

Stay Safe

Key Issues

- In 2008/09 following the **Joint Area Review of Safeguarding** in Haringey an **action plan** was produced which will form the improvement plan for the next three years for Stay Safe. The plan sets out some key changes including:
 - Closer working between social workers, police officers and health staff
 - Recruiting and developing top quality staff
 - Putting more resources into safeguarding
 - Improving systems and procedures, including ensuring all child protection plans are realistic, achievable and are explicit about how they will help the child
 - Strengthening the managerial and political supervision of the system
 - A stronger more robust Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)
- There is a need to put in place an effective **protocol** which establishes clear responsibilities for assessing the needs of, and providing support for, **carers aged under 18** including the **period of transition** from Children to Adult Services.
- There is a need to provide **short breaks for families** with children with complex needs including autism and health needs.
- A lack of quality **culturally appropriate accommodation sites** for Traveller and Gypsy families.
- Agencies need to be able to identify and support girls who are potentially at risk of **forced marriage, honour based violence, female genital mutilation and trafficking**.
- There are no services for children who **witness domestic violence**.
- There is no **assessment tool** to identify the needs of children affected by domestic violence
- There is no clear recognition of the **impact of domestic violence on parenting**
- Attention needs to be given to assessing and reviewing the **needs of children accommodated in Refuges** in Haringey, particularly where the Refuge does not employ a specialist children's worker.
- Domestic violence is primarily seen as a child protection issue. More focus needs to be given to **prevention work, particularly in schools** as part of the personal, social and health education (PHSE) agenda

and in Children's Centres as a venue for community based domestic violence awareness initiatives.

- **There is no single locus** for the collection of domestic violence data
- There is a need to recognise **teenage partner violence** as a significant child welfare problem
- Young people's preferred **self-seeking strategies**, which favour peers, need to be acknowledged in school-based intervention programmes aimed at reducing teenage partner violence.
- The **role of adult school learning mentors** needs to be recognised, as identified by young people, as a source of appropriate support and advice for those experiencing teenage partner violence.
- Child welfare professionals working with adolescents, especially those who have experienced family or peer violence, need to ensure their **experiences of partner violence are also addressed**. As teenage partner abuse is rarely reported to adults it is important that **professionals routinely include this in their overall assessment of young people's needs**.

1. Introduction

This section looks at how children and young people can stay safe, the issues and incidents which may affect them, and the safety concerns they may have. It must remain a key priority for local services to ensure that children and young people's safety is maintained through appropriate measures being implemented and ensuring that children have the knowledge to manage potentially dangerous situations.

This section covers the following areas:

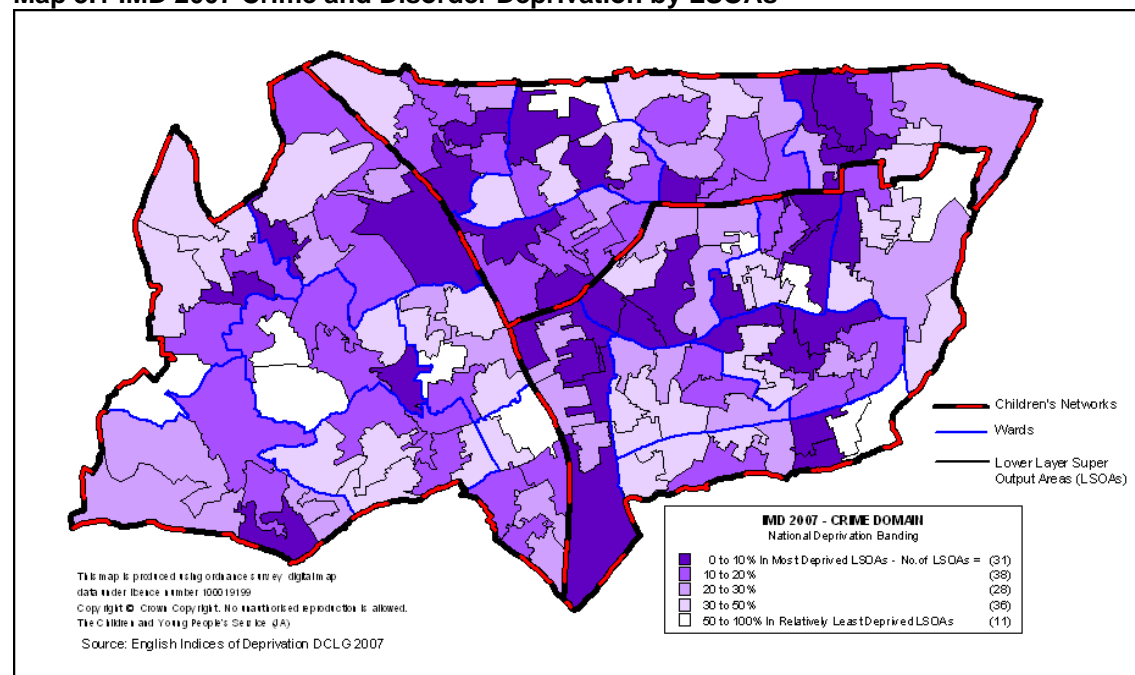
- Context
- Community safety
- Youth crime
- Youth Offending Service
- Domestic violence
- Children and young people are safe from accidental injury or death
- Vulnerable groups of children and young people
- Safeguarding
- Bullying and discrimination
- Implications
- Gap in data
- Children's Network Summary
- National Indicator Set

2. Context

a) Crime and disorder deprivation

- This domain is based on Police Force data for 33 recorded crime types across four categories: burglary (4 recorded crime types), theft (5), criminal damage (10) and violence (14).
- 31 (approximately 22%) Haringey Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, a reduction from 40 in 2004.
- Levels of deprivation in Haringey are evenly spread across all three Children's Network areas.
- Approximately 16% of London LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. Levels of deprivation are mainly concentrated in Inner London boroughs.

Map 3.1 IMD 2007 Crime and Disorder Deprivation by LSOAs

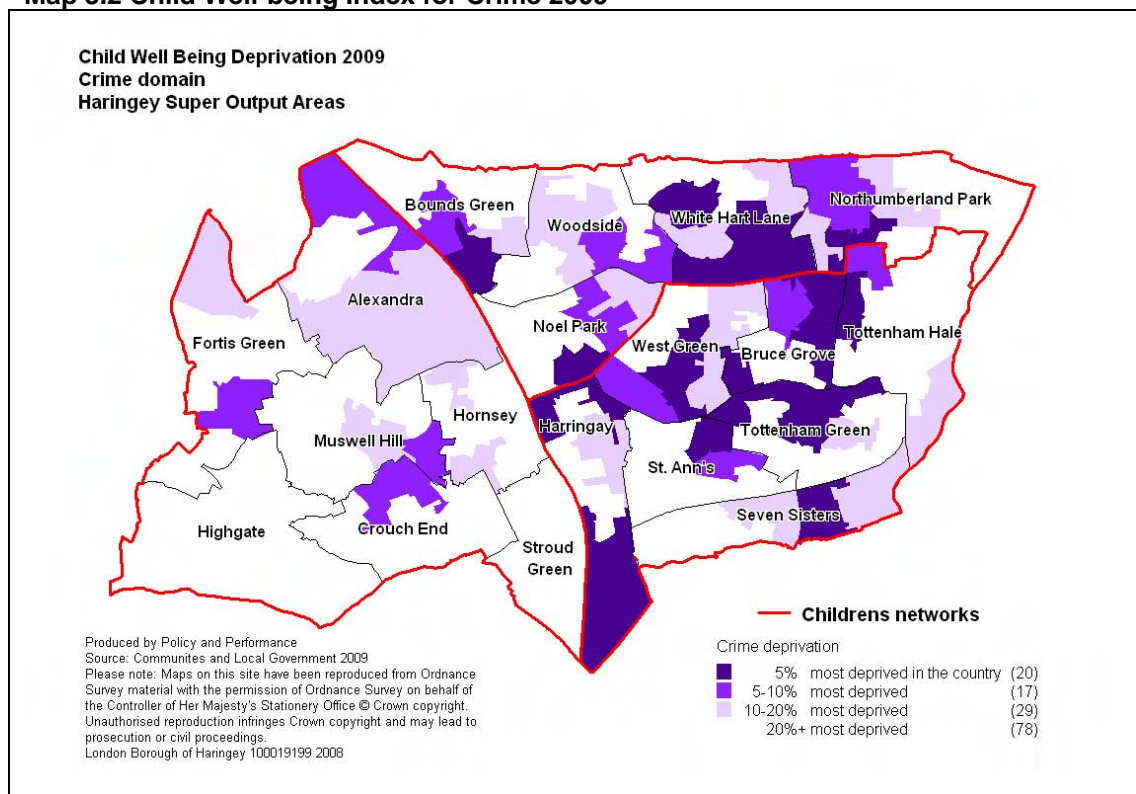


Source: English Indices of Deprivation DCLG 2007

b) Index of Child Well-Being: Crime

- The Crime Domain represents a measure of personal or material victimisation. The indicators are: burglary rate, theft rate, criminal damage rate and violence rate.
- 25.7% of Haringey SOAs fall into the 10% most deprived in the country.

Map 3.2 Child Well-being Index for Crime 2009



Source: Local Index of Child Well-Being DCLG 2009

3. Community safety

Overall crime recorded by the police in Haringey fell by 3.6% compared to a 6% drop in London and 9% nationally during 2007/08. Significant reductions were seen in four key offence types; personal robbery fell by one-quarter compared to a 21% fall in London. Overall robbery¹ also performed well recording a 23% drop compared to a 19% London reduction and 16% nationally. Furthermore contrary to popular opinion, gun and knife crime also saw falling trends in Haringey.

Knife enabled crime has fallen consecutively over the last two years: 30% for 2007/08 and 11% for the preceding year. Young people, often the most common victims of knife related crime/robbery, registered a 4% reduction in their concern about crime in this year's Haringey Residents Survey.

In 2007/08 gun enabled crime in Haringey dropped by 14% bucking the national trend which saw a 2% rise during the same period. Police recorded violence against the person offences fell significantly by 29% (the fifth largest reduction in London), almost three times the 10% London reduction during the same period.

However, despite the overall downward trend we know from the council's annual Residents Survey (2007/08) that crime remains a key priority for our

¹ Personal robbery is a sub category of 'Total' or overall robbery which comprises personal robbery plus commercial robbery

residents, and is consistently listed as residents' top concern (46% in 2007/08). This is lower than in London, where 54% of residents mentioned crime as their top issue of concern. The proportion of residents who say that their top issue of concern is crime had been increasing for some time. Fifteen years ago it was 31% and ten years ago it was 41% but this year has seen an 8% reduction. We also know that residents appear to feel safer than in previous years; in 2007/08 79% of residents felt very safe or fairly safe outside during the day compared to 75% in 2004/05.

4. Youth crime

Youth crime (the number of accused and youth victims²) has seen a falling trend over the last three years. Specifically, the number of youths accused has reduced consistently including a notable reduction of 15% (122 fewer accused) for the year ending March 2008. Violence against the person represents the offence most offenders of all ages commit and notable reductions were seen for offensive weapons (36%), personal robbery (35%), theft and handling (32%) and violent crime (19%).

The number of youth victims in Haringey has followed a similar falling trend with violence against the person also accounting for the most victimised offence in 2007/08. There were 1849 youth victims; a 19% reduction (426 fewer victims) compared to 17% London wide. Significant reductions were seen for both personal robbery and theft and handling offences, mirroring those seen for youth accused. This tends to confirm the assumption that young offenders often target young victims.

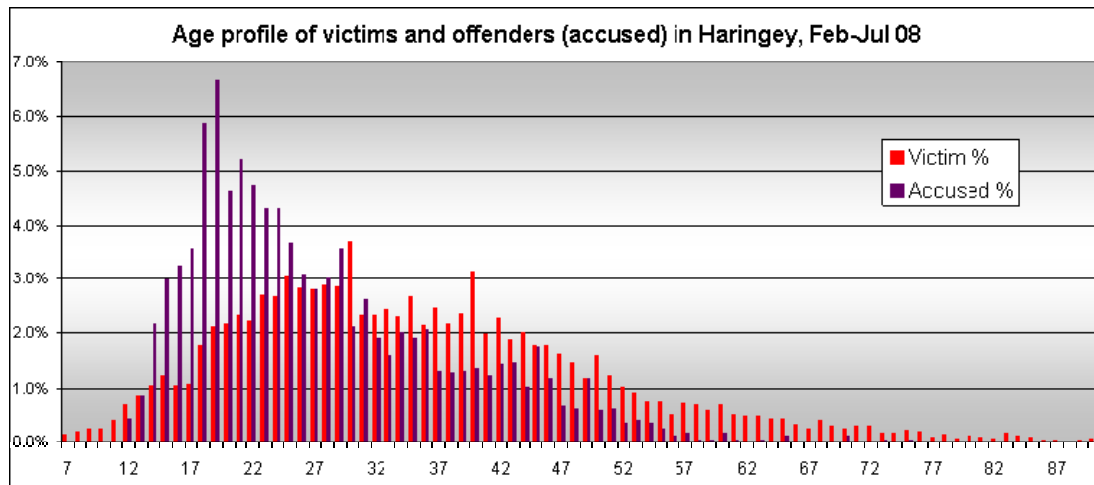
Haringey is currently performing very well against its key crime indicators, showing year on year reductions for all categories for the period 1st April 2008 – 8th March 2009, specifically personal robbery and gun crime which are both down by over one quarter – 27% and 26% respectively – and knife crime down by 20%. Serious youth violence, a new indicator introduced in April 2008, also shows a 17% year on year drop, the seventh highest reduction London wide.

The peak age for offenders in Haringey is 18-24. Over the six months from February-July 2008, over a third (35.7%) of accused were recorded in this age bracket. Only 16.2% of victims were recorded in this age bracket over the same period.

The following age profile illustrates the overrepresentation of younger people as accused:

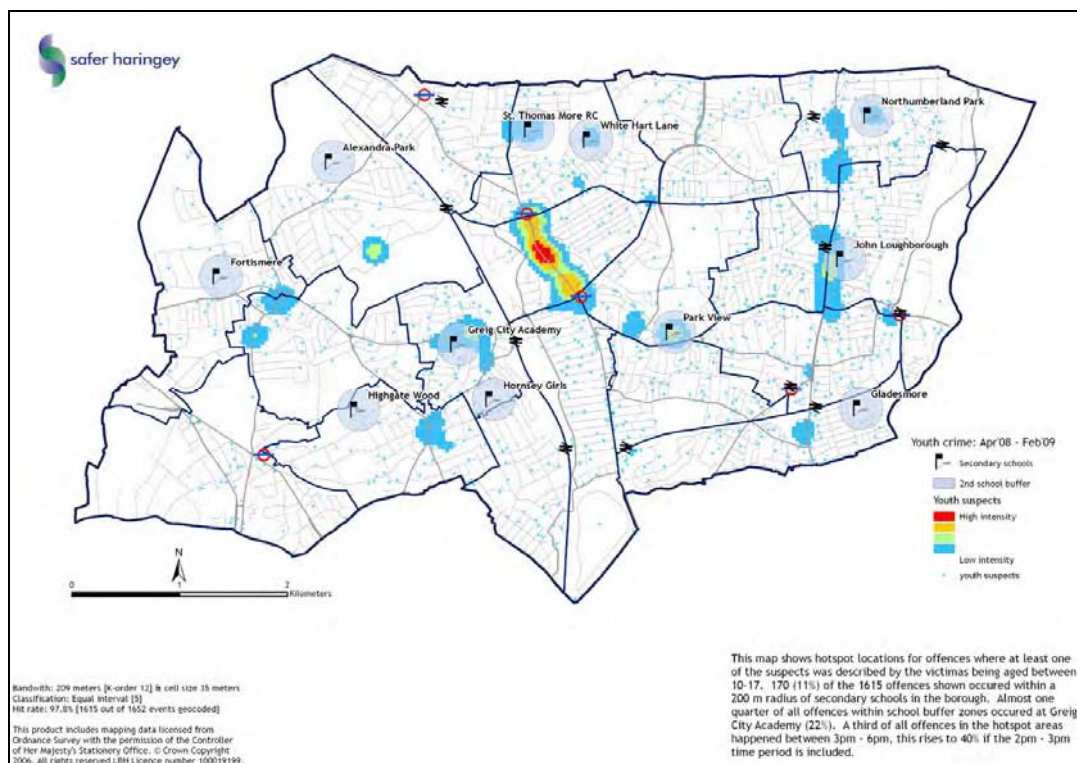
² For the purposes of this analysis youths accused (aged 10-17 arrested and proceeded against) has been used as a proxy for levels of youth crime. Accused data is limited in the sense that it may not present a full picture of the extent of youth offending. It does not capture a proportion of reported crime (due to the limitations of reported crime in identifying the age of perpetrators). It should also be noted that these figures are location specific to Haringey where the crime was committed rather than where the perpetrator actually lives.

Chart 3.1 Age profile of victims and offenders (accused) in Haringey, February-July 2008



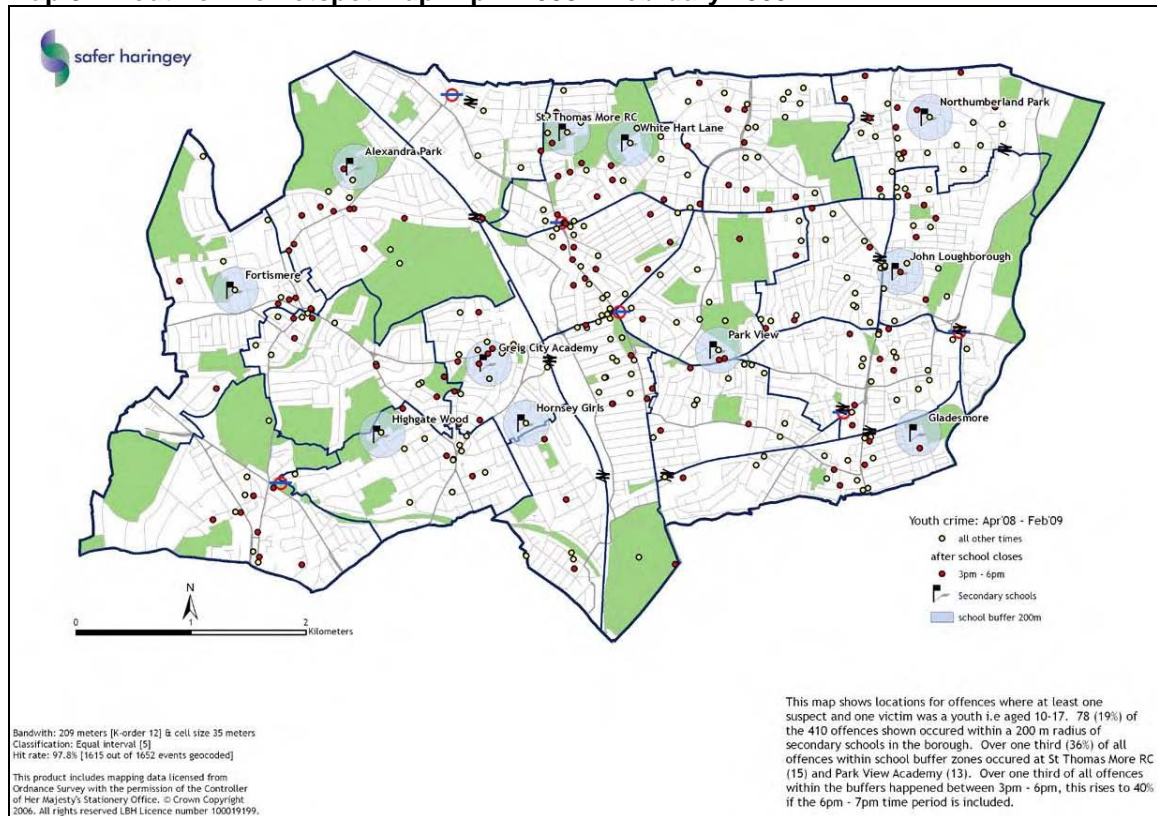
Source: Haringey Strategic Assessment 2008.

Map 3.3 Youth crime hotspot map: April 2008 – February 2009



Source: Community Safety Team, Haringey Council

Map 3.4 Youth crime hotspot map: April 2008 – February 2009



Source: Community Safety Team, Haringey Council

The Community Safety Partnership provides and commissions a range of programmes designed to support young people and prevent youth crime (including knife crime as most is committed by and against young people) and anti-social behaviour (ASB). These initiatives include:

The LIFE project: Young people known to the Youth Offending Service (YOS) engage with trained fire fighters to undertake a number of fire service related tasks within a disciplined environment. The course encourages young people to apply for careers in the fire service; one Haringey student is currently in the recruitment process.

Haringey Police and Community Boxing Club: This club is co-ordinated by Haringey Police and provides boxing training for young people from the age of 11+ years as well as peripatetic schemes at schools during the holidays.

The London Boxing Academy: Provides alternative full-time education for at risk young people who may otherwise have been permanently excluded from school.

The Youth Action Challenge: An active citizenship project which involves young people working at social enterprises supported by an adult mentor to devise practical solutions to local crime and anti-social behaviour problems.

Value Life: Value Life is an award winning anti-violence campaign led by students from Gladesmore School.

Youth Crime Action Plan: We received funding from the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) in 2007/08 to develop and deliver the activities below. Successful proposals have been submitted to continue this work during 2009/10:

- A Triage Project – whereby YOS workers are available to attend police stations six days per week between 12noon and 8pm to assess young people who have been apprehended and divert them away from the criminal justice system where possible
- Extended youth activities on Friday and Saturday nights
- Extended reparation activities for selected Youth Offending Service clients on Friday and Saturday nights
- After school patrols
- Development of a Youth Crime Family Intervention Project.

COSMIC: Commissioning COSMIC to provide support for children and families affected by substance misuse.

Targeted support for young people potentially vulnerable to substance misuse via the **Substance Misuse Worker** post in the Leaving Care and Asylum Service and by the Vulnerable Young Persons Worker post at the Pupil Support unit.

Tier 2/3 specialist drug and alcohol treatment commissioned via In-Volve Haringey.

The Partnership is also working to prevent violent extremism. A programme of prevention, diversion, engagement and education is under way with young people.

5. Youth Offending Service (YOS)

a) Overview

This section looks at Youth Offending Service (YOS) cases as at the 31st December 2008.³

It counts the number of orders for all clients but does not count similar concurrent orders i.e. three concurrent supervision orders count as one, but a Supervision Order and a Pre-Sentence Review (PSR) count as two. Young people, parents, prevention and clients on PSRs/bail and remand are all included.

³ The caseload snapshot relies upon completion of the Careers screen within YOIS.. Therefore, it is feasible that some of the cases have not been closed

The overall caseload number is exactly the same as June 2007 (last snapshot). The overall caseload stands at 532 active programmes (not number of young people). This is 23 (5%) more than last year and 158 (42%) higher than 2003.

b) Offences/Offending⁴

Sixty five per cent of the YOS caseload (excluding prevention which deals with those at risk of offending) have only committed between one and five offences. However, 20% had committed between six and ten. Furthermore, 20% had committed more than 10 offences. The highest number of offences committed by an active client was 46 offences. The average number of offences per client is 6.08.

Robbery constitutes 26.2% of the main offences of current interventions. Theft and handling (16.7%), violence (15.7%) and motoring (9%) are the next highest. Offences will be analysed in much more detail in the forthcoming "Annual Offence Analysis".

c) Geography

The majority of young offenders reside in the East of the Borough, 57% of the caseload residing in Tottenham postcodes, N17 and N15 and 13.6% in Tottenham Hale ward alone. The highest concentration of offenders (over 30%) reside in White Hart Lane, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale wards.

The biggest decline in client base was in Tottenham Green which has seen a 43% reduction since last year. The areas with the least number of clients are Highgate, Fortis Green and Alexandra in the West of the Borough.

The percentage of YOS clients living in the Children's Network areas breaks down as follows:

- North: 32.4%
- South: 51.5%
- West: 18.9%

d) Assessment of Risk

ASSET is an assessment tool designed to assess the risk, vulnerability and criminogenic needs of young people. The assessment is split into 14 categories and each section is given a score from zero to four (the higher the rating the higher the risk). The average overall score of ASSETs is 14.2 from a possible total of 48.

Each young person is assessed to identify if there is any risk of committing serious harm to others. Eleven per cent of completed Risk Of Serious Harm

⁴ This analysis only counts the main offence i.e. if robbery and possession of cannabis are the relevant offences, only robbery will count.

(ROSH) assessments had a high level of risk; 15% had a high risk of re-offending; and 9% had a high vulnerability level.

e) Gender/Age

Seventy four per cent of the caseload are male. This has dropped 3% in the last six months. The average age discounting parents is 15 years four months. Forty per cent of the YOS caseload are 16/17 years old. The youngest person on a statutory order is 12 years six months.

We work with 30 young people aged ten or under within our prevention programme.

f) Ethnicity

There has been no significant change in our clients' ethnicity (by census category), the current breakdown is 48% black, 36% white, 11% mixed, 3% Asian and 2% Other (Chinese, South American, etc).

Somali clients have dipped to 11 whilst Congolese continues to increase (20 young people). This is an area we are monitoring separately due to the seriousness of offending and custody levels. There remains a high level of Turkish clients on the active caseload – 34 compared to 17 last year.

Eastern Europeans clients have increased, particularly Bulgarian (15 clients), Albanian (7); Romanian has stayed constant at 15 young people, albeit the number of Romanians has decreased since its peak in 2003 (31 young people). Irish clients remain relatively high (35% higher than 2006). Many of the Irish clients are from the travelling community.

g) Education and accommodation

Forty three per cent of the YOS caseload are at school and attending while 32% are in other forms of education, training or employment. Seventeen point eight per cent are not in Education, Training and Employment (ETE) or their ETE status is unknown. The YOS has an ETE rate (those in full-time ETE) of 75%.

The number of clients who attend Woodside Secondary School has decreased from 24 to 10 in six months. Parkview Academy has the highest number of offenders on roll, currently 24 young people. John Loughborough and Alexandra Park Schools have the least number of offenders (four young people each).

Only 25% of young people on the YOS caseload reside with both parents, 140 (40%) live with their mother in a single parent household and 18 (5%) reside with their father in a single parent household.

Seven per cent of the caseload are looked after children (LAC). Of these, 13 young people are in residential care, and three are in foster care.

h) Interventions/Programmes

The number of prevention cases continues to grow. Prevention accounts for 28% of the YOS caseload.⁵ There are currently 151 young people subject to a prevention case compared to 65 young people in 2004.

The number has increased by 62% since the same time last year. This is due to the implementation of pre-reprimands, an increase in referrals which can be attributed to the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) Panel and the Police Electronic Notification System ("Young people coming to attention of Police" forms now referred to prevention), but could also be due to improved recording practices.

The statutory caseload has diminished by 21 cases (3%) since six months ago. This would suggest a slight decrease in sentencing. Parenting interventions/programmes have decreased by 20% since last year, from 51 to 41 clients.

A Pre-Sentence Report is a report requested by the Court to assist with sentencing. The report gives more information to magistrates about the young person including their reason for offending, offending history, etc. There was a drop of 54% in Pre-Sentence Reports. This relates to a decrease of 15 reports from the same time last year (28 to 13). Again, this would imply a decrease in offending activity.

The YOS is now at the lowest number of young people serving custodial sentences. Only 13 young people are currently serving custodial sentences compared to 28 young people in 2007. Only 16 young people are on bail or remand. This is Haringey's lowest level of bail/remand cases since we commenced this analysis (2003) and a decrease of 61% since 2006.

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) is the most rigorous non-custodial intervention available for young people who have offended. It combines intensive community-based surveillance with a comprehensive focus on tackling the factors to the young person's offending behaviour. There are only six young people on ISSP, the lowest level since it was introduced.

Forty per cent of statutory interventions are Referral orders, followed by 23% on Supervision Orders. One hundred and sixty six young people or 52% of the caseload have only been sentenced on one occasion. We have six young people on the active caseload who have been sentenced ten times or more.

All of the above would suggest there has been a downturn in offending activity over recent months.

⁵ This number does not include the 75 young people on the Senior Youth Inclusion Programme (YIP) (as they do not record on YOIS).

The timing of this report is such that it focuses on data of 2007/08 and therefore does not fully reflect or analyse activities that have taken place over the last year.

i) Victim support for young people

Victim Support employs two part-time Youth Outreach Workers. Their role is to provide support to young clients and to carry out home visits where necessary. They also attend local schools to promote victim services and to provide support for young victims.

6. Domestic violence (DV)

In 2003 the Department of Health acknowledged that: *“At least 750,000 children a year witness domestic violence. Nearly three-quarters of children on the at risk register live in households where domestic violence occurs.”*

The London Child Protection Procedures, 3rd Edition, 2007, state *“All professionals in agencies with contact with children and members of their families must make a referral to Local Authority children’s social care if there are signs that a child or an unborn baby: is suffering significant harm through abuse or neglect; is likely to suffer significant harm in the future.”*

Having a profile of the needs of children affected by domestic violence is essential because children who witness domestic violence are at risk of ‘significant harm’ as this term was amended from 31 January 2005 to include *‘the harm that children suffer by seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another, particularly in the home’*. (Adoption and Children Act 2002)

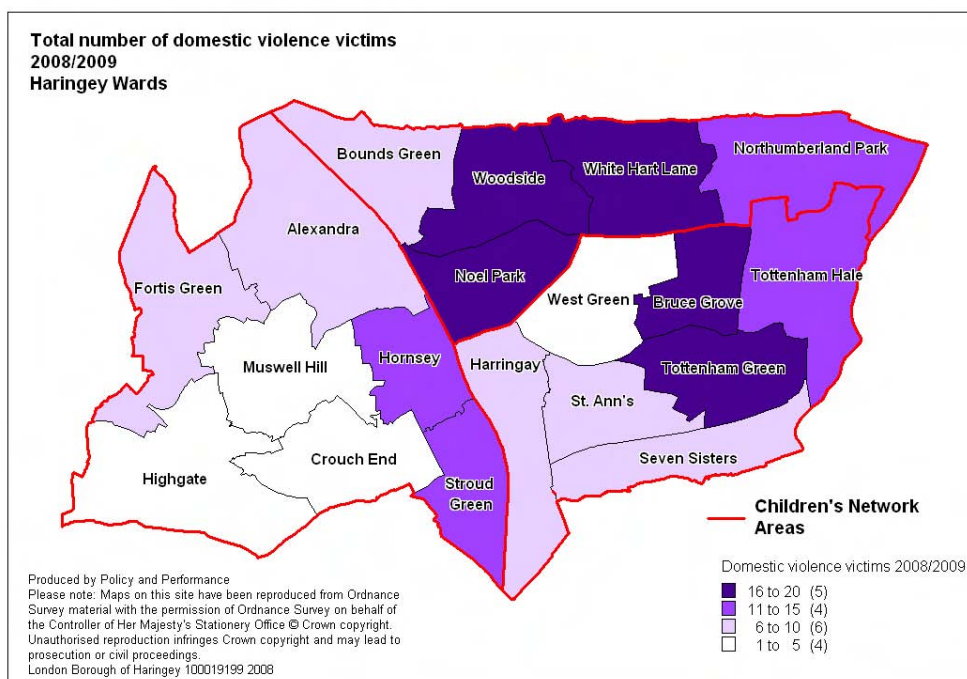
a) Statistics

The following statistics represent those most readily available and do not provide an overall picture of the numbers of children and young people affected by domestic violence in Haringey.

- Police data

In 2006/07, the police recorded 3310 incidents of domestic violence which amounts to a decrease of nearly 10% compared with the previous year. Wards in the East of the Borough were by far the worst affected, reflecting higher levels of deprivation and population density.

Map 3.5 Total number of domestic violence victims 2008/09



Source: Metropolitan Police Service

In 2008/09 the Police recorded the following cases of domestic violence where the details of the accused, victims, and witness with an age, or apparent age, was recorded as less than 19 years:

i) Accused in domestic violence cases who were younger than 19 years:
34 cases

- 16 Afro-Caribbean and 11 White Europeans
- 27 were males and 7 females
- North Park recorded four cases, Noel Park three and Woodside three

ii) Victims of domestic violence who were younger than 19 years old:
201 cases

- 86 Afro-Caribbean and 76 White Europeans
- 20 cases were in Woodside, 17 in Tottenham Green and 17 in Noel Park
- 147 of the victims were female and 54 were male

iii) Witnesses to domestic violence who were younger than 19 years: 392 cases

- 37 cases occurred in Tottenham Hale, 37 in St Ann's, 36 in White Hart Lane
- 159 were Afro-Caribbean, 123 were White Europeans
- 246 were female, 137 were male

The following cases of domestic violence involving children or young people have been reported to the following agencies for 2007/08:

- **Harts Family support:** 51 children who are indirectly affected by domestic violence.
- **Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) Referrals:** 277. The only data currently collected for the LSCB Quality Assurance (QA) sub-group is on the number of referrals received that are recorded as 'domestic violence'. This is obviously not capturing all the children CYPS work with who are involved with families where domestic violence takes place, as most cases only come to light once a social worker starts working with a family.
- **Children of victims of domestic violence reported to Hearthstone⁶:** 431
- **Hearthstone victims of domestic violence under 20 years:** 97
- **The Domestic Violence Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)** in the 10-month period beginning September 2008 dealt with 216 high risk cases of domestic violence. Linked to these were 152 children who are living in high risk domestic violence situations in Haringey. Given the increased reporting of domestic violence in London during 2008-9, expected to continue, we can anticipate that the numbers of children witnessing serious domestic violence in Haringey will also increase. This needs to be planned for and supported.

However, there is currently no single locus for the collection of domestic violence data, and therefore we are unable to provide a complete picture of young people who are either victims, the perpetrators or witnesses to domestic violence. Children's Centres for example are a vital link to families experiencing domestic violence yet they are not on "frameworki" which prevents staff at Children's Centres sharing or accessing information about children who are living in risky domestic violence situations. This information should be shared to increase the safety of these children and the "non-offending parent".

b) Issues

In addition to data collection the following are issues that also need to be addressed:

- Agencies need to be able to identify and support girls who are potentially at risk of forced marriage, honour based violence, female genital mutilation and trafficking
- There are no services for children who witness domestic violence
- There is no assessment tool to identify the needs of children affected by domestic violence

⁶ Haringey's multi agency domestic violence advice and support centre.

- There is no clear recognition of the impact of domestic violence on parenting
- Attention needs to be given to assessing and reviewing the needs of children accommodated in Refuges in Haringey, particularly where the Refuge does not employ a specialist children's worker
- Domestic violence is primarily seen as a child protection issue. More focus needs to be given to prevention work, particularly in schools as part of the personal, social and health education (PHSE) agenda and in Children's Centres as a venue for community based domestic violence awareness initiatives.

c) Partner violence in teenage intimate relationships

A landmark report from the University of Bristol and the NSPCC called 'Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships' published in September 2009 looks at the issue of partner violence in teenage intimate relationships. It is the first UK research on teenage partner violence providing a detailed picture of the incidence and impact of this form of violence on the lives of young people.

Some of the key findings and recommendations of the report are:

- There is a need to recognise teenage partner violence as a significant child welfare problem
- Children under 12 are also at risk
- Girls compared to boys reported greater incidents of all types of violence (physical, emotional and sexual) and experienced violence more frequently
- Younger participants (aged 13-15 years) were as likely as older adolescents (aged 16 and over) to experience particular forms of violence. The majority of young people either told a friend or told no-one about the violence. Only a minority informed an adult.
- Young people's preferred self-seeking strategies, which favour peers, need to be acknowledged in school-based intervention programmes aimed at reducing teenage partner violence
- The role of adult school learning mentors needs to be recognised, as identified by young people, as a source of appropriate support and advice
- Prevention work needs to begin below the age of 13 years
- A history of family or peer violence was significantly associated with greater susceptibility to partner violence. Consequently, child welfare professionals working with adolescents, especially those who have experienced family or peer violence, need to ensure their experiences of partner violence are also addressed

7. Road accidents/deaths

For details about 'accidents' and 'A&E' use, please refer to the chapter 'Be Healthy'.

8. Vulnerable groups of children and young people

a) Children or young people who are at risk of significant harm

Key performance measures

Protecting children from harm is one of the top priorities for the CYPS and partner agencies. All those children who have been assessed as being at continuing risk of significant harm are deemed to be in need of a child protection plan. At the end of February 2009, 173 children were subject to a child protection plan.

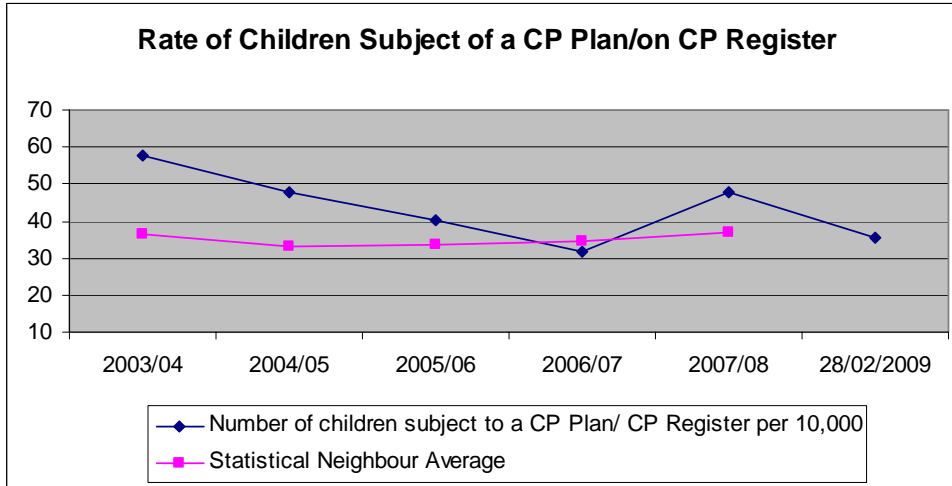
Table 3.1 Key Performance Measures for protecting children

Indicator	Position at 31/3/07	Position at 31/03/08	Statistical Neighbours 31/3/08	Target 2008/09 31/03/2009
Rate per 10,000 population of children with a child protection plan	31.5	47.4	36.8	
Percentage of children who became the subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time	9.5	12.4	13.7	10
Percentage of children ceasing to be the subject of a child protection plan who had been the subject of a plan for 2+ years	11.8	0.6	7	5
Percentage of reviews of child protection cases held in timescale	100	100	99.9	100
Percentage of children with a child protection plan with an allocated Social Worker	100	100	100	100

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

At the end of February the numbers of children subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 children and young people in Haringey is 35.5 compared with 2007/08 Statistical Neighbours' rate of 36.8 and national rate of 26.5. The graph below shows the rate of children with a plan over the last six years.

Chart 3.2 Rate of children subject of a child protection plan/on CP register



Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

For the month of February 2009 the reasons for children being made subject to a child protection plan are broken down as follows: neglect 32.9%, physical abuse 10.4%, emotional abuse 43.9%, sexual abuse 2.9%, multiple reasons 9.8%. Ethnic and age breakdown of children with a plan is demonstrated below:

Table 3.2 Ethnic and age breakdown of children with a child protection plan

Age Group	% with a plan
Under 1	13.9%
1-4	26.6%
5-9	30.6%
10-15	27.2%
16-17	1.7%
Unborn children	0%
Ethnic Group	% with a plan
White	42.2%
Mixed	15.6%
Asian/Asian British	5.8%
Black/Black British	34.7%
Other Ethnic Groups	1.7%
Unborn	0%

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

The address the child/young person lives is broken down as follows by Network Area:

Table 3.3 Children with a child protection plan by Network area

Network Area	% with child protection plan
North	37%
South	35.3%
West	15%
Other	12.7%

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

b) Children in Care

Table 3.4 Key Performance Measures for Children in Care

Indicator	Position at 31/3/07	Position at 31/03/08	Statistical Neighbours 31/3/08	Target 2008/09 31/3/09
Rate per 10,000 population of children in care	89.3 (443)	87.9 (427)	92.4	87
Percentage of children in care with reviews completed in timescale	92	97	92	97
Percentage of children in care who communicated their views to a statutory review	98.4	96.7	94	97
Percentage of children in care aged under 16 who have been in care for 2.5 years or more and in the same placement for 2 years or more	69.2	62.7	68.9	67
The percentage of children in care who have had three or more placements during the year	14	14.8	10	12
The percentage of children in care with an allocated social worker	100	100	99.4	100
The percentage of young people leaving care aged 16+ with 1 or more GCSE's at grades A*-G.	50	58	53.3	55
The percentage of school age children in care who missed 25+ days of school in the year for any reason	19	16	14	12
The percentage of children in care for 12 months or more with an up to date dental and medical check	92	94	89	95
Percentage of children coming into care in the year, placed 20 miles or more from home	8	3.3	11.6	4

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

At the end of February 2009 there were 476 children and young people in care (50 of those children were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children), compared with 427 at the end of March 2008. This equates to 97.7 children per 10,000 children population. This is now in line with our statistical neighbours, having been significantly below that level in the previous 2 years.

Table 3.5 Comparison of Children in Care

Rate per 10,000	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Haringey	93.0	103.6	102.7	99.7	97.0	90.5	87.9
Statistical neighbour	97.5	99.1	102.8	97.8	97.0	96.9	92.4
England	53.5	54.7	55.2	55.1	54.6	54.6	54.1

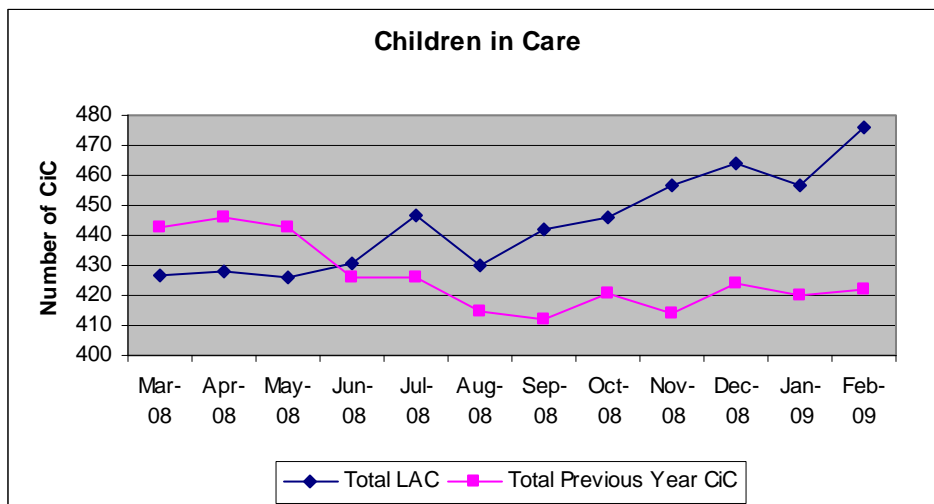
Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

Since early 2008 we have seen increasing numbers of children in our care population. The increasing numbers entering care each month have not been offset by any acceleration in numbers of children ceasing to be in care – either

by returning home, by adoption or special guardianship or by leaving care at age 18.

The graph below shows the movement in numbers of children in care over the last year.

Chart 3.3 Number of children in care Mar 08-Feb 09



Source: CYPs, Haringey Council

The age range and ethnic breakdown of children in care is broken down as follows:

Table 3.6 age range, ethnic breakdown and Network area of children in care

Ethnic Group	% Children in Care
White	29%
Mixed	17%
Asian/Asian British	5%
Black/Black British	42%
Other Ethnic Groups	7%

Age Group	% Children in Care
Aged 0 - 5	20%
Aged 6-10	17%
Aged 11- 16	50%
Aged 17+	13%
Network Area	% Children in Care
North	43%
South	40%
West	14%
Other	3%

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

Many children in care first enter the care system as a consequence of abuse, neglect or family dysfunction and these negative experiences often have continuing and damaging effects on their health and welfare. They have a higher degree of physical and mental health need than their peers in the general population and their risk of developing mental health problems is estimated to be five times greater.

Not all of our children in care live within the borough. At the end of February 2009 the proportion of children newly looked after in the year and placed 20 miles or more from Haringey is 6.5% compared to our statistical neighbours' average of 11.6%. We are keen to keep the number of children placed outside Haringey to a minimum and our overarching placement strategy focuses on providing local placements. However, a high proportion of Haringey's foster carers live in neighbouring boroughs, particularly Enfield. Children placed with these carers are able to maintain their local links and education placements. At the end of February 2009 we had 33 children placed with Haringey carers living in Enfield. A number of children placed outside the borough are in permanent placements or placed with relatives and the quality of the placement often mitigates the fact that the child is placed outside the borough. There is improved monitoring of external placement providers and consideration of regional commissioning, which aims to improve outcomes as well as reduce placement spend.

In relation to the support the service provides to foster carers, the Haringey Foster Carers Association has been supported to become more proactive in providing additional support to carers and this has given foster carers much more autonomy.

The 2007/08 inspection of Haringey's Fostering Service judged the service overall to be "good" with Helping children to be healthy and Helping children make a positive contribution being seen as areas of "outstanding" practice. Particularly commended was the partnership between the service and the

Children in Care Nurses, with children and carers both saying they felt well supported over health related issues. Inspectors noted the range of mechanisms put in place over the year to facilitate consultation and participation with children and their carers. Children and young people told the inspectors that they felt listened to and their views taken into consideration.

The first private fostering inspection judged the service to be “good” overall (highest judgement in a first inspection) with services for young people and carers being highlighted.

At the same time we have worked to improve educational outcomes for children in care. The service has worked to ensure that children and young people’s attendance and attainment are monitored. Children in Care Nurses attend regular consultation sessions with the fostering teams. All children in care have access to specific educational support and will have a Personal Educational Plan developed to reflect their needs. This is against a context in which 30% of children in care have a statement of educational needs, 13% of our children in care who have a statement of educational needs are in special schools.

i) Ethnicity of children in care

An analysis of children in care as at 31 December 2008 indicated that there was a disparity between the ethnic breakdown of children coming into care compared with the local population of children aged 0-17 (based on the 2001 Census). The age and ethnic breakdowns used have been determined by the breakdown used in the census. The data excludes Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children.

43% of children in care are recorded as being Black or Black British compared to 28% of the population. The percentage difference is higher in all age ranges but is more marked in the 5-7 age-group (18.7%) and the 15-17 age-group (19.6%).

37% of children in care have their ethnicity recorded as Caribbean and 48% recorded as African which is reflective of the population (38% and 44% respectively). Of the remaining children recorded as ‘Other Black’, 50% of them were recorded as Black British.

Table 3.7 Ethnicity of children in care

Children in Care	Percentage Totals	
	Pop	CIC
White:	51.1%	33.3%
Mixed:	9.9%	18.9%
Asian or Asian British:	7.6%	2.4%
Black or Black British:	28.5%	42.9%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group:	3.0%	2.4%

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

ii) Ethnicity of children subject to a Child Protection (CP) Plan

Children from Black or Black British ethnic minorities are also over-represented with 42% subject to a child protection plan compared to 28% of the population of 0-17 year olds in Haringey (2001 census).

The percentage of children subject to a child protection plan whose ethnicity is recorded as 'Mixed' where the 'mix' is either White/Caribbean or White African is lower than the general population.

Table 3.8 Ethnicity of Children subject to a child protection plan

Children subject to a child protection plan	Percentage Totals	
	Pop	CP
White:	51.1%	36.1%
Mixed:	9.9%	15.3%
Asian or Asian British:	7.6%	5.5%
Black or Black British:	28.5%	42.1%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group:	3.0%	1.1%

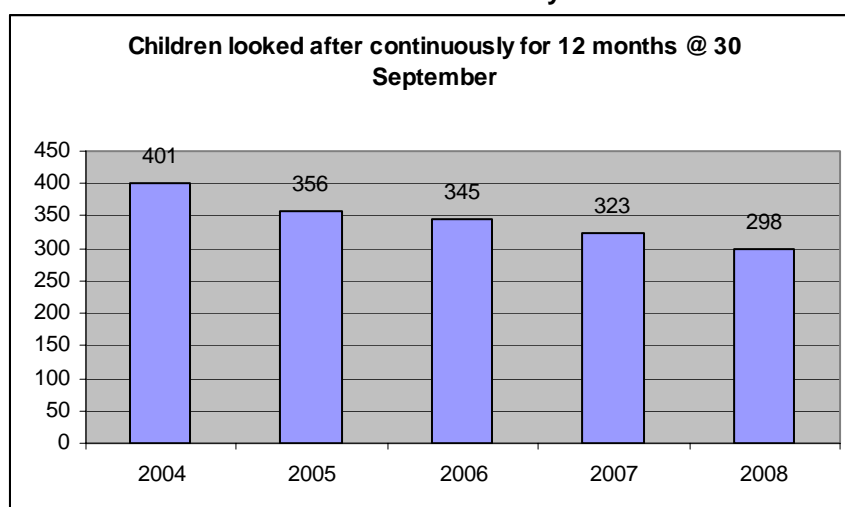
Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

This data is subject to further analysis which will include breaking down the data by the postal area children come from to ascertain if there are any demographic anomalies.

iii) Summary data on health and education outcomes for children in care

The 2008 OC2 collection shows that 298 children had been continuously in care for 12 months or more at the end of September; the total number is decreasing compared with 323 in 2007, 345 in 2006, 356 in 2005 and 401 in 2004.

Chart 3.4 Children looked after continuously for 12 months at 30th September 2008



Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

iv) General education

Two hundred and thirty (77%) children were eligible for full-time education of which 27% had a statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN). In 2007, 29% of eligible children had a statement of SEN compared with 27% of children in care across London and 26% across our statistical neighbours. No children within this cohort received a permanent exclusion from school in 2008. There was one child permanently excluded last year.

There has been an improvement in the percentage of children in care who missed school in the year. Thirteen per cent of children missed 25 or more days of education for **any reason** in the year. This has decreased from the 2007 position of 16%. There has been much improvement in the tracking and monitoring of attendance data in 2007/08. In addition, several activities such as a weekly multi-agency attendance forum, progress reporting, work with designated teachers and alerts are also beginning to help target improvement in this area. Carers are supported in encouraging children to attend school and placement moves are avoided where a school change may be involved. Positive attendance is being rewarded through an 'Improved Attendance' category being included in the Children in Care Awards.

v) Educational attainment

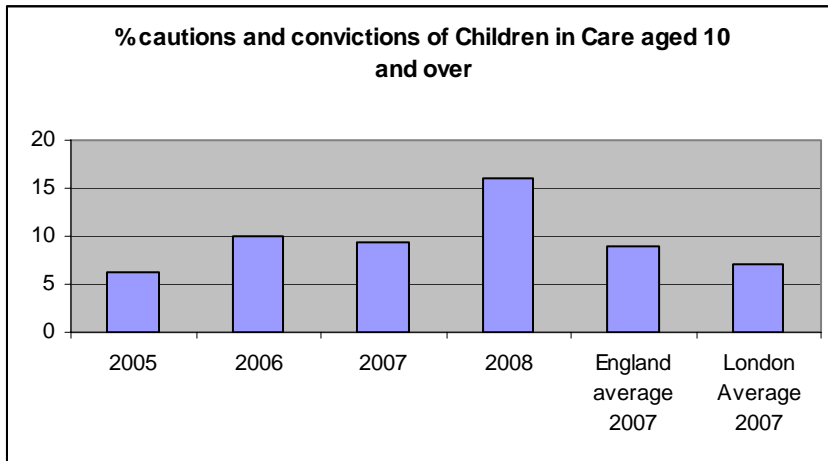
Significant improvements in educational attainment have resulted from coordinated, specific interventions with children and young people following careful tracking and monitoring work. Specific interventions have included: after school tuition, after school study clubs, events to raise aspirations for targeted year groups, learning style assessments, focussed interventions around exclusions and attendance, increased young people participation in the Children in Care Awards Event. The Children in Care Education Team has employed two maths and science teachers to strengthen teaching at the after school study clubs which are now running weekly.

For further information regarding educational attainment for children in care, please see the Enjoy and Achieve chapter.

vi) Offending

Sixteen point seven per cent of LAC aged ten or over (looked after continuously for 12 months or more) were cautioned or convicted of an offence during the year. This is considerably higher than last year's position of 9.3%. It is difficult to measure this against other local authorities' performance as a number of different methods are used to collect the data. Haringey takes the information from the Police National Computer and looks at all children and young people who have offended, regardless of where they committed the offence or which court they attended, which is the most thorough method of data collection.

Chart 3.5 Percentage of cautions and convictions of children in care aged ten and over



Source: YOS, Haringey Council

vii) Development

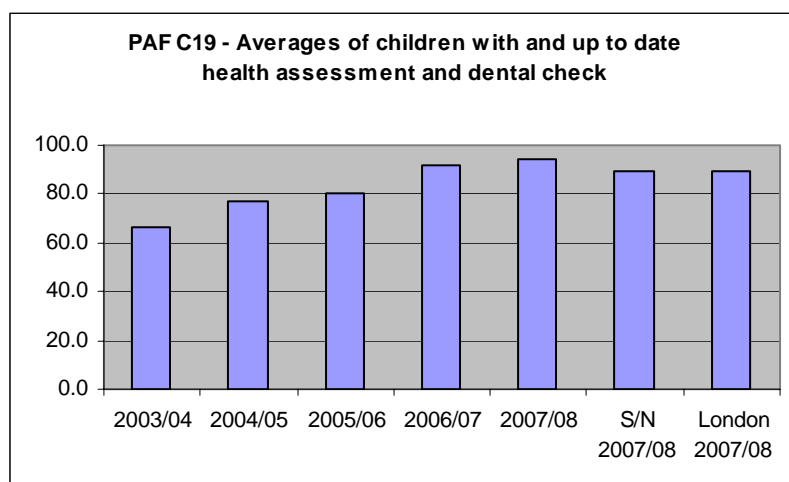
Thirty one children were aged five or under at 30 September and looked after for at least one year. All but one of these children had an up to date developmental assessment. Our outturn in 2007 was 100%.

viii) Health

Eighty four per cent of children had up to date immunisations at 30 September compared to 83% in 2007. 93% of children had their teeth checked by a dentist during the year. This is in line with last year's position. A considerable amount of work has been done with young people leaving care and unaccompanied minors leaving care to encourage them to visit the dentist with very positive results. 93% of children had their annual health assessment during the year ending 30 September. PAF Indicator C19 looks at the average of the percentage of dental checks and health assessments up to date and this is 93%.

The Children in Care Health Team works very closely with social care, holding regular surgeries to offer advice and assistance to social workers regarding health assessments. The LAC Health Nurse has built up a good relationship with a number of the older children in care and completes some of their health assessments. The team also assists with the many complex cases presented by Haringey's children in care population. All these measures have helped to bring our percentage for PAF C19 up from 80% in 2005.

Chart 3.6 Averages of children in care with an up to date health assessment and dental check



Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

Twenty three (7.7%) of children in care were identified as having a substance misuse problem in the year. Fifteen of these children received intervention for their substance misuse and eight were offered intervention but refused. Since 2007, all children over 12 are screened using the Drug Use Screening Tool. Prior to this, information about children with substance misuse issues was unreliable and data was not captured in one place.

c) Children in care and young people placed for adoption

Key performance measures

Over the last year the significant increase of children in our care population as well as orders being achieved outside of care proceedings and legal complications has had an impact on the number of children with a permanent order for 2008/09 and we will not meet the target set in 2008.

Orders that have been achieved outside of care proceedings still achieve the primary aim of securing permanence for children who otherwise would have to endure uncertainty. The number of new care proceedings issued has also increased steadily and reached 50% above our anticipated levels for the last three months with no immediate indication of lessening off. This pressure is reflected nationally with a 26% rise in rate of proceedings issued and a 50% rise reported across London authorities.

Table 3.9 Key measures of performance for adopted children

Indicator	Position at 31/3/07	Position at 31/03/08	Statistical Neighbours 31/3/08	Target 2008/09
The number of children adopted during the year (including special guardianship orders) as a percentage of children who were looked after for 6 months or more	6.8	8.8	9.3	8.9

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

The 2009 inspection of Haringey's Adoption Service judged the service overall to be "satisfactory". Two of the four key elements of the inspection were judged as good and two, including safeguarding, were judged as satisfactory. This was a positive outcome for this section of Children's and Families and a reflection of the high quality of work being undertaken by teams that work with the Adoption Service for children in care.

d) Care leavers

Table 3.10 Key performance measures for care leavers in education, training or employment at the age of 19

Indicator	Position at 31/3/07	Position at 31/03/08	Statistical Neighbours 31/3/08	Target 2008/09
NI 148 The percentage of care leavers in education, training or employment at the age of 19 (figures in brackets represent the ratio of care leavers in ETE to the Haringey population of 19 year olds in ETE at the age of 19)	68 (0.93)	67.6 (0.92)	73.4	72 (0.98)

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

Care leavers are young people aged 18 to 24 who have been in the care of the local authority. Statistically, care leavers are much less likely to go into higher and further education and much more likely to have health problems, be unemployed or homeless than their peers. The Leaving Care Service within the Children's Service in Haringey currently works with over 250 care leavers.

The participation in education, training and employment (ETE) amongst care leavers is rising, from 34% to 74.6% over the last five years to the end of February 2009, exceeding the average of our statistical neighbours and our target of 72% for 2008/09. We have also introduced a new Personal Advisor service to support care leavers.

e) Refugee and asylum seeking children and young people

At the beginning of March 2009 there were approximately 198 unaccompanied asylum seeking children in Haringey. Of the total number of children in care, at end of February 2009 50 were unaccompanied asylum seeking children looked after. This group of children and young people may have had very traumatic experiences before coming to the UK.

f) Children and young people with additional needs

Children and young people with disabilities are a diverse group and include those with physical disabilities, learning difficulties, sensory impairments, and emotional/behavioural difficulties. Some may have multiple disabilities or a long-term health condition requiring ongoing management and/or nursing care. Their quality of life is determined not only by their disability, but also for

some by poverty, negative attitudes and discrimination, and a disabling environment in which they may have unequal access to education, employment or leisure. Despite this, many achieve outstanding success and quality of life.

At the end of February 2009 88% of statutory assessments (excluding exceptions) were completed within the target timescale of 26 weeks, exceeding our target of 82% and 83% completed on time (including exceptions) exceeding our target of 70%. Exceptions apply to circumstances when it is not reasonable for the agencies concerned to meet those timescales, for example when a medical appointment needs to be rearranged, or there is involvement with several medical professionals.

There are approximately 3100 children and young people with disabilities in Haringey with approximately 700 having complex and long term disabilities. We are currently working with approximately 670 children and young people.

Unmet needs include:

- Short breaks for families with children with complex needs including autism and health needs
- In borough education provision for children with autism

g) Young carers

Caring for another person who has an illness, disability or who is vulnerable can be a rewarding activity, but it can also be mentally or physically demanding. Many young carers take on the kind of responsibility that an adult would in looking after an ill or disabled member of their family. This often limits their personal, social and educational opportunities. The government's New Deal for Carers *Equalities Taskforce Report 2008* states that being a young carer has a detrimental effect on young people's life chances and opportunities. Among young adults (aged 16-24) caring reduces the likelihood of participating in further or higher education, with a resulting impact on future earnings as well as their own personal development. More general issues resulting from caring include problems at school, health and emotional problems, isolation, lack of time for leisure, problems with transition to adulthood, lack of recognition and feeling they are not listened to.

Census data (census completed 2001) suggest that 723 children and young people in Haringey are providing care to members of their family.

Support to young carers is provided through a commissioning service via a contract with Action for Children. The service currently has 80 young carers in the project, 36 of whom are actively involved.

Through the charity NCH (National Children's Homes) Haringey is providing support to young carers. The Young Carers Project, which is run by the charity NCH in partnership with Haringey, provides support and leisure activities for young carers. The service is open to children and young people

from eight to 18 years of age and referrals are made from a variety of sources, including self-referral.

However there is currently no protocol which establishes clear responsibilities for assessing the needs of, and providing support for, carers aged under 18 including the period of transition from Children to Adult Services.

h) Travellers

Traveller and Roma families may either be mobile or settled in housing. Haringey has two Traveller caravan sites housing Irish Travellers. There are at present 63 Traveller families in the borough and 97 Gypsy Roma families. This number is changing rapidly as these families move in and out of the borough. 452 pupils in total are on the database but data collection on 0-5 and 16-19 year olds only started in October 2008.

Most adults in these families are unable to read and write so a pressing need is for the Traveller Gypsy Roma (TGR) Education Team to help fill in forms, read official letters and explain their contents.

The team works mainly in conjunction with schools to get families involved in their children's education which includes getting school places, helping with admissions interviews, providing a uniform, then following-up on attendance, and directing families to other services such as libraries, leisure and adult education. It also encourages take-up of holiday opportunities and liaison with the Education Welfare Officer (EWO), social workers and housing when the need arises. Partners in the voluntary sector are CARA Housing and the London Gypsy Traveller Unit.

The TGR Education Team at present has three team members: a manager and two family outreach workers, one of whom speaks Roma and Romanian (covering maternity leave), and the other is of Traveller heritage. When the team member returns from maternity the team will increasingly have to use interpreters because although most Roma in the borough come from Romania, the team also deals with Polish, Czech, Slovak and Bulgarian Roma families and communicate with them through Roma. The impact of the Roma speaker has been very important in terms of getting families to engage in education. By September 2009 the team will expand with a 0.5 Education Welfare Officer post (the person is currently on maternity leave) and half a teaching post. These will improve the team's ability to work on attendance and achievement. However, since September 2008, the scope of the team has increased to include 0-19 years old and there is a clear need for it to improve its work with Children's Centres, Sixth Form Centres and Further Education (FE) Colleges. The TGR Education Team has also had to ask for advice workers (housing and benefits) to give advice at its weekly drop-ins as these are the areas of enquiry other than education.

Targeted projects for Traveller boys and Traveller girls include a football club and an education project with teenage Traveller girls.

Other projects have included job training and published art projects that explored complex Traveller identities whilst challenging Traveller racism and discrimination. These were run in partnership by service providers in the statutory and voluntary sectors and challenged the well documented education, social and health exclusions that young Travellers face; the projects were also geared to tackling risk of offending that such exclusions can generate.

The Haringey Traveller Team works closely with Traveller, Gypsy and Roma children, young people and families, schools and other services to ensure access and raise achievement of pupils within this group.

The key issue for Traveller and Gypsy youth is seen as a lack of quality culturally appropriate accommodation i.e. sites. This lack of sites is held to generate education, health and other social exclusions. East European Roma youth in Haringey and the UK are facing acute social exclusions, although an important difference is that Roma are not yet making any demand for site and caravan accommodation in the UK.

9. Safeguarding

The Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) is a key multi-agency strategic partnership set up under the Children Act 2004 which focuses on ensuring the effectiveness of services to safeguard children and young people and promote their welfare.

LSCBs are the key mechanism in each local area for agreeing how organisations will work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and for monitoring how well they do it. The way they work is governed by statutory regulations that were issued in 2005.

LSCBs have statutory functions around the development of policies and procedures on different areas of safeguarding; training and development; communication and awareness raising; and monitoring and evaluation – including the review of practice in cases resulting in the death or serious injury of a child. A key objective of LSCBs is to ensure that agencies work together effectively to protect children.

In order to manage these responsibilities, Haringey's LSCB has seven multi-agency sub-groups, each of which reports to the main Board. Sub-groups currently cover the following areas:

- Policy and procedures
- Prevention
- Quality assurance
- Operational practice
- Training and development
- Serious Case Review (SCR)
- Health

A seventh group was added in March 2008, when a Child Death Overview Panel was established, in line with the requirements of the Children Act 2004.

Where there is a particular problem needing attention, a task group will be set up to address it, linked to one of the above sub-groups. Current task groups are dealing with domestic violence, child sexual abuse, child trafficking and e-safety.

Communication about the importance of keeping children safe is a key responsibility. The prevention sub-group of the LSCB has produced a set of leaflets for members of the public, informing them what to do if they are worried about a child and how the child protection process works. In addition to this broader level awareness-raising, leaflets have been published on child-trafficking and on the particular risks to their safety faced by disabled children and young people.

How effectively services combine to ensure that children are kept safe is monitored via the LSCB's Quality Assurance sub-group, who pay particular

attention to the areas identified as a priority for attention in the Children and Young People's Plan 2006-09.

The LSCB has had an independent Chair since December 2008. Given that part of its role is to provide a challenge, if necessary, to the functioning and practice of organisations that make up the Children's Trust, the independence of the Chair makes the boundaries between the Board and the Trust much clearer.

Table 3.11 Key performance measures for safeguarding (see vulnerable children section for further performance measures)

Indicator	Position at 31/3/07	Position at 31/03/08	S/N 2007/08	Target 2008/09 31/03/09
Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population under 18	516	512	717	520
Percentage of children whose referral occurred within 12 months of a previous referral	21 %	19%	15.2%	18%
Referrals that led to initial assessment	50%	55%	61.3%	58%
The percentage of initial assessments completed within 7 working days of referral	76%	88%	74.9%	88%
The percentage of core assessments that were completed within 35 working days of their commencement	71%	84%	79%	86%
Children on the CPR with a disability	3.0%	3.5%	N/A	N/A

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

Table 3.12 Social care by Children's Networks

	West	North	South	Total	Other	Grand Total
Referrals to Children and Families, April 2007-March 2008	407	870	1104	2381	107	2488
On Child Protection Register at 31/03/2008	35	68	108	215	22	237
Added to Child Protection Register between April 2007-March 2008	47	76	119	242	7	249
Removed from Child Protection Register between Apr 2007-Mar 2008	20	77	72	169	5	174

Source: CYPS, Haringey Council

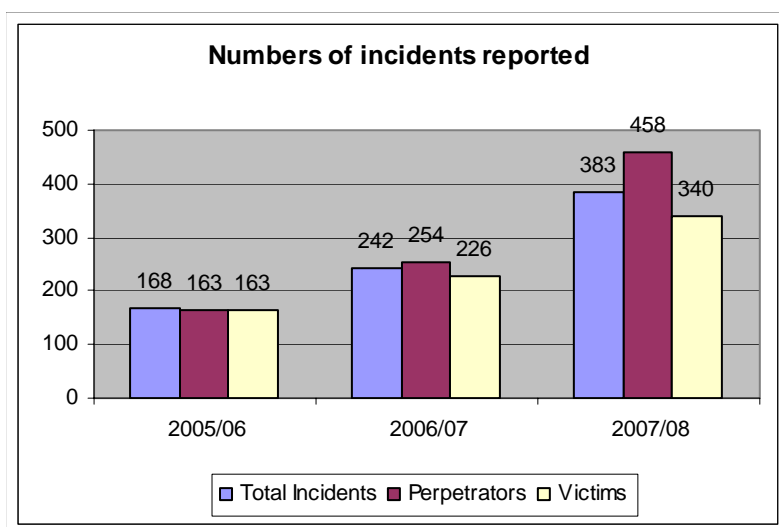
10. Bullying And discriminatory incidents

New guidance was issued to schools in 2007 on the reporting of incidents of bullying and discrimination. The new system of reporting came into effect fully in September 2007. Previously schools were asked to report only on incidents of 'discrimination' categorised by racial, homophobic, disability or religion. The new guidance asked schools to also report on 'bullying' under the same categories or the category of 'any other form of bullying'.

Of the 383 incidents reported in the 2007/08 academic year, racially motivated incidents accounted for 25.5% compared to 49% the previous year. This was followed by incidents categorised by sexual 5.7% (17% in 2007), homophobic 15% (13% in 2007), religious 5.2% (1.7% in 2007) and disability 1.0 (0.8%). 'Other' bullying or undefined incidents accounted for 29% of the total compared to 19% the previous year.

It must be noted that equalities figures will be skewed by the fact that some schools are not reporting all their equalities data for perpetrators and victims. However, based on previous years' reporting, the percentage figures are not significantly different.

Chart 3.7 Number of bullying and discrimination incidents reported



Source: CYPs, Haringey Council

In 2007/08 the percentage of Black British/Caribbean perpetrators of incidents remained significantly higher than other ethnic groups. This was followed by White British children. The way some schools have reported incidents has not made it possible to report accurately on the ethnicity of victims, but in 2007 Black British/Caribbean children were also the highest group.

In 2007/08 54.5% of victims were male and 38.5% female. Gender was not stated in 7% of reports. 80.5% of perpetrators were male and 15.5% female. Gender was not stated in 4% of reports.

Just under 10% of perpetrators received a fixed term exclusion. One permanent exclusion was given, 50% of incidents occurred during break time/non/supervised sessions, 31% during lessons/supervised sessions, 2.6% between home and school and 0.78% in school toilets.

An anti-bullying sub-group has been set up within the Children and Young People's Service. Along with the LSCB, the sub-group will look at some of the key findings from the report and plan how schools can be helped to develop their strategies for dealing with bullying and discrimination. There are still

concerns about the number of schools who send in 'Nil' returns and work needs to be done with these schools in particular to increase their awareness of the problems that may arise if these incidents are not dealt with appropriately.

The anti-bullying sub-group organised a conference in October 2008 and representatives were invited from all schools across the borough, including police officers based in secondary schools. Presentations were given by Gladesmore, Park View Academy and The Vale Schools. There was also a presentation by Stonewall and a play called 'The Hate Play' performed by a theatre group. The police gave a presentation on missdorothy.com - an interactive website for younger students to teach them how to use the internet safely. Ninety per cent of delegates who completed the questionnaire stated that they found the information they received either very useful or useful.

For further details on bullying and discriminatory incidents please refer to the Make a Positive Contribution chapter.

IMPLICATIONS

a) Children in care

Overall we continue to see some significant improvements in outcomes for children in care, particularly around those attaining five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (23%) compared to the London and England averages of 16% and 14% respectively. In other areas, performance has been sustained at a good level. Over the next year, particular attention needs to be paid to **targeting offending of children in care** and although some progress has been made in improving absenteeism, there is still room for further improvement around both authorised and unauthorised absences. Work is ongoing to ensure good performance is sustained in this area but it should be noted that each cohort of children can be significantly different and present different challenges.

b) Safeguarding

During the year there has been an increase in the number of children taken into care, and a decline in the number of initial child protection conferences and a subsequent fall of the number of children made subject to a child protection plan. In the last five months from October 2008 to February 2009, 115 children came into care, 18 of whom had previously been the subject of a child protection plan. Recent observation of the functioning of the Referral and Assessment Service suggests that **the response to referrals has been overall inadequate**, resulting in poor assessments and insufficient levels of early intervention – including working with children and families prior to being made subject to a protection plan.

In addition, the high number of children being brought into care at the point of first referral indicates that further work is required within the universal services, to **support earlier identification of vulnerable children and those at significant risk**. Work is underway to further develop the use of the Common Assessment Framework.

In 2008/09 following the **Joint Area Review (JAR) of Safeguarding** in Haringey an **action plan** was produced which will form the improvement plan for the next three years for Stay Safe. The Safeguarding plan for Haringey, the [JAR](#) Action Plan has 5 themes which are: Good Practice, Early intervention, Leadership & Governance, Capacity & Staffing and Performance Management.

The JAR in October 2008 highlighted the **over-emphasis on performance indicators**, on achieving our performance targets against the indicators **at the expense of high quality child focus assessments**. The initial stages of readdressing this has resulted in a significant reduction of initial and core assessment completed within the timescale.

This area of work will continue to be the subject of scrutiny as services continue to be developed and improved through the implementation of the JAR action plan.

Gaps in data

- There are a number of sources for domestic violence data, including:
 - CAF referrals (Common Assessment Framework)
 - Police (PACs) pre-assessment checks
 - Health
 - Housing
 - Education

However, there is currently **no single locus for the collection of domestic violence data**, and therefore we are unable to provide a complete picture of young people who are either victims, the perpetrators or witnesses to domestic violence.

- Children who **run away from home**.

Summary of information at Children's Network level

ECM OUTCOME	Children's Network North	Children's Network South	Children's Network West
Stay Safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime: During April 2008-Feb 2009 there were hotspots of youth crime in Noel Park and Northumberland Park. ▪ YOS clients: 32.4% of YOS clients live in the North Children's Network as at 31 December 2008. ▪ Children in care: At the end of Feb 2009, 43% of children in care lived in the North Network. ▪ Child protection plan: At the end of Feb 2009, 37% of children subject to a child protection plan lived in the North Network. ▪ Child protection register: 64 children living in the North were on the child protection register as at Feb 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime: During April 2008-Feb 2009 there were hotspots of youth crime in West Green, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters. ▪ YOS clients: 51.5% of all YOS clients live in the South. ▪ Children in care: At the end of Feb 2009, 40% of children in care lived in the South Network. ▪ Child protection plan: At the end of Feb 2009, 35.3% of children subject to a child protection plan lived in the South Network area. ▪ Child protection register: 61 children living in the South were on the child protection register as at Feb 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime: During April 2008-Feb 2009 there were hotspots of youth crime in Alexandra, Muswell Hill, Hornsey and Crouch End. ▪ YOS clients: 18.9% of YOS client live in the West. Least number of YOS clients are in Highgate, Fortis Green & Alexandra. ▪ Children in care: At the end of Feb 2009, 14% of children in care lived in the West Network. ▪ Child protection plan: At the end of Feb 2009, 15% of children subject to a child protection plan lived in the West. ▪ Child protection register: 26 children living in the West were on the child protection register as at Feb 2009.

National Indicator Set

The National Indicators detailed below are taken from the Every Child Matters (ECM) Outcomes Framework and cover quality of life indicators and quality of service indicators.

Indicator	Indicator Name	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		2009/10 Target
		Value	Value	Value	Target	
BV162 NI 67	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BV49 NI 62	Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves	14%	14.8%	14.6% (provisional)	12.0%	11%
PAF-CF/A3 NI 65	Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	9.5%	12.4%	5.6% (provisional)	10%	10%
PAF-CF/C21 NI 64	Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more	11.8%	0.6%	4.7% (provisional)	5%	5%
PAF-CF/C68 NI 66	Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales	92.0%	96.5%	95.4% (provisional)	97.0%	97.0%
PAF-CF/D78 NI 63	Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement	69.0%	62.7%	56%	67.0%	70%
NI 48	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	15%	15.7%	20.5%	21.5%	6.0%
NI 69	Children who have experienced bullying	New Indicator		43.8%	No target	No target
NI 60	Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement	71%	84%	Not Available	86%	63%
NI 61	Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption	81%	64%	80.0% (provisional)	75.0%	No data for this range
NI 68	Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial	50%	55%	Not	58%	58%

Indicator	Indicator Name	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		2009/10
		Value	Value	Value	Target	Target
	assessment			Available		
NI 32	Repeat incidents of domestic violence	No data for this range		No data for this range		No data for this range
NI 34	Domestic violence – murder	No data for this range		No data for this range		No data for this range
NI 70	Reduce emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people	New indicator 2008/09 will set baseline No data for this range				
NI 71	Children who have run away from home/care	Indicator not finalised. No collection before 2009/10 No data for this range				
NI 111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	2540	2420		2366	2313
NI 17	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	33%		Place Survey	31%	30%
NI 41	Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	31%		Place Survey	29%	28%
NI 42	Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem	49%		Place Survey	46%	43%
NI 59	Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral	76%	88%	Not available	88%	53%
L0088	Children subject to a child protection plan	156	232	179		Target not set
L0089	Children in care including unaccompanied asylum seeking children	443	427	490		Target not set
L0119	Cost of service per looked after child	£877	£772	£847 (Provisional)	£760	Target not set
LAA local	Increase the % of children immunised by the second birthday (MMR)	-	55%	tbc	80%	85%
L0123(LAA Local)	Victim Support Services for children & young people - No. of 1:1 appointments	No data for this range			36	36