



Strategy for

# YOUNG PEOPLE

in Haringey

2011-2014





# Contents

Executive Summary	1
Foreword	4
Introduction	5
Purpose and scope	6
National Context	7
Local context	8
Deprivation and poverty	8
Health	9
Crime	10
Service mapping	11
Open access and targeted services	11
What young people tell us	12
Links with other strategies	14
Vision	14
Outcomes, priorities and key actions	14
Implementation and monitoring	16



# Executive Summary

The Strategy for Young People in Haringey is intended to be a single overarching plan for all organisations who contribute to the delivery of services for young people in Haringey. We have developed the strategy in consultation with young people and key partners and we want to continue to develop these key relationships as the strategy is rolled out across the borough.

The vision of Haringey's Children's Trust is:

**We want every child and young person to be happy, healthy, safe and confident about the future**

Contributing to this is the vision for young people in Haringey:

**We want young people in Haringey to be inspired to achieve their full potential and make a positive contribution to their community**

The Strategy for Young People in Haringey provides a framework for all service providers working with young people (predominantly aged 13 -19 and 25 for young people with a learning need or disability).

The strategy highlights the need for all providers of activities for young people to work together and, in particular demonstrates the importance of commissioning activities, based on evidenced need, to ensure that we are achieving the best possible value for money.

A summary of the outcomes and priorities can be seen on the next page and they are detailed in full on page 14. These have been developed by taking into account a needs assessment of the borough, reviewing what provision is available and talking with young people.

The outcomes, priorities, actions and milestones are detailed in an accompanying delivery plan. It is here that it is possible to see the proposed actions to achieve the outcomes, which organisation is responsible for delivering the priorities and what the timescale is.



# Vision: ‘We want young people in Haringey to be inspired to achieve their full potential and make a positive contribution to their community’

Outcome 1: Positive aspirations	
Priority	Actions
Ensure that services have a positive impact on young people’s lives	Bring 3rd sector providers together so that the Strategy for Young People is developed and delivered in partnership, particularly through a commissioning framework
	Develop a volunteering framework so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. we can engage adult volunteers with a set of wider skills, knowledge and experience to work with young people; and</li> <li>b. young people can make meaningful and positive contributions to their communities</li> </ul>
	Ensure all young people with disabilities are supported in their transition to post-16 education and training.
	Explore and agree a core offer of youth work hours to be allocated to young people with disabilities which can be used to “purchase” access to leisure time provision e.g. someone to escort young people to sailing, horse riding, rock climbing, cinema, swimming pool etc.
	Work with primary and secondary schools to ensure that there is appropriate after school childcare (primary) or a comprehensive programme of out of school activities (secondary).
	Ensure that there is a systematic way of evidencing that services are having a positive impact on young people’s lives.
Ensure that young people are supported to access relevant Education, Employment and Training opportunities	Increase young people’s knowledge of bursaries / support that is available in place of EMA grants to support access to Education, Training and apprenticeships.
	Implementation of the New Approach to Worklessness Programme.
	Develop a strategy to take into account the Government’s intention to raise the age of young people’s participation in formal learning to the age of 18 by 2015.
	Ensure that all young people have received an appropriate offer of education, employment or training at the commencement of their Year 12 and, from September 2013, at the commencement of Year 13.
Outcome 2: Safety of Young People	
Priority	Actions
Ensure young people feel safe in all environments (e.g. at school and on the street)	Put in place effective systems and processes for the police to engage positively with young people.
	Delivery of the Met Police’s renewed community promises around supporting and engaging schools and young people.
	Listen to what young people are telling us about their concerns relating to personal safety e.g. bullying; and raise awareness amongst organisations that work with young people.
	Devise and adopt a practical approach to gang issues in conjunction with key partners and existing strategies.

<b>Outcome 3: Reduced risky behaviour</b>	
Priority	Actions
Ensure there are early identification systems in place so that at risk young people receive help and support before their situations escalate	Ensure that there is an appropriate balance of one to one (targeted) and group work (universal) so that there are appropriate positive activities in which young people can engage.
	Ensure targeted interventions are directed at those young people that need them most.
<b>Outcome 4: Positive participation</b>	
Priority	Actions
Ensure that young people have a voice so that they can, if they want to, contribute to local, regional and national decision making	Ensure young people are able to have a say about their provision at a local level through area forums and other opportunities.
	Put a young people's consultation framework in place so that there is a mechanism to routinely and regularly listen to young people.
	Provide support for young people who wish to engage in decision making at varying levels.
	Develop best practice guidance on engagement of young people.
<b>Outcome 5: Accessible and appropriate youth services across the borough</b>	
Priority	Actions
Make it easier for young people, parents/ carers to find out about services for young people in their local area	Improve marketing, communications and information a. for young people b. for parents and carers
	Develop and undertake a schedule of young people-led inspections of services.
Provide evidence that services are valued by young people	Develop a Quality Framework with 3rd Sector organisations.
	Work with the National Youth Agency and statistical neighbours, to identify best practice and share the learning with the 3rd sector.
	Develop a way of effectively feeding back to young people and parents.
Working with the 3rd sector, shape youth provision across the borough and make sure that the 3rd sector is prepared for commissioning	Support relevant 3rd Sector organisations in relation to the Council's commissioning framework.
	Working with HAVCO, establish an effective forum for working with the 3rd sector.



# 1. Foreword

When we were put into the position last year of having to make biting cuts to important universal services, we knew that we would need to make sure that key organisations – statutory, maintained and third sector - are working closer together so we can continue to offer quality services to residents in Haringey.

This was particularly true of activities for young people. Therefore, the Leader asked Cllr Watson and myself to lead the development of a co-ordinated strategy for young people's services – including seeing what is already out there and identifying what the needs are in communities.

This is what we commend to you now. This strategy has been through a thorough consultation process with a truly impressive response rate and has been revised as a result of all of the comments that we received. One of the main changes has been to add an additional outcome recognising that the majority of young people are telling us that they want to (and need to) feel safe in their communities – and not all of them do. Inevitably, the riots of last August have compounded this feeling for some young people, and we have to work together with all partners, particularly the Police, to make sure that young people can walk with confidence in Haringey without fear of violence.

Many young people have told us that our priorities are all very well and good – but what they want to see is the action – and rightly so. The outcomes in this strategy cannot be delivered by one partner agency alone – we have to work together to achieve them in order to deliver the quality services that young people in Haringey are asking for. Therefore, we are putting delivery plan in place which spells out what we are collectively delivering and who is responsible for what - within existing resources. We would welcome your contribution to this process.

As the Cabinet Member with a responsibility for youth provision, I hope that I never have to be in the position that faced me last year. However, I genuinely believe that we have made some rapid progress with the production of the strategy – for example, identifying that there are over 300 organisations that deliver services for young people. The real task at hand now is to make sure that all these organisations are working collaboratively so that we can be confident that we can achieve our vision – that young people are inspired to achieve their full potential and make an active contribution to their community.

**Cllr Bernice Vanier**  
**Cabinet Member for Communities**

**Cllr Richard Watson**  
**Cabinet Advisor for Young People**

\*Please note that Cllr Joe Goldberg is now the cabinet member with responsibility for youth (since May 2012).



## 2. Introduction

We know that adolescence is a critical time for young people who will be making decisions that will significantly affect their future. Whereas young people in general face challenges in achieving their aspirations, most of them will enjoy their teenage years having productive experiences which will enable them to succeed later on in life.

However, some young people face significant barriers and subsequently struggle to achieve. Most of this group of young people can deal successfully with some or all of these barriers with additional targeted support. A minority of young people need intensive interventions and ongoing support in order to effect a successful transition to adulthood.

This strategy sets out to provide a framework for the co-ordination of service delivery for young people in Haringey, involving key providers in the borough.

### **The strategy will strive to ensure value for money is achieved and readily evidenced through:**

- Understanding costs and how they compare with best practice
- Clearly demonstrating impact and positive outcomes
- Targeting services more effectively and working with those young people that are most in need
- Strategic shaping of services available for young people across the borough through commissioning based on needs
- Work with other council services and strategic partners to avoid duplication and to maximise outcomes

### **Equal Opportunities Statement**

Behind the strategy's vision, objectives and priorities is an expectation that services for young people are fair, inclusive, accessible and appropriate to local need.

We will represent the needs of our diverse communities to other agencies and make equal opportunities a key guiding principle in all of our work with our partners.

We want all services and agencies to ensure equal access for all young people on the basis of need and to provide services in a manner that is sensitive to the individual whatever their background, particularly with regards to the following protected characteristics:

- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ■ Age                 | ■ Sex (formerly Gender)          |
| ■ Race                | ■ Marriage and Civil Partnership |
| ■ Disability          | ■ Sexual Orientation             |
| ■ Religion or Belief  | ■ Pregnancy / Maternity          |
| ■ Gender Reassignment |                                  |



### 3. Purpose and Scope of the Strategy

Due to the current economic climate, the youth service and the connexions service have faced significant budget reductions over the past year (2011/2012). Therefore we have evaluated and restructured service provision in the light of these budget reductions to ensure that services are targeted more effectively and can readily evidence value for money.

We want to make sure that young people are able to access the right support at the right time so that they can achieve the vision in their own families, schools and communities. We appreciate that no one organisation can deliver everything for young people on their own; nor would it be right to do so. There is a wide range of organisations working with and on behalf of young people. We will work with these organisations to make sure that our resources are shared so that we can offer more for our young people in Haringey.

The primary focus of the strategy is young people who live or attend school in Haringey aged between 13-19 and those aged up to 25 years old with a learning difficulty and/or disability. However, it has proved to be difficult to separate out needs and providers specifically related to the 13-19 (or up to 25) age range, therefore we have included some detail about younger children where this is related to delivery for young people in the older age range.





## 4. The National Context

Across England youth services are provided by a mixture of local authorities and voluntary, charitable, independent and community groups. An organised youth service was first developed during the Second World War. Following the publication of the Albermarle Report in 1960 there was a considerable increase in resources for youth services.

In 2004 the Children Act placed a duty on a series of named partners, which include local authorities, health services and the police to cooperate to improve the well being of local children and young people in relation to their physical and mental health and emotional well-being; protection from harm and neglect; education, training and recreation; the contribution made by them to society; and their social and economic well-being. Local youth services can contribute to several of these aspects of well being. This duty was further enhanced by Section 6 of the 2006 Education and Inspections Act, which amended the 1996 Education Act by placing a duty on local authorities to provide, so far as reasonably practical:

- a) Sufficient educational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their [young people's] well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities; and
- b) Sufficient recreational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their [young people's] well-being.

The young people referred to are all those aged 13-19 and young people aged 20-24 with learning disabilities. Local authorities can either provide such services directly or arrange for others to provide them. Statutory guidance on section 507B Education Act 1996 was published in March 2008.

Parallel with these legislative changes the then previous government issued a Green Paper, Youth Matters for consultation in 2005, followed in 2006 by Youth Matters: Next Steps which set out their programme for the delivery of integrated youth support services. This was accompanied by dedicated funding from central government to provide positive activities for young people.

Since the 2010 general election the reduction in funding available to local authorities has had a major impact on services such as the Youth Service. To date there has been no change in the legislation which underpins the services. The Government has

launched a policy statement "Positive for Youth" (December 2011) which sets out the vision for services for young people and how this vision can be achieved.

The overview of current research and analysis of data undertaken by the DfE for Positive for Youth sums up that the majority of young people today 'are doing well and are on track to make a positive transition to adulthood' but a 'minority of young people are more disadvantaged and in need of support'.

**The outcomes outlined in this strategy are entirely in accord with the key drivers described in Positive for Youth:**

- Helping young people succeed
- Promoting youth voice
- Putting families first
- Strengthening communities and the voluntary sector
- The importance of early help



# 5. The Local Context

## 5.1 Introduction

In Haringey, planning and delivery of services to children, young people and their families is based around the three Children's Networks. These networks are geographical areas that recognise the varied needs of young people living in different parts of the borough. There is one network in the west of the borough (West Network) and two in the east (the North and South Networks). The Youth, Community and Participation Service works on a locality basis in the three Children's Networks and the needs analysis supporting the development of this Strategy has also been undertaken on a network basis. This has enabled a strategic approach to be taken to assessing and understanding the needs of young people in Haringey. However, it is recognised that many third sector organisations as well as a number of statutory organisations work across network boundaries.

In 2009 9% of the population in England (4.5 million people) were aged 13-19, with slightly more boys than girls. Overall the national population of 13-19 year olds is predicted to fall to 4.2 million by 2015.

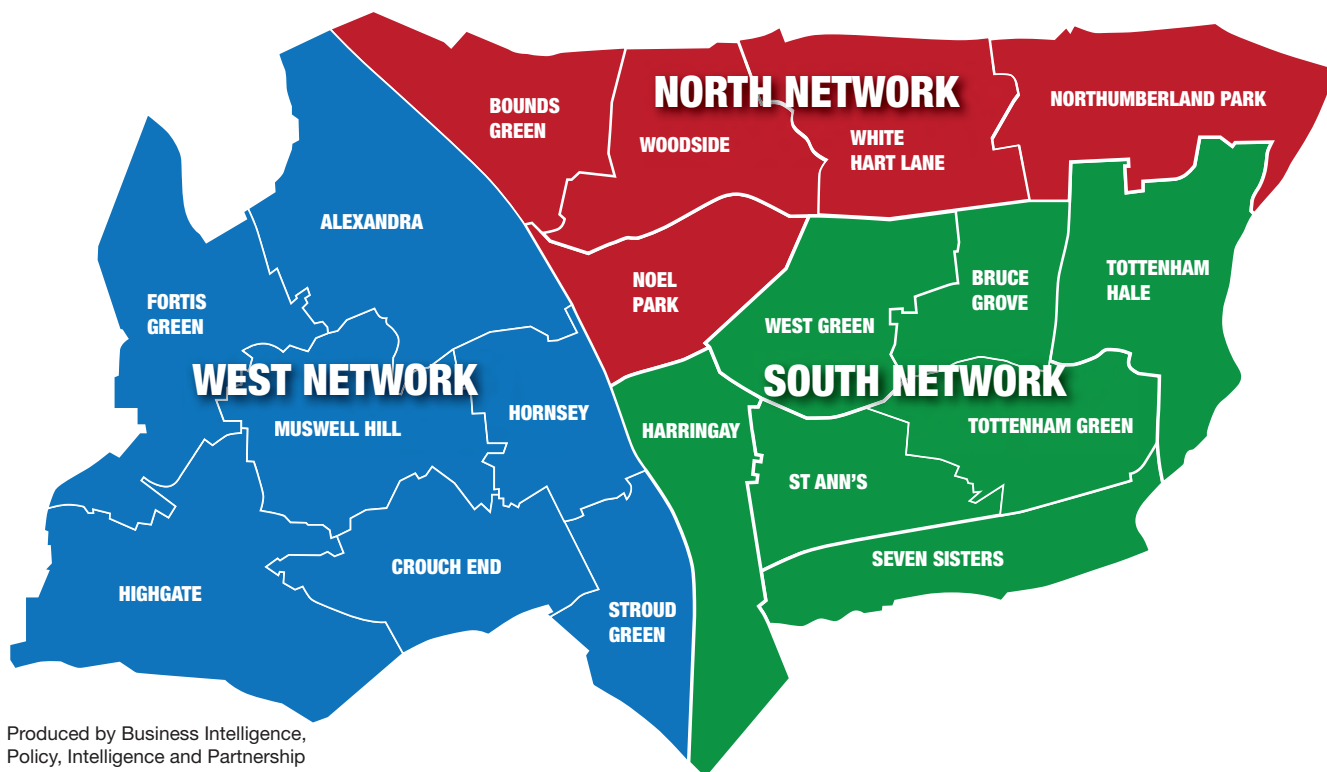
In contrast, the Greater London Authority (GLA) are predicting a 4% increase in the number of 0-19 year olds in Haringey between 2011 and 2020

and we know that in fact birth rates are rising even more quickly than previously predicted. We are also expecting an influx of new families into the borough following national developments such as changes to housing benefit. Based on population projections, the most marked increases of population growth are within the 10-14 age group (12% growth) and the 15-19 age group (11% growth). Population projections indicate that there will be 16,500 young people aged 13-19 years old in Haringey by 2013, 51.8% female, 48.2% male. The projections show that the South Network will have a 13-19 year old population of approximately 6450 (39.3% of the borough population for this age group). There will be approximately 4600 13-19 year olds in the West Network (28.0%) which is the largest and least densely populated, and 5450 (33.2%) in the North Network, the smallest of the three networks by area.

## 5.2 Deprivation and poverty needs

Nationally, levels of deprivation persist, with 16% of 11-15 year olds in state funded secondary schools eligible for free school meals. Since 2006/7, levels of child poverty in England have increased, with 30% of 11-15 year olds and 30% of dependent 16-19 year olds now living in poverty.

In 2010, Haringey was ranked the 13th most deprived borough in England out of 326 Authorities; this is compared to ranking at 18th most deprived in 2007.



Produced by Business Intelligence, Policy, Intelligence and Partnership © Crown copyright. All rights reserved LBH 100019199 (2012).



Haringey is also the 4th most deprived borough in London, only Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets are more deprived. We have the 8th highest proportion of children living in poverty in the UK and the 7th highest in London. Rates of deprivation and child poverty vary across the borough, with the highest rates in the North and South Networks where there are numerous areas in the 5% most deprived in the country. The highest level of child poverty is found in White Hart Lane Ward in the North Network (57%) with the average for that Network being 49.9%. Levels of adult unemployment are high across the borough but twice as high in the North (8.5%) and South (7.85%) as in the West Network (3.7%). Over 42% of children aged 11-18 in the South Network live in out of work benefit households, this rises to 47.9% in the North Network but is significantly lower in the West Network (21.4%).

Although the majority of young people continue in education or training at least until they are 18, a few do not, and this increases with age. In 2010 just 2.3% of 16 year olds in England were not in education, employment or training (NEET), but 6.8% of 17 year olds and 12.4% of 18 year olds were NEET. The most important factor in determining a young person's likelihood to become NEET is their level of qualification at age 16. Nationally, 37% of 17 year olds with no qualifications were NEET compared with 8% overall. There are strong links between young people NEET and other vulnerable groups such as teenage parents – 11% of 16-18 year olds NEET are teenage mothers or pregnant young women. There is also a social class gradient with 14% of young people from routine manual households being NEET at age 17 compared with 3% of young people from professional and managerial households. In 2006/07 the Haringey NEET figure was 12.5%, this has reduced to 6.6% for 2010/11. This equates to an average number of 275 NEET young people for the period November 2010 to January 2011. 84.7% of NEET young people in Haringey live in the east of the borough (44.5% in the south and 40.2% in the north).

The data on deprivation and poverty demonstrates that relatively, young people in Haringey experience considerably higher levels of deprivation than their peers in other parts of London or England. Within Haringey we know that the highest levels of deprivation exist in the east of the borough. However, this is not to say there are not significant pockets in the west, namely Hornsey Ward and specifically the Campsbourne area, which is in the 10% most deprived in England according to the index of multiple deprivation.

## 5.3 Health related needs

The under 18 conception rate across England has been falling and in 2009 it was 38.2 per 1000 girls aged 15-17, a reduction of 18% since 1998. Nationally, teenage conception rates are higher in more deprived areas and in parallel to the NEET figures, the LSYPE (Longitudinal Study of Young People in England) shows an association between lower educational attainment by year 11 and teenage pregnancy. In recent years, Haringey has also seen a decline in under-18 conception rates and has achieved a -16% change rate since 1998. However conception rates remain significantly higher than the Inner London, London, and England averages. Bruce Grove in the South Network has had the highest teenage pregnancy conception rate in the borough, 2007 - 2009.

Alcohol and drug use amongst young people in England appears to have been declining since 2001, though hazardous levels of drinking are more prevalent among 16-24 year olds than among adults. The UK still has amongst the highest levels of underage drinking in Europe and cannabis use is more common among young people in the UK compared with many other countries. Both alcohol and drug use are associated with other risky behaviours such as truancy from school. In Haringey, alcohol-related London Ambulance Service calls, and admissions to hospital for 13-19 year olds are particularly pronounced in the South Network. However they remain high across the borough with rates in some parts of the West Network exceeding those in some areas of both the north and south.

Local data on the number of children and young people living in the borough with mental health problems is limited. However based on extrapolation of national data, by 2013, there will be 2650 children aged 5-16 with mental health problems in Haringey (an increase from 2568 in 2009). We also know anecdotally, that bullying is an issue that young people are very concerned about. Local data from schools does not provide an accurate picture as many schools do not report incidents to the Local Authority. However according to the 2009/10 British Crime Survey, 22% of children aged 10 to 15 reported being bullied in a way that frightened or upset them in the last year and analysis of other national studies places incidences of bullying even higher. Obesity in children is only recorded up to Year 6. However if the trends established in primary years, extend to secondary, young people in the east of the borough are much more likely to be obese (approximately 27% in both the north and south networks) compared to young people in the west of the borough (15%).

Nationally, Haringey is ranked 82nd out of 326 local authorities for disability and deprivation relating to health. Although most areas of the borough have seen an improvement since 2007, the areas with the highest level of need remain concentrated in the east of the borough. Despite this, analysis of the data shows areas of the West Network with comparable health related needs to those in the north and the south networks, particularly in the context of alcohol use.

## 5.4 Crime related needs

According to the LSYPE, 28% of 14 year olds in England have engaged in anti social behaviour in the past 12 months, falling to 24% of 15 year olds and 21% of 16 year olds. The number of 10-17 year olds entering the criminal justice system in 2010 in England and Wales (receiving their first warning, reprimand or conviction) was 48,606, a 28% decrease since 2009. Though accurate figures are difficult to collect it is estimated that 14% of 10 to 15 year olds in England and Wales were victims of crime in 2009, compared to just 6% of adults who were victims of crime over the same period.

Encouragingly Haringey has reduced the numbers of first time entrants to the youth justice system by 36.3% since 2010. Haringey previously had the second highest numbers of first time entrants in London but now has the 14th highest (out of 32), which clearly demonstrates the degree of improvement. Overall, levels of youth crime are two to three times higher in the east of the borough than the west. However, the number of incidents of youth crime where one of the accused is a youth are similar across both the North and South Networks indicating a higher relative proportion in the North Network which has a smaller youth population. This is also reflected in the levels of gun, knife and penetrative trauma involving young people, which are highest in the North Network.

The data shows a clear need for continued work relating to youth crime prevention and early intervention across the borough, but particularly highlights the level of need in the North Network.

## 5.5 Education and Employment needs

Levels of school attendance for Autumn and Spring terms 2010/11 were very similar across the three networks, with a Haringey average of 93.48%. This compares to a national average for secondary schools of 93.52%.

Educational attainment has been rising in Haringey, sometimes faster than the national average. From 2008 to 2010 the proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C GCSEs rose from 59.7% to 73% and in 2010 was close to the national average of 75.4%. The proportion getting 5+ A\*-C GCSEs including English and maths has risen from 42% to 48% and is also getting closer to the 2010 national average of 53.5%.

Nationally, attainment still remains lower among pupils eligible for free school meals and this is reflected in the local picture. Despite significant improvements in attainment across the borough, the disparity between pupils in the west relative to the east remains significant, with pupils in the West Network far out performing those in the North and the South Networks at Key Stage 4.

It is clear from the data, that young people growing up in Haringey face high levels of need across the board compared to London and national averages. Within the borough, the data shows a particular disparity between the levels of need in the North and South Networks compared to the West Network. This is most pronounced in relation to deprivation and crime related needs but is evident across all areas. Although relative levels of need are lower in the west, areas of acute need do exist and young people growing up across the network continue to face significant challenges which they need support to negotiate successfully.





## 5.6 Service Mapping

Comprehensive service mapping has been undertaken as part of the strategy development. Below is a summary of the organisations providing services relating to young people in each Network, by the primary need that the service addresses. Services included in this mapping may not be directly provided for young people.

Primary Need Addressed - South Network	Learning Providers	LA, Health & Police		3rd sector Organisations	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Health		9	36%	23	48%
Crime		9	36%	5	10%
Education & Employment	28	3	12%	10	21%
Deprivation & Poverty		4	16%	6	13%
Not Known				2	4%
Community Needs				2	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>48</b>	

Primary Need Addressed - West Network	Learning Providers	LA, Health & Police		3rd sector organisations	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Health		17	50%	28	65%
Crime		5	15%	2	5%
Education & Employment	19	9	26%	6	14%
Deprivation & Poverty		3	9%	7	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>43</b>	

Primary Need Addressed - North Network	Learning Providers	LA, Health and Police		3rd sector Organisations	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Health		8	38%	27	51%
Crime		8	38%	4	8%
Education & Employment	29	3	14%	14	26%
Deprivation & Poverty		2	10%	8	15%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>53</b>	

Although the data demonstrates clear differences in the levels of need across the three Networks, this is not necessarily borne out by the relative number of services primarily addressing these needs. This is particularly true for services and organisations that focus on needs relating to deprivation and poverty. Despite the difference between the levels of deprivation in the east and the west, the same total number of organisations exists across the LA/Health/Police and the third sector in all three Networks.

This is also true of the numbers of service providers addressing crime related needs in the North and South Networks which do not correlate to the identified levels of need. The number of identified third sector organisations addressing this need in the east is particularly low.

## 5.7 Open Access and Targeted/ Specific Services

It is hard to draw absolute conclusions about the level of provision addressing need in the analysis above, because services dealing with both acute need and those offering preventative services are categorised together.

Of the services above that are specifically aimed at young people aged 13-19 (or those where a significant proportion of their work is with young people in this age group), the majority fall into two categories, open access and targeted/specific.

Open Access – organisations offering open access positive activities for young people in Haringey (this includes groups run by and for specific sections of the community e.g. faith groups).

Across all three Networks, the majority of open access activities offer sport or 'positive activities' which includes youth clubs, uniformed youth organisations, Brownies and Guides etc.

Open Access Activities	South %	West %	North %	Haringey Total %
Music / Arts	17%	10%	14%	14%
Positive Activities	29%	38%	31%	33%
Sport	34%	36%	31%	34%
Training / Secondary / HE / Ed Support	20%	15%	24%	20%

Targeted/Specific – organisations offering a defined service targeted at a specific group of young people with an identified need.

Target group or identified need	South	West	North	Haringey Total *	
	%	%	%	Total no. services	%
Child Protection / Looked After Children	4%	10%	4%	3	5%
Children with Disabilities / LDD (including special schools)	19%	24%	25%	14	22%
Young People at risk of / involved in offending	35%	24%	33%	22	35%
Substance Misuse	4%	3%	13%	3	5%
Housing Needs	8%	3%	4%	2	3%
Sexual Health	8%	7%	4%	3	5%
Mental Health and Wellbeing	15%	17%	4%	8	13%
Targeted Education / Training	8%	0%	4%	3	5%
LGBT	0%	3%	4%	2	3%
Women's Support	0%	3%	0%	1	2%
Young Parents	0%	3%	0%	1	2%
Refugees & Asylum Seekers	0%	0%	4%	1	2%

Services targeted at young people at risk of or involved in offending account for the highest proportion of targeted/specific services. However this is in part due to the high number of Safer Neighbourhood Teams based in each Network, there are only a few additional services that deliver specific targeted or preventative work with this group of young people. Services for children with disabilities also account for a high percentage, as do services addressing mental health and wellbeing. It should be noted that all three of these categories include a high proportion of statutory organisations. There are significantly fewer organisations which deliver targeted work with young people around substance misuse; housing needs or sexual health. Equally few work with targeted groups including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT), young parents and refugee and asylum seekers.

\* There are a number of services which deliver targeted/specific work across the Borough to identified groups of young people. These services include CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service); YOS (Youth Offending Service); Insight (substance misuse); Markfield and 4YP (Sexual Health). These organisations have been included in each network analysis but only once in the Haringey total.

## 5.8 What young people have told us

Consultation on the future direction of services for young people in Haringey in the context of reduced resources was carried out in 2011 across the borough via the Youth Space website, with representatives from the Save Haringey Youth Centres (SHYC) campaign; the Haringey Youth Council Cabinet, members of the Youth Opportunity Fund groups and through interviews held with young people in schools, colleges and the Pupil Support Centre. In addition, Haringey Full Council received a deputation from the Haringey Youth Council and from the SHYC campaign.

### From our discussions with young people we know that:

- there was very strong opposition to the reduction in universal council run youth provision and that these services are very highly valued;
- youth workers provide the critical interventions, not buildings. Whilst young people need somewhere safe to go, they equally need someone they can trust and that they can talk to and who advocates on their behalf. Buildings are important but not the most critical consideration;
- the aspiration of young people is for a universal service to be retained, however some groups consulted broadly agreed that support for vulnerable young people should also be prioritised;



- youth work is important in community cohesion and safety. This was particularly raised in connection with diversionary work with young people at risk of entering the criminal justice system and with known and prospective gang members;
- youth democracy and participation were raised as key areas by the Youth Cabinet as they want to be sure that there will continue to be a mechanism for political engagement and young people's involvement in shaping service delivery and measuring quality;
- extending the age range from 13 – 19 to 9 – 19 would contribute to the early intervention agenda;
- one to one work provides the best support for young people (as identified by young people) with working together in a group as a close second.

Consultation on the first draft of this strategy was undertaken with young people, parents/carers and service providers between 20th December 2011 and 17th February 2012. 613 questionnaires were received from young people in addition to discussions with young people from Park View School and responses received from members of HYPE (Haringey Young People Empowered); 37 questionnaires were also received from service providers and parents/carers.

The vast majority of responses to the consultation broadly agreed with the proposed vision, outcomes and priorities but there were a number of repeated themes that young people, service providers and parents/carers felt should be prioritised in the strategy or emphasised more strongly:

- Equalities and equal opportunities for all young people
- Things to do for young people
- Education, Training and Employment
- Safety - Street crime, Gangs and Police
- Young people having a voice and better engagement
- Implementation and what the strategy will mean for young people

The strategy has been updated to address all of these themes and more detail about how the strategy will be implemented is set out in the accompanying delivery plan.

## 5.9 Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

The Youth, Connexions and Participation EqIA assessed the impact of the shift towards the more targeted focus of the new Youth, Community and Participation Service with reduced provision of Council run universal services. The EqIA identified a number of groups that would be most affected by the reduction in Council led services and recognises the role of the wider youth provision landscape in mitigating against some of the adverse impact. In particular it identifies the following groups as being significantly affected:

- Young people aged 13-18, particularly in terms of Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG) support
- Young people with learning difficulties and disabilities (LDD)
- Young women
- Young people of black ethnicities at the lower thresholds of need

In addition, it also identifies gaps in current provision including services for LGBT young people and an under representation of white and white other young people involved in youth democracy services. It is within this context of reduced council run universal provision and an increased emphasis and role for third sector provision that the Strategy for Young People in Haringey is set.



## 6. Links with Other Strategies

- Children and Young People's Plan
- Safeguarding and Looked after Children Action Plan
- LSCB Risk Management Strategy
- Child Poverty needs assessment, delivery plan and strategy
- Preventative Strategy
- Parenting and Family Support Strategy
- Corporate Parenting Strategy
- Maternity Action Plan
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Including Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Support, Sexual Health, Infant Mortality and Early Access)
- Young People's Specialist Substance Misuse Treatment Plan
- Domestic & Gender Based Violence Strategy
- School place planning
- Youth Justice Plan
- Integrated Youth Support Strategy / Targeted Youth Support Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Haringey Community Cohesion Pledge

## 7. Vision

The Haringey Children's Trust vision is

**'We want every child and young person to be happy, healthy, safe and confident about the future'.**

The vision for young people in Haringey sits underneath this:

**'We want young people in Haringey to be inspired to achieve their full potential and make a positive contribution to their community'**

## 8. Outcomes, priorities & key actions

### 8.1 Outcome: Positive aspirations

We know that in order for young people to achieve their goals they need to be in an environment which is conducive to the attainment of their aspirations. If young people are unclear about how to reach their goals this will lead to disillusionment and drop out, particularly out of education. We want to ensure that work with young people is within an atmosphere that encourages, supports and challenges. This is particularly true of young people's time spent in learning establishments; schools, colleges and training providers. With recent national policy changes in the offer of careers guidance; and engagement in education or training being compulsory up to the age of 18 from 2015; we must work together to ensure that young people have the skills and abilities to access the most appropriate education, employment or training opportunities.

#### The priorities for this outcome are:

- Ensure that services have a positive impact on young people's lives
- Ensure that young people are supported to access relevant Education, Employment and Training Opportunities

#### The key actions for this priority are:

- Bring 3rd sector providers together so that the Strategy for Young People is developed and delivered in partnership, particularly through a commissioning framework
- Develop a volunteering framework so that:
  - a) we can engage adult volunteers with a set of wider skills, knowledge and experience to work with young people; and
  - b) young people can make meaningful and positive contributions to their communities

- Ensure all young people with disabilities are supported in their transition to post-16 education and training.
- Explore and agree a core offer of youth work hours to be allocated to young people with disabilities which can be used to “purchase” access to leisure time provision e.g. someone to escort young people to sailing, horse riding, rock climbing, cinema, swimming pool etc.
- Work with primary and secondary schools to ensure that there is appropriate after school childcare (primary) or a comprehensive programme of out of school activities (secondary).
- Ensure that there is a systematic way of evidencing that services are having a positive impact on young people’s lives.
- Increase young people’s knowledge of bursaries / support that is available in place of EMA grants to support access to Education, Training and apprenticeships.
- Implementation of the New Approach to Worklessness Programme
- Develop a strategy to take into account the Government’s intention to raise the age of young people’s participation in formal learning to the age of 18 by 2015.

Ensure that all young people have received an appropriate offer of education, employment or training at the commencement of their Year 12 and, from September 2013, at the commencement of Year 13.

## 8.2 Outcome: Safety of Young People

Throughout the consultation, young people have told us that safety is paramount and that they want to be able to live, go to school, work, play and socialise in Haringey without fear. Therefore we want to work with partners, particularly the Police, to achieve our priority.

### The priority for this outcome is:

- Ensure young people feel safe in all environments (e.g. at school and on the street)

### The key actions for this priority are:

- Put in place effective systems and processes for the police to engage positively with young people.
- Delivery of the Met Police’s renewed community

promises around supporting and engaging schools and young people.

- Listen to what young people are telling us about their concerns relating to personal safety e.g. bullying; and raise awareness amongst organisations that work with young people.
- Devise and adopt a practical approach to gang issues in conjunction with key partners and existing strategies.

## 8.3 Outcome: Reduced risky behaviour

Engaging in managed risk taking is an intrinsic part of growing up, particularly for young adolescents. However for some young people, they need additional support to ensure that the risky behaviour that they engage in is positively negotiated so that there is no long term, lasting harm. We want to ensure that young people can be safely supported through their teenage years, particularly for young people who are demonstrating that their risk taking behaviour might become out of control and potentially lead to unacceptable risk taking in adult life.

The priorities for this outcome are:

- To make sure that there are early identification systems in place so that at risk young people receive help and support before their situations escalate.

### The key actions for this priority are:

- Ensure that there is an appropriate balance of one to one (targeted) and group work (universal) so that there are appropriate positive activities in which young people can engage.
- Ensure targeted interventions are directed at the young people that need them most.



## 8.4 Outcome: Positive participation

Young people have told us consistently that they wish to be involved in decisions that affect them. Not only is this good practice (i.e. engaging and consulting with the direct consumers of the service), it also presents opportunities for young people to develop valuable skills: negotiation, conflict resolution and communication, as well as encouraging a sense of community.

### The priority for this outcome is:

- Ensure that young people have a voice so that they can, if they want to, contribute to local, regional and national decision making

### The key actions for this priority are:

- Ensure young people are able to have a say about their provision at a local level through area forums and other opportunities.
- Put a young people's consultation framework in place so that there is a mechanism to routinely and regularly listen to young people.
- Provide support for young people who wish to engage in decision making at varying levels.
- Develop best practice guidance on engagement of young people.

## 8.5 Outcome: Accessible and appropriate youth services across the borough

In order for young people to be able to participate in any activity, they need to know about it – where it is located, does it offer what is required and how much will it cost. Equally, parents and carers need to know that there is provision for their child, particularly at key times like after school and holiday periods. We want to make sure that young people can receive and participate in a quality service irrespective of whether it is provided by the maintained or third sector or where the location is. We also want to be able to evidence that we are offering services that represent the best value for money.

### The priorities for this outcome are:

- Make it easier for young people, parents and carers to find out about services for young people in their local area.

- Provide evidence that services are valued by young people.
- Working with the third sector, shape youth provision across the borough and make sure that the third sector is prepared for commissioning.

### The key actions for these priorities are:

- Improve marketing, communications and information.
  - a) for young people
  - b) for parents and carers
- Develop and undertake a schedule of young people-led inspections of services.
- Develop a Quality Framework with 3rd Sector organisations for services for young people in Haringey.
- Work with the National Youth Agency and statistical neighbours, to identify best practice and share the learning with the 3rd sector.
- Develop a way of effectively feeding back to young people and parents.
- Support relevant 3rd Sector organisations in relation to the Council's commissioning framework.
- Working with HAVCO, establish an effective forum for working with the 3rd sector.

## 9. Implementation and monitoring

Implementation of the Strategy will be through the delivery plan, by the Children's Trust.



