

Appendix 1

HARINGEY'S CHILD POVERTY STRATEGY

**UPDATED
2013-15**

Contents

Foreword	3
Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Child poverty in Haringey	6
a) Children living in poverty	6
b) Factors associated with child poverty	8
3. Financial pressures	11
4. Vision, scope and outcomes	12
Outcome 1: Improved life chances	13
Outcome 2: Sustainable employment	14
Outcome 3: Quality homes for children and families	15
5. Implementation and monitoring	16
6. How we developed this strategy	16
7. Equalities Impact Assessment	16
Appendices	16
Appendix A: National Context	17
Appendix B: Summary of key indicators by Children’s Network Area	21
Appendix C: Child Poverty Strategy 2008-11: key achievements	24
Appendix D: Delivery Plan	27

Document control

Document details	
Document name	Updated Child Poverty Strategy 2013-15
Document version	0.4
Document status	Draft
Date	25 June 2013
Author	Zakir Chaudhry, Strategy & Business Intelligence, Haringey Council
Lead Officer	Libby Blake, Director, Children & Young People’s Service Haringey Council
Approved by	
Scheduled review date	March 2015

Foreword

Tackling poverty and reducing inequality is a key priority for Haringey. The Council is working closely with its partners to achieve this goal. Successful initiatives which have helped disadvantaged families include the joint work with schools to improve educational attainment and with Job Centre Plus to get more young people and their parents into employment.

However, despite these successes the current economic climate means we need to continue to work together to prevent children and their families sliding into poverty. We have produced a comprehensive Child Poverty Needs Assessment to help us better understand child poverty locally which has informed the development of our new strategy. The reduction in local government funding presents a real challenge to tackling child poverty at a time when the broader economic climate has seen families' financial circumstances worsen. Despite these challenges we are continuing to deliver a wide range of services that we hope will help to reduce child poverty.

'A Plan for Tottenham' was launched last summer to regenerate the area following the riots in 2011. Tottenham has some of the highest levels of child poverty in the borough and the plan will help support disadvantaged families by providing jobs for local people and investing in public housing.

If you would like to find out more about our work to tackle child poverty go online to our [Child Poverty](#) web page. You can also contact us by email: childpoverty@haringey.gov.uk.



Councillor Ann Waters
Cabinet Member for Children

Executive Summary

Living on a low income affects the daily lives of children and their families. The experience of poverty in childhood can be highly damaging and its consequences can be felt into adulthood.

Tackling child poverty remains a key for Haringey and has been embedded at a strategic level since 2007. We are working with our partners to tackle the issue. There has been a reduction in the number of children living in poverty locally, the latest figures available show a fall of 10% since 2007. However, more needs to be done as in 2010 one third of Haringey's children were still living in poverty (the rate was 33.6%).

This document builds on Haringey's first child poverty strategy 2008-11 and meets the statutory duty, enshrined in the Child Poverty Act 2010, for local authorities to develop a child poverty strategy based on a local Child Poverty Needs Assessment. More importantly it seeks to support, where possible, the most disadvantaged families by targeting resources at those people most at risk of child poverty. A key focus will be on early intervention and early support for children and families.

Our vision is to ensure that ***'children do not live in poverty, and that they are given the opportunity to thrive and achieve and to live safe, happy, healthy, successful and fulfilling lives.'***

Our vision will be achieved through three outcomes:

- 1. Improved life chances** – supporting children, young people and their families to improve educational attainment and skills and to reduce health inequalities providing help as early as possible
- 2. Sustainable employment** – improving the skills of young people and their parents living in low income households so they can secure well-paid employment and to offer financial advice to help families manage their money and help tackle debt
- 3. Quality homes for children and families** – minimising the number of children living in temporary accommodation and the impact of overcrowding, and improving the quality of our estates and the quality of accommodation in the private sector

The strategy brings together work that is currently being undertaken across the three outcomes and is supported by a delivery plan. The Children and Young People's Service will lead on delivery of the strategy with support from the Policy and Equalities team. Progress will be reported to the Children's Trust annually.

1. Introduction

a) National context

Living on a low income impacts the daily lives of children and their families. The experience of poverty in childhood can be highly damaging and its effects can be felt into adulthood. Poverty affects every part of a child's life from economic and material disadvantages, to impacting negatively on their health and their education.

Children living in poverty:

- are more likely have been born premature, have low birth weight and die in their first year of life
- are more likely to show a lower level of educational attainment than a child from a better-off family before reaching their second birthday
- are more likely to leave school at 16 with fewer qualifications
- are over three times as likely to suffer from mental health disorders as those in well-off families
- have poorer diets
- are 13 times more likely to die from unintentional injury and 37 times more likely to die from exposure to smoke, fire or flames
- are more likely as adults to suffer ill-health, be unemployed or homeless¹.

Appendix A describes the national context in detail.

b) Regional context

In spite of being the wealthiest region in the UK almost 28% of London's children were in poverty in 2010. This compares with just over 20.6% in England as a whole, and is the highest of any region of the UK. Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of children living in poverty in London.²

c) Local context

Based on the most recent figures (2010), Haringey has the 8th highest child poverty rate in London and the 11th in England.³

d) Local commitment

Tackling child poverty is key for Haringey and we are working with our partners to do this. We have embedded it at a strategic level since 2007.

- the need to tackle poverty is highlighted in the [Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-16](#)
- Haringey's first ever [Child Poverty strategy](#) was developed in 2008
- the national performance measure of the proportion of children in poverty was one of the key targets included within Haringey's Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-11.

¹ See [Haringey 2010 Child Poverty Needs Assessment](#) for further details

² Source: DWP (figures published September 2012)

³ Source: DWP (figures published September 2012)

- The outcomes and principles in the Council's new Corporate Plan 2013-15 underpin the work to tackle child poverty.

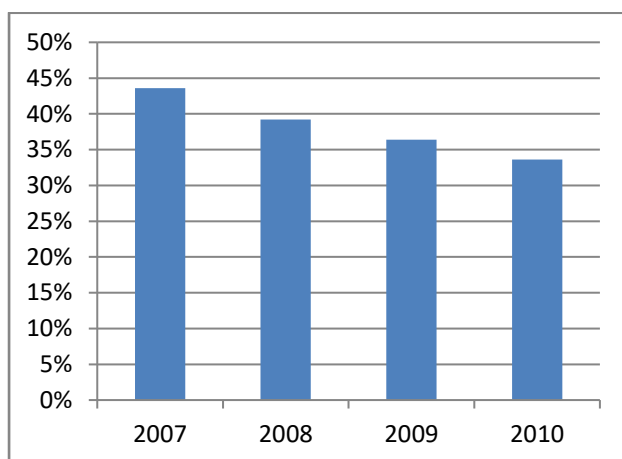
2. Child poverty in Haringey

a) Children living in poverty

The Child Poverty Act 2010 outlines several different measures of poverty. The most commonly used proxy measure at a local level is the proportion of children in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of median income. Using this definition Haringey has seen a 10% fall in the percentage of children living in poverty since 2007.

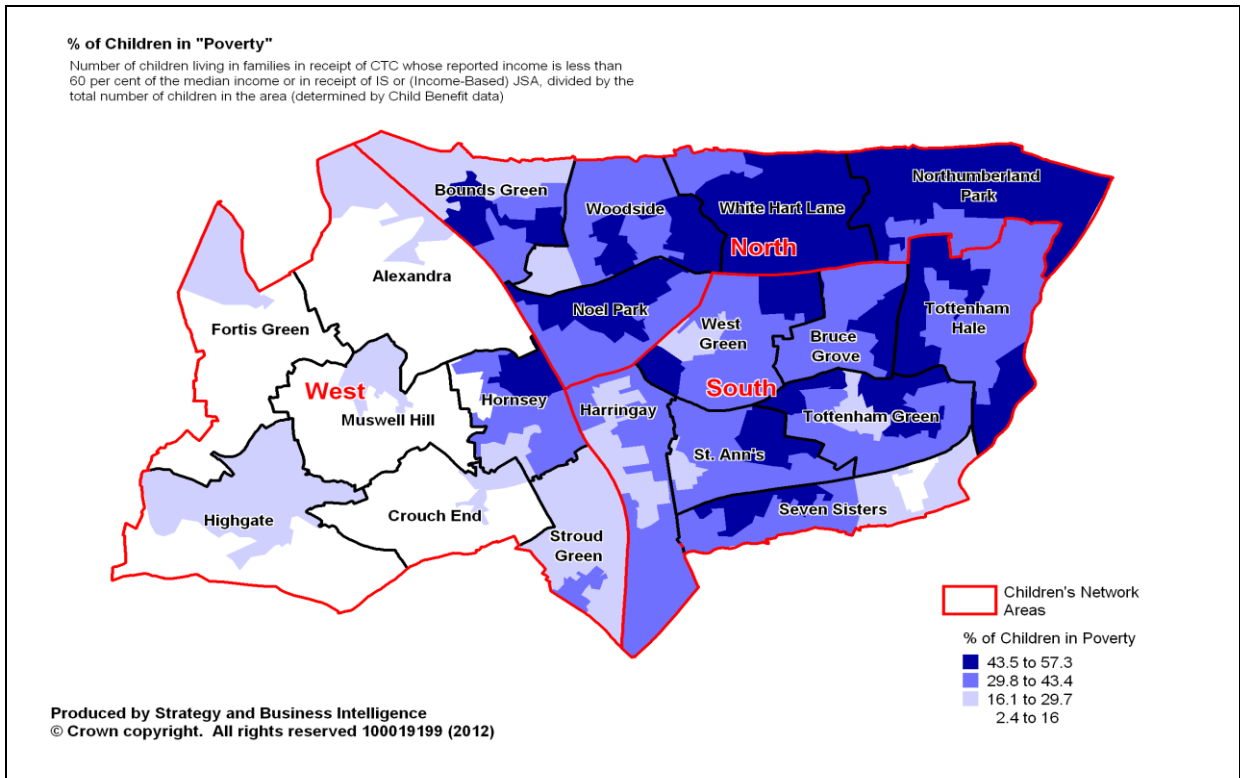
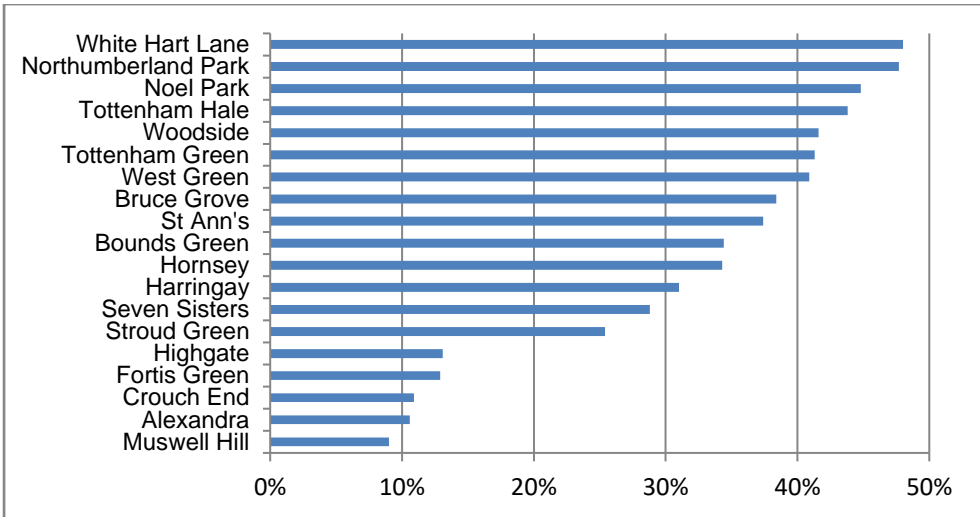
In 2010 (latest data available) the figure is 20,190 that is **33.6% of children in the borough living in poverty**⁴.

Percentage of children living in poverty in Haringey



A breakdown by ward, as at 2010, is given below:

⁴ The reduction in the 2010 figure is mainly due to a fall in the national median income. As a result, the level of household income which defines "in poverty" also fell. A fall in income throughout society has meant that families have been lifted above the poverty line without their circumstances changing at all. It is for this reason that the government is keen to move away from the income definition of child poverty. It launched a [consultation](#) in November 2012 seeking a new way of measuring child poverty by taking into account broader non income indicators of poverty such as worklessness and poor housing. The government's response to the consultation will be published in summer 2013.



Source: DWP

As shown above Haringey children living in poverty are most likely to be **living in the east of the borough**:

- The three wards with the highest child poverty rates are: White Hart Lane (48.0%), Northumberland Park (47.7%) and Noel Park (44.8%).
- 87% of children eligible for free school meals live in the east, with the highest numbers in Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale wards.
- 86% of children who live in workless families live in the east - this represents 33.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds. The highest numbers live in Noel Park and Tottenham Green wards.

- The eastern part of Seven Sisters ward has a high concentration of children living in workless families claiming Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.
- Over half (59.3%) of all Working Tax Credits and Child Tax Credits claimants are in the South network.

b) Factors associated with child poverty

A comprehensive [Child Poverty Needs Assessment](#) was produced in 2010 which provides the basis for this strategy. It builds on existing analyses including the 2009 Children and Young People's Needs Assessment to develop a more sophisticated understanding of child poverty in Haringey.

The needs assessment contains a summary of key issues by Children's Network Area which will help practitioners to prioritise and target resources and provides a basis for strategic commissioning (see Appendix B for details). Children's Networks are geographical areas that form the basis for the planning and delivery of services to children, young people and their families in Haringey. There are three Children's Networks: the north and south networks (covering the east of the borough) and the west network.

The findings were circulated to Council directorates and partners and have fed into service planning. A number of key issues identified are being addressed:

- that data was missing about the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities. As a result a needs assessment has been undertaken.
- further work was needed to ascertain the needs of communities with large families. A project has been commissioned to detail the size and nature of the Charedi and Somali communities.
- the need to consider the needs of people/families that suffer multiple forms of deprivation. The Haringey Families First programme is designed to work with such families and should help approximately 850 families into employment.

Our needs assessment and national research indicate that the following factors are closely associated with child poverty locally.

Factors associated with child poverty⁵

	Haringey information
Lone parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14,658 out of 20,190 (72.6%) children in poverty are living in lone parent households. • There are more lone parents in Northumberland Park ward than any other (1045). • There is a much higher proportion of lone parents on Housing Benefit (66.7%) than all households on HB (35.4%).
Black and minority ethnic (BME) children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest BME groups which are most likely to be on housing benefit (HB) and with children attending Haringey schools are White Irish Travellers, Somalis, Kurdish, Kosovan and Turkish.
Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsy and Traveller children experience low levels of attainment and access to secondary education. • School attendance by Irish Traveller pupils in Haringey is below the national average. • There are a significant number of GRT children missing education (especially Roma).
Migrants/ Refugees/ Asylum seekers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,950 people moved to Haringey from overseas (ONS 2009/10). This is 21.9 per 1000 of the population (13th highest rate in London). • The largest number of registrations for national insurance locally over the last three years has come from people from Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. • The number of asylum seekers supported in accommodation was 190 at March 2011 (latest figures from the Home Office).
Children with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 1,125 children (October 2012 school census) with a statement of special educational needs attending Haringey schools and 334 children and young people are known to the Children with Disabilities team. • There is a higher proportion of children who had special educational needs on Housing Benefit (between 47-48%) than those who are not SEN (36.4%). This is also true for those who are on free school meals.
Children in large families ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48.3% of families on Housing Benefit have 3 or more dependents. • The South children's network has the highest number of larger families in the borough living in poverty (a number of whom may be from the Charedi community).
Children in and leaving care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 591 children in care.

⁵ Housing Benefit (HB) data (July 2012) is matched with school census data (Jan 2012) to show the % of pupils living in families on HB and the % of pupils on free school meals against all children.

⁶ Housing Benefit data (Feb 2013) is compared to Census 2011 ward level data to show whether HB applicants have larger families, and whether lone parents are more likely to be on Housing Benefit.

	Haringey information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of young people aged 16 plus in care or care leavers are not in education, employment or training.
Children with disabled parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125 disabled parents with dependent children are known to social services. • Nearly half of the disabled parents (60) live in Tottenham.
Teenage parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haringey has a rate of under 18 conceptions of 36.9 per 1000 (ONS August 2012). The London rate is 34.3 per 1000.
Young carers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 723 children providing unpaid care to members of their family.
Children without a supportive home learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only half (51%) of the children living in the most deprived areas of the borough achieved a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation stage compared to 64% children living in other areas. (Income deprivation Affecting Children Index -IDACI)
Unemployed and low income parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29.0% of children in Haringey live in a household where no adult is in work, higher than the London and England averages • 57.6% of children in Haringey live in a household where at least one adult is not in work
Children growing up in inadequate housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,443 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 4.7% of the total number of children. • 4,190 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 8.0% of the total number of children.

3. Financial pressures

This strategy has been written in the context of the Government's deficit reduction strategy; its key priority in order to ensure long term economic stability. A consequence of this has been a reduction in funding to local government resulting in efficiencies in services, more effective targeting of funding to the voluntary and community sector, and a reduction in posts within the Council. Haringey Council has achieved cumulative budgetary savings of £84m, between 2011-14, and has continued to support the most vulnerable. Some projects that supported children, young people and families in poverty have had to be scaled back and this presents a challenge in tackling child poverty at a time when the economic climate will see many families' financial circumstances worsen.

Further financial pressures will arise, which will impact on families with children in the borough, due to the introduction of the benefits cap and the localisation of council tax benefit.

It is estimated that the impact of welfare reform could see a net increase in the number of low income families within the borough thereby increasing demand for local services e.g. health, housing and access to play areas. Other potential impacts include more families becoming homeless due to the benefits cap, creating disruption for children and the threat of an increase in overcrowded households.

We are working with families to prevent homelessness where possible through money advice sessions with affected families and attempting to negotiate down rents with landlords. Staff from Job Centre Plus are also now co-located in the Council's Community Housing Service to help affected households into work where possible. Furthermore we are continuing to work with Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau who provide financial advice sessions in 8 children's centres.

It is pleasing to note that we have secured additional funding to help support families.

- a) Haringey has signed up to the Government's plan to turn around the lives of 850 households in Haringey by 2015. Haringey will receive up to £2m over 3 years to 2015 and has agreed to use a payment by results system which will deliver up to an additional £4,000 per family to local authorities which:
 - get children back into school
 - put adults on a path back to work
 - reduce youth crime and anti-social behavior
- b) 13,700 pupils receive the pupil premium worth £900 per eligible pupil. The pupil premium is additional funding given to schools so that they can support disadvantaged pupils and close the attainment gap between them and their peers.
- c) The Council and the Mayor of London are investing over £41m in Tottenham. [A Plan for Tottenham](#) will deliver regeneration in areas with high levels of child poverty such as Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green. A Programme Management Office is being established which will co-ordinate all the Council's activity in Tottenham including housing delivery, skills and employment and support to families impacted by the welfare changes.

We, along with our partners, will continue to identify and apply for funding that helps to deliver the outcomes of this strategy.

4. Vision, scope and outcomes

This strategy will help us to achieve our **vision** that:

‘Children do not live in poverty, and that they are given the opportunity to thrive and achieve and to live safe, happy, healthy, successful and fulfilling lives.’

The strategy covers children and young people aged 0-19 years (25 years for children with a disability) and their families.

Our vision will be achieved through **three outcomes**:

- 1. Improved life chances**
- 2. Sustainable employment**
- 3. Quality homes for children and families**

Outcome 1 in this new strategy focuses on measures to support early help to children and families experiencing the impact of poverty and deprivation. By promoting the well being and educational attainment of children early help can avoid more costly and damaging problems arising later. This outcome has been expanded, since the first strategy, to include early intervention in health.

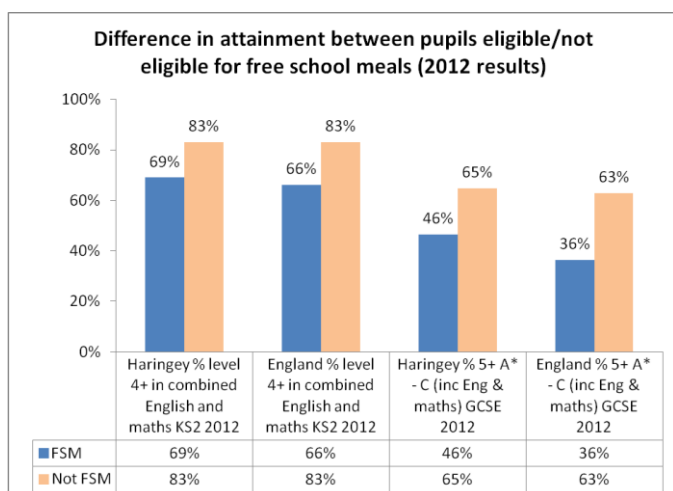
Outcomes 2 and 3 address the need to support young people and parents into employment, to offer financial advice and to provide quality homes for children and their families.

This document builds on Haringey’s first Child Poverty strategy 2008-11 (see Appendix C) and meets the statutory duty for local authorities to develop a child poverty strategy based on a local [Child Poverty Needs Assessment](#).

Outcome 1: Improved life chances

Key Facts

- Children not eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) achieve higher levels than children on FSM at Foundation Stage, Key Stage 2 and GCSE
- 8,160 children are eligible for FSM. 87% of whom live in the east, with the highest number in Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale wards



- The infant mortality rate was 4.8 for 2008-2010.
- 51% of the 1840 children living in the 10% most deprived areas achieved a good level of development at the early years foundation stage compared to 64% of the 1349 children living in other areas.
- Over 50% of 0-19 year olds live in households that claim housing benefit and council tax benefit
- 53% of Haringey's super output areas are in the top 10% most deprived areas of the country using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index.

Rationale

- It is essential to ensure that children are given the best possible start in life. A number of independent reviews have informed thinking about how to tackle child poverty by stressing the importance of intervening in the early years' of a child's life (see Appendix A) and also intervening early if problems arise later in childhood and adolescence. The home environment is the single most important factor influencing children's outcomes at ages three and five.

Key Priorities

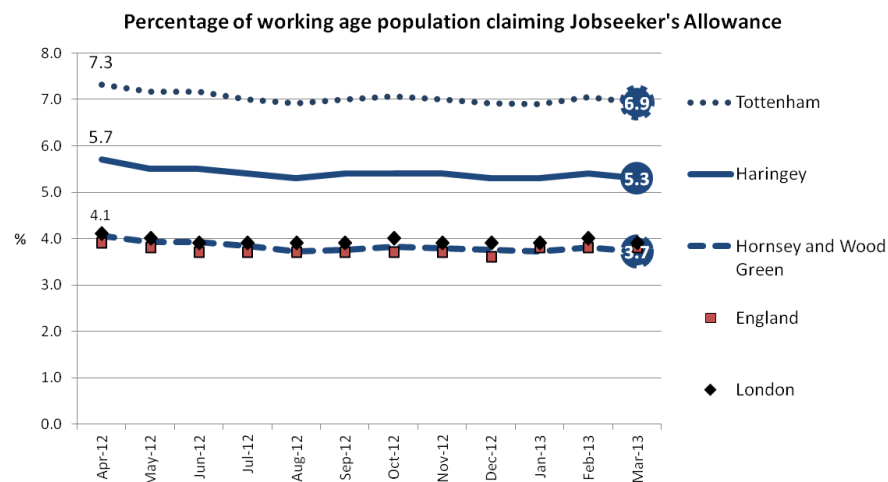
- Ensure access to high quality maternity services, parenting programmes, childcare and early years education
- Promote the importance of parent infant attachment, physical and emotional health, & cognitive, linguistic and social skills
- Ensure that all Haringey schools are rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted within three years
- Raise the attainment levels of children eligible for free school meals
- Increase the number of young people in Education, Employment or Training including apprenticeships
- Develop the Raising the Participation age offer

Delivery Plans & Programmes

- Outstanding for All Plan
- School Improvement strategy (under development)
- Early Years strategy (under development)
- Haringey Families First programme
- Change programme for Children's Services
- Credit Union Collaborative Working Plan (under development)
- [Strategy for Young People](#) (aged 13-19)
- [Health and wellbeing strategy](#)

Outcome 2: Sustainable employment

Key Facts:



- Haringey's Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant rate remains significantly above the London and England rates (see chart above)
- The JSA claimant rate is disproportionately high:
 - in the east of the borough, particularly Northumberland Park (12.1%)
 - for males (8.0% compared to 4.9% for females)
- 17,035 children live in families that are out of work. This represents 33.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds. Number of children that live in out of work families by Children's Network Area:
 - **North:** 6,630: highest proportion live in Noel Park (1,160)
 - **South:** 8,014: highest proportion live in Tottenham Green (1,665)
 - **West:** 2,360: highest proportion live in Hornsey (735)

Rationale

- Work is the best route out of poverty for most parents and their children. However, in-work poverty is a major problem too. There is a need to improve people's skills which will help them to get better paid jobs as well as helping them to stay in jobs and progress at work.

Key Priorities

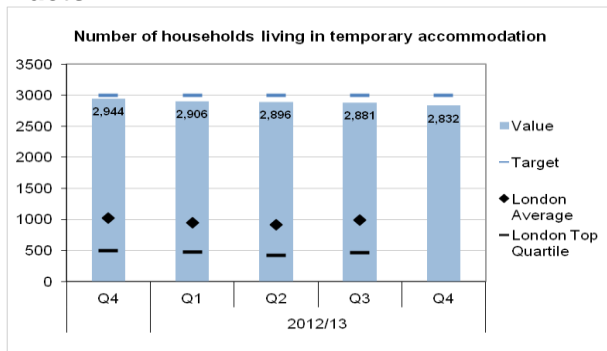
- Maximise employment opportunities
- Maximise in work support
- Support and enable people to move from benefits into work through increasing financial literacy/money management skills and awareness of benefits available for working parents
- Ensure provision of quality assured financial advice services
- Increase membership of Haringey's Credit Union
- Maximise the opportunities to employment and training through access to affordable and inclusive good quality child care
- Improve the skill and educational level of parents

Delivery Plans & Programmes

- [A Plan for Tottenham](#) (delivery plan under development)
- Jobs for Haringey programme
- European Social Fund Families programme (delivered by Reed in Partnership)
- MoneyWise Haringey (Citizen's Advice Bureau)
- Futureproof (Quaker Social Action)
- Early Years strategy (under development)
- Haringey Adult Learning Service Family Learning Curriculum Plan

Outcome 3: Quality homes for children and families

Key Facts



- 86.9% of households in temporary accommodation (TA) have dependent children
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) households are overrepresented in TA with Black African households making up 22% of families in TA.
- 4,190 children live in temporary accommodation. Number of children living in temporary accommodation by Children's Network Area:
 - North:** 1,412: highest proportion live in Woodside (397)
 - South:** 2,327: highest proportion live in Bruce Grove (506)
 - West:** 451: highest proportion live in Hornsey (201)
- 2,443 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 4.7% of the total number of 0-18 year olds. Number of children living in overcrowded households by Children's Network Area:
 - North:** 1,047: highest proportion live in Northumberland Park (320)
 - South:** 1,137: highest proportion live in West Green (248)
 - West:** 259: highest proportion live in Stroud Green (92)

Rationale

- Access to quality housing is an important element of a strategy to address child poverty. Housing issues including poor property condition, overcrowding, living in temporary accommodation and housing related debt can all act as contributing factors to child poverty.

Key Priorities

- Minimise the number of children living in temporary accommodation
- Reduce the impact of overcrowding and the effects on children
- Improve the standard of private rented accommodation
- Regenerate our housing estates

Delivery Plan & Programmes

- [Housing strategy 2009-19](#)
- [Homelessness strategy 2012-14](#)
- Housing Investment & Estate Renewal strategy (tbc)
- Change programme for Children's Services

5. Implementation and monitoring

The strategy brings together work that is currently being undertaken across the three outcomes and is supported by a delivery plan. The Children and Young People's Service will lead on delivery of the strategy with support from the Policy and Equalities team. Progress will be reported to the Children's Trust annually.

6. How we developed this strategy

This strategy builds on our child poverty needs assessment and our 2008-11 strategy. In April-May 2011 consultation took place on the vision, aims and priorities of this strategy with stakeholders (residents, members of the Haringey Strategic Partnership, Councillors, the community and voluntary sector, Haringey Youth Council, the Children's Trust, GP Collaboratives and NHS staff, children's centre staff, Homes for Haringey, private landlords, Housing Associations, head teachers and school governors, partners on the Child Poverty Action Group and Council staff).

Further consultation was undertaken with stakeholders from April-June 2013. In addition, the key strategies and plans that help to deliver the outcomes for this strategy have recently been consulted on e.g. Health and Well-being strategy, Strategy for Young People, Homelessness strategy and the rebuilding Tottenham consultations.

7. Equalities Impact Assessment

An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed and is available on our [child poverty](#) webpage. A summary of key actions is provided below.

- Discuss with services how monitoring of the following protected characteristics can be improved - Pregnancy & Maternity; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Religion or Belief; Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment;
- Ensure that the Early Years strategy include actions to ensure uptake of free childcare for vulnerable two year olds and to increase uptake of free childcare for 3-4 year olds in Gypsy, Roma and Traveller, Black African, Turkish & Kurdish families.

Appendices

Appendix A: National Context

Appendix B: Summary of key indicators by Children's Network Area

Appendix C: Child Poverty Strategy 2008-11: key achievements

Appendix D: Delivery Plan

Appendix A: National Context

1. Child Poverty Act 2010

The [Act](#) received royal assent in March 2010 and places a new duty on the Government to meet four UK wide income poverty targets by the end of the financial year 2020. It requires the Government to produce child poverty strategies that run through to 2020 and are refreshed every three years. The first national strategy was published in April 2011 and details are given below. The Act also creates a new expert Child Poverty Commission to publish advice and encourage progress.

Central to the legislation is a range of new duties for local authorities, including a specific duty to work more closely with local partners including the Jobcentre Plus, the NHS and Police in delivering solutions to tackle child poverty at a local level. Local authorities are required to undertake a local child poverty needs assessment, produce a local child poverty strategy and take child poverty into account when developing their Sustainable Community Strategy.

The Act outlines four different measures of poverty.

- 1. Relative low income.** This means that the family's income is not keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole and income is below 60% of median national income. In 2010/11, 18% of children (2.3 million) were living in relative income poverty.⁷
- 2. Absolute low income.** This means that the family's income is not rising in real terms; their income is below 60% of the median national income. In 2010/11, 11% of children (1.4 million) were living in absolute income poverty.
- 3. Material deprivation and low income combined.** This means that the family has an income below 70% of median household income and experiences material deprivation i.e. cannot afford a range of basic activities, such as school trips for the children, or celebrations on special occasions, or if they cannot afford basic material goods, such as fuel to keep their home warm. In 2010/11, 14% of children (1.9 million) were living in low income and material deprivation.
- 4. Persistent poverty.** This means the family has had its net income for the year at less than 60% of median net income for at least three out of the last four years. In 2010/11, 4% (0.6 million) of all children lived in persistent poverty.

The government launched a [consultation](#) in November 2012 seeking a new way of measuring child poverty by taking into account broader non income indicators of poverty such as worklessness and poor housing.

⁷ The previous government set a target to reduce the number of children living in relative income poverty by half by 2010/11 from a 1998/99 baseline. The number of children living in relative income poverty in 2010/11 reduced to 2.3 million. This is 600,000 short of the number required to meet the target.

2. Recent government policies

The government has made a number of key policy announcements which will impact on low income families. A summary is provided below.

i) National Child Poverty Strategy 2011-14

[A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families' Lives](#) sets out the Government's approach to tackling poverty up to 2020. The strategy focuses on improving the life chances of the most disadvantaged children, and sits alongside the Government's broader strategy to improve social mobility.

Key points:

- The strategy announces a “new approach” to tackling child poverty with a focus on “the root causes of poverty”;
- This move is reflected in the expansion of the remit of the Child Poverty Commission, which will now be established as the Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission;
- Universal Credit, and other reforms to the welfare system, such as cuts to housing benefit, are presented as tackling both worklessness and poverty by incentivising work over claiming benefits;
- The strategy also places an emphasis on other areas intended to aid children's longer-term development, such as their home environment, family, education, and health;
- Proposals in this area include the ‘Fairness Premium’ and extra hours of free education for the most disadvantaged two-year-olds;
- Money will also be invested in relationship support and parenting advice and mediation, and the Family Nurse Partnership scheme will be expanded across England.
- The strategy also details a number of new measurements, on top of the four income-based measurements included in the Child Poverty Act, which will be used to track progress in tackling child poverty. These include figures on children in workless households and measures of attainment in education.

However, the strategy lacks concrete interim goals and targets, and so there is no clear trajectory setting out how the requirement to end child poverty will be reached by 2020. The strategy also has a mixed message for local authorities. It emphasises the importance of their role in tackling child poverty, yet fails to acknowledge the difficulties local authorities face in maintaining key services following the budget cuts.

ii) Social Mobility strategy and Social Justice strategy

The national child poverty strategy links to other key government strategies including the Social Mobility strategy [Opening Doors, Breaking Barriers](#) published in April 2011 and the Social Justice strategy [Transforming Lives](#) published in February 2012. Both strategies adopt a life-cycle approach, examining issues and interventions from the early years into adulthood which aim to tackle the root causes of poverty.

iii) Welfare Reform Act 2012

The Act reforms welfare to improve work incentives, simplify the benefits system and tackle administrative complexity.

Key points:

- Introduces a single Universal Credit, which will replace six income-related work-based benefits
- Limits the payment of contributory Employment and Support Allowance to a 12-month period
- Caps the total amount of benefit that can be claimed, including specific caps on housing allowance
- Reforms the Social Fund and replaces it with locally based provision delivered by local authorities.

iv) *Autumn Statement 2012*

Key points:

- Austerity measures and cuts extended into 2017/18
- Further reductions in government departmental budgets
- Spending review due June 2013

v) *Troubled families programme*

The Government announced plans to turn around the lives of 120,000 troubled families in England by 2015. The [programme](#) involves:

- getting children back into school
- reducing youth crime and anti-social behaviour
- putting adults on a path back to work
- reducing the estimated £9 billion these families cost the public sector each year.

The Government, alongside local authorities, will look to change their way of working with these families by joining up local services, dealing with each family's problems as a whole rather than individually and appointing a single key worker to get to understand their problems and work intensively to help them change for the long term.

3. Effects of government policy

The Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) identified families with children as the "biggest losers" in the 2010 Spending Review. In its [analysis](#) the IFS said the changes would reinforce the "regressive" nature of the government's plans to tackle the deficit, including its £7bn of welfare cuts. It said that with the exception of the richest 2% of the population, the less well off would be proportionately the hardest hit.

The IFS also reported that proposed changes to housing benefit, disability allowances and tax credits due to come in between now and 2015 meant working families on the lowest incomes – particularly those with children – were the biggest losers in the 2010 emergency budget. The IFS said the poorest 10% of families would lose over 5% of their income as a result of the budget compared with a loss of less than 1% for non-pensioner households without children in the richest 10% of households.

Presenting its analysis of the [Chancellor's autumn statement](#) in November 2011, the IFS predicted average household incomes would be no higher in 2015-16 than they were in

2002-3. This means more than a decade will have passed without any increase in living standards for those on average incomes.

4. Early Help

A number of independent reviews have informed thinking about how to tackle child poverty by stressing the importance of intervening in the early years' of a child's life and also intervening early if problems arise later in childhood or adolescence.

- [Frank Field's Review on Poverty and Life Chances \(2010\)](#)
- [Marmot Review \(2010\)](#)
- [Graham Allen's Review of Early Intervention \(2011\)](#)
- [Eileen Munro Review of Child Protection \(2011\)](#)
- [Dame Clare Tickell Review of the Early Years Foundation Stage \(2011\)](#)

5. National Child Poverty pilots

Nine child poverty pilots operated across England between 2008-11. The pilots represented a large and varied set of policy interventions, with each pilot testing a range of different approaches to reducing child poverty. A [report](#) detailing the lessons learnt was published in September 2011.

In June 2012 the DWP published a guide [Helping Families Thrive](#) which looks at how local authorities and their partners can support families away from the causes and consequences of disadvantage and poverty. The guide is based on evaluation evidence from the child poverty pilots.

Appendix B: Summary of key indicators by Children's Network Area⁸

HARINGEY	CHILDREN'S NETWORK NORTH	CHILDREN'S NETWORK SOUTH	CHILDREN'S NETWORK WEST
Total Population⁹: 224,996	Total Population 61,501	Total Population: 88,555	Total Population: 74,940
0-19 year olds: There are 53,729 0-19 year olds in Haringey. This represents 24% of the total population.	Number of 0-19 year olds: There are 15,963 0-19 year olds in the North. This is 26.0% of the total population. Highest proportion live in Northumberland Park 4,124 (31.3%).	Number of 0-19 year olds: There are 22,862 0-19 year olds in the South. This is 25.8% of the total population. Highest proportion live in Seven Sisters 4,387 (31.4%).	Number of 0-19 year olds: There are 14,904 0-19 year olds in the West. This represents 19.9% of the total population. Highest proportion live in Alexandra 2,416 (23.9%).
Children in poverty: 20,190 children live in poverty. This represents 33.6% of children ¹⁰ in the borough.	Children in poverty: There are 7,805 children in poverty in the North. This is 44% of children in the network. Highest proportion live in White Hart Lane 2,050 (48%).	Children in poverty: There are 9,605 children in poverty in the South. This is 37.3% of children in the network. Highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale 1,880 (43.8%).	Children in poverty: There are 2,780 children in poverty in the West. This represents 16.8% of children in the network. Highest proportion live in Hornsey 905 (34.3%).
Out of work families: 17,035 children live in families that are out of work. This represents 33.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.	Out of work families: There are 6630 children in families out of work. This is 43.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Noel Park 1,160 (48%).	Out of work families: There are 8014 children in families out of work. This represents 36.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. Highest proportion live in Tottenham Green 1,665 (43.4%).	Out of work families: There are 2360 children in families out of work. This represents 16.5% of all 0-19 year olds in the network. Highest proportion live in Hornsey 735 (32.4%).
Housing benefit claimants: 28,494 0-19 year olds live in households that claim housing benefit. This represents 53.0% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.	Housing benefit claimants: 10,465 0-19 year olds live in households claiming housing benefit. This represents 65.6% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park 2941 (71.3%).	Housing benefit claimants: 14,608 0-19 year olds live in households claiming housing benefit. This represents 63.9% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Seven Sisters 3340 (74.0%).	Housing benefit claimants: 3,421 0-19 year olds live in households claiming housing benefit. This represents 23.0% the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Hornsey 1030 (43.7%).

⁸ This summary was updated in September 2012.

⁹ Population figures are from 2010 ward level mid year estimates. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

¹⁰ The count of children is established from child benefit/child tax credit claims, which cover 98% of children.

HARINGEY	CHILDREN'S NETWORK NORTH	CHILDREN'S NETWORK SOUTH	CHILDREN'S NETWORK WEST
Council tax benefit claimants: 28,017 0-19 year olds live in households that claim council tax benefit. This represents 52.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.	Council tax benefit claimants: 10,293 0-19 year olds live in households claiming council tax benefit. This represents 64.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park 2884 (69.9%).	Council tax benefit claimants: 14,397 0-19 year olds live in households claiming council tax benefit. This represents 63.0% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Seven Sisters 3308 (75.5%).	Council tax benefit claimants: 3327 0-19 year olds live in households claiming council tax benefit. This represents 22.3% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Hornsey 996 (42.2%).
Tax credits: 1,680 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 2.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.	Tax credits: 620 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 3.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in White Hart Lane 150 (3.5%).	Tax credits: 900 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 3.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Seven Sisters 235 (4.5%).	Tax credits: 170 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Hornsey 45 (1.7%).
Free School Meals: 8,160 children are eligible for FSM.	Children eligible for FSM: 3057 children are eligible for FSM. The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park 894.	Children eligible for FSM: 4044 children are eligible for FSM. The highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale 870.	Children eligible for FSM: 1059 children are eligible for FSM. The highest proportion live in Hornsey 360.
Children living in overcrowded households: 2,443 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 4.7% of the total number of 0-18 year olds.	Children living in overcrowded households: 1047 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 6.9% of the total number of 0-18 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park 320 (8.1%).	Children living in overcrowded households: 1137 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 5.2% of the total number of 0-18 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in West Green 248 (8.6%).	Children living in overcrowded households: 259 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 1.8% of the total number of 0-18 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Stroud Green 92 (5.3%).
Children living in temporary accommodation: 4,190 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 8.0% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.	Children living in temporary accommodation: 1412 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 8.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Woodside 397 (13.6%).	Children living in temporary accommodation: 2327 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 10.2% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Bruce Grove 506 (13.8%).	Children living in temporary accommodation: 451 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 0.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. The highest proportion live in Hornsey 201 (8.5%).

HARINGEY	CHILDREN'S NETWORK NORTH	CHILDREN'S NETWORK SOUTH	CHILDREN'S NETWORK WEST
Health deprivation and disability: 1.4% of Haringey is in the top 10% most deprived in the country.	Health deprivation and disability: None of the North network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country.	Health deprivation and disability: 4% of the South network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. The highest proportion lives in Tottenham Hale & St. Ann's (12.5%).	Health deprivation and disability: None of the West is in the top 10% most deprived in the country.
Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&M) for 2011 1208 (57.3%) young people achieved GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&M).	Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&M) for 2011: 265 - This represents 54% of the area.	Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&M) for 2011: 328 - This represents 51% of the area.	Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&M) for 2011: 308 - This represents 73% of the area.
Income Deprivation affecting children: 53.5% of Haringey is in the top 10% most deprived in the country.	Income Deprivation affecting children: 79% of the North network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park, Noel Park & White Hart Lane (all 100%).	Income Deprivation affecting children: 77% of the South network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. The highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green (both 87.5%).	Income Deprivation affecting children: 6% of the West network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. The highest proportion live in Hornsey (28.6%).

Appendix C: Child Poverty Strategy 2008-11: key achievements

Haringey's first Child Poverty strategy 2008-11 was developed by the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG), a multi-agency working group which consisted of representatives from the following agencies and Council departments: Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau, Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO), Job Centre Plus, Haringey Council (Children's Service, Economic Regeneration, Health, Housing, and Strategy & Business Intelligence).

The strategy was published in November 2008. The delivery plan was refreshed and progress reported to the Children's Trust in [December 2009](#) and [November 2010](#). Some of the key achievements are listed on the following pages.

Objective 1: Addressing worklessness and increasing parental employment in sustainable jobs

- Between April 2009-December 2010 the **Haringey Guarantee** programme achieved the following outcomes for lone parents: 73 gained a skills other qualification, 34 gained skills qualification at level 2 or 3, 103 received a better off calculation, 73 completed a work placement, 102 started work, 54 have sustained for 13 weeks in work, 285 engaged and registered onto Haringey Guarantee, Haringey Guarantee Extension or North London Pledge programmes.
- **Families into Work** was launched in 2008 to provide support to families in the Northumberland Park ward with employment support services. The team works with family units to address their barriers to employment or educational success. From 2008-11, 153 families registered on the programme (the target was 100), 40 adults have been supported into full time sustainable employment and 27 residents are in education/training programmes.
- **The Schools Gate Employment Support Initiative** (SGESI) was launched in eight schools in January 2010. The SGESI delivers employment support services in a unique partnership between the local authority and Job Centre Plus to parents in schools. 420 parents were engaged with through schools, 65 parents supported to apply for local jobs, and 34 parents supported with drafting CVs.
- The Employer Training Project by **Women Like Us** was set up in 2009 to enable employers to explore part-time working opportunities within their organisations and identify potential part-time vacancies. 1,521 employers were engaged, with 52 employers trained and 46 part-time roles posted.
- **Northumberland Park Community School's Parents programme** includes training (Helping in Schools Level 1 and Level 2 qualifications), employability skills and extended work placement for those parents who are looking to gain employment in schools. 40 parents registered, 34 parents completed a 12 week work placement, 41 parents completed Level 1 or Level 2 OCN qualification, and six parents entered employment.
- **The Gingerbread Project** was commissioned and delivered in 2009 via the Haringey Guarantee with collaboration with Children Centres. 71 lone parents were referred to the Marks and Start Programme, 44 were interviewed by Gingerbread and 16 embarked on three day employability support training and two week work placement at Marks and Spencer's. 14 completed the two week work placement.

Objective 2: Maximising incomes through improving the delivery of benefits and tax

credits

- A Take up Task force made up of public and voluntary professionals were asked by the previous Labour government to identify how to help parents access the benefit and tax credits to which they are entitled. Haringey Council's Geographic Information Services (GIS) team & Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB) joint work to provide information on the top 15 super output areas in Haringey relating to income deprivation affecting children in order that future initiatives can directly target those most in need was recognised as an **example of best practice** in their report 'Take up the Challenge'.
- **The Reaping the Benefits project**, jointly run by Haringey Council & CAB, provided benefits and debt management advice and assistance to people living in some of the most deprived wards - Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove and Noel Park. Over the course of the four years of the project (2007-11) Reaping the Benefits advised 1457 Haringey residents, raised £2,069,972 worth of benefits and managed £1,538,030 worth of personal debts.
- CAB has provided **advice and assistance on benefits services** in eight children's centres, advising 295 families from January 2010-January 2011, with £185,049 financial gains for families.
- **Complete Guide to Benefits and Tax Credits** was produced by CAB and Haringey Council and 3000 copies distributed to parents through events, schools and Children Centres.
- £146,000 funding package was identified for **establishing credit union services** in the borough.
- Presentations by CAB and Haringey Council, **as an example of good partnership working**, at the Citizens Advice Conference 2010: "Mission Impossible? Ending Child Poverty in an age of Austerity".

Objective 3: Reducing educational attainment gaps for children in poverty

- **Supporting vulnerable groups most at risk of becoming NEET.** The NEET figures in Haringey have reduced from 10.3% in 2008 to 6.8% in 2010. National figure in 2010 is 6.4%.
- **Raising the attainment of children in care.** Results at Key Stage 2 in 2010 are above national results (Haringey English 60% level 4+, National 45%, Haringey maths 60% level 4+, national 44%). Also at GCSE for 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) Haringey results are 20% compared to national results of 12%.
- Standards of attainment have improved at both **key stages 2 and GCSE.**
- The gap between **Free School Meal (FSM) and non FSM pupils is lower than the national average at both key stage 2 and GCSE** in 2010. At Key Stage 2 (combined English and maths level 4+) the gap in Haringey is 17% (FSM attainment is 61%, non FSM 78%). National gap is 21% (FSM attainment is 56%, non FSM 77%). At GCSE (5+ A* - C including English and maths) the gap in Haringey is 11.9% (FSM 38.4%, non FSM 50.3%). National gap is 17.6% (FSM 30.9%, non FSM 58.5%).
- In 2009 – 2010, under the September Guarantee over **95% of young people in Year 11** in Haringey Schools received an Offer of Learning to progress into post 16 Education, Employment and Training (EET).
- In the same year **94.5% of Year 11** in Haringey schools progressed into post-16 EET, which was the highest percentage of all four north London boroughs.
- Governing bodies in schools have **received training about how they can support schools** address the needs of the more vulnerable pupils.
- **Headteachers have received training** on the Child Poverty agenda and how they can address the needs of more vulnerable families and pupils.
- Delivery of targeted **Healthy Child Programme** to the most vulnerable children.
- Launch of **Family Nurse Partnership** in Haringey October 2010.

Objective 4: Ensuring all Haringey children have decent and secure homes.

- **Reducing children living in temporary accommodation.** Between March 2009 and

January 2011 the number of children and young people 0-19 years old living in temporary accommodation has reduced by 1,883 (7585 to 5202).

- Workshop attended by staff from Housing and Children's Services to determine **how the teams can work more effectively** to achieve the five 'Every Child Matters' outcomes.
 - Between April to Dec 2010, 283 clients with children were supported **to minimise disruption and help prevent homelessness** due to domestic violence.
-

Objective 5: Partners within the Haringey Strategic Partnership to take responsibility as corporate bodies for their employees in helping to reduce child poverty

- Availability of **flexible working hours, childcare vouchers, interest free loans for season tickets & staff discount scheme.**

CHILD POVERTY STRATEGY 2013-15

DELIVERY PLAN

Outcome 1: Improved life chances

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
Ensure access to high quality maternity services, parenting programmes, (childcare and early years education-see below)	<i>Access to maternity services:</i>	74.6% (2011/12)	90%	2015		
	Display posters promoting early booking in key locations e.g. N17, N15 and N22			On-going	Within existing resources	Senior Public Health Commissioning Strategist, CYP
	Pilot project providing targeted outreach to engage women from black African communities			April 2014	Within existing resources	Senior Public Health Commissioning Strategist, CYP
	Continue the Family Nurse Partnership (support to first time mothers)			On-going	Within existing resources	Head of Children's Commissioning
	<i>Parenting Services:</i> Provide HENRY parent courses in children centres			December 2013	Within existing resources	Senior Public Health Commissioning Strategist, CYP
	Families supported through Early Help: delivered from a range of settings in the Borough including Children's Centres			On-going		
Promote the importance of parent infant attachment, physical and emotional health, & cognitive, linguistic and social skills	Key Measures: - Child development at 2-2.5 years – Baseline: available from 2014/15 - School readiness - Baseline: 53.2% 2011					
	Increase focus on interventions targeting conception to age 3 including 2-2.5 year old development checks undertaken by all early education and childcare providers			September 2013	Within existing resources	Head of Children's Commissioning & Early Years Strategic Manager
	Continue to provide the full offer of the Healthy Child Programme			On-going		
	Provide early education places for vulnerable 2	280 places	520 places	April 2014		

Outcome 1: Improved life chances

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
	<p>year olds</p> <p>Ensure take up of the 3 and 4 year entitlement to 15 hours per week of free early education</p> <p>Big Lottery Fund Stage 1 application submitted</p> <p>Families supported through Early Help: delivered from a range of settings in the Borough including Children's Centres</p>	77%	85%	<p>September 2014</p> <p>Result by summer 2013</p>		Early Years Lead for Vulnerable Children Early Years Strategic Manager
Ensure that all Haringey schools are rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted within three years	<p>Appoint new Haringey School Champion</p> <p>Schools to bid for Education Innovation Fund</p>	<p>- 71% primary schools</p> <p>- 77% of secondary schools</p> <p>- 100% of special schools rated as 'good' or 'outstanding'</p>	100% of schools rated as 'good' or 'outstanding'	2015	£250,000 Education Innovation Fund	Assistant Director School Standards CYPS
Raise the attainment levels of children eligible for free school meals (FSM)	<p>School Improvement Advisers (SIAs) to discuss achievement at termly visits</p> <p>The Council to produce an analysis of the way the pupil premium is spent and where impact is being gained</p>	<p>In 2012 KS2 combined reading, writing and maths is 65% for FSM pupils</p> <p>% 5+ A* - C (including English & maths) is 46% for FSM pupils</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>52%</p>	September 2015	Pupil Premium	<p>School Improvement Advisers/Schools</p> <p>Assistant Director School Standards CYPS</p>

Outcome 1: Improved life chances

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
Increase the number of young people in Education, Employment or Training including apprenticeships	Assess the sufficiency of provision	NEETS 3.6% June 2012	Maintain 3.6%	2014	tbc	Principal Adviser - Partnerships & Development CYPS
			2%	2017		
	Early Help working with young people through our targeted youth offer	Not Known 15.9% June 2012	9.5% 8.5% 7.5%	June 2013 June 2014 June 2015		
	Monitor impact of Haringey Families First in supporting young people back into education, training and employment	N/A	tbc	2015	Department for Communities & Local Govt funding	Haringey Families First Co-ordinator
	Ensure sufficient high quality provision is in place - September Guarantee (offer of learning to all 16/17 year olds)	41.2% Sept 12	65% 93.5% Above England average	by 2013 by 2014 by 2017		Principal Adviser - Partnerships & Development CYPS
Develop the Raising the Participation age offer (RPA)	Develop clear accountabilities and responsibilities for RPA including agreed RPA plan new structure and resources	85.6% participation June 12	Better than England average (Currently 86.9%) 98%	By 2014 By 2017		Principal Adviser - Partnerships & Development CYPS

Outcome 2: Sustainable employment

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
Maximise employment opportunities	Implementation and delivery of Jobs for Haringey programme		<p>Create up to 1,000 employability, skills and employment opportunities for unemployed Haringey residents</p> <p>Support 200 Haringey residents into sustained employment through a new tri-borough (Haringey, Enfield and Waltham Forest) ESF employment programme</p> <p>Support a minimum of 200 people into sustained employment (for at least 26 weeks) through specialist Employability Support and Job Brokerage provision</p> <p>Create a minimum of 200 jobs through the establishment of the Haringey Jobs Fund</p>	<p>People engaged and active on programme by March 2014</p> <p>Sustained jobs (26 weeks) by September 2014</p>	£2.6m Council funding £500K ESF	Council's Economic Development unit and commissioned delivery partners
	Additional support to get people into work through Haringey HUB		80 people supported into work	March 2014	£200,000 flexible support grant fund	Haringey Council & Job Centre Plus
Maximise in work support	Sustained jobs outcomes under Jobs for Haringey		392 residents supported to sustain employment for 26 weeks	September 2014	As above	Council's Economic Development unit and commissioned

Outcome 2: Sustainable employment

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
						delivery partners
Support and enable people to move from benefits into work through increasing financial literacy/money management skills and awareness of benefits available for working parents	Delivery of Citizen's Advice Bureau's Big Lottery funded MoneyWise project to disseminate financial/budgetary/income maximisation advice to residents/ tenants living in social housing within the borough over the coming 4 years. Target groups are Young People, New Tenants and those in vulnerable employment positions facing periods of in/out of work.	N/A	1200 residents supported each year	2013-2016	£1m – Big Lottery funding	Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB)
	Delivery of Futureproof project to support residents through financial education to better manage money on a low income, working with schools, community groups and local employers	N/A	500 residents participate in at least one Futureproof session	2015	£285,540 One Borough One Fund	Quaker Social Action
	Ensure services to families in the Haringey Families First cohort are integrated and have a focus on barriers to employment JobCentre Plus worker seconded to Haringey Families First to target support directly to those families	N/A			2015	Department for Communities & Local Govt funding
Ensure provision of	Commission Haringey CAB to	200 clients	400 clients	March 2014	tbc	Early Years

Outcome 2: Sustainable employment

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
quality assured financial advice services	deliver benefits and money advice services from eight Children's Centres across the borough with services targeted at families with children aged under five					Strategic Manager
Increase membership of Haringey's Credit Union	Haringey Council to give the Credit Union a subordinated loan of up to £750,000 released in 3 tranches of £250,000 dependent on a satisfactory development plan and performance against set targets	1078 members at October 2012	Support 1600 new households 560 new members for each £250,000 tranche		Subordinated loan by Council to Credit Union of up to £750K First tranche of £250,000 released in 2012/13 with the further 2 dependent on business case & performance review	London Capital Credit Union
Maximise the opportunities to employment and training through access to affordable and inclusive good quality child care	800 places for 2 year olds developed across a range of early education providers Increase access to, and take up of, the 15 hour per week 3 and 4 year old free entitlement	280 places 77%	520 places 85%	April 2014 September 2014	Within existing resources Within existing resources	Early Years Strategic Manager
Improve the skill and educational level of parents	Deliver Family Learning courses in Schools and Children's centres Embed Brilliant Stories tablet tech based provision piloted in 12/13 Deliver accredited programmes in IT, numeracy and ESOL	In the academic year 2012/13 501 learners made 725 enrolments in Family learning Retention 85% overall, achievement	At least 500 parents (learners) to attend Family Learning courses To improve retention rate to 85% and maintain	Across the academic year 2013/14	Fully funded by SFA: Value of grants £273,100	HALS Family Learning team

Outcome 2: Sustainable employment

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
		<p>95%, success (average of both) 89%</p> <p>203 learners gaining accreditation</p> <p>84% of learners from the 20% or worse most deprived Super Output Areas</p>	<p>achievement at 95%</p> <p>To maintain accredited outcomes</p> <p>To maintain level of enrolment by deprived communities (84%)</p>			

Outcome 3: Quality homes for children and their families

Priority	Key Actions	Baseline	Target	By when	Resources	By whom
Minimise the number of children living in temporary accommodation (TA)	Update Haringey's TA Reduction Plan in order to make the most of the new powers provided in the Localism Act 2011 and mitigate the impact of welfare reform	2,832 households March 2013	Reduce the number of households in TA to below 2800	March 2014	Within existing resources	Deputy Director for Community Housing Services (CHS)
Reduce the impact of overcrowding and the effects on children	<p>Agree a 30 year business plan for the future management and maintenance of the Council's housing stock</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive strategy for housing investment and estate renewal, underpinned by a 30-year HRA financial plan</p> <p>Implement a programme of targeted interventions, including enforcement and compulsory purchase, and introducing an additional Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) licensing scheme that covers most of Tottenham</p>		Increase proportion of HMOs that are licensed (figure tbc)	March 2014	Within existing resources	<p>Head of Commissioned Services</p> <p>Deputy Director for CHS (& AD Planning, Regeneration & Economy)</p> <p>Housing Improvement Team (Private Sector) Manager</p>
Improve the standard of private rented accommodation	Develop a new Private Sector Housing Strategy for Haringey	N/A		March 2014	Within existing resources	Housing Improvement Team (Private Sector) Manager
Regenerate our housing estates	Develop an estate regeneration strategy and housing stock investment plan	N/A			tbc	Deputy Director for CHS (and AD Planning, Regeneration & Economy)