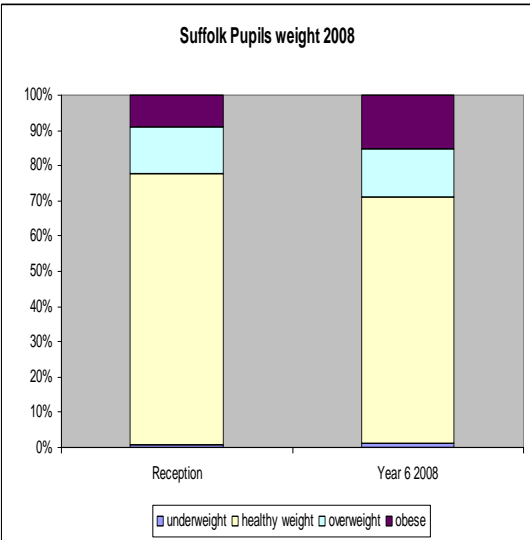
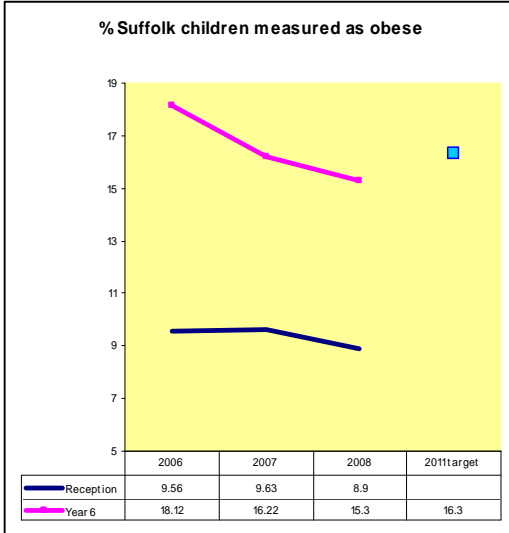


# Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

## BE HEALTHY

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Be Healthy																																																
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Happy and healthy children																																																
<b>Priority 1</b>	We will promote healthy lifestyles for children in order to reduce childhood obesity																																																
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All primary age children</li> </ul>																																																
<b>Rationale</b>	 <p>By the time Suffolk children start school, 1 in 12 are already obese and by the time they leave primary school almost 1 in 6 are obese. One-third are overweight. Children who are obese may suffer from low self-esteem, be more vulnerable to bullying and be excluded from taking part in activities with their peers. If these children are not supported to help them lose weight and enjoy healthier lives, they face a significantly increased likelihood of developing long-term illnesses such as heart disease and diabetes, and could have their life expectancy reduced by 10 years.</p>																																																
<b>Key Indicator</b>	<p><b>NI 56 reduce % in children in Year 6 who are obese to 16.3% by 2011 (LAA2)</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2011target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reception</td> <td>9.56</td> <td>9.63</td> <td>8.9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 6</td> <td>18.12</td> <td>16.22</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>16.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2006	2007	2008	2011target	Reception	9.56	9.63	8.9		Year 6	18.12	16.22	15.3	16.3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">2008 Obesity results</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Reception</th> <th>Year 6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Waveney</td> <td><b>9.5%</b></td> <td><b>19.1%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suffolk Coastal</td> <td><b>6.1%</b></td> <td><b>13.1%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. Edmundsbury</td> <td><b>9.7%</b></td> <td><b>14.3%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid Suffolk</td> <td><b>7.2%</b></td> <td><b>13.1%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ipswich</td> <td><b>10.1%</b></td> <td><b>16.4%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Heath</td> <td><b>10.2%</b></td> <td><b>16.4%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Babergh</td> <td><b>10.2%</b></td> <td><b>13.8%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Suffolk</b></td> <td><b>8.9%</b></td> <td><b>15.3%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>National</b></td> <td><b>9.60%</b></td> <td><b>18.30%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The 2008 results by District show some variation across the county, with Babergh having the smallest increase between reception and Year 6 and Waveney the largest. Three districts are below the national average in reception (Waveney, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal), but three districts – Ipswich, Forest heath and Waveney – have levels above the national average by Year 6.</p> <p>Although the 2008 results for the county would indicate that the LAA target has been met, the reduction in percentage of children being measured may mask the true picture, and with 1 in 6 children age 10 still obese, its is important to maintain the focus on</p>		2008 Obesity results		Reception	Year 6	Waveney	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	Suffolk Coastal	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	St. Edmundsbury	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	Mid Suffolk	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	Ipswich	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	Forest Heath	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	Babergh	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>9.60%</b>	<b>18.30%</b>
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## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

	<p>promoting healthy lifestyles for all.</p>
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	<p>Evidence is provided through the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) and available through their web-site. The first programme started in 2006, although national comparative data has only been published for 2007 and 2008.  <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Healthyliving/DH_091956">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Healthyliving/DH_091956</a></p> <p>Nationally, the programme reports a strong positive relationship between deprivation and obesity prevalence for children in Reception and Year 6. Obesity prevalence is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas, as was the case in NCMP 2006/07. Locally, this pattern is not as distinct. For example, Waveney's results are below national levels in reception, but above by year 6. The pattern for the rural district of Forest Heath is almost identical to Ipswich, and Ipswich has significantly higher levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Ethnicity data is only available nationally. This data indicates that children from minority ethnic backgrounds are more likely to be obese than white children.</p>
<b>Guidance on key actions</b>	<p>The Department of Health has published guidance on commissioning services for weight management, within the context of wider children's services.  <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Obesity/index.htm">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Obesity/index.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Healthyliving/DH_073787">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Healthyliving/DH_073787</a></p> <p>Promoting active lifestyles, access to play areas, consistent advice on healthy eating and access to healthy food are important elements of the support needed to tackle this priority area.</p> <p><i>Be Active, Be Healthy</i>: a national programme for getting the nation moving  <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_094358">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_094358</a></p> <p>The NHS website for <i>Change 4 Life</i> has handy tips for parents  <a href="http://www.nhs.uk/Change4Life/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.nhs.uk/Change4Life/Pages/default.aspx</a></p>
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p>NI 55 obesity rate of children in reception year  NI 52 take-up of school lunches  NI 57 participation in high quality sport and PE  NI 199 children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas</p> <p>Local: Number of children successfully completing the MEND (Mind, Exercise, Nutrition...Do IT!) programme</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>Sports Strategy (sport in and beyond school)  National Healthy Schools Programme  Suffolk County Catering (school lunches)  MEND programme for targeted support for referred children  Obesity Group  District and Borough Council Leisure and Community Services  Play Strategy - Partners in Play  School Travel Plans  Suffolk Sport  Scrutiny report to Public Protection Scrutiny Committee 15 January 2009 focused on Childhood Obesity and provided an overview of the types of activities undertaken across the county.  Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Healthy Ambitions; Culture and Sport</p>
<b>National links</b>	<p>Department of Health: Healthy Lives, Brighter Futures – the strategy for children and young people's health  <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_094400">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_094400</a>  <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Healthyliving/DH_073787">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Healthyliving/DH_073787</a></p>
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> </ul>

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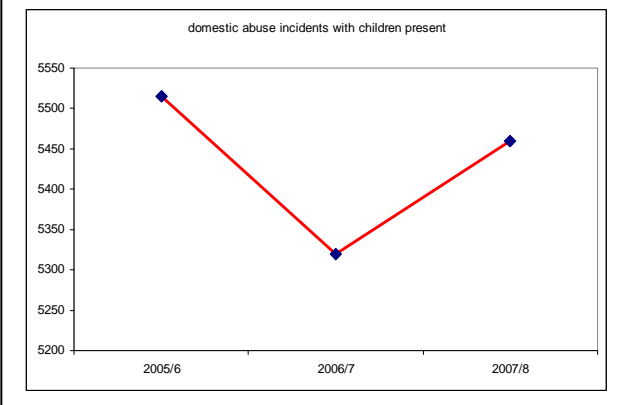
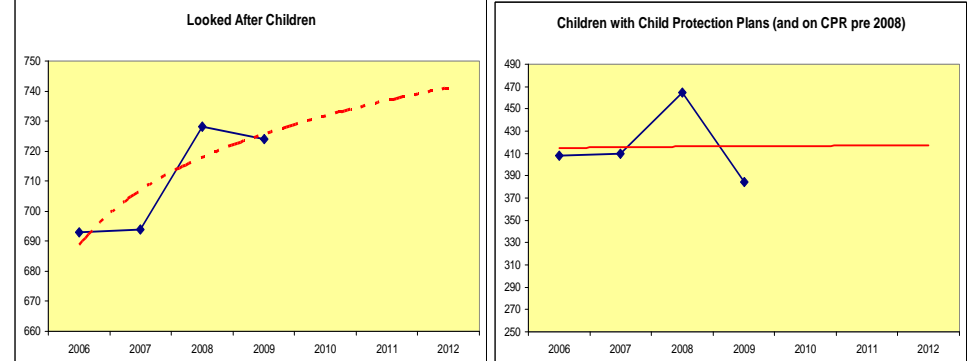
<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Be Healthy									
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Happy and healthy children									
<b>Priority 2</b>	We will promote programmes which support emotional well-being for all children and develop enhanced services which help build resilience in vulnerable groups of children and young people									
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All children and young people</li> <li>▪ There is a specific need to ensure that vulnerable young people, (including children in care, care leavers, children and young people with learning difficulties/disabilities and young offenders), have access to timely specialist mental health services</li> </ul>									
<b>Rationale</b>	<table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>NI 50 % children enjoying good relationships with family and friends</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Suffolk</td> <td>~60.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East of England</td> <td>~65.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>~63.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Source: TellUs 2008</b></p>	Region	Percentage	Suffolk	~60.5%	East of England	~65.5%	National	~63.5%	<p>1 in 10 children report themselves as unhappy and fewer report that they enjoy good relationships with their family and friends than children nationally or in the Eastern Region.</p> <p>Support for emotional well-being and developing resilience in children and young people is a vital basis for successful personal, social and learning development, and is especially important for children and young people facing challenging circumstances.</p> <p>There is a national recognition that mental health services for children and young people are in need of improvement, and that has been mirrored locally through inspection judgements in the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) and the Joint Area Review (JAR) which have identified the need for improvements in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHs).</p>
Region	Percentage									
Suffolk	~60.5%									
East of England	~65.5%									
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<b>Key Indicators</b>	<p>The lack of robust measures has been recognised nationally and new indicators will come on stream over the next two years to provide an improved insight into the effectiveness of services.</p> <p><b>Our LAA2 target</b> is to improve the effectiveness of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services initially using the interim measure of NI 51 which uses four proxy measures relating to key aspects of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Services for children and young people with learning disabilities</li> <li>▪ Age and maturity appropriate services for 16/17 year olds</li> <li>▪ 24/7 cover</li> <li>▪ Early intervention support in universal settings and targeted services for children experiencing mental health problems</li> </ul> <p>Each service is self-assessed on a four point scale with 1 indicating no service in place and 4 indicating that protocols and plans are in place and fully implemented. The maximum possible score is 16/16. Our aim is to move the 2006/7 score of 12/16 to 16/16 by 2011.</p> <p><b>NI 50 the emotional health of children</b></p> <p>This is drawn from the TellUs survey of children and young people and combines responses from a number of questions to measure the percentage of children who enjoy good relationships with family and friends.</p>									

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

	<p>We would want to see the percentage of positive responses to this survey question rising as children and young people benefit from programmes designed to build their self-esteem and resilience.</p>
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	<p>This priority has a focus on the needs of vulnerable groups of children and young people, including children and young people with learning difficulties, whose mental health needs may require specialist support.</p>
<b>Guidance on key actions</b>	<p>The national CAMH review has identified a number of barriers towards developing a truly comprehensive CAMH service including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workforce development, particularly in universal services</li> <li>• Access difficulties</li> <li>• Different languages</li> <li>• Age barriers</li> <li>• Not holistic in delivery</li> <li>• High entry thresholds</li> <li>• Lack of flexibility</li> <li>• Not enough capacity to make use of R&amp;D</li> <li>• Unacceptable variation in service availability and for some groups of young people including young offenders.</li> </ul> <p>There is recognised progress in pockets and a much improved awareness of the importance of emotional well-being. Further work is being progressed nationally to improve data and evidence base.</p> <p>Locally, work has begun to develop action plans to inform a revised and renewed CAMH strategy, with these issues being progressed through a series of task and finish groups reporting to the CAMH Strategic Board in March 2009.</p>
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p>NI 58 - emotional and behavioural health of looked after children (to be introduced in 2009/10)</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>CAMHs Strategic Board and CAMHs Partnership Advisory Group          Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) programme for schools          Looked After Children Health Team          Primary Mental Health Workers          Targeted Mental Health in Schools project          Suffolk Mental Health Partnership Trust and Norfolk and Waveney Mental Health Partnership Trust          Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Healthy Ambitions; Care, Health &amp; Independence</p>
<b>National links</b>	<p>National CAMH review - the full report was published by Dept for Children, Schools and Families in November 2008:  <a href="http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/CAMHSreview/downloads/CAMHSReview-Bookmark.pdf">http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/CAMHSreview/downloads/CAMHSReview-Bookmark.pdf</a>          Child Health Strategy          NSF Children, Young People and Maternity Services</p>
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent harm to all children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> </ul>

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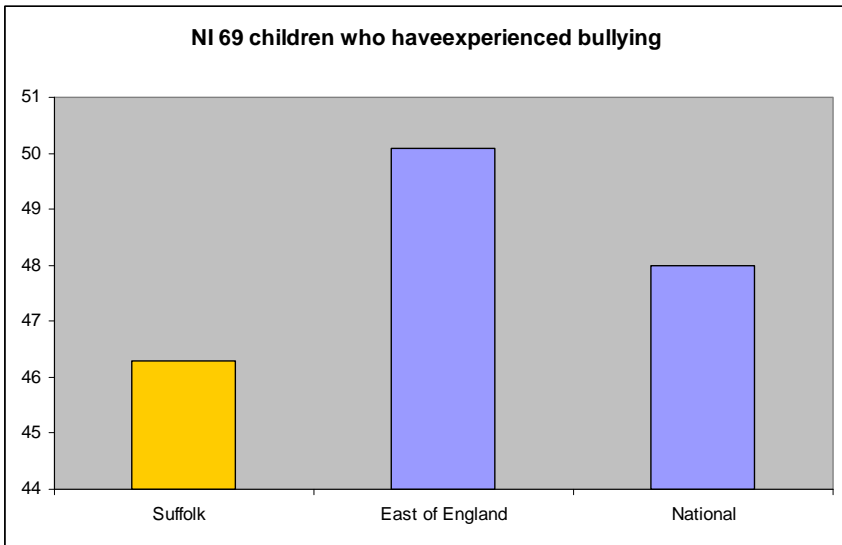
## STAY SAFE

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Stay Safe
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Children, young people and their families receive the information, advice and support they need to keep safe and thrive
<b>Priority 3</b>	We will prioritise preventative work with families where children are likely to be at risk from harm or neglect, including as a result of domestic violence and/or substance misuse by parents.
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families where breakdown of relationships or pressures on families place children at risk</li> </ul>
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>Domestic violence and substance misuse have a significant impact on family relationships which can place children at risk. The current recession is likely to increase the pressure on many families, potentially increasing the risk to children and young people. By providing a range of interventions that effectively address such negative impacts, and by focusing on early intervention and preventative work with individuals and families, we aim to minimise the need for statutory interventions which place children in care or requiring a child protection plan.</p>
	 <p>The 2008 Annual Performance Assessment (APA) inspection identified insufficient response to referrals that involve domestic abuse and substance misuse. Incidents of domestic abuse with children present are shown above and are one example of where children's outcomes are adversely affected through chaotic lifestyles and family breakdown.</p>
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<p>This priority focuses on the effectiveness of early intervention and preventative programmes and as such should be measured by a change in trend direction rather than through setting of specific targets. The potential upward pressure on children at risk through the recession has already been noted, and it is also predictable that an approach which seeks to intervene earlier may result in an initial increase in reported incidents.</p> <p><i>If we do nothing different:</i></p>  <p>These graphs include a red trend line which assumes no action is taken. The aim is to turn this curve into a firm downward trajectory</p>
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	<p>All parts of the county are affected by this issue. For the first time in 2008 more girls than boys were subject to child protection plans and there has been a parallel increase in the number of girls in care, although boys outnumber girls overall.</p>

## Suffolk Children and Young People’s Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>Guidance</b>	<p>Significant progress has already been made in the development and rollout of multi-agency working for early intervention and assessment, primarily through the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) Panels which now operate county-wide.</p> <p>The Local Safeguarding Children Board developed new guidance and assessment tools regarding domestic violence in 2007/08.  <a href="http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/PolicingAndPublicSafety/CommunitySafety/DomesticViolence/">http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/PolicingAndPublicSafety/CommunitySafety/DomesticViolence/</a></p> <p>Implementation of integrated team working and the Access, Assessment and Referral (ARA) process are key drivers in transforming delivery.</p>
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p><b>Population measures</b>  NI 34 domestic violence  Local: % reported repeat domestic abuse incidents where children are present (local statistics)</p> <p><b>Service measures</b>  NI 65 reduce % of children with a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time  NI 68 percentage of referrals to children’s social care going onto initial assessment  NI 32 repeat incidents of domestic violence</p> <p>Local: Use of Common Assessment Framework  Local: Use of Access, Assessment and Referral</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>Integrated teams  Family Assessment Support Team (FAST)  Family Support teams  Domestic abuse group  Suffolk Safeguarding Children Board – guidance on dealing with domestic violence and domestic abuse  Drug and Alcohol Action Team  CAF Panels  Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Safer Suffolk</p>
<b>National links</b>	
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent harm to all children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged</li> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> <li>• Prevent involvement in anti-social behaviour and offending</li> </ul>

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Stay Safe								
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Children, young people and their families receive the information, advice and support they need to keep safe and thrive								
<b>Priority 4</b>	We will address children and young people's expressed concerns about bullying to increase their confidence and feelings of safety								
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All children and young people</li> </ul>								
<b>Rationale</b>	Although the percentage of children who have experienced bullying in Suffolk is less than reported by their peers regionally or nationally, children and young people consistently give feedback in surveys that bullying is a key issue of concern for them.								
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<p><b>NI 69 Children who have experienced bullying</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>NI 69 children who have experienced bullying</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Suffolk</td> <td>46.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East of England</td> <td>50.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>48.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Source: 2008 TellUs Survey</b></p> <p>As confidence increases we would expect to see this percentage decrease further and for surveys to reflect a positive change in a reduced fear of bullying as an issue of concern for children and young people.</p>	Region	Percentage	Suffolk	46.3%	East of England	50.1%	National	48.0%
Region	Percentage								
Suffolk	46.3%								
East of England	50.1%								
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<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Children and young people may be picked on or bullied for any number of reasons, but those from other minority ethnic backgrounds, or with a disability or learning difficulty, or from disadvantaged backgrounds, may be more vulnerable. There are no local statistics to quantify this, apart from the annual racial incident report returns from schools.								
<b>Guidance</b>	<a href="http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/EducationAndLearning/CaringForChildrenAndYoungPeople/Bullying.htm">http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/EducationAndLearning/CaringForChildrenAndYoungPeople/Bullying.htm</a>								
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	Racist incident reporting in schools (annual report)								
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	Anti-Bullying Group Suffolk Safeguarding Children Board: Anti-Bullying Strategy launched in 2007/08 <a href="http://extranet.onesuffolk.co.uk/scb/Shared%20Documents/PDFs/Anti%20Bullying%20Strategy%20.pdf">http://extranet.onesuffolk.co.uk/scb/Shared%20Documents/PDFs/Anti%20Bullying%20Strategy%20.pdf</a> Youth Service Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Community Cohesion and Inclusion								
<b>National links</b>	There has been renewed attention at national level on this issue, with awareness to address specific forms of bullying, such as homophobic bullying, and new forms of bullying such as cyber-bullying. Guidance is available from <a href="http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/behaviour/tacklingbullying/">http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/behaviour/tacklingbullying/</a> <a href="http://www.kidscape.org.uk/childrenteens/index.asp">www.kidscape.org.uk/childrenteens/index.asp</a>								

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<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prevent harm to all children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged</li><li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li><li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li><li>• Prevent under-achievement</li></ul>
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## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Stay Safe
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Children, young people and their families receive the information, advice and support they need to keep safe and thrive
<b>Priority 5</b>	We will ensure that young people at risk of being homeless receive support and advice which keeps them safe and enables them to move to independent living
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>In Suffolk, approximately 300 young people present themselves as homeless each year, with an unknown number 'sofa-surfing' with no secure place to stay. The main reason is cited as parental disagreement, although some young people may be homeless through other factors such as becoming pregnant or release from a custodial sentence. Although only around 25% of these cases will be accepted as homeless by local authority housing departments, all cases will create demand for support such as mediation or other alternatives. As well as immediate threats to the individual's safety, there is a significant and long-term impact on their ability to maintain education or employment and so move successfully to independent adult lives.</p> <p>Where possible young people are offered supported lodgings or accommodation specifically for young people, but where demand outstrips supply, the recourse to Bed and Breakfast, with its associated risks to safety, is currently necessary.</p>
<b>Key Indicators</b>	Reduction in the numbers of young people presenting as homeless (District/Borough Council) statutory return). <i>No data yet collated</i>
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Young people at risk of being homeless, including</li> <li>▪ Specific support for care leavers and young offenders</li> </ul>
<b>Guidance</b>	The Department for Children, Schools & Families (DCSF) has issued guidance for the use of the Common Assessment Framework and Homelessness <a href="http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources-and-practice/IG00358/">http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources-and-practice/IG00358/</a>
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	National research by Centrepont shows that around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 in 6 homeless young people have been in local authority care</li> <li>▪ 1 in 10 have a known mental health need</li> <li>▪ Around 50% will have slept rough before seeking help.</li> </ul>
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p>NI 71 children who have run away from home/ care overnight  NI 46 young offenders access to suitable accommodation</p> <p>Local: use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation for young people.</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>Young People's Housing group  Connexions  Housing Officers Group  Supporting People  Mediation services  Care Leavers Service  Youth Offending Service  Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Safer Suffolk</p>
<b>National links</b>	<a href="http://www.centrepont.org.uk/be-informed/policy-and-research">http://www.centrepont.org.uk/be-informed/policy-and-research</a>
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent harm to all children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged</li> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> <li>• Prevent involvement in anti-social behaviour and offending</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of poverty and poor housing</li> </ul>

# Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

## ENJOY & ACHIEVE

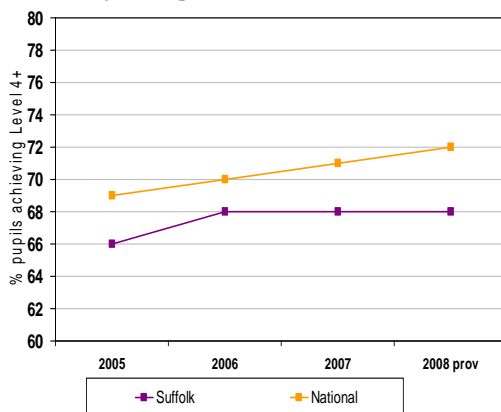
<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Enjoy and Achieve
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Children and young people achieve their full potential
<b>Priority 6</b>	We will increase the rate of improvement in Suffolk schools so that we exceed national attainment levels at all key stages
<b>Rationale</b>	Suffolk's schools and settings generally support pupils very well and increasingly are judged good or outstanding by Ofsted. However, attainment levels are not at the standard expected. In 2007, the County Council approved a major school organisation review to ensure all pupils have access to the very best of modern education facilities, and that systemic reasons for underperformance in the three-tier system were addressed. This programme, together with major investment through Building Schools for the Future, is now underway. It is essential that a firm focus on education attainment standards remains throughout this period of significant change.
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All school pupils</li> </ul>

### Key Indicators

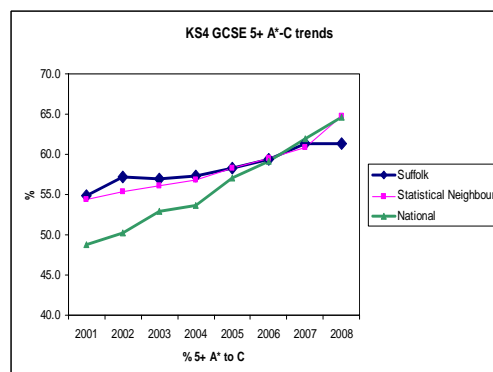
At all key stages, there has been a slow down in the rate improvement and we are slipping behind national averages. Targets for all education attainment indicators are agreed with the national strategy managers and are available in a separate table.

**NI 72 Foundation Stage** results in 2008 fell, and despite a 3 point improvement in the key scale of Communication, Language and Literacy, remains below the national level. A firm basis is vital to provide a platform for learning at later key stages. Early learning takes place in all local sectors - maintained, private and voluntary early years settings - and represents a significant opportunity for partnership working to drive improvement.

### NI 73 Key Stage 2



### NI 75 Key Stage 4



### Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

- Boys generally achieve lower results than girls at all key stages
- Children in disadvantaged areas generally perform less well than their peers
- Attainment for looked after children and some Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups is below their peers

### Guidance

<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/earlyyears/lapractice/pilots/>

Research has demonstrated that investment in early education supports raised attainment throughout later learning for individuals and so attention to the Foundation Stage Profile is likely to reap dividends in support of our ambitious agenda for learning, skills and economic prosperity.

<http://www.surestart.gov.uk/research/keyresearch/eppe/>

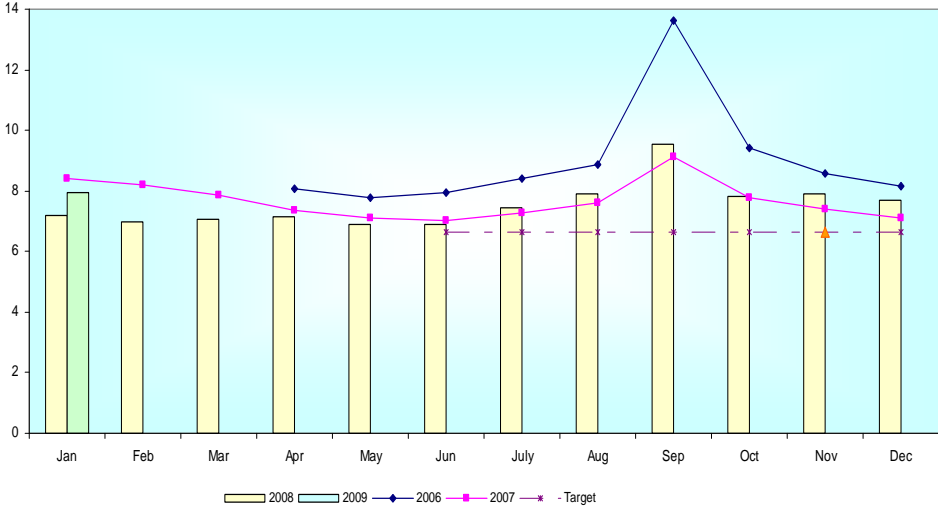
## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

	<p>Recent guidance on 21<sup>st</sup> century Schools:  <a href="http://publications.dcsf.gov.uk/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-01044-2008.pdf">http://publications.dcsf.gov.uk/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-01044-2008.pdf</a></p>
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p>NI 76 reduction in the number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve Level 4+ in English and maths at Key Stage 2          NI 78 reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths          NI 92 narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundations Stage and the rest          NI 99 and NI 100 Looked After Children Key Stage 2 Level 4 English and Maths          NI 101 Looked After Children GCSE or equivalent          NI 102 achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4          NI 104 and 105 pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) attainment measures at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4          NI 107 and NI 108 Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) pupils attainment at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4          NI 109 delivery of Children's Centres</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>Early Years Settings (all sectors)          Schools          Inclusive School Improvement Service (ISIS) – primary and secondary strategy managers          School Improvement Partners          School governors          Looked After Children Virtual School          Minority Ethnic and Traveller Attainment Team          Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Community Cohesion and Inclusion</p>
<b>National links</b>	<p>National Strategies teams          Narrowing the Gap in outcomes for vulnerable groups: research project  <a href="http://www.nfer.ac.uk/research-areas/childrens-services/narrowing-the-gap.cfm">http://www.nfer.ac.uk/research-areas/childrens-services/narrowing-the-gap.cfm</a></p>
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> <li>• Prevent exclusion from school and wider education and training</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of poverty and poor housing</li> </ul>

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Enjoy and Achieve																														
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Children and young people achieve their full potential																														
<b>Priority 7</b>	We will support more young people to progress to further and higher education or work with training																														
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Young people age 14-19</li> </ul>																														
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>There is overwhelming evidence that maximising the number of young people who stay on into education and training beyond the compulsory schooling age benefits them as individuals and the community. Widening the curriculum so that there is a wider variety of learning opportunities for those at all ability levels and for those with aptitude for more vocational studies is underway and will equip all young people for a more satisfying future. It will also support our ambition for the learning and skills agenda and improve the economic prosperity of the county.</p> <p>Post-16 participation in structured learning has continued the upward turn which began in 2007, countering the trend of very limited movement in recent years. However, this has not been matched by a corresponding fall in the percentage of the 16-18 cohort who are NEET (not in employment, education or training), where the significant decline in 2007 has not been sustained. At this time of economic downturn, the numbers of 16-18 year olds in work without recognised training has declined since 2007 by over 2%; this trend is certain to continue. The challenge for partners is to maximise the proportion of young people continuing in learning as opposed to becoming NEET due to the contraction in the labour market.</p>																														
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<p><b>NI 91 participation of 17 years olds in education or training (LAA2)</b>  This is a new measure, so data for a related measure is shown below to illustrate the challenge.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Suffolk 16-18 year olds in learning 2005 - 2008</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the bar chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Nov-05</th> <th>Nov-06</th> <th>Nov-07</th> <th>Nov-08</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>71%</td> <td>73%</td> <td>75%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>71%</td> <td>70%</td> <td>72%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td>70%</td> <td>70%</td> <td>72%</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suffolk Total</td> <td>70%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>73%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENGLAND</td> <td>74%</td> <td>75%</td> <td>77%</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Region	Nov-05	Nov-06	Nov-07	Nov-08	North	71%	73%	75%	77%	South	71%	70%	72%	75%	West	70%	70%	72%	74%	Suffolk Total	70%	71%	73%	75%	ENGLAND	74%	75%	77%	78%
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## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

	<p style="text-align: center;">Reduce the proportion of young people 16-18 yrs NEET from 7.9%(Nov 04) to 6.68%2008</p>  <p><b>NI 117 16-18 year olds NEET</b> December 2008 position: Suffolk 7.7%; national 6.6% (low is good)</p>
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Particular support for young people who may find this challenging including care leavers; some Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups; young people with learning difficulties/disabilities; teenage mothers.
<b>Guidance</b>	<p>The Department for Children, Schools &amp; Families (DCSF) has created a website for good practice around NEET and 14-19: <a href="http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/1419/index.cfm?go=site.home&amp;sid=42&amp;pid=343&amp;ctype=None&amp;ptype=C ontents">http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/1419/index.cfm?go=site.home&amp;sid=42&amp;pid=343&amp;ctype=None&amp;ptype=C ontents</a></p> <p>DCSF research report RR072 (2009): <i>Increasing Participation: understanding young people who do not participate in education or training at 16 and 17.</i></p> <p>We have also commissioned local research into the NEET cohort.</p>
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p>NI 90 take-up of 14-19 learning diplomas NI 80 achievement of a Level 3 qualification by age 19 NI 106 young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>14-19 Strategy Group Participation Champion Schools/colleges Connexions Learning &amp; Skills Council Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Adult Learning &amp; Skills; Economic Prosperity</p>
<b>National links</b>	
<b>Early Intervention/Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> <li>• Prevent exclusion from school and wider education and training</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of poverty and poor housing</li> </ul>

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

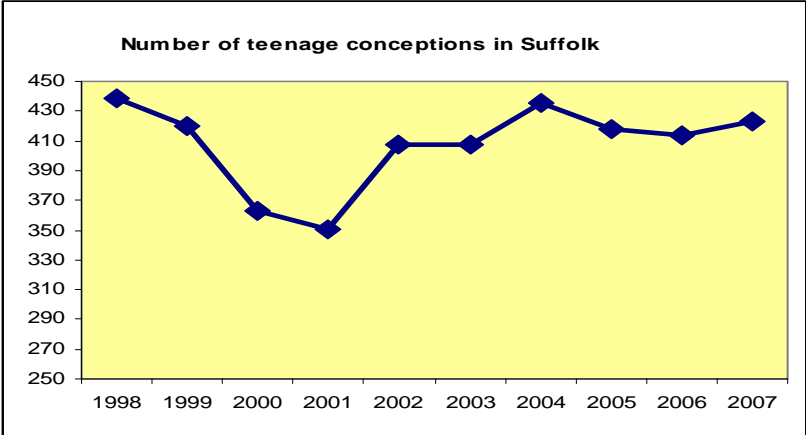
### MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Make a Positive Contribution								
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Young people choose to take the path to success								
<b>Priority 8</b>	We will improve access to a range of social opportunities and sporting and cultural activities for young people wherever they live								
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All young people age 12+</li> </ul>								
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>Young people express a need for places to be with their friends and many choose to take part in activities which benefit themselves and their communities. Local surveys of young people and adults have identified the need for more things for teenagers to do.</p> <p>There is evidence that participation in out-of-school activities, whether social, sporting or cultural, can impact positively on physical health and emotional well-being, develop personal and social skills and can be used effectively to communicate messages about important and sensitive issues such as racism, substance misuse etc. It also makes a useful contribution to readiness for learning.</p> <p>Increasing the range of positive choices for young people meets their aspirations and may divert some from less positive choices.</p>								
<b>Key Indicators of progress</b>	<p><b>NI 110 reports from TellUs on the % of young people who had taken part in positive activities in the previous month (LAA2)</b> Our target is to improve this to ....</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>2008 Yr 10 participation in activities</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Participation (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Suffolk</td> <td>71.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East of England</td> <td>73.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>69.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p><b>Source: TellUs 2008</b></p>	Region	Participation (%)	Suffolk	71.5	East of England	73.5	National	69.5
Region	Participation (%)								
Suffolk	71.5								
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National	69.5								
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and those living in more isolated or rural areas may find it more difficult to participate in activities through financial hardship or access difficulties. Positive activity programmes will need to consider these issues.								
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Service accredited outcomes</li> <li>Numbers of young people engaged in volunteering (local Voluntary and Community Sector statistics)</li> <li>Participation in arts/ cultural activities programmes</li> <li>Participation in sport outside school</li> </ul>								

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>Youth service  District/Borough Council youth forums  Connexions  Voluntary and Community Sector  Sport Suffolk  Arts and Culture programmes  Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Culture &amp; Sport; Community Cohesion and Inclusion; Safer Suffolk</p>
<b>National links</b>	<p>Every Child Matters Guidance  <a href="http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/youthmatters/thingstodo/">http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/youthmatters/thingstodo/</a></p>
<b>Early Intervention/Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent involvement in anti-social behaviour and offending</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of poverty and poor housing</li> </ul>

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Make a Positive Contribution																						
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Young people choose to take the path to success																						
<b>Priority 9</b>	We will target areas where there are high rates of teenage conceptions so that teenagers are fully informed about the consequences of risk-taking behaviour and can take responsibility for avoiding unplanned pregnancies																						
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teenagers in high risk areas including Ipswich and Lowestoft</li> <li>▪ All teenagers</li> </ul>																						
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>The UK has one of the highest teenage conception rates in Western Europe and the government has set a target of reducing the rate of teenage conceptions by 50% compared to 1998 by 2010.</p> <p>In Suffolk, there are over 400 conceptions each year amongst young women aged 15 to 17. Of these around 46% end in termination. Approximately 240 babies are born to teenage mothers each year. Although some of these pregnancies are planned, it is sadly the case that children of teenage parents are more vulnerable to poorer outcomes, and teenage parents may need additional help to access the full range of mainstream services and to return to education, training or employment when ready.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Number of teenage conceptions in Suffolk</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of conceptions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>440</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>420</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>365</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>405</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>435</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>415</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>410</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>425</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The role of alcohol in influencing risk-taking behaviour in teenage boys and girls has been reported in a recent local study by NORCAS. Relationships education must be accompanied by accessible and unambiguous information and advice about contraception to equip young people to make positive choices.</p>	Year	Number of conceptions	1998	440	1999	420	2000	365	2001	350	2002	405	2003	400	2004	435	2005	415	2006	410	2007	425
Year	Number of conceptions																						
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2005	415																						
2006	410																						
2007	425																						
<b>Key Indicators of progress</b>	<p><b>NI 112 under-18 conception rate (LAA2)</b></p> <p>There has been a conception rate reduction of 16% between 1998 and 2007, and Suffolk has made better progress than nationally. However, achieving the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of a 45% reduction by 2010, will require a significant step change.</p>																						

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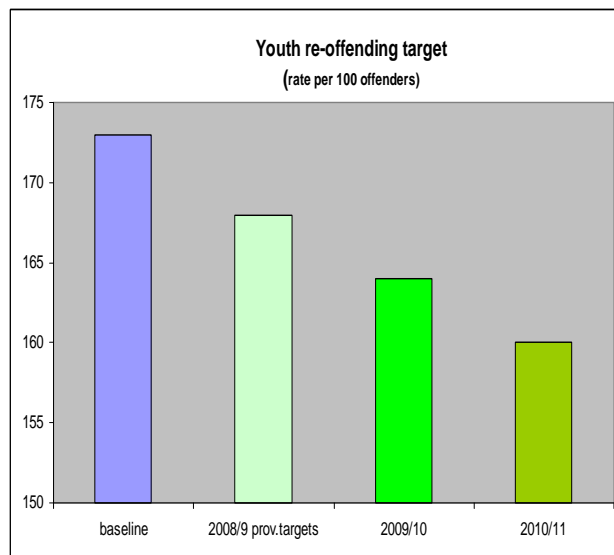
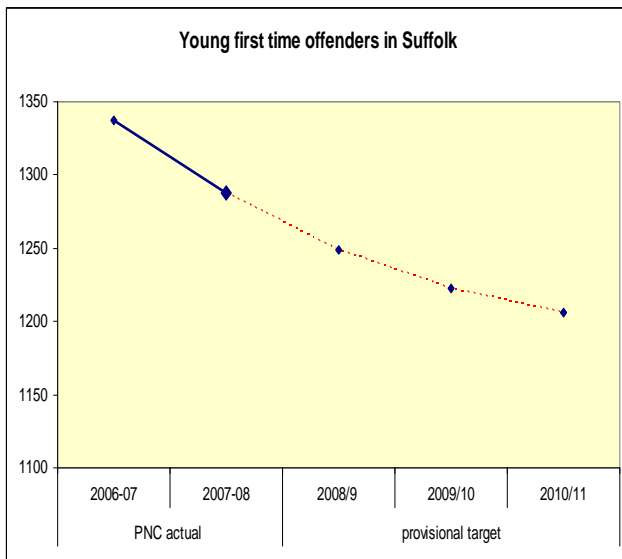
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teenage conception rate (per 1,000 15-17 year olds)</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Teenage conception rate (per 1,000 15-17 year olds)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>37.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>35.8</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>31.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>29.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>33.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>32.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>33.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>31.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>31.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>31.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Rate	1998	37.5	1999	35.8	2000	31.0	2001	29.5	2002	33.5	2003	32.5	2004	33.5	2005	31.5	2006	31.0	2007	31.5					
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<p><b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b></p>	<p>There is some link between teenage conceptions and areas of deprivation and lower education achievement, as illustrated in the fact that half the wards in the county with the highest teenage conception rates are in the most deprived areas of Suffolk. 18 wards in the county have rates in the highest 20% in England, of which 8 are in Ipswich, 3 in Waveney, 3 in Babergh, 2 in Mid Suffolk, 1 in St Edmundsbury, and 1 in Forest Heath.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teenage Conception rates by District 1998-2007</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Teenage Conception rates by District 1998-2007</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>1998-00</th> <th>2005-07</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>30.0</td><td>23.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>25.0</td><td>24.0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>53.0</td><td>47.0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>20.0</td><td>22.0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>35.0</td><td>29.0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>25.0</td><td>22.0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>43.0</td><td>44.0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>34.0</td><td>31.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	District	1998-00	2005-07	1	30.0	23.0	2	25.0	24.0	3	53.0	47.0	4	20.0	22.0	5	35.0	29.0	6	25.0	22.0	7	43.0	44.0	8	34.0	31.0
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<p><b>Guidance</b></p>	<p>Every Child Matters guidance  <a href="http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/health/teenagepregnancy/guidance/">http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/health/teenagepregnancy/guidance/</a></p>																											
<p><b>Supporting indicators</b></p>	<p>None</p>																											
<p><b>Key Suffolk linkages</b></p>	<p>Teenage Pregnancy Strategy          NHS Suffolk          Personal Social and Health Education (PSHE) curriculum          Youth Service          Connexions          Children's Centres          Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Healthy Ambitions</p>																											
<p><b>National links</b></p>	<p>National Teenage Pregnancy Unit          National Sexual Health and HIV Strategy          National Chlamydia screening programme          Child Health Strategy and NSF CYP and Maternity Services</p>																											
<p><b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> <li>• Prevent exclusion from school and wider education and training</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of poverty and poor housing</li> </ul>																											

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<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Make a Positive Contribution
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Young people choose to take the path to success
<b>Priority 10</b>	We will identify young people at risk of offending, and those who have been convicted of offending, and support them in choosing a more positive life path
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 8-13 year-olds at risk of offending</li> <li>▪ 14-17 year-olds at high risk of offending</li> <li>▪ Young offenders</li> </ul>
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>There is a national and local perception that anti-social behaviour by young people must be tackled. Whilst acknowledging that most young people behave responsibly, there is a need to ensure that those who don't understand there are consequences for their behaviour.</p> <p>In Suffolk, preventative work through Youth Inclusion Support Panels (YISPs), has been successful in reconnecting young people at risk with mainstream education provision and leisure facilities. 297 young people were referred by partners in 2007/08, but the 2008/9 target of 400 has proved challenging to achieve.</p> <p>In Suffolk around 40% of the 44,000 incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to Suffolk Police involved young people. Alcohol is a significant factor in these incidents and other types of incidents including sexual assault.</p>

### Key Indicators

NI 111 first time entrants to the youth justice system (**LAA2**)  
 NI 19 rate of re-offending by young offenders (**LAA2**)



<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Known risk factors include having a troubled home life; poor attainment in school, truancy and school exclusion, substance misuse and mental illness; deprivation or homelessness and peer group pressure.
<b>Guidance</b>	
<b>Supporting indicators</b>	NI 114 rate of permanent exclusions from school NI 87 secondary school persistent absence rate NI 86 secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

	<p>behaviour</p> <p>Local: Number of young people supported by YISPs</p> <p>Local: Fixed-term exclusions</p>
<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	<p>Youth Offending Service</p> <p>Youth Service</p> <p>Connexions</p> <p>Child &amp; Adolescent Mental Health services (CAMHs)</p> <p>Drug and Alcohol Action Team</p> <p>Youth Inclusion Support Panels (YISPs)</p> <p>Community Safety Partnerships</p> <p>Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Safer Suffolk</p>
<b>National links</b>	<p>The National Youth Crime Action Plan</p> <p><a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/youth-crime-action-plan/youth-crime-action-plan-08?view=Binary">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/youth-crime-action-plan/youth-crime-action-plan-08?view=Binary</a></p>
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent involvement in anti-social behaviour and offending</li> <li>• Prevent exclusion from school and wider education and training</li> <li>• Prevent under-achievement</li> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent harm to all children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged</li> <li>• Prevent terrorism and violent extremism</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> </ul>

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

### ACHIEVE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

<b>ECM Outcome</b>	Achieve Economic Well-Being																																														
<b>CYPP2 Outcome</b>	Children and families live free from the effects of poverty																																														
<b>Priority 11</b>	We will work to ensure that families with children in areas of deprivation are supported in accessing all relevant benefits and support to mitigate against the effects of poverty																																														
<b>Target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families in deprived areas of the county, including those in rural areas</li> </ul>																																														
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>The government has set a challenging target to eradicate child poverty by 2020. The current economic situation makes this target even more ambitious, and requires local agencies to focus even greater attention on this issue.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that deprivation remains the key predictive factor in the future life chances for children. Living with poverty may mean: living in cold or cramped housing conditions, where finding space to do homework or invite friends is limited; not being able to take part in social activities with school friends; as well as being less likely to do well at school. A cycle of limited aspirations and low achievement can be the result.</p> <p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, produced alongside the Index of Multiple Deprivation, shows that around 15% of Suffolk children aged 0-15 live in income-deprived households. Although this is below the national average (22%), it still impacts on a large number of children in the county and this situation may only worsen in the current economic downturn.</p>																																														
<b>Key Indicators of progress</b>	<b>NI 116 proportion of children in poverty</b>																																														
<b>Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	<p>Deprivation exists in all parts of the county. The table below clearly shows this, and a more detailed map is available in the needs analysis.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Population aged 0-15</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number of children living in financial straits</th> <th style="text-align: center;">% of total child population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Babergh</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16,699</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,867</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;">11.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Heath</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,376</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,197</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;">9.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ipswich</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23,404</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,475</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: red;">23.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid Suffolk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17,363</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,703</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;">9.81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Edmundsbury</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19,058</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,295</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;">12.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suffolk Coastal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22,417</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,526</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;">11.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waveney</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,931</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,641</td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: red;">22.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Suffolk</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>132,248</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>19,704</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;"><b>14.90</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>East of England</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>1,200,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>180,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;"><b>15</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>England</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>10,818,182</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>2,380,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: yellow;"><b>22</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families/Department for Work and Pensions 2007</i></p>				Population aged 0-15	Number of children living in financial straits	% of total child population	Babergh	16,699	1,867	11.18	Forest Heath	12,376	1,197	9.67	Ipswich	23,404	5,475	23.39	Mid Suffolk	17,363	1,703	9.81	St Edmundsbury	19,058	2,295	12.04	Suffolk Coastal	22,417	2,526	11.27	Waveney	20,931	4,641	22.17	<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>132,248</b>	<b>19,704</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>East of England</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>10,818,182</b>	<b>2,380,000</b>	<b>22</b>
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<b>Supporting indicators</b>	<p>NI 118 take-up of formal childcare by low-income working families            NI 52 take-up of school lunches            Local: take up of disadvantage subsidy through extended schools            Local: Becta Home Access to IT project</p>																																														

## Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan 2009-11: STORYBOARDS

<b>Key Suffolk linkages</b>	Child Poverty Group Welfare Rights Housing Officers Group Children's Centres Extended schools Job Centre Plus Other LAA Delivery Partnerships – Economic Prosperity; Adult Learning & Skills
<b>National links</b>	National target to eradicate child poverty by 2020
<b>Early Intervention/ Prevention Strategy themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the impact of poverty and poor housing</li> <li>• Prevent health-related issues that impact adversely on well-being</li> <li>• Prevent barriers to inclusion</li> <li>• Prevent isolation from recreational, cultural and social opportunities</li> <li>• Prevent involvement in anti-social behaviour and offending</li> </ul>