Pregnancy and Parenthood in Young People

Scotland's strategy to increase choices and support potential in young people.

Policy mapping
June 2015

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Introduction

The *Pregnancy and Parenthood in Young People Strategy* aims to help shift our approach of support to wider social determinants and health inequalities. The focus to date has often been on sexual health determinants and whilst this is clearly an important aspect it is not the sole risk factor that contributes to teenage pregnancy. Additionally, the new strategy will extend to supporting young parents. It is important that the strategy does not duplicate or replicate existing strategies and frameworks, therefore the need for a policy mapping was essential as part of the development of the strategy.

This document maps Scottish Government national policies where they link to young people and teenage pregnancy. The key recommendations listed in this document are not necessarily all the key recommendations or outcomes of the listed strategies but are those that link to young people, young parents, their families and their children. It is not a definitive document but it is hoped that it will provide an overview of the key policies that may link to the strategy and impact upon services provided for young people, young parents and their children across Scotland.

Included are policies that relate to supporting young people to help prevent pregnancy, promote aspirations and ambition, support young parents, their families and their children. Most of the policies have similar ambitions and goals, with key themes such as equality and fairness at the heart.

Whilst the different polices identify the age range of a 'young person' diversely and an agreed definition is not found, the overall ethos and values remain the same regardless of age definition.

National Performance Framework

The National Performance Framework (2011) measures and reports on progress the Government in Scotland in creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all to flourish through increasing sustainable economic growth.

Progress of the National Performance Framework is tracked by 7 Purpose Targets and it is supported by 16 National Outcomes and 50 National Indicators, covering key areas of health, justice, environment, economy, and education. The following eleven National outcomes link into the teenage pregnancy and young parents' strategy outcomes:

- By achieving these outcomes together, we will make Scotland a better place to live and a more prosperous and successful country.

- We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.

- We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.

- We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.

- We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.

- Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.

- Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.

- We live longer, healthier lives.

- We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.

- Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.

- We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome

Supporting Acts

The United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (1991)
The UN convention defines a child as a person under the age of 18. It provides a set of minimum standards relating to children's civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights. These fall into three main categories:

- Provision – the right to minimum standards of health, social security, physical care, family life, play, recreation, culture and leisure plus adequate standards of living and good quality of education.
- Protection – the right to be safe from discrimination, abuse and neglect, exploitation, substance abuse, injustice and conflict.
- Participation – the right to a name and identity, to be consulted and taken account of, to access to information, to freedom of speech and opinion and to challenge decisions made on their behalf.

https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/creating-a-fairer-and-more-equal-society/supporting-pages/the-united-nations-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child-uncrc

The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014
The Act will further the Scottish Government's ambition for Scotland to be the best place to grow up in by putting children and young people at the heart of planning and services and ensuring their rights are respected across the public sector.
Key points:

- Named person
- Information sharing
- Childs plan
- Teenagers in residential, foster or kinship care who turn 16 gaining new rights to remain 'looked-after' up to the age of 21, as well as extended entitlement to aftercare up to their 26th birthday.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/people/young-people/legislation

The Post-16 Education (Scotland) Act 2013
This Act provides a legal basis to underpin aspects of Scottish Government's wide-ranging reforms to improve the way the post-16 learning system supports jobs and economic growth and helps young people meet their ambitions.

The Act includes measures in relation to:

- Widening access to higher education with a view to increasing the number of young people from deprived backgrounds who go on to study at degree level
- Supporting the delivery of Opportunities for All – the guarantee of a place in learning or training for all 16-19 year olds - by ensuring that young people who disengage from, or are at risk of disengaging from, learning or training can be provided with appropriate support
- Progressing the creation of 13 strong college groupings of scale, able to plan regionally and deliver across all of Scotland
- Ensuring that the structure of, and provision in, universities and colleges remains fit for purpose
- Capping the level of higher education tuition fees which Scottish institutions can charge students from the rest of the UK

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2013/12/contents

Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014

The Act provides the legislative framework for the integration of health and social care services in Scotland. It requires the local integration of adult health and social care services, with statutory partners (Health Boards and Local Authorities) deciding locally whether to include children's health and social care services, criminal justice social work and housing support services in their integrated arrangements.

Key features of the Act include:

- National outcomes for health and wellbeing will apply equally to Health Boards, Local Authorities and Integration Authorities.
- Health Boards and Local Authorities will be required to establish integrated partnership arrangements.
- An integrated budget will be established in each Integration Authority to support delivery of integrated functions, which will cover at least adult social care, adult community health care, and aspects of adult hospital care that are most amenable to service redesign in support of prevention and better outcomes.
- Each Integration Authority will establish locality planning arrangements at sub-partnership level, which will provide a forum for local professional leadership of service planning.
- Each Integration Authority will put in place a strategic commissioning plan for functions and budgets under its control. The joint strategic commissioning plan will be widely consulted upon with non-statutory partners, patient and service-user representatives, etc.

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/9/pdfs/asp_20140009_en.pdf

Scottish Schools (Parental Involvement) Act 2006

The Scottish Schools (Parental Involvement) Act 2006 places a responsibility on local authorities to improve parental involvement in three ways - learning at home, home/school partnerships and parental representation. The Parental Involvement Act recognises the vital role that parents play in children's learning and development, and aims to encourage parents to develop their children's learning at home and in the community. The Act reflects the shared role and responsibility that schools, parents and carers have in working together to educate children.

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/8/contents

The Education (Additional Support for Learning) Act 2004 (as amended) requires education authorities to identify, provide for and to review the additional support needs of the pupils for whom they are responsible. An additional support need can arise for any reason, and can be of short or long term in nature. Additional support is provided to overcome a barrier to learning.

The legislation requires that additional support provided is directed towards the individual needs of pupils. There are a range of planning mechanisms used by education authorities to support pupils and the legislation also requires specific planning to support pupils at key transitional points in their education.

http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Education/Schools/welfare/ASL

Equality Act 2010

The duties of the Equality Act 2010 require responsible bodies to actively deal with inequality, and to prevent direct and indirect discrimination, harassment or victimisation of pupils on the basis, or a perceived basis, of protected characteristics, including due to pregnancy and maternity.

It is discriminatory to treat a woman (including a female pupil of any age) less favourably because she is or has been pregnant, has given birth in the last 26 weeks or is breastfeeding a baby who is 26 weeks or younger. It is direct sex discrimination to treat a woman (including a female pupil of any age) less favourably because she is breastfeeding a child who is more than 26 weeks old.

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

Supporting approaches

Getting it Right for Every Child (2012)
The Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) approach ensures that anyone providing support puts the child or young person – and their family – at the centre. GIRFEC is important for everyone who works with children and young people – as well as many people who work with adults who look after children. Practitioners need to work together to support families, and where appropriate, take early action at the first signs of any difficulty – rather than only getting involved when a situation has already reached crisis point. This means working across organisational boundaries and putting children and their families at the heart of decision making – and giving all our children and young people the best possible start in life. The GIRFEC approach is about how practitioners across all services for children and adults meet the needs of children and young people, working together where necessary to ensure they reach their full potential. It promotes a shared approach and accountability that:
- builds solutions with and around children, young people and families
- enables children and young people to get the help they need when they need it
- supports a positive shift in culture, systems and practice
- involves working better together to improve life chances for children, young people and families

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Young-People/gettingitright

Curriculum for Excellence (2012)
The 3-18 curriculum aims to ensure that all children and young people in Scotland develop the attributes, knowledge and skills they will need to flourish in life, learning and work. The knowledge, skills and attributes learners will develop will allow them to demonstrate four key capacities, helping children to become:
- Successful learners
- Confident individuals
- Responsible citizens
- Effective contributors

The curriculum includes all of the experiences which are planned for children and young people through their education, wherever they are being educated. These experiences are grouped into four categories.
- <u>Curriculum areas and subjects</u>: The curriculum areas are the organisers for setting out the experiences and outcomes. Each area contributes to the four capacities.
- <u>Interdisciplinary learning</u>: How the curriculum should include space for learning beyond subject boundaries.
- <u>Ethos and life of the school</u>: The starting point for learning is a positive ethos and climate of respect and trust based upon shared values across the school community.
- <u>Opportunities for personal achievement</u>: Pupils need opportunities for achievements both in the classroom and beyond, giving them a sense of satisfaction and building motivation, resilience and confidence.

http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/thecurriculum/whatiscurriculumforexcellence/

Supporting Policies

Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework (2011-2015)
The Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework sets out the Scottish Government's agenda in relation to sexual health, HIV, hepatitis C and hepatitis B for the next four years. For the first time, these four policy areas have been brought together into a single integrated strategy. Building on the solid foundations of proven and successful Scottish Government policy, notably Respect and Responsibility (Scottish Executive, 2005) and the Hepatitis C Action Plan (Scottish Executive, 2006a Scottish Government, 2008a). The Framework reflects an ambitious vision for sexual health and blood borne viruses in Scotland. It adopts an outcomes based approach anchored by effective shared ownership and joint working with a strong focus on challenging inequalities. The two outcomes that will impact teenage pregnancy and young parents are:

- Outcome 1: Fewer newly acquired blood borne virus and sexually transmitted infections; fewer unintended pregnancies
- Outcome 2: A reduction in the health inequalities gap in sexual health and blood borne viruses also 4 and maybe potentially 5?

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/24085708/0

Our ambitions for improving the life chances of young people in Scotland: National Youth Work Strategy 2014-2019
The National Youth Work Strategy was developed jointly by the Scottish Government, Education Scotland and YouthLink Scotland. It aims to set out ambitions for improving outcomes for young people through youth work. It has been developed in the context of the Strategic Guidance for Community Learning and Development, and it aims to ensure that we harness and build on our partnerships and what we know works in delivering vibrant and effective youth work practice.

http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/Images/YouthWorkStrategy181214_tcm4-823155.pdf

Developing the Young Workforce - Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy 2014
The Scottish Government established the independent Commission for Developing Scotland's Young Workforce, led by Sir Ian Wood, in January 2013. Its remit was to explore how we might develop a modern, responsive and valued system for vocational training and emulate the labour markets of the best performing European countries. The Commission's final report was published on 3 June 2014 and set out 39 recommendations, all of which built upon the Scottish Government's Economic Strategy, the introduction of Curriculum for Excellence and the extensive reforms of Post 16 Education. This strategy and implementation plan sets out how the Scottish Government will implement the Recommendations of the Commission for Developing Scotland's Young Workforce to drive the creation of a world class vocational education system to reduce youth unemployment by 40% by 2021.

http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/7750

Mental Health Strategy for Scotland (2012-15)

Scotland's Mental Health Strategy is the successor document to Delivering for Mental Health and Towards a Mentally Flourishing Scotland. It builds on that work as well as on policy and service improvements taken forward alongside those main policy documents. There are seven key themes:

1. Working more effectively with families and carers
2. Embedding more peer to peer work and support
3. Increasing the support for self-management and self-help approaches
4. Increasing the support for self-management and self-help approaches
5. Focusing on the rights of those with mental illness
6. Developing the outcomes approach to include, personal, social and clinical outcomes
7. Ensuring that we use new technology effectively as a mechanism for providing information and delivering evidence based services

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/08/9714/downloads

Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework For Action

This Framework sets out our strategic approach to tackling alcohol misuse in Scotland. It explains the need for action in order to help deliver Government's Purpose and outlines how Government intend to take forward the proposals contained in the discussion paper "Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol" following the outcome of the public consultation in 2008.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/04144703/0

National Parenting Strategy: Making a positive difference to children and young people through parenting (2012)

The National Parenting Strategy is all about valuing and supporting Scotland's parents as one of the single biggest ways of giving children the best start in life. When it refer to parents, it means anyone with a parenting role and it means parents of children of all ages from the early years right through the teenage years and into young adults. This isn't about dictating to parents how to bring up their own children, this is about making it easier for parents to understand the positive difference they can make to their child's development, helping parents to feel confident in their ability to care for their children, feel reassured that help is available if and when they need support and ultimately making parenting an even more rewarding experience.

- The strategy committed to extending the Family Nurse Partnership programme to five NHS Boards areas by the end of 2013, meaning it will reach three times as many first time teenage mothers and many of the fathers too by the end of 2013. Scottish Government remains committed to extension of FNP over the longer term so that it is available across Scotland.
- Scottish Government will be working with NHS Lothian to develop a teenage pregnancy pathway, to complement and enhance the established policies around maternity care but including both pre-conception preventative activity and support for those who do not continue with their pregnancy.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/10/4789

Refreshed Maternity Framework (2011)

The refreshed framework is designed to address all care from conception, throughout pregnancy and during the postnatal phase. Effective collaboration and communication between all of these disciplines and services, and particularly between primary care, public health nursing and maternity services, is essential for person centred, safe and effective maternity care. Whilst this framework is concerned with maternity care, the principles and some of the service descriptors will be of relevance to other staff providing NHS services to women and their babies, including sexual health and reproductive health staff, substance misuse and addictions staff, mental health staff and community pharmacy staff. Key drivers for refreshing the Framework are:

- The need to reduce inequalities in maternal and infant health outcomes at birth and across the life course.
- The need to measure improved access, care and experience for all women, prioritising improvements for those at risk of poor health outcomes.
- The need to develop tailored, proportionate, universal provision that identifies and facilitates access to specialist provision where needed.
- The need to strengthen communication and collaboration between services providing maternity care.
- The need to use women's experience of care to drive service improvement.
- The importance of strengthening NHS Board planning of maternity care at regional level; within local Children and Adult service planning processes and within local Community Planning Partnerships.
- The fundamental and critical importance of workforce planning and development to ensure that all women and their babies are cared for by the right team of people, with the right skills, in the right place, every time.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/02/11122123/0

Early Years Framework (2009)

At the heart of the framework is an approach which recognises the right of all young children to high quality relationships, environments and services which offer a holistic approach to meeting their needs. Such needs should be interpreted broadly and encompass play, learning, social relationships and emotional and physical wellbeing. This approach is important for all children but is of particular benefit in offering effective support to those children and families requiring higher levels of support. Early intervention has relevance to a wide range of social policy but it is particularly relevant in early years, which will often be the earliest and best opportunity to intervene. We have identified 4 principles of early intervention. In short, these are:

- for all to have the same outcomes and the same opportunities;
- to identify those at risk of not achieving those outcomes and take steps to prevent that risk materialising;
- where the risk has materialised, to take effective action;
- to work to help parents, families and communities to develop their own solutions, using accessible, high quality public services as required.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/01/13095148/0

The Play Strategy (2013)

Children's play is crucial to Scotland's wellbeing; socially, economically and environmentally. 'The experiences children have in early life – and the environments in which they have them – shape their developing brain architecture and strongly affect whether they grow up to be healthy, productive members of society' (Harvard University, 2007). Play is an essential part of a happy, healthy childhood and 'when children play their brains do two things: they grow and the become organised and usable' (Hughes, 2013). By investing in all our children and young people now we can strengthen their ability to achieve their full potential.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5675

Improving Maternal and Infant Nutrition Framework (2011)

Improving the nutrition of mothers and infants cannot and must not operate in isolation; it should be seen in the broader context of improving the health and wellbeing of everyone of who lives in Scotland. This Framework is aimed at a variety of organisations with a role in improving maternal and infant nutrition. There are many partner organisations but, primarily, the NHS, local authorities, employers, the community and voluntary sector have the most opportunity to influence culture and behaviour change. The framework is aimed at policy makers within these organisations as well as frontline staff and volunteers. The Scottish Government has adopted as policy World Health Organisation (WHO) guidance recommending exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of an infant's life. There exists a large and robust body of evidence demonstrating the short and long term health benefits of breastfeeding for both mothers and infants. Women who have breastfed are at lower risk of breast and ovarian cancer and hip fracture due to osteoporosis later in life and there is evidence to suggest they are more likely to return to their pre-pregnancy weight. It is important to understand the factors which influence a mother's infant feeding decision in order to develop effective strategies to encourage more women to breastfeed. The Scottish Government is fully committed to the principles underpinning the WHO Code on the marketing of breast milk substitutes and expects all partner organisations involved in improving infant feeding practices in Scotland to fully comply with it. In addition, the Framework emphasises the need to provide families with the information and support to safely formula feed their babies if they have chosen to do so.

http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/13095228/0

Child Poverty Strategy (2014-2017)

Continuing to promote and support good mental and physical health and wellbeing among children and young people as they develop towards adulthood is vital to the development of happy, healthy and productive future generations and parents of further generations. With relation to vulnerable children and families: to ensure a particular focus on the most vulnerable children and families. These include families with disabled children, children who offend, are in homeless families, looked after or accommodated, who live in substance misusing households, are at risk in situations of domestic abuse and violence or live with parents who have mental health problems or learning disabilities. In many instances, these risk factors overlap and are strongly associated with poverty and deprivation.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/344949/0114783.pdf

The Road to Recovery: A New Approach to Tackling Scotland's Drug Problem (2008)

Based on consensus, and informed by the best available evidence, this strategy sets out a significant programme of reform to tackle Scotland's drug problem and make a contribution to the Government's overarching purpose, which is to increase sustainable economic growth. Central to the strategy is a new approach to tackling problem drug use based firmly on the concept of recovery. Recovery is a process through which an individual is enabled to move-on from their problem drug use towards a drug-free life and become an active and contributing member of society. Moving to an approach that is based on recovery will mean a significant change in both the pattern of services that are commissioned and in the way that practitioners engage with individuals. The strategy sets in train a number of actions to turn recovery into a reality. Core to this is the reform of the way that drug services are planned, commissioned and delivered to place a stronger emphasis on outcomes and on recovery. Finally, the strategy sets out the Government's renewed approach to developing more effective responses to children at risk of parental substance misuse. It sets in motion a programme of action to ensure that the child is at the centre of agency responses and that the principle of early intervention is embedded.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2008/05/22161610/0

Delivering a Healthy Future: An Action Framework for Children and Young People's Health in Scotland (2007)

Over 12,000 children and young people are looked after by Local Authorities. Within this already disadvantaged group over 40% have emotional or mental health problems. "Mental health is a key determinant of health, even in childhood. Surveys in the UK continue to show that as many as 10% of children aged 5-15 years have clinically diagnosed disorders of mental health that affect their daily life. Young carers, of whom there are over 16,000 in Scotland, 7 are twice as likely as their peers to have mental health issues."

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/02/14154246/12

Preventing Offending by Young People: A Framework for Action (2008)

There is a wealth of good practice across Scotland in tackling offending by young people. The challenge is to embed this as standard practice, and consistently to drive up aspirations and performance. In driving forward this work, Scottish Government will focus on the following areas:

- Prevention
- Early and effective intervention
- Managing high risk
- Victims and community confidence
- Planning and performance improvement

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/228013/0061713.pdf

Valuing young people (2009)
This focuses on:
- ensuring that all young people have the support they need to achieve their potential;
- positive opportunities for, and positive engagement with young people; and
- early intervention to nurture potential and offer support at an earlier stage in a young person's life.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/04/21153700/0

More Choices, More Chances: A Strategy to Reduce the Proportion of Young People not in Education, Employment or Training in Scotland (2006)
The starting point for this strategy is that, for young people, being not in education, employment or training (NEET) represents an unacceptable waste of potential. NEET sells young people short; economically and socially it makes no sense. The objective is to eradicate the problem of NEET the length and breadth of Scotland.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/129456/0030812.pdf

Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy (2012)
Secure employment for young people gives them a firm foundation on which to build their lives. This is not simply a question of personal finances; there are clear benefits to health for individuals and a reduction in inter-generational social problems. The cost to society of not having employment opportunities for young people is all too familiar. It is built upon three strategic themes –
- Adopting an all-Government, all-Scotland approach to supporting youth employment;
- Enhancing support for young people; and
- Engaging with employers.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/06/9210

Opportunities for All (2012)
Opportunities for All is an explicit commitment to offer a place in learning or training to every 16-19 year old in Scotland who is not currently in employment, education or training. It requires the post-16 learning system to re-engage young people between their 16th and 20th birthdays with learning or training. The publication describes how post-16 learning and training delivery partners contribute to delivery of this commitment.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/11/7618

Skills for Scotland: Accelerating the Recovery and Increasing Sustainable Economic Growth (2010)
Three years ago in Skills for Scotland: A Lifelong Skills Strategy the Scottish Government set out our ambitions for skills in a lifelong learning context. It focused on three main areas: individual development, responding to economic and employer need and creating cohesive structures.
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/10/04125111/0

Promoting Positive Outcomes: Working Together to Prevent Antisocial Behaviour in Scotland (2009)

This Framework for tackling antisocial behaviour in Scotland is about promoting positive outcomes: by preventing ASB before it occurs; by encouraging agencies to work together more effectively; by involving communities more closely in developing local solutions; and by communicating positive, evidence-based messages about our people and places. Overall, it is about building on success and spreading good practice across Scotland. The Framework aims to focus more on prevention and early and effective intervention and move away from the narrow focus on enforcement; address the causes of ASB, such as drink, drugs and deprivation, and not just the symptoms, promote positive behaviour and the work of role-models and mentors, as well as punish bad behaviour in an appropriate, proportionate and timely manner and create more choices and chances for people to succeed, thereby reducing the likelihood of them being involved in ASB.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/18112243/0

Equally Safe: Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls (2014)

Equally Safe is Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls. The strategy has been produced by Scottish Government and COSLA, with input from key justice agencies (Police Scotland and COPFS) and from third sector agencies which support women.

The overall aim of the strategy is to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls, creating a strong and flourishing Scotland where all individuals are equally safe and respected, and where women and girls live free from such abuse - and the attitudes that help perpetuate it.

Four key priorities are set out within the strategy:
1. Scottish society embraces equality and mutual respect, and rejects all forms of violence against women and girls.
2. Women and girls thrive as equal citizens: socially, culturally, economically and politically.
3. Interventions are early and effective, preventing violence and maximising safety and wellbeing of women and girls.
4. Men desist from all forms of violence against women and girls and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response.

While the strategy sets out some early commitments, it explains how a phased approach will help ensure that longer-term change is sustained.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/06/7483

Homes Fit for the 21st Century: The Scottish Government's Strategy and Action Plan for Housing in the Next Decade (2011-2020)

This document sets out the Scottish Government's housing vision and strategy for the decade to 2020. For 2020, the vision is for a housing system which provides an affordable home for all.
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2011/02/03132933/0

The Better Health Better Care Action Plan (2007)
NHSScotland, both alone and in conjunction with its partners, has a significant contribution to make to ensuring better, local and faster access to health care and helping people to sustain and improve their health, particularly in disadvantaged communities. Achievement will be assessed against seven high-level targets and 15 shared, national outcomes through a set of 45 supporting indicators which will be used to report progress to the people of Scotland over a 10-year period. This, in turn, will be underpinned by a range of performance management systems across the public sector, including NHSScotland, which will ensure that services and activities are aligned appropriately.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/12/11103453/0

Achieving Our Potential: A Framework for Tackling Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland (2008)
Progress against the National Outcomes agreed with partners, are tracked through a basket of National Indicators, and local indicators adopted by CPPs which are relevant to efforts to tackle poverty and income inequality in Scotland: These include

- Improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services delivered;
- Increase the proportion of school leavers (from Scottish publicly funded schools) in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training);
- Reduce the number of working age people with severe literacy and numeracy problems;
- Decrease the proportion of individuals living in poverty;
- Increase the proportion of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection reports;
- Increase the social economy turnover;
- Increase the average score of adults on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing scale by 2011;
- Increase Healthy Life Expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas;
- Reduce alcohol related hospital admissions by 2011;
- All unintentionally homeless households will be entitled to settled accommodation by 2012;
- Reduce overall reconviction rates by two percentage points by 2011;
- Increase the rate of new house building.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2008/11/20103815/0

Everyone Matters: 2020 Workforce Vision (2013)
Scotland's Health Service aims to provide safe, effective and person-centred care. Our vision is that by 2020 everyone is able to live longer, healthier lives at home or in a homely setting. The 2020 Workforce Vision; *we will respond to the needs of the people we care for, adapt to new, improved ways of working, and work seamlessly with colleagues and partner organisations. We will continue to modernise the way we work and embrace technology. We will do this in a way that lives up to our core values. Together, we will create a great place to work and deliver a high quality healthcare service which is among the best in the world.*

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5943/0

The Healthcare Quality Strategy for NHSScotland (2010)
The Quality Ambitions;
- Mutually beneficial partnerships between patients, their families and those delivering healthcare services which respect individual needs and values and which demonstrate compassion, continuity, clear communication and shared decision-making.
- There will be no avoidable injury or harm to people from healthcare they receive, and an appropriate, clean and safe environment will be provided for the delivery of healthcare services at all times.
- The most appropriate treatments, interventions, support and services will be provided at the right time to everyone who will benefit, and wasteful or harmful variation will be eradicated.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2010/05/10102307/0

Supporting guidance

A New Look at HALL 4: The Early Years: Good Health for Every Child (2011)
This guidance was developed following extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including front-line practitioners and parents/carers and takes account of the views expressed. It sets out the way forward for the successful delivery of Health for All Children (Hall 4) in the early years - a time where children's futures can be shaped by appropriate levels of support and intervention.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/11133654/0

The National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland (2014)
National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland was published in 2010 and refreshed in 2014 to ensure that it remains relevant and up to date. The document provides a national framework for agencies and practitioners at local level to understand and agree processes for working together to safeguard and promote the wellbeing of children. It sets out expectations for strategic planning of services to protect children and young people and highlights key responsibilities for services and organisations, both individual and shared. It also includes guidance for practitioners on specific areas of practice and key issues in child protection including Child Sexual Exploitation and Internet Safety.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/05/3052

Getting Our Priorities Right (2013)
The purpose of the guidance is to provide an updated good practice framework for all child and adult service practitioners working with vulnerable children and families affected by problematic parental alcohol and/or drug use. It has been updated in the particular context of the national GIRFEC approach and the Recovery Agendas, both of which have a focus on 'whole family' recovery. Another key theme is the importance of services focusing on early intervention activity. That is, working together effectively at the earliest stages to help children and families and not waiting for crises – or tragedies – to occur.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/2305

Equally Well (2008)
Scotland's health is improving. But there are big differences between rich and poor. In 2006, men could on average expect 67.9 years of healthy life and women 69 years. In the most deprived 15% of areas in Scotland, though, men could only expect 57.3 years of healthy life and women 59 years. More babies born to mothers living in the most deprived fifth of areas have a low birth weight than those born to mothers living in the most affluent areas: 9% compared to 5%. People struggling with poverty and low income have poorer mental health and wellbeing than those with higher incomes or who find it easy to manage financially. There are large and increasing inequalities in deaths amongst young adults due to drugs, alcohol, violence and suicide. The Task Force has discussed its thinking with a range of frontline staff and managers, a wide Third Sector audience, young people and members of the police, the business community, local authorities and NHSScotland. In order to reduce inequalities in healthy life expectancy and wellbeing generally, the Task Force has

identified priority area and have given the following recommendations for early years and young people:

- Reducing health inequalities should be a key outcome for the early year's framework being developed jointly by the Government and COSLA.
- NHS Boards should improve the capacity of ante-natal services to reach higher risk groups and identify and manage risks during pregnancy.
- The Government should arrange a Scottish survey of the incidence of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome.
- NHS Boards should improve breastfeeding rates in deprived areas and among disadvantaged groups.
- The Government should lead the development of holistic support services for families with very young children at risk of poor health and other poor outcomes.
- There should be a range of services that identify need and provide support to the most vulnerable children and families. As part of that, the Government should develop a community-based integrated school health team approach, targeting children at risk and increasing the nursing staff and other professionals supporting schools.

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/25104032/0

Equality Act 2010: Guidance for schools
This guidance is one of a series written by the Equality and Human Rights Commission to explain what must be done to meet the requirements of equality law. This will support the introduction of the Equality Act 2010. This Act brings together lots of different equality laws, many of which we have had for a long time. By doing this, the Act makes equality law simpler and easier to understand.
There are two guides giving advice on responsibilities under equality law as someone who has pupils, students and parents who access the education services you provide. The guides look at the following:
• Schools
• Further and Higher Education

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/education-providers/schools-guidance/introduction