



haringey strategic partnership

for children & young people

AGENDA ITEM

MEETING

**Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership Board
2007**

TITLE

Changing Lives Review 2007-8

SUMMARY

Legislation requires that Children & Young People's Plans are reviewed annually. This report sets out proposals for the review of Changing Lives.

These annual reviews now form part of the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) process for Children & Young People's Services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The CYPSP notes and comments on the reports
Partners consider how they would wish to contribute to the review.

LEAD OFFICER(S)

Sharon Shoesmith,
Director
The Children & Young People's Service

Introduction

1. We are now one year in to *Changing Lives: The Children and Young People Plan* and we are preparing to review our progress against the 20 priorities outlined in the Plan.
2. Although regulations do not specify when the review has to take place it is advantageous to publish the review during late May using the findings from the Joint

Area Review (JAR), the updated Needs Analysis, the *Changing Lives* end of year monitoring report and others sources. The Review will become the self assessment document for the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) and needs to be with OfSted by June 14th 2007.

3. There is no prescribed format for the review but it must include a detailed assessment of impact, progress and improvement over the course of the last year, against the outcome areas and the priorities contained with *Changing Lives*. It should be concise and clear, focussing on analysis and evaluation rather than description; outcomes and impact rather than processes; and highlighting where progress has been slower as well as successes.

Progress on Priorities

4. We believe the 20 priorities are still very much relevant and the right ones for improving the life chances of our children and young people and this is confirmed in the end of year evaluation document for *Changing Lives*. The review will examine the work that has been carried out and assess its impact on delivering our priorities as well as setting out how we progress further over the coming year.
5. It has become clear to us over the last year that if we are to deliver on these priorities then further work needs to take place on a number of cross-cutting key areas. We propose that these areas are:
 - Reducing teenage conceptions and supporting teenage parents to provide better life chances for their children.
 - Improving life chances for children and/or young people:
 - in the care of the local authority
 - with disabilities and additional needs
 - with mental health needs
 - under 5
 - Reducing the number of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment and training (NEETs) and raising the number of 19 year olds with at least a Level 2 qualification.
 - Raise standards at Key Stage 2.
 - Improve the safety of children and young people both in and out of school.
 - Improve the choice and opportunities available to children and young people.
6. It is further proposed that for each of these areas we conduct a 'Turn the Curve' exercise – an approach developed by Professor Mark Friedman - to examine these areas in detail and draw up detailed action plans drawing upon all relevant agencies and the voluntary sector.

Child Poverty

7. Increasingly *Changing Lives* and the priorities it contains can be seen as contributing towards the government's pledge to end child poverty by 2020 and halving it by 2010. Below are some stark statistics relating to child poverty in London:
 - Two out of five children (39 per cent) in London live under the poverty line after housing costs are accounted for – over 600,000 children.
 - Rates of child poverty are very high in Inner London, where over half of all children live in poverty (52 per cent).

- London has the highest rate of child poverty (after housing costs) compared to other regions. This remains the case whether you adopt the 'official' poverty line of 60 per cent median income or use the 50 or 70 per cent measures.
 - London children with a very high risk of living in poverty include: those from Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (69 per cent), Black ethnic groups (51 per cent) and those living in lone parent families (60 per cent).
 - Children whose parents are workless are the most likely to be in poverty. 79 per cent of children in workless lone parent families live in poverty and 88 per cent of those living in workless couple families.
 - Over the last ten years, the child poverty rate has fallen nationally, but these improvements have not been evident in London, where rates have remained stubbornly high.
- 8 There are currently few data sets at a London borough level that provide comparative information on child poverty. However, means-tested benefits provide a good insight in to this and the relative position of London boroughs. On this basis, Haringey came out in sixth position with 37.7% of children and young people living in families on key benefits against a London average of 27% based upon 2005 data.
- 9 Working intensely on the six cross cutting areas chosen will not only help us deliver on our 20 priorities but we hope will reduce and indeed eradicate child poverty within Haringey.
- 10 Appendix 1 outlines a suggested format for the review of *Changing Lives*.
- 11 Appendix 2 lists some key points from the supplementary guidance that has been issued on the plan.
- 12 Appendix 3 gives the 20 priorities from *Changing Lives*.

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APPENDIX 1

Suggested Format for the Review of Changing Lives

1. Methodology

- The methodology that has been used during the review and the consultation carried out.

2. Outcome Area – Vulnerable Children and the 5 ECM Outcomes.

- Overview of progress around outcome area

3. Review of progress around each priority

- Key Achievements against the priority
- Key improvements and outcomes/impact
- Identified weaknesses/gaps and what are we doing to deal with these
- Links with JAR/APA/priorities meeting outcomes/consultations if applicable.
- Performance Measures linked to specific priority and overview of outturns here – are these adequate, what are we changing/adding (these could go alternatively go under outcome area comments)
- Next Steps: Key actions and plans for 2007/08 (these to include targets, milestones, resources and possible changes in priority) (these could go under outcome area comments also).

4. Overall analysis

- To include description of how we monitor and evaluate the CYPP and who contributes to this (e.g. CYPSP overview, link with LSCB, role of Leadership Team etc.)
- Change management
- Service Development
- Workforce Management
- Resource Management

4. Cross-Cutting Areas

- Identify what these are and how they have been arrived out.
- Methodology used around the Turning the Curve Exercise.
- Examples, or indeed all of, the action plans around the areas (depending upon time).

5. Appendices being the Changing Lives monitoring document which shows progress etc against each target and possibly the Needs Analysis.

APPENDIX 2

Annual Review of the Children and Young People's Plan – Supplementary Guidance

Key Points

- Regulations do not specify when they LA should publish the review but may find it advantageous to publish the review between April and June – using the findings from the previous year's APA or JAR and the Priorities Meeting discussion.
- Reviewing the CYPP required the active involvement of a wide range of partners (a list of these people/organisation is available if needed).
- LAs must publish the results of the review but can determine the manner and type of publication – a standalone document/amended plan etc – in electronic or hard copy.
- No prescribed format for the CYPP review, but should include a detailed assessment of impact, progress and improvement.
- Should be concise and clear, focussing on analysis and evaluation rather than description; outcomes and impact rather than processes; and highlighting where progress has slower as well as successes.
- A need for an equality assessment of the work carried out to ensure the priorities and the work carried out addresses relevant equalities issues.
- LAs do not need to produce a separate self assessment for the APA rather the published review becomes this document.
- However LAs can provide supplementary material for the APA should a review of a particular area substantially alter the assessment of progress contained in the CYPP review.
- Deadline for this is June 14th.
- Need to ensure consistency in the CYPP review with the LAA and other statutory documents, such as the Community Strategy.
- Emphasis is placed on involving children and young people themselves in the CYPP review and the review should show how this has been done and more widely how partners have been consulted.
- The guidance contains a list of 12 key questions that the review might want to take account of.
- The guidance also sets out research findings to further develop the CYPP, such as setting out the next stages in planning and/or implementation, e.g. where next sections.
- The guidance also has a lengthy section on new duties and requirements for the future development of the CYPP which LAs may want to take account of in their reviews.
- The two specific changes are that the vision statement must not include more specific statements of intent and LAs are now required to consult with schools, school forums and school admissions forums in the preparation of the plan.

APPENDIX 3

Changing Lives: Summary of priorities

Priority one – We will improve outcomes for vulnerable children and young people through implementing strategies that will ensure earlier intervention.

Priority two – We will continue to improve life chances for looked after children and care leavers.

Priority three – We will improve outcomes for children and young people with disabilities.

Priority four – We will reduce the number of still births and babies who die before their first birthday.

Priority five – We will promote healthier lifestyles to children, young people and parents.

Priority six – We will prevent young people from developing mental health problems by strengthening their emotional well-being and self-esteem and improve services to those who have mental health needs.

Priority seven – We will work with young people to reduce teenage conception rates in Haringey as part of a broader aim to improve sexual health.

Priority eight – We will reduce the incidence of specific dangers affecting some or all children and young people in the community in partnership with parents and the wider community and through the implementation of the Pan-London child protection procedures.

Priority nine – We will renew our efforts to reduce bullying, discriminatory incidents and the gang culture in line with what young people have told us is most important to them.

Priority ten – We will create more safe places for children to play and for young people to go to through working with partners from Haringey Council, the police and the voluntary sector.

Priority eleven – We will reduce the numbers of children and young people who are involved in crime or become victims of crime.

Priority twelve – We will further improve the quality of early years education.

Priority thirteen – We will enable children and young people to enjoy wider opportunities through a broad curriculum and out-of-school learning activities.

Priority fourteen – We will improve attendance and raise standards of achievement for all children and young people reflected across all sections of our community.

Priority fifteen – We will empower children and young people to have a more effective voice in decision making.

Priority sixteen – We will ensure that children and young people living in Haringey are given wider opportunities to broaden their experiences to be creative, and equip them to live in a global society.

Priority seventeen – We will work together to give a more positive profile to children and young people drawing attention to their positive contributions, reinforcing rights and responsibilities for children and future adults, and celebrating their achievements.

Priority eighteen – We will improve access to services for young people and parents that support them to be more economically active.

Priority nineteen – We will reduce the number of young people between the ages of 16 and 19 who are not in education, employment or training, especially those looked after by the local authority.

Priority twenty – We will improve the percentage of young people at age 19 qualified to Level 2 and Level 3.