



haringey strategic partnership

Haringey's Local Strategic Partnership

Self Assessment

May 2006

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1. Introduction

This report sets out the findings of Haringey Strategic Partnership's self-assessment of its own performance and planned improvements in 2005/6.

In assessing Haringey's Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) performance in 2004/5, the Government Office for London stated that considerable progress had been made and that there was evidence of joined-up planning and working with useful and detailed baseline information on each delivery area. The Government Office also commented that methods to engage the local community were impressive and that the partnership is focused on sustainable measures as opposed to 'quick fixes'. Worklessness and aspects of performance in the crime and education themes were viewed as areas needing further attention.

This assessment reviews performance over the year 2005/6 covering all the core delivery areas – Education, Housing, Health, Crime, Liveability and Worklessness – and Partnership Working. A separate improvement plan details the main actions and activities arising out of the assessment that will be implemented in 2006/7.

2. Overall Findings- Key Strengths

2.1 Delivery

- ▶ Education – Haringey has above average levels of deprivation, pupil mobility and pupils with English as an additional language. Despite this, educational attainment continues to improve at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4 with particularly good progress for ethnic minority pupils at Key Stage 4 and continued progress against the intermediate milestones. Although comparable boroughs show better results than Haringey at Key Stages 3 and 4, Haringey is among the top three of comparator boroughs at Key Stage 2.
- ▶ Housing – the level of non-decent local authority owned housing stock is reducing, from 58% in 2003 to 44.7% at March 2006. Following a successful ballot of tenants and leaseholders an Arms Length Housing Management Organisation (ALMO), called Homes for Haringey, became operational from 1 April 2006. Approximately 80% of 10,500 Registered Social Landlord (RSL) properties in the borough meet the decent homes standard as at the end of March 2006.
- ▶ Health – life expectancy in Haringey continues to rise. Compared to the national average however, the rate is 1.9 years below for men and .07 years below for women. The Well-being Partnership has prioritised a number of 'Choosing Health' initiatives to tackle the broader determinants of health and better targeting of health inequalities. Teenage Pregnancy rates fell by 13.5% (2003/4 data) but are still above the London average and third highest among comparable boroughs.

- ▶ Crime – Haringey remains a high volume crime area. Overall British Crime Survey (BCS) recorded offences have remained unchanged compared to 2004/5. Progress towards the PSA1 target however shows a reducing trend for the majority of crimes with the exception of wounding, robbery, bicycle theft, and vehicle interference.
- ▶ Liveability – 84% of residents think that standards of cleanliness have been maintained or that the borough is cleaner than a year ago.¹ Good progress continues against a range of targets aimed at making Haringey cleaner and greener. Almost 20% of waste is now recycled, up from 8.6% in 2004/5. There were fewer missed refuse collections – 129 per 100,000 household waste collections compared to 190 in 2004/5. Four Parks received Green Flag status. There were fewer road traffic accidents resulting in death or serious injury – 82 in 2005/6 compared to 191 in 2003/4.
- ▶ Worklessness – the Haringey working age employment rate increased slightly from 57.3% in 2003/4 to 60.3% in 2004/5. Rates differ significantly however in different parts of the borough, especially between the east and west (48.5% in Tottenham compared to 74.2 in Hornsey and Wood Green in 2004/5), and with residents from minority ethnic communities. Greater emphasis has been placed on tackling worklessness and especially targeting of younger groups not in education or training (NEET). In March 2006, 10.4% of 16 to 18 year olds classified as NEET was achieved against a target of 12.9%.

2.2 Partnership Working

There has been significant improvement in performance management across the partnership in 2005/6 with much improved sharing of information, data and trend analysis and the plausibility of interventions. This has led to a reconfiguring of the NRF programme and its alignment with the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund, paving the way for a Local Area Agreement in 2006/7.

The development of a local Compact with the Voluntary and Community Sector has strengthened relationships, created greater clarity on roles and responsibilities and built a process through which all partners are able to act as critical friends.

2.3 Future development

Performance Management – the Partnership will benefit from integrated performance management arrangements being developed as part of the Local Area Agreement.

Community Strategy - the development of a new Community Strategy in 2006/7 provides an opportunity for the Partnership to further improve inter-agency planning and consultation as it develops a new vision and priorities for the borough post 2007.

3. Detailed Findings

3.1 Outcomes (delivery)

Core Areas	Findings
Education	<p>Raising Educational Achievement Educational attainment in Haringey continues to improve with outstanding progress for ethnic minority pupils at Key Stage 4. Other highlights include better than national average results for Looked After Children (LAC) at Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 and good progress against intermediate milestones. Progress in relation to comparator boroughs¹ has been mixed. At GCSE the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C shows good progress being made. However, progress at Key Stages 2 and 3 is weaker.</p> <p>Raising standards therefore remains a key focus with specific targets set which can be tracked back to individual pupils. The substantial investment in the Early Years, the development of extended schools, better attendance and a very clear focus on priority groups and key schools will help to close the performance gap with our comparator boroughs.</p> <p>Attainment at Key Stage 4 Significant progress has made over the past five years. In 2005, 48.5% of pupils achieved 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs compared with 30.9% in 2001, an improvement of 17.6 percentage points. This improvement has been at more than twice the national rate with the gap closing from 19% to 9%. Haringey has also the second highest rate of progress against comparator boroughs. At 48.5% this places Haringey in 5th position ahead of Southwark and Hackney.</p> <p>The value-added measure from Key Stage 2 to 4 places Haringey in 11th place and 8th place for Key Stage 3 to 4 out of 149 local authorities. This is further evidence that the gap is narrowing. Several schools in the east of the borough show improvements at three times the national rate resulting in some 400 or more students achieving 5 or more A* to C than 4 years ago.</p> <p><u>Gender Differences</u> Girls outperformed boys by 10%. The national difference</p>

¹ Haringey's comparator boroughs: Brent, Hackney, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Waltham Forest.

was also 10%.

Looked After Children

The results for pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grades remained at 12 per cent (national 11%). The number of Looked After Children at Key Stage 4 in 2005 was 59 (57 in 2004).

Ethnic Minority Pupils

The attainment of most ethnic minority pupils at Key Stage 4 has improved considerably and progress is beginning to close the gap with White UK pupils. Caribbean pupils are the fastest improving group at Key Stage 4 with 20% more achieving 5 or more A* to C grades since 2002 compared with 15% of African pupils and 4% of White UK pupils.

Attainment at Key Stage 3

Attainment at Key Stage 3 has improved faster than the national trend since 2001 in English, Maths and Science. Key Stage 3 is a high priority for raising attainment in secondary schools.

English at Key Stage 3

The gap between the Haringey and England average narrowed by 6 percentage points between 2001 and 2005, and is currently 10 percentage points. However, Haringey had the third lowest attainment rate (64%) of its comparable boroughs in 2005, ahead of Lewisham (63%) and Hackney (59%), although the 2nd highest highest rate of improvement at 8.5%.

Maths at Key Stage 3

The gap between the Haringey and England average narrowed by 5 percentage points between 2001 and 2005 and is currently 13%. For 2005, Haringey achieved the same result as Southwark (61%) but ahead of Hackney (58%). Haringey and Southwark achieved the highest rate of progress on the 2004 comparator results.

Science at Key Stage 3

The gap between the Haringey and England average narrowed by 6 percentage points between 2001 and 2005, and is currently 18 percentage points. Haringey and Hackney have the lowest attainment rate of comparable boroughs.

Gender Differences

The pattern of achievement between boys and girls is very similar to that found nationally. In English, girls outperform boys, in mathematics, girls and boys have very

similar results. In science girls outperform boys but nationally boys outperform girls.

Looked After Children

Results for Looked After Children at Key Stage 3 are very similar to national results (with the exception of science). English declined from 29.3% (in 2004) to 26.5% (national 26.7%), maths from 27% to 26.5% (national 28.3%), and science from 20% to 18% (national 25.9%). The number of Looked After Children at Key Stage 3 is 34.

Ethnic Minority Pupils

Achievement for almost all ethnic minority pupils is much improved and the rate of progress in some cases is ahead of the rate of progress of White UK pupils. African pupils have improved by 8% since 2004 (by 19% since 2002), Caribbean pupils by 6% (7% since 2002), Turkish pupils by 12% (9% since 2002), White UK by 6% (6% since 2002), Kurdish pupils declined by 1%, but have improved by 5% since 2002.

Attainment at Key Stage 2

Standards at Key Stage 2 have tracked national results with the gap beginning to close in 2005 with a 3% increase in English compared to 1% nationally. Value added scores are ahead of the national figure putting Haringey in 42nd position (out of 150 local authorities) showing that progress is accelerating.

English at Key Stage 2

The gap between the Haringey and England average narrowed by 2 percentage points between 2002 and 2005, and is currently 6 percentage points. Of the comparable boroughs Brent (78%), Lewisham (77%) and Lambeth (76%) had attainment levels that were higher than Haringey's in 2005.

Maths at Key Stage 2

The gap between the Haringey and England has increased by 1 percentage point between 2002 and 2005, and is currently 7 percentage points. Of the comparable boroughs Brent (73%), Lewisham (72%) and Waltham Forest (69%) had attainment levels that were higher than Haringey's in 2005.

Gender Differences

Haringey's results mirror the national picture with girls outperforming boys in English. This is reversed for maths

and science with boys outperforming girls in both.

Looked After Children

Results for Looked After Children improved in English by 5% and are now 57% (national 42.1%). Maths results stayed the same at 43% (national 37.6%). Science results stayed the same at 57% (national 53%). The number of Looked After Children at Key Stage 2 in 2005 is 21.

Ethnic Minority Pupils

In English African, African-Caribbean and Turkish pupils' attainment has improved since 2004 by 4%, 4% and 2% respectively compared to a 7% rise for UK White pupils. The achievements of Kurdish pupils remained the same. These improvements build on the gains made in 2004.

Early Years

The quality of integrated early years and childcare provision continues to improve, especially with the new 10 Children's Centres and over 500 childcare places. Significant input to driving up quality in the early years is now beginning to have some impact. In 2004/5, 41% of children achieved six or more scale points in the Foundation Stage profile, in line with similar authorities although below the national results of 48%. The quality of provision is judged by Ofsted to be satisfactory, with 75% good. More children meet the early learning goals and this improvement now needs to work through to impact on standards at Key Stage 1.

A broad staff training and development programme is in place to improve and develop practice. One focus has been the support for practitioners in reception and year 1 to improve the transition of children from foundation stage to year 1. Further development has taken place to improve the quality assurance systems including the introduction of a nationally recognised Self-Review Framework for early years settings.

Priority Groups

The innovative **Targeted Pupils Initiative** provides three-way wrap-around support via Teaching Assistants, Learning Mentors & Family Outreach workers, focused on personalised learning needs aimed at (& now achieving) a 1% closure in the results at Key Stage 2.

Standards for students from **ethnic minority communities** have improved steadily since 2002 with African students improved at GCSE by 12%, Caribbean students by 20% and Turkish students by 19%, closing the

gap with White UK students who improved by 4% in the same timescale. A number of specific initiatives have had a significant impact on improving outcomes e.g., EMA African Caribbean programme, Aiming High, Readers are Leaders project, and these continue.

Progress for **Looked After Children (LAC)** is improving. Key Stage 2 results and GCSE 5 or more A* to G grades and 5 or more A* to C grades for 2005 are in line with and mostly above national figures. LAC absence rates from school has reduced from 15% in 2004/5 to a provisional 12% in 2005/6, supported by Welfarecall. All LPSAs in relation to LAC have been achieved and indications are that they will be exceeded by July 2006.

Children & young people with **disabilities and learning difficulties** are a priority group for improvement. Targets are set in statements and progress monitored using P scales. The percentage attaining two levels below expected levels at the end of Key Stage 2 is declining only marginally but accelerates at Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4, and the 1+A*-G result is improving slowly. Improving performance for these groups remains a high priority. Provision for children and young people with **social, emotional and behavioural difficulties (SEBD)** of primary age are now under the management of a primary school, thereby increasing opportunities for inclusive learning. The secondary provision works closely with secondary schools and CONEL and numbers integrating are increasing, currently involving 17 young people.

Schools

Schools are much improved - no school in Haringey is on special measures and the number of primary schools with fewer than 65% achieving the national expectation by age 11 has almost halved over five years. Almost half the primary schools achieve above national standards for 11 year olds and all secondary schools are above the floor targets. Strong collaborative working between groups of schools in the 6 Networked Learning Communities enables the sharing of good practice and a very strong and effective collegiate operates between the secondary schools, CONEL and the new 6th Form. Recruitment and retention has improved and the number of NQTs applying to Haringey has trebled in two years.

A number of school-based initiatives encourage children to engage in the learning thereby supporting standards e.g., breakfast clubs; extended schools, including play and childcare; homework and revision clubs; partnerships with

supplementary and community schools; access to ICT, for example through the bus for ICT provided by CONEL; free transport that removes barriers to learning; the Healthy Schools programme that promotes well-being and supports student learning; and initiatives to involve parents in their child's education to act as role models through participation in adult learning classes.

Attendance

Primary school attendance improved in 2004/5 at almost 4 times the rate nationally, representing 11,300 extra sessions attended and building upon an extra 38,000 sessions the year before. Seven of the 10 secondary schools improved in 2004/5 with overall attendance since 2002 improved by almost twice the national rate - some 51,000 extra sessions attended. The LPSA target for unauthorised absence in both phases was met in 04/05 but not for reducing overall absence (figures for 05/06 not yet available). Exclusions are in line with national figures and consistently below similar LAs. School Improvement Partners (SIPs) challenge schools on their use of fixed-term exclusions, used too widely in several secondary schools (figures for 05/06 not yet available).

Use of NRF

The NRF **Improving Literacy** project has developed a specific programme of literacy and literacy intervention for target pupils to raise standards of attainment in English for years 9 – 11, and provides support to borderline Key Stage 4 (Year 11) pupils as they prepare to take their final GCSE exams. The project has provided a model of how schools and teachers can track under performing pupils and upon which to base future plans using existing mainstream funding that comes into schools. The project directly impacts on the priority to raise achievement in education and supports the **national strategies** aimed at providing additional literacy support for those pupils at risk of not reaching levels expected for their age. The project is creating sustainable improvement in the mainstream because the service is provided during the school day and the work with parents has also been mainstreamed.

The NRF funded **Breakfast Clubs** provide 480 free breakfast club places in eight primary schools and one secondary school in the east of the borough. The project has contributed to a reduction in school truancies and the achievement of higher attainment levels. The project supplements wrap around childcare places for working parents under the extended schools programme.

	<p>The NRF funded 4YP and Family Planning Nurse project provides a dedicated family planning nurse as an integral part of the 4YP network of services for young people including advising on and prescribing first time and emergency contraception. Access to health services is improved by providing outreach contraceptive clinics. The long term aim of the project is to reduce the rates of under 18 conceptions (see health section on teenage pregnancy).</p>
<p>Housing</p>	<p>Decent Homes and Social Housing Over 2005/6 partners have worked across all housing tenures to ensure that the housing stock in Haringey is of a quality that meets the decent homes standard. Within the social housing sector, providers are on target to meet decent homes in 100% of the stock by 2010. Since 2003 the level of non-decent local authority owned housing stock has reduced from 58% to 45% at March 2006.</p> <p>Homes for Haringey Following a comprehensive tenant-led options appraisal process and a successful ballot in April 2005, council tenants and leaseholders opted for the Council to set up an Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO). As of 1 April 2006 management of the Council's housing stock passed to Homes for Haringey. Service Level Agreements between Homes for Haringey and the Council have been agreed and will be used to monitor performance and track improvement. To support the decent homes investment programme, a bid for approximately £220 million will be submitted to the Department for Communities and Local Government later in 2006.</p> <p>RSL Decent Homes As of April 2006, approximately 80% of the 10,500 Registered Social Landlord (RSL) properties in the borough meet the decent homes standard. We have worked with our larger partner associations and those which have more than 50% of properties failing to meet the standard, on their asset management plans. By working with them to agree disposal programmes and with modified nominations agreements to enable decants for major works. There is an active Housing Association Forum which is exploring opportunities for joint procurement and working to maximise the benefits of decent homes investment.</p> <p>Haringey's Housing Association Forum is developing a set of joint service standards for all social landlords in</p>

Haringey to share and disseminate good practice. The Forum is currently piloting a joint project in Tottenham Hale ward to improve services to tenants and deliver efficiency savings through shared procurement and contracting arrangements.

Haringey's innovative Accredited Lettings Scheme encourages private landlords to provide decent private rented housing.

Private Sector Decent Homes

Decent homes delivery in the private sector is focused on energy efficiency, in particular on homes which fail the standard due to a lack of thermal comfort. Poor thermal comfort has been identified as the main reason why homes fail. In 2005/6 Neighbourhood Renewal Funding was matched in part by British Gas and the Housing Capital Grant Programme to tackle non-decency. In total 1,083 surveys for thermal comfort and home security were carried out; 792 jobs were completed as of March 2006 and 114 jobs were waiting to be programmed. In total 192 non decent properties have been brought up to the decent standard. The British Research Establishment (BRE) modelling, carried out on a sub-regional basis, is used to identify work areas. Current work is targeted at renewal areas and 'at risk' private rented properties as well as well as accommodation above shops. At September 2005 some 70 units had been improved and a further 59 live cases in the pipeline. Another project has seen a major £2million investment programme targeted at private sector terraced properties in South Tottenham as part of the Bridge New Deal for Communities (NDC) regeneration. In 2006/7 fuel poverty action linked to thermal imaging will be targeted at energy inefficient properties in the 3% most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs).

Haringey is an active partner in the North London sub-region's bid to the LHB for private sector decent homes improvement grant. The sub-region has secured £6.135 million over 2 years, some 94% of the original bid. This will enable 5,140 units to be improved across the sub-region.

Meeting housing need

A new Housing Needs Survey was jointly commissioned on a sub-regional basis to establish a greater understanding of the housing market and the diverse needs across the sub-region. It is clear, however, that housing need in Haringey will remain extremely high for the foreseeable future. The Council is acknowledged to

have a very successful approach to temporary accommodation procurement and was able to meet and maintain government targets on the use of shared facilities in B&B establishments.

With more than 5,500 households in temporary accommodation, achievement of the 2010 reduction target is a major challenge and has required a significant re-shaping of services to focus on preventing homelessness and maximising the supply of new housing options. A new Prevention and Options Service now in place includes tenancy sustainment and mediation, family and debt counselling and home visiting.

Haringey has joined the Home Connections Choice Based Lettings System with the aim of securing greater choice and transparency in the lettings process. Sub-regional lettings have already been successfully piloted and will be rolled out in the coming year.

Three new floating support services have been set up in the borough. Funded through the Supporting People Programme, HARTS (works with 700 families), Sixty Plus (works with 300 over 60s not in care) and Key Support (works with 420 single adults with multiple needs and/or who are not engaged with services) providing housing-related support services. In total over 150 support workers work with approximately 1,400 vulnerable households (including those with no fixed address).

Boosting supply

Haringey has also undertaken a number of significant improvements to boost the supply of housing increasing the supply of longer term leased properties from RSLs and the private sector to provide homeless families with more settled and suitable accommodation.

The revised Unitary Development Plan reflects a shift towards sustainable design with the development of a policy on sustainable buildings. Improved joint working between housing and planning on revised planning policies and guidance aims to ensure that housing developments are sustainable and better meets local need.

Haringey's RSL development programme continues to be the largest in the sub-region with £70 million investment resulting in 936 new homes for affordable renting and low cost home ownership in 2004-06. The 2006-08 programme promises to deliver 1,200 new units. A

	<p>preferred partnering scheme is being implemented to maximise the regeneration benefits of housing investment through focusing resources on a smaller number of highly committed RSLs.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>Life expectancy Life expectancy rates in Haringey continue to rise overall with male life expectancy increasing by 2 years since 1992-1994. Compared to the national average, life expectancy is 1.9 years below average for men and 0.7 below the average for women in 2002-2004. Of the comparable boroughs only Brent (82.3 years) had a male life expectancy rate that was both higher than Haringey's and statistically significant.</p> <p>Generally the more deprived wards have a lower male life expectancy than the more affluent wards. At the two extremes, male life expectancy in Bruce Grove (70.5 years) is nearly 8 years lower than male life expectancy in Muswell Hill (78.2 years). The relationship between male life expectancy and ward-level deprivation is strong and statistically significant. For female life expectancy the relationship with deprivation is weaker and not statistically significant.</p> <p>Mortality indicators The following indicators have contributed to the rise in life expectancy. Haringey's cancer mortality rate has fallen from 133.6 per 100,000 population under 75 (133.6/100,000) in 1996/98 to 124.0/100,000 in 2002/04. However, the England average has fallen faster over the same period to the extent that Haringey's cancer mortality rate is now marginally above the England average, with the gap between the two beginning to widen. Looking at the comparable boroughs, only Brent (109.3/100,000) had a cancer mortality rate that was lower than Haringey's in 2002/04.</p> <p>Haringey's circulatory disease mortality rate has fallen significantly from 152.6 per 100,000 population under 75 (152.6/100,000) in 1996/98 to 128.6/100,000 in 2002/04. However, the gap between the Haringey and England average widened by 14.7/100,000 over the same period to reach 31.9/100,000 in 2002/04.</p> <p>Haringey had the second highest circulatory disease mortality rate of its comparable boroughs in 2002/04, behind Hackney (140.6/100,000). The gap between the Haringey average and that of the best performing comparable borough in 2002/04 (Brent, 99.3/100,000) was</p>

29.3/100,000.

The suicide mortality rate in Haringey has fallen from 10.7 per 100,000 population (10.7/100,000) in 1996/98 to 9.1/100,000 in 2002/04. The gap between the Haringey and England average narrowed by 0.9/100,000 between 1996/98 and 2002/04 and is currently 0.4/100,000.

Haringey had the third highest suicide mortality rate of its comparable boroughs in 2002/04, behind Lambeth (9.7/100,000) and Southwark (11.0/100,000). The gap between the Haringey average and that of the best performing comparable borough (Brent, 7.4/100,000) was 1.7/100,000 in 2002/04.

Healthy Haringey

The HSP Well-being Partnership is responsible for raising life expectancy and reducing infant mortality. In 2005/6 the partnership agreed a new vision and objectives taking account of *Opportunity Age, Choosing Health* and *Our Health, Our Care, Our Say* to provide a strategic direction to Haringey's Well-being agenda.

A new Haringey Life Expectancy Plan is being developed in line with 'Choosing Health' and priorities identified at a Healthier Haringey Conference in February 2006.² The Plan will be launched in Summer 2006. Examples of the 'life expectancy' prevention programmes and interventions include:

- Training more smoking advisors to deliver Quit smoking services resulting in an increase in the number of people who have quit smoking for four weeks from 1167 in 2004/5 to 1,400 in the first three quarters of 2005/6.
- Launched a borough-wide smoke free award in March 2006 and achieved agreement from Tottenham Hotspur Club to be smoke free from Summer 2006 one year ahead of the forthcoming legislation.
- Completing a Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for the borough.
- Health for Haringey lottery funded project supporting more than 30 local projects to provide support for community groups to access opportunities for physical activity and exercise.

- Targeting healthier workforce initiatives including a Quit Smoking campaign (some 40% of council employees live in the borough).

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates show an improvement from 7.4 deaths per 1000 live births in 1999-2001 to 6.9 per 1000 in 2001-2002.

However, as the infant mortality rate is higher in Haringey than the London and national average, the infant mortality action plan is being reviewed and will be updated. A review of the most effective evidence based measures is being carried out including:

- reviewing literature on the determinants of infant mortality.
- reviewing literature on interventions addressing determinants of infant mortality and their results.
- reviewing NICE guidelines on breastfeeding.
- “Back to sleep” campaign.

In order to improve the support for new parents a health equity audit of the health visiting services was completed in May 2005. The results of the audit were used to re-allocate health visitors across the borough to support vulnerable parents and parents most in need.

Teenage Pregnancy

Significant progress has been made in the past 2 years with teenage conception rates falling by 13.5% (2002-2004 data). Haringey conception rates, however, remain higher than the England and London average. The conception rate of under 18 year old females in 2001-03 was 74.5 per 1,000 15-17 year old females (74.5/1,000), up from 64.5/1,000 in 1996-98. The gap between the Haringey and England average widened by 13.6/1,000 between 1996/98 and 2001/03 and is currently 32.1/1,000.

Haringey had the third highest teenage conception rate of its comparator boroughs in 2001-03, behind Southwark (83.9/1,000) and Lambeth (98.8/1,000). The gap between the Haringey average and that of the best performing comparable borough (Brent 51.6/1,000) was 22.9/1,000 in 2001-03.

Good progress has been made on improving local data on pregnant teenagers with six monthly data reports from maternity services and TOP services on ethnicity and age now available. In 2004, 29% of all teenage parents (16-17)

	<p>were either married or co-habiting.</p> <p>The Stepping-Up service has improved its collection of data on teenage parents by agreeing new information sharing protocols with referrers including Connexions, Sure Start and Care to Learn. These protocols take effect from April 2006 and will enable Stepping-Up to plan and target additional provision for teenage parents in specific areas.</p> <p>The Teenage Pregnancy Partnership co-ordinates programmes and interventions to reduce teenage pregnancy. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4YP Education and Training Programme regularly delivers sex and relationship education sessions to secondary schools raising awareness for both young people and staff of these schools to increase the confidence of young people to attend 4YP services outside of school hours. • Level 2 Speakeasy training courses to target parents in high conception wards and those whose children are vulnerable to feel confident and skilled talking to their children about sex and relationships. • Promoting sexual health information in schools with high conception rates, looked after children, those with special needs and refugees and asylum seekers to encourage take-up of services. <p>Use of NRF</p> <p>For 2006/7 the Well-being Partnership has agreed to prioritise £1.2m NRF on projects and interventions in the 3 most deprived Super Output Areas. Outcome targets to be achieved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing household income by an average of £10 per week. • Reducing fuel poverty in 100 households. • 500 adults participating in at least one 30 minute session of physical activity of moderate intensity per week for at least three months • At least 140 older people participating for at least six weeks in a healthier eating community based programme.
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<p>Crime</p>	<p>Overall British Crime Survey (BSC) recorded offences have remained unchanged when compared to 2004/5 (reduction of two offences to 20,812). Half of the basket</p>
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of ten offences recorded year on year reductions i.e. Criminal Damage 12%, Domestic Burglary 11%, Theft of a MV 9%, Theft from Person 7% and most notably Common Assault by 22%. However there were significant increases in Robbery of Personal Property and Wounding of 41% and 30% respectively (also seen throughout London and nationally). Theft from MV, which represents the third highest proportion of all PSA1 offences, also rose by over 6%. Together these three offences account for 40% of all BCS crime.

Progress towards the PSA1 target chart illustrates the reducing trend since 2003/4 for the majority of crimes within the BCS with the exception of Wounding, Robbery, Bicycle theft and Vehicle Interference. The chart also highlights the reducing BCS trend in Haringey since April 2005, which is now almost equal to comparator boroughs.

Crime and Anti Social Behaviour

The Safer Communities Partnership is responsible for delivering Haringey's 3-year Safer Communities Strategy. In 2005/6 the Borough Intelligence Unit aligned its focus desks to reflect the strategic priorities, creating a much closer relationship between the Community Safety Team and police analysts. Crime Prevention Officers are also now attached to each crime type.

The 2001-2004 audit, which provided much of the evidence base and rationale for the Safer Communities Strategy highlighted a number of long-standing and persistent crime hotspots. These locations are highly correlated with deprivation indices and problems associated with unemployment, child protection, mental ill-health and educational under-achievement. The borough's main Super Output Areas are also contained within these locations. More detailed work to investigate the particular causes behind these hotspots has started and some solutions have already been implemented. Examples of this include the introduction of the Business Support Team in Wood Green with a training programme for business 'specials'; work with schools and the Children's Services to find creative ways of avoiding large gatherings of young people and better co-ordination of key service providers in Northumberland Park.

Although the LPSA burglary target of 14.3% was not achieved, the end of year achievement showed a 10% reduction over the stated baseline. Actions to meet this target over the year included a significant programme of property upgrades and 'target hardening' of vulnerable

properties in the Ladder area. This has resulted in only one repeat break-in. Haringey is currently being considered for a percentage of the LPSA reward grant due to an impressive performance.

Use of NRF

NRF continues to support the valuable work of the Metropolitan Care and Repair project that assists elderly residents in the east of the borough to address burglary and burglary artifice. A series of targeted and seasonal awareness raising campaigns have also been run throughout the year, notably the 'In when you're Out' campaign.

In 2005/6 the NRF funded two joint enforcement Operation Tailgates; training sessions on the Information Sharing Protocol and crime prevention; a BME community leadership programme; neighbourhood wardens; Leaders in Training for young people; and a number of targeted anti-violence operations.

The NRF element of the Anti-Social Behaviour Team (ASBAT) has enabled the service to operate across public and private housing sectors (owner occupiers and rented) and the business sector. This arrangement is unique in London, where most dedicated teams only deal with anti-social behaviour in council dwellings and estates. The ASBAT has achieved a 100% success record on all legal applications and to date has secured: 13 ASBOs, 2 dispersal orders, 67 crack house closures, 53 injunctions and 68 ABCs.

Safer Neighbourhoods

Safer Neighbourhood Teams were introduced during the year with positive feedback reported from local residents and ward Councillors. Over time the teams will provide a vehicle for addressing and tracking fear of crime factors. A Safer Neighbourhood analyst has been appointed who will be adding local community intelligence more directly to the National Intelligence Model (NIM) picture.

The Safer Schools Partnership co-ordinates school based crime prevention programmes. A police officer is linked to all secondary school in the borough. The officers run programmes around weapons awareness, safety, improved reporting from young people, and ongoing crime prevention. The programmes will be targeted to the transition years in 2006/7.

Drugs and alcohol profile

Most drug misuse problems manifest themselves in the east of the borough, both in terms of people presenting for drug treatment and the drug/sex markets. Analysis shows that those presenting with crack cocaine problems come from the most deprived wards such as White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park. The profile tends to be young African Caribbean men. Drug markets are concentrated around public transport hubs, in particular Seven Sisters and Wood Green Tube stations. Ducketts Common is a historical location for the handling of stolen goods usually as a result of shoplifting in Wood Green Shopping City. Green Lanes is another area where drugs activity is prominent. The proximity of dealers is tentatively linked to the availability of outlets for stolen goods.

In 2004/5 Haringey's retention rate was lower than the national average at 64% (London average 66%, overall retention rate by clients 68%). Locally the retention rate was comparatively lower in Black or Black British (56%) and under 25 year olds (56%) compared to 65% of those aged 25 and over. The retention rate in prescribing services is better than non-prescribing, 71% compared to 80%. Compared to the London average of 51% for retention in prescribing services Haringey performs well.

Although BME communities are being attracted into treatment, longer term engagement is less well maintained. There would appear to be some correlation between low retention rates and referrals from the criminal justice system and primary care, 21% and 38% respectively but together represent only 5% of the overall referrals (presentations) in 2004/5. 53% self referred to treatment.

Treatment and retention

In 2004/5 approximately 48% of those presenting for treatment and reporting crack as their primary drug were Black. In the first two quarters (of the total treatment population) this figure was 42% (36% were White), and for stimulants the overall rate of 36%.

DAAT research

The DAAT undertook two research projects with UCLAN (University of Central Lancashire, Race and Ethnicity Department), one into Khat use in the Somali community and the other into perceptions of drug misuse amongst the Turkish and Kurdish speaking communities across Haringey, Islington and Hackney. The findings show that Khat use is common in certain sections of the Somali

community and creates significant health and social problems, such as TB and mental health problems. There is little reported class A drug use in the Turkish/Kurdish communities of Haringey but high levels of concern about drugs and crime.

A cross-borough initiative with Islington and Hackney on sex workers and drugs misuse has ensured that displacement did not occur when enforcement took place.

Alcohol Harm Reduction

Haringey DAAT has developed an Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy in response to the Government's national strategy. Given the high correlation between drug abuse and alcohol misuse the partnership considers it regrettable that alcohol is not included in the treatment planning process.

Improved information and data intelligence

Considerable progress on information sharing, data and strategic analysis has been made across the HSP. Thirty partners signed an Information Sharing Protocol in 2005. A cross-cutting information management group and a Safer Communities specific Data Analysts Group has been established to co-ordinate data sets, improve analysis, inform joint project development, avoid duplication and raise the profile of strategic analysis. It is considered that Haringey is the only borough in the MET to have moved towards a partnership strategic assessment and control strategy. This should support the annual rolling audit to be completed more easily.

The Safer Communities Partnership has also put aside a pot of funding for dynamic and evidence-led projects across crime and drugs that can be bid for during the year. It is open to partners across the HSP and has resulted in a higher level of scrutiny and debate about 'what works'. Applications must demonstrate a clear understanding of the problem, provide evidence to back up the proposed intervention and state how the project will be evaluated. The 'Off the Street Less Heat' holiday programmes on Broadwater Farm were funded through this process. A community chest for West Green has also enabled improvements to local estates and early year's programmes.

Area based approach

The HSP has recognised the importance of co-ordinated area-based approaches with the establishment of 7 areas, linked to Area Assembly boundaries. The benefits of this

	<p>approach is already producing stronger collaboration and joint planning between the neighbourhood management service, local service providers, the community safety and DAAT teams and the Safer Neighbourhood ward-based teams. Good co-operation between the neighbourhood managers, local providers, community wardens and the Safer Neighbourhood Team in White Hart Lane is showing how the local model can bring increased public confidence and actual crime reduction.</p> <p>A multi-agency Crime Prevention Group promotes problem-solving and collaboration between departments and partner agencies. This group has looked at designing out crime initiatives in parks and high roads and has forged closer relationships with environmental and enforcement services.</p> <p>Staff from across the partnership, with police colleagues and community representatives, undertook evaluation training during the year. The learning and methodology will be applied in the coming year.</p>
<p>Liveability</p>	<p>The Better Places Partnership's mission is "To lead the delivery of cleaner, safer greener public spaces and improvement in the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the borough, with measurable improvement by 2008."</p> <p>The Council with key partners and residents has delivered a programme of environmental improvements aimed at making the environment cleaner, greener and safer and narrowing the gap between the east and west of the borough. These priorities reflect the key concerns of local people and the overarching ambitions and objectives of the Community Strategy.</p> <p>The Better Places Partnership is responsible for the delivery of the NRF and the Safer and Stronger Safer Communities Fund 'Liveability' programme and works closely with relevant public and private bodies, as well as community and environmental groups, to prioritise and steer projects which will deliver against its key objectives.</p> <p>Improving the Built Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sustainable, well design built environment with improved homes <p>Better Haringey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a cleaner, greener, safer Haringey

Sustainability, climate change and biodiversity

- enabling environmental sustainability and tackling climate change

Transport, accessibility and mobility

- improved, accessible local transport and safer roads

Open spaces, recreation and sport

- better opportunities for sport and leisure to enable and promote enjoyable and healthy lifestyles

The Better Places Partnership works together with the Council-led Better Haringey programme to create a cleaner, greener, safer Haringey in Haringey. Together these two partnership bodies are focused on:

- improving a range of key front line environmental services.
- strengthening and improving partnership working, both within the council and with external bodies, and;
- informing, educating and engaging with residents and partners to build civic pride and develop an awareness of environmental issues.

Improvement and achievement

Improvements are measurable both in terms of performance as well as resident perceptions. Haringey has made considerable progress around the LPSA, floor and other critical targets. In 2005/6 the following achievements were made.

- ▶ 84% of residents think that Haringey has maintained its standards of cleanliness or that it is cleaner than a year ago.
- ▶ Performance on environmental cleanliness (graffiti and fly posting) shows good progress being made but a deterioration on the removal of litter.
- ▶ LPSA measure to reduce the number of reported incidents of dumped rubbish by 1,614 was achieved.
- ▶ In 2005/6, 129 refuse collections were missed per 100,000 household waste collections, a reduction from the 190 in 2004/05. This is an LPSA measure and our LPSA stretch target of 130 was achieved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The repair of streetlights has remained below the 3.5 day target for the whole of 2005/06 with the average number of days taken to repair a streetlight at 1.92 days. ▶ The target of 85% for the removal of abandoned vehicles (within 24 hours from the point at which they can be legally removed) has been exceeded with 92.5% of such vehicles being removed. ▶ Kerbside recycling has increased from 92% in 2004/5 to 100% in 2005/6. ▶ Recycling levels of overall waste have improved from 5% in 2001 to 19.8%, which exceeds the statutory target. ▶ 81% of minor planning applications were determined in 8 weeks in 2005/6. This exceeded the Government's target (65%) and our local target of 78%. ▶ 69 people were killed or seriously injured in the period January to October 2005 compared with 122 in the same period last year. This equates to 82 in the full calendar year, against our LPSA target of 145. ▶ 910, 749 visits to sports and leisure facilities with the target of 883,908 exceeded.
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<p>Worklessness</p>	<p>Good progress has been made with the Haringey working age employment rate increasing from 57.3% in 2003/4 to 60.3% in 2004/05. However there are significant differences in employment rates in different parts of the borough and with residents from minority ethnic communities. 74.2% of residents in Hornsey and Wood Green parliamentary constituency were employed in 2004/5 compared with 48.5% of residents in Tottenham. This suggests an increase on figures for a similar period in 2003/4 of 69% and 45.5% respectively.</p> <p>The employment rate for ethnic minorities in Haringey was 45.3% in 2004/5, up from 39.9% in 2003/4. The gap between the Haringey and England average narrowed by 3 percentage points between 2001/2 and 2004/5, and is currently 13.6 percentage points.</p> <p>Employment and skills Haringey has a working population of 149,000; 33.4 % have a qualification above NVQ Level 4 with 11.2% at level</p>
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3 while 40% have Level 1 or lower level skills. The borough has 60,000 jobs and the public sector is the biggest employer. It has a business sector of nearly 8000 micro businesses of which 57% is BME owned.

After a period of reasonable stability, the number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Haringey is on the up. In the year to March 2006, the number of JSA claimants rose by 607 (7.9 per cent) to stand at 8,302.

In August 2005 there were 12,500 Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA) claimants Haringey sits in the middle of its comparable boroughs in terms of IB/SDA claimants. While having less claimants than Lambeth and Southwark and being on par with Hackney, the borough continues to perform worse than Brent, Waltham Forest and Lewisham.

In the year to March 2006, the number of 16 to 19 year old Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants increased by 65 (10.2 per cent) and now stands at 700. However, this follows the national trend where the number of younger JSA claimants has risen by 16.8 per cent over the same period. JSA claim rates for 16 to 19 year olds are high in the east of the borough

Job creation

Over the last 3 years Employment Zone providers have secured 2,000 jobs annually. Last year 300 jobs were created through Employ ULV, NRF and council funding. (100 from NRF including people into self-employment).

A new social enterprise, Inclusive Solutions, has been established as a result of a welfare to work compact project.

Strong links have been developed with employers in the growth areas such as British Airports Authority (BAA) resulting in 150 jobs at Stansted Airport for Haringey residents.

Business activity

Haringey also has a vibrant business sector with over 8,200 firms providing employment for 59,000 people. Haringey's self employment rate rose from 11.9% in 1999/00 to 17.5% in 2003/4. Whilst self employment rates for England and Haringey were identical in 1999/00, Haringey's self employment rate has improved to the extent that it was 5.1 percentage points above the England average in 2003/4. NRF has been used to

support the strengthening of key priority clusters in food and drink, creative industries, ICT and clothing.

Haringey has experienced a reduction in business activity from 55.7 per 10,000 adult population (55.7/10,000) in 1997 to 50.2/10,000 in 2004 (although this is up from the 2003 average of 46.9/10,000). However, the country as a whole has also experienced a decline in business activity over the same period. In fact, Haringey still continues to have significantly higher business start-up rates than the England average, with the gap between the two averages widening from 2003 to 2004.

Business support

Haringey Council's Trade Local has supported 1,130 local businesses in becoming 'fit to compete' in public sector and corporate supply chains and many of these have grown and won new work. The workbooks developed have been picked-up and used by organisations countrywide.

NEET

At March 2006, 10.4% of 16 to 18 year olds were classified as NEET (not in education or training), against a target of 12.9 %. In the year to March 2006, the proportion of NEETs fell by 2.4 percentage points. The gap between the Haringey and North London average appears to be contracting. The gap between the two averages is now 3.3 percentage points compared with 5.5 percentage points a year ago. NRF support young NEETs into training and employment. Significant progress has been made over the past five years in the number of 16 year olds achieving 5+ A*-C grades at almost three times the national rate.

The Enterprise Partnership oversees the key economic priorities for the borough identifying lead partners responsible for key outcomes. The partnership oversees the delivery of key economic development strategies and performance manages the strategies and actions by monitoring a basket of key indicators.

3.2 Partnership Working

Core Criteria	Findings
<p>Strategic</p>	<p>The HSP has improved its planning processes in 2005-06 which has resulted in better integration and alignment of local strategies with the Community Strategy and the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, e.g. Haringey's Mental Health Strategy, the Children and Young People's Plan, the Quality of Life Strategy for Older People (Experience Counts) and a Sports and Physical Activity Strategy.</p> <p>A new Neighbourhood Management structure has been approved by the HSP with the roll-out across 7 areas of the borough, the same as Area Assembly boundaries.</p> <p>Improved sharing of information, data and trend analysis and the plausibility of interventions against floor targets in 2005/06 led to a reconfiguring of the NRF programme and its alignment with the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund. A detailed assessment of Haringey's floor target performance against the national picture and comparator boroughs has informed interventions and actions for 2006/07 and beyond.</p> <p>Partners agreed to early preparation for a new community strategy post March 2007 with a series of planned community consultation events to take place from the Summer of 2006.</p>
<p>Inclusive</p>	<p>The Partnership involves key agencies and local interests with links to regional partnerships and delivery partners. Representatives span the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The Leader of the Council Chairs the HSP in order to ensure democratic accountability to the local electorate.</p> <p>Records of attendance by partners at meetings and partnership events show that interest is being maintained. The Voluntary and Community Sector is represented at four of the Thematic Partnerships and engaged with task focused groups and Community Forums.</p> <p>The development of a local Compact with the Voluntary and Community Sector has strengthened relationships, created greater clarity on roles and responsibilities and built a process through which all partners are able to act as critical friends.</p>

<p>Action-focused</p>	<p>The delivery sections outlined above and the Improvement Plan for 2006/7 shows evidence of the HSP activity and delivery. The NRF programme continues to target and deliver theme based projects and interventions focused on deprived wards and populations.</p>
<p>Performance Managed</p>	<p>Performance is actively managed through the Thematic Partnerships. The Thematic Partnership Boards and their sub-groups regularly receive and analyse performance information which includes activity data on local and PSA/Floor targets as well as information on comparator boroughs where available.</p> <p>Thematic Partnerships are also responsible for monitoring progress in implementing the actions identified in the Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Action (the local PMF) and keeping tract of the NRF (and SSCF) sponsored projects and interventions.</p> <p>The HSP receives regular update reports from each Thematic Partnership to each meeting allowing the Partnership as a whole to review progress and decide on joint strategies and interventions.</p> <p>The Improvement Plan attached to this assessment builds on the 2005/6 plan by bringing together revised plans and actions to achieve a greater focus and impact on floor targets where the 'gaps' are greatest.</p>
<p>Efficient</p>	<p>The Partnership re-configured the NRF programme and integrated it with the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund paving the way for a Local Area Agreement in 2006.</p> <p>The Partnership has a good track record in allocating and managing the NRF programme to deliver the borough's priorities and targeted interventions in the priority neighbourhoods. 100% spend of NRF was achieved in 2005/6.</p>
<p>Learning and Development</p>	<p>The Partnership engages with learning and development opportunities organised by GOL/ODPM, the London Network etc. The Partnership also encourages participation at local events, training courses and Community and Voluntary Sector topic based discussion groups.</p>

¹ Haringey Annual Residents Survey, 2006

² Healthy Haringey Conference Report, May 2006