



Croydon Children and Young People's Plan 2013-2016

Excellent Outcomes for Children and Young People

CONTENTS

Foreword	2
1. Introduction	4
2. Vision	9
3. Needs analysis	11
4. Children and Families Partnership Priorities	32
5. Action plans	
Table of acronyms	

Foreword by Councillor Tim Pollard

There could not be a more appropriate time to champion, strengthen and reinforce partnership working for children's services in Croydon. While the challenges our children and families face are increasing, resources available across agencies which provide services to support children and families in Croydon are tightening. Working together is an essential part of maximising our impact on improving life chances for children and families

Croydon Children and Families Partnership brings together all the agencies which provide services for children and families in Croydon including the council, the health service, the police, probation services, schools and colleges and the voluntary sector.

Over the last year we have made considerable progress by working in Partnership, these include:

- results for all key stages show improvement leading to better outcomes for children;
- teenage pregnancy rates continue to fall;
- a continuing significant reduction of first time entrants into the criminal justice system;
- better outcomes for looked after children with more adoptions, recruitment of more foster carers and greater stability of placements;
- a significant reduction in absences from primary schools.

A number of positive developments put in place in 2012 will improve working in partnership in Croydon going forward with:

- the launch of our website, Practitioner Space Croydon, as a single point of information, advice and guidance for all those working with children, young people and families in Croydon;
- the re-design of children's centres into locality based collaborations, driving a more targeted approach to the most vulnerable families through these settings using evidence-based methodologies, with Family Engagement Partnerships with Health being implemented to deliver an integrated service for 0-5 year-olds;
- the establishment of a Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) where we work in a new and integrated way to better safeguard children and young people through early identification and early help, sharing of intelligence and a staged approach to intervention;
- embedding of the Family Nurse Partnership to provide young people expecting a baby with intensive support to help them with the practical problems that they face but also to empower them to take decisions and to return to education or enter employment; and

- Croydon Family Power: Giving Children a Head Start bringing together 12 voluntary sector organisations, working in partnership with the Council, to provide a coordinated and evidenced based early intervention.

There is still more we need to do.

The Children and Young People's Plan presented here describes the findings of a wide ranging needs analysis commissioned by the Croydon Children and Families Partnership at the end of 2012. The priorities emerging from the needs analysis were developed in discussion with the Croydon Youth Council. This plan then sets out the intentions of the Partnership in planning, commissioning and delivering services to address these priorities.

The Partnership has agreed that a cross-cutting priority for all services must be listening more to what children and families are telling us and working with them to develop and improve services.

It will be the responsibility of the Croydon Children and Families Partnership to make sure that the actions identified in this plan are delivered and make a difference to the life chances of children and families in Croydon.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Children and Families Partnership brings together all those working in organisations responsible for services for children, young people and families. The Croydon Children and Families Partnership Board and its Executive includes representatives and senior officers from those organisations to provide high level governance arrangements for our Partnership.

1.2 The Board and its Executive, supported by its sub-groups, are responsible for the delivery of actions and improved outcomes against our priorities. Further information about the Partnership is available at www.croydon.gov.uk/healthsocial/families/ccfppartnership

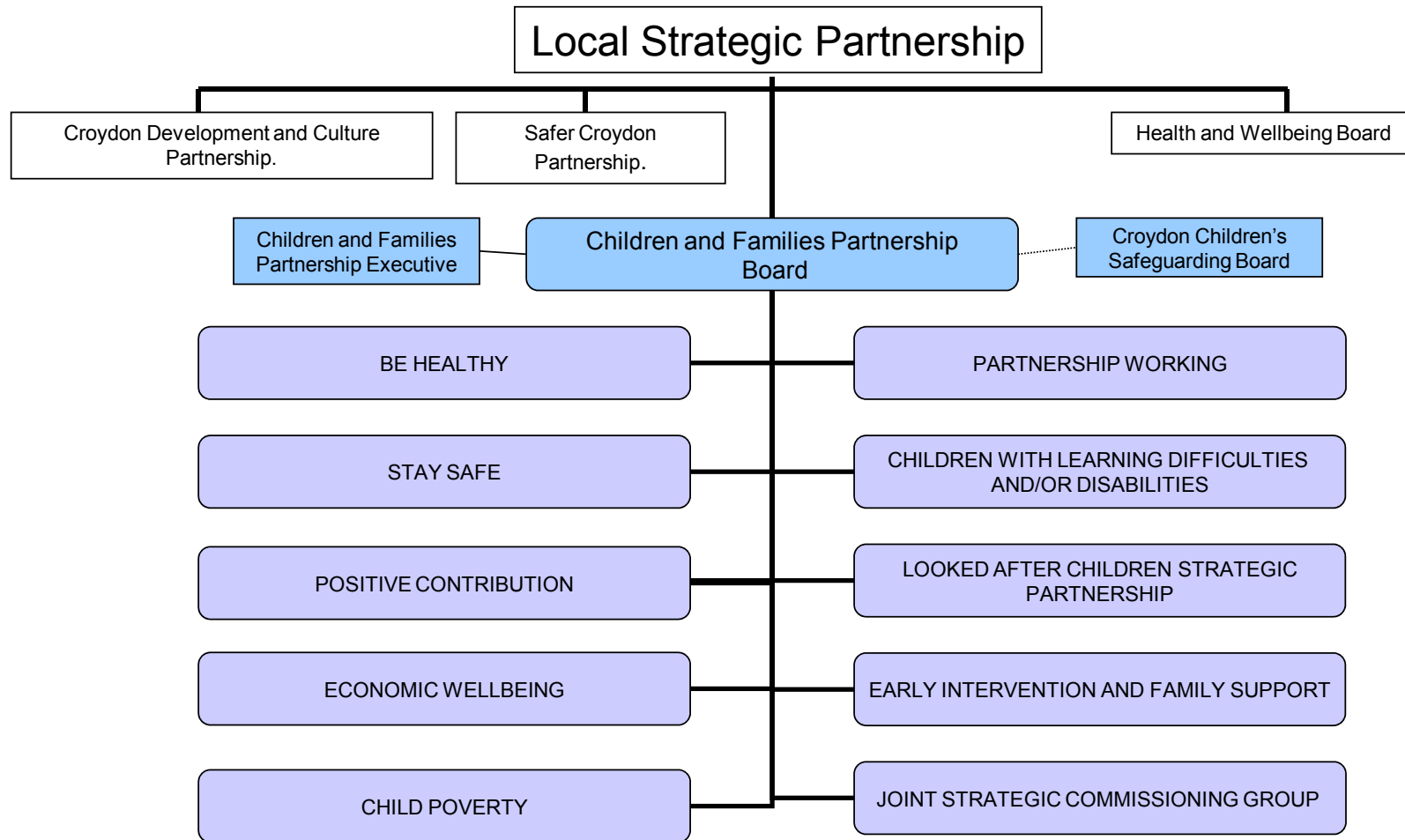
1.3 Croydon Children and Families Partnership is one of a family of Partnerships within the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). We work closely with our colleagues across the LSP, particularly the Safer Croydon Partnership and the Health and Well Being Board, to ensure that we all contribute to shared priorities.

1.4 Croydon Youth Council brings together a range of groups of young people who want to ensure that young people are involved in decision making and setting the strategic direction for Croydon. The Partnership works closely with the Youth Council and its sub-groups to ensure that our decisions and actions are informed by the views of children and young people. Further information about the Youth Council is available at <http://www.croydonyps.org.uk/croydon-youth-council>.

1.5 The Croydon Safeguarding Children Board (CSCB) is responsible for scrutinising safeguarding arrangements across the borough. The CSCB is an independent body and challenges and holds to account the organisations working with children and young people in Croydon. The Children and Families Partnership and the CSCB work together to ensure that children and young people in Croydon are safe. Further information about the CSCB is available at <http://www.croydon.gov.uk/healthsocial/families/childprotsafe/>

1.6 The structure of the Partnership is shown in figure 1 below.

Croydon Children and Families Partnership Structure 2013



1.7 This Croydon Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the strategic over-arching plan for all services affecting children and young people in Croydon. It identifies our priorities and what we are going to do to improve outcomes.

Partnership Working

1.8 Croydon is committed to supporting all children, young people and families who live, work and play in the borough so that they are able to enjoy equality of opportunity and realise their full potential. In order to achieve this, all practitioners supporting children, young people and their families must work together effectively. All agencies in Croydon are committed to developing integrated working and local practitioners are constantly improving the way in which they work together, share information and deliver services. Working with children, young people and families, and identifying their needs, requires a shared awareness and understanding of different levels of need as well as the most appropriate support and services. Croydon is committed to early intervention – at any point in a child or young person's life - to tackle emerging problems for babies, children, young people and their families, as soon as possible, to prevent their situations becoming more serious.

1.9 All practitioners working with, and on behalf of, children, young people and families must take responsibility for ensuring everything possible is done to prevent the unnecessary escalation of issues or problems. Our guiding principles are:

- *We listen to, and take account of, the views of the child/young person/family*
- *When assessing need, the views of the child/young person/family must be sought and considered and they should be fully involved in any assessment process*
- *Early intervention and prevention is a shared responsibility that will achieve better outcomes for children, young people and families*
- *All agencies/services should work together and understand/appreciate each other's roles and responsibilities*
- *"Early intervention may occur at any point in a child's life" (C4EO)*
- *Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility*
- *All assessment of need should be risk based and take account of strengths*
- *Action plans should be inclusive, Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely (SMART)*

1.10 All agencies across the Partnership are working with reduced resources. Efficient and effective multi-agency is all the more important; working together not only ensures that we provide a better service to our children, young people and families but also enables us to maximise our resources.

1.11 We are organising our services around five **Localities**. This ensures that all those working within a locality understand the particular needs and strengths of their area and know the others working within their locality.

1.12 The whole Partnership is committed to identifying needs, and providing support, at an early stage before problems escalate.

1.13 **Croydon Information and Support Service (CRISS)** provides a centralised information hub for practitioners and families. This service is the single point of contact to find out about services and get advice about how to support children and young people at an early stage. **Family Space Croydon** and **Practitioner Space Croydon** are our new websites that have information about all the services available to children, young people and families in Croydon.

1.14 We have redesigned the way in which services are delivered through collaborations of children's centres. An essential element of the redesign is to ensure a balance between universal and the delivery of targeted family support so that all children are ready for school and parental aspirations and skills are supported. Each collaboration has a **Family Engagement Partnership (FEP)** that brings together health and other agencies to support vulnerable families with very young children. The Partnership will improve early identification, engagement of and support for vulnerable young families (-9mths – 5 yrs) by co-ordinating, planning and support where a response from more than one agency is required through locality partnership arrangements with each children's centre as the hub of a community network.

1.15 We are also working together as a Partnership to support those with the greatest needs.

1.16 Our Partnership approach to reducing **teenage conceptions** has proved effective. By working together we are reducing the number of teenage conceptions each year. For those young people that do have a child we are providing support through our **Family Nurse Partnership**. Young people receive intensive support to help them with the practical problems that they face but also to empower them to take decisions and to return to education or employment and to

1.17 Through the **Troubled Families** initiative we are providing intensive multi-agency support to our children and families in most need. We aim to reduce offending behaviour, non-attendance at school, worklessness and to tackle domestic violence.

1.18 Our **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)** provides a multi-agency safeguarding 'front door' work in a new and integrated way to better safeguard children and young people through early identification and early help, sharing of intelligence and a staged approach to intervention.

1.19 "**Breaking the Cycle**" is a partnership approach focused on providing assessment and interventions to 50 young people aged 15-18 year olds identified as long term NEET who are involved in gangs and serious youth violence and released from custody. The project aim to reduce re-offending and support re-engagement with Education, Training or Employment as well as promoting greater confidence and optimism, with a securer sense of well-being, value and identity.

1.20 The major commissioning organisations are working together to coordinate **joint commissioning** in Croydon to ensure that resources are maximised to meet need.

1.21 We are working in partnership with our young people. Croydon has a strong **Youth Council** which works with the Children and Families Partnership to deliver on our shared priorities.

1.22 Our priorities are set out in Section 4 and the action plans to deliver improvements for our priorities are at Section 5.

2. Vision

Our vision for the Partnership is:

2.1 **For children and young people to have high aspirations and excellent outcomes:** We want all children and young people to be safe and the 'best they can be'. By 'excellent outcomes' we aspire for Croydon children and young people to achieve high outcomes compared to similar areas and vulnerable groups to achieve in line with their peers.

2.2 **For families to build resilience and transform life chances:** We want to work with families to enable them to achieve strengthened and sustainable protective factors.

2.3 **The test for our services:** We want our services to be able to articulate how they enable children and young people to make progress in the following dimensions:

- Security:** am I safe?
- Identity:** who am I?
- Community:** where am I sheltered and what do I give back?
- Destiny:** who will I become?

2.4 **Our drivers of excellence:** We consider that the following are the markers of the excellent practice that we want to see:

Children, young people and families influencing provision

- The views of children, young people and families are routinely sought and taken seriously
- All teams make operational improvements based on user/customer feedback
- Feedback impacts on service planning and review.

Excellent leadership

- Leadership is ambitious and generates high aspirations
- Leaders model the expected behaviours and values
- Leadership inspires others, for example through contagious positivity
- Leadership is distributed throughout all levels of the organisation.

Successful multi-agency and integrated working

- Partners consider the whole child in the whole system
- All partners demonstrate shared ownership of and commitment to the vision
- The partnership has a relentless focus on children's needs, meeting needs at the earliest possible stage
- The partnership which is collaborative, mutually supportive and mutually challenging.

Our processes support excellence by:

- Promoting aspiration and ambition
- Celebrating success and achievement
- Being client-centred
- Being creative and innovative
- Being solution-focussed
- Facilitate the workforce to be skilled, empowered, responsive and accountable
- Managing demand, securing efficiencies and achieving value for money

2.5 The Partnership has a key role to play in contributing to achieving the vision for Croydon for 2040 which is as:

- **an enterprising city** – a place renowned for its enterprise and innovation with a highly adaptable and skilled workforce and diverse and responsive economy
- **a learning city** – a place that unleashes and nurtures local talent, is recognised for its culture of lifelong learning and ambitions for children and young people
- **a creative and healthy city** – a place noted for its health, culture and creativity – one of the best incubators of new artistic and sporting talent in the country
- **a connected city** – a place defined by its connectivity and permeability; with one of the best digital, communications and transport networks in the country
- **a sustainable city** – a place that sets the pace amongst London boroughs on promoting environmental sustainability and where the natural environment forms the arteries and veins of the city
- **a compassionate city** – a place noted for its safety, openness and community spirit where all people are welcome to live and work and where individuals and communities feel empowered to deliver solutions for themselves.

2.6 We Are Croydon is available at www.croydon.gov.uk/contents/departments/democracy/pdf/croydons-new-vision.

3. Needs Analysis

3.1 Overview

3.1.1. A Children's Services Needs Analysis (CSNA) for children and young people in Croydon was carried out by the Children and Family Partnership in 2012 as part of the commissioning cycle. The purpose of the needs analysis is to inform the review of Croydon's Children and Young People's Plan for the three years from April 2013 to March 2016.

3.1.2. The Needs Analysis provides a comprehensive profile of children and young people in Croydon. In addition to the borough profile there is a detailed analysis by the five domains:

1. Be Healthy
2. Stay Safe
3. Enjoy an Achieve
4. Make a Positive Contribution
5. Economic Wellbeing

The needs are described in general terms and where information exists on needs in relation to specific vulnerable sub-groups or particular localities.

3.1.3. Engagement of children and young people in service development is a key cross-cutting priority of the Partnership. The views of children and young people are included in each section where this is known and gaps in this have also been identified.

3.1.4. The information in the CSNA has informed the development of the Partnership priorities for 2013-14.

3.1.5. The CSNA is summarized below and the full version is available at:
<http://www.croydon.gov.uk/healthsocial/families/ccfpartnership/ccfpartnership>

3.2 Borough Profile

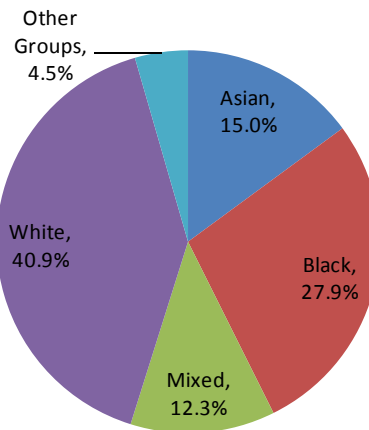
3.2.1. Croydon has 363,400 residents which makes it the largest Local Authority in London by population, with 7,000 more people than the next largest local authority. Over the last ten years Croydon has seen an increase of 32,813 people since the 2001 census (330,587) which represents a 10% increase, and the population is estimated to reach 427,500 by 2035.¹

¹ Source ONS - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

- 3.2.2. The total number of children and young people in the borough aged 0-19 years is 97,800 (27% of the total population). Croydon has a school population of 49,419 pupils.
- 3.2.3. There are 47,000 families with children in Croydon. The number of lone parent families increased from 12,000 in 2006 to 15,000 in 2010.
- 3.2.4. Based on broad ethnic classifications, 'White' pupils make up the highest proportion of pupils in the borough at 40.9%. In 2008 12,180 pupils (24.1%) had a first language other than English.

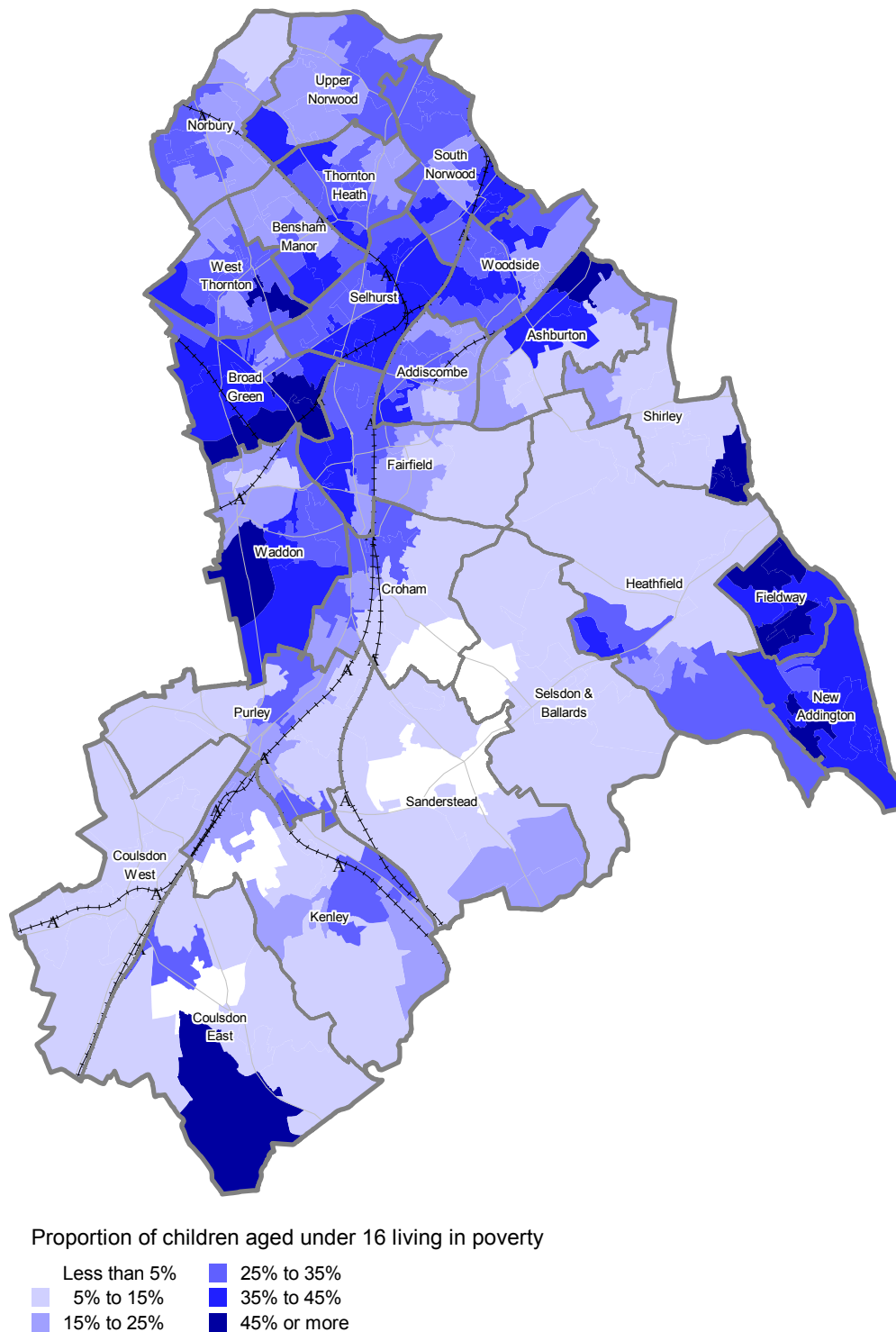
Pupil ethnicity 2012

Source – school census 2012 report (January 12)



- 3.2.5. Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data released for 2010 shows Croydon as ranked the 19th most deprived London borough (out of 32 London boroughs) and is the 107th (out of 326 local authorities) most deprived local authority in England. Croydon has also become relatively more deprived between 2004 and 2010.
- 3.2.6. Within the borough the north of Croydon is generally more deprived than the south, being more characteristic of Inner London. Fieldway and New Addington wards in the east of Croydon also have high levels of deprivation with Fieldway being the most deprived ward in Croydon. The most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Croydon is in New Addington.
- 3.2.7. The proportion of children in poverty in Croydon has been increasing over the past 3 years, and is significantly higher than the England average. In Croydon, 27% of children aged under 16 are living in poverty compared with 30% in London and 22% in England. (HMRC data 2009).
- 3.2.8. 77% of children in poverty live in lone parent families and 44% live in families with three or more children.

Proportion of children aged under 16 living in poverty



Source: Child poverty statistics, 2009, HM Customs & Revenue

3.2.9. Latest data for September 2011 shows that the employment rate in Croydon is at its lowest (67.5%) for over 3 years and is now below the regional rate (68%) and national rate (69.9%).

3.2.10. 9.7% of 18-24yr olds are Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants which equates to 2,795 people, this is above both regional and national claimant rates for this age group. trend data shows that, for this age group, the JSA claimant rate has been increasing over the previous 12 months, and has been around 2% above the regional and national averages since August 2011.²

Vulnerable population sub groups

3.2.11. In the Spring 2012 census 24.3% of pupils were classified as some requiring additional support due to a special educational needs (SEN) at School Action (13.2%), School Action Plus (8.5%) or Statemented (2.6%).

3.2.12. As at 30 September 2012, there are 755 looked after children (LAC) in Croydon of which 413 are indigenous Croydon children and 342 are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC). Numbers of UASC in care have fallen every year from a peak of 696 at the end of March 2009.

3.2.13. For indigenous looked after children, there is a broad spread of ages with the highest numbers falling in the 12 to 17 age groups (50.8% of the total). In comparison, the unaccompanied asylum seeking children population is wholly aged 11 and over, with the vast majority (74.6%) in the 16 and 17 age groups. More than three quarters of the UASC are Asians (59.4%) or Black (18.4%).

3.2.14. There are fewer girls than boys in care in Croydon with boys accounting for over 70% of all LAC (532 boys). These differences are even greater for unaccompanied asylum seeking children where the ratio is closer to seven to one (300:42).

3.3 Be Healthy

Infant mortality

3.3.1. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths to babies before their first birthday per 1000 total live births) for Croydon for 2008-2010 was 4.3 deaths of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births. This was equal to the rate for England and less than the rate for London (4.7) in the same time period.

Breastfeeding

3.3.2 Approximately 5,500 babies resident in Croydon are born each year. 86% of mothers initiate some form of breastfeeding at birth, however, by 6 – 8 weeks only 65.7% of infants are receiving some breast milk and of these, only 32.6% of mothers are still exclusively

² Source - NOMIS, Date - Apr 2012, Frequency - Monthly, Updated - May 2012

breastfeeding (quarter 4 2011/12). Whilst this is higher than national figure (46.9%), it is lower than London (68.6%).

Total and Partial breastfeeding 6 -8 weeks prevalence Quarter 4 2009 - 2012

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Croydon	63.8%	69.7%	65.7%
London	65.0%	Data not available	68.6%
National	45.2%	45.3%	46.9%

Source: Department of Health

Childhood immunisation

3.3.3 Coverage rates for Croydon for the year 2011/12 were as follows:

- 91.3% of children aged one were immunised for diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib
- 81.0% children aged two were immunised for pneumococcal infection
- 85.1% of children aged two were immunised for meningitis and Hib
- 83.5% of children aged two were immunised for measles mumps and rubella (MMR)
- 75% of children aged 5 were immunised with the final booster for diphtheria, tetanus, polio and pertussis
- 73.1% of children aged five were immunised for MMR (1st and 2nd dose completed).

3.3.4 These rates are below the average for London PCTs with Croydon's performance ranking between 20th and 27th of the 31 PCTs in all antigens.

Childhood Obesity

3.3.5 The National Child Measurement (NCM) programme monitors, on an annual basis, the percentage of children in Reception and Year 6 measured as obese.

Table 1: Croydon & England Data – National Child Measurement Programme 2011/12 RESULTS

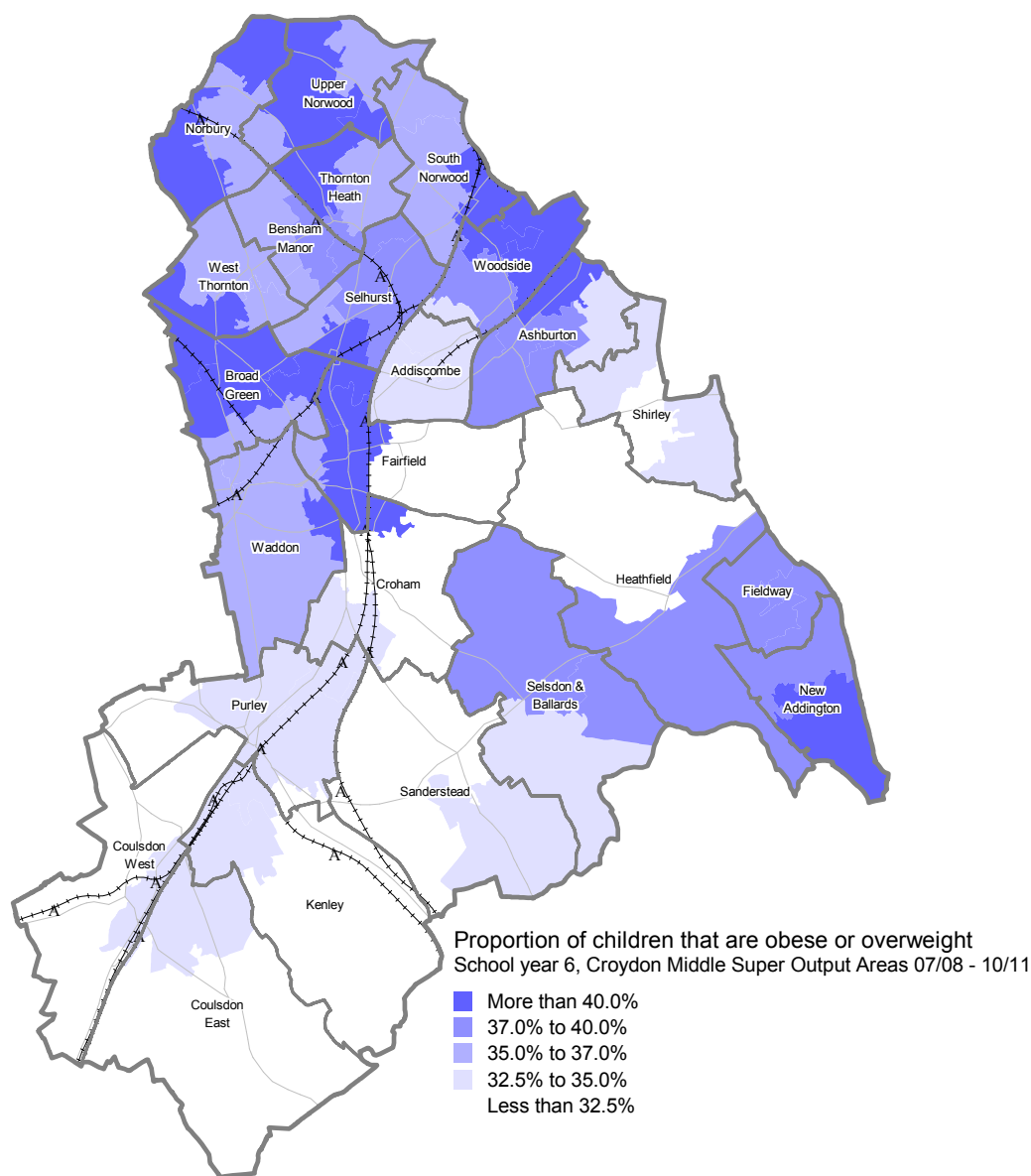
	Overweight		Obese	
	Year R	Year 6	Year R	Year 6
Croydon 2010/11	12.4%	14.9%	10.6%	23.3%
Croydon 2011/12	12.6%	15.4%	11.8%	22.2%
2011/12 England	13.1%	14.7%	9.5%	19.2%
2011/12 London	12.4%	15.0%	11.0%	22.5%

3.3.6 4,251 Reception Year children measured in 2011/12; 3,549 Year 6 children measured in 2011/12. The prevalence of children with a healthy weight (2011/12) was higher in Reception (74.7 per cent) than Year 6 (61.5 per cent).

3.3.7 In Reception, nearly a quarter (24.4 per cent) of the children measured were either overweight or obese. In Year 6 (22.2 per cent) of the children measured were obese, this was nearly double that of Reception year children (11.8 per cent). In Reception, the proportion of obese children (11.8 per cent) was higher than 2010/11 (10.6 per cent).

3.3.8 In Year 6 Croydon, the proportion of obese children (22.2 per cent) was lower than in 2010/11 (23.3 per cent). However local figures for Year 6 obesity are higher than the English average at 19.2 per cent. The proportion of overweight and obese children combined (37.6 per cent) was also lower than in 2010/11 (38.2 per cent). The English national figures for overweight and obese combined for 2011/12 is 33.9 per cent, which shows that Croydon has higher rates of overweight and obesity than the English average.

Prevalence of obesity or overweight in Year 6, Croydon middle super output areas, 2007/08 to 2010/11



Drug and Alcohol Misuse

3.3.9 Croydon LYF provides treatment interventions to young people with drug and alcohol misuse problems. The numbers of young people receiving treatment are relatively low: this is likely to reflect that young people with drug and alcohol problems are not being identified/referred for treatment rather than the level of need.

Teenage Conceptions

3.3.10 Croydon's most recent annual data showed that Croydon's conception rate dropped from a rate of 45.7 conceptions per 1000, 15-17 year old women during 2009 to 41.8 per 1000 during 2010. This equated to just

262 conceptions during 2010 and showed a drop of 33 conceptions from 2009 figures. As a consequence Croydon saw its under-18 conception rate drop by 29.3% from the 1998 baseline, and shown a drop of 8.5% from 2009 rates.

3.3.11 Croydon continues to see a consistent reduction in its quarterly under 18 conception rate with Quarter 3 (2011) data showing Croydon’s actual rate drop to 30 conceptions per 1000 amongst 15-17 year old girls. This reflects a 15% reduction from the same period in the previous year and a 50% reduction from the 1998 baseline.

3.3.12 Croydon continues to achieve agreed local targets set since the national strategy came to an end in 2010. From the rolling quarterly figures that have been released for 2011 it looks likely that Croydon will surpass the annual reduction target set for 2012/13 when data is released in February 2013.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012-13 Overall
2012/13 Trajectory	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.5	40.5
2012/13 (Rolling quarterly average)	41.2	38.3	36.9		

Our Be Healthy priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Reduce **childhood obesity**
- Improve **emotional health and wellbeing**
- Reduce **Infant Mortality**
- Reduce risk taking behaviours and the incidence of **teenage pregnancy and drug and alcohol misuse**
- Improve the uptake of **childhood immunisations**

The Youth Council Be Healthy Priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Improve young people’s mental health and wellbeing
- Reduce childhood obesity.

3.4 Stay Safe

3.7.1 A needs analysis in respect of safeguarding children has been undertaken by Croydon Safeguarding Children Board (CSCB). This is included in the CSCB annual report (available at www.croydon.gov.uk/healthsocial/families/childproctsafe/cscb/infocscboard).

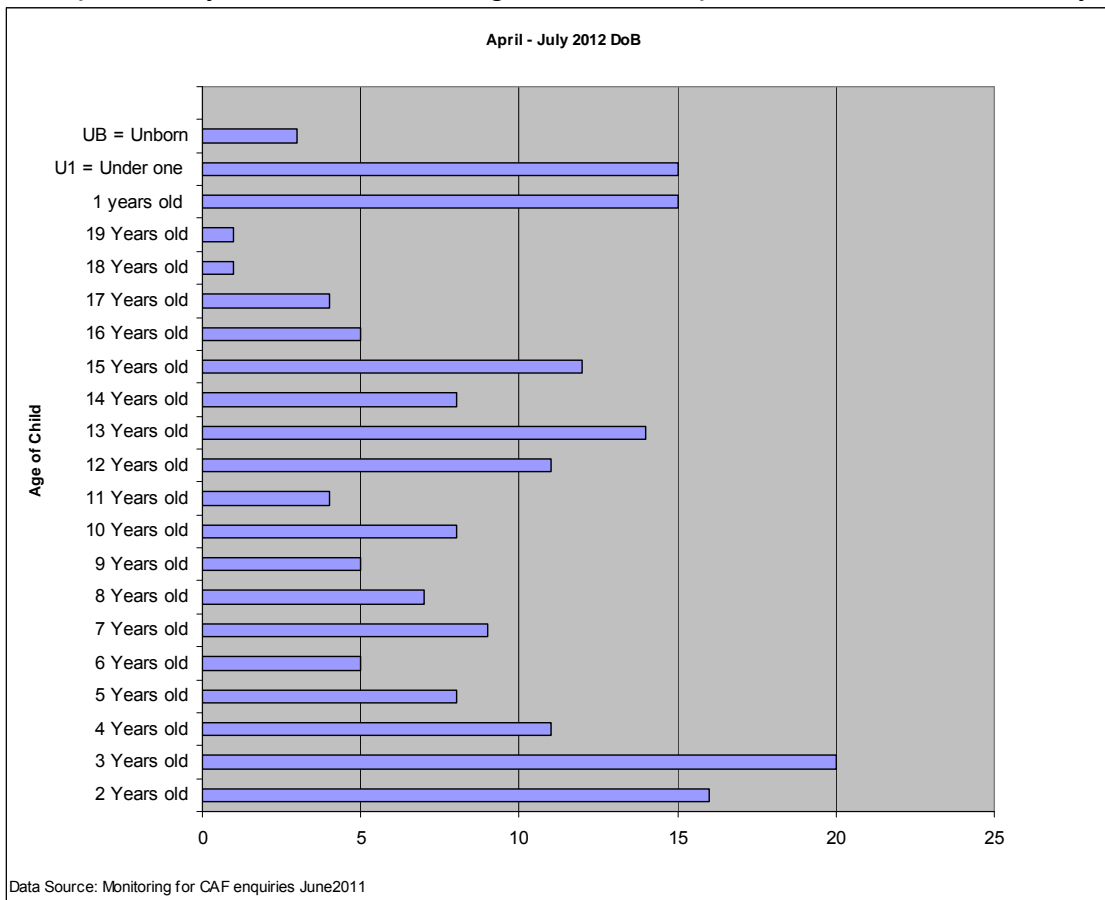
Integrated and multi-agency working

3.7.2 The development of an integrated early intervention and family support programme is bringing together children’s centres and family support

as an integral part of the offer of universal and early support services for children aged 0 to 12.

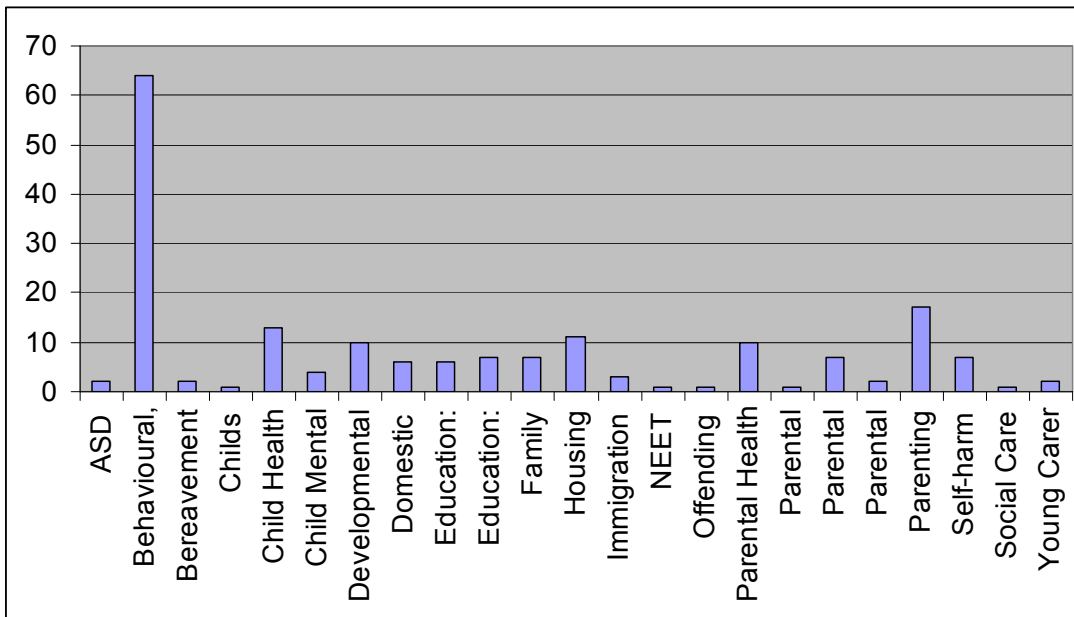
3.7.3 In 2012 the number of stage 1 enquiries was significantly less than in the previous year. This may indicate that practitioners are more confident in providing support at the earliest stages. There is a corresponding increase in the number of stage 2 enquiries increased which is coupled with the increased use of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) as the mechanism for identifying needs and support at the early point.

3.7.4 Below is a breakdown of CAFS by the age of the child. Between April to July 197 CAFs were registered – compared to a total of 173 last year.



Overview of presenting issues

3.7.5 The majority of CAFS were completed for behavioural problems but there is more work to be done in understanding the underlying issues. Often a range of underpinning concerns are identified when completing a CAF.



3.7.6 The average timeframe for a CAF being kept open was 7.5 months. Of the CAFs closed, 72% were closed because they had met the child/young person's needs and 28% were closed as they were superseded by an alternative holistic assessment, 50% of which were Step Up to Social Care.

Our Early Intervention And Family Support priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Extend the **multi-agency front door for early intervention** including developing Team around the School pilot, embed the use of **common assessment framework (CAF)** so that practitioners can access early help for the babies children, young people and families they support
- Deliver integrated services for babies and young children through the effective working of **Family Engagement Partnerships** and Croydon's Primary Prevention Strategy
- Strengthen resilience of families with complex needs including extend **Family Resilience Programme to full size, taking into account the Troubled Families initiative**
- Strengthen provision to reduce the incidence and impact of **domestic abuse and sexual violence**
- Develop a robust **outcome performance framework** including metrics programme for early help

Combating bullying

3.7.7 Bullying social norms survey was conducted in July 2012 involving 3,5708 Year 4 to Year 10 pupils attending 23 Croydon Borough schools.

Summary of main findings re 'school climate'

- Most students replied positively when asked whether their schools encouraged and/or helped them to develop good relationships

with/between their peers and teachers. Primary pupils were in all instances more positive than their secondary peers.

- There is a small minority for whom school does not provide a positive experience.
- As regards the ability to influence decisions affecting them primary pupils were divided i.e. Agree: 49%, Disagree: 51%. Secondary students responses were more negative i.e. Agree: 32%, Disagree: 63%.

In a related question primary pupils (19%) were more likely to have participated in their school council than their secondary (9%) peers.

- The majority of pupils reported 'feeling safe' in their schools. However, primary (23%) as opposed to secondary (8%) pupils felt 'very safe'. There is a small number (2-4%) who feel 'very threatened' at school.

Summary of main findings re 'bullying'

- There is a misperception by all that bullying behaviour is more prevalent than it is in reality.
- Most students condemn bullying in all its forms and state that they have not indulged in these behaviours.
- Cyber bullying i.e. e-mail, internet or phone messaging is low (primary – 4% and secondary – 8%)
- Places where bullying is more likely to occur for primary pupils is the playground and classroom. For secondary pupils it is the playground, classroom and corridors.
- To 'get away from a bully' primary pupils were more likely to skip the playground, not gone to toilet or pretended to be sick. Secondary pupils were more likely to avoid the corridor and/or playground and pretended to be sick. However, 'avoided some other place' was the most (20%) mentioned by all. Most (primary 78% and secondary 86%) have never skipped school because they were afraid of 'other students hurting or making fun' of them.
- When asked about the support available to help them deal with bullying primary, students were more confident that their teachers would do something to stop bullies.
- When asked who they would tell primary students named parent, headteacher, teacher and teaching assistant etc. as the most likely. Secondary students named parent, friend or peer mentor and teacher. 4% would not tell anybody.

3.7.8 At the 'BIG Youth Council Meeting' held in March 2012. Members of the Partnership Stay Safe sub group met with the Stay Safe Sub Group of the Youth Parliament to discuss 'what could schools and colleges do to make young people safe on the streets and transport'. The group identified the main concern to be the journey to and from school as this involved young people using various means of transport.

Our Stay Safe priorities for 2013-14 are:

- **Continue to reduce all aspects of bullying:**

- Support educational settings to address prejudice related bullying i.e. homophobic, SEN and/or disability and faith
- Develop and implement an e-safety strategy
- Ensure that young people are **safe on the streets and on transport**
 - Develop and agree a standard operating procedure for services involved in supervising young peoples journey to and from school

The Croydon Safeguarding Children Board (CSCB) also works on priorities to ensure that all agencies make sure that children are safe from maltreatment, neglect and abuse. The CSCB sets out its priorities in its annual business plan

The Youth Council Stay Safe Priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Keep young people safe from bad treatment, neglect and abuse
- Keep young people safe on streets and transport
- Prevent young people getting involved in gangs.

3.5 Enjoy and Achieve

3.5.1 The **Early Years Foundation Stage** (EYFS) Profile is a statutory assessment for all children at the end of their reception year. Children are assessed against 6 areas of learning, as set out in the Early Years Foundation Stage. The profile results for 2012 represent sustained performance above national averages and a consistently upward trend over the past 5 years. The percentage of pupils achieving the target of at least 78 points and 6+ in all aspects of Personal, Social and Emotional (PSE) Development and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL) reached 65%, an increase of 2% on the previous year.

3.5.2 Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) have outperformed the same group nationally and the FSM achievement gap for pupils achieving a good level of development continues to be narrower in Croydon (14%) than nationally (19%).

3.5.3 **Key Stage 1** results, both nationally and locally, have shown improvement in 2012, having been largely static for the previous five years. Croydon's results have improved at Level 2+ (expected level of attainment) and are better than statistical neighbours in reading, writing and maths.

3.5.4 Results at Level 3+ (above expected attainment) have improved in reading and writing in Croydon and remained the same as 2011 in mathematics. However, they remain below the national average at this level.

3.5.5 Girls outperformed boys in reading, writing and mathematics at all levels except mathematics at Level 3. Pupils eligible for Free School Meals

(FSM) have outperformed the same group nationally at expected levels in reading, writing and mathematics.

Percentage of pupils achieving level 2 or above	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Reading	84.3	84.5	84.8	84.3	88
Writing	80.1	80	79.5	78.7	83
Mathematics	88.9	88.6	88.6	87.7	90

3.5.6 Croydon 2012 results at **Key Stage 2** in English, reading, writing and mathematics are improved at all levels on 2011, markedly so in writing at Level 4+ (expected level of attainment) and English, reading and writing at Level 5+ (above expected level). Croydon's results are in line with statistical neighbour and national averages.

3.5.7 Girls outperformed boys in English, reading, writing and mathematics at all levels, except mathematics at Level 5+. The FSM achievement gap at KS2 for pupils attaining L4+ in English and mathematics combined has continued to reduce year on year in Croydon to 14% in 2012 against a national average for 2011 of 20%.

	Percentage of pupils in English and mathematics achieving level 4 or above				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Croydon	72	73	74	74	79
Statistical Neighbour Average	72	71	74	74	79
National Average	73	72	73	74	79

3.5.8 At **Key Stage 4** the pass rates for 5 A* - C GCSEs including English and maths have risen in Croydon for the ninth year in a row. At 61.6%, the percentage of students attaining 5+ A*-C including English and maths grades shows an improvement of 0.6% on 2011 against a background of static results nationally of 58.4%. The percentage of students achieving 5 A* - C grades in 2012 remains, at 87.4%, well above the national figure.

3.5.9 Comparisons with statistical neighbours show that Croydon's GCSE results in 2012 are well above the averages for our statistical neighbours in 5+ A*-C grades including English and mathematics and 5+ A*-C grades.

3.5.10 Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in Croydon have outperformed the same group nationally at %+ A*-C including English and mathematics, at 42% against the national average of 36%. The FSM

achievement gap for pupils achieving this key indicator continues to be narrower in Croydon (23%) than nationally (26%).

	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Croydon	64.7	74.1	82.9	87.4	87.4
Statistical Neighbour Average	63.8	69.7	77.1	81.7	84.7
National Average	65.3	69.8	76.2	80.7	82.7

3.5.11 Primary overall **absence** at 4.5% is 0.1% under the national average but significantly reduced by 1% compared to 5.5% in 2010/11. Secondary overall absence at 5.3% in 2011/12 represents a 0.76% reduction compared to 6.06% in 2010/11 and is 0.4% better than the national average (5.7%).

3.5.12 Primary persistent absence in 2011/12 (3.5%) significantly reduced by 2% compared to 5.5% in 2010/11 but this is 0.1% worse than the national average (3.4%) and 0.2% worse than the London average (3.3%). Secondary persistent absence levels have reduced from 8% in 2010/11 to 5.6% in 2011/12. This is 1.2% better than the national average (6.8%) and in line with the Outer London average (5.6%).

3.5.13 Pupils who are persistently absent from school are a particularly vulnerable group. In analysing this data further in terms of key vulnerable groups, pupils with SEN (93%) and pupils on free school meals (93%) have attendance levels below the overall school population (95%).

3.5.14 The analysis of ethnicity indicates that White British pupils disproportionately represent the persistent absentee group at 37% of the group which is, however, an improved level in comparison to 44.8% in 2010/11. The next highest group are Black Caribbean pupils at 12% of the group.

3.5.15 The **exclusion** rate has improved significantly, and in 2011-12 was the lowest since this data was first reported in 2000. There were 64 permanent exclusions from Croydon maintained schools and academies during the 2011/12 academic year.

3.5.16 Boys are just under four times more likely to be excluded than girls for both permanent and fixed term exclusions. This is consistent with the national picture.

3.5.17 In 2011/12 2.4% of all exclusions were of Looked After children compared to 3.1% in 2010/11, 68% of excluded pupils were in receipt of free school meals compared to 66% in 2010/11. Permanent exclusions of SEN pupils have decreased from 42 in 2010/11 to 34 in 2011/12. Of the 34, 5 were permanent exclusions of pupils with SEN statements compared

with 18 permanent exclusions of pupils with SEN statements during 2010/11. There has been a reduction in the rate of exclusions of Looked After Children from 59 fixed terms and 2 permanents in 2010/11 to 45 fixed terms and zero permanents in 2011/12.

3.5.18 Black Caribbean pupils make up just over 11% of the Croydon school population but constitute 17% of permanent exclusions and 23% of fixed term exclusions.

Our Enjoy and Achieve priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Raise **outcomes at key stage 1 and key stage 2** to better than national and statistical neighbours, particularly for **higher achievers**
- Improve attainment for specific groups, continuing to **narrow gaps for vulnerable groups**, (including the White British group) with a particular focus on the use and impact of the pupil premium
- Reduce further the levels of fixed term and permanent **exclusion**
- Increase **attendance** in primary schools to above the national average
- Continue to raise the proportion of **schools judged good and outstanding by Ofsted**

The Youth Council Enjoy and Achieve Priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Make sure all young people achieve well in school and vulnerable groups are not left behind
- Make sure young people have access to educational activities and things to do.

3.6 Make a Positive Contribution

3.6.1 The Partnership undertook an audit of youth participation work taking place across Croydon in October 2012. The audit asked –

- What does your organisation do to involved children and/or young people in decision making?
- Which children and young people do you involve in decision making (numbers, age, gender etc)?
- Would you like any support to involve children and young people in decision making?
- What could you offer other organisations who involve children and young people in decision making?

3.6.2 Through this audit and work that has taken place throughout the year the following areas of need have been identified.

- **Continued commitment** – whilst there has been an increase in good work (or at least documented work) taking place involving young people in decision making, there appears to be a real need to keep young people's input at the forefront of the agenda. Both young people and other group members have witnessed the initiation of young people's involvement that has not led to anything. An example - Together We Matter, the youth participation event that followed the work done with young people in response to the riots, was well attended by both young people and key decision makers. At the event,

actions were identified and agreed and action plan was drawn up. This action plan then sat with the partnership. Unfortunately, progress on these actions has been limited and inconsistent across the partnership and there has been limited feedback to the young people about what work has been done.

- **Impact of participation** – there is not enough evidence demonstrating the impact that young people are having on the outcomes of decisions that they are involved in. There has been a greater focus on the numbers of young people involved and the number of times young people have been involved. Whilst the numbers are an important consideration, the quality of the provision is of greater importance if we are to achieve long term sustainable outcomes.
- **Feedback to young people** – there is a clear lack of feedback to young people following their engagement in decision making the continual feedback from young people that has been received across the piece is that they don't hear about the impact that their input had regardless of whether it had a large impact or no impact at all. There needs to be clear standards of engagement with young people that young people can expect when they get involved and this work can be taken forward across the whole of the partnership.
- **Vulnerable Young Peoples' Participation** – there is still a need to create engaging opportunities for young people who may be considered hard to reach, at risk or vulnerable to have a say in what takes place in Croydon. Initiatives like the Children in Care Council help but need the proper and adequate support if they are going to deliver
- **Children's Participation** – the group has identified a need to highlight children's participation. There is likely to be lots of good participation taking place across the Croydon, but it is not clear if there is any oversight of this. Through the Stay Safe Group there are links with the schools councils, but there is a need to ensure that the agenda around children's participation isn't lost.
- **Volunteering** – the young people involved in the youth council and particularly those in the positive contribution group have been very clear that there need to be more opportunities for young people to volunteer in Croydon and they need to be made easier to access. There has been a lot of good work through the voluntary sector to offer young people opportunities; however, it would help if the partnership good support the development of this work.
- **Positive Images** – young people feel very passionately that the media and adults hold them collectively responsible for every bad thing that a young person does. When the riots took place in Croydon it was a small minority of young people from Croydon involved but young people feel that assumptions are made, messages going out in the media, nationally and locally that convey that they are all like that. Young people want to see more work being done to increase the positive images and stories of young people across Croydon. There

are a huge number of young people doing good work and achieving great things across Croydon and young people would like to see these news stories being promoted.

3.6.3 **Resources** – there are a great number of organisations across Croydon who felt confident in their working involving young people and would be happy to offer support, share good practice and discuss with people setting up projects what has worked for them in Croydon.

Youth Crime

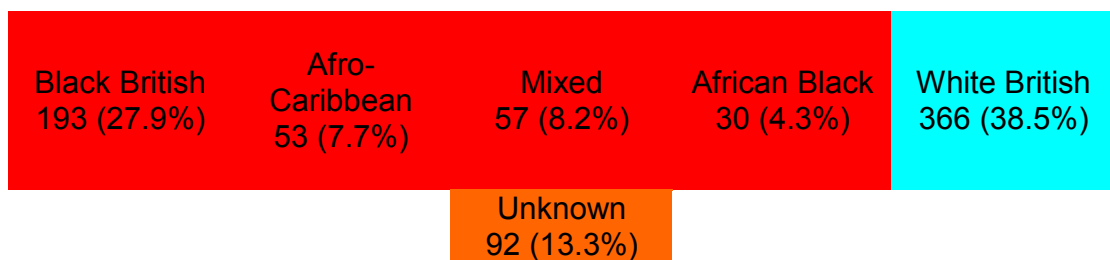
6.1. Where young people are victims of violence the suspects are more likely to come from a younger age range. Data for 2011-2012 shows that the majority of Youth Offending Team (YOT) clients were male and aged from 15 to 17 years. The proportion of White British clients rose by 10% to 38% of the YOT caseload.

6.2. The table below shows the breakdown of YOT clients for the period April 2011 to March 2012.

Breakdown of YOT clients by age, sex and ethnicity 2011/ 12



Ethnicity all



3.6.4 For most serious violent (MSV) crime offenders were analysed by age band, sex and ethnicity. Young people up to the age of 25 accounted for 56% of all offenders between November 2010 and October 2011. Violent offences were primarily committed by those in the 20-25 age range who were accountable for 30% of most serious violence. Females committed 7% of MSV, with 4% in the 20 -25 age range. Among males 12% of offenders were from a white ethnic background and 22% were from a black ethnic background. Among females 4% of all offenders were of white ethnicity and 3% were of black ethnicity.

3.6.5 For most serious violence 54% of victims were aged up to 25. The division by sex shows 46% of all victims were males up to the age of 25 and 8% were female. Those aged up to 20 accounted for 30% of victims.

Our Positive Contribution priorities for 2013-14 are:

- All agencies **improve meaningful participation by and influence** of young people including young people receiving feedback when they participate.
- Increase **volunteering opportunities** for young people.
- Communicate widely **positive images and stories** of Croydon's young people to challenge negative perceptions.

The Safer Croydon Partnership determines priorities relating to reducing youth crime:

- Implement the gang strategy and develop the performance management matrix.
- Continued focus on reducing Serious Youth Violence
- Develop a Youth Crime Prevention Strategy and supporting action plan.

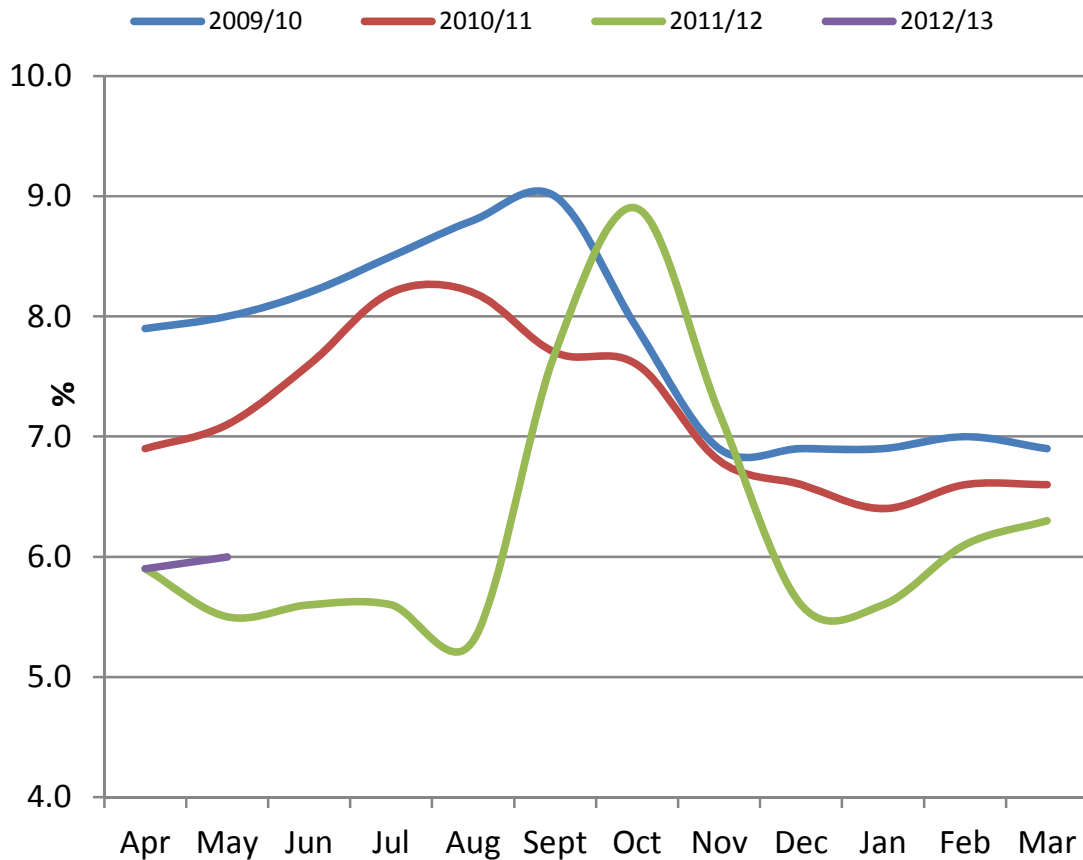
The Youth Council Positive Contribution Priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Create simple and effective ways for young people to be involved in decision making
- Make sure all young people have the opportunity to contribute to society (i.e. through volunteering, being able to develop skills and access activities)
- Make sure all young people in the borough have the opportunity to have a say and be heard.

3.7 Economic Wellbeing

3.7.1 The following chart highlights the seasonality of the NEET cohort with significant increases in September and October when students leave school. Discounting the seasonal variations around the end of the academic year, NEET levels in Croydon for 2011/2012 are below the levels for the last two financial years.

Young people 16-18yrs Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET's)



Source - South London Sub Regional Unit - NEET Performance dashboard, Frequency – Monthly

3.7.2 NEET data includes a large group of young people within the 16-18 years age group for whom the employment, education or training status is not known. For example, in May 2012 there were 769 NEET and 1,709 EET (Employment, Education and Training) not known.

3.7.3 Between October 2011 – March 2012 Fieldway had the highest number of NEET closely followed by Woodside, Ashburton, New Addington and Heathfield. South Norwood and Thornton Heath also enter the top 5 in February and March 2012.

3.7.4 There is significant travel to learn movement in and out of Croydon (and London), which means that our residents study at approximately 100 institutions across London and the South East, with Croydon institutions importing a large number of learners from outside the borough. There has been continued improvement in the rate of level 2 attainment by age 19. In 2010 the rate increased to 80.2% from 76.3% in 2008. This is above regional (79.7%) and national (78.7%) averages.

3.7.5 In Croydon the proportion of disadvantaged young people (using eligibility for free school meals [FSM] as a proxy) attaining level 2 by 19

has increased. In 2010 69.7% of these young people attained level 2 by age 19 compared to 82.2% of those who were not eligible for FSM. This narrowed the attainment gap to 12.5 percentage points, compared to a gap of 17.2 percentage points in 2008.

3.7.6 Level 3 attainment by age 19 has improved from 54.2% in 2008 to 60.3% in 2010. This is well above regional (56.2%) and national (52.0%) averages. Attainment increased at a faster rate than the regional and national figures demonstrating very good performance.

3.7.7 There has been an increase in young people who are eligible for FSM attaining level 3 by 19 over the last three years. In 2010 42.8% of young people eligible for FSM attained level 3 compared with 61% of those who were not eligible. This narrowed the attainment gap to 18.2 percentage points from 19.2 percentage points in 2008.

Our Economic Wellbeing priorities for 2013-14 are:

- ***Reduce NEET and raise participation in education, training and employment with training by 16-18 year olds***
- Ensure **14-19 collaboration** delivers a range of choice, matched to need, providing appropriate opportunity for the Raising of the Participation Age.
- Raise the quality of provision
- Close the gap in attainment between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged learners.

The Youth Council Economic Wellbeing Priorities for 2013-14 are:

- Reduce the number of young people not in education, employment or training
- Improve opportunities for young people to get ready for employment
- Tackle homelessness among young people and make sure they receive
- the support and service most appropriate to their needs

In addition the Partnership has identified the following cross cutting priorities:

Partnership Working/Joint Strategic Commissioning

- Develop and implement revised **workforce development** strategy
- **Support improved communication** across partnership
- **Support joint strategic commissioning** through mapping spend by local authority and health services and identifying joint commissioning opportunities through Joint Strategic Commissioning Group.

Children With Learning Difficulties And/Or Disabilities

- Implement expansion of local educational provision, supporting **local schools to become more inclusive** and improve outcomes
- Build on multi-agency decision-making for support packages to **develop single health, care and education plans**
- Complete **multi-agency LDD strategy** to strengthen joint delivery of commissioning and provision development

- ***Further strengthen transition to adulthood***

Looked After Children

- Deliver strengthened **permanency planning, increase adoptions** and improve **placement opportunities** through sustained foster carer recruitment
- Improve **physical and mental health outcomes for looked after children**
- Improve the participation of **care leavers in EET**
- Improve **service user engagement**

Child Poverty

- **Support families in maximising income and reducing spending**, for example through increasing uptake of free school meals, access to family budgeting tools with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, for example families living with mental health issues, young carers and families with children with disabilities
- **Better meet immediate needs of children and families at risk of poverty** through communicating more effectively with hard to reach groups, in particular communicating the emergency support services which are available and engaging with families to understand needs and issues in accessing information.
- **Strengthen ongoing support for families in poverty** through realigning locality based support services and championing the development and implementation of a flexible employment strategy
- **Mitigate impact of poverty on families** through supporting the development and implementation of a child obesity strategy which meets the needs of families in poverty and realignment of Family Learning to better meet needs.

4. Croydon Children and Families Partnership priorities for 2013-14 *(Priorities shared with Youth Council in italics)*

BE HEALTHY	STAY SAFE	ENJOY AND ACHIEVE	POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION	ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
Reduce childhood obesity	Continue to reduce all aspects of bullying : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support educational settings to address prejudice related bullying i.e. homophobic, SEN and/or disability and faith Develop and implement an e-safety strategy 	Raise outcomes at key stage 1 and key stage 2 to better than national and statistical neighbours, particularly for higher achievers	All agencies improve meaningful participation by and influence of young people including young people receiving feedback when they participate.	Reduce NEET and raise participation in education, training and employment with training by 16-18 year olds
Improve emotional health and wellbeing	Ensure that young people are safe on the streets and on transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and agree a standard operating procedure for services involved in supervising young peoples journey to and from school 	Improve attainment for specific groups, continuing to narrow gaps for vulnerable groups , (including the White British group) with a particular focus on the use and impact of the pupil premium	Increase volunteering opportunities for young people.	Ensure 14-19 collaboration delivers a range of choice, matched to need, providing appropriate opportunity for the Raising of the Participation Age.
Reduce Infant Mortality	The LSCB also works on priorities to ensure that all agencies make sure that children are safe from maltreatment, neglect and abuse. the LSCB sets out its priorities in its annual business plan	Reduce further the levels of fixed term and permanent exclusion	Communicate widely positive images and stories of Croydon's young people to challenge negative perceptions.	Raise the quality of provision
Reduce risk taking behaviours and the incidence of teenage pregnancy and drug and alcohol misuse		Increase attendance in primary schools to above the national average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the gang strategy and develop the performance management matrix. Continued focus on reducing Serious Youth Violence 	Close the gap in attainment between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged learners
Improve the uptake of childhood immunisations		Continue to raise the proportion of schools judged good and outstanding by Ofsted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Youth Crime Prevention Strategy and supporting action plan. 	

Cross cutting priorities

PARTNERSHIP WORKING/JOINT STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING	Develop and implement revised workforce development strategy	Support improved communication across partnership	Support joint strategic commissioning through mapping spend by local authority and health services and identifying joint commissioning opportunities through Joint Strategic Commissioning Group.		
EARLY INTERVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT	Extend the multi-agency front door for early intervention including developing Team around the School pilot, embed the use of common assessment framework (CAF) so that practitioners can access early help for the babies children, young people and families they support	Deliver integrated services for babies and young children through the effective working of Family Engagement Partnerships and Croydon's Primary Prevention Strategy	Strengthen resilience of families with complex needs including extend Family Resilience Programme to full size, taking into account the Troubled Families initiative	Strengthen provision to reduce the incidence and impact of domestic abuse and sexual violence	Develop a robust outcome performance framework including metrics programme for early help
CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES AND/OR DISABILITIES	Implement expansion of local educational provision, supporting local schools to become more inclusive and improve outcomes	Build on multi-agency decision-making for support packages to develop single health, care and education plans	Complete multi-agency LDD strategy to strengthen joint delivery of commissioning and provision development	Further strengthen transition to adulthood	
LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN	Deliver strengthened permanency planning, increase adoptions and improve placement opportunities through sustained foster carer recruitment	Improve physical and mental health outcomes for looked after children	Improve the participation of care leavers in EET	Improve service user engagement	
CHILD POVERTY	Support families in maximising income and reducing spending , for example through increasing uptake of free school meals, access to family budgeting tools with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, for example families living with mental health issues, young carers and families with children with disabilities	Better meet immediate needs of children and families at risk of poverty through communicating more effectively with hard to reach groups, in particular communicating the emergency support services which are available and engaging with families to understand needs and issues in accessing information.	Strengthen ongoing support for families in poverty through realigning locality based support services and championing the development and implementation of a flexible employment strategy	Mitigate impact of poverty on families through supporting the development and implementation of a child obesity strategy which meets the needs of families in poverty and realignment of Family Learning to better meet needs.	

4.1 Our priorities reflect the key areas for improvement and where we can make most difference by working in Partnership.

5. Action Plans

5.1 To ensure we deliver on our priorities each of our sub-groups have developed detailed action plans. The high level strategic action plan for the Partnership is attached as Appendix 2.

Children and Families Partnership Action Plan

Table of Acronyms

ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAMHS	Croydon Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CASH	Contraception and Sexual Health
CiCC	Croydon Children in Care Council
CFP	Children and Families Partnership
CHaH	Children Hospital At Home service
CHS	Croydon Health Services
ChiCC	Children in Care Council
CIN	Child in need
CLL	Communication, language and literacy
CPP	Child protection plan
CRB	Criminal records bureau
CSNA	Children's Services Needs Analysis

CUH	Croydon University Hospital
CYP	Children and young people
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DfE	Department for Education
DofE	Duke of Edinburgh
ECM	Every Child Matters
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
EYFS	Early Years and Family Support
FCEs	Finished consultant episodes
FE	Further Education
FNP	Family Nurse Partnership
FSM	Free school meals
GCSE	General certificate of secondary education
GP	General Practice
HE	Higher Education
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Custom
HR	Human Resources
HYPE	How Young people Evaluate

IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
IROs	Independent Reviewing Officer
JAM	Just A Minute (Service user feedback card)
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
KS1	Key Stage 1
KS2	Key Stage 2
KS3	Key Stage 3
KS4	Key Stage 4
LA	Local Authority
LAC	Looked After Child
LAPS	London Area Performance Solution
LBs	London Boroughs
LD	Learning disabilities
LDD	Learning difficulties and/or disabilities
LEA	Local Education Authority
LSOAs	Lower Super Output Areas
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference

MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
NCMP	National Child Measurement Programme
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NFA	No Fixed Abode
NHS SWL	National Health Service South West London
NICE	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
NTA	National Treatment Agency
OC2	Outcome Indicators for Looked After Children
OCU	Opiate and/or crack user
OfSTED	Office for Standards in Education
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PEPs	Personal Education Plans
PRU	Pupils Referral Unit
PSE	Personal and Social Education
PSED	Personal, social and emotional development
SEAL	Social and emotional aspects of learning
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SLaM	South London and Maudsley

SM	Substance Misuse
SRE	Sex and Relationship Education
TaMHS	Targeted Mental Health in Schools
TPSPB	Teenage Pregnancy Strategic Partnership Board
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UASC	Unaccompanied asylum seeking children
UKYP	UK Youth Parliament
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VfM	Value for Money
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YOS	Youth Offending Service
YOT	Youth Offending Team
YPLA	Young People's Learning Agency