of 15)	Monthly	7	15	12	8	-		
	CSP28	Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre ARZ	Monthly	1,410	1,276	994	1,149	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
	CSP29a	Number of Incidents of ASB within the CIZ	Monthly	557	656	423	625	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
	CYPL2c	Number of Early Help Assessments initiated	Monthly	344	517	333	331	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
	PP08	% of births registered within 42 days	Monthly	60.00%	87.00%	93.00%	98.00%	-	Up is Good	▲ Green
		Benchmark - National Data	Monthly	55.00%	74.00%	88.00%	92.00%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Monthly	46.00%	65.00%	91.00%	93.00%	-		
	PP09	% of still births registered within 42 days	Monthly	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Monthly	98.00%	97.00%	97.00%	98.00%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Monthly	98.00%	97.00%	97.00%	97.00%	-		
	PP10	% of deaths registered within 5 days	Monthly	82.00%	72.00%	47.00%	47.00%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Monthly	76.00%	60.00%	47.00%	48.00%	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Monthly	79.00%	59.00%	48.00%	50.00%	-		

Scrutiny - Children, Culture and Communities 2023/2024

No of Indicators = 55 | Direction of Travel (DoT) shows the trend of how an indicator is performing against its Polarity over time.
Produced by the Business Intelligence Hub August 2024

			Collection Frequency	Previous Years			2023/2024		Polarity	DOT
				2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target		
04. Health and Wellbeing	CHP30	Hospital admissions for asthma (0-18 years), per 100,000 population	Annual	39.9	80.2	106.8	-	-	Up is Bad	▲ Red
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	76	131.5	122.2	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	68.2	130.7	112.9	-	-		
	NCMP01	% of reception year children recorded as being obese (single year)	Annual	NC	8.90%	7.80%	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	14.40%	10.11%	9.15%	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	15.30%	10.96%	9.90%	-	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	NC	2	1	-	-		
	NCMP02	% of children in Year 6 recorded as being obese (single year)	Annual	NC	18.87%	18.70%	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	25.50%	23.45%	22.65%	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	26.50%	24.89%	24.10%	-	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	NC	1	1	-	-		
	NCMP03	% of reception year children recorded as being overweight (incl. obese) (single year)	Annual	NC	22.70%	19.90%	-	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	27.70%	22.25%	21.31%	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	29.50%	23.73%	22.50%	-	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	NC	3	2	-	-		

Scrutiny - Children, Culture and Communities 2023/2024
No of Indicators = 55 | Direction of Travel (DoT) shows the trend of how an indicator is performing against its Polarity over time.
Produced by the Business Intelligence Hub August 2024

				Previous Years			2023/2024			
			Collection Frequency	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target	Polarity	DOT
04. Health and Wellbeing	PHOF01a	% of adults (aged 19+) that meet CMO recommendations for physical activity (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week)	Annual	69.29%	75.20%	73.60%	-	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	65.94%	67.30%	67.10%	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Annual	65.23%	66.10%	65.70%	-	-		
		Regional Rank (Rank out of 15)	Annual	3	1	1	-	-		
	PHOF06a	Under 18 conceptions (per 1,000 females aged 15-17) (Rolling 12 Months)	Quarterly	9.9	12.2	-	-	-	Up is Bad	▲ Red
		Benchmark - National Data	Quarterly	12.2	13.7	-	-	-		
		Benchmark - Regional Data	Quarterly	15.4	17.7	-	-	-		
	PHYS06	% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, excl. gardening)	Annual	63.00%	66.50%	70.40%	69.80%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - National Data	Annual	60.90%	61.40%	63.10%	63.40%	-		
05. Tourism	LIB01	Library Visits - All Libraries	Monthly	183,706	617,771	864,963	-	-	Up is Good	▲ Green
	LIB02	Books Borrowed - All Libraries	Monthly	497,380	942,896	1,057,839	-	-	Up is Good	▲ Green
	TOU01	Hotels: Room Occupancy (%)	Monthly	31.98%	65.13%	80.10%	83.71%	-	Up is Good	▲ Green
	TOU04	Hotels: Average Room Rate (£)	Monthly	£60.31	£100.11	£100.28	£105.92	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
	TOU08	Visits to Attractions: Big Attractions (Within City of York) - (New defintion from 2022/23)	Monthly	377,905	1,830,597	2,692,054	2,779,480	-	Up is Good	▲ Green
	TOU09	Visits to Attractions: Small Attractions (Within City of York) - (New defintion from 2022/23)	Monthly	24,505	136,032	189,889	219,473	-	Up is Good	▲ Green
	TOU14	Parliament Street Footfall	Monthly	3,876,800	6,955,548	6,869,593	7,329,462	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
	TOU15	Visitor Information Centre Footfall	Discontinued	44,057	155,476	165,408	NC	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral

Scrutiny - Children, Culture and Communities 2023/2024
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Produced by the Business Intelligence Hub August 2024

			Collection Frequency	Previous Years			2023/2024		Polarity	DOT
				2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Year	Target		
06. Resident Surveys	TAP01	% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Quarterly	84.90%	84.38%	82.18%	79.68%	-	Up is Good	▼ Red
		Benchmark - Community Life Survey	Annual	79.10%	76.00%	(Due 2024)	-	-		
		Benchmark - LG Inform	Quarterly	82.00%	80.00%	79.00%	-	-		
	TAP11	% of Talkabout panel who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area	Quarterly	27.30%	24.26%	20.94%	21.37%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - Community Life Survey	Annual	26.60%	27.00%	(Due 2024)	-	-		
	TAP13	% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation	Quarterly	71.22%	61.35%	60.64%	60.17%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		Benchmark - Community Life Survey	Annual	62.20%	55.00%	(Due 2024)	-	-		
	TAP37	% of the panel reporting an 'excellent' experience when they last contacted the council about a service	Quarterly	-	-	-	8.56%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		% of the panel reporting a 'good' experience when they last contacted the council about a service	Quarterly	-	-	-	27.35%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		% of the panel reporting a 'satisfactory' experience when they last contacted the council about a service	Quarterly	-	-	-	27.07%	-	Up is Good	◄► Neutral
		% of the panel reporting a 'poor' experience when they last contacted the council about a service	Quarterly	-	-	-	15.47%	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral
07. Large Projects	CORP10L	Large Project - Provision of School Places	Discontinued	Amber	Amber	Amber	Complete	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
		Large Project - Family Hubs Implementation Project	Quarterly	-	-	Green	Green	-	Neutral	◄► Neutral
08. Finance	BPI110	Forecast Budget Outturn (£000s Overspent / - Underspent) - CYC Subtotal (excluding contingency)	Quarterly	£1,328	£2,638	£4,887	£3,661	-	Up is Bad	◄► Neutral

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Children, Culture and Communities Scrutiny Committee   3 September 2024

Report of the Assistant Director, Education and Skills

SEND Update: Delivery of the SEND Operational Plan, 2023-2025

Summary

1.   This report provides the members of scrutiny with an update on the implementation of the SEND Operational Plan, 2023-25. The report sets the update within the national context which is seeing continuing and accelerating pressures for all partners and stakeholders. There is a growing national narrative which acknowledges that the SEND system is 'broken'. The recent publication of the independent report by ISOS commissioned by the County Councils Network and Local Government Association, 'Towards an effective and financially sustainably approach to SEND in England' (July 2024) has added to this narrative (background paper).

Background

2.   The members of scrutiny received an update on the delivery of the SEND Operational Plan at their meeting on 5 March 2024 and agreed to maintain a watching brief on SEND (special educational needs and/or disabilities) as part of their annual work plan over the next two years. This reflects the fact that, in common with local authorities nationally, York is facing continuing financial and reputational pressures related to the implementation of provision and support for children and young people with SEND and their families.

3.   The completion of the SEND Health Needs (Annex A) identifies similar pressures to the four key facts in the ISOS report. The ISOS report found that:

- **Key fact 1:** More children and young people than ever before are being identified as having SEND;

- **Key fact 2:** There are more children and young people than ever before whose needs are not being met in mainstream education, and thus require specialist provision;

- **Key fact 3:** More money than ever before is being invested in SEND, but it is significantly less that what is actually being spent of SEND by LAs, health services and education settings;

- **Key fact 4:** Despite rapidly rising expenditure, outcomes of children and young people with SEND and families' day to day experiences of the system have not improved.

4. This analysis resonates with what we are seeing in York. We have continued to make improvements through work both on the SEND operational plan and the Safety Valve agreement however, to secure sustainable change which delivers better outcomes cannot be delivered without some significant changes in both national policy (including a review of school funding to promote inclusion) and local practice.

5. The current York SEND strategy, 2021-25, was developed in response to the previous local area SEND inspection and was written during the covid pandemic. We are in a very different place since both the SEND strategy and the Safety Valve agreement was written and in approaching the review of the current strategy it is going to be important use the recommendations in the SEND Health Needs Assessment to focus on the following:

- Supporting an inclusive education system – delivering the SEND outcomes framework.

- Improved commissioning by the local inclusion partnership (education, health and care).

- Improving the quality of practice through co-production and voice, rather than an obsession with process.

- Preparation for adulthood.

6.	The table below summarises the areas of progress made in delivering the actions in the SEND Operational Plan, 2023-25:

Priority Area	Actions and Progress	Next Steps
1) Voice	- Soft launch of the Talk to Me campaign has taken place. - Quality assurance of EHC plans is focusing on capturing evidence of the quality of children and young people's voice (CYP). This is an area for development. - ICB have developed the Nothing About Us, Without Us campaign. - The Local Offer website has been redeveloped and relaunched - The Parent Carer Forum (PCF) has seen an increase in membership in 2023/24 80 to over 400. The PCF has developed as separate entity from York Inspirational Kids and has increased its strategic profile	To formal launch of Talk to Me campaign from January 2025. All partners to use CYP voice in commissioning decisions, service development and delivery. Feedback from the Nothing About Us, without Us campaign to be used to inform the development of place- based actions to address CYP mental health. Continue the development of the Local Offer. The development of the SEND Hub will be a physical representation of the local offer. Embed the PCF as the strategic convenor of parent/carer voice. Mental Capacity Act training needs to be provided for parents/carers.

	through a regular programme of listening events.	
2) Sufficiency	• The SEND Health Needs assessment has been completed. • Two new Enhanced Resource provision bases were opened in 2023-24. Capital schemes are Danesgate, Applefields and Hob Moor Oaks have taken place between 2022 and 2024. • New service level agreements have been put in place with the specialist provisions. • The Learning Support Hub has been implemented to support more impactful intervention in mainstream settings. • The All About Autism Hub run by York Inspirational Kids has been in place for three years.	Use the SEND Health Needs assessment to inform the development of the local area Inclusion Plan to be published in 2025. Work with MAT Chief Executives and other school leaders to create appropriate school places to meet future needs through convening a strategic school organisation group in 2024-25. Complete the review of short breaks. Develop the SEND Hub

3) Early Intervention	• The Ordinarily Available Provision (OAP)document was developed and published in September 2023. • Ofsted inspections of mainstream schools during 2023-24 have commented positively on SEND provision in York Schools. • The city roll out of Early Talk for York is continuing and Baby Talk for York and More Talk for York are being piloted during 2024-25. • The York Neurodiversity Project was launched in January 2024. A year long programme of webinars for professionals and parents and carers is being delivered by the ADHD Foundation finishing in December 2024. 8 schools (a mix of primary and secondary) are	To review the impact of the OAP and the consistency of its application and us. During 2024-25 work with school leaders to develop and implement the Inclusive Education Charter based on the SEND outcomes framework. Ensure that the work on the York Neurodiversity Project is reflected in the All Age Autism Strategy. Work with MAT Chief Executives and other school leaders to create appropriate school places to meet future needs through convening a strategic school organisation group in 2024-25. Improve oversight and quality assurance of children and young people placed in out of area provision, elective home education and EOTAS (educated other than at school)

	taking the ADHD Friendly Schools Award. The Partnership for Inclusion of Neurodiversity in Schools (PINS) project is being implemented across 9 primary schools in partnership with the Parent Carer Forum. • The health commissioner has provided a second year of funding for the Reintegration worker role. This role is proving successful in supporting CYP with EHC plans to return to school/education after being persistently or severely absent.	
4) Transition	• The Preparation for Adulthood (PfA) Protocol has been published. Strategic and Operational PfA groups have been implemented. • The SEND Employment Forum has been	The Parent Carer Forum to inform the review and further development of the PfA protocol during 2024-25. Parents/carers are requesting more support/information about what happens when an EHC plan

	formed and is active in developing pathways to employment, particularly through supported internship. • The Learning Support Hub has implemented targeted transition support for identified individuals in the reception and Year 6 cohorts.	ends. Further develop business engagement to support the development of the network of inclusive employers.

7. The academic year 2023-24 has been a challenging one for the local authority SEND team; in December the SEND casework manager left the local authority and in May 2024 the Head of Service retired. There have also been capacity issues within the educational psychology service due to an inability to recruit to vacant posts. This coupled with an increase in requests for assessment has a had a severe impact on the 20 week statutory assessment process. This has impacted on the quality improvement journey in SEND services. In particular, the timeliness, quality and consistency of EHC plans has been adversely impacted.

8. The SEND casework manager post has been successfully filled and the new manager started work in August 2024. The head of service post is currently being delivered through the secondment of two experienced members of staff working together to provide interim leadership. The head of service role is being covered by the manager of the specialist teaching team and the school inclusion adviser. They are implementing an improvement plan which is focused on improving the quality of practice through more impactful quality assurance and more robust anticipatory commissioning in partnership with health and care.

Consultation

9.   Consultation with stakeholders and co-production with parents and carers remain central to the delivery of SEND improvement priorities. Engagement with stakeholders was part of the SEND Health Needs Assessment and co-production is essential to the successful development of the SEND Hub.

Options

10.   This purpose of this paper is to provide an update on the SEND Operational Plan. The members of scrutiny may want to consider further scrutiny of any specific aspects of the plan and the review of the SEND Strategy as part of their annual workplan over the next 2 years.

Council Plan

11.   Affordability – through delivering SEND transformation which ensures that partnership resources are used to jointly commission and achieve best value outcomes for children and young people with SEND

12.   Health & Wellbeing – the delivery of the SEND strategy and operational plan promotes integrated working across, education, health and care.

13.   Equalities & Human rights – through ensuring that children with SEND have access to education that meets their needs and that they are able to live their best lives in York.

14.   The Environment – promoting active travel where appropriate through independent travel training

15.   **Implications**

   Financial

   Management of the Safety Valve agreement carries on-going financial risks.

   Human Resources (HR)

   None.

Equalities

No equalities impact as this is an update paper with no decision to be taken.

Legal

Work on SEND is governed by the Children and Families Act, 2014 and the SEND Code of Practice, 2015.

Crime and Disorder

None.

Information Technology (IT)

None.

Property

None.

Other

None.

Risk Management

16. Risks to the delivery of the SEND operational plan include:

- On-going changes in staffing and leadership across education, health and care;
- The challenging financial climate across public sector partners;
- Growing complexity and sufficiency of appropriate provision to meet need.

These risks are being mitigated through the work taking place to deliver the operational plan, continued development of the local area partnership, particularly with parents and carers and the Safety Valve agreement.

Recommendations

16.   Members are asked to consider contents of this report to note both the progress made but also the continuing financial and reputational challenges that SEND poses for the local authority, partners and stakeholders.

Reason: To ensure that the members of scrutiny have an understanding and oversight of the on-going opportunities and challenges to improving outcomes for children and young people with SEND and their families.

Contact Details

Author:	**Chief Officer Responsible for the report:**
Maxine Squire	**Martin Kelly**
Assistant Director	**Corporate Director, Children and**
Education and Skills	**Education**

Report Approved ✓ | **Date** 19 August 2024

Wards Affected: List wards or tick box to indicate all   **All** ✓
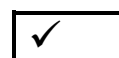
For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers

Towards an effective and financially sustainable approach to SEND in England, ISOS report July 2024 - [Towards an effective and financially sustainable approach to SEND (squarespace.com)](squarespace.com)

Annexes

Annex A   SEND Health Needs Assessment

Abbreviations
CYP   Children and young people
EHCP   Education, health and care plan
PfA   Preparation for adulthood
SEND   Special educational needs and/or disabilities.

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Children & Young People with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities

A Health Needs Assessment 2024

Heather Baker- Public Health Improvement Officer

Jen Irving- Public Health Specialist Practitioner (Advanced)

CITY OF YORK COUNCIL

CONTENTS
Children & Young People with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities..........

Executive Summary

- This assessment has been created by a Specialist and Practitioner from the City of York Council Public Health team. It was created with support from professionals working in education, health, and social care in York. The views of parents and carers of children and young people with SEND, as well as staff who work with these families are also included.

- Throughout this assessment SEND is defined by Section 20 of the Children and Families Act 2014 and SEND Code of Practice 2015. These are children and young people who have a SEN-support plan or an EHCP. This includes children and young people from birth till their 25th birthday.

- Special educational needs and disabilities do not usually describe something that a child will 'grow out of.' They usually describe a set of characteristics that are lifelong to the person.

- Children with SEND may fall behind their peers in educational attainment as well as emotional and socially. The attainment gap between pupils with SEND and their peers is twice that of the gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers. Therefore, successful SEND support needs to be holistic to support all aspects of children and young people's development.

- This assessment only looks at children and young people whose need (disability, learning disability, mental health condition, or care need) has an impact on the way they access their education. Not all children who are supported by the NHS for a long-term health need, or who are supported through social care will be included in this review.

- The SEND population is rapidly increasing. The population has increased by 29% in the past eight years. Currently, 4011 children and young people in York have SEND.

- This increase is placing additional demand on schools as well as on specialist services.

- Feedback from education professionals and parents mainly identifies a high degree of professional dedication from those working directly with children and young people. Overwhelmingly, parents and education professionals also identify that demand for in-school support is high and that waiting times for specialist support can be very long.

- Increasingly there is focus on the 'universal offer' and the 'ordinarily available provision'. These terms describe the types of support in schools that should be available to every child and young person.

- Both education professionals and parents talk about the need for universal training in schools for the most common forms of SEND.

- Because of the growing prevalence, there is particular focus at the moment on young people who are neurodiverse or who have mental health conditions.

- There is not currently a routine way of hearing from the 4,000 children and young people with SEND to monitor their experiences.

- The role of social care and of physical health services is underexplored in this report. This was due to challenges accessing the relevant data, and in some cases due to the information not being collected.

- The role of social care and of physical health services is underexplored in this report. This was due to challenges accessing the relevant data, and in some cases due to the information not being collected.

Recommendations

These recommendations are for the SEND Board:

1. Commit to using the 'I am' statements as a core part of service commissioning and service plannings. This includes using the 'I am' statements as an Outcomes indicator.

2. Commit to using the 'I am' statements as a core part of EHCP reviews, as part of short breaks evaluations, and to work towards using them to develop an Inclusive Education Charter.

3. Enhance the parent mentoring scheme and evaluate the impact of these on the wellbeing of children and young people and their parents.

4. For the board to monitor implementation of 'ordinarily available provision' in schools, and to hold schools to account for their use of provision and reasonable adjustments for CYP at SEN support.

5. Recognise that the rising waiting time both for assessment and for support for neurodivergence and mental ill health. The recommendation is for health colleagues to routinely share population level information on the levels of support being offered to young people with SEND, including numbers of individuals waiting for assessment or waiting for support. This is to help better visualise the 'waiting well' need and the opportunities for education and health colleagues to develop this offer.

6. Write a guide specifically written for parents and young people that uses plain English and is presented to families on multiple occasions. Be clear that, as adults, most young people with SEND will receive support only from universal services such as primary care services or the job centre plus. Be clear that the purpose of the SEN Support and EHCP process to build the capacity for independence in young people in preparation for this transition.

7. Create a suite of one-minute videos that talk parents through a range of topics including legislation, waiting lists, in school support, and the community resources available. Share these widely and often.

8. On the local offer website include the opportunity for parents to easily provide scores on the clarity and usefulness of the information on individual pages.

9. Extend the SEND partnership board membership by one or more places to include senior leaders from schools and take steps to ensure there is regular attendance from this key partner.

10. Enhance the number of parent drop-in sessions. Ensure they are led by mix of professionals across education and health and are designed to address the commonly experienced parenting challenges including sleep, continence, eating, emotional regulation and school attendance.

11. For the board to develop a multi-agency commitment to addressing school attendance.

12. For the board to develop a 'single view' approach that would enable additional insight to explore if all families who could benefit from Child in Need support are presently accessing it.

Chapter One: Introducing the Health Needs Assessment

Aims and Objectives of Health Needs Assessment

- To contribute to the responsibility of Health and Wellbeing Boards produce and publish health needs assessments on the population of York.

- To create a shared understanding of SEND in York, including looking at trends and data from support services, describing unmet and met needs in York, and understanding the views of children and young people, their parents, and education professionals.

- To establish key priorities for the York SEND board to address, including sharing successes and providing an evidence base for decision making.

EHCP and SEN-support

Children and young people with SEND will either be accessing SEN-support, or will have an Education, Health, and Care plan:

Table 1: Table defining EHCPs and SEN Support

EHCP	SEN Support
A legal document which describes a child or young person's special educational, health and social care needs where significantly more support is required than provided through a SEN Support document via school or college.	Support for children who require help in addition to provision provided by the school's usual curriculum.

Findings of OFSTED and CQC inspections

In December 2019, OFSTED and the CQC conducted a joint inspection of SEND provision in York. The 2019 report identified several significant weaknesses. In June 2020, York published a written statement of action detailing how these were going to be addressed.

In November 2022, OFSTED and CQC revisited York. The revisit found that York has made sufficient progress in addressing all the significant weaknesses in the initial inspection.

Reports on both visits, and the progress made so far can be accessed via Local Area SEND Revisit Feedback.

SEND Strategy for Children, Young People and Families in York

The strategy sets out four commitments for children and young people with SEND.[1]

1. The voice of children and young people is paramount.

2. The right support is in the right place at the right time.

3. Children and young people's needs are identified at the earliest opportunity.

4. Effective transition is secured so that young people are able to live the best adult lives that they can.

The successful achievement of these priorities will mean that all children and young people should be able to say:

1. I am healthy
2. I have a choice and am heard
3. I am safe
4. I achieve my goals
5. I am included
6. I can overcome challenges and difficulties on my own or with support
7. I am becoming independent

Categories of Need

Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can affect a child or young person's ability to learn[1]. They can affect their:

- behaviour or ability to make socialise and make friends
- reading and writing
- ability to understand things
- concentration levels,
- physical ability

In legislation, all types of SEND are placed into four categories.

- communication and interaction needs.
- cognition and learning difficulties.
- social, emotional and mental health difficulties.
- sensory and physical needs.

Within the larger context, SEND can include, but is not limited to the following conditions:

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

ADHD is a condition that affects people's behaviour. Symptoms tend to be noticed at an early age and can be more easily identified when life circumstances change such as starting school. These can include inattentiveness, impulsivity and hyperactivity. They may improve with age, but some are not diagnosed until adulthood where problems continue.

Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC)

ASC is where the brain works differently from other (neurotypical) people. Autistic people may find it difficult to communicate and interact with other people, understand other people's emotions, and experience sensory overload. Autism is different for everyone with some autistic people needing little or no support, others requiring daily care from parents or carers.

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[1] Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND): Overview - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Specific Learning Difficulties (SLD)

SLDs are neurological conditions that can cause inefficiencies in areas such as thinking (processing) speed, auditory short term/working memory and visual/auditory perception. Common types include Dyslexia, Dyscalculia, and Dysgraphia:

Dyslexia is common and mainly caused problems with reading, writing and spelling.

Dyscalculia is difficulty in understanding numbers which may lead to a range of difficulties with mathematics.

Dysgraphia is a condition that affects the ability to recognise and decipher written word. Challenges arise from writing, spelling and forming words.

Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)

SLCNs are difficulties that affect one or many aspects of communication such as problems producing speech sounds, stammering, use of language, understanding language, understanding non-verbal rules with others.

Physical Disabilities

Physical disabilities cover a range of medical conditions which may require continued support into adulthood. Some children with physical disabilities may be cognitively able so levels of support may differ for each child. Physical disabilities may include visual impairments, hearing impairments, and multi-sensory needs.

Social and Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH)

SEMH describes a range of challenges related to emotional well-being, social interactions, and mental health. Individuals with SEMH needs may experience difficulties in managing their emotions, or forming and maintaining relationships, and coping with stress or change. They may exhibit challenging, disruptive, or other concerning behaviours.

Social challenges may include struggles with social skills, making friends, or understanding social cues. Emotional difficulties may involve intense emotions, mood swings, anxiety, or low self-esteem. Mental health needs may extend to conditions such as depression, anxiety disorders, or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Chapter Two: Engagement with Service Users and Providers

A key part of developing this health needs assessment was speaking to young people, their parents, and a range of education professionals who work in SEND.

This aspect of the project was led by the CYC education team, and many of the recommendations are informed by the views and experiences that we collected.

Views of Children and Young People

As part of this project, the education team spoke directly to 61 CYP who have SEND. Although the range of participants taking part does not match the general SEND population, it is invaluable to hear from young people themselves.

Age of CYP	SEND type	Level of Need
17 – at primary school 20 - at secondary schools 24 – at colleges and other settings.[2]	21 - Communication and Interaction 17 – Cognition and Learning 14 – Physical disability 5 – SEMH 4- unidentified	39 - EHCP 14 – SEN support 8 – other/ not specified

Table 2: Table outlining numbers of children and young people who took part in SEND engagement work

What children at primary school told us:

1. In school, the main worries were a) going to secondary school, b) everything, c) different teachers who may be "nasty" and d) other children.

2. We asked primary school pupils what could improve their school experience. They said: "Make lessons more fun with educational games", "For children to stop being nasty to others," more awareness of disabilities such as sessions in assembly.

3. When asked how they felt moving up to secondary school, the majority felt nervous with some even feeling sad and angry. Unfamiliarity with the school, new peers and teachers were the most common reasons. Others were worried about bullying and homework: "I have heard people kick the locks of [sic] the toilet doors." "The transition would become a good experience if there was more planning and time for familiarisation." Many wanted to visit the new school beforehand or "see my

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[2] Some of this group were older than 25, but had previously had an EHCP.

timetable sooner." Others, however, felt they could talk to their Emotional Literacy Support Assistant (ELSA) teacher about their feelings which they found helpful.

4. Many children felt their main teachers were "really supportive" as well as Teaching Assistants and ELSAs: "They are always there for me" and "give me coping strategies."

5. Family was a very common source of support outside of school. Some also mentioned friends and pets: "They help you if you hurt yourself and help you get back up."

What CYC at secondary school told us:

1. Key worries for secondary-age children were relationships and having arguments, lessons, pressures from tests and exams and travelling to and from school.

2. Most children and young people with an EHCP felt it helped with their education.

3. Secondary-aged children were evenly split when asked if they preferred their experience in primary or secondary school. Most thought the support at secondary school was better than at primary school but others preferred the close relationships developed in primary school. This is different to the feedback from an inclusion review in 2019.

4. Young people want learning to be fun and feel that their breaks should be longer to allow for more 'chilled' time between lessons. Young people in secondary school also suggest longer lunch breaks and kinder disciplinary measures.

5. Young people generally said schoolteachers were a source of support, but they mainly got support from key workers, mentors, and Special Educational Needs Coordinators (SENCo): "They help me when I am upset… and struggling."

6. Only a few secondary-aged children said they felt they had enough information about preparation for adulthood. Most of the young people over the age of 16 said they had enough.

7. We asked secondary age children what further information they would like. Many opted for practical life advice such as getting jobs, buying houses, and being financially independent. Career information such as "what actually happens in a job interview" was considered important but was also a worry within this cohort: "Work and having all the responsibilities in life but having the freedom."

8. Most were worried about accessibility when out and about: "uneven pavements, bumps and slippery surfaces," "knowing there isn't a lot of accessible parking." But the group felt excited about going to college and living in a "beautiful city which is a safer than other places". Some were excited about more freedom and enjoying time with friends. The majority saw themselves living "hopefully in a nice house with a successful job and lovely family." More practical careers like teaching or nursing were ideal career choices.

Views of Parents and Carers

426 parents and carers took part in our online survey. They broadly represent the mix of CYP with SEND, but parents of pupils with an EHCP and parents of pupils waiting for an assessment were both overrepresented.

Table 3: Table outlining response from parents and carers in SEND engagement survey

Primary Need of the Child	%	Level of Support to the Child	%
Autism	44%	SEN Support	41%
SEMH	34%	EHCP	42%
Awaiting an Assessment	31%	Awaiting or in progress	18%

We asked about what works well at the moment

Pass! I can't see anything!"

"Relationship with amazing pastoral staff"

1. It is important to say that 20% of parents who answered this question essentially said that nothing was working well.

2. There was a clear message about the quality of support from schools. Another 20% of parents specifically talk about the teachers, the SENCO or the pastoral team in school.

3. SENDIASS, Specialist teaching, portage, and ELSA, were also highlighted often.

We asked about what needs to change

"To show empathy and understanding and have clear communication with parents."

1. There was a clear message about the value of mandatory basic training for all school staff, especially about speech and language, mental health, and neurodiversity.

2. There was another clear message about early parent engagement, and the need for practical support for struggling families.

3. Families spoke about the long waiting times for diagnosis and were clear that support should not wait for a diagnosis.

4. Other specific issues included the need for support for school refusal and unhelpful school behaviour policies.

We asked about practical changes we can take to make seeking support a better experience

"Better communication between professionals with each other and parents."

1. There is a clear message about quality and frequency of communication. Parents wanted greater transparency about what is going to happen.

2. Many parents wanted applications and paperwork to be simpler. Some parents said they did not know what was available next.

3. Parents also spoke about wanting more accountability from school and CYC, this included compliance with plans once they are agreed.

4. Wait times for a range of services were also mentioned.

We asked parents to rate their overall experience of seeking support for their child

1 (Poor)	2	3	4	5 (outstanding)
31%	21%	28%	13%	7%

Views of education, health, and social care professionals

We heard from 63 education or health care staff working with children and young people with SEND.

We asked about what works well at the moment

"Dedicated staff treating families and young people as individuals"

1. Overwhelmingly respondents talked about hardworking interventions and high levels of professional dedication.

2. The Learning Support Hub and SENCOs were specifically mentioned.

3. There were examples given of good information sharing between schools and LA, and between LA and healthcare.

4. Once the EHCP process had begun, there was a feeling that it worked well.

We asked about what needs to change

"The government allocating more money for SEND so that a creative range of provision would be viable within the mainstream settings of York."

Overwhelmingly there was a call for more money and resources:

1. to support creative and non-statutory approaches
2. for early years and early intervention
3. to support transitions, especially in early adulthood
4. for short breaks and similar support
5. to support higher need young people aged 18-25

We asked professionals about their barriers or challenges to supporting CYP

"Sheer volume!! The Level of need and the capacity and capability of staff to ensure these children learn, thrive, and make progress."

1. Staffing vacancies or funding or waiting lists were discussed very often, most especially in relation to teaching assistants.

2. The lack of training for staff was mentioned often, for school staff there was a big issue with finding the time to attend training within the school day.

3. Long waiting times for expert input were mentioned often too.

We asked a question about improvements needed to the mental health offer for children and young people

"More available resources. Pupils often left without resources or on a huge waiting list with no temporary support."

1. Wellbeing workers and other forms of in-school support was highly valued. There was a strong message that more was needed.

2. A clear request for whole family resources and training, regardless of whether a pupil had received a diagnosis or was on a wait list.

3. A clear request to resolve the CAMHS wait times for diagnosis, and to strengthen the specialist therapeutic interventions available to the most unwell children and young people.

Chapter Three: Data Analysis

Data sources

We used the following data sources to create this needs assessment.

- The views of children and young people
- The views of their parents
- The views of education professionals
- School census
- Fingertips data tool from the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID)
- Department of Education databases (mainly used to see how York data compared to the national average).
- Local Authority data collated by City of York Council's Business Intelligence Team
- GP data from SystmOne*[3]

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[3]*The data held in GP practices is not very useful for this needs assessment. This is because SEND status is not collected in one way, especially for children. This means it is not possible to search for educational needs in health data. There is a separate project underway in Yorkshire and Humber to improve the data sharing between Adult Social Care and Primary Care. This will significantly improve the data, especially for adults who have a learning disability.*

Evidence and Prevalence

The way in which 'special educational needs' are counted and measured have differed historically. In part, this is because of enhanced detection of these needs over time which is especially true for mental health need. It is also down to variation into the categorisation of need; historically many autistic young people would likely have just been considered to have a learning disability. SEND data can also differ between different countries: the enhanced expectations of academic attainment, the increase in school leaving age, and reduction of non-academic qualifications UK may play a role in the visibility and understanding of SEND today.

In the UK, national charities release prevalence estimates of the conditions they focus on:

- Approximately **2.5%** of children in the UK are believed to have a learning disability

- Around **10%** of children in the UK have a speech, language and communication need that they won't grow out of

- At least **1%** of people are thought to have autism

- **4-5%** of school age children are thought to have ADHD

- **20%** of school age children and young people have symptoms of mental ill health

Not all these children will have a SEND, but these estimates highlight how common SEND are: a classroom with several children with special educational needs is the rule not the exception. The estimates are a helpful tool for considering the scale of the total need in York. This has implications both for resourcing specialist services, but also for designing the 'universal offer', i.e., the typical experience of any child or young person in education in York.

National prevalence estimates need to be interpreted carefully. It is important to think about two things in particular:

- We know that some conditions are more likely to pair together, so an individual child or young person (CYP) may have ADHD and a mental ill health condition, for example. Data from NHS England into the health and care of people with LD gives an example of a national rise in people with both ADHD and a LD

- SEND is an expression of how a CYP's symptoms or circumstances can impact on their ability to access their school and curriculum. Not all CYP described in he national prevalence estimates will have SEND.

Mapping of ECHPs in York
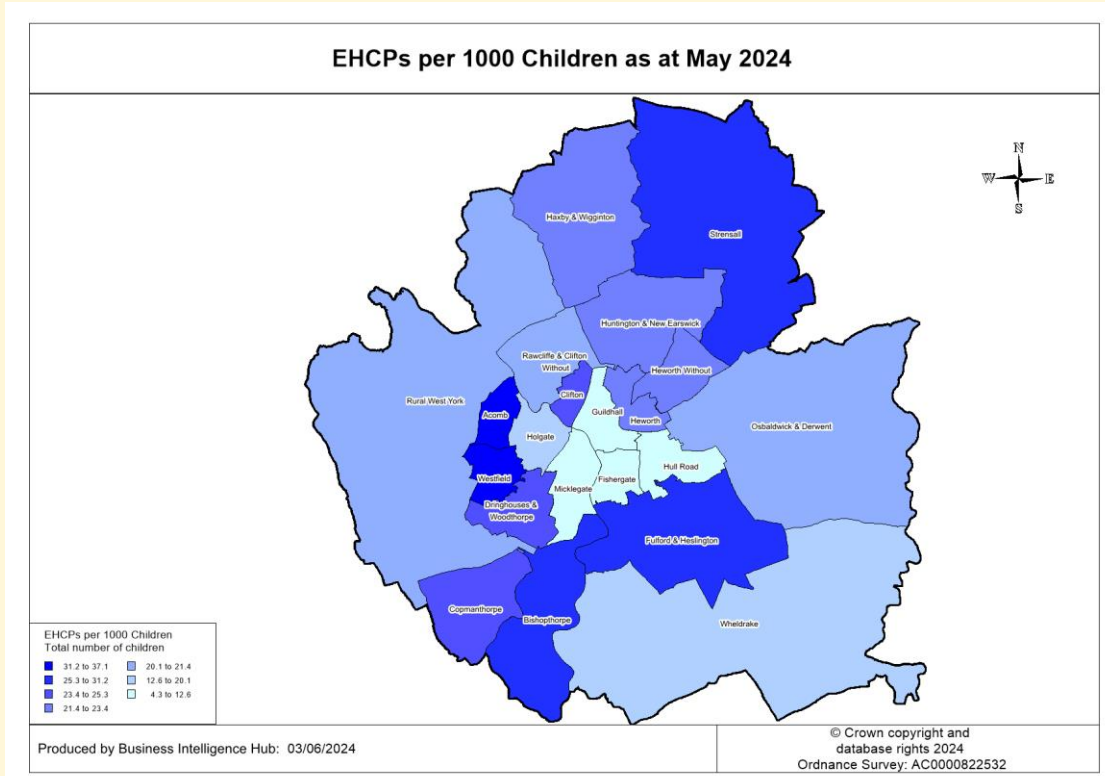
Figure 1: Heat map showing numbers of EHCPs per 1000 children by Ward in York. As of May 2024

This map shows the rates of ECHPs in each York ward, accounting for the number of children in each Ward. It shows that some wards, ie: Strensall, Acomb and Westfield have the greatest numbers of EHCPs per 1000 children. These are shown in dark blue. The map also shows that some wards have fewer EHCPs per 1000 children. These are shown in light blue.

One theory was that more economically deprived wards also had more EHCPs. We tested this and found no correlation between number of EHCPs and deprivation at ward level:

18
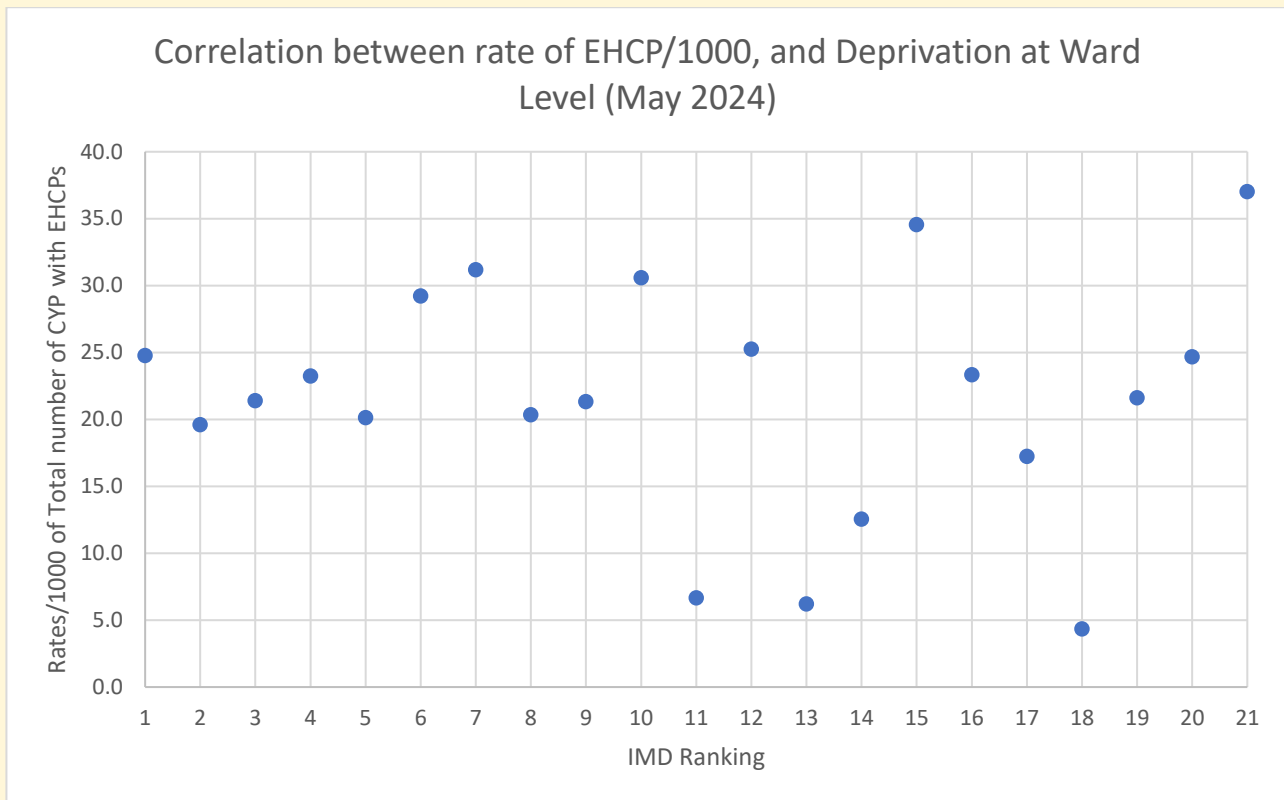
Figure 2: Graph showing correlation between numbers of children and young people with EHCPs, and deprivation by Ward. As of May 2024

There may be other reasons for geographical variation including school policies or other population differences. The SEND Board may wish to investigate this further.

Absence from School

A child is 'Persistently absence' if they have less than 90% attendance for a term. Persistent absence is a growing challenge across the country for all pupils at all ages. However, pupils with SEND are much more likely to experience persistent absence than pupils without SEND. Overall York's figures are marginally better than the England average, but it remains a growing challenge to address.

Table 4: Table showing percentages of pupils in York with persistent absences v. England.

% pupils	York	England
All Primary pupils	13%	17%
Primary EHCP	29%	32%
Primary SEN support	24%	25%
All Secondary Pupils	25%	28%
Secondary EHCP	46%	43%
Secondary SEN support	42%	41%

National SEND data from Department for Education

National SEND Data gives a picture for all children and young people in England who are in education.

Table 5: Table defining national SEND data from Department of Education

	Prevalence: EHCP prevalence is 4.3% and SEN support prevalence is 13%. Combined, this is 1 in 6 children and young people.
	Trends: Both figures continue to follow a year-on-year rise since 2016. Prior to 2016, figures for ECHP and SEN support were broadly stable. Between 2022-2023 in England, EHCPs rose by 10% and SEN-Support rose by 5%
	Age: There is not a big difference overall comparing primary schools to secondary schools. However, there is a peak in SEN support for children at ages 9 and 10. This is thought to reflect work done in preparation of a child going to secondary school.
	Income: Around a quarter of all pupils are eligible for free school meals. This is an indicator of low household income. Of these pupils 41% had an EHCP, and 38% had SEN support.

	Ethnicity: SEND is also much more common for children who are gypsies or travellers. Nationally, a 26% had SEN support, and 6% had an EHCP. Proportionally, this is the highest of any ethnic group.
	The most common type of need nationally is Speech, Language and communication needs. Second is social, emotional and mental health, third is autism. The leading type of need for and EHCP is autism.

The Schools Census produced by the DoE tells us how many children and young people aged 5-16 are in school. In York 28,000 school age children are in school[4].

In the 2022/23 academic year, York recorded a total of 4011 pupils (14.3%) with SEND. Of this cohort, 75% have a SEN Support, 25% have an EHCP.

Table 6: Table outlining prevalence of SEND in York pupils

	All pupils	EHCP	SEN-support
York	28,108	985	3,026
York: as % of all pupils	100%	3.5%	10.8%
England	9,073,832	389,171	1,183,384
England: as % of all pupils	100%	4.2%	13%

Nationally, over 1.5 million pupils (approximately 16%) in England have SEN which is a 1.1% increase since January 2019.

York Trends

In 2022/23 there were 4,011 children and young people in York with a special educational need.

In York, there continues to be a year-on-year rise in the total number of children and young people in York with SEND. This follows the national picture.

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[4] Special Educational Needs in England, Government Statistics

There are now 902 more children and young people with SEND than there were in 2015. This is a 29% rise. The number of children and young people living in York has only risen slightly in the same time period.

Total Number of Children with all Types of SEN by Academic Year 2015-2023

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total SEN	3109	3178	3367	3409	3482	3481	3830	4011
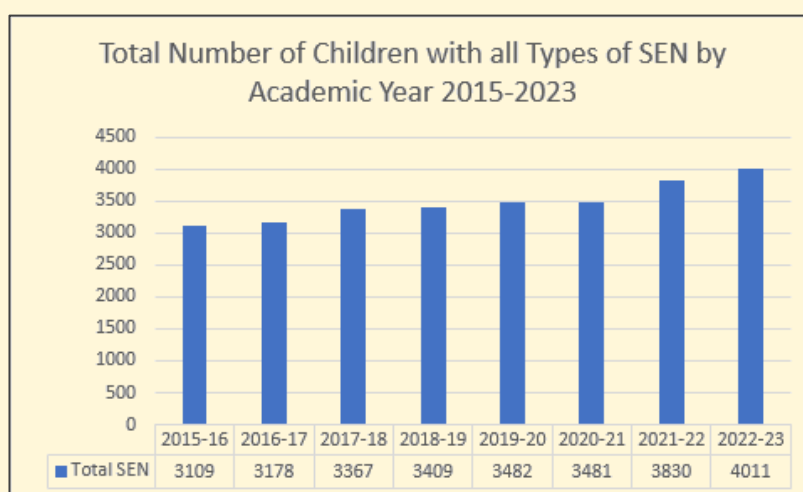
Figure 3: Graph showing total numbers of children with all types of SEND in York, 2015-2023

York: Trendlines for each need type

The graphs look at the trend for the number of children and young people with each type of SEND. It shows that there are three specific need types where the prevalence is growing; autism and speech, language and communication are growing rapidly. Social, emotional, and mental health need is the biggest type of need overall and is growing at a moderate rate (*Graphs overleaf*).

Table 7: Table showing trend data for each SEND Type

Need Type	Trend Summary (York, 2015-2023)
Autism	rapid growth in prevalence
SLCN	rapid growth in prevalence
SEMH	moderate growth in prevalence
Specific Learning disability	trend is stable
Moderate Learning disability	trend is stable
Physical Learning disability	trend is stable
Sensory disability	trend is stable
Severe Learning disability	reduction in prevalence (caution: very small numbers)

Autism Spectrum Condition diagnoses 2015-2023
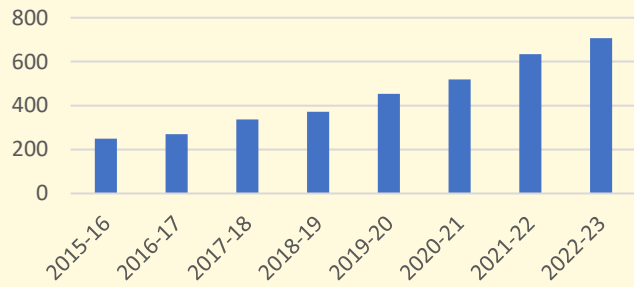
Hearing Impairment diagnoses 2015-2023
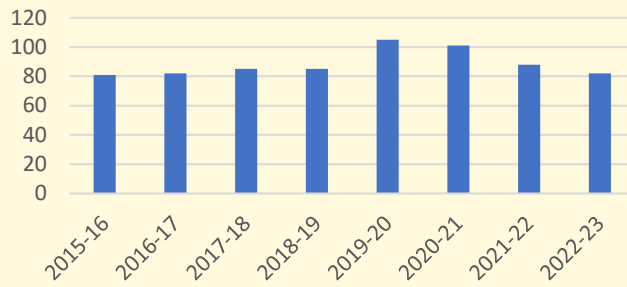
Multi-Sensory Impairment diagnoses 2015-2023
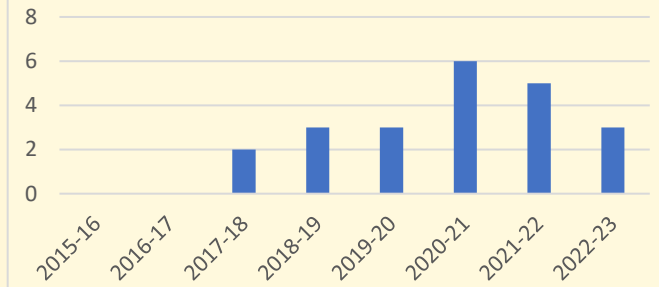
Moderate Learning Disability diagnoses 2015-2023
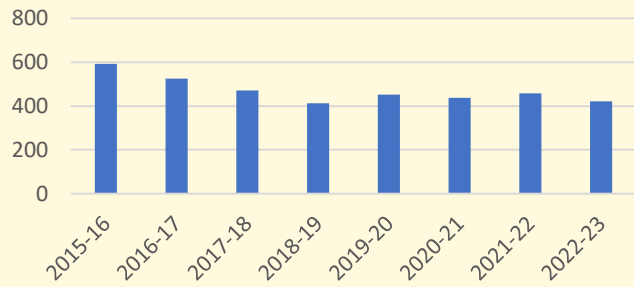
Physical Disability diagnoses 2015-2023
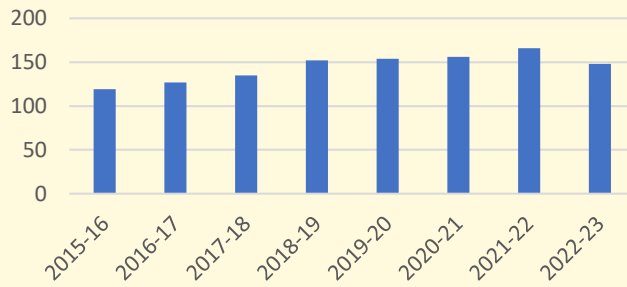
Visual Impairment diagnoses 2015-2023
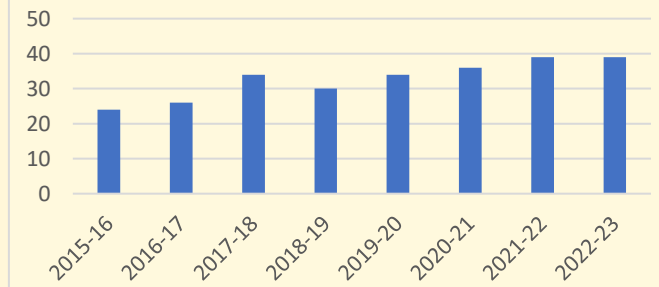
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty diagnoses 2015-2023
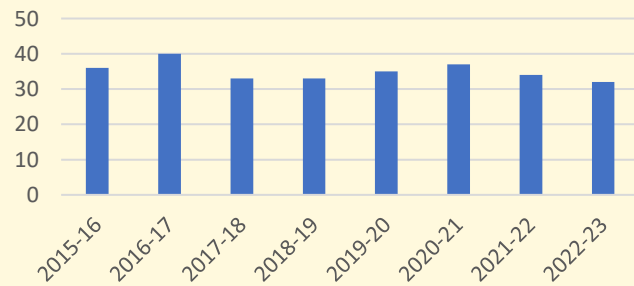
Severe Learning Difficulty diagnoses 2015-2023
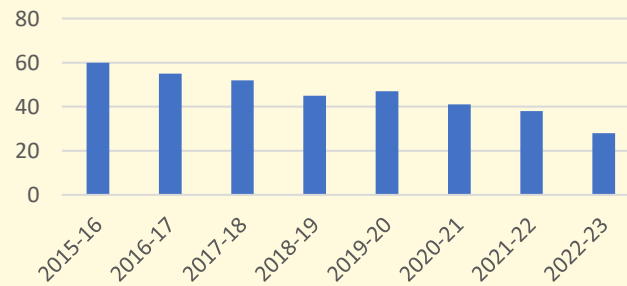
Speech, Language and Communications needs diagnoses 2015-2023

Social, Emotional and Mental Health diagnoses 2015-2023

Specific Learning Difficulty diagnoses 2015-2023
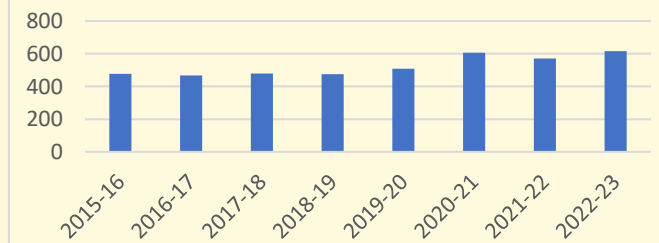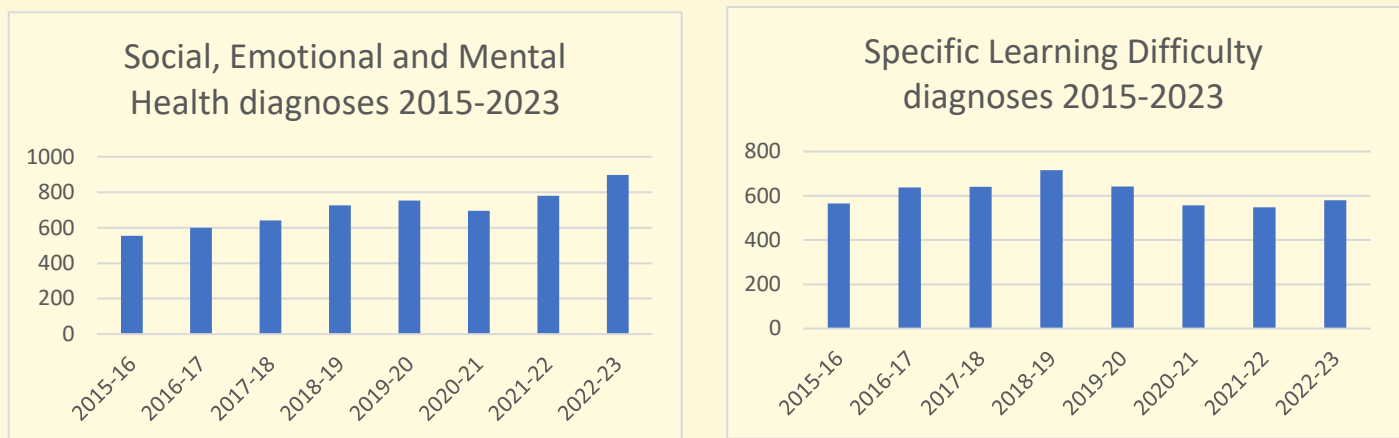
Figure 4:Trend graphs showing prevalence of each type of SEND in York, 2015-2023

York: Types of need

The chart below shows the different types of SEND and their prevalence.

In the 2022/23 academic year, social, emotional and mental health needs account for nearly a quarter of all primary SEND in York. ASC accounts for nearly a fifth.

Table 8: Ranked graph showing prevalence of each SEND recorded in York, Academic Year 2022

SEND Type	% of Total SEND in York
Social, Emotional and Mental Health Needs	24.4%
Autism Spectrum Condition	19.2%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	16.7%
Specific Learning Difficulty	15.8%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	11.4%
Physical Disability	4.0%
Other Difficulty/Disability	2.4%
Hearing Impairment	2.2%
Visual Impairment	1.1%
SEN Support but no assessment of type of need	1.0%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	0.9%
Severe Learning Difficulty	0.8%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	0.1%

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York: SEND prevalence by Sex
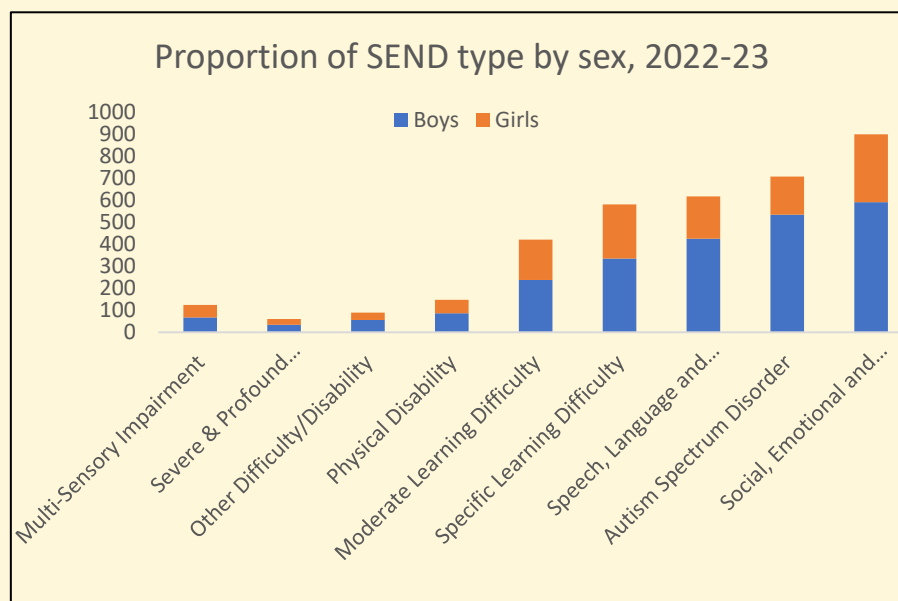
Figure 5: Stacked bar chart showing the proportion of SEND type by sex in academic year 2022-23. The percentages are derived from the total prevalence of each SEND in females and males combined

The above graph shows that in the majority of SEND types, males overall are more likely to have a SEND diagnosis than girls. Boys account for 70% of EHCPs and 60% of SEN-support In all but one SEND type (hearing impairment) there were more males than females living with a SEND. This is particularly noted in ASC where there's nearly 10% more autistic males than females. This is consistent with national patterns where females make up approximately 33% of all students accessing SEN support in English regions.[5] There is an ongoing national debate about if this demonstrates that boys are more likely to have a SEND, and in particular if boys are more likely to have autism. Another explanation is that boys with SEND are more visible to education professionals because either it impacts on their educational attainment, or it impacts on their behaviour and presentation in the classroom and with their friends.[6]

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[5] Daniel, J., Wang,H.,(2023) *Gender Differences in Special Educational Needs Identification*, BERA Review of Education, Vol 11, Issue 3

[6] Ibid

York: SEND and Age

The graphs below show the proportion of all SEN-support and all EHCP by school year group. The first graph show that SEN-support is most common around school years five, six, and seven.
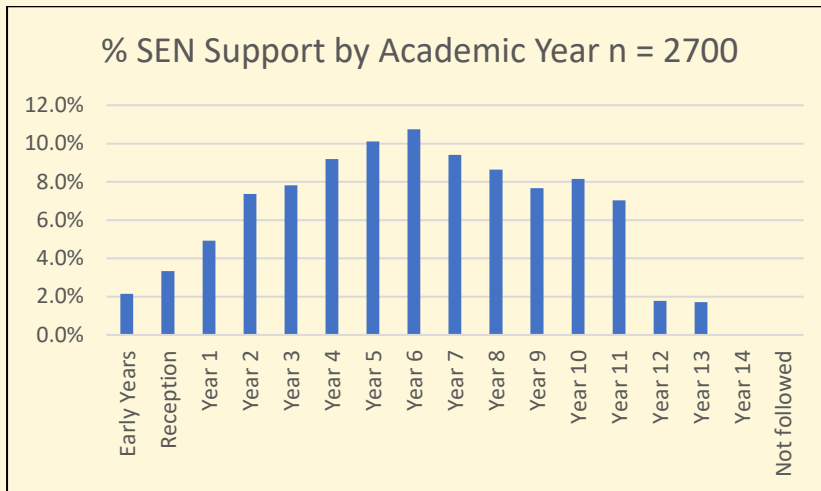
Figure 6: % of pupils by academic year receiving SEN Support or with an EHCP in York, 2022/23

The second chart looks at pupils with an EHCP. There is no particular high point on the graph, although there are many more pupils in secondary school year groups compared with primary school year groups. Again, there is a clear drop off between year 11 and year 12. One explanation of this is that there are fewer pupils with SEND continuing to college and sixth form.
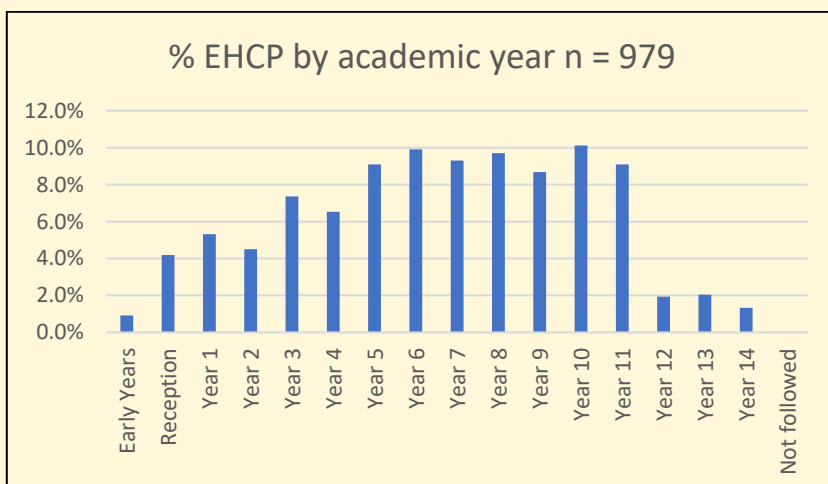
Figure 7: % of pupils by academic year with an EHCP in York, 2022/23

York: Prevalence by SEN-support and EHCP

Overall, 75% of children and young people with SEND have SEN-support, the remaining 25% have an EHCP.

The chart below compares EHCP and SEN support based on the primary need type. It clearly shows that a pupil with Autism is the most likely to have an EHCP. In particular, pupils with speech, language, and communication needs and specific learning needs were most likely to have SEN-support.
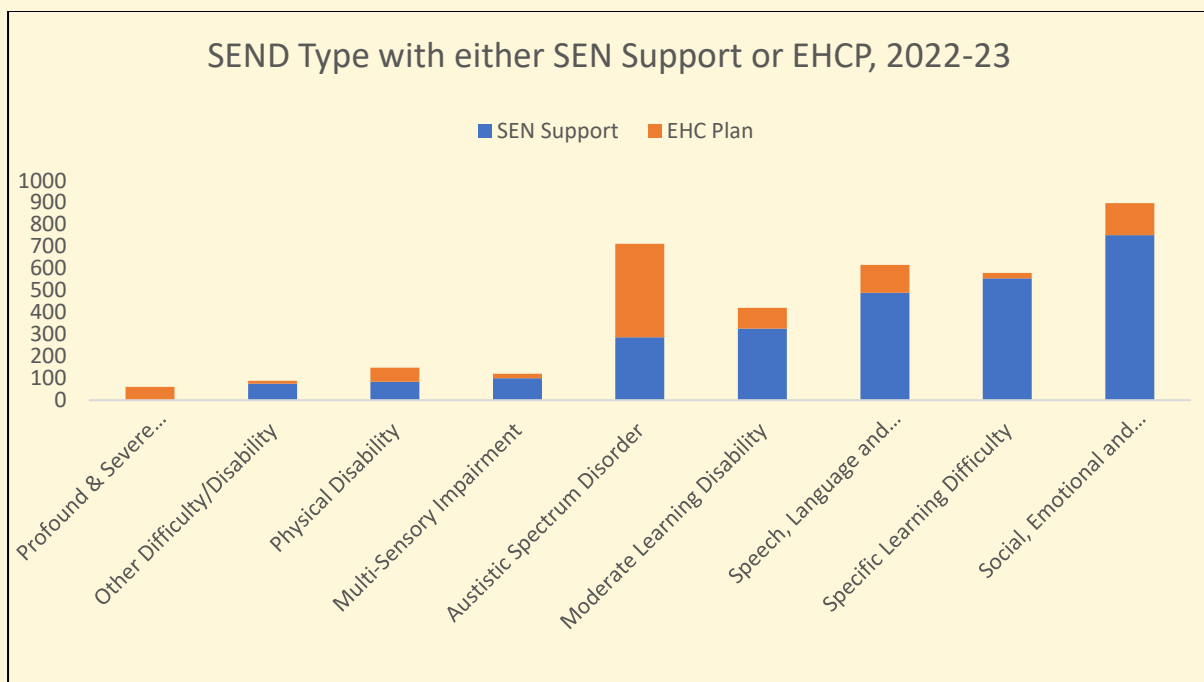
Figure 8: SEND type by SEN Support or EHCP, 2022-23

Free School Meals and SEND

All children in reception, year one, and year two of school receive free school meals. From year three onwards, some children pay for their school meal or bring food from home. Other children are still able to access a free school meal; this is decided based on their parents' income. Because of this, data on free school meals helps us to look at families on low incomes. The Department of Education (DfE) reports on the number of children and young people with SEND who receive free school meals (FSM) after year 2.

CYP	FSM	No FSM
SEND	27%	73%
No SEND	15%	85%

Table 9- Cross-tabulation of SEND and Free School Meals

This shows that children and young with SEND are nearly twice as likely to also be accessing free school meals. There is no one discernible factor to explain this increase in eligibility. However, as free school meals are an indicator of economic hardship, parents working fewer hours or becoming full-time carers to their child or children with SEND may be a key driver in this.

Education Led services in York

There is a very broad range of teams of professionals working with children and young people with SEND. Some provide exclusive support to children and young people with SEND, for others, it is an aspect of what they do.

Examples of teams include:

- Specialist Learning and Employment Advisers
- Skills Team
- Virtual School and Inclusion Services
- School Transport Team
- School Admissions Team
- Effectiveness and Achievement, 0-25
- Integrated SEND services:
  - SEND assessment and review team,
  - specialist teaching teams,
  - portage,
  - Educational Psychologists,
  - health and disability social care
- School place planning and school capital management
- Short breaks
- Transition to Adulthood Services

York also has an array of voluntary and community sector organisations that specialist in support for children, young people, and families with SEND.

The directory of this information is held in the 'Local Offer' website, which is a statutory duty for CYC. As part of this project, many parents fed back that they were

unclear what was available, or what might be helpful to their child and family. Parents also frequently shared that they wanted application processes and paperwork in general to be simpler. The SEND Information and Advice Support Service (SENDIASS) was spoken about positively for all parents who mentioned it. This suggests that there is further work to help ensure parents feel confident to access the information they need.

Service evaluation

This project had initially intended to look at service activity and outcomes for at least the majority of the services listed above. However, in most cases there is no routine reporting on service activity or outcomes for individual service areas. This makes it hard to build a clear picture of which pupils are accessing which types of support. As a result, this piece of work was not done.

The authors of this report are also not aware of routine data collection against the seven "I am" statements of the SEND strategy. Ideally, this would be built into the routine evaluation process for services.

Health

Special educational needs and disabilities describe a set of characteristics in a child or young person as they relate to their ability to access school and the curriculum. Sometimes a SEND is linked to a medical diagnosis and in other cases not. The distinction between the two is not always clear. To give two examples:

1. CYP with a physical or sensory disability will usually have a medical diagnosis, but depending on the nature of the medical condition may not have a SEND.
2. Equally, SEND will usually describe the area where the greatest adjustments are needed for a CYP to access education such as if a child is both autistic and has a learning disability. The primary SEND category will be based on a professional's judgment of where the greatest educational need is.

These are just two examples of why educational data does not neatly fit with health data for this group of children and young people.

Data Sharing

Presently, information is shared between health and education professionals for the purpose of developing and reviewing EHCPs. York has a strong track record of completing these EHCPs within the statutory timeframes.

Information on the levels of support offered by education, health, and social care is not routinely shared at population level. This would help to visualise the 'waiting well' need and support opportunities.

There isn't means to search for SEND via records held in primary care or hospital currently.

To an extent, the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) records describe the same categories of need as within SEND. Currently, the records system would not be able to report on SEND information such as the numbers of CYP with EHCP receiving support from CAMHS. This is despite such information being held in the patient's notes.

SEND Diagnosis Pathways

The local challenges with waiting times for an assessment and diagnosis of a SEND are well documented. Simply, the services were receiving more requests for assessment than they were completing every month.

This can be demonstrated in snapshot data from spring 2023 for autism assessments.

Table 10: Table showing numbers of referrals for SEND assessment in York, 2023

	New referrals for assessment	Completed referrals for assessment
April	65	60
May	80	50
June	80	75

At this point in time there were over 500 people waiting for an assessment of Autism in the Vale of York. This data covers all ages, but the majority were children and young people. Based on the same snapshot data, around 10% had received a 'care contact' in the month, this is part of the 'waiting well' initiative.

In March 2023 a Healthwatch report shows that the average waiting period for an Autism assessment is around 150 days. The average waiting period for all other

assessments from CAMHS is 25 days. Both waiting periods had improved considerably compared with previous years.

There are many children and young people either waiting for assessment and diagnosis support, or for specialist therapeutic input. Health professionals and parents both spoke about waiting lists. Occupational Therapy, support for mental ill health, and neurodivergent diagnosis were particularly mentioned.

The SEND strategy states there is a programme of work in place to establish a 'neurodevelopmental pathway' with clarity on the support available before and after assessment and diagnosis.

Service Changes for ASC and ADHD

The York Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) has recently made a series of changes to improve the experience of families accessing diagnostic services amidst increasing demand and waiting lists.

ASC

Since 2020, the service has reported a 51% increase per month in the number of autism referrals received. Between 2022 and 2023, the service saw a 23% increase in accepted referrals, the highest observed in five years. Currently, 450 young people are waiting for an ASC assessment in York with a maximum wait time of 1-2 years accounting for 28% of waiters.[7]

ASC Diagnoses in Children 5 years and Under

Combined totals of children being assessed and diagnosed with ASC are below from 2020-2023. These chart the timeline from cases being reviewed by the screening panel, to full assessment, and leading to a potential positive diagnosis.

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[7] York CAMHS Neurodiversity Service Updates, March 2024 (restricted access)

ASC Diagnoses in Children aged 5 Years and Under

Numbers	2020/21	%	2021/22	%	2022/23	%
No. at Intake Meeting	49	100%	108	100%	126	100%
No. Approved at Intake Meeting	47	95.9%	99	91.7%	100	79.4%
No. at Outcome Meeting	15	31.9%	74	74.7%	86	86.0%
No. of Positive Diagnoses	14	29.8%	67	67.7%	69	69.0%
Boys with Positive Diagnosis	11	78.6%	56	83.6%	57	82.6%
Girls with Positive Diagnosis	3	21.4%	11	16.4%	12	17.4%

A total of 150 children aged five years and under were diagnosed with ASC in North Yorkshire and Humber between 2020 and 2023. The above table shows that total numbers of referrals has increased by nearly 40%. However, referrals for formal assessment reduced by nearly a fifth in 2022/23 compared with 2020/21. This suggests that the criteria upon which professionals choose to accept individual cases have become more rigorous. This may help to explain the increase in positive diagnoses following the Outcome Meetings. This does not necessarily indicate a true increase in prevalence, but a more concise diagnostic criterion.

As indicated in earlier data, the overwhelming number of diagnoses are made in boys, with girls only representing just under a fifth of the total diagnoses since 2020.

ASC Diagnoses in Children aged 5 Years and Under in 2022/23 in York Total n= 126

Table 11: ASC Diagnoses in Children in York 2020-2023

Numbers	York	%
No. at Intake Meeting	87	69.0
No. approved at Intake Meeting	72	82.8
No. at Outcome Meeting	43	59.7
No. of Positive Diagnoses	42	58.3
Boys with Positive Diagnosis	36	85.7
Girls with Positive Diagnosis	6	14.3
Waiting for Assessment	**247**	**73.1**

338 children aged 5 years and under are currently awaiting ASC assessment in York, North Yorkshire and East Riding. Approximately ¾ are in York. York also has the highest number of referrals (69%) overall.

ADHD

Referrals for ADHD assessment have also seen a sharp upwards trend in the past five years. Between 2022 and 2023, there was a 51% increase in the number of accepted referrals, the highest observed. Presently, there are 350 young people waiting for an ADHD assessment in York with a maximum wait time of 1-2 years, accounting for 24% of waiters.[8]

To meet with rising demand, CAMHS introduced the following in March 2023:

Neuropanel: a multidisciplinary screening panel to review approximately 25 referrals per week of which 80% are deemed appropriate for full assessment of either ASC or ADHD.

Assessment Clinic: The ASC clinic was remodelled, in line with National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines, increasing assessment numbers of 6-10 per week.

Additionally, **clip-on clinics** for young people with multiple co-occurring conditions have been introduced to prevent the need for multiple waiting lists.

Post-diagnostic ADHD support is provided which includes a parent group, support group for schools and educational staff, and resource and information packs.

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[8] Ibid

There are still some aspects of 'diagnosis gatekeeping' in evidence. For example the ADAPT program 'After diagnosis of autism parent training support'.

Referrals and Waiting Lists

The following data has been kindly sent by the ICB Commissioning Team and comes from York & Scarborough Teaching Hospitals. The graphs concern the number of CYP waiting for assessment with the following specialties:

- Speech & Language Therapy
- Occupational Therapy
- Physiotherapy (musculoskeletal, and neuro physiotherapy)

The NHS Constitution sets a standard that 92% of people waiting for elective (non-urgent) treatment should wait no longer than 18 weeks from their referral to first treatment. This standard was last met across all clinical specialities in September 2015. The data below uses this standard to demonstrate the numbers of CYP accessing their first treatment.

Speech & Language Therapy
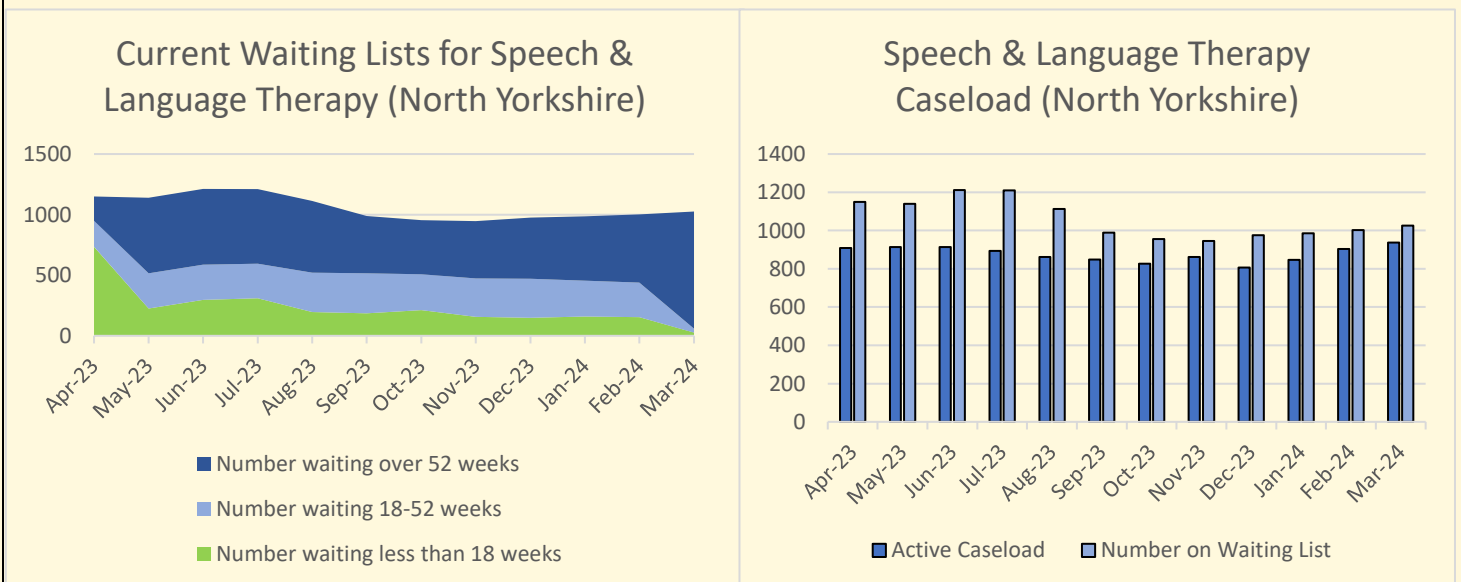
Figure 9: Figure 8: Caseload and waiting lists for Speech & Language Therapy in North Yorkshire (March 2024)

The number of referrals to Speech & Language Therapy services has remained steady with an average of 1058 patients on the waiting list from April 2023 to March 2024.

Numbers of CYP waiting over 52 weeks for assessment has risen sharply since April 2023 whilst patients waiting under 18 weeks has reduced from 734 in April 2023 to 26 in March 2024.

Occupational Therapy
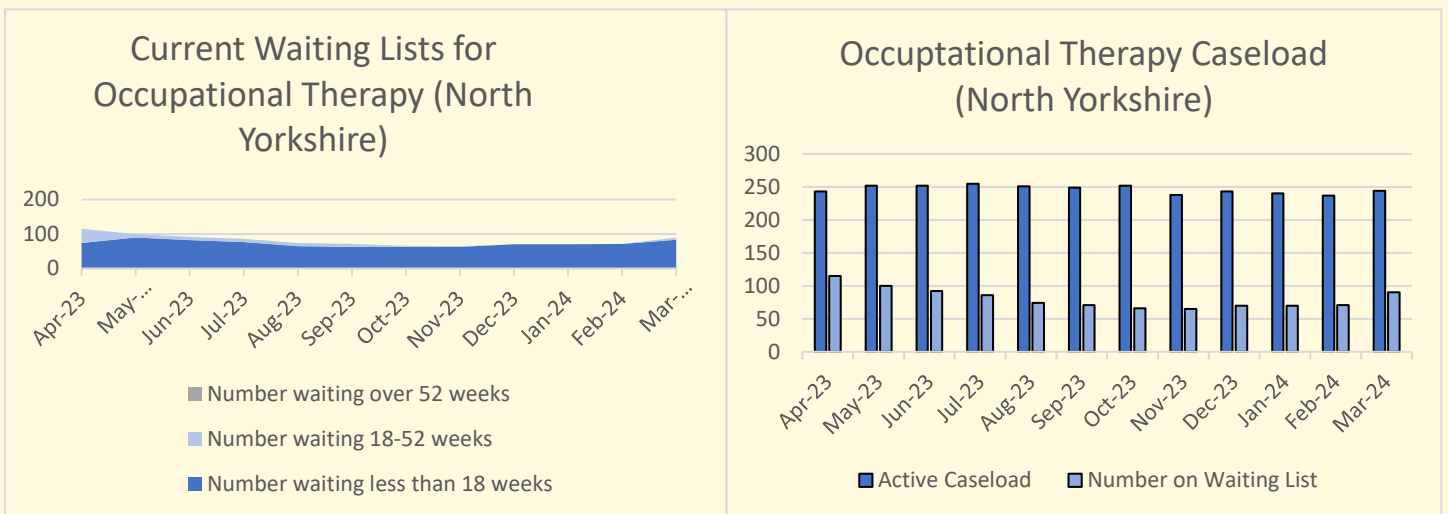
Figure 10: Caseload and waiting lists for Occupational Therapy in North Yorkshire (March 2024)

The number of referrals to Occupational Therapy services has remained steady with an average of 246 patients on the waiting list from April 2023 to March 2024.

There are no CYP waiting over 52 weeks for assessment, and the majority are seen in under 18 weeks.

Physiotherapy

This information relates to all children and young people, not just those with SEND.
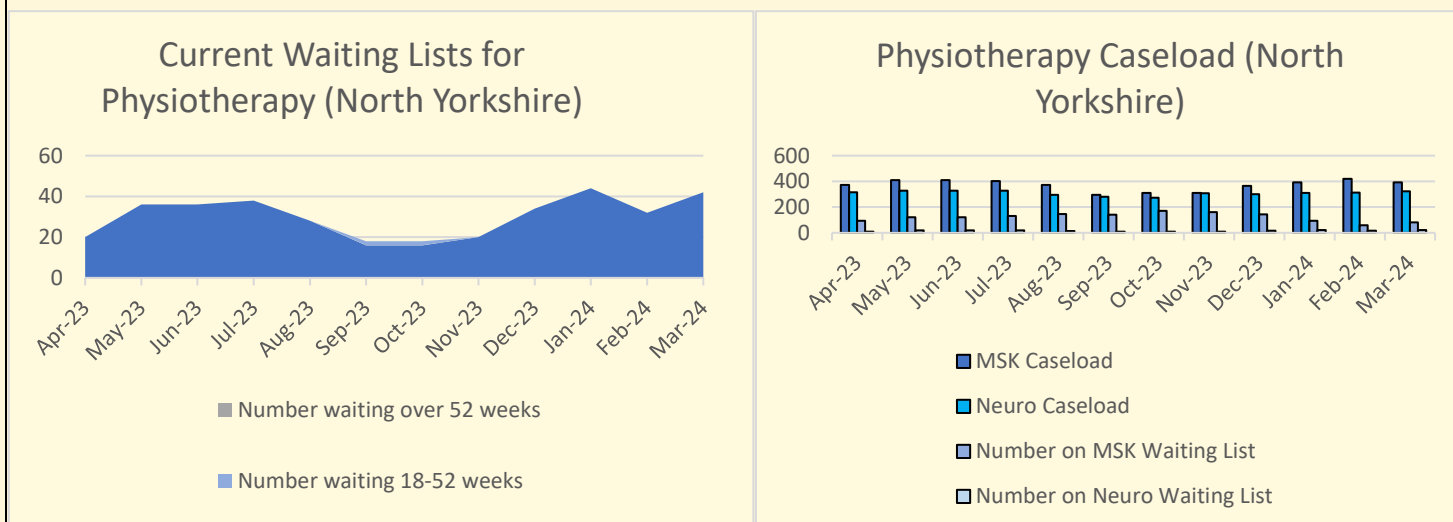
Figure 11: Caseload and waiting lists for Physiotherapy in North Yorkshire (March 2024)

There has been a steady increase in active caseloads for both physiotherapy services- an average of 680 from April 2023 to March 2024. Both Neuro and MSK physio observed a slight drop in cases which started to increase from December onwards. Numbers of CYP on the waiting lists is much higher for MSK physiotherapy with an average of 122 patients waiting at any one time. In comparison, 15 patients are waiting for neuro physiotherapy. There has been a slight decline in waiting patients for MSK physiotherapy after a peak in October and November 2023.

Nearly all referrals for physiotherapy are seen within 18 weeks with numbers waiting between 18 and 52 weeks being under 5.

Social Care

This section looks at social care data in York as it related to children and young people with a special educational need or disability.

Data compiled by the Government[9] indicates that there was a combined total of 6985 referrals to Children Social Services in York between 2020-2023. This is roughly in line with previous years.

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[9] Children in Need, National Statistics, Report Year 2023

Children in Need

In 2023 there were 1065 'Child in need' referrals in York. There are many reasons a child may be classified as a 'child in need', including having a SEND. Being a 'child in need' means that the family can access more help and guidance from social care as well as financial assistance, access to day care for under 5's, and access to cultural and recreational activities.

In total 82 (8%) referrals last year include details of SEND. Of these, 'autism' and 'learning difficulty' were most mentioned.

Because of the way the social care records are organised. It is not possible for us to look at this information in any greater detail now.

The data looks at new referrals, rather than the size of the total caseload. The SEND board may gain additional insight from using a 'single view' approach to explore if all families who could benefit from Child in Need support are presently accessing it.

Looked after children

Children and young people with SEND are more likely to be 'looked after' by the local authority. This means they are not living with their family. In 2021/22, 23% of looked after children and young people in York also had a special educational need. This means that children who are looked after are 60% more likely to also have a special educational need than children who are not 'looked after' by the local authority. This matches the national picture.

Early Help Short Break Grant

Known as the 'Short Breaks (100 hours)' prior to November 2023, the Early Help Short Break Grant helps children and young people with a disability to make new friends, gain independence, and broaden their horizons. There are a range of organisations in York who provide this for any child or young person who has a permanent and substantial impairment or illness[10]. Many children and young people with SEND will fall within this definition. There appears to be good availability of this short breaks offer in York, and there is widespread support from parents for the offer's flexible model.

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[10] Short breaks for disabled and young children – City of York Council

In November 2023, the Short Breaks (100 Hours) changed to become the Early Help Short Break Grant. It enables parents and carers to apply twice a year in April and November for funding of up to £300.00 for an activity of the child's choosing. Since November, referrals data has been collated by the SEND team:

All 115 referrals were accepted by the team. Ages of children ranged from 2 to 17 years with an average age of 10 years. 59.1% of the referrals were for males.[11]
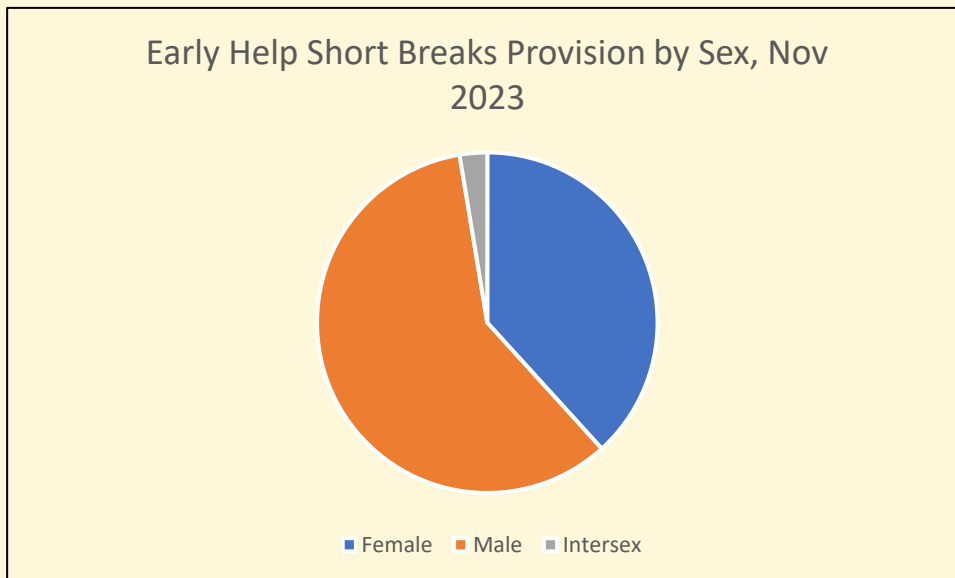

Figure 12: Pie chart showing proportion of EH Short Breaks accepted referrals by sex, Nov 23

81 out of 115 children had ASC. This made it the predominant SEND type.

A diverse range of activities were listed, and applicants were able to choose, in free text, every activity they would like to be funded for. Activities ranged from sports and physical activity, to arts, crafts and music lessons. Funding for 1:1 provision of PAs or music lessons was also commonly listed.

Presently, there is no uniformed reporting on the experiences of using short breaks, or if it is supporting children and young people to achieve the seven "I am" statements of the York SEND strategy.

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[11] Data from Early Help Short Breaks Team (restricted access)

SEND Type	n	%
Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC)	81	70.4%
Learning Disabilities	12	10.4%
Pathway to Diagnosis	11	9.6%
Other Conditions	8	7.0%
ADHD	3	2.6%

Table 12: SEND Type of child in receipt of EH Short Break Grant

Activity	%
Swimming	23.3%
Arts & Crafts	16.4%
Sports Clubs	15.8%
Daytrips	7.5%
Outdoor Activities	6.8%
Horse riding	6.2%
Working with Animals	4.8%
PA	4.8%
After School Clubs	4.1%
Autism Angels[12]	3.4%
Socialising	2.7%
Music Lessons	2.1%
Music Therapy	0.7%
Overnight Stays	0.7%
Sensory Equipment	0.7%

Table 13: EH Short Break Grant Listed Activities, Nov 23

Youth Justice

If a person is going to commit a crime, they are more likely to do so as a young adult, usually in their early 20s. A national project looked at a group of young people in contact with the Criminal Justice System and linked data looking into their childhood. It found that only 37% had achieved the expected level in maths and English after leaving primary school, 42% had been a 'child in need', and 18% had been looked after. Half were persistently absent from schools as a child.

Critically for this report, 80% of people who went on to receive a custodial sentence had a special educational need at some point during their schooling (most commonly School Action Plus (now Additional SEN Support)). A young person with SEND is 5 times more likely to go on to have a custodial sentence than a young person with who does not have SEND. The total number of people who have custodial sentence are very low, but it remains that there is a clear link.

The local Youth Justice Board has recently asked for data that connects young people involved in offending and SEND. The collection is in its first year, so

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[12]*Autism Angels is a North Yorkshire-based charity that provides children and young people with outdoor experiences and adventures.*

information is limited. This new data suggests that young people who are ending supervision with York Youth Justice Service with an identified SEND, are likely to be in suitable Education, Training or Employment (ETE). In fact, for the period April – December 2023 all young people with SEND were in suitable ETE compared to around half of young people nationally.

It is very positive that the Youth Justice Board are specifically monitoring outcomes for young people with SEND. This is early data and it concerns very small numbers of young people, therefore no further conclusions can be formed at this time.

Chapter Four: Lifetime Outcomes and the Transition to Adulthood

The transition out of education and into adulthood is one of the four priorities of the SEND strategy:

"All children and young people are able to experience a smooth transition at key points throughout their education and into adulthood."

Well-organised transitions were clearly important to the young people who were contacted. Most young people with SEND expressed aspirations that were very similar to other young people.

The findings of the interviews suggested that secondary school pupils with SEND generally felt less prepared for the transition into adulthood.

Only a small sample of young people were interviewed, and they generally had higher needs. Other young people may have different experiences to share.

There may be value in further discussions with young people around the "I am" statement: "I am becoming more independent."

Available data:

The additional support for CYP with SEND is in place until a young person turns 25 years or until they leave full time education. After this, there are few routine points of data collection in adulthood. There are many data sets which look at disability in adulthood, but most of these include people with acquired disability such as back pain, and so are not helpful to describe people with SEND as adults. This section looks at the best national evidence available:

A report by the UCL Institute of Health Equity concludes that whilst there are individual academic studies that look at outcomes in wellbeing, employment,

housing, and health, there is no consensus for the outcomes of people with a learning disability. These include how 'good' outcomes in adulthood are defined, or how opportunities to review how education, health, and care systems are doing against those outcomes.

Of data that is available, most is specific to individuals with very high levels of need:

Adult Social Care
A small number of people will have adult care packages to support with day-to-day activities. This is usually for individuals with moderate or significant learning disabilities, some with significant physical health needs, and autistic people. The majority of CYP with SEND will **not** have adult social care input after leaving full time education. Some information is known about this group, for example information on loneliness, employment and appropriate housing.
Continuing Health Care Fund
Another small number of people will have high levels of ongoing physical health needs and be part of this data set. However, other outcomes for example, housing, employment, and wellbeing are not clear as there is not the data.
Learning Disability (LD) Health Checks
LD health checks should happen annually for every adult with a learning disability. This is a national programme intended to support the timely identification and treatment of medical conditions. Nationally, the life expectancy of adults with a learning disability is many decades lower, partly because of delayed diagnosis and treatment. The national LeDeR report states that avoidable deaths are twice as common in adults with a learning disability compared to the general population. For York, around 80% of people had a LD health check last year, although we also know that many people are missing from the learning disability register and so were never invited.
Employment
Annual data is collected on employment but people are not routinely asked about LD. The last national survey which included these questions is from 2019. (Annual population survey). 18% of people with a learning disability were in paid work. 50-60% of people with a hearing or vision impairment were employed but this is still much less than the employment rates of the general population. A snapshot study by Department for Education looked at employment status of young adults aged 27 years old across England. It found that overall, 78% of adults were in 'sustained employment', compared with 58% of adults who had SEND as a school pupil. 1 in 4 adults with a history of SEND were claiming out of work benefits.

Loneliness
Children with LD are more likely to report bullying and say they find it harder to make friends. In the 2021 Schools Survey, 13% of participants said they had a SEND. They were nearly 10% more likely to be worried, and 1.5 times more likely to be bullied at school.[13] In adulthood, people with LD are twice as likely to report loneliness. People who are lonely typically live less-fulfilling lives. They are also more likely to experience poor physically health, and have a higher risk of dying young.

Despite these challenges, York is committed to building a "healthier and fairer city with time to care,[14] as set out in the Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032. It has set out six "big ambitions" which will help support people with SEND to accomplish the lives they want to lead in York.

BECOME A HEALTH-GENERATING CITY
where our starting point is that strong and supportive communities are the best medicine, where we build on the strengths of our people, and give our citizens the best possible chance of staying healthy, especially through three key building blocks of health: good housing, jobs and education
MAKE GOOD HEALTH MORE EQUAL ACROSS THE CITY
recognising that people in the poorest areas of York die ten years earlier than those in the richest areas, and to address this we need to deliver our services scaled at a level proportionate to people's need, and thereby reduce health inequalities
PREVENT NOW TO AVOID LATER HARM
acknowledging that two thirds of the gap in healthy life expectancy in York comes from preventable diseases, and therefore ensuring that prevention is in the job description of all health and care staff in the city in order to bring healthy lifestyles within reach of all residents
START GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING YOUNG
giving special emphasis to the key formative early years of life is the best place our investments can go, creating from maternal/preconception health and beyond the conditions for our families, communities and young people to live healthy and flourishing lives
WORK TO MAKE YORK A MENTALLY HEALTHY CITY
ensuring that mental health and well-being is given the same attention as physical health, investing in the things which keep people happy and connected, and working together to support people quickly when they need it

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[13] York Schools Survey: A Report into Health and Wellbeing in Children and Young People in York- Results for SEND pupils versus York Results (Years 4-12)

[14] York Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032

BUILD A COLLABORATIVE HEALTH AND CARE SYSTEM
with fewer dividing lines between organisations, creating a local culture of integration built by engaged and valued staff who listen to (and involve) our citizens, so that our care can be accessed by all and is compassionate, high quality, financially and environmentally sustainable

Figure 13: The six big ambitions set out by the York Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032

Appendix

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Children, Culture and Communities Scrutiny Committee   3 September 2024

Report of the Corporate Director of Children and Education and Director of Housing and Communities

Youth Strategy and Local Youth Partnership

Summary

1.   This report provides an update on the development of a Youth Strategy for the city. The report builds on the scrutiny report received in March 2024 and covers activity since that time including:

   i.   The drafting of the Youth Strategy – 'Young People Belong in York'.

   ii.   Work with local partners to develop a Local Youth Partnership.

2.   The views of this committee will be shared with the Executive to be held on 10 October 2024, at which Members will consider a final proposed Youth Strategy and the development of a Youth Partnership.

   Background

3.   Every young person deserves to grow up in a place where they feel safe, supported, and inspired to achieve their dreams. We want York to be a place where young people know they belong. We believe in the power of youth work and the importance of having places to go and things to do, all supported by people who genuinely care.

4.   Our new Youth Strategy will help us to focus on what really matters for young people in our city. It will ensure that we listen to their voices, understand their needs, and work together to provide the best opportunities for them.

5.   The local authority has a responsibility under section 507b of the Education Act 1996 (as amended by Education and Inspections Act 2006) to secure, so far as reasonably practical, sufficient educational and recreational activities which are for the improvement of young

people's wellbeing, personal and social development, and sufficient facilities for young people aged 13 – 19 (or up to 25 for young people with additional needs).

6.	By developing a Youth Strategy, we are also meeting our responsibilities to make sure every young person has access to the support and resources they need. This is not just about meeting statutory expectations; it is about showing that we care and are committed to making a positive difference in their lives.

Developing a new Youth Strategy

7.	In 2023 and 2024 Children's and Community services have worked closely with the current youth network of providers in the city. This network is a broad and informal network of partners working across the city from a range of different sectors.

8.	We have also worked alongside young people to understand their experience and what they would want to see from a Youth Strategy. From working with young people, we know that some feel they do not belong in York. Also, that the city does not provide opportunities to socialise with their friends, or when they do they feel stigmatised.

9.	We also know from working with youth providers some of the challenges they face. Short term funding, venue costs, inflationary pressures, competing with partners and paying for training were identified as barriers to sustaining or growing youth provision locally.

10.	There are actions we can collectively take to help tackle these challenges and to realise the opportunities that exist locally.

11.	The first is the development of the city's Youth Strategy to set out a shared and ambitious vision for how we want our city to be. In direct response to feedback from young we have placed 'belonging' at the heart of our developing draft strategy.

12.	Our draft strategic ambition is that:

	i.	York is a place that young people belong.

	ii.	Young people in York have places to go, things to do and someone to talk to.

13. Our draft strategic priorities are:

    i. Young people have safe places to be with their friends.

    ii. Young people have a range of activities to do.

    iii. Young people are supported by people with the right skills.

14. The Youth Strategy will set out clearly the expectation for all partners to work together to make sure the strategy is for all young people in York. The strategy will also provide a focus for reaching those who need support most through Targeted Youth Support.

15. We know that some young people might need extra support or may be missed by services. That is why we will work hard to identify those most in need and in order for them not to miss out. By focusing our efforts where they're needed most, we can ensure that all young people in York have the chance to thrive and succeed.

16. To help us identify plan our work we will understand what young people need. We will do this by:

    i. Working with and listening to young people - with a clear understanding of those who need us most.

    ii. By working with communities and elected members to understand need at a local level within different neighbourhoods.

    iii. Finding those that need us most - By working together to share insight and knowledge about areas of need and risk. In particular:

        a. Where young people may be exploited.

        b. Where young people are engaged in or impacted by anti-social behaviour or crime.

17. During August and September we have been working with partners to pull together a needs assessment to inform our understanding. This has included reviewing neighbourhood action plans, input from children's services and mapping of available data. We will use this needs assessment to work with local youth partners to develop and seek funding solutions that can meet those needs.

18. Working with the York Youth Network we are also exploring the development of a bid to the Mayoral Combined Authority to support this work and align it with existing proposals related to the development of

Cultural Passports for young people and a potential youth zone in the city.

Local Youth Partnership

19. To make our youth strategy a success, we need everyone to work together. This includes the youth sector, the police, schools, local communities, and the council. By teaming up, we can create a supportive network that listens to and values young people. With the combined efforts of these partners, along with health services, local businesses, and families, we can build a stronger, safer, and more exciting future for all young people in York.

20. As shared in the previous update to this Committee we have been working with key partners to explore a Local Youth Partnership. Local Youth Partnerships are developing in a number of areas across the country. How they work in each area is unique to the local context and partners. We are committed to working together to develop a youth partnership that works for York.

21. Working together also means being brave in sharing the resources that each partner has. By moving away from a traditional funder-provider model to one of true partnership and collaboration, all partners can work together to grow and sustain our capacity to meet the needs of young people.

22. The regional youth work unit has been supporting us to develop our local youth partnership through a series of face-to-face sessions in recent months. This has shown there is real appetite for partners to work together but it is really important to note that the exact nature of the partnership and how quickly it develops must be led by partners themselves. Separate to the development sessions partners organised a 'speed dating' event which is an important part of developing the relationships and trust needed for partnership working.

23. Through the development sessions partners have identified a number of important things for how they want to work together. Below is a summary taken from the most recent sessions with partners:

    i.   'We envisage a hopeful & inclusive future where all young people are valued, heard and engaged in activities that inspire them to fulfil their potential and to thrive within their communities.'

ii. 'The purpose of coming together is to expand the opportunities available to young people. Engendering a culture of collaboration with young people, with communities and each other.'

iii. 'The partnership (name to be decided) work together to tackle specific issues, to learn and grow through open & honest connected conversation, partnership working, and taking positive action making collaboration the norm.'

24. Developing the partnership will take time. From reviewing local youth partnerships in other areas it can take years in some cases to become fully developed. Locally partners have wanted to move into taking some practical action that will help the partnership to develop. This includes:

i. More opportunities to build relationships with each other – for example activities like the 'speed dating' session.

ii. Planning for real in response to the needs assessment. Working together to develop solutions in response to need.

iii. Planning joint events and sessions across the city to build momentum and bring people together.

25. In September we will join the partnership in beginning to plan some practical action that will allow the partnership to take its first steps together. It will take time to develop and requires sustained commitment. It is also important to not set unrealistic expectations over how quickly and how far a Local Youth Partnership can transform support for young people. We are hopeful this model can help all parties and in particular young people.

Consultation

26. The Youth Council helped us to develop the approach, draft ambitions and priorities as outlined in this report and which will be the focus of the Youth Strategy. Their input has been really important in making sure our strategy is something that young people have shaped and help us to deliver:

i. The Youth Council welcomed the approach to developing a Strategy and shared they felt it was really needed.

ii. They liked the idea of everyone in the city working together.

iii. The Youth Council want young people to have a seat at the table when decisions are being made and in holding partners to account for delivering the Strategy.

iv. They shared the experience of young people sometimes feeling marginalised and they want the Strategy to promote inclusion and belonging.

v. Young people said the Strategy needs to link with transport and that moving to different parts of the city can be difficult.

Council Plan

27. One City, for all, the City of York Council's Council Plan (2023-2027), sets a strong ambition to increase opportunities for everyone living in York to live healthy and fulfilling lives. This recognises the need for young people to feel connected to the city as valued citizens who have the right to contribute to the city and their communities and opportunities should be provided to enable this.

28. In April 2024 we launched our new Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP). This sets out the overarching ambition for all children and young people in the city over the coming years and should be complemented by the Youth Strategy.

Risk Management

29. At the heart of the Youth Strategy will be the importance of working together. We can see from other areas how by developing Local Youth Partnerships local providers have been able to attract more funding, share resources and improve their sustainability. It is very important to recognise that the there is no single version of what a Local Youth Partnership should look like. It is the choice of the youth providers in York how they want to work together and that this is likely to develop over time.

30. The council must be a trusted and reliable partner of youth providers but it is important to understand the council does not control the youth partnership. Where Local Youth Partnerships are working best is where partners are agreeing how to work together and working collaboratively.

Recommendations

31.   To note and comment on the development of the York Youth Strategy and associated Local Youth Partnership.

Reason:

To support the successful development and implementation of the York Youth Strategy.

Contact Details

Authors:	**Chief Officer Responsible for the report:**
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Head of Innovation and	Corporate Director of Children and
Childrens Champion	Education

Report Approved ☑ **Date** 18 August 2024

Wards Affected: *List wards or tick box to indicate all*   **All** ☑

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers

Youth Strategy Update Children Culture and Communities Scrutiny Committee report, 5 March 2024

https://democracy.york.gov.uk/documents/s173629/Youth%20Strategy%20Update.pdf

Annexes

None.

Abbreviations

CYPP – Children and Young People's Plan

Children, Culture & Communities Scrutiny Committee **Updated June 2024**
Work Plan Template 2024/25

Date	Agenda Item
07 May 2024	*1. Work-planning for programme of work for 2024-2025*
04 June 2024	*- Meeting cancelled*
02 July 2024	1. York Pipeline of proposals to York & North Yorkshire Combined Authority 2. Family Hub Network Development Update 3. York Learning
03 September 2024	1. Finance & Performance Q4 *(for information) [Postponed from 2 July 2024]* 2. SEND Update 3. School Attendance 4. Youth Strategy Update
01 October 2024	1. Finance & Performance Q1 *(for information)* 2. Early Years and Childcare Reforms 3. Virtual School Annual Report
05 November 2024	1. Free School Meal Pilot Year Review 2. York Explore Annual Update 3. Digital Inclusion Update
03 December 2024	1. Finance & Performance Q2 *(for information)* 2. Placement Sufficiency (Update on Fostering Services, Together We Can, and Family Arrangements) 3. Corporate Parenting Board Annual Report
14 January 2025	1. SACRE Annual Report 2. Attainment Gap
04 March 2025	1. Finance & Performance Q3 *(for information)* 2. Children Safeguarding Partnership Annual Report 3. Safer York Partnership Report
01 April 2025	1. York Museums Trust Update 2. York Theatre Trust Update 3. REACH Progress Update

Agenda items for consideration

- Updates from Task & Finish Groups (detailed below).
- Update from York Centre for Voluntary Services (CVS).
- Review of North Yorkshire Police's Pilot: "Clear, Hold, Build".
- Considering results of consultation with York Explore.

Children, Culture & Communities Scrutiny Committee   **Updated June 2024**
Work Plan Template 2024/25

Task & Finish Groups

- Food Insecurity Task & Finish Group: Members = Cllrs Knight, Nelson.
- Education, Health, and Care Plan Task & Finish Group: Members = Cllrs Clarke, Cuthbertson, Wilson.

Committee Remit
• Develop & maintain close working with Corporate Parenting Board and York Schools & Academies Board and deliver complimentary agendas where appropriate
• Children's Social Care
• The Virtual School for children in care
• Early Years and childcare
• School effectiveness and achievement, including school attendance and school safeguarding
• School services: School place planning and capital maintenance; School transport; Admissions; The School governance service and SENDIASS; Behaviour and attendance; Elective home education; Children missing education
• SEND services & Educational Psychology
• Skills, including monitoring of York Skills Board; York Learning
• Local Area Teams, Neighbourhood Working, Community Centres
• People & Neighbourhoods Strategy & Policy
• Community Safety including Safer York Partnership, Substance Misuse, Anti-Social Behaviour
• Early intervention, prevention, and community development
• Youth Services
• Culture, including York Theatre Royal, Museums, Music Venues Network (& elements of MIY?)
• Voluntary Sector
• Libraries & Archives
• Digital inclusion strategy