

Table 6.3 Lone parents claiming Income Support – London boroughs Aug 04-Aug 08

	Aug-04	Aug-05	Aug-06	Aug-07	Aug-08	Annual change			Change on quarter		
						No.	%	% rank	No.	%	% rank
Barking and Dagenham	5,620	5,660	5,770	5,800	5,800	0	0.0	2	10	0.2	12
Barnet	5,490	5,440	5,380	5,230	4,880	-350	-6.7	28	0	0.0	18
Bexley	3,450	3,360	3,390	3,370	3,250	-120	-3.6	12	40	1.2	3
Brent	6,500	6,520	6,390	6,070	5,720	-350	-5.8	22	50	0.9	6
Bromley	4,120	4,100	4,120	4,050	3,940	-110	-2.7	9	20	0.5	8
Camden	4,650	4,620	4,470	4,180	3,920	-260	-6.2	25	-60	-1.5	31
City of London	40	30	40	30	30	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	14
Croydon	7,500	7,430	7,430	7,340	7,090	-250	-3.4	10	10	0.1	13
Ealing	5,940	5,950	6,030	5,840	5,640	-200	-3.4	11	50	0.9	5
Enfield	6,900	7,050	7,250	7,440	7,620	180	2.4	1	20	0.3	10
Greenwich	7,030	6,870	6,800	6,600	6,030	-570	-8.6	32	-70	-1.1	27
Hackney	7,940	7,790	7,700	7,400	6,980	-420	-5.7	21	-80	-1.1	26
Hammersmith & Fulham	3,970	3,950	3,950	3,780	3,590	-190	-5.0	16	20	0.6	7
Haringey	7,700	7,410	7,340	7,020	6,460	-560	-8.0	31	-120	-1.8	33
Harrow	3,010	3,030	3,040	2,980	2,760	-220	-7.4	30	-10	-0.4	20
Havering	3,020	3,040	3,070	3,140	3,080	-60	-1.9	5	60	2.0	1
Hillingdon	4,600	4,510	4,580	4,510	4,420	-90	-2.0	6	70	1.6	2
Hounslow	4,490	4,420	4,430	4,380	4,270	-110	-2.5	7	20	0.5	9
Islington	6,290	6,250	6,150	5,870	5,550	-320	-5.5	19	-40	-0.7	24
Kensington & Chelsea	2,320	2,260	2,260	2,160	2,020	-140	-6.5	27	20	1.0	4
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,510	1,490	1,520	1,500	1,460	-40	-2.7	8	0	0.0	15
Lambeth	8,790	8,630	8,520	7,990	7,450	-540	-6.8	29	-50	-0.7	22
Lewisham	7,560	7,490	7,570	7,590	7,150	-440	-5.8	23	-10	-0.1	19
Merton	2,700	2,680	2,620	2,510	2,390	-120	-4.8	15	0	0.0	16

	Aug-04	Aug-05	Aug-06	Aug-07	Aug-08	Annual change			Change on quarter		
						No.	%	% rank	No.	%	% rank
Newham	8,660	8,440	8,280	7,840	7,430	-410	-5.2	17	-100	-1.3	29
Redbridge	4,050	4,240	4,440	4,560	4,500	-60	-1.3	4	10	0.2	11
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,500	1,490	1,470	1,410	1,330	-80	-5.7	20	-20	-1.5	30
Southwark	8,560	8,210	7,950	7,480	6,780	-700	-9.4	33	-110	-1.6	32
Sutton	2,420	2,360	2,380	2,410	2,260	-150	-6.2	26	-10	-0.4	21
Tower Hamlets	5,870	5,880	5,940	5,710	5,410	-300	-5.3	18	-70	-1.3	28
Waltham Forest	5,790	5,810	5,850	5,860	5,500	-360	-6.1	24	0	0.0	17
Wandsworth	4,690	4,620	4,640	4,520	4,320	-200	-4.4	13	-30	-0.7	23
Westminster	3,350	3,340	3,380	3,220	3,070	-150	-4.7	14	-30	-1.0	25
London	166,010	164,380	164,180	159,830	152,130	-7,700	-4.8	n.a.	-390	-0.3	n.a.
England	703,690	681,090	677,080	662,870	646,800	-16,070	-2.4	n.a.	4,950	0.8	n.a.

Source: Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study

b) Jobseeker's allowance claimants with dependant children

As of August 2008 there were 631 people in Haringey claiming Jobseeker's Allowance who had dependant children. Table 6.4 shows that this figure is the 7th highest figure in London.

Table 6.4 Jobseeker's allowance claimants with dependant children –Aug 08

Borough	Total	No child dependents	1 child	2 children	3 children or more	Unknown	With dependant children
Tower Hamlets	7510	5860	440	390	740	80	1571
Newham	7010	5800	430	300	420	60	1151
Enfield	5510	4600	340	250	200	110	791
Waltham Forest	5640	4790	320	220	210	100	751
Lambeth	6980	6240	350	170	150	80	671
Brent	5730	4980	300	190	180	70	671
Haringey	6360	5630	320	160	150	100	631
Redbridge	3990	3280	270	170	200	70	641
Ealing	5170	4510	290	180	160	40	630
Barking and Dagenham	3870	3210	230	200	160	70	590
Lewisham	5570	4900	310	150	120	80	581
Croydon	5420	4760	270	150	140	100	561
Hackney	6350	5710	300	160	140	50	600
Southwark	6430	5810	310	140	100	70	550
Greenwich	4580	3980	240	150	140	80	530
Barnet	3930	3360	240	140	110	70	490
Islington	4770	4270	260	110	100	30	470
Wandsworth	3800	3310	210	120	110	60	440
Camden	3810	3340	200	120	120	30	440
Hillingdon	2910	2460	150	120	110	70	380
Hounslow	2930	2510	170	120	100	30	390
Bromley	3290	2900	170	90	80	50	340
Harrow	2340	1970	130	110	100	40	340
Bexley	2500	2160	140	80	60	60	280
Merton	2230	1900	120	80	90	40	290
Hammersmith and Fulham	3290	2970	160	80	50	30	290
Westminster	3090	2760	130	90	80	20	300
Havering	2600	2310	110	60	60	50	230
Sutton	1840	1600	80	70	50	50	200
Kensington and Chelsea	2150	1970	80	50	30	20	160
Kingston upon Thames	1210	1050	60	40	20	20	120
Richmond upon Thames	1240	1090	70	30	10	30	110
City of London	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
London	134150	116080	7200	4490	4490	1860	16194
England	868730	756320	40050	26910	25300	20140	92345

Source: DWP

c) Child Tax credit

Table 6.5 is supplied by Her Majesty's Revenues and Customs Service (HMRC). It is an accurate estimate from December 2008 of numbers of people receiving Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit, based on a sample.

Child Tax Credit is a means-tested benefit. Claimants must submit evidence of their income and circumstances. Any family receiving less than £50,000 per year with at least one child will receive at least the basic element of child tax credit; however, the lower the income, the higher the value of Child Tax Credit awarded. Working Tax Credit is also means-tested and based on earned income. Working families with children can receive both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit depending on their circumstances. People without children can receive Working Tax Credit.

The table shows 25,100 people in Haringey Claiming Tax Credits. This is the ninth highest take-up rate in London. 43,500 children in Haringey belong to a family in receipt of Tax Credits.

Of the Child Tax Credit recipients, 20,000 children belong to one of 10,200 families which is classified as Out of Work.

A further 19,400 children belong to one of 9800 families which receive Tax Credits at a rate higher than the basic element of Child Tax Credit. Typically these would be working families on lower incomes.

A further 4100 belong to one of 2800 families which receive Tax Credits at the basic element of Child Tax Credit. These are families with an income of less than £50,000 per year but who HMRC assess as needing no more than the basic child element.

2800 households receive Working Tax Credit only and do not have children in those households.

Table 6.5 Child Tax Credit

											<i>Thousands</i>
LA Code	Total		With children						With no children		
			Out of Work		With CTC more than the family element		With CTC at or below the family element				
	-----		-----		-----		-----				
	Number	Range ¹	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children			
Camden	AG	13.1	± 0.5	6.5	13.3	4.6	8.9	1.4	2.0	0.7	
Hammersmith and Fulham	AN	10.7	± 0.5	5.1	10.2	3.6	6.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	
Kensington and Chelsea	AW	6.3	± 0.4	3.1	5.5	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	
Wandsworth	BJ	16.4	± 0.6	6.4	12.6	6.4	11.9	2.8	4.1	0.8	
Westminster and City of London ²	BK & AA	11.1	± 0.5	5.7	10.8	3.6	6.8	1.2	1.8	0.6	
Hackney	AM	24.5	± 0.7	10.9	21.5	9.5	20.5	2.4	3.5	1.8	
Haringey	AP	25.1	± 0.7	10.2	20.0	9.8	19.4	2.8	4.1	2.3	
Islington	AU	15.8	± 0.6	8.4	15.9	5.0	8.6	1.7	2.4	0.8	
Lambeth	AY	26.2	± 0.7	11.2	21.7	10.3	18.0	3.0	4.3	1.7	
Lewisham	AZ	27.0	± 0.7	10.3	19.3	10.8	19.1	4.7	7.0	1.2	
Newham	BB	34.7	± 0.8	12.6	27.3	15.6	32.0	4.5	6.7	2.1	
Southwark	BE	25.9	± 0.7	10.9	20.8	10.6	19.4	3.1	4.5	1.2	
Tower Hamlets	BG	23.1	± 0.7	11.4	25.2	9.3	21.5	1.7	2.5	0.7	
Barking and Dagenham	AB	23.2	± 0.7	9.0	18.4	8.7	16.9	4.5	7.0	1.0	
Bexley	AD	21.2	± 0.7	5.0	9.1	7.4	13.9	8.1	13.1	0.7	
Enfield	AK	32.3	± 0.8	12.7	26.0	12.1	23.4	6.2	9.5	1.3	
Greenwich	AL	24.1	± 0.7	9.3	18.5	9.4	17.8	4.4	6.5	0.9	
Havering	AR	20.5	± 0.7	4.9	9.1	6.9	12.8	7.9	12.7	0.7	
Redbridge	BC	24.4	± 0.7	7.9	16.1	9.4	19.1	6.2	9.7	1.0	
Waltham Forest	BH	25.8	± 0.7	8.9	17.9	10.5	20.2	5.3	7.9	1.2	
Bromley	AF	22.7	± 0.7	6.5	12.2	7.6	13.7	7.7	12.2	0.8	

Croydon	<i>AH</i>	33.9	± 0.8	11.3	21.4	12.8	24.0	8.8	13.3	1.1
Kingston upon Thames	<i>AX</i>	9.0	± 0.4	2.2	4.0	3.5	6.8	3.0	4.7	0.3
Merton	<i>BA</i>	15.1	± 0.6	4.5	8.8	6.4	12.2	3.5	5.3	0.7
Sutton	<i>BF</i>	16.4	± 0.6	4.0	7.6	5.7	10.3	6.3	9.9	0.5
Barnet	<i>AC</i>	24.8	± 0.7	8.2	15.8	9.5	18.4	5.8	9.2	1.2
Brent	<i>AE</i>	27.6	± 0.8	9.4	20.0	11.3	21.7	5.1	7.5	1.7
Ealing	<i>AJ</i>	28.3	± 0.8	9.6	19.8	11.1	20.9	5.9	9.3	1.7
Harrow	<i>AQ</i>	18.3	± 0.6	5.1	10.2	6.9	13.6	5.4	8.5	0.9
Hillingdon	<i>AS</i>	24.6	± 0.7	6.9	14.3	9.1	18.1	8.0	12.6	0.7
Hounslow	<i>AT</i>	22.2	± 0.7	7.1	14.1	8.5	16.2	5.5	8.2	1.1
Richmond upon Thames	<i>BD</i>	8.3	± 0.4	2.4	4.2	2.9	5.0	2.7	4.4	0.4

Source: HM Revenues & Customs

4. Child Care

The main findings from the information collected in the childcare sufficiency assessment 2008 are:

- more affordable childcare for families on low incomes;
- more holiday provision for all ages;
- more childcare places, facilities and trained staff for those children with special educational needs or disabilities;
- more flexible childcare arrangements in terms of time and cost;
- more affordable full-time provision for under 3s;
- easier access to before and after school provision for all primary school aged children;
- increase the awareness of services for 0-19 year olds available in each ward;
- review and rationalisation of childcare places available for 0-19 year olds.

a) Supply of childcare

The supply of childcare varies from one part of the borough to another, both in terms of the number of places and in terms of types of care available. Muswell Hill has the highest number of total childcare places across all sectors. Bruce Grove has the lowest number of total childcare places. Muswell Hill has the highest number of Private Voluntary Independent (PVI) group settings places, with Woodside having none. White Hart Lane has the highest number of childminder places and Highgate the lowest. Across Haringey there are a total of 3.1 0-4 year old children for every childcare place (2.9 including breakfast and after school clubs in children's centres).

Bruce Grove has the highest number of children per childcare place ratio in the maintained sector and across all providers, indicating that child care places are in relatively short supply in this area. Seven Sisters has the highest number of children per childcare place ratio for PVI group settings. Muswell Hill has the lowest number of children per childcare place ratio for the maintained sector and across all childcare providers.

There are childcare places currently not used across all types of settings, particularly among childminders. Within the east of Haringey, data indicated that childcare settings in the PVI and maintained sectors generally had vacancies, particularly for 3-4 year old places, whilst in the west most PVI and maintained provision was generally full.

There is a good supply of breakfast and after school club places for 5-11 year olds across the borough. However, there are places currently not used across both types of settings and areas of Haringey.

b) Demand for childcare

Parents/carers with children under the age of three found it difficult to find suitable and affordable childcare places. Parents/carers with children over the age of three were more likely to state that affordability was a barrier in accessing childcare. Parents whose children had a special educational need or disability found it very difficult to find and secure childcare that catered for their specific needs, in some cases affecting parents' ability to be in full-time employment. Those settings offering childcare were heavily oversubscribed and had very long waiting lists.

Breakfast, after school clubs and school based care are important for parents of school aged children. A number of parents indicated that they would like to use this provision but found it difficult to access or their child's school did not provide this type of care. Parent/carers find it difficult to access formal childcare during the holiday periods which enables them to continue in full-time employment.

c) Needs of children with either a special educational need or disability

There is a gap/lack of childcare provision for parent/carers of children with either special educational needs or disabilities. Principally childcare settings do not have enough places or staff appropriately trained that can deal with children who required one to one supervision or have complicated needs.

Where children go to special schools, parents/carers are reliant on extended provision provided, due to the specialist support that can be provided and associated transport. Parent/carers would like to see extended provision expanded so that all schools/facilities have breakfast and after school clubs that are able to cater for children with either special educational needs or disabilities. Holiday childcare provision is very difficult to secure and often it will only cover one or two weeks.

Parent/carers who have a child with either special educational needs or disabilities and other children in mainstream settings find it very difficult to find childcare that can cater for all their children, often resulting in a difficult juggling exercise for these families. There is a lack of settings for under 5s able to accommodate children with either special educational needs or disabilities.

Those settings offering provision are heavily oversubscribed and have very long waiting lists. Lack of respite provision or emergency childcare was also highlighted as a gap.

From the focus group, respondents stated the difficulties in working full-time and trying to secure the appropriate childcare. In many cases parents are unable to work due to the problems they have in securing appropriate childcare that can cater for their child's needs.

Further information on child care in Haringey can be found in the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2008.

5. Child Poverty

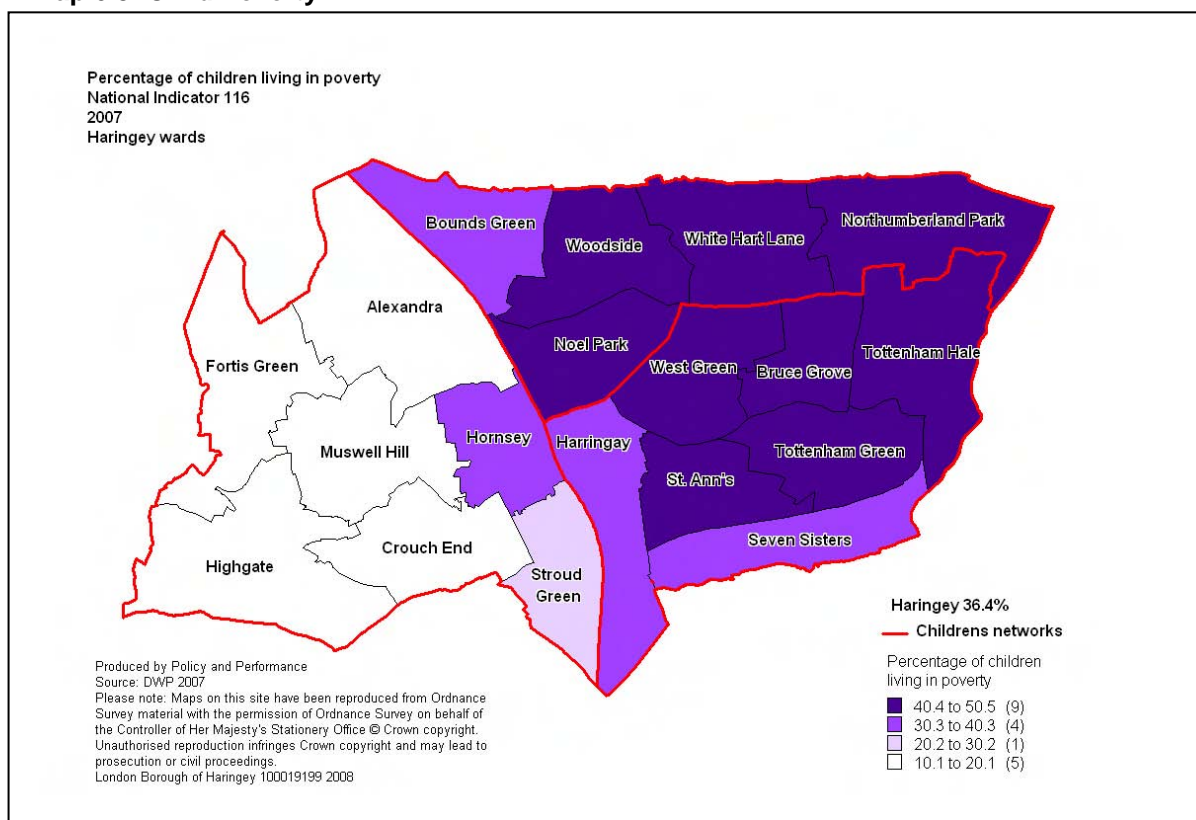
Despite being one of the richest cities in the world, 40% of children in London grow up in poverty – the highest proportion across the country. Haringey, as one of the most deprived boroughs in the capital, is certainly no exception to this broad London pattern. According to figures from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), between April 2004 and April 2007, the percentage of children living in families who are in receipt of out of work benefits has declined by 4% to 36.4%. However, there is still much more to be done, highlighted by the fact that there are 105 wards across London where the percentage of children living in families who are in receipt of key benefits is at least twice the national average, and ten of these wards are in Haringey.

Table 6.6 Child Poverty in Haringey April 2007

LA	Ward Name(s)	Proportion of children (0-15)	
		2006	2007
Haringey	Alexandra	12.0%	10.5%
	Bounds Green	42.9%	38.8%
	Bruce Grove	45.4%	41.3%
	Crouch End	14.8%	13.8%
	Fortis Green	16.1%	15.2%
	Harringay	38.7%	36.5%
	Highgate	15.1%	13.2%
	Hornsey	33.7%	34.1%
	Muswell Hill	10.1%	10.1%
	Noel Park	47.1%	46.1%
	Northumberland Park	54.9%	50.5%
	Seven Sisters	34.2%	31.5%
	St Ann's	49.7%	44.4%
	Stroud Green	26.7%	26.5%
	Tottenham Green	48.5%	46.7%
	Tottenham Hale	49.5%	47.7%
West Green	45.6%	42.2%	
White Hart Lane	51.5%	49.8%	
Woodside	47.5%	44.2%	
Haringey average/total		38.7%	36.4%

Source: DWP

Map 6.8: Child Poverty



Source: DWP

6. Educational attainment

Low educational attainment and low skills levels is a major national problem, which is being exacerbated by the shift to more knowledge based industries. Poor skills go some way to explaining why productivity in the UK still lags behind other industrialised countries such as the United States and Germany. In London, some 43% of jobs are currently filled by workers with level 4 and above qualification (degree level and above) qualifications. The Greater London Authority (GLA) forecasts that by 2020 the demand for highly skilled workers in the capital will increase to the extent that 50% of employees will have a level 4 qualification.³ Locally, poor education increases the chances of our young people adding to the workless population and being uncompetitive in the labour market.

The latest educational attainment results (2008) show that 42.0% of 15 year olds achieved five or more grade A*-C GCSEs, including English and maths. Although this is a significant improvement from 2003 when the equivalent figure was 28.5%, it still means that nearly 60% of young people are leaving Haringey schools without good grades in English and/or maths GCSEs.

³ London Skills and Employment Board (2007) *Globalisation, skills and employment: the London story*. London Skills and Employment Board.

Haringey is characterised by its polarised skills base. Some 22.1% of the borough's working age population has a level 1 or below qualification while 41.8% have a level 4 or above qualification. At 14.6%, Haringey has proportionately more residents with no qualifications than London (12.8%) and England (12.9%). However, Haringey has proportionately more residents with level 4 or above qualifications than London (37.4%) and England (28.3%).⁴

7. Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

Excellent progress has been made in driving down the Haringey NEET figures over the last three years. In 2006/07 the adjusted NEET figure was 12.5%, this reduced to 10.3% for 2007/08 and to 6.8% for 2008/09.

In January 2009, 52.6% of NEETs were short term (three months or less), while 15% have been NEET for six months or more. Long term NEETs have been less than 20% of the total NEET population for the last three months. Bruce Grove (8.8% of total NEETS), Noel Park and White Hart Lane wards (both at 8.0%) have the highest percentage of NEETS. Fifty care leavers (62.5% of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimate of the number of 19 year old care leavers in Haringey) were known to Haringey Connexions in January 2009. Ten per cent were NEET compared to 8.4% of all 19 year olds NEET. 38.0% were with situation not known. There were 282 (4.1% of 16-19 cohort) identified as having learning difficulties and/or disabilities (LDD). Eleven per cent of those with LDD were NEET compared to 7.2% of all 16-19 year old NEETs. Some 14.2% were with situation not known. We need to maintain the drive to reduce NEETS as well as the number of unknowns in the data.

8. Housing

Poor housing can have a negative impact on other areas of children and young people's lives. Research suggests that the longer children live in bad accommodation – for example poorly-repaired or heated, or overcrowded housing – the more likely they are to suffer health problems, get bullied, and struggle to keep up with homework.⁵ Homelessness in particular can have an adverse impact on the health, mental well-being, safety, school attainment and overall life prospects of children.⁶ In Haringey in 2008, approximately 7500 children are homeless and living in temporary accommodation. Moving home can have an impact on children and young people's link with their

⁴ **Level 1 qualification:** fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent; **Level 2 qualification:** 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent; **Level 3 qualification:** 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent; **Level 4 and above qualification:** HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

⁵ Matt Barnes, Sarah Butt, Wojtek Tomaszewski, *housing?*, Natcen and Shelter, 2008

⁶ Lisa Harker, *Chance of a lifetime; the impact of poor housing on children's lives*; Shelter, 2008

schools, and housing services will minimise disruption to education caused in this way.

By improving the quality and stability of housing provision we can therefore help to improve other aspects of children's lives. This priority is explored in Haringey's Homelessness Strategy, an objective of which is to 'work to proactively safeguard children and vulnerable adults'. The Children, Young People and Families Delivery Group is accountable for making sure that elements of the action plan relating to this objective are delivered.

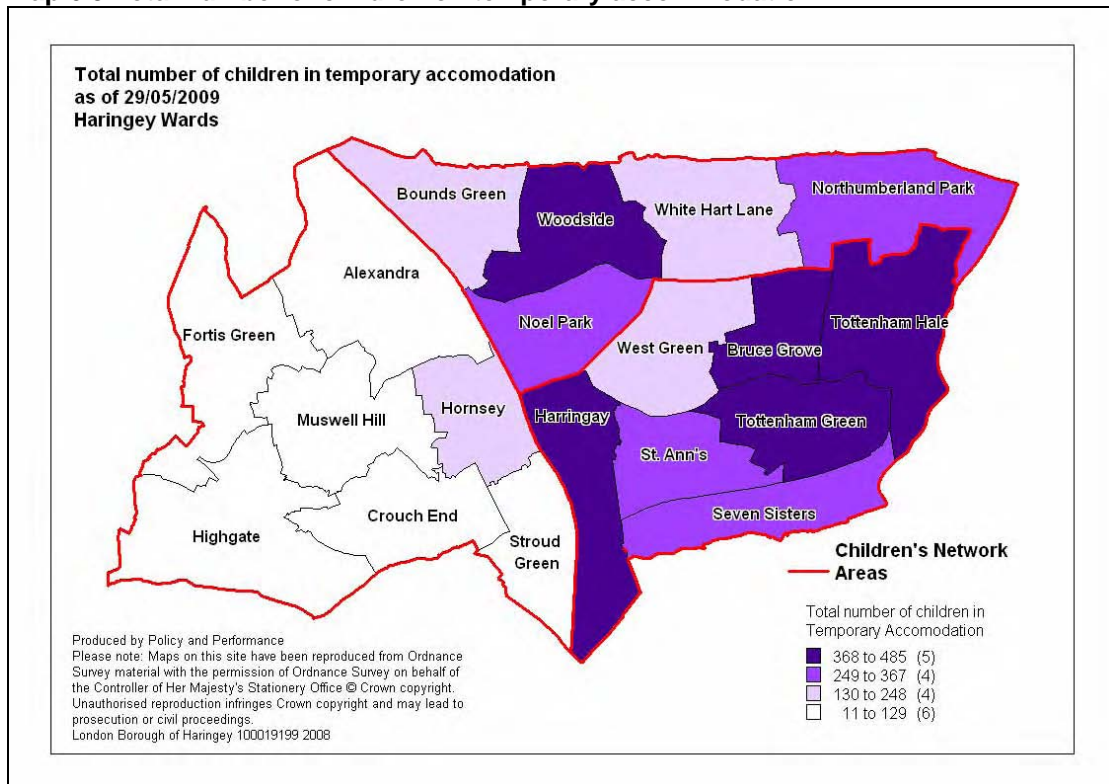
Across the board, our safeguarding work will ensure that where we work with children, young people and their families, we take all reasonable measures to minimise the risks of harm to children's welfare. Those working in housing organisations take appropriate actions where any concerns are identified about children and young people's welfare, addressing these concerns with regard to agreed local policies and procedures and in partnership with other agencies.

Priority actions are to:

- Improve joint working (particularly between housing organisations and services and the Children and Young People's Service), with shared protocols around referrals, assessment, and information sharing supported by multi-agency training and workshops with frontline staff
- Ensure staff in relevant housing agencies and partner organisations are fully aware of safeguarding procedures, with regular training to keep them up-to-date and confident about what to look out for in considering the needs of children and families and how to act on these. A housing Safeguarding Reference group has been established with two nominated Champions
- Placing those families and young people who become homeless and need temporary accommodation in housing in areas where they have local connections wherever appropriate, and providing stability for them while they are in temporary accommodation
- Place the needs of children and young people at the fore in the 2009 review of our Lettings Policy
- Undertake work identified in our Homelessness Strategy to adopt a shared strategic approach to provision of housing and support for homeless children and young people
- Ensure households taking up new accommodation have the support they need to access services and settle into a neighbourhood, through provision of information and floating support services, and that unmet needs are identified and followed up at an early stage

- Ensure housing support and advice services are closely linked to Haringey's three Children's Networks

Map 6.9 Total number of children on temporary accommodation



Source: Haringey Council

Children are disadvantaged by living in temporary accommodation:

- Approximately 70% of households accepted as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need have dependent child living with them
- Education will be disrupted if children have to change schools or if they remain at the same school but are persistently late because the journey takes too long
- Homework will be difficult to complete if there is nowhere quiet that the children can study
- Children can become detached from everything that is familiar to them and isolated from all of their friends and support networks

Children in homeless households are more likely to have special educational needs, to have English as an additional language, to need higher levels of support in learning English and to be absent from school. Mobile pupils are more likely, at the age of seven, to be 15-20% behind the expected levels of their peers in reading, writing and mathematics. Improved processes, better support packages and more suitable accommodation are also needed to ensure that care leavers and homeless 16 and 17 year olds are able to move into, and sustain, settled accommodation.

Young people aged 16–24, account for just over a third of the single homeless people living in temporary accommodation. All the evidence shows that the best way of tackling homelessness is by joint working at a strategic level and delivering integrated and personalised services on the ground. It is also important to have shared protocols, a shared ethos of prevention, shared aims and good arrangements for sharing information.

Haringey does not have any families or pregnant women in a shared facility dwelling i.e. a bathroom or toilet. We now ensure that families/pregnant women are no longer placed into dwellings with shared facilities.

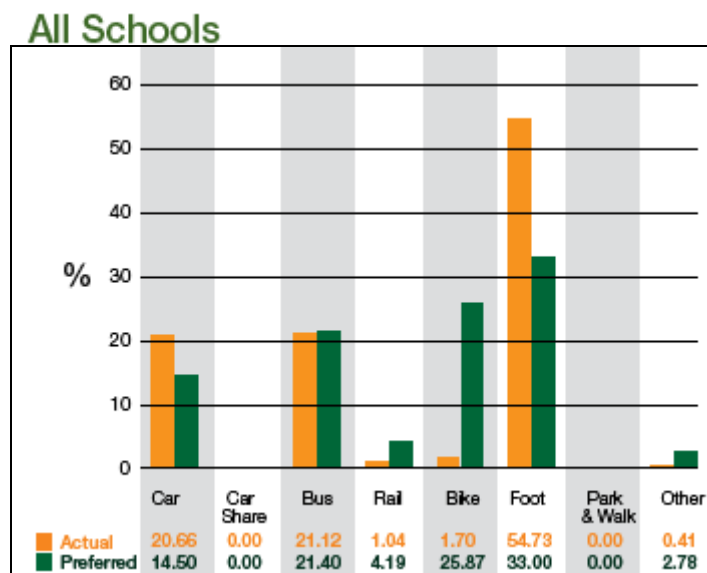
9. Children and young people travelling to school

Haringey began its School Travel Plan programme in 2004 and, despite starting later than many other Local Authorities, we have been successful in securing approved School Travel Plans at 100% of its school by 2008, ahead of both the national and London targets.

Currently we have mode of travel data from 88% of pupils attending Haringey schools.

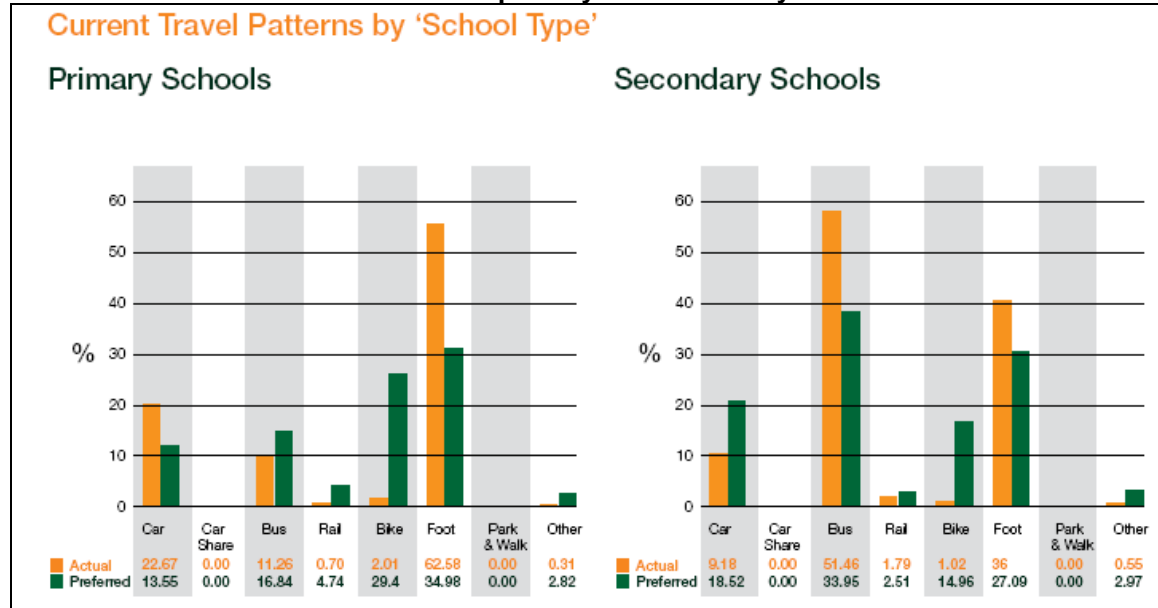
When we look at the results of the surveys where pupils expressed their preferred mode of travel, it is clear that many more want to cycle than currently do. This unmet demand to cycle to school will be one of the focuses of Haringey’s Sustainable Modes of Travel to School Strategy.

Chart 6.2 – Preferred mode of travel for all school children



Source: Urban Environment, Haringey Council

Chart 6.3 Preferred mode of travel for primary and secondary school children

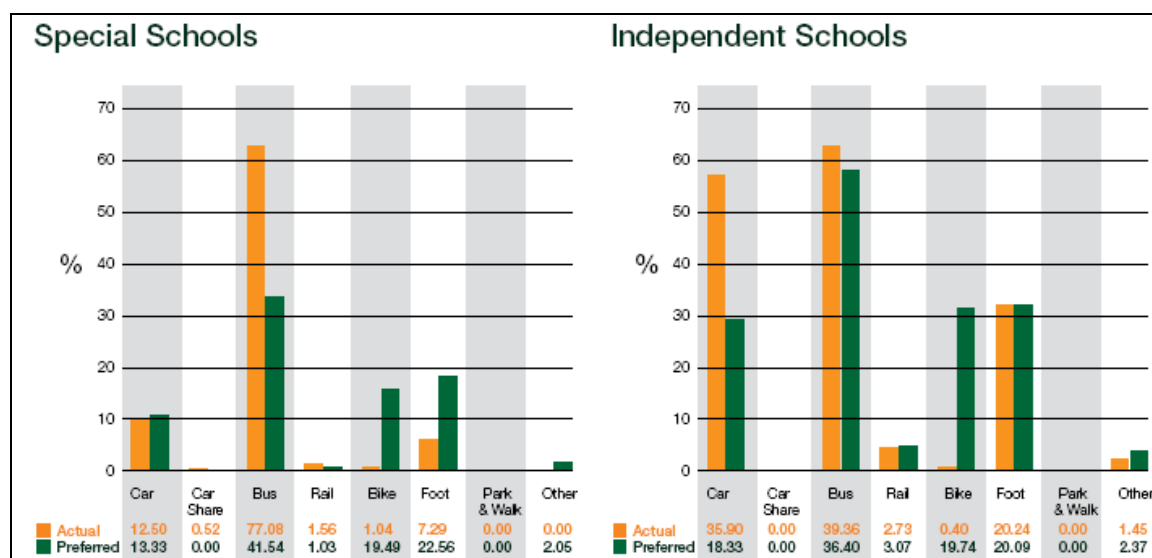


Source: Urban Environment, Haringey Council

It is clear that there is a large unmet demand for cycling at Primary School level with almost 30% of young people in this age range expressing a desire to cycle to school. This is in line with national trends. It is interesting that whilst the majority of secondary students are travelling by bus, it is not their preferred mode with a significant number wishing to come by bicycle. It is worth noting, however, that the desire to cycle to school is almost cut in half with the move to secondary school from approximately 30% at primary level to approximately 15% at secondary level.

A worrying trend, particularly for this age group approaching the age of being able to drive, is that double the number who currently travel by car (almost 19%) would travel by car given the choice. This statistic represents a significant change from the attitudes expressed at primary school level and it is clear that a focus of the work to promote sustainable modes of travel will need to be on secondary students to ensure that the gains made in younger years are not lost in the transition to Key Stage 3 and 4 when young people are beginning to travel independently but also further. This will be increasingly important as the introduction of the new 14-19 curriculum changes will see Key Stage 4 students travelling between educational establishments in order to complete diplomas.

Chart 6.4 Preferred mode of travel for children attending special schools and independent schools



Source: Urban Environment, Haringey Council

Understandably the majority of young people travelling to special schools do so in buses organised by Haringey as transport forms part of the ‘Statement of Special Educational Needs’ for many children. It is a testament to the enthusiasm of Haringey special schools and the success of independent travel training at schools, such as Moselle, that an increasing number of young people with special needs and disability are travelling to school on foot and by bicycle and expressing a preference to do so. The Borough is committed to continuing to support those young people for whom it is appropriate; to learn the skills and confidence they need to travel sustainably and independently.

It is clear from the travel surveys that the largest proportion of car trips for school journeys in Haringey are being made to independent schools. A principal reason for this is likely to be the larger catchment areas from which independent schools draw their pupils and possibly the greater likelihood of multiple car ownership by those whose children attend these schools. It is, however, encouraging that a significant number of children attending independent schools in the Borough have expressed a preference to cycle to school and the Borough hopes to work in partnership with these schools to pursue cycle promotion and infrastructure that will support turning this preference into a change in travel choice.

IMPLICATIONS

The current economic climate will make it more challenging for young people to access employment opportunities due to **increasing unemployment** and falling vacancies. We are committed to supporting the employment needs of our young people through, for example, working with schools to enhance the support available to year 11 students to further reduce the number of NEETs and working with public agencies and employers to increase the number of apprenticeship opportunities.

According to DWP figures, between 2004-07 **the number of children living in poverty** fell by 4%. The recession will most likely result in a rise in these figures, with greater support needed for families facing financial hardship.

As the economic climate continues to affect residents, it is likely that more children and families will turn to the benefits system to provide financial support. Our already high levels of benefit dependency in Haringey are likely to get higher. Benefit dependency can be seen by some as a social stigma. Haringey must do what it can to positively **encourage take-up of state benefits** to those who need it, and must do what it can to de-stigmatise the claiming of them.

Gaps in data

- There is insufficient data about the **employment levels and rates for young people aged 16-24** in Haringey. The data, from the Annual Population Survey are not robust enough to be used with a great degree of confidence because of small sample sizes.
- At present it is not possible to **measure child poverty at the borough level**, at least not using the government's preferred measure (children living in families with incomes below 60% of the median). Until data is available local authorities are expected to use uptake of out of work benefits as a proxy for poverty, including Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Income Support and Pension Credit. The DWP is planning to develop alternative sources of data for an income based measure for use from April 2009. This new approach to measuring child poverty may possibly show a completely different number of children living in poverty from the previous figure which was calculated using the proxy indicator.
- There is no specific data on **households containing dependent children suffering from fuel poverty**.
- Housing are undertaking research to understand **the needs of homeless young people** and the reasons why young people become homeless.
- Housing is working to **establish the number of families containing a disabled child living in temporary accommodation**.

Summary of information at Children's Network level

Every Child Matters Outcomes	Children's Network North	Children's Network South	Children's Network West
<p>Achieve Economic Well-being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment deprivation: In 2007, nearly 36% of the North was in the 10% most deprived in the country. Lots of this is in Northumberland Park ward which has the highest unemployment rate in London. ▪ Barriers to housing and services: In 2007, 5% was in the 10% most deprived in the country. This constitutes two super output areas. One in White Hart Lane and one in Northumberland Park. ▪ Income deprivation affecting children: In 2007, nearly 90% of CN North was in the 10% most deprived in the country. The areas that do not fall into this are in Bounds Green Ward. ▪ Child poverty: In 2007, 45.9% of the children lived in poverty. Northumberland Park was the ward with the highest proportion (50.5%). ▪ NEETS: In 2008/09, nearly 34% of all Haringey NEETS were in the North network. 8% of all Haringey NEETS were in White Hart Lane ward. ▪ Children living in temporary accommodation: In 2008, 1654 children living in the North network were in TA. This is 31.2% of all the Haringey children living in TA. The ward with the highest amount was Woodside (460). ▪ Lone parents claiming income support: 38.4% of lone parents living in the North claimed as at August 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment deprivation: In 2007, 25% of the South was in the 10% most deprived in the country. This is mainly situated in the Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale wards. ▪ Barriers to housing and services: In 2007, 5% was in the 10% most deprived in the country. There are three super output areas in West Green, Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green. ▪ Income deprivation affecting children: In 2007, 75% of CN South was in the 10% most deprived in the country. This features across the whole network, but least in Harringay and West Green wards. ▪ Child poverty: In 2007, 41.5% of the children lived in poverty. Tottenham Hale had the highest proportion (47.7%). ▪ NEETS: In 2008/09, 45% of all Haringey NEETS were in the South Network. 8.8% of all Haringey NEETS were in the Bruce Grove ward. ▪ Children living in temporary accommodation: In 2008, 2506 children living in the South network were in TA. This is 47.3% of all the Haringey children living in TA. The ward with the highest amount was Bruce Grove (485). ▪ Lone parents claiming income support: 46.9% of lone parents living in the South claimed as at August 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment deprivation: In 2007, 2% of the West network was in the 10% most deprived in the country. This is just one super output area in the Hornsey ward. ▪ Barriers to housing and services: In 2007, 2% was in the 10% most deprived in the country. This is just one super output area in the Alexandra ward. ▪ Income deprivation affecting children: In 2007, 10% of CN West was in the 10% most deprived in the country. This is mainly situated in a small part of the Hornsey ward. ▪ Child poverty: In 2007, 17.6% of the children lived in poverty. Hornsey was the ward with the highest proportion (34.1%). ▪ NEETS: In 2008/09, 21% of all Haringey NEETS were in the West network. 5.8% of the all Haringey NEETS were in the Hornsey ward. ▪ Children living in temporary accommodation: In 2008, 566 children living in the West network were in TA. This is 10.7% of all the Haringey children living in TA. The ward with the highest amount was Hornsey (209). ▪ Lone parents claiming income support: 14.7% of lone parents living in the West claimed as at August 2008.

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	
BV102 NI 177	Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area	No data for this range		No data for this range		No data for this range
NI 116	Proportion of children in poverty	39.0%	36.4%		34.5%	32.5%
NI 148	Care leavers in education, employment or training	68.4%	68.0%	75.0%	75.0%	78%
NI 117	16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) (2007-2010 stretch target)	13.0%	10.4%	6.8%	11.0%	10.4%
NI 147	Care leavers in suitable accommodation	93.0%	95.0%	94.4%	95.0%	97
NI 156	Number of households living in temporary accommodation	5,861	5,389	4,548	4,250	4,000
NI 178(i)	Bus services running on time: Percentage of nonfrequent services on time.	No data for this range		No data for this range		No data for this range
NI 178(ii)	Bus services running on time: Excess waiting time of frequent services (number of minutes).	No data for this range		No data for this range		No data for this range
NI 198a(i)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - cars (including vans and taxis, even if a taxi is carrying more than one child)	18.4%	20.8%	20.0%	19.5%	No data for this range
NI 22	Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area	61%			59%	No data for this range
NI 23	Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration	58%			54%	No data for this range
NI 198b(i)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years - cars (including vans and taxis, even if a taxi is		4.8%	5.4%	4.8%	5.3%

Indicator	Indicator Name	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		2009/10
		Value	Value	Value	Target	Target
	carrying more than one child)					
BV 183a CPA H14	The average length of stay (weeks) in bed and breakfast accommodation of households which include dependent children or a pregnant woman and which are unintentionally homeless and in priority need.	5.29	11.27	15.14	1	5
BV 183b CPA H15	The average length of stay in hostel accommodation (weeks) of households which include dependent children or a pregnant woman and which are unintentionally homeless and in priority need.	64.59	75.81	55.35	66	60

Appendix

Workforce Development Plans

1. Introduction:

In December 2008 the Government published the 2020 Children and Young People's Workforce Strategy. This sets out the Government's vision that everyone who works with children and young people should be:

- **Ambitious** for every child and young person
- **Excellent** in their practice
- **Committed** to partnership and integrated working
- **Respected** and valued as professionals

Whatever their role, the aim is to ensure that the workforce has the skills and knowledge to do the best job they possibly can to help children and young people develop and succeed across all the outcomes which underpin Every Child Matters.

As part of developing the NA, the following initial workforce needs have been identified below.

2. Development needs

a) JAR Action Plan- 'Delivering success through people'

Aims

- To engage and empower staff from across the partnership in changed ways of working
- To encourage a culture of openness and honesty by listening, learning, and focusing on the delivery of successful outcomes for vulnerable children
- To attract and retain excellent staff and value their contribution
- To develop the skills and capacity of managers and supervisors-encouraging reflective practice particularly within clinical supervisions
- For the children and young people's workforce to be competent and skilled in relation to safeguarding
- To have joint learning and development that facilitates, common understanding, shared values and aspirations at all levels across the partnership
- To create a positive culture by building workforce support for new structures and new ways of working to deliver efficient quality services, in partnership
- To develop the workforce skills and knowledge, in an innovative, high performance, multiagency context.
- To have a shift in culture that reflects improved ways of working with partners and adoption of more open ways of working

Area for improvement 1: Recruiting and retaining good staff across the Partnership

Area for improvement 2: Supervision and management

Area for improvement 3: Developing the skills and confidence of our workforce

Area for improvement 4: Engage and empower all staff in the Children's Trust with the Change Programme

b) Child Care

- To have more trained staff for those children with special educational needs or disabilities.

c) Supporting parents

- Family Support Workers – ensure that all staff receive appropriate training so that a common understanding and consistent methodology is developed and implemented.
- Training for staff in universal services will be developed to enable them to understand the needs of families from different cultures and those which are vulnerable and disengaged. Such training will be consistent with the National Occupational Standards for Working with Parents this and will link to work in implementing the Common Assessment Framework. The Information and Communication Service is to commission training for staff in Children's Centres and extended schools in order to build their capacity to assess parents' needs and signpost them to appropriate services and support.

d) Drug & Alcohol

- To ensure that workforce development and training equips workers to competently and effectively deliver commissioned services.

Glossary

ACMD	Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs
ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CLL	Communication Language and Literacy
CVA	Contextual Value Added
CP Plan	Child Protection Plan
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan
CYPS	Children and Young People's Service
DAATs	Drug & Alcohol Action Teams
DCFS	Department for Children, Families and Schools
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
ECM	Every Child Matter
ETE	Education Training and Employment
FSM	Free School Meals
FSP	Foundation Stage Profile
GCE	General Certificate of Education
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GLA	Greater London Authority
GNVQ	General National Vocational Qualification
GP	General Practitioner
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HYC	Haringey Youth Council
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
KS	Key stage
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LAC	Looked After Children
LDD	Learning difficulties and /or disabilities
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area
MMR	Measles Mumps and Rubella Immunisation
NA	Needs Assessment
NCH	National Children's Homes
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service
NEETS	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator
NLC	Network Learning Communities
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PA	Persistent Absentees
PDU	Problem Drug Users
PLASC	Pupil Level Annual School Census

PRU	Pupil Referral Unit
PSE	Personal, Social and Emotional Development
PSR	Pre-Sentence Report
QCA	Qualification Curriculum Authority
ROSH	Risk Of Serious Harm
SEAL	Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SN	Statistical Neighbours
SRE	Sex and Relationship Education
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UKYP	UK Youth Parliament
VCE	Vocational Certificate of Education
WHO	World Health Organization
WNF	Working Neighbourhoods Fund
YIP	Youth Inclusion Programme
YOS	Youth Offending Service
YP	Young People

