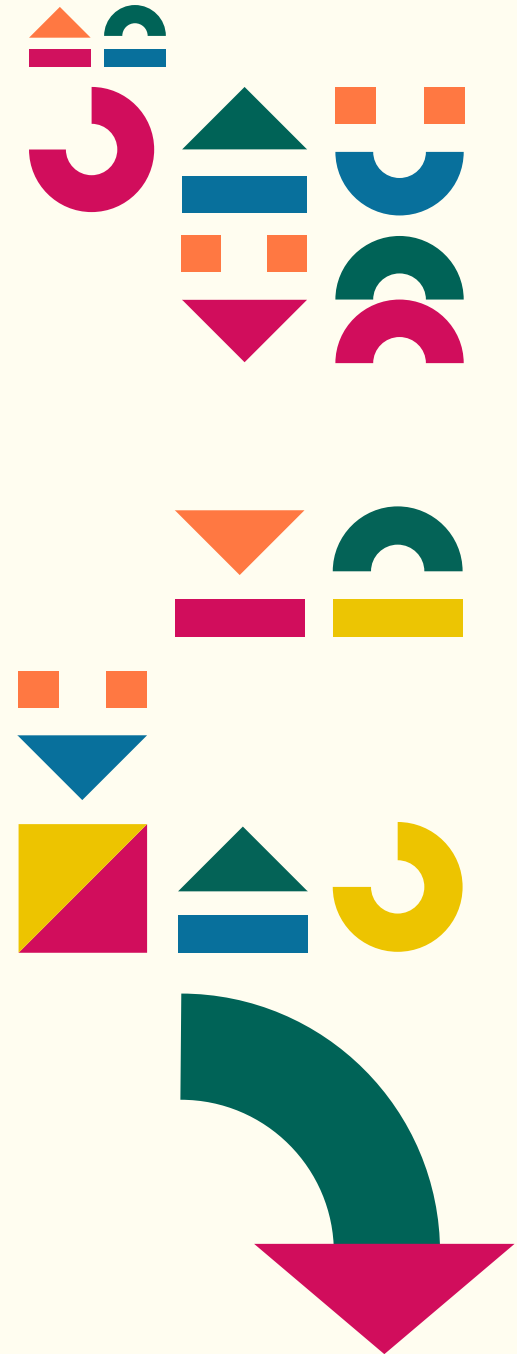


# Plan 24-30

## Overview of framework

The Promise Progress Framework contains an initial ten vision statements taken directly from the promise, chosen because of the availability of multiple sources of meaningful data. Each vision statement has an associated set of outcomes that reflect the overall ambition of what keeping the promise will look and feel like.





## Supporting children to stay with their families

[Page 3](#)

Where children are in their families and feel loved, they must stay – and families must be given support together to nurture that love and overcome the difficulties which get in the way.



## Mental health and wellbeing

[Page 13](#)

Scotland must seek to uphold the wellbeing of care-experienced children and young people and ensure that there is timely access to mental health support before crisis point so that children can enjoy good mental health.



## Carers and stability

[Page 5](#)

Scotland must limit the number of moves that children experience and support carers to continue to care.



## Health

[Page 15](#)

Care experienced children and young people have access to support ensuring that their health needs are fully met and potential for good health is maximised.



## Education

[Page 7](#)

Schools in Scotland must be ambitious for care experienced children and ensure they have all they need to thrive, recognising that they may experience difficulties associated with their life story.



## Justice

[Page 17](#)

Scotland must stop locking up children who have often experienced the failures of the state in the provision of their care.



## Brothers and sisters

[Page 9](#)

Where living with their family is not possible, children must stay with their brothers and sisters where safe to do so and belong to a loving home, staying there for as long as needed.



## Aftercare

[Page 19](#)

Young adults for whom Scotland has taken on parenting responsibility must have a right to return to care and have access to services and supportive people to nurture them.



## Physical restraint

[Page 11](#)

Scotland must strive to become a nation that does not restrain its children.



## Support for care experienced adults

[Page 21](#)

Care experienced adults must have a right to access to supportive, caring services for as long as they require. Those services and the people who work in them must have a primary focus on the development and maintenance of supportive relationships that help people access what they need to thrive.

# Supporting children to stay with their families

Foundation:  
Family



Promise vision statement:

***“Where children are in their families and feel loved, they must stay – and families must be given support together to nurture that love and overcome the difficulties which get in the way.”***

[the promise, page 15](#)

# Outcomes & Indicators

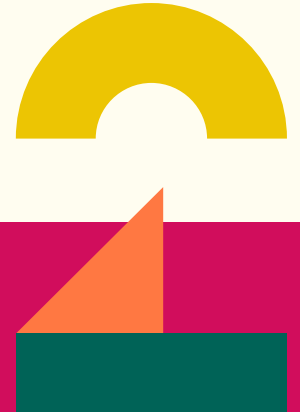


|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Outcome one:</b>   | <b>Outcome two:</b>   |
| <p>The rate of children entering care decreases. For those that do need to enter care, a higher proportion are able to stay living at home with parents, or in a family setting.</p>  | <p>The underlying universal support system must support all families and identify those who need more support.</p>  |
| <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and rate of children in the 'care system' in Scotland during the year.</li> <li>2. Number of children (0-17 years) entering the 'care system' during the year.</li> <li>3. Number and percentage of children in the 'care system' who are living at home with parents each year.</li> <li>4. Number and percentage of children in the 'care system' living in the community on each year.</li> <li>5. Number and percentage of children who are living in kinship care each year.</li> <li>6. Number and percentage of children who are living in foster care each year.</li> <li>7. Number and percentage of children who are living in residential care each year.</li> <li>8. Average number of children living in secure care on a given day throughout the year.<sup>1</sup></li> </ol> | <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rate of registrations to the child protection register from initial and pre-birth Case Conferences during the year per 1,000 0-15 year olds.</li> <li>2. Percentage of child death reviews which identified modifiable factors in a child's death.</li> </ol> <p><b>Contextual indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of children with a developmental concern recorded at their 13-15 months, 27-30 months, and 4-5 year reviews.</li> <li>2. Number and percentage of children living in temporary accommodation.</li> <li>3. Three year averaged estimate of the number and proportion of children living in relative poverty after housing costs.</li> <li>4. Three year averaged estimate<sup>2</sup> of the number and proportion of children living in absolute poverty after housing costs</li> <li>5. Number and rate of children on the Child Protection Register, with domestic abuse listed as a concern identified</li> </ol> |

1. Children living in residential accommodation includes those living in local authority homes, voluntary homes, residential school, and secure care. Therefore the number of children and young people in secure care is included in the total for the number of children living in residential accommodation.  
 2. Three year averaged estimates are used in the Framework to examine poverty, more information on the statutory targets process can be found here, [Child poverty summary \(data.gov.scot\)](#)

# Carers and stability

Foundation:  
Care



Promise vision statement:

***“Scotland must limit the number of moves that children experience and support carers to continue to care.”***

[the promise, page 67](#)

# Outcomes & Indicators



| Outcome one:  | Outcome two:  | Outcome three:  |
|---|---|---|
| The average number of home moves a child experiences decreases.   | Where living with their family is not possible, there must be sufficient availability of carers who can provide stable loving homes for children and young people.  | There must be sufficient capacity within children's social services to recruit loving, attentive carers and support them to continue to care, and provide children and young people with stability when moves need to happen.   |
| <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of children who have experienced 3 or more homes<sup>3</sup> within the last year</li> </ol> | <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of registered foster care households per 1,000 0-17-year-olds in Scotland, and relative to number of children in the 'care system'.</li> <li>2. Number of foster carer de-registrations in Scotland in the last year.</li> <li>3. Care homes for children and young people and residential additional support needs schools workforce<sup>4</sup>:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Size of Whole Time Equivalent<sup>5</sup> workforce, rounded to the nearest 10.</li> <li>ii. Vacancy rate in care homes for children and young people.</li> <li>iii. Vacancy rate in residential additional needs support schools.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. The secure care workforce, in terms of:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Size of Whole Time Equivalent workforce, rounded to the nearest 10</li> <li>ii. Vacancy rate</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Stability index for the residential childcare (made up of care homes for children and young people, residential additional support needs schools, and secure care for children 'looked after' away from home) workforce.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Core indicators:</b></p> <p>Staff working in children's fieldwork services, including qualified social workers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Whole Time Equivalent (rounded to nearest 10)</li> <li>ii. Rate per 100,000 0-17 year olds</li> <li>iii. Stability index<sup>6</sup></li> </ol> |

3. Referred to as the number of 'placements' a 'looked after' child experiences over the course of a year within Children's Social Work Statistics.

4. Referred to as 'Residential Special Schools' within Care Inspectorate and Scottish Social Services Council reporting - amended here as per the glossary on page 3.

5. Whole Time Equivalent breakdowns provided by Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC)

6. Stability index breakdowns provided by Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC)



Vision statement three:

***“Schools in Scotland must be ambitious for care experienced children and ensure they have all they need to thrive, recognising that they may experience difficulties associated with their life story.”***

[the promise, page 71](#)

# Outcomes & Indicators



|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Outcome one:</b>   | <b>Outcome two:</b>  |
| Care experienced young people spend more time in school.  | The average attainment of care experienced pupils increases.   |
| <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rate of attendance for pupils who experienced care at some point within the school year.</li> <li>2. Cases of exclusions per 1,000 pupils who experienced care at some point within the school year.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportion of pupils who experienced care at some point within the school year at stages P1, P4, P7 and S3 achieving the curriculum for excellence level relevant to their stage.</li> <li>2. Proportion of pupils who experienced care during their last year at school achieving at least one SCQF level 5 qualification (or better).</li> <li>3. Proportion of pupils who experienced care during their last year at school achieving at least 1 SCQF level 6 qualification (or better).</li> <li>4. Proportion of pupils who experienced care during their last year at school in a positive destination 9 months after leaving school.</li> </ol> |



# Brothers and sisters

Foundation:  
Care



Vision statement four:

***“Where living with their family is not possible, children must stay with their brothers and sisters where safe to do so and belong to a loving home, staying there for as long as needed”***

[the promise, page 9](#)

# Outcomes & indicators



|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Outcome one:</b>   | <b>Outcome two:</b>   |
| <p>The proportion of brothers and sisters staying together in the 'care system' increases.</p>  | <p>The number of children and young people who cannot live with their family, living in a family setting, increases.</p>  |
| <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportion of family groups living in foster families who have been separated.</li> <li>2. Number and proportion of new foster care households approved for family groups of 2 children, and 3 or more children.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number and proportion of children 'looked after' away from home with foster carers or kinship carers.</li> <li>2. Number of children 'placed' in secure care at 31st July by Scottish local authorities, and as proportion of all children who are 'looked after'.</li> </ol> |

# Physical restraint

Foundation:  
Care



Vision statement five:

***“Scotland must strive to become a nation that does not restrain its children.”***

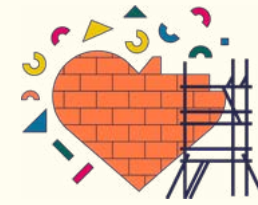
[the promise, page 85](#)

**Outcome one:**

The number of children and young people experiencing restraint decreases.

**Core indicators**

1. Number of incidences of physical restraint reported between 1st January and 31st December in care homes for children and young people
2. Number of incidences of seclusion reported between 1st January and 31st December in care homes for children and young people
3. Number of incidences of physical restraint reported between 1st January and 31st December in secure care
4. Number of incidences of seclusion reported between 1st January and 31st December in secure care
5. Number of incidences of physical restraint reported between 1st January and 31st December in school accommodation services
6. Number of incidences of seclusion reported between 1st January and 31st December in school accommodation services



Vision statement six:

***“Scotland must seek to uphold the wellbeing of care-experienced children and young people and ensure that there is timely access to mental health support before crisis point so that children can enjoy good mental health.”***

[the promise, page 84](#)



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Outcome one:</b></p>   | <p><b>Outcome two:</b></p>   |
| <p>Support for children and adolescent mental health increases.</p>  | <p>The number of staff employed in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services is proportionate to demand.</p>   |
| <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of children receiving Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services treatment within referral guidelines.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of staff employed in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.</li> </ol> |



Vision statement seven:

***“Care experienced children and young people have access to support ensuring that their health needs are fully met and potential for good health is maximised.”***

[the promise, page 83](#)

## **Outcome one: Health outcomes, and access to health services improve for care experienced children and young people.**

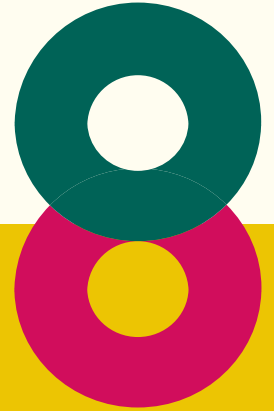
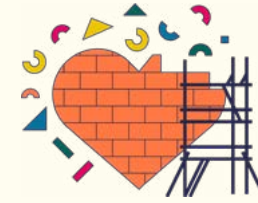
Through data development work with Public Health Scotland, an indicator set will be developed which provides an understanding of whether care experienced children have equitable access to universal services that promote good health in childhood. This includes reviews to monitor and promote early childhood development; registration and participation in dental care; timely delivery of routine immunisations; pre-school vision assessment; and monitoring of growth. Inequalities in health outcomes between care experienced children and their peers must be reduced, including developmental concerns, dental concerns, and healthy weight.

Public Health Scotland processes data on health outcomes and access to health services from maternal health and pre-birth through to 18 years olds. Inequalities in health outcomes between care experienced children and their peers should be reduced, including developmental concerns, dental caries and healthy weight.

Work is underway with Public Health Scotland to link the Children's Social Work statistics to the Community Health Index data. This will enable Public Health Scotland to collect and analyse health outcomes and access to health services for care experienced school age children and young people. The initial areas of interest which have been identified for the data linkage process include:

- Early childhood development
- Dental Health
- Immunisations
- Diet and Healthy weight





## Vision statement eight:

***“Scotland must stop locking up children who have often experienced the failures of the state in the provision of their care”***

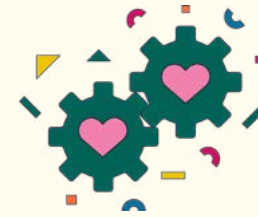
[the promise, page 91](#)

**Outcome one:**

The number of young people entering young offenders' institutions decreases.

**Core indicators**

1. Number of under 21s in custody on an average day.
2. Number of referrals to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds.



Vision statement nine:

***“Young adults for whom Scotland has taken on parenting responsibility must have a right to return to care and have access to services and supportive people to nurture them.”***

[the promise, page 92](#)

**Outcome one:**

The number of young care experienced people receiving support increases

**Core indicators**

1. Proportion of young people who are eligible for aftercare services who are receiving services.
2. Number and proportion of eligible young people who are going on to continuing care.

## Support for care experienced adults

Foundation:  
Care



Vision statement ten :

***“Care experienced adults must have a right to access to supportive, caring services for as long as they require. Those services and the people who work in them must have a primary focus on the development and maintenance of supportive relationships that help people access what they need to thrive.”***

[the promise, page 92](#)

| <b>Outcome one:</b>  | <b>Outcome two:</b>   | <b>Outcome three:</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| The number of care experienced adults receiving support increases.   | Support for people who use drugs or alcohol increases.  | Support for adult mental health increases.  |
| <p><b>Contextual indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and proportion of people of working age living in relative poverty after housing costs.</li> <li>2. Number of households living in temporary accommodation.</li> <li>3. Number and proportion of households assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness and as a proportion of all households assessed.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Contextual indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of referrals starting community-based treatment for problematic drug or alcohol use, and proportion receiving that help within 3 weeks or less.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Contextual indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of people starting to receive psychological therapy within the quarter, and percentage who started within waiting times standard.</li> </ol> |