





**Brighton & Hove
City Council**



Brighton and Hove

Children & Young People's Trust Board

Title:	Children & Young People's Trust Board
Date:	30 January 2012
Time:	5.00pm
Venue	Council Chamber, Hove Town Hall
Contact:	Penny Jennings Democratic Services Officer 01273 291065 penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S TRUST BOARD

The Following are requested to attend the meeting:

Councillors: Shanks (Chair), Buckley, Marsh and Wealls,

NHS Brighton & Hove: Amanda Fadero and Denise Stokoe (Deputy Chair)

Sussex Community NHS Trust: Andy Painton and Simon Turpitt

Non-Voting Co-optees:

Bethan Prosser	Community & Voluntary Sector Forum
Andrew Jeffrey	Parent Forum
Graham Bartlett	Sussex Police Authority
Ben Thomas	Youth Council
Vacancy YC	Youth Council
Kim Bolton	Special Community Schools Representative
Duncan Selbie	Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals Trust
Simone Button	CAHMS
Dr Lisa Argent	Lead Practice Based Commissioner
Allan McColgan	Job Centre Plus
Dr Phil Harland	Further Education & Sixth Form Colleges
Catherine Keith	Peter Gladwin Primary School
Haydn Stride	Longhill Secondary School

AGENDA

11. PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

- (a) Declaration of Substitutes - Where Councillors are unable to attend a meeting, a substitute Member from the same Political Group may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.
- (b) Declarations of Interest by all Members present of any personal interests in matters on the agenda, the nature of any interest and whether the Members regard the interest as prejudicial under the terms of the Code of Conduct.
- (c) Exclusion of Press and Public - To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

NOTE: Any item appearing in Part 2 of the Agenda states in its heading either that it is confidential or the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the public.

A list and description of the categories of exempt information is available for public inspection at Brighton and Hove Town Halls.

12. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

1 - 8

Minutes of the meeting held on 17 October 2011 (copy attached).

13. CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS

14. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S TRUST BOARD: FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

Report of the Strategic Director, People (To Follow)

Contact Officer: Steve Barton Tel: 29-6105

Ward Affected: All Wards

15. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN SUMMARY UPDATE

Report of the Strategic Director, People (To Follow)

Contact Officer: Steve Barton Tel: 29-6105

Ward Affected: All Wards

16. SERVICES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE : JOINT COMMISSIONING STRATEGY 2012-2015

9 - 62

Report of the Strategic Director, People (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Steve Barton
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 29-6105

17. BRIGHTON AND HOVE CHILD POVERTY STRATEGY 2012-2015

63 - 98

Contact Officer: Sarah Colombo
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 29-4218

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Penny Jennings (01273 291065), email penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Date of Publication - Friday, 20 January 2012

**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S TRUST BOARD**

5.00pm 17 OCTOBER 2011

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

MINUTES

Present: Councillors: Shanks (Chair), Buckley, Marsh and Wealls

NHS Brighton & Hove: Denise Stokoe (Deputy Chair)

Sussex Community NHS Trust: Andy Painton

Non-Voting Co-optees:

Bethan Prosser, Community & Voluntary Sector Forum

Eleanor Davies, Parent Representative - Brighton & Hove Parents Forum & Parent Forum

Superintendent Steve Whitton, Sussex Police Authority

Kenya Simpson-Martin, Youth Council

Allan McColgan, Job Centre Plus

Catherine Keith, Peter Gladwin Primary School

Also in attendance:

Alan Bedford, Independent Chair, Local Safeguarding Children's Board

Apologies:

Simon Turpitt, Sussex Community NHS Trust

Kim Bolton, Special Community Schools Representative

Duncan Selbie, Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals Trust

Sherrie Fagge, Brighton & Sussex University Hospital Trust

Haydn Stride, Longhill Secondary School

Terry Parkin, Strategic Director People

PART ONE

6. PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

6 (a) Declarations of Substitutes

- 6.1 Eleanor Davies attended as a substitute for Andrew Jeffrey. Superintendent Steve Whitton attended as a substitute for Chief Superintendent Graham Bartlett. Kenya Simpson-Martin attended as a substitute for Ben Thomas.

6 (b) Declarations of Interests

- 6.2 There were none.

6 (c) Exclusion of Press and Public

- 6.3 In accordance with section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("the Act), the Children & Young People's Trust Board considered whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during an item of business on the grounds that it was likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present during that item, there would be disclosure to them of confidential information (as defined in section 100A (3) of the Act) or exempt information (as defined in section 100I(I) of the Act).
- 6.4 **RESOLVED** - That the press and public not be excluded from the meeting.

7. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

- 7.1 **RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the Children & Young People's Trust Board held on 18 July 2011 be agreed and signed as a correct record.

8. CHAIR'S COMMUNICATIONS

- 8.1 There were none.

8.1 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

- 8a.1 Ms Lauren Atallah asked the following question:

"Given the riots and events of the summer which clearly illustrate a disaffection and growing underclass of young people, what is Brighton & Hove Council doing to support young people who are excluded, asked or persuaded to leave school in their final year of compulsory Education?"

- 8a.2 The Chair gave the following response:

"Any young person excluded from school in Brighton & Hove receives support from the school or from the Alternative Centre for Education in line with current legislation and guidance around exclusions.

It is unlawful for any school to remove a pupil from the school roll unless it meets the requirements of the Pupil Registration Regulations. The LA monitors this through data received from schools and through the school census. The LA will challenge any school that removes a child from their roll unlawfully and act upon any concerns raised by

parents.”

8a.3 Ms Atallah asked the following supplementary question:

“Is it ethical or moral given the discontent among young people to ask why and how are academies allowed to persuade or throw out students which jeopardise their results in their final year of Education?”

8a.4 The Chair gave the following response:

“Academies have to comply with the same legislation as local authority maintained schools and therefore should not remove a child from school unless the requirements of the Pupil Registration Regulations can be met. The LA monitors this via the school census and would challenge any practice that does not meet current legislation.”

8a.5 The Partnership Adviser – Access to Education advised that a great deal of prevention work was carried out in schools in relation to exclusions. When children were asked to leave, the council carefully monitored the situation and challenged the decision as far as possible. The Lead Commissioner Schools, Skills and Learning reported that a behaviour and attendance partnership was being developed. Head teachers of schools and both academies were involved in the partnership. This was another positive development to help prevent exclusions in schools.

8a.6 Ms Atallah asked a further question in relation to the Falmer Academy 2010-11 Cohort. The Chair stated that an answer would be sent to Ms Atallah.

8a.7 **RESOLVED** – That the question and supplementary question be noted.

9. BRIGHTON & HOVE LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011

9.1 The Board considered a report of the Local Safeguarding Children’s Board which presented the Brighton & Hove Local Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2010-11. The report explained that the Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 introduced a requirement for Local Safeguarding Children’s Boards (LSCBs) to produce and publish an Annual Report on the effectiveness of safeguarding in the local area. The future recipient of the LSCB Annual Report when Children’s Trusts are no longer statutorily required, had not been determined. The report was being submitted to the CYPT again this year as this was still required by statutory guidance.

9.2 Alan Bedford presented the report (which would be submitted each autumn from now on) and highlighted the importance of the LSCB at a time of public sector reorganisation and financial constraint. He also highlighted the business plan achievements in 2010-11, the key topics addressed by the Board, and the contribution of many staff from all agencies in the subgroups. He mentioned that the new chief officer led Executive Group had been successful in making quick high level decisions on priority. Meanwhile, safeguarding had been kept high on agency agendas.

9.3 Mr Bedford drew attention to the section headed Children & Young People Subject of a Child Protection Plan Year Ending 31 March 2011. This stated that “The rate of children

subject of a child protection plan per 10,000 in Brighton & Hove was almost double that of its statistical neighbours.” It was not clear why the numbers had remained consistently high in Brighton & Hove and the Head of Service Children & Families described work in hand to explore this.

- 9.4 The Business Plan for 2011/12 included an audit of child sexual abuse. This would try to gain an overview as to why numbers of such cases appeared to be low in Brighton & Hove compared to 10 years ago. There would also be a second audit of domestic violence to assess progress since the 2010 audit identified areas for action.
- 9.5 Mr Bedford stressed that it was important for the LSCB to be a strong fixed point while there is so much reorganisation locally. The Government wanted LSCBs to continue and strengthen their role in relation to assessing the effectiveness of local services.
- 9.6 The Chair informed the Committee that she was an executive member of the LSCB. She thanked Mr Bedford for his thorough report and invited questions.
- 9.7 Councillor Marsh thanked Mr Bedford and said that she valued the work he carried out. She referred to the LSCB conference looking at why Brighton & Hove had more children subject to child protection measures. It would be useful to have feedback from the conference. Councillor Marsh asked what would happen to the CYPT Board when the Health and Wellbeing Board took over. She was concerned to know where matters relating to children would be considered. It was agreed this matter would be discussed at under Item 10.
- 9.8 Alan Bedford stated that the LSCB did not fully understand why more children in the city were subject to child protection measures. It was likely that it was related to the need to improve the quality of early intervention and prevention work.
- 9.9 The Head of Service, Children and Families reported that there had been a significant piece of work looking why Brighton & Hove had large numbers of “children in need”. The work had been carried out between the commissioning unit and delivery unit. Officers were investigating the findings and a report could be brought back to the CYPT Board in the New Year.
- 9.10 Councillor Buckley asked if nurseries were included in the Education Safeguarding Strategy Sub-Group. The Head of Service, Children and Families confirmed that nurseries were covered in the sub-group.
- 9.11 Councillor Buckley referred to the low attendance of GPs at child protection conferences as shown in the graph in Section 7 of the report (Attendance at Child Protection Conferences Year Ending 31 March 2011). Councillor Buckley asked if any action had been taken to encourage GP attendance at the conferences. Mr Bedford replied that there were time issues in relation to GPs attendance at the case conferences. The LSCB had funded extra sessions for the lead safeguarding GP to extend work with GPs to improve safeguarding practice. GPs would be involved in most commissioning decisions through the planned Clinical Commissioning Groups, and this would include safeguarding.

- 9.12 Councillor Buckley referred to the pie chart in Section 7 of the report (Children Subject of a Child Protection Plan who are also Looked After as at 31 March 2011). She asked for an explanation of the chart. The Head of Service, Children and Families explained that a child could be both looked after and on the protection plan. The chart showed that of the 453 children subject to a Child Protection Plan as at 31 March 2011, 46 were also looked after children. The council were moving away from dual registration.
- 9.13 Councillor Wealls referred to the penultimate bullet point of 8.3, concerning two serious incidents requiring investigation into child deaths. He asked if someone checked whether recommendations for enhancing GP practice had been put in place. Mr Bedford replied that there was a statutory requirement to have a Child Death Review Panel. Any unexplained death would be considered by the Panel. The LSCB Board had a presentation from the Chair of the Child Death Review Panel at their last meeting. No child deaths had been clearly preventable in the last year.
- 9.14 Eleanor Davies asked if the Parent Forum could have representation on the LSCB. Alan Bedford explained that the national guidance was that there should be two lay representatives on the Board. Most LSCB's had not implemented this guidance as it was difficult to know what criteria/selection process to use. Mr Bedford stated that he would be happy to meet with Ms Davies to discuss this matter further.
- 9.15 The Chair referred to the child sexual abuse category. She asked if Brighton & Hove had lower figures of child sexual abuse compared to other Local Authorities. Alan Bedford confirmed that the figures were lower and stressed that it was important to ensure that something was not being missed.
- 9.16 The Head of Service, Children and Families reported that Ofsted had required the council to record the primary category in relation to sexual abuse. Officers were investigating these figures which appeared low compared to other local authorities.
- 9.17 Alan Bedford asked the Board for feedback on the way the report was presented and whether it contained the right information.
- 9.18 The Chair considered it to be a good report, written in language that was understandable.
- 9.19 **RESOLVED** - (1) That the report be noted, and that its contents be taken into account in the Board's future work (or that of successor bodies such as any Health and Wellbeing Board).

10. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLES TRUST BOARD AND HEALTH AND WELL BEING BOARD - UPDATE

- 10.1 The Board considered a report of the Strategic Director, People which asked members to consider and respond to the recommendations and consultation questions in the Health and Wellbeing Board Discussion paper attached as appendix 1 and to issues raised at the Health and Wellbeing Board Seminar on 3 October and the Public Health and Well Being Group on 10 October 2011.

- 10.2 The current Children and Young People's Trust Board was scheduled to end in April 2012. The Health and Social Care Bill, introduced into parliament on 19 January 2011, made the establishment of a Health and Wellbeing Board mandatory for each upper tier authority. The Bill was still to be passed as primary legislation but it was expected that Health and Wellbeing Boards would be established in shadow form by 1 April 2012, becoming statutory bodies by 1 April 2013.
- 10.3 The Chair informed the Board that she would like members to have the opportunity to meet informally for discussion of significant issues a couple of times a year. This would encourage a more open discussion.
- 10.4 The Lead Commissioner Children Youth and Families presented the report and explained that the results of the second seminar had not been received. Concerns had been raised at the seminar regarding children's services which he hoped would be taken on board. The board might wish to respond to issues raised in the first seminar. The current position of the CYPT Board was set out in paragraph 3.8 of the report. Members were asked to agree an agenda for the next meeting on 30 January 2012, as set out in paragraph 3.11.
- 10.5 Alan Bedford asked if there would still be a Children and Young People's Trust Board after the Health and Wellbeing Board was established. The Chair replied that it might be useful to have a more informal forum. This would allow discussion in a different space. She was open to ideas and suggestions.
- 10.6 Councillor Marsh stressed that the CYPT Board had executive functions. She was concerned that developing the Board into a discussion forum would dilute the work of the Board and that there would not be the same dedication. Councillor Marsh felt that there was a lack of clarity at the moment. She suggested that the shadow year was a good year to take risks and get things right. Councillor Marsh said she was concerned about education and did not know how it would fit in the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 10.7 The Managing Principal Lawyer agreed that there was currently some uncertainty. The government said they wanted to abolish the CYPT Boards, but had not yet amended primary legislation to allow this to happen. The earliest this was likely to occur was 2012. The Health and Social Care Bill was going through parliament, but was not yet law. When it did become law, it would require a shadow year for the Health and Wellbeing Boards. The CYPT Board needed to decide what action to take in this unusual state of flux.
- 10.8 Bethan Prosser informed the Board that concerns had been raised about the role of the Community and Voluntary Sector Forum. The Forum did not appear to have been included in the plans for a Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 10.9 The Lead Commission Children Youth and Families reported that this matter had been raised at the second seminar. That was one of a number of issues that would be written up in a revised set of proposals. These issues would be addressed.
- 10.10 Alan Bedford mentioned that there was a CVS representative on the LSCB and on the executive. The one fixed point was the LSCB. Their role would be strengthened, particularly in relation to local services.

- 10.11 Denise Stokoe stated that she was trying to understand who was scrutinising who. Was the Health and Wellbeing Board scrutinising itself? She considered that there was a lack of clarity about who was scrutinising and who was commissioning. There was a need to clarify how multiple scrutiny functions were worked out.
- 10.12 The Lead Commission Children Youth and Families explained that the purpose of the seminars and the Multi Officer Steering Group was to listen. There was further work and listening to be done. Discussions were ongoing. The Lead Commissioner mentioned that after the last meeting of CYPT Board a letter had been sent to all members requesting items for discussion at the next meeting. There was no response. The issue to consider was how well the Children and Young People's Plan was managed. There was a need to consider priorities in the plan and value for money of public sector time.
- 10.13 The Chair stated that it was not clear if there would be Sub-Committees of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 10.14 Denise Stokoe asked whether anything had emerged from discussion at the Board that had significantly affected young people. The Chair agreed that this was a useful question to ask. She thought it was a useful forum.
- 10.15 Councillor Marsh stressed the importance of the democratic element of the Board. The public meetings had allowed members of the public to interface with the Board. She agreed that there should be a focus on value for money. Councillor Marsh defended the CYPT Board. It had made a difference, even if it had just brought matters to people's attention.
- 10.16 The Managing Principal Lawyer explained the legislative context of the Board. The Board promoted inter-agency co-operation. The City Council had brought all matters relating to the welfare of children to the Board rather than the Children and Young People's Cabinet Member Meeting. The question to ask was what would replace this inter-agency co-operative arrangement.
- 10.17 The Chair agreed that there was a legal status to decisions at the moment. She would definitely want to ensure that there was a Children and Young Person's voice heard in the future.
- 10.18 Bethan Prosser made the point that services were changing in the city due to the current economic climate. Some organisations would not remain after April. She asked where the work would go and stressed that this work might be missing in the transitory period. Ms Prosser asked for this matter to be considered at the next meeting of the Board.
- 10.19 **RESOLVED** - (1) That the Board's responses to the recommendations and consultation questions in the Health and Wellbeing Board Discussion paper (Appendix 1 to the report) and to the issues raised at the seminar and subsequently discussed at the Public Health and Wellbeing Board on 10 October 2011 (summarised in paragraph 3.5) be noted.

- (2) That the proposed agenda for the next meeting on 30 January 2012 (paragraph 3.11) be agreed in order to review its functions as part of a continuing involvement in the development of a Health and Wellbeing Board for Brighton and Hove.

The meeting concluded at 6.06pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

Subject:	<u>Services for Young People: Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-15</u>	
Date of Meeting:	January 30th 2012	
Report of:	Strategic Director People	
Contact Officer:	Steve Barton Lead	
	Name:	Commissioner Children, Families and Youth Tel: 29-6145
	Email:	Steve.Barton@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Key Decision:	Yes/No	Forward Plan No: 25401
Ward(s) affected:	All	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

- 1.1 Statutory Guidance on Section 507B Education Act 1996 sets a requirement for all local authorities to provide sufficient positive leisure time activities for its young people which promote their wellbeing and are delivered using youth work methods and approaches.
- 1.2 The Government statement Positive for Youth: A new approach to cross-government policy for young people aged 13 to 19, issued in December 2011 includes a commitment in 2012 to publish and consult on revised statutory guidance on the duty of Local Authorities to secure activities and services for young people
- 1.3 This strategy fulfils the commitment in the council's Corporate Plan to redesign the way in which youth services are delivered to ensure young people have the opportunity to be active citizens through participating in community activities. The draft Services for Young People: Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-15 is attached as Appendix 1.
- 1.4 This Strategy is one of the first outcomes of the new approach to intelligent commissioning across the city. Produced with young people, partners and staff it is based on an assessment of need and analysis of current provision. By bringing together the council and its partners we have been able to identify more than £6,350,000 that is spent on commissioning services for young people and to set out a strategy for improving the coordination, impact and value for money of those services.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the CYPT Board note this report and attached strategy.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION/CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

- 3.1. Section 1 of the proposed Services for Young People: Joint Commissioning Strategy summarises the Youth Review process and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The assessment found very positive youth services that are valued by young people, their families and communities and are delivered by a skilled and committed workforce. The assessment also found:
- Young people are unclear about what is on offer and services vary between different parts of the city.
 - Good research evidence validates open access and targeted youth work and youth provision but it is difficult to assess the impact and comparative value for money of local services commissioned from the council's delivery unit and external providers.
 - Too many young people need specialist services without having received support from youth work or youth provision.
- 3.2. Section 2 of the report describes the outcomes for young people identified during the review and assessment process. They are:
- to create 'a city where teenage years are safe and rewarding, and where young people are supported to achieve their full potential; where
 - Family and community stability is improved through early intervention services that enable parents, carers and young people to develop their relationships and behave in a responsible way.
 - The resilience of young people, especially those who are vulnerable or at risk, is improved through advice and targeted early intervention services that increase their confidence, self-esteem, motivation and also their ability to communicate and deal with conflict, adversity and the challenges of adult life.
 - Young people have the opportunity to be active citizens, participate in community activities and shape the services that affect their lives so that values, expectations and responsibilities are shared and understood.
 - Young people are able to enjoy their leisure time, using the opportunities on offer through open access youth provision and cultural, sports and other positive activities across the city, so that they are inspired and challenged
- 3.3. Section 3 of the report sets out an innovative strategy to achieve those outcomes by:
- Jointly commissioning services, taking full advantage of the council's transformation programme, intelligent commissioning and partnerships.
 - Commissioning integrated youth work and youth provision, enabling providers to collaborate even more closely to deliver services that are accessible to all young people and also address the needs of those who are vulnerable or at risk.
 - Empowering young people to engage with their communities and to shape the services that affect their lives.

- Procuring services in a fair and consistent way, monitoring all providers to ensure services are effective, evidence based and value for money.
- 3.4. The proposed commissioning strategy is designed to transform youth work and youth provision, and will significantly change universal services for young people. To achieve this safely there will need to be a managed transitional period to ensure services are not disrupted i.e.
- A new Joint Commissioning Board of officers from the council and our partners has been established to coordinate the commissioning of services for young people (see Appendix 1 p. 13)
 - The council has been awarded Breakthrough Project status by the Local Government Association's 'Local Government Leadership Centre'. This will fund an independent broker to work with community and voluntary sector providers and the council's youth service to 'co-produce' proposals for the delivery of neighbourhood services as described in the strategy. A parallel process with city wide providers of specialist equalities services will be facilitated by council officers. Both processes will comply with and develop the tools and frameworks set out in the appendices to the strategy i.e.
 - Appendix 2: Joint commissioning framework; Integrated care pathway; Baseline summary of commissioning activity and investment;
 - Appendix 3: Neighbourhood and city profiles and performance frameworks
 - Appendix 4: preliminary governance framework
 - Appendix 5: Preliminary funding agreement timeline
 - A short life project group is responsible for the design and implementation of procurement and performance management arrangements. This includes exploration of flexible arrangements for funding agreements which will be compliant with procurement regulations and consistent with the principles of intelligent commissioning. The proposed timescale shown in appendix 5 of the strategy could be amended if an earlier agreement can be made within an acceptable timeframe.
- 3.5. Details of baseline funding have been amended since the consultation draft of the strategy was published in August 2011:
- Two tables have been added (Appendix 1 pp 4-6) summarising estimated resources available to joint commissioners and to existing community and voluntary sector providers
 - The summary of resources available to the council for youth work and youth provision have been amended to reflect an operational decision to re-locate Youth Crime Prevention staff and resources to the Youth Offending Service (YOS). The decision to move resources from targeted to specialist provision (see integrated care pathway p. 25 Appendix 1) is part of the Delivery Unit's response to a challenging external inspection of the YOS.
 - Funding for 2012-14 is subject to the council's budget setting process.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

- 4.1 The Services for Young People: Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-15 went to public consultation during the summer and resulted in 348 responses, of which 20% were from young people. During the open consultation the Commissioner for Youth Services held four workshops with 46 staff and partners to ensure they were clear about the process. Brighton University completed a report summarising the issues and themes emerging from the consultation. The council's Children and Young People's Participation Team led various consultation exercises with young people and the Commissioner for Youth Services involved groups of young people in the Equality Impact Assessment of the proposed strategy.
- 4.2. The draft strategy and consultation feedback report were presented to a Panel of the Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee (CYPOSC) on October 17th and November 28th 2011, and to the Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Children's Network on September 21st and December 14th 2011. Their feedback and recommendations have informed the final Youth Commissioning Strategy.
- 4.3 As a result significant changes have been made to the final strategy (Appendix 1) to give greater priority to:
- Balancing mainstream neighborhood based services with dedicated provision for young people who are from black and minority ethnic communities, who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender or who have a disability or special educational needs.
 - Providing early help to young people who use or are referred to specialist services without having received support from youth work or youth provision.
 - Taking a co-production approach to enable local youth work providers to collaborate and develop innovative delivery arrangements
 - Strengthening governance arrangements fully to engage young people in the design, delivery and review of services and enable them to engage with their communities

5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 5.1 The costs required for the joint commissioning structure will be met within the existing allocated budget for Youth Services.

However no transitional funding is available and if there are additional costs associated with the transition to the joint commissioning structure, funding for these costs will need to be identified.

Finance Officer Consulted: Paul Brinkhurst Date: 29/11/2011

Legal Implications:

- 5.2 Statutory Guidance on Section 507B Education Act 1996 sets out the requirement that all local authorities should provide sufficient positive leisure time activities for its young people which promote their wellbeing. The strategy aims to facilitate meeting this requirement.

Lawyer Consulted: Natasha Watson Date: 22/12/2011

Equalities Implications:

- 5.3 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed Youth Commissioning Strategy was completed between October and December 2011.

Sustainability Implications:

- 5.4 The Council's procurement team will be advising on a sustainable funding agreement process.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 5.5 The Strategy strengthens the ability to work closely with the community safety team, ensuring the delivery of youth work that supports the joint outcomes across community safety and youth.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 5.6 The Youth Project Management Group has completed a risk register assessment and identified risks and mitigating actions.

Public Health Implications:

- 5.7 This strategy will support enabling the health, well-being and life opportunities of young people to be maximised.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 5.8 The Strategy is in support of the Council's priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan. The Strategy specifically aims to increase young people engagement in service delivery and take up. Inequality will be tackled through new delivery models and the funding agreement process will be conducted in a sustainable manner.

6. EVALUATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTION(S):

- 6.1 Roll forward of existing contracts. This would be against procurement regulations.
- 6.2 Introduction of preferred provider tendering. This would be against procurement regulations.

7. CABINET MEMBER AGREEMENT

- 7.1 Report and Strategy presented to Children and Young People Cabinet Member Meeting on 20 January 2012 to seek approval and to authorise the Strategic Director People to agree new funding agreements as necessary with successful providers to deliver services in collaboration with the council's Youth Service.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Services for Young People: Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-15

Documents in Members' Rooms

1. Services for Young People: Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-15

Background Documents

None

Services for young people: Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-15

Introduction:

This strategy delivers on the commitment in the Corporate Plan, during 2011/12, to redesign the way in which youth services are delivered to ensure young people have the opportunity to be active citizens through participating in community activities.

This document is one of the council's first Intelligent Commissioning strategies. It has been produced with young people and our partners and staff and is based on an assessment of need and analysis of current services.

The strategy sets the outcomes we want for young people and how we will work together to commission and deliver the services to achieve them as part of the city's Sustainable Community Strategy and the council's Corporate Plan.

The Intelligent Commissioning approach to services for young people has already made a difference:

- a new Joint Commissioning Board for services to young people is in place
- a city council Facebook page is responding to the request by young people for better information about the services and opportunities available to them
- all youth work providers now use the same data base to produce regular performance reports against outcomes
- young people have directly shaped the Equality Impact Assessment for this strategy and a participatory budgeting project is underway
- local providers have updated and are consulting on a youth work curriculum which will support a new 'menu' of youth work interventions

Executive Summary:

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment found very positive youth services that are valued by young people, their families and communities and are delivered by a skilled and committed workforce. The assessment also found:

- Young people are unclear about what is on offer and services vary between different parts of the city.
- Too many young people need specialist services without having received support from open access or targeted youth work or youth provision.
- Although there is good research evidence to validate open access and targeted youth work and youth provision, it is difficult

to assess the impact and comparative value for money of services commissioned from the council's delivery unit and external providers.

Stakeholder discussions and joint working during the review identified the outcomes we want for young people. They are to create:

- A city where teenage years are safe and rewarding, and where young people are supported to achieve their full potential; where
- Family and community stability is improved through early intervention services that enable parents, carers and young people to develop their relationships and behave in a responsible way.
- The resilience of young people, especially those who are vulnerable or at risk, is improved through advice and targeted early intervention services that increase their confidence, self-esteem, motivation and also their ability to communicate and deal with conflict, adversity and the challenges of adult life.
- Young people have the opportunity to be active citizens, participate in community activities and shape the services that affect their lives so that values, expectations and responsibilities are shared and understood.
- Young people are able to enjoy their leisure time, using the opportunities on offer through open access youth provision and cultural, sports and other positive activities across the city, so that they are inspired and challenged.

As a result this Commissioning Strategy proposes to:

- Jointly commission services for young people, taking full advantage of the council's transformation programme, intelligent commissioning and partnerships.
- Commission integrated youth work and youth provision, enabling providers to collaborate even more closely to deliver services that are accessible to all young people and also address the needs of those who are vulnerable or at risk.
- Empower young people to engage with their communities and to shape the services that affect their lives.
- Procure services in a fair and consistent way, monitoring all providers to ensure services are effective, evidence based and value for money.

Section 1: Services for Young People Review and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Appendix 1 describes the process of the Youth Review, how we involved young people and other stakeholders and how we carried out the Youth Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Youth JSNA).

The full Youth JSNA is available at: [Youth Service JSNA 2011](#). In summary it found:

Population profile and summary of needs and activity:

The Office of National Statistics estimates that in Brighton and Hove there are 18,000 young people aged 13-18 (Youth JSNA Chapter 4 pp 23-27). Of that population:

- 3,333 live in one of the 20% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in England;
- Around 9% are from the Black Minority and Ethnic community;
- 3,200 young people (13-24) are a part of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community;
- Between 1,299-3,787 children 0-19 have a disability and the number of young people 19-25 with a disability is in the range of 835 – 1,523
- 395 are young carers;
- 711 are not in education, employment or training (NEET);
- 27% of secondary school children have a special educational need
- 1 in 10 children between 5 and 15 have a mental health issue
- 200 were First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice system.
- 34% of pupils in year 10 have tried substances and 49% drink alcohol;
- 163 were in the substance misuse specialist treatment service (RU-OK?);
- 1 in 10 pupils in year 10 are in a sexual relationship;
- 147 are teenage parents, and 75% of them are NEET;

Service Mapping:

A service mapping exercise was undertaken with the core youth work providers in the city, including the council's youth service and local community and voluntary sector organisations i.e. Brighton and Hove Youth Service; Brighton Youth Centre; Crew Club; Hangleton and Knoll Project; Sussex Central YMCA; Turnerland; Deans Youth Project; Trust for Developing Communities; and the Young People's Centre.

Profiles were created on the basis of information provided by each organisation identifying their aims, objectives and activities. Activity level information was mainly taken from the Aspire data base. Staffing information was updated in July 2011. Some organisations amended their profiles with their own monitoring data (see Appendix 1 p.22 Provider Questionnaires). The profiles can be accessed at: [Brighton and Hove Youth Service Profile 2011 12](#)

[Brighton and Hove CVS Youth Projects 2011 12](#)

During the process of the Youth Review and Youth JSNA it became clear that youth work and youth provision should be set in the context of the wider or universal services for young people i.e. sports, leisure, and cultural activities; extra curricular activity in schools; the work of community organisations, uniform and faith groups; and services provided by the voluntary, independent and commercial sectors.

As a result a set of contextual city-wide maps has been created which can be found at:

[Community Centres and Local Activities Map](#)

[Cultural Group and Services Map](#)

[Educational Services Map](#)

[Faith Uniform and other Groups Map](#)

[Sports and Leisure Map](#)

[Youth Centres and Youth Services Map](#)

Resources:

The resources available to the council to commission and provide youth work and youth provision 2010-12 are:

	2010/11	2011/12
Council core budget	1,126,565	938,630
External Grants (the Early Intervention Grant in 2011/12)	1,042,550	623,000
Total	2,169,115	1,561,630
Funding for open	1,019,484	848,656

access youth work and youth provision		
Funding for targeted youth work and youth provision	1,149,631	712,974
% of funding to council Youth Service	77%	74%
% of funding to community and voluntary sector providers	23%	26%

Members of the Youth Services Joint Commissioning Board estimate the following resources were available in 2011/12 to commission services for young people:

Area	Budget 2011/12
Culture and Arts	180,000
Teenage Pregnancy	718,800
Health Promotion (Public Health)	190,500
Children's Mental Health and Disability	552,600
Young Carers	98,000
HIV Prevention	33,000
Take Part	35,000
Sports facilities*	-
Substance misuse	192,656
Housing	1,185,654
Community Safety	952,450

Community Engagement	400,000
Youth Crime Prevention (inc 100,000 specialist parenting and preventive initiatives in schools)	350,000
Total	4,888,660

* It is not possible to differentiate between adult/young people investment or costs

Community and Voluntary youth work providers submitted the following information about resources available to the sector in 2010/11 including funding drawn down from external or national funding sources.

CVS Providers with BHCC Children's Services contracts	2010/11
Brighton Youth Centre	£45,000
Crew Club	£142,900
Hangleton and Knoll	£378,937
Sussex Central YMCA	£195,700
Tarnerland	£48,561
The Trust for Developing Communities	£55,400
The Deans Project	£205,626
Young People's Centre	£47,500
Total	£1,119,624

Service take up:

Chapter 5 of the Youth JSNA (pp 38-43) provides a breakdown of the take up by young people of youth work and youth provision provided by the council and local community and voluntary sector organisations. The data has been taken from the Aspire data base and from and surveys of young people. The Youth JSNA notes:

'A Youth Service Data Review involved an analysis of youth service data extracted from the caseload management system (Aspire) since it was deemed to offer the best source of information on the take up of youth services. However, the review highlighted areas of concern about the quality and validity of the data. As a result it has been difficult to demonstrate that youth services are always consistently and effectively matched to the needs of young people'. (Youth JSNA p.5).

On the basis of the available information the Youth JSNA found:

- 3,179 individual young people used one of the youth services provided or fully/partly commissioned by the council of those 2,882 were aged 13-18 and 357 were 19-25
- Of the total number of actual contacts (24,301) 37% are by females and 63% are by males – compared to a 50/50 gender split for the total 13-18 population
- Of the 3,179 service users only 1,002 (30%) live in one of the areas identified as being in the 20% most deprived in England
- Young people from the BME community, who made up 3%-16% of all contacts, made up 9% of the study population. Youth centres in the East area were less likely to have attendees from the BME community.
- Analysis of service take-up by other significant groups of young people, such as those from the LGBT community or those with disabilities, was not possible because the information was not available
- Only 15.4% of the total 13-18 population attended youth work or youth provision compared to the national benchmark target of 25%
- Only 7.5% of young people attended 4 or more times, and so met the national standard to be defined as participants – below the national benchmark target of 15%
- 52% of participants gained a recorded outcome to show that they had improved their skills. The target rate is 60%. There were a few differences by gender and ethnicity: males tended to get more outcomes than females (56% compared to 44%); 11% were from the BME community.
- 20% of participants gained an accredited outcome to show that their skill improvement had led to a recognised qualification. The target rate is 30%. Again, there were a few differences by gender and ethnicity: males tended to get more outcomes than females (59% compared to 41%); 15% were from the BME community.

Young People at Risk

Two factors have been used to determine the level of risk in the 13-19 population: the total number of young people living in a defined area of the city, and the number of those considered to be at risk of poor outcomes because they have at least one of the following characteristics i.e. they are

- Teenage parents or pregnant teenagers: 182
- Known to substance misuse services: 192
- First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice system: 410
- Not in employment education or training: 503
- Living in one of the top 20% most deprived LSOA: 3,540

This snapshot data indicates a total number of young people at risk in the city to be 4,144 which is a rate of 29 per 100 of the total population 13-18. This highlights established differences between the West and East of the city (see Appendix 3 for detailed city and neighborhood profiles) i.e.

- a total number of young people at risk in the West of 1,929 and 2,215 in the East
- a total population distribution of 10,064 in the West and 3,993 in the East
- a risk rate per 100 of the total population of 19 in the West and 55 in the East

Youth JSNA: findings and assessment:

Responding to the views of young people:

There are a range of issues set out in the reports of the young people's consultation exercises. Commissioners and providers must ensure they take into account the views of young people when planning services for the future. For example that:

- Young people are included in how centres are run, right down to employment of staff across the system
- Young people are encouraged to do new things they wouldn't usually do.
- Services are advertised in a variety of ways which and encourage non-service users.
- Young people feel safe to share and discuss opinions.
- Young people know where to get advice and support to address their needs.
- There are a range of times and days for different age groups including activities at the weekend and later in the evening.
- Equipment used is up to date and environments are attractive to young people.

Matching needs and services:

Service mapping exercises show that a range of good and effective services are delivered in Brighton & Hove.

However, taking into account the data quality issues and while fully recognising the obvious popularity with young people of some services, it has been difficult to demonstrate that services are always

consistently and effectively matched to the needs of young people. Specifically:

- Youth provision has, understandably, developed on a pragmatic and often local basis, reflecting factors such as the commitment of local communities, volunteers and professionals or the availability of external funding as well as the level of available council funding. As a result the availability of open access and targeted services across the city is variable.
- Only one third of young people living in disadvantaged areas access the services initially reviewed as part of the Youth JSNA. Profiles of young people attending those services vary considerably and referral pathways to targeted / specialist services are sometimes unclear; and as a result
- Services are not always matched effectively to the needs of the most vulnerable young people

Information and communication:

The Youth JSNA and benchmark and evidence reports (see Appendix 1 p. 24 'What Works') identified a range of positive activities for young people in Brighton and Hove that are valued by young people, their families and communities and are delivered collaboratively by a skilled and committed workforce.

However,

- Young people reported that they often had only a partial picture of the range of activities and services available either in their local communities or, more often, as a whole across the city. This lack of awareness was sometimes also reported by staff themselves.
- Although there are some good sources of information, these are not always easily accessible to young people, or to some front line practitioners. Although often effective, the use of new media such as social networking sites are neither used consistently nor well coordinated across the city.

Performance management and funding:

A caseload management system, Aspire, is in place and there has been a programme of training and capacity building for all providers including front line managers and staff. Some organisations also maintain supplementary management and information systems so that, with the data from Aspire, the council has been able to meet government requirements for reporting on contacts and outcomes.

Providers, from across the council and the local community and voluntary sector, have worked together effectively to make good use of local resources and successfully draw down external funding

from central government and other sources such as the National Lottery.

However,

- There are significant gaps in data collection, reporting and analysis. There is evidence of a variable capacity and commitment to this area of the work. Most significantly, not all contracts include the requirement for performance monitoring and reporting beyond recording positive activity targets.
- Similarly, financial data is not collected consistently and this has made unit costing and comparative evaluations of provider impact difficult.
- Funding arrangements for the provision of youth services by the council and by community and voluntary sector are complex (reflecting the previous national grant regime and creative local arrangements to drive forward the children and young people's trust service integration agenda). As a result council core funding and different sources of external funding have been used interchangeably to fund council in-house provision and external community and voluntary sector providers. Many have found these arrangements confusing.
- Local community and voluntary sector organisations report that external funding, often essential to financial stability, can distort the focus of some provision.

Youth JSNA: recommendations

Responding to the views of young people:

- Commissioners should ensure this information is built into future delivery arrangements and should work with providers to establish appropriate organisational arrangements such as young people's forums or advisory committees for all youth services.
- Commissioners should ensure that the voice of young people shapes the delivery of youth work provision and is connected to the Youth Council to support its wider role across the city.

Matching needs and services:

- Commissioners should consider how resources are managed across the city to improve accessibility and connection to other related services, to increase early identification, to support the most vulnerable young people and ensure value for money.

Information and communication:

- Commissioners should consider how the full range of services available to young people in the city can be understood and communicated.

Performance management and funding:

- Commissioners should ensure that funding arrangements are clear and that consistent outcomes-based performance management arrangements are introduced into the commissioning, procurement and quality assurance of youth service provision.
- Commissioners should ensure that the management information system is fit for purpose in showing the distance travelled for young people as a result of a youth work intervention.

Final phase of the Youth Review:

The Youth JSNA recommendations shaped a draft commissioning strategy which was subject to extensive consultation between August and December 2011 including:

- posting on the council's consultation portal
- independent review and analysis of consultation results by Brighton University
- meetings with council and community and voluntary sector managers and front line staff
- two meetings of a Panel convened by the Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- two meetings of the Community and Voluntary Sector Children's Network
- participation by young people in the Equality Impact Assessment of the draft commissioning strategy

As a result significant changes have been made to the final strategy set out in this document to give priority to:

- Balancing mainstream neighborhood based services with dedicated provision for young people who are from black and minority ethnic communities, who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender or who have a disability or special educational needs.
- Providing early help to young people who use or are referred to specialist services without having received support from open access or targeted youth work or youth provision.
- Recognising that although there is good research evidence to validate open access and targeted youth work and youth provision, it is difficult to easily or accurately assess the impact and comparative value for money of local services commissioned from the council's delivery unit and external providers – including measurement of 'distance travelled' by individual young people as a result of participating in youth work and youth provision
- Taking a co-production approach to enable local youth work providers to collaborate and develop innovative delivery

arrangements including a shared curriculum and consistent service standards

- Strengthening governance arrangements fully to engage young people in the design, delivery and review of services and enable them to engage with their communities

Section 2: Outcomes for young people

A fundamental purpose of the Youth Review and JSNA process is to set the outcomes we want for young people. The following outcomes are the result of stakeholder discussions and joint working during the review and joint needs assessment process. They are:

An overarching outcome to create:

- A city where teenage years are safe and rewarding, and where young people are supported to achieve their full potential.

Where:

- Family and community stability is improved through early intervention services that enable parents, carers and young people to develop their relationships and behave in a responsible way.
- The resilience of young people, especially those who are vulnerable or at risk, is improved through advice and targeted early intervention services that increase their confidence, self-esteem, motivation and also their ability to communicate and deal with conflict, adversity and the challenges of adult life.
- Young people have the opportunity to be active citizens, participate in community activities and shape the services that affect their lives so that values, expectations and responsibilities are shared and understood.
- Young people are able to enjoy their leisure time, using the opportunities on offer through open access youth provision and cultural, sports and other positive activities across the city, so that they are inspired and challenged.

To achieve its outcomes the strategy must achieve a balance between:

- Making the best use of the city's resources for all of our young people; and
- Meeting our particular responsibility for vulnerable children and young people including those who are:
 - Affected by child poverty and inequality.
 - At risk of harm or neglect, or the impact of teenage pregnancy, offending and substance misuse.
 - Disabled, have special educational needs or emotional or mental health difficulties.
 - From black and minority ethnic communities.
 - Lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.
 - Young carers.
 - Not in education, employment or training.
 - Looked after by the local authority.

To do this the council and out partners are committed to:

- Creating opportunities, raising aspirations and achievement, building resilience and providing sustainable support to young people, their families and communities
- Providing opportunities for young people to form relationships with youth workers and to take part in a variety of learning opportunities provided through youth work such as centre based activities, outreach/mobile, group work, 1:2:1, residential experiences, trips and outdoor activities.
- Treating young people as an important group of residents and ensuring young people and their parents are aware of the full range of cultural and other opportunities available to them.

Fundamental to these outcomes for young people is the strategic direction and priorities set by the council's Corporate Plan and the city's Sustainable Community Strategy. Specifically:

Tackling Inequality: ensuring that all of our children and young people have the best possible start in life, so that everyone has the opportunity to fulfil their potential, whatever that might be, and to be happy, healthy and safe.

Engaging people who live and work in the city: enabling young people to have an active role in the services that affect their lives, their communities and the city they live in. and recognising the significant value and benefit that the Community & Voluntary Sector provides to our city.

In forming these outcomes, and the commissioning strategy that will deliver them, careful consideration has been given to statutory duties, policy guidance and professional standards (see Appendix 1).

Particular attention has also been given to key national policy reviews:

- [Early Intervention: The Next Steps.](#)
- [Munro Review of Child Protection.](#)
- [Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, Resilience, Brighton and Hove 2011.](#)
- [Marmot Review, Fair Society, Healthy Lives'.](#)
- [Services for young people: Select Committee Report.](#)
- [www.education.gov.uk/positiveforyouth.](http://www.education.gov.uk/positiveforyouth)

Section 3: Services for Young People - Joint Commissioning Strategy

Section 1 summarised what needs to be done to achieve the outcomes and aspirations described in section 2. This section sets out an innovative strategy to meet that challenge by:

1. Jointly commissioning services for young people, taking full advantage of the council's transformation programme, intelligent commissioning and partnerships.
2. Commissioning integrated youth work and youth provision, enabling providers to collaborate even more closely to deliver services that are accessible to all young people and also address the needs of those who are vulnerable or at risk.
3. Empowering young people to engage with their communities and to shape the services that affect their lives.
4. Procuring services in a fair and consistent way, monitoring all providers to ensure services are effective, evidence based and value for money.

1. Joint Commissioning of Services for Young People

A Joint Commissioning Board for services for young people has been established to:

- Connect the city's wider offer to young people to open access youth work and youth provision, working with and influencing educational, cultural and commercial providers to build the networks, shared values and co-operative relationships that underpin the city's social capital
- Connect specialist services to targeted youth work and youth provision, providing early help to reduce the need for specialist services while supporting young people who do need to access that provision
- Coordinate the commissioning and consistent procurement and performance management of services for young people to maximise impact on outcomes and ensure value for money, aligning or pooling funding where possible.

- Work with providers to implement consistent workforce development plans that set minimum standards and promote continuing professional development.

Membership of the Board includes: commissioners for Youth, Teenage Pregnancy and Substance Misuse, Disabled Children and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Culture, Sports and Leisure and Community Safety; a representative of Head Teachers, the Post 16 Development Manager, the People and Place Coordinator, the Public Health Development Manager and the Sergeant for Strategic and Neighborhood Policing Support

To support the Joint Commissioning Board Appendix 2 sets out:

- A joint commissioning framework for services for young people
- An integrated care pathway - Supporting Families in Brighton and Hove
- A baseline summary of current joint commissioning activity and investment that provides the wider context for youth work and youth provision

2. Commissioning Integrated Youth Work and Youth Provision:

The Joint Commissioning Board will have an overview of all services for young people. Within that overview the council's Children's Commissioning Unit will be responsible for commissioning open access and targeted youth work and youth provision delivered by the council's Youth Service and community and voluntary sector organisations.

Commissioners will:

- Connect open access youth work and youth provision to the city's wider offer to young people
- Connect targeted youth work and youth provision to specialist services for young people, where possible providing early help to prevent the need for referral
- Balance mainstream neighborhood based services with dedicated provision for young people who are from black and minority ethnic communities, who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender or who have a disability or special educational needs.
- Co-produce innovative delivery arrangements with local youth work providers
- Assess the impact and comparative value for money of services commissioned from the council's delivery unit and external providers – including measurement of 'distance travelled' by individual young people as a result of participating in youth work and youth provision

Commissioned services will make a significant impact at 3 points on the children's integrated care pathway (Appendix 2):

- Strengthening community assets: supporting the city's universal provision and the social capital that underpins it
- Prevention: supporting the preventive strategies which build the resilience of families to enable them care for their children, and the resilience of young people to enable them to make positive choices about their lifestyles
- Early Intervention: providing early help to young people identified as being vulnerable or at risk and therefore likely to need specialist level 3 services

Commissioners and providers will 'co-produce' delivery arrangements for youth work and youth provision through:

- An independently facilitated process involving the council's youth service and current external providers to develop proposals for mainstream neighborhood services
- Collaborative meetings between commissioners and advocacy and/or provider organisations for young people who are from black and minority ethnic communities, who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender or who have a disability or special educational needs.

This approach will enable:

- Commissioners to strategically target resources, while ensuring open access youth work and youth provision is available across the city.
- Providers to work together to make the best use of available resources and local intelligence about vulnerable young people
- Commissioners and providers to work with young people to enable them to have an active and positive role in their local communities; and

A critical part of the co-production process is to establish responsibility for the leadership, coordination and governance of youth work and youth provision for both mainstream neighborhood and specialist city wide provision. That leadership role will include:

- Provision of information and advice to help young people to access the city's inclusive universal services and open access youth centres, especially opportunities that are open to all but only available in one location.
- Delivery of inclusive open access youth work and youth provision in local areas including centre based, advice, outreach and detached work.

- Delivery of targeted youth work and youth provision in local areas and for young people who are from black and minority ethnic communities, who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender or who have a disability or special educational needs.
- Signposting specialist services or directly supporting individual young people to access those services

To support co-production, procurement and performance management Appendix 3 sets out detailed city and neighborhood profiles and performance frameworks.

3. Empowering young people:

Empowerment of young people is the principle that drives this strategy. Commissioners and providers will:

- Support and develop arrangements for engaging young people including: the Youth Council, local Youth Forums, groups such as the Looked After Children's Listen Up Group, the Aiming Higher Advisory Group for young people with a disability and specialist community and voluntary sector youth organisations and School and College councils.
- Build the findings of the Youth JSNA into future delivery arrangements and relevant compacts, contracts, grant funding arrangements and participatory budgets
- Establish governance structures that engage young people in the design, delivery and review of services and enable them to participate in their communities
- Take forward learning from the youth participatory budgeting pilot to strengthen young people's impact on decision making, commissioning and service delivery.

To support empowerment and engagement Appendix 4 sets out a preliminary governance framework for services for young people.

4. Procurement and performance management:

This commissioning strategy requires the transformation of youth work and youth provision, as well as significant change across universal services for young people. To achieve this safely there will need to be a transitional period to ensure services are not disrupted – especially during Easter and summer holiday periods.

Two initiatives have been put in place to manage this transitional period alongside the new Joint Commissioning Board:

- **Project Management and development of funding agreements:**
A short life project group is managing the implementation, procurement and performance management processes. The group brings together the council's legal, procurement, financial and project management expertise as part of the council's approach to Intelligent Commissioning. This includes exploration and development of flexible arrangements for funding agreements which will be compliant with procurement regulations, consistent with the principles of intelligent commissioning and will reflect national good practice
- **Co-production:** The council has recently been awarded Breakthrough Project status by the Local Government Association's 'Local Government Leadership Centre'. As part of a national initiative this project will fund an independent broker to work with community and voluntary sector providers and the council's youth service to 'co-produce' proposals to deliver the commissioning intentions set out in Section 3 'Commissioning Integrated Youth Work and Youth Provision'. A parallel process, facilitated by council officers, will take place with providers of specialist equalities services. Both co-production processes will comply with and develop the tools and frameworks set out in the appendices to this strategy i.e.:
 - Appendix 2: Joint commissioning framework; Integrated care pathway; Baseline summary of commissioning activity and investment;
 - Appendix 3: Neighbourhood and city profiles and performance frameworks
 - Appendix 4: preliminary governance framework
 - Appendix 5: Preliminary funding agreement timeline

Appendix 1: Services for Young People Review and Joint Needs Assessment

Review Participants:

The review has had different participants during its three phases:

The initial consultation and needs assessment was coordinated by a Joint Steering Group which was also responsible for engaging and involving young people in the process - see [Youth Service JSNA 2011](#), for details of Young People's Reference and Focus Groups.

Name and role	Organisation
Sally Wadsworth – Head of Strategic Commissioning	(Chair)
Kerry Clarke – Strategic Commissioner (Youth, Teenage Pregnancy, Substance Misuse)	Children's Services
Chris Parfitt – Manager Integrated Youth Support Service	Children's Services
Philip Ward – Manager Integrated Youth Support Service	Children's Services
Jess Wood – Project Director Allsorts Youth Project	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
Darren Snow – Manager Crew Club	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
Sam Warren – City Neighbourhood Coordinator	City Council – Communities and Equalities Team.
Tina Owen – Participation Team Manager	Children's Services
Gary Rolf – Youth Worker	Woodingdean Youth Centre; supporting young people
Ben Glazebrook – Project Manager Impact Initiatives	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
Sue Barnes – Development Worker Children Can Do Novas Scarman Group	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
Nicky Cambridge – City Council People and Place Coordinator	Communities and Equalities Team

2. From January 2011 the review has been coordinated by a Youth Review Partnership Group involving both commissioners and providers.

Name and role	Organisation
Steve Barton – Lead Commissioner (Chair)	Children, Youth and Families Commissioning Team, BHCC
Kerry Clarke – Strategic Commissioner (Youth, Teenage Pregnancy, Substance Misuse)	Children, Youth and Families Commissioning Team, BHCC
Chris Parfitt – Youth and Connexions Service Manager	Council Children and Families Delivery Unit
Philip Ward – Youth and Connexions Service Manager	Council Children and Families Delivery Unit
Jess Wood – Project Director Allsorts Youth Project and CVS rep	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
Ben Glazebrook – Project Manager Impact Initiatives and CVS rep.	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
David Higgins – Young Carers Project Manager and CVS rep.	Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Representative
Paula Murray – Lead Commissioner for Culture	City Council
Gayle Fagan – Head Teacher Patcham House School	Schools Head representative
Hayden Stride – Head Teacher Longhill School	Schools Head representative
Lydie Lawrence – Public Health Development Manager	Public Health - Children and Young People's Lead
Linda Beanlands – Commissioner Community Safety	City Council
Peter Castleton – Sergeant Strategic and Neighbourhood Policing Support Brighton and Hove Division	Sussex Police
Janita Bagshaw – Head of Royal Pavilion and Museums	City Council

Michael Nix – Post 16 Development Manager	City Council – Schools, Skills and Learning
Sam Warren – City Neighbourhood Coordinator	City Council Communities and Equalities Team
Ian Shurrock – Commissioner for Sports and Leisure	City Council
Sally McMahon – Head of Libraries	City Council

3. From July 2011 separate Partnership and Joint Commissioning Groups were established to oversee the final consultation process, establish new partnership, provider and governance arrangements and commence joint commissioning.

Review Process:

Engagement of young people:

Two groups of young people, from a range of backgrounds, carried out consultations and evaluations of statutory and voluntary youth services across the city. Each service was reviewed against the Quality Standards for Positive Activities framework (DCSF, March 2010) and then RAG rated according to performance.

One group of young people carried out consultations with these local authority youth groups: Whitehawk Youth Centre, 67 Centre, Hollingdean Dip, Patcham Youth Centre, Portslade Village Centre and Hangleton Youth Centre, (Brighton Young Voices, 2010).

A separate group of young people carried out consultations with eight organisations from the 3rd sector: Brighton Youth Centre, Sussex Central YMCA, Hangleton and Knoll Project, Allsorts, Young People's Centre, Crew Club and The Deans Youth Project. The services were chosen to focus not only on universal services, but also those working with young people from protected groups or those with additional needs (Young People's Reference Group, 2010).

Using the Aspire database young people aged 13-19 were sent a text inviting them to fill in an online survey giving their views on the current youth service. Contact was made in this way to ensure that all young people could give their opinion, including those who do not use youth centres at all or regularly. Information from this group of non users gives a valuable insight into service gaps and the extent to which the current youth offer matches what young people want or need. Service providers under review also promoted the survey to try to maximise the number of young people taking part.

Young people have also been fully involved with the Equality Impact Assessment of the draft strategy which was the subject of public consultation during August and September 2011.

Provider questionnaires

Providers of the nine youth services under review were asked to complete a questionnaire on the aims and objectives of the services they offer, the programme of activities, staffing and funding. Providers were also asked to check and comment on the accuracy of the data that was extracted from the Aspire database for the purpose of the review. As the scope of the Youth Service Review widened to include protected groups and those with additional needs, information about service provision and profiles of the young people they work with were also requested from: Allsorts, Safe and Sorted, Targeted Youth Support, Youth Advice Centre, Sussex Central YMCA Youth Work Programme, Young People's Centre (for Targeted Teenage Pregnancy Work), 180 Detached Project, Black Minority Ethnic Young People's Project and organisations which work with young people who have a disability. The results were turned into profile reports available at: [Brighton and Hove Youth Service Profile 2011 12](#)

[Brighton and Hove CVS Youth Projects 2011 12](#)

Stakeholder Views

Stakeholder meetings were held throughout the Youth Service Review to give providers the opportunity to give feedback on the process and to give an insight into the needs of the young people that they work with. Stakeholders were also invited to attend a youth service review challenge event where they were asked to feedback on the process to date.

A draft commissioning strategy was released for consultation between August and December 2011 including:

- posting on the council's consultation portal
- independent review and analysis of consultation results by Brighton University
- meetings with council and community and voluntary sector managers and front line staff
- two meetings of a Panel convened by the Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- two meetings of the Community and Voluntary Sector Children's Network
- participation by young people in the Equality Impact Assessment of the draft commissioning strategy

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment:

The full Youth JSNA is available at: [Youth Service JSNA 2011.](#)

Youth JSNA Methodology:

Youth service activity data was extracted from the Aspire caseload information system to assess what 13-19 year olds were being offered by youth clubs over the 2009/10 financial year. The primary aim of the data analysis was to find out the following:

- The number of hours of non-physical activities provided against a target of 2-5 hrs per week. This includes activities which help young people's personal, social, spiritual, creative, innovation and enterprise and study skills for example.
- The number of hours of physical activities provided against a target of 2-5 hrs per week. This includes activities which involve participating in sports such as football, aerobics and dance.
- The proportion of young people in the 13-18 population who contacted a youth service against a target of 25%. This is called the reach and can be monitored to ensure that a sufficient amount of opportunities are on offer for young people.
- The number of young people in the 13-18 population who contacted a service four or more times and therefore was defined as a participant in youth work against a target of 15%. How often young people use the same youth centre is a good indication of the extent young people incorporate youth work activities into their lives.
- The proportion of participants in youth work who gained a recorded outcome against a target of 60%.
- The proportion of participants in youth work who gained an accredited outcome against a target of 30%.
- The data was also used to look at the location of services in relation to where young people aged 13-25 live. Comparisons of the profile of attendees were made to the general population in terms of age, gender and ethnicity to establish if any groups were over or under-represented in youth work activities.

Scope:

The nine services included within the review were:

The Council Youth Service, delivered from the following points: 67 Centre, Hangleton Youth Centre, Hollingdean Project, Patcham Youth Centre, Whitehawk Youth Centre, Portslade Village Centre; and the Brighton Youth Centre, Crew Club, Hangleton and Knoll Project, Sussex Central YMCA, Turnerland, Trust for Developing Communities, Deans Youth Project, Young People's Centre.

A drawback of using the data from the Aspire database is that it does not provide information about activities young people are taking part in outside of youth clubs. For example, through extended schools, sports and leisure centres libraries or museums. To gauge what else is on offer around the city for young people, a service mapping exercise was carried out. Various directories of young people's services were used to collate information about what

activities 13-18/25 year olds can participate in and what services were available for those with additional needs or from protected groups. The directories used were from the IYSS (Things To Do and Places To Go For Young People In Brighton & Hove), the Family Information Service (FIS), the community & voluntary sector organisations in Brighton & Hove (Services for Children and Young People), Active for Life and extended school services.

[Community Centres and Local Activities Map](#)

[Cultural Group and Services Map](#)

[Educational Services Map](#)

[Faith Uniform and other Groups Map](#)

[Sports and Leisure Map](#)

[Youth Centres and Youth Services Map](#)

What works?

On the basis of local and national benchmarking evidence and the views of young people and other stakeholders in Brighton and Hove the Youth JSNA identified 'what works' for each stakeholder group (see [Directory of Principles Best Practice and Evidence of Effective Practice 28-10-2011](#) and [Positive Activity Outcomes Mapped Against Evidence](#)).

For all young people:

- Activities that are affordable, enjoyable and stimulating and reflect their needs.
- Safe places where they can meet and make friends develop their social skills and build their self confidence.
- Activities and places where the young person's voice is heard, and where they have the opportunity to make a difference to their local communities.
- Access to information, advice and guidance when they need it.
- Activities that are delivered in partnership with other organisations, for example professional sports coaches and tournaments, musicians and music workshops, or joint working with the police and community safety initiatives.

For young people who may be vulnerable, in need or at risk:

- Day trips or short residential breaks to provide a break from their everyday lives.
- Activities which celebrate and affirm the identity of young people from black and minority ethnic communities, young people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender or have a disability.

- Targeted programmes, including diversionary programmes, informal accredited learning and opportunities to consider and be challenged about risk taking or anti social behaviour.
- Individual and group work support to help young people dealing with issues in their lives such as domestic violence, sexual health, substance misuse, and relationships to enable them to relate well to each other.
- Clear referral pathways so those most in need or at risk receive the professional help and protection they need including support to engage their families with appropriate services.

For parents and carers:

- Knowing what is available for their children and where it is located.
- Being able to access support and advice themselves when family life is chaotic or challenging.

For communities:

- Volunteering projects that engage young people to enable them to feel a part of their neighbourhood.
- Showcasing community events and mini-projects that bring different generations together to share experiences, develop relationships and improve understanding.
- Initiatives which focus on particular issues of shared concern, especially local outreach services to address anti-social behaviour.

For schools and colleges:

- Joint working to identify and support those vulnerable young people who would most benefit from group work programmes where they can discuss their issues and where professionals can provide support and, where necessary, challenge behaviour.
- Joint working with other providers to promote and provide positive activities together.

Legislation and Statutory Guidance:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989) and the Children's Act 1989 recognise the government's duty to ensure that all young people who are capable of forming their own views have the right to express them freely in all matters that affect them.

The statutory guidance on Section 507B Education Act 1996 sets out the requirement that all local authorities should provide sufficient positive leisure time activities for its young people which promote their wellbeing and are delivered using youth work methods and approaches.

Policy and professional standards:

The core principles of youth work are: empowerment; participation; equality of opportunity; voluntary engagement; and informal education.

The following summary of key principles has been taken from National Youth Association (October 2010), C4E0 (September 2010), DoH (2007), DfES (2006) and Community Engagement Framework 2009 for Brighton & Hove:

- Opportunity, availability and accessibility should be equable for all young people.
- Service provision should improve the learning environment and (re)engage young people in education and learning where appropriate.
- Services should work with young people and families and carers.
- Additional support should be provided for young people who are vulnerable or have additional needs including those from protected groups including young people who are disabled, from black or minority ethnic communities, lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, who want to have the choice of being able to access universal services or specialist services.
- Information about services should be accessible for both young people and their parents/carers. It should be clear, precise, show the benefit of the provision and be kept up to date.
- Young people should be included in decision making including the design, promotion and delivery of services and activities and their feedback should be requested, listened to and acted upon.
- Young people should play an active part in their local communities. All community engagement activity will have clarity of purpose and be clear about what difference it will make to the community.
- Services working with young people should be efficient, of high quality and have a skilled workforce
- Hear by Right standards (National Youth Agency & Local Government Association, 2008) promote best practice on safe, sound and sustainable participation of young people in the decision making process about the services they take part in.

This strategy also takes into account the government statement issued in December 2011 on Positive for Youth: A new approach to cross cutting policy for young people aged 13 – 19.

Appendix 2: Joint Commissioning:

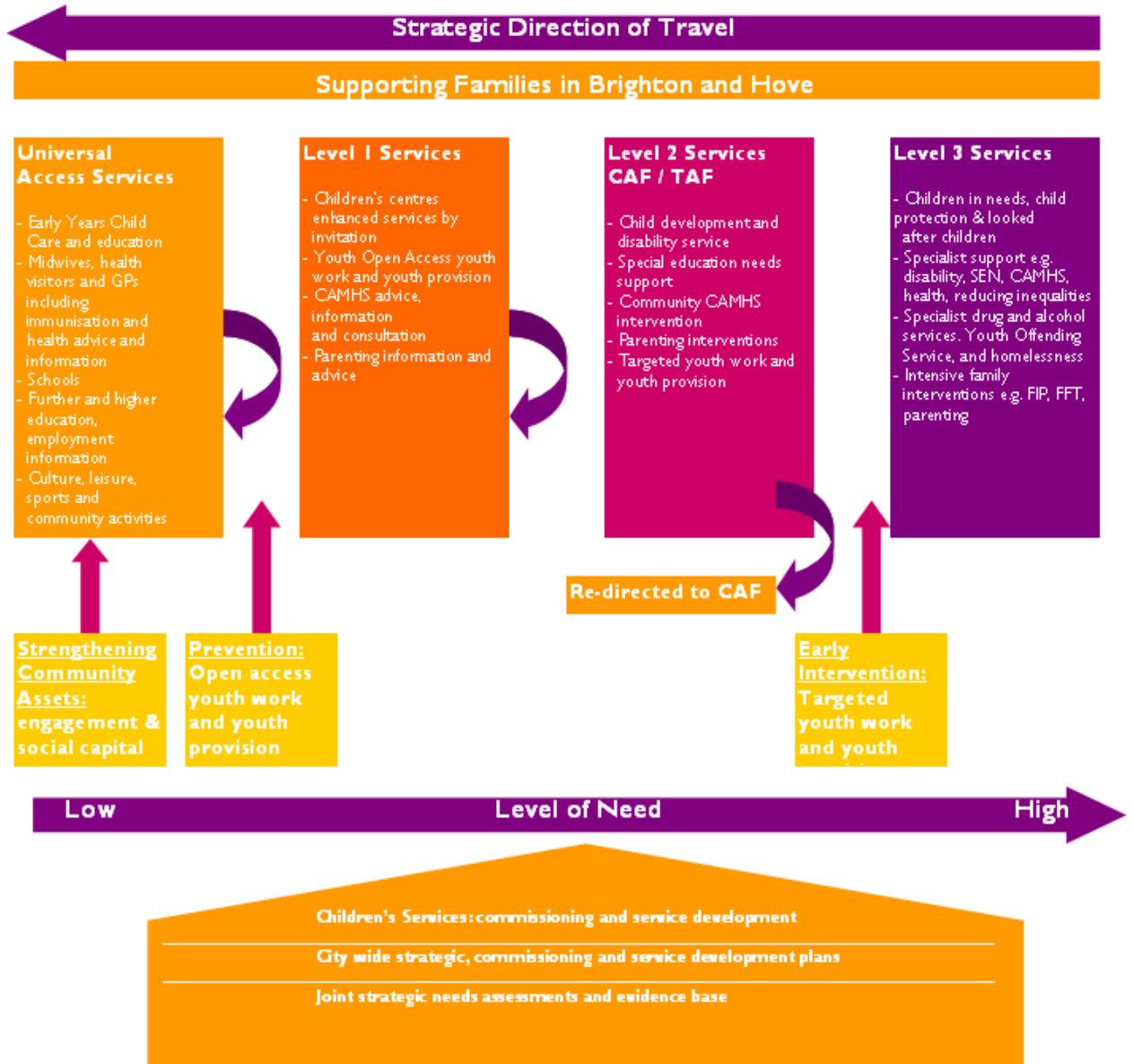
1. Joint commissioning framework for services for young people:

A city where teenage years are safe and rewarding and where young people are supported to achieve their full potential:	
Commissioned activities or services	Outcomes
<p>Universal services for young people:</p> <p>Sports, leisure, and cultural activities, extra-curricular activities in schools, the work of community organisations, uniform and faith groups and services provided by the voluntary, independent and commercial sectors.</p>	
<p>Open access youth work and youth provision:</p> <p>Youth work programmes providing constructive leisure and informal education activities for all young people. Based on a youth work curriculum and values the programmes will include positive activities and individual support to enable young people to take full advantage of the leisure, education and training opportunities available to them.</p>	<p>Family and community stability is improved through early intervention services that enable parents, carers and young people to develop their relationships and behave in a responsible way.</p> <p>The resilience of young people, especially those who are vulnerable or at risk, is improved through advice and targeted early intervention services that increase their confidence, self-esteem, motivation and also their ability to communicate and deal with conflict, adversity and the challenges of adult life.</p>
<p>Targeted youth work and youth provision:</p> <p>Youth work group and/or individual programmes providing early intervention support to young people in need or likely to be involved in risky or anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Dedicated provision for young people who have a disability or special educational needs, are from black and minority ethnic communities or are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.</p>	<p>Young people have the opportunity to be active citizens, participate in community activities and shape the services that affect their lives so that values, expectations and responsibilities are shared and understood.</p> <p>Young people are able to enjoy their leisure time, using the opportunities on offer through open access youth provision and through the cultural, sports and other positive activities on offer across the city, so that they are inspired and challenged.</p>

Specialist services for young people:

For young people who are in significant need or who are at risk including child protection, mental health, drug and alcohol misuse, youth offending, and housing services

2. Integrated care pathway - Supporting Families in Brighton and Hove:



3. Baseline summary: current commissioning activity and investment

Area	Budget 2011/12	Youth Work Outcomes				Pathway				Activity
		Better use of leisure time	Improving Resilience	Active citizenship, Participation and Engagement	Better Family and Community Stability	Universal Services for young people	Open access youth work and youth provision	Targeted Youth work and Youth Provision	Specialist Services for Young People	
Commissioning Area	Budget 2011/12									Commissioning Activity
Culture and Arts	£180,000	✓	✓	✓		✓				WhiteNight (£10K); Brighton Dome and Festival (£150k); Express Network (£5K); Annual Grants (£15K).
Teenage Pregnancy	£718,800		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	CASH (Contraception and Sexual Health) Services across the city and with vulnerable groups, Teenage Pregnancy prevention post, Young Women's Health post) termination prevention), school based health drop-ins, screening and interventions across vulnerable groups, early years support to young parents,

										accommodation support for young parents, young parenting course, re-integration support for school aged parent, specialist midwifery support.
Health Promotion	£190,500 public health		✓			✓		✓		
Children's Mental Health and Disability	£552,600	✓	✓		✓				✓	206,000 Teen to Adult Personal Advisor Service (TAPAS) service within Sussex Partnership Foundation Trust (SPFT) 14-25 age range 29,000 Impact initiatives counselling 13-25 46,600 Youth Advice Centre (YAC) 80,000 befriending disabled children 191,000 youth holiday scheme-disabled children
Young Carers	Total - £98,000	✓							✓	Young Carers aged 8-17 years Young Carers Team at Carers Centre jointly funded Adult Social Care (ASC) £29.5K Children's Services £18K PCT £16.5K Young Carers Schools Worker PCT funded £18K Young Carers Needs Ax and Reviews spot purchased from Young Carers Team budget £16K

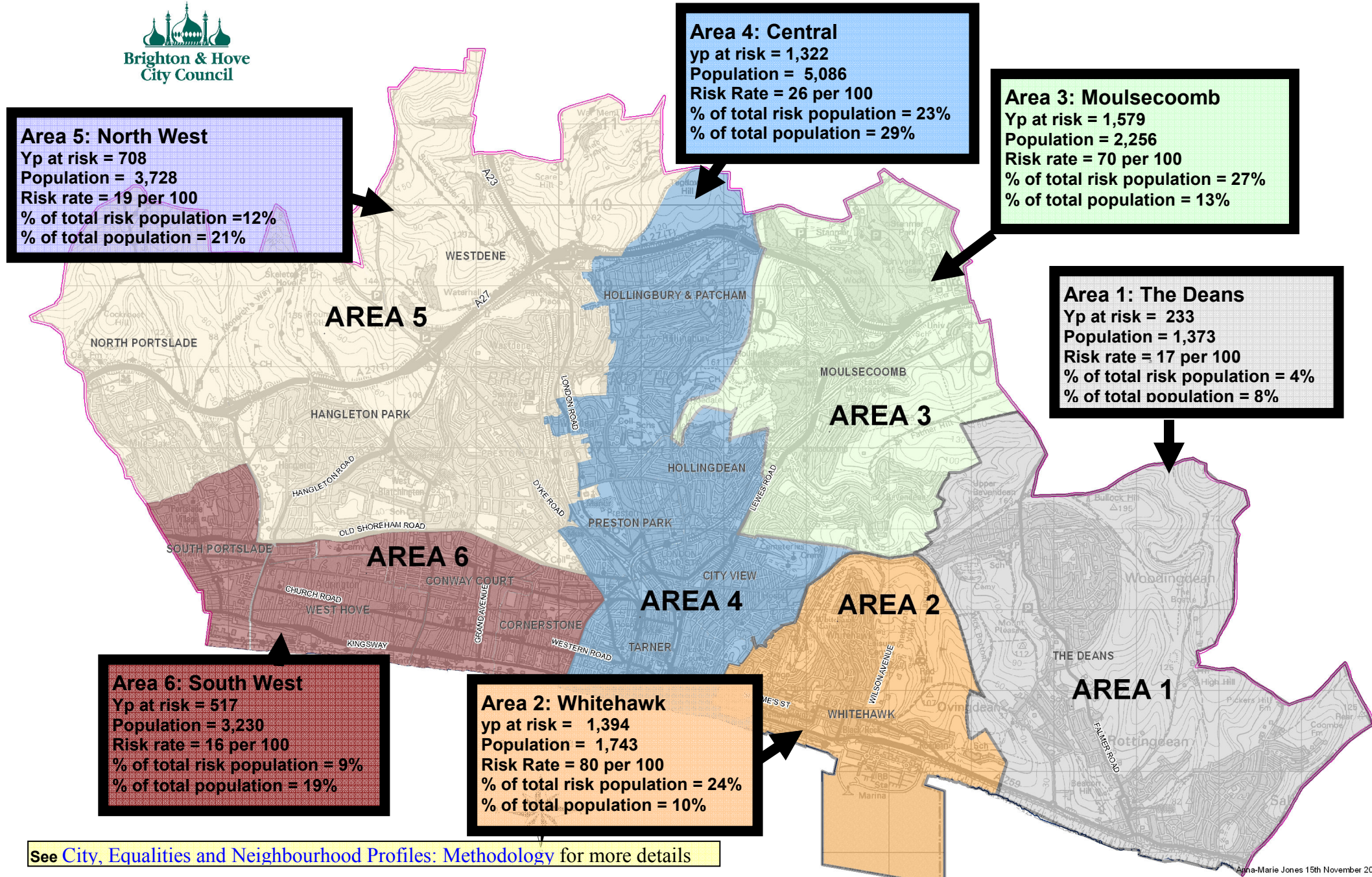
HIV Prevention	£33,000		✓						✓	Specific HIV prevention work with LGBT young people.
Take Part	£35,000	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Sports facilities	Contract sums	✓				✓		✓		Ongoing partnership with Freedom/Mytime as part of 10 year contracts
Substance misuse	Total £192,656		✓			✓	✓		✓	Young Peoples Substance Misuse Tier three treatment service – Ruok Contribution to tier 2 prevention
Housing	£1,185,654	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	Accommodation projects for young people
Community Safety	£3.1m on whole community safety budget Total for Children and Young People - £952,450		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	Substance misuse worker at ruok = £40k, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB): £324k - U18's (10% of total Asb budget) U25 goes up to 50%.. Family Intervention Project (FIP) £610k total and 70% on under 18's, 80% under 25's. hate crime £398k - only 5% on young people, sexual violence £106k total and only 5% under 18's and 40% under 25's. Domestic Violence (DV) £545k 50% for under 25s, 25% under 18's.
Community Engagement	Total - 400k	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Continued Community Development Commissioning
Youth Crime Prevention	Total £350,000	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	Delivery of a youth crime prevention team/resources.

Appendix 3: Integrated youth work and youth provision city and neighborhood profiles and performance frameworks.

This section presents 4 items

1. Youth work and youth provision map by proposed neighborhoods and showing the distribution of young people at risk by each neighborhood
2. An illustrative youth work and youth provision neighborhood profile - Area 3 (Moulescoomb)
3. The corresponding neighborhood framework'
4. The city youth equalities profile (the city youth equalities performance framework will be developed to complement the neighbourhood frameworks).

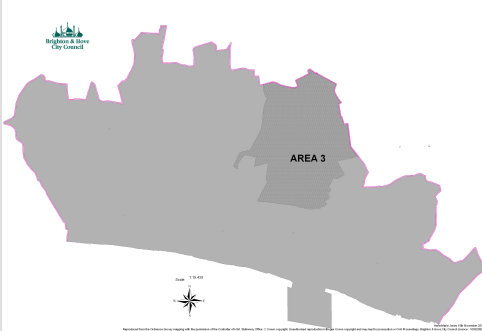
Youth Work and Youth Provision Neighbourhoods



See [City, Equalities and Neighbourhood Profiles: Methodology](#) for more details

The full set of neighbourhood profiles can be found here: [City Equalities and Neighbourhood Profiles \(2012\)](#). Below is an example taken from Area 3 (Moulescoomb).

Example of a youth work and youth provision neighborhood profile

Young People and Place Data AREA 3	
	
Covering Children Centre Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Moulescoomb
Social Capital & Community Assets <i>(this includes community groups and networks, volunteering and local forums within each area and/or linking to other areas and the city as a whole)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be Vocal Youth Forum ● Young People’s Activity Group ● 67 centre ● Trust for Developing Communities – Bevendean 	
Youth Work and Youth Provision <i>(local youth centres, facilities and meeting places)</i>	
<p>Universal Access Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brighton Aldridge Community Academy (BACA) ● Patcham High School ● Moulescoomb Community Leisure Centre <p>Open access youth work and youth provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BHCC youth work from 67 centre ● Youth Employability Service @ 67 Centre <p>Targeted youth work and youth provision & Specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BHCC targeted youth work from 67 centre ● TAPA workers @ 67 centre ● Targeted Teenage Pregnancy Prevention worker @ 67 Centre 	
Local challenges/Issues	
<p>Issues identified in Brighton & Hove’s Director of Public Health Report (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Above average levels of crime and anti-social behaviour ● High proportion of adults with low or no qualifications ● Education vulnerabilities for young people ● Poorer than average health outcomes ● High barrier to housing and services 	

Issues identified by young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community safety: park lights, cleaner parks/public spaces • Community safety: policing and anti-bullying • Environment: waste collection and recycling • Housing: waiting lists and priority housing • Education: affordability and life skills • Finance: affordability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public transport 2. Education 3. Access to services • Transport to and from school is a problem, the journey involves changes and often results in being late for school. 	
Demography <i>(Note: counts are based on 13-18 year olds unless stated otherwise)</i>	
Number of LSOAs in top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England	Proportion of 13-18 population living in top 20% most deprived LSOAs
7	66%
0-24 year olds population	13,575
13-18 years population	2,256
Age	
13-15	746 (33%)
16-18	1,510 (67%)
Gender	
Male	1,058 (47%)
Female	1,198 (53%)
Black & Minority Ethnic Community	204 (13%)
Young people at risk on Aspire	Total of 1,100 (70%)
YP with substance misuse issues	15
Young people involved in offending	91
Teenage Parents and pregnant teenagers	16
Young carers	16
Young people with social care involvement	68
In the top 20% most deprived LSOAs	1,034
Young people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	94
Children identified as having an initial assessment (IA), Child in Need (CIN), on a Child Protection Plan (CPP) or Looked After in Care (LAC)	89
IA	6
CIN	41
CPP	7
LAC	35
Special Educational Needs Statements	88

For details on the calculations see: [City, Equalities and Neighbourhood Profiles: Methodology](#).

For each area there is a corresponding Performance Framework, see the following links:

[Services for young people performance framework: Area 1 The Deans](#)

[Services for young people performance framework: Area 2 Whitehawk](#)

[Services for young people performance framework: Area 3 Moulescoomb](#)

[Services for young people performance framework: Area 4 Centre Strip](#)

[Services for young people performance framework: Area 5 North West](#)

[Services for young people performance framework: Area 6 South West](#)

An example of a Performance Framework is taken from Area 3 (Moulescoomb) follows:

Example of a services for young people performance framework for Area Three: Moulsecoomb

Commissioning Strategy Outcome	2012-13 Performance Indicators (and measurement process)	Performance Indicator targets (to be negotiated with providers)
<p>Family and community stability is improved through early intervention services that enable parents, carers and young people to develop their relationships and behave in a responsible way</p>	<p>Increase in numbers of 11-16 year olds reporting they have participated in an out of school activity led by an adult in the last 4 weeks (Safe and Well School Survey)</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of young people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. (Safe and Well School Survey)</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of people feeling safe in the daytime and after dark in their local area. (Safe and Well School Survey)</p> <p>Families receive an appropriate youth work family intervention as a result of the Common Assessment Framework and report improvements in their relationships within the family(Where Are You Now tool)</p>	<p>Year one baseline to be established (SAWSS 2011) with 5% increase year on year</p> <p>Year one baseline to be established (SAWSS 2012) with 5% increase year on year.</p> <p>Year one baseline to be established (SAWSS 2011) with 5% increase year on year.</p> <p>80% of young people in receipt of Common Assessment Framework / parenting support</p>
<p>The resilience of young people, especially those who are vulnerable or at risk, is improved through advice and targeted early intervention services that increase their confidence, self-esteem, motivation and also their ability to communicate and deal with conflict, adversity and the challenges of adult life</p>	<p>Young people (with three or more risk factors) accessing commissioned youth service sessions attend 4 times or more times in a year and become a participant. (Aspire)</p> <p>Young people (participants with 3 or more risk factors) report improvement in soft skills as a result of the delivery of the Youth Curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex and relationship • Substance misuse • Risky and challenging behaviours • Raising aspirations, participation and empowerment. • Emotional, physical and social well being and independence. <p>(Aspire)</p>	<p>310* young people aged 13-18 years with three or more risk factors</p> <p>100% of participants</p>

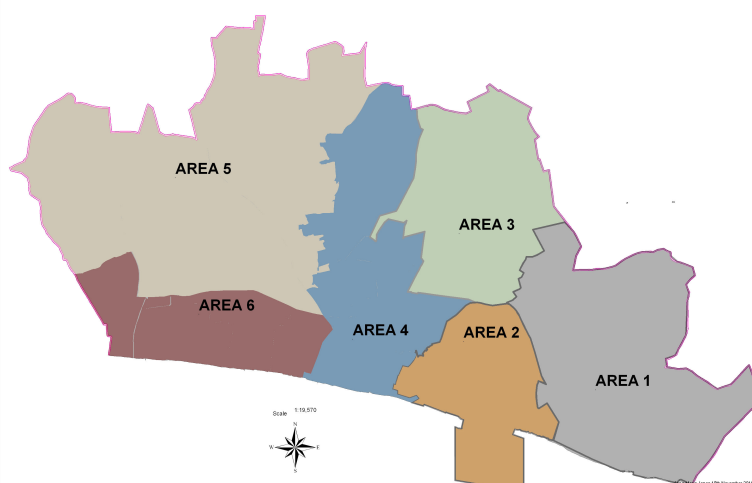
	<p>Participants (with three or more risk factors) receive an accredited outcome (Aspire)</p> <p>Young people (with three or more risk factors) demonstrate a distance travelled and reduction of risk (Where Are You Now tool)</p> <p>Young parents to access Employment, Education and Training opportunities within the city. (Aspire)</p> <p>Young parents to achieve Level 1 qualifications in numeracy and literacy. (Aspire)</p> <p>Sexually active young people report using contraception effectively (Service User Survey)</p> <p>Young people identified as using substances/alcohol report a reduction in their use. (Service User Survey)</p> <p>Young people who have been involved in crime / ASB report a reduction in their involvement in crime / ASB. (Service User Survey)</p> <p>Young people have an Improved ability to speak freely about domestic violence by creating a safe environment that leads to an increase in their physical and emotional safety. (Service User Survey)</p> <p>Redirected Common Assessment Frameworks will be allocated by the in-house youth service to appropriate destinations. (Aspire)</p>	<p>50% of participants</p> <p>80% of participants; 100% of participant with a Common Assessment Framework</p> <p>60% of teenage parent participants</p> <p>40% of young parent participants</p> <p>80% of group work / 1:2:1 participants</p> <p>80% of group work / 1:2:1 participants</p> <p>80% of group work / 1:2:1 participants.</p> <p>80% of group work / 1:2:1 participants.</p> <p>100% of CAFs</p>
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<p>Young people have the opportunity to be active citizens, participate in community activities and shape the services that affect their lives so that values, expectations and responsibilities are shared and understood</p>	<p>Young people are fully involved in service planning, development, evaluation and decision making (Aspire / Hear by Right Outcome/ Youth Survey)</p> <p>Young people demonstrate service user experience</p> <p>Young people are involved in volunteering opportunities (Aspire)</p> <p>Young and older people who have participated in intergenerational events report improved perception of young people issues. (Feedback survey)</p> <p>Young people can show they have contributed to or influenced their community reflecting the local challenges and issues identified. (Ask yp or providers how to measure)</p> <p>Celebratory events are provided (Aspire/Audit/Duke of Edinburgh Monitoring System)</p> <p>Access to a youth forum linked to the Youth Council is arranged (Aspire)</p>	<p>50% of participants.</p> <p>4 times per year</p> <p>3 within each youth access point at the centre.</p> <p>80% of total attendees.</p> <p>To be negotiated</p> <p>1 youth arts festival 1 Duke of Edinburgh gold award ceremony per year 1 Duke of Edinburgh Bronze / Silver award ceremony per year 1 Youth award presentation ceremony per year</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Young people are able to enjoy their leisure time, using the opportunities on offer through open access youth provision and cultural, sports and other positive activities across the city, so that they are inspired and challenged</p>	<p>Young people report involvement in out of school activities (Annual Youth Survey)</p> <p>Young people know where to go to find activities to do and how to access opportunities (Annual Youth Survey)</p> <p>Young people (representative of the area demographic including risk profile) accessing the youth sessions attend 4</p>	<p>77% of survey respondents</p> <p>80% of survey respondents</p> <p>340* young people aged 13-18 years who match the area demographic including the risk profile</p>

	times or more in a year and become a participant. (Aspire)	
	Young people (representative of the area demographic including risk profile) report improvement in soft skills as a result of the delivery of the Youth Curriculum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex and relationship • Substance misuse • Risky and challenging behaviours • Raising aspirations, participation and empowerment. • Emotional, physical and social well being and independence. (Aspire)	100% of participants
	Young people have increased skills in arts and culture, sports activities.(Aspire)	100% of participants
	Young people report that they are able to challenge bullying and prejudice. (Aspire)	100%of participants
	Increased knowledge and skills about forming and sustaining safe, equal and violence-free relationships. (Aspire)	100% of participants
	Participants (representative of the area demographic including risk profile) receive an accredited outcome. (Aspire)	30% of participants
	Young people report that they feel safe within the youth settings.(Quality Assurance Process)	100% quality assurance assessed.
	Positive activities are inclusive (Quality Assurance Process)	100% quality assurance assessed

*Please note that the negotiation process around developing appropriate target levels for the number of young people accessing a combination of open access and targeted services will be based on the combined activity level of 650 (310 + 340) participants.

Young People and Place Data City & Equalities



Social Capital & Community Assets (*community groups and networks, volunteering and citywide forums*)

- Brighton & Hove Youth Council (BHYC)
- Children in Care Council (CICC)
- 12 Youth Forums

Youth Work and Youth Provision (*local youth centres, facilities and meeting places*)

Universal Access Services:

- 8 Secondary Schools
- 6 Council sports and leisure facilities
- 150 Take part activities
- 200 Arts providers delivering Express Network

Open access youth work and youth provision:

- 6 BHCC Youth Centres including Youth Arts and Duke of Edinburgh
- 8 Community Voluntary Sector Youth Centres directly funded by BHCC
- 6 Youth Employability Service sites
- 3 Youth Information and Counselling (YIACS) services

Targeted youth work and youth provision & Specialist:

- Allsorts for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender young people
- Positive Activity and Short Break Services for Children and Young People with Disabilities and Young Carers
- Free swimming for Looked After Children and disabled young people.
- Young Carers Project
- Black and Minority Ethnic Young People's Project (BMEYPP)
- BHCC Detached Youth Project (Citywide)
- Teen to Adult Personal Advisor (TAPA) workers operating from 3 sites
- Targeted Teenage Pregnancy Prevention workers operating from 3 sites
- Young Women's Support Worker
- Support to young parents services
- Young People's Domestic Violence Service Support @ Rise
- Sexual Violence Support for Young People @ Survivors Network

- Befriending scheme for disabled young people
- Housing Support Services @ Sussex Central YMCA
- Youth Crime Prevention workers @ Youth Offending Service

Local challenges/Issues

Issues identified in Brighton & Hove's Director of Public Health Report (2010)

- Poor results at GCSE level
- Poor mental health, health disability and years of life lost scores
- High proportion of divorced residents
- High levels of domestic violence
- High levels of substance misuse
- Low proportion of people part of decision making groups
- Relatively low levels of satisfaction with public services
- Poorer overall crime, anti-social behaviour and violent crime rates and child wellbeing crime scores
- Barriers to housing and services.
- Bullying in schools related to sexual/gender identity
- Levels of LGBT perceived safety in the city is poorer at night compared to the daytime
- LGBT people less likely to feel that their local area is inclusive.
- There are insufficient opportunities for carers to have time away from the caring role
- Approximately half of Brighton & Hove's carers feel lonely & isolated because of caring role
- Young carers are more likely to be dealing with safety issues related to caring for someone with a substance misuse problem

Issues identified by young people

- Community safety: park lights, cleaner parks/public spaces
- Community safety: policing and anti-bullying
- Community safety: relationship with police
- Community services: access to leisure activities (affordability & suitability)
Community services: not enough leisure opportunities for young people with disabilities
- Community cohesion: negative perception of young people
- Community cohesion: social exclusion for young people from protected groups
- Environment: waste collection and recycling
- Employment: training and job opportunities
- Employment and training: transition from education
- Housing: waiting lists and priority housing
- Health: mental health issues
- Health: presentation and accessibility to information, advice and guidance
- Education: affordability and life skills
- Finance: affordability to
 1. Public transport
 2. Education
 3. Access to services

Demography (Note: counts are based on 13-18 year olds unless stated otherwise)

Number of LSOAs in top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England

35

Proportion of 13-18 population living in top 20% most deprived LSOAs

25%

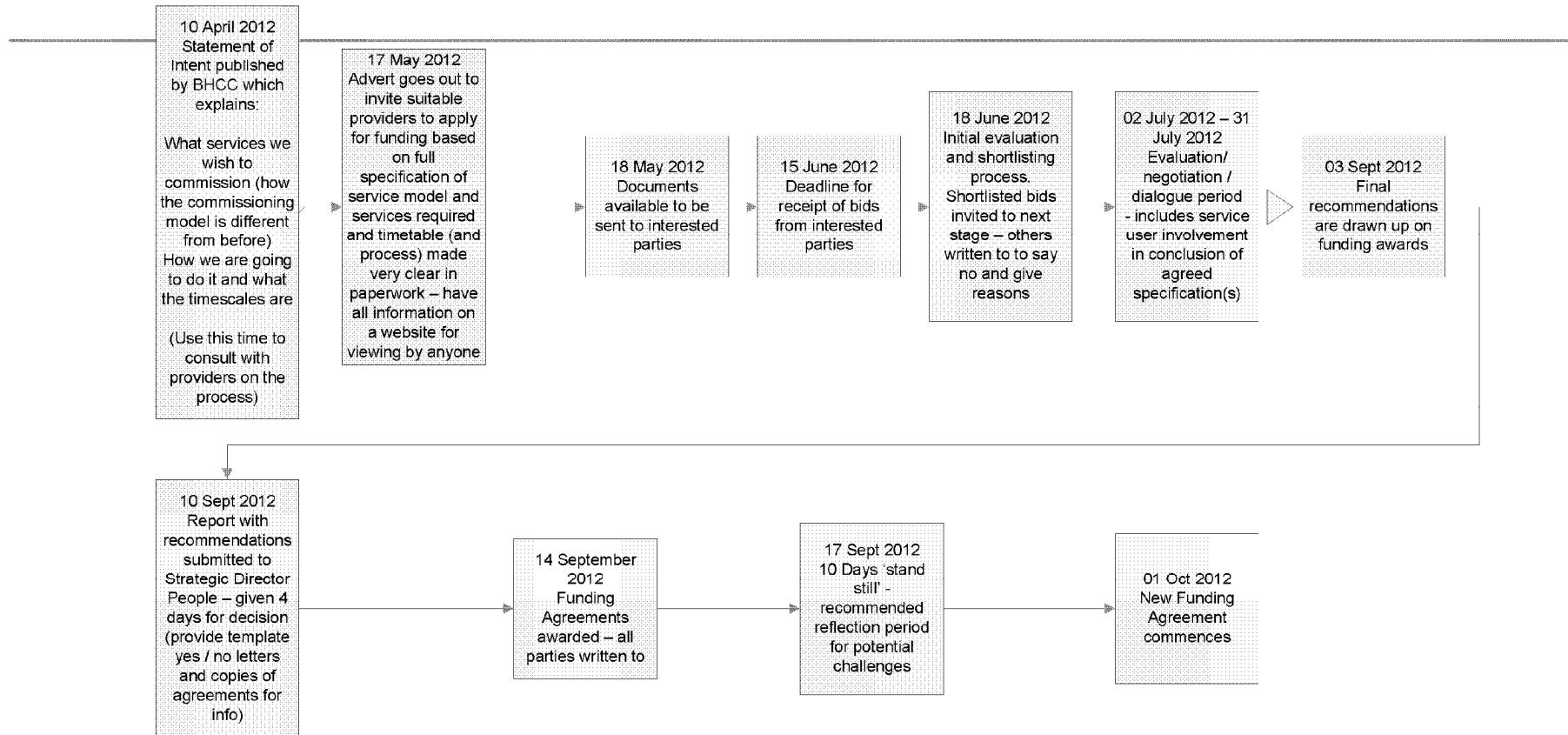
0-24 year olds Population	86,157
13-18 years population	17,416
Age	
13-15	8,066 (46%)
16-18	9,350 (54%)
Black & Minority Ethnic Community	2,416 (17%)
Gender	
Male	8,699 (50%)
Female	8,717 (50%)
Faith	10,290 Christian; 870 Other faith (Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish; Muslim, Sikh or other); 4,700 no religion.
Young people living in poverty	3,830 (22%)
Young carers	189
Young homeless people	242 (aged 16 &17 years)
Young people experiencing Domestic Violence in the household	3,670
Young people with a disability	3,010 (aged 13-24 years)
Young People who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender	2,900
Young people in Emotional Health and Wellbeing service (Community CAMHS)	1,740
Young people with offending background	654
Young people at risk on Aspire	Total of 4,320 (31%)
Young people with substance misuse issues	225
Young people with offending background	594
Young carers	125
Young people with social care involvement	398
Teenage parents and pregnant teenagers	97
In the top 20% most deprived LSOAs	3,481
Young people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	439
Children identified as having an initial assessment (IA), Child in Need (CIN), on a Child Protection Plan (CPP) or Looked After in Care (LAC)	541
IA	32
CIN	227
CPP	63
LAC	219
Special Educational Needs Statements	557

Appendix 4: preliminary governance framework for services for young people.

Joint Commissioning Board: services for young people	- Establish representation or appropriate feedback mechanisms
Youth Work and Youth Provision Delivery Arrangements	- Representative(s) from the Youth Council and/or local and specialist forums/groups.
Youth Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review implementation and impact of the Services for Young People Joint Commissioning Strategy - Contribute to/participate in Quality Assurance Programmes - Contribute to/participate in development of educational/advice programmes e.g. peer discussion about sexual health and substance misuse
Neighbourhood and special interest Youth Forums	- Review current arrangements including representation on Youth Council, connection to local communities and capacity to engage in the development of participatory budgets
Delivery of youth work and youth provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council compact, contracts and funding agreements specify all provision includes a youth steering group and/or similar arrangement to ensure participation by young people in the planning, delivery and evaluation of services - Development of young person led participatory budgets
Equality Impact Assessments	- Participation by young people in regular assessments of commissioning and delivery arrangements

Appendix 5: Preliminary funding agreement timeline.

Proposed timescale for new commissioning model for Youth Services where agreement starts 01 Oct 2012 – subject to change



Subject:	Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Strategy 2012-2015		
Date of Meeting:	25.1.12 CYPOSC 30.1.12 CYPTB 9.2.12 Cabinet		
Report of:	Strategic Director for People		
Lead Cabinet Member:	Children and Families		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Sarah Colombo	Tel: 29-4218
	Email:	sarah.colombo@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Key Decision:	Yes/No	Forward Plan No:	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

- 1.1 The council, with partners, is required to produce a local Child Poverty Needs Assessment and a Child Poverty Strategy under the Child Poverty Act 2010. A city wide needs assessment was completed in June 2011. The Child Poverty Strategy responds to both the findings of the Needs Assessment (approved by the Public Service Board June 2011) and the subsequent public consultation on the Child Poverty Strategy.
- 1.2 Based on the findings of the needs assessment and subsequent public consultation the strategy recommends a focus on:
- Lone parents because this is the majority family type living in poverty
 - Children and families with disabilities because they have a high risk of living in poverty and a greater risk of reduced income as a result of recent benefit changes
 - Families with a complex range of problems because the impact on children's life chances is great as is the cost of intervening to support those families
 - Investigating further the extent to which Black and Minority Ethnic families are living in disadvantage in Brighton and Hove
- 1.3 Accompanying the strategy is an action plan that contains existing good practice and strategies/plans contributing to reducing child poverty as well as new activity required to make a difference.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That Cabinet approves the Child Poverty Strategy as presented in appendix 1.
- 2.2 That Cabinet approves the progression of the Child Poverty Strategy to the Public Service Board and the Local Strategic Partnership for their approval.
- 2.3 That the Children and Young People's Trust Board approve the Child Poverty Strategy as presented in Appendix 1
- 2.4 That the Children and Young People's Trust Board approve the progress of the Child Poverty Strategy to Cabinet.
- 2.5 That CYPOSC notes the progression of the Child Poverty Strategy to the Children and Young People's Trust Board, Cabinet, the Public Service Board and the Local Strategic Partnership.
- 2.6 That CYPOSC notes the Child Poverty Strategy as presented in Appendix 1.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION/CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

- 3.1 This is the first Child Poverty Strategy for Brighton & Hove. It is produced in response to the unacceptable level of child poverty in the city – 22% of all children and young people – and the detrimental effect that poverty can have over the full course of their lives, as well as to the legal requirement placed on the authority by the Child Poverty Act 2010.
- 3.2 The strategy describes the outcomes we want to achieve through collective effort of all partnerships/partners in the city; from alleviating the impact of poverty on day to day family life, particularly in the harsh current economic climate, to reducing levels of poverty overall and tackling the inequality that it creates.
- 3.3 In 2010-11 a Child Poverty Needs Assessment was undertaken for Brighton & Hove, overseen by the city's Public Service Board (PSB). This was a first effort to bring together a full range of evidence around such a broad and far reaching outcome, using the new citywide needs assessment process.
- 3.4 The completed draft Child Poverty Needs Assessment was presented to the Children and Young People's Trust Board and to the Children & Young People's Overview & Scrutiny Committee in March 2011. The needs assessment was signed off by the PSB in line with the statutory partner organisations named in the Child Poverty Act in June 2011.
- 3.5 The needs assessment covered individual family circumstances as well as wider economic and social circumstances, and also the interaction of services that are provided to support and influence these. The findings and recommendations of the needs assessment have directly influenced the strategy.
- 3.6 Following approval by the PSB and LSP the strategy will be made available on-line and will provide direct links to good practice already within the city and existing strategies contributing to reducing child poverty in the Brighton & Hove.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

- 4.1 Extensive consultation was carried out with professionals during the needs assessment process, as well as a review of a very wide body of national research and local consultation with children, young people and families. Appendix 2 contains the summary of the needs assessment and the full needs assessment contain details about the consultation available on request.
- 4.2 A public consultation was undertaken on the findings of the Child Poverty Needs Assessment and on draft strategic recommendations for reducing child poverty. Appendix 3 contains details of this consultation.

5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 5.1 There are no financial implications directly resulting from the recommendations of this report. The action plan detailed in the strategy and any new activities suggested need to be fully costed and funding identified and agreed. Any new investment requested should be assessed within the value for money context and a business case drawn up and approved before any financial commitments are made.

Finance Officer Consulted: David Ellis Date: 11/01/12

Legal Implications:

- 5.2 For CYPOSC - No legal implications are required for this report at this stage, as the report is for noting

Equalities Implications:

- 5.3 The Child Poverty Needs Assessment is the equalities impact assessment for the Child Poverty Strategy. The strategic outcomes and objectives in the Strategy flow from the findings of the Child Poverty Needs Assessment and the subsequent public consultation.

Sustainability Implications:

- 5.4 The relationship between a range of factors within the city such as employment opportunities, living and housing costs, and wider quality of life issues as the basis for sustainable and prosperous communities, and the impact that these may have on families, is described within the Child Poverty Needs Assessment upon which the Child Poverty Strategy is built.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 5.5 The correlation between crime and disorder and child poverty is described within the Child Poverty Needs Assessment. It includes such issues as the involvement in anti-social behaviour of children and young people, both as perpetrators and victims of crime, and also the impact on families of issues such as domestic violence or drug abuse

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 5.6 The Child Poverty Strategy recommends that work to reduce child poverty should be monitored by a cross cutting Child Poverty Task Group in order to better coordinate efforts by services to reduce child poverty and improve life chances for children and young people. There is a risk to the local authority and partners of the costs associated with multi-agency interventions however the Child Poverty Needs Assessment identifies interventions and services which are proven to be effective.

Public Health Implications:

- 5.7 Mitigating the effects of child poverty and reducing it are key drivers of improving children and families' health and wellbeing. Action on child poverty has short, medium and long term health benefits for parents and carers now and for children and young people throughout the course of their life. There will be strong links between this Strategy and the developing Health and wellbeing Board for the City.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 5.8 The Child Poverty Strategy has implications for the public, community and voluntary and private sectors within the city as well as residents and communities. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment provides the evidence base for the Child Poverty Strategy which will be adopted by the Brighton & Hove Local Strategic Partnership.

6. EVALUATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTION(S):

- 6.1 The Child Poverty Needs Assessment and the Child Poverty Strategy are a statutory requirement for the Local Authority and its partners.

7. REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Agreement by the Council and its partners of this Child Poverty Strategy will full fill the statutory requirement as detailed in the Child Poverty Act 2010

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Strategy 2012-2015
2. Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2011 - Summary
3. Child Poverty Consultation Report 2011 – to follow
4. Brighton & Hove portfolio of good practice – to follow

Documents in Members' Rooms

1. Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2011 - Full

Background Documents

1. Full catalogue of evidence and information used to complete the Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment

Appendix 1

Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Strategy 2012-2015

Introduction

This is the first child poverty strategy for Brighton & Hove. It is produced in response to the unacceptable level of child poverty in the city – 22% of all children and young people – and the detrimental effect that poverty can have over the full course of their life.

The strategy describes the outcomes we want to achieve through a collective effort between partnerships in the city; from alleviating the impact of poverty on day to day family life, particularly in the harsh current economic climate, to reducing levels of poverty overall and tackling the inequality that it creates.

In 2010-11 a Child Poverty Needs Assessment was undertaken for Brighton & Hove, overseen by the city's Public Service Board. This was a first effort to bring together a full range of evidence around such a broad and far reaching outcome, using the new citywide needs assessment process.

The needs assessment covered individual family circumstances as well as wider economic and social circumstances, and also the interaction of services that are provided to support and influence these. The findings and recommendations of the needs assessment have directly influenced this strategy.

This child poverty strategy with the needs assessment meets the statutory requirements placed on the local authority and its partners as laid out in the Child Poverty Act 2010. This initial strategy will form the basis for a final strategy which will go to Council Cabinet in February 2012 followed by the Public Service Board and final sign off with the Local Strategic Partnership in March 2012.

Key Findings of the Child Poverty Needs Assessment

Child poverty is defined as children and young people in families living on less than 60% of national median income. This equates to £344 pw for a two parent family with 2 children and £263 pw for a one parent family with 2 children before housing costs (both figures before housing costs)

The Needs Assessment shows that over the three years from 2007 to 2009 the percentage of children and young people in families living in poverty in Brighton and Hove has remained around 22% of all children. This is in line with the national average but significantly above the regional South East average.

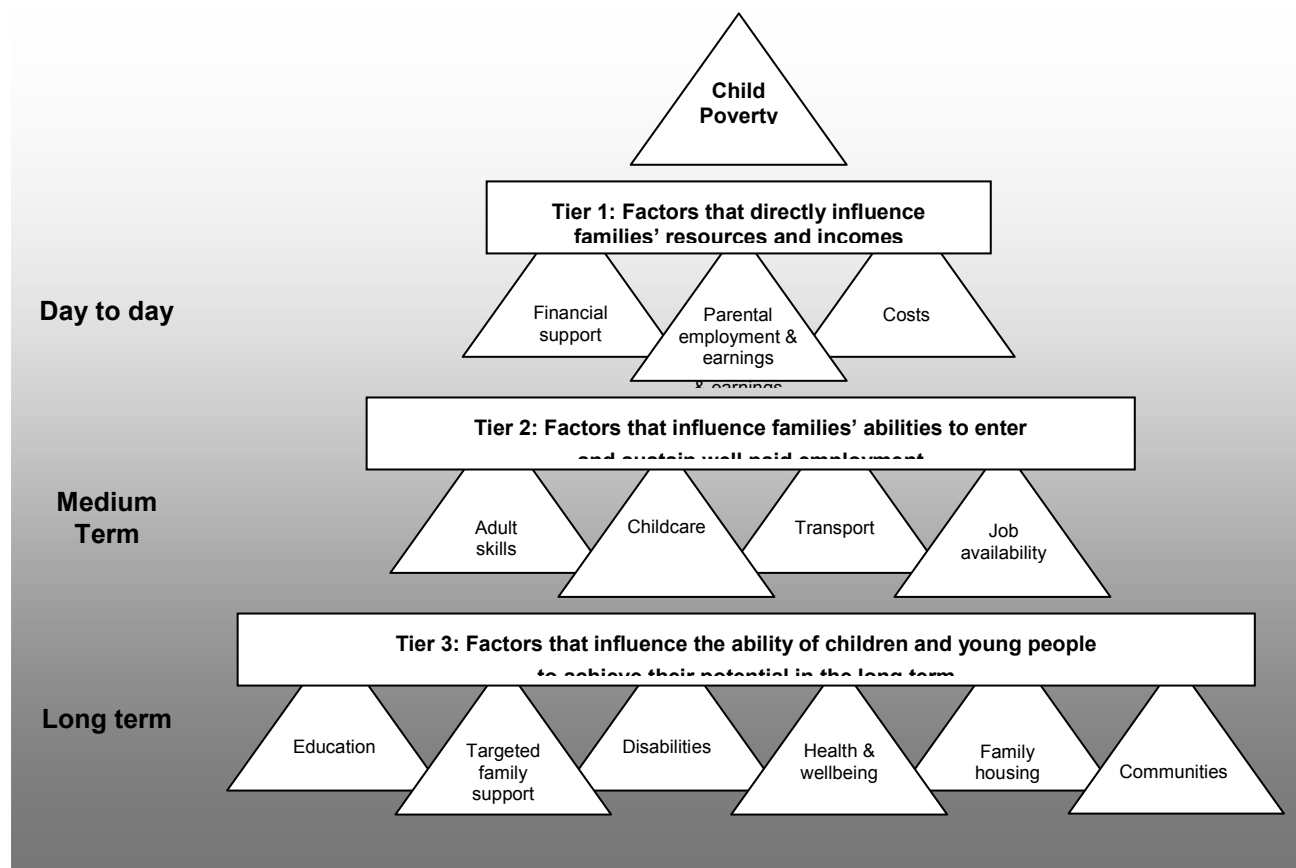
A high percentage of those children live in single parent families, predominantly headed by women, and the majority of all families living in poverty are not in work.

There are wide discrepancies between rates of child poverty across the communities that make up Brighton and Hove. Unsurprisingly some of the deepest pockets of child poverty are in the poorest communities, where just under 50% of all children live in poverty.

It is also clear that families with disabilities and Black and Minority Ethnic families are also more likely to live in the most disadvantaged communities. Single parent families living in poverty are, however, scattered across the City.

The full Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment can be read online at the Brighton & Hove Local Information Service [link to BHLIS]

The Pyramid below shows the factors that combine to reduce child poverty in three layers from day to day issues through to long term prevention. It is only by working on all layers through the key factors that we can impact upon child poverty over the long term.



Conclusions

The Child Poverty Needs Assessment and the Consultation that followed reached the following conclusions:

1. We need immediate measures to provide information, advice and support to families whose incomes are reducing as a result of reductions in a range of benefits
2. We must focus on:
 - Lone parents because this is the majority family type living in poverty

- Children and families with disabilities because they have a high risk of living in poverty and a greater risk of reduced income as a result of recent benefit changes
 - Families with a complex range of problems because the impact on children's life chances is great as is the cost of intervening to support those families
 - The extent to which Black and Minority Ethnic families are living in disadvantage in Brighton and Hove
3. Recognising the importance of and ensuring the capacity of community based organisations because they are:
- effective and trusted
 - delivered with and for local residents; and
 - act as essential gateways to local and national initiatives and services

A note on families

Families is used here to describe a range of family circumstances including young adults such as care leavers and young carers and it also describes extended families.

A Child Poverty Strategy for Brighton and Hove - Strategic Outcomes

The following Strategic Outcomes require a systemic approach that addresses the short, medium and long term causes of child poverty.

Timescales for change

The impacts of the objectives outlined here will be felt across a range of timescales from the immediate impact of gaining benefits or managing debts to the long term benefits of young children getting the best possible start in order to better their chances of becoming resilient adults

Strategic Outcome 1

Four strategic child poverty outcomes provide an overarching theme for the Local Strategic Partnership and reducing child poverty is a Council standard priority for tackling inequality

Objectives

- 1.1 Four strategic outcomes for reducing child poverty to be agreed by:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Brighton and Hove City Council | February 2012 |
| Public Service Board | February 2012 |
| Local Strategic Partnership | February 2012 |

- 1.2 Formation of a Child Poverty Task Group lead by the Council with the responsibility for driving forward actions to mitigate the effects of and reduce child poverty over the short, medium and long term
- 1.3 The Task Group to deliver an annual monitoring report comprising a core set of reducing child poverty measures to the Local Strategic Partnership from April 2012
- 1.4 The Council to introduce a reducing child poverty priority to its Equalities Impact Assessments by April 2012
- 1.5 Ensuring reducing child poverty is a priority within the emerging Health and Well Being Board's strategic plans

Strategic Outcome 2

Families have the resources to enable them to meet their day to day needs and to make positive choices to ensure their family's wellbeing

Objectives

2.1 More families managing debt through:

- Easy and timely access to high quality advice services
- Increased Credit Union membership by families living in poverty
- Increased number of families living in poverty have basic bank accounts
- Reduced use by families living in poverty, of high cost credit options

2.2 More families taking up benefits through:

Targeted take up campaigns using frontline staff across services and organisations to raise awareness with an emphasis on:

- Working poor families
- Families eligible for disability benefits
- Black and Minority Ethnic families living in poverty

2.3 Families with reduced income as a result of current welfare policy changes are supported to mitigate further poverty through:

- Timely prioritised high quality advice and support
- In this high cost city a specific lobby of Government by the Local Strategic Partnership on the effects of national welfare changes

2.4 More families having reduced costs of living through:

- Increase in affordable family homes in the City
- Increased internet access to counter the poverty premium
- Increased access to affordable good quality food
- Decrease in the impact of fuel poverty on families

- Child poverty awareness campaign for schools to reduce school related costs for families
- A review of the relative cost of transport for families living in poverty in outlying disadvantaged communities

Strategic Outcome 3

More parents, carers and young adults living in poverty gain the skills, training and qualifications they need to get decently paid jobs and more families earn, as a minimum, a living wage for Brighton and Hove

Objectives

- 3.1 Increased number of parents, carers and young people paid a living wage for Brighton & Hove with the emphasis on:
 - Increased pay levels in job sectors with part time jobs traditionally occupied by women
 - Lone parents gaining employment
 - Parents and carers with disabilities gaining employment

- 3.2 More parents and carers and young adults gaining skills, training and qualifications that will increase their opportunities to get decently paid work with the emphasis on:
 - Improving literacy and numeracy for targeted families through an increased programme of family learning
 - Skills and qualifications for parents and carers tailored to local job sectors
 -

- 3.3 More families living in poverty accessing affordable and accessible childcare through:
 - In this high cost city with higher than average childcare costs, a specific lobby of Government by the Local Strategic Partnership for a rise in the maximum childcare element of the working tax credit to 100% of costs
 - Targeting of current and additional 2 yr old early education places to the most disadvantaged families
 - The Council and East Sussex Credit Union to deliver a childcare deposit scheme
 - Continuation of the Council's At Home Childcare service offering flexible childcare in the home

Strategic Outcome 4

Children and young people grow to adulthood and achieve their potential in safe and nurturing families and communities

Objectives

- 4.1 More children living in poverty and in areas and communities of disadvantage gain the City average early years foundation stage result
- 4.2 More young people in poverty and in areas and communities of disadvantage gain the City average GCSE's with the emphasis on:
 - Narrowing the gap in achievement of children at risk of or living in poverty
 - Improving the preparedness of the most vulnerable children to enter secondary school
- 4.3 Parents and carers at risk of or living in poverty are supported to improve their resilience and that of their children through:

Routine identification within adult services of families living in poverty and at risk of poverty and targeting of services to them with emphasis on:

 - Adult mental health
 - Drug and alcohol misuse
 - Intergenerational poor families
- 4.4 To ensure the capacity of the community and voluntary sector to provide advice, information and support to lone parents across the City
- 4.5 Expansion of proven project work which builds parent networks of support such as the Families and Schools Together (FAST) programme
- 4.6 Delivery of the Supporting Families in Multiple Disadvantage commission
- 4.7 Continued delivery of health promotion and sports promotion services for children, young people and their families
- 4.8 Children and young people are valued participants in their family, their school, their community, and their city through:
 - A comprehensive programme of youth participation in community and City wide decision making
 - Undertaking a review of the affordability of transport for children and young people in the City
 - Investigating the feasibility of a youth participation card scheme to enable disadvantaged young people to access the cultural and social life of the City

Child Poverty Strategy Indicative Action Plan 2012-2015

Outcome 1 - Four strategic child poverty outcomes provide an overarching theme for the Local Strategic Partnership and reducing child poverty is a Council standard priority for tackling inequality	Responsibility	Strategies/Plans	By When
Objectives			
1.1 Four strategic outcomes for reducing child poverty to be agreed by:	B&H Council Public Service Board Local strategic Partnership	Child Poverty Strategy 2012-15	Feb 2012 Mar 2012 Apr 2012
1.2 Formation of a Child Poverty Task Group lead by the Council with the responsibility for driving forward actions to mitigate the effects of and reduce child poverty over the short, medium and long term	B&H Council – Strategic director for People	“	Apr 2012
1.3 The Task Group to deliver an annual monitoring report comprising a core set of reducing child poverty measures to the Local Strategic Partnership from April 2012	Child Poverty Task Group	“	Annually from May 2012
1.4 The Council to introduce a reducing child poverty priority to its Equalities Impact Assessments by April 2012	B&H Council	“	Apr 2012
1.5 Ensuring reducing child poverty is a priority within the emerging Health and Well Being Board’s strategic plans	Health and Well Being Board/Task Group	Joint Health & Well Being Strategy	

Strategic Outcome 2 - Families have the resources to enable them to meet their day to day needs and to make positive choices to ensure their family's wellbeing	Responsibility	Strategies/Plans	By When
2.1 More families managing debt	B&H Advice Partnership B&H Council East Sussex Credit Union	B&H Council Corporate Plan 11-15 Chapter 8 Sustainable Communities Strategy 2009	Oct 2012 onwards
2.2 More families taking up benefits	B&H Council Children and Families Unit Advice Partnership	“	Oct 2012 onwards
2.3 Families with reduced income as a result of current welfare policy changes are supported to mitigate further poverty	Advice partnership B&H Council LSP - Lobbying	“	Oct 2012 onwards
2.4 More families having reduced costs of living	B&H Council B&H Housing Partnership Schools Brighton & Hove Food Partnership	Food Strategy Housing Strategy 2008-13 Transport Plan	April 2013

Strategic Outcome 3 - More parents, carers and young adults living in poverty gain the skills, training and qualifications they need to get decently paid jobs and more families earn, as a minimum, a living wage for Brighton and Hove	Responsibility	Strategies/Plans	By When
Objectives			
3.1 Increased number of parents, carers and young people paid a living wage for Brighton & Hove	B&H Council Living wage Commission	B& H Council Corporate Plan 11-15	
3.2 More parents and carers and young adults gaining skills, training and qualifications that will increase their opportunities to get decently paid work	B& H Council – Family Learning City Employment and Skills Group B&H Economic Partnership 14-19 Partnership City Sustainability Partnership	City Employment and Skills Plan (2011 refresh) Economic Strategy 2008-16	
3.3 More families living in poverty accessing affordable and accessible childcare	Brighton & Hove Council Lobby role Children and Families Unit East Sussex Credit Union	B&H Council Corporate Plan 11-15 Children and Young People’s Plan	April 2013 Onwards (2 yr old places)
Outcome 4 - Children and young people grow to adulthood and achieve their potential in safe and nurturing families and communities			
Objectives			

4.1 More children living in poverty and in areas and communities of disadvantage gain the City average early years foundation stage result	Brighton and Hove Council Early Education Providers	“	Nov 2012 Annual increase thereafter
4.2 More young people in poverty and in areas and communities of disadvantage gain the City average GCSE's	Brighton & Hove Council- Education Education Commission Schools	“	Nov 2012 Annual increase thereafter
Outcomes – Objectives			
4.3 Parents and carers at risk of or living in poverty are supported to improve their resilience and that of their children	B&H Council Health Promotion Health and Wellbeing Board	Health Inequalities Strategy Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy Domestic Violence	
4.4 To ensure the capacity of the community and voluntary sector to provide advice, information and support to lone parents across the City	B&H Council Advice Partnership CVSF City Inclusion Partnership	Child Poverty Strategy	April 2012 onwards
4.5 Expansion of proven project work which builds parent networks of support such as the Families and Schools Together (FAST) programme	B&H Council – Children and Families Schools	Community Safety Crime Reduction & Drugs Strategy 8- 11 (await refresh)	
4.6 Reference to overarching objective of the Supporting Families in Multiple Disadvantage commission when the brief is clarified	B&H Council	Children and Young People's Plan	TBC
4.7 Ensuring continuity of targeted health promotion services for children, young people and their families (further detail on sports promotion/ development and play for children and young people)	B&H Council Healthy City Partnership Health Promotion	Health Inequalities Strategy Active Living Strategy 2006-12	TBC

	Health & Wellbeing Board Schools City Sports Forum	City Sports Strategy and Action Plan 2006 -12	
4.8 Children and young people are valued participants in their family, their school, their community, and their city	B&H Council CVS Youth Services Stronger Communities Partnership Transport Partnership Arts Commission City Inclusion P Crime and Disorder Reduction P	Youth Services Review Local Transport Plan	

Child Poverty Accountability Diagram

Dialogue with:

Young people and parent's consultative panel

Public Service Board

Strategic Leadership Board (Brighton & Hove City Council)

Child Poverty Task Group

Meets every 6 months

Role of Task Group:

- Establish baseline monitoring and 6 monthly reporting
- Read across commissioning activity (City Commission Plan) identify gaps and recommending additional commissioning
- Oversee degree to which thematic partnership are contributing to the reducing child poverty

Chair of Task Group: Terry Parkin

Membership:

- City Employment & Skills Steering Group
- Major Providers Group
- Lead Commissioner Housing
- Senior Commissioner for Health Prevention
- Lead Commissioner for Young People
- Advice Partnership
- Lead Commissioner Families in multiple disadvantage
- Head of Partnerships (local Strategic Partnership liaison)

Reports to:

Local Strategic Partnership

Children & Young People Overview & Scrutiny Commission

Children & Young People's Trust Board/Health & Wellbeing Board

Child Poverty Strategic Outcome 1:

We will make reducing child poverty an overarching theme for the Local Strategic Partnership and a Council standard priority for tackling inequality

Child Poverty Strategic Outcome 2:

Families have enough money to enable them to meet their day to day needs and to make positive choices to ensure their family's wellbeing

Child Poverty Strategic Outcome 3:

More parents, carers and young adults living in poverty gain the skills, training and qualifications they need to get decently paid jobs and more families earn, as a minimum, a living wage for Brighton & Hove

Child Poverty Strategic Outcome 4:

Children and young people grow to adulthood and achieve their potential in safe and nurturing families and communities

Thematic Partnership work programmes

Appendix 2

Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2011 Executive Summary

1. What is child poverty?

Approximately 2.8 million children and young people in England live in poverty. A family is considered to live in poverty if their income is below 60% of the national average family income. For a family of 2 adults with 2 children this means a weekly income of £344 or less before housing costs and for a lone parent with 2 children £263 or less.

Outcomes for children raised in poverty are significantly worse than for those who are not. Educational achievement and health and wellbeing are likely to suffer. Lifetime earnings for children raised in poverty are significantly lower, as are their prospects for employment. Therefore children brought up in poverty are more likely to raise their own children in poverty.

2. Why is it important to Brighton & Hove?

Almost a quarter of all children and young people in Brighton & Hove live in poverty. The majority of these live in families where one or more parents are out of work. A high proportion live in lone parent families, most of which are headed by women. The rate of child poverty varies significantly between different neighbourhoods across the city, meaning that life chances for children raised in more deprived areas are significantly worse.

3. The local duties

The Child Poverty Act, 2010 commits Government to eradicate child poverty in the UK by 2020. In order to help bring this about, the Act places duties on local authorities to work with partners to produce both a local Child Poverty Needs Assessment and from this a local strategy which proposes how they collectively will work to reduce, and mitigate the effects of child poverty.

Prior to the introduction of Child Poverty Act there was already a commitment to reduce child poverty in Brighton & Hove. One of the strategic priorities of the Children & Young People's Plan 2009-2012 is to reduce both child poverty and health inequality, recognising the link between family income and life chances.

4. Intelligent Commissioning

The Public Service Board with the Brighton & Hove Strategic Partnership have been reviewing partnership working arrangements in the city to ensure a collective focus on delivering improved outcomes

for residents, according to the priority themes of the refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy.

The evidence reviewed and presented in the Child Poverty Needs Assessment demonstrates that, in order to reduce child poverty, partners should work together to improve not only children's outcomes but outcomes for the family as a whole.

5. What is a Needs Assessment?

A needs assessment is a review of data and evidence for a given subject, in this case child poverty. It judges the level of existing need within the city in relation to the desired outcome. It measures the relationship between need and service provision and, based on approaches that are proven to work, offers recommendations. These are then used to develop a strategy for commissioning appropriate and effective services.

The structure and headings of the needs assessment are taken from a draft template for needs assessments that will be used across the city in future. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment has been undertaken as a trial of this template and learning from the process was reported to the Public Service Board.

5.1 How was the assessment conducted?

The Government's Child Poverty Unit developed a three tiered model to express the relationship between family circumstances and services in order to reduce child poverty. This was adapted and used locally to gather evidence and also to present the findings of the needs assessment. It is anticipated that this will be used as an approach to develop the local Child Poverty Strategy also.

5.2 The three tiers are summarised as follows:

- Short-term support that provides immediate solutions to day to day issues around financial matters in relation to earnings and costs of living.
- Medium-term support that meets the needs of parents and carers around skills and training, job availability and childcare.
- Long-term support that gives children and young people the best chance to prosper as adults, such as education, health, targeted family support and support to communities.

5.3 Child poverty is a story of people and place. In order to reduce child poverty it is necessary to understand the complex relationship between individual family needs, the risks they face and the services that are offered to support them. This must also be considered within the context of the immediate community, and the wider economy and dynamics of the city.

6. What is new?

There is no known work which brings together the range of family circumstances and services that illuminate the picture of child poverty in the city. The development of the local Child Poverty Strategy from the evidence within this needs assessment presents an opportunity to

use the principles of Intelligent Commissioning to the full, with the potential to help bring commissioning activity together across service or organisational boundaries.

7. What are the findings?

Key findings in relation to child poverty and associated outcomes for families are:

- Severe financial pressures for families attempting to secure adequate family housing, relevant benefits and balance low incomes against the high cost of living in the city.
- A significant minority of parents have low skills and qualifications. These are compounded by unemployment and low wage employment in comparison to high childcare costs in the city.
- Overall educational attainment is below average, with particularly low attainment for specific pupils, most notably from disadvantaged communities.
- Higher than average numbers of young people not in education employment or training (NEET), and lower than average numbers of young people from disadvantaged communities going on to higher education.
- Higher than average numbers of looked after children, with associated increased risks to life chances and costs to services.
- Higher than average numbers of families with a range of risk factors for child poverty, including disabilities, mental health problems, alcohol and drug misuse, and domestic violence.
- Particularly disadvantaged communities where families are living in intergenerational poverty with associated low aspirations.

8. The recommendations

The recommendations of the needs assessment suggest three strategic areas with which to frame effective work to reduce child poverty in the city, focused on partnerships, coordination of services, and shared monitoring arrangements.

8.1 Partnership commitment and capacity

The needs assessment finds that child poverty can only be reduced once families are doing better as a whole. Child poverty is a single, critical outcome by which success against all of the priority themes of the Sustainable Community Strategy could be monitored.

It is recommended, therefore, that the local Child Poverty Strategy is developed and adopted by partners of the Brighton & Hove Strategic Partnership in order to embed the commitment to commission services which are proven to improve family circumstances and so too reduce child poverty.

8.2 Coordination of Services

The network of advice services should be effectively coordinated across the city and sectors, building on foundations put in place by the

Advice Partnership. The Child Poverty Strategy should have a communication element to enable frontline staff across agencies to refer parents and carers to relevant advice and support services.

The creation of jobs within the city should focus on helping local residents into sustained employment. This should be linked to efforts to train parents, and young school leavers, with the relevant skills to enter into secure and appropriately paid work. To this end education and skills partnerships in the city should ensure a coordinated focus on preparing residents for work from childhood through to adulthood.

Education, along with a safe and secure family environment, should frame the personal as well as academic development of children and young people in the city. A focus on aspirations is important too to ensure that all children and young people are encouraged to make the most of the city's social and cultural offer. Efforts should be maintained to deliver more decent family housing through the Housing Strategy and the Strategic Housing Partnership. Intervention should also be coordinated across services and agencies to support families with the most complex needs.

8.3 Monitoring Improvement

It is recommended that coordinated and accurate monitoring underpins service delivery to improve family circumstances. Key service indicators should be monitored and shared through common systems such as the Brighton & Hove Local Information Service (BHLIS) so that they can be used widely to deliver outcomes beyond service level.

Adult services, and in particular advice services should monitor where clients are parents. This will provide a more accurate picture of the associated risk to children and young people in families where adults require help, alongside the benefits to the whole family of high quality, timely advice.

Appendix 3

1. Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Consultation 2011

1.2 Following the completion of the Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment in June 2011 a consultation was undertaken on the findings of the assessment and on draft strategic recommendations for reducing child poverty. Between June and November a range of professionals, organisations, parents and carers and young people replied to the consultation using a variety of methods. The formal consultation is over but information, responses and intelligence from children, young people and families will continue to inform the delivery of the strategic outcomes through the development of a consultative group alongside the proposed Child Poverty Task Group.
(Please see the Accountability Diagram at the end of the Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Strategy 2012-2015)

1.3 Consultation methods

- Consultation Portal open September/October 2011
50 responses
- Survey Monkey by SPIN the Single Parents Information Network
17 responses
- Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Consultation workshop
24 attendees from 21 CVS organisations
- Mosaic AGM presentation and question and answer session –
approximately 25 participants
- Child poverty workshop delivered by Brighton Unemployed Centre
Families Project (BUFCP) advice team
- Two discussion groups facilitated by the Trust for Developing
Communities with young people from Queen's Park ward and
Bevendean community respectively.

1.4 Key messages from the consultation

The biggest general drivers of poverty in families in Brighton and Hove are seen as -

- Low wages and high cost of living
- The cost of housing

2. Looking in more detail at the short, medium and long term needs of families

2.1 Day to day pressures

- The cost of living was rated first as a driver of poverty in the electronic consultation followed by debt problems.
- In all the types of consultation responses housing costs was a strong theme. Single parent respondents identified in particular the costs of essential maintenance of the home.
- Everyone taking part in the BUCFP workshop had been made homeless or suffered the threat of homelessness.
- Housing insecurity combined with the financial pressures associated with caring for children with disabilities can produce extreme hardship and stress for families.

'The difference to the standard of living my family enjoyed before and after having a second, disabled child has been immense. The high number of hospital appointments I have to attend has cost me my career due to employers not being flexible. I continue to work on contract but I have lost my home as I was not able to secure a mortgage. My family has had to move several times due the fact that landlords in this city operate in a thoroughly unscrupulous manner, for example putting houses up for sale within a couple of months of us moving in - I have spent thousands of pounds on moving costs, and lived in 7 homes in 7 years.'

- Single parents identified rental costs in relation to benefits/low wages as very difficult and fuel inflation as a specific pressure. Food inflation was picked out by both single parent respondents and participants at the Mosaic AGM as of real concern and causing hardship.
- Cost of school uniforms, trips and activities was a common theme for both young people and parents and carers.

'The cost of uniform, trips, sports activities were so prohibitive that she and her 5 siblings learnt just to lose notes or invent reasons why they couldn't participate'

2.2 Medium term challenges to families

- Low paid work and unemployment are rated highest as drivers of poverty in the electronic consultation closely followed by the cost and affordability of childcare and skills and training.
- Childcare was identified in the BUCFP discussion as a critical plank for reducing poverty along with secure housing.
- The cost of working was identified as a significant barrier for parents and carers, in particular the cost of travelling to work.

'Often going to work cost so much that work was not worthwhile as a result of expensive private rents and travel; bus fares have just gone up and many

cleaning jobs mean travelling in early hours, at the most expensive time of the day'

'Communities in Woodingdean and Moulsecoomb were especially disadvantaged. One pregnant woman, working for an agency as a cleaner, described how she had to walk to Woodingdean and back to keep in touch with her family.'

2.3 Long term prevention

Parents with low aspirations and intergenerational poverty were the top two long term challenges from the electronic consultation followed by poor educational achievement and poor family health and wellbeing. Respondents were generally less willing to rank the areas of change that would reduce child poverty over the long term but rather felt that it was the interconnectedness of issues that was important.

Support for parents

Supporting parents to develop high aspirations for their children and supporting those families with complex problems rated the highest as positive drivers of change. Access to full disability benefits, being free of domestic violence, managing health conditions and managing addiction were also identified as important.

Support for children

This section of the consultation was much more evenly ranked across all areas of support with the emphasis on children and young people achieving in training/work, being free from violence, achieving in their early years and through their education and developing excellent aspirations.

Single Parent Survey

The SPIN survey asked slightly more detailed set of questions of single parents registered with the Network. Given single parent families are such a high proportion of all family types living in poverty in the City, this survey, although small warrants a specific mention.

The survey showed a high percentage of parents responding feel stressed as a result of ill health with consequent impacts on their children.

Specifically -

35% Reported having experiencing violence previously

23.5% Reported experiencing violence from a parent who no longer lives with them.

When asked what makes it difficult for children and young people to do well at school-

35% Reported no place to do homework and quiet study

- 82% Struggle to provide the money for school trips and activities
- 53% reported a need for money to help with study aids
- 47% reported a need for money to help with computers and internet access
- 47% reported a need for extra help with homework clubs in different locations or youth centres.

3.0 Young people's discussion

Two discussion groups facilitated by the Trust for Developing Communities discussed in particular the pressures impacting upon educational achievement.

When asked what makes it harder to do well in school the young people reported –

3.1 Emotional Issues

- Bullying in school effects education and confidence. School need stricter bullying strategies.
- Media and Teachers put too much emphasis on doing well. i.e. using the current difficulty of getting a job/job prospects as a reason, which worries young people

3.2 Costs of education

- Bus fares too expensive. Some children have to walk along way and leave very early to get there/ Already tired after walking to school early/
- Poor families/children miss out on educational opportunities because the school trips are too expensive – can lead to bullying as poorer children are 'singled out' by what they can afford.
- School uniforms too expensive especially if more than one child needing constant uniform.
- Celebrities/media portraying bad/mixed signals to young people i.e. girls think they can grow up and be a 'celebrity' and that is a job!

3.3 Teaching

- Mixed signals from teachers 'swearing' in front of pupils – better role models.
- When there are too many people in your classroom it's hard to ask for/get help
- When your teachers don't give you any feedback/boring teaching styles

3.4 When asked their top five things which would help children living in poverty in Brighton & Hove one group listed –

1. *Cheap or free clubs and activities*
 2. More decently paid jobs for parents and young people
 3. Cheaper transport to get about the City and get more involved in leisure and culture
 4. Better housing and better outdoor spaces in your neighbourhood
 5. Safer families and communities
- 3.5 When asked what would help pupils do better at school one group identified
- Zero tolerance on bullying with more mediation and support for victims
 - More access to affordable educational trips
- 4.0 Child Poverty Consultation Community and Voluntary Sector Forum Workshop
- 4.1 Much of the workshop response follows the priorities identified above with the exception that workers from the community and voluntary sector were more likely to identify drug and alcohol misuse as a driver of poverty than those responding in the electronic survey.
- 4.2 The third sector professionals however spent some time thinking about how services can better support children and families living in poverty. They identified a number of actions to improve service outcomes the key ones of which are listed here –
- The importance of services for young people
 - We need a better way to measure long term impacts and a funding structure that recognises and values long term outcomes
 - We need better sharing of best practice and learning from existing services to counter the emphasis on always chasing the latest innovative project – locally regionally and nationally
 - Lack of recognition of the importance of getting grass roots support for work with families in the community
 - The importance of not losing services for young people
 - The benefits system doesn't always give claimants the whole picture for what they may be eligible
 - Lack of coordination between adult services to parents (and their needs as parents) and their children's needs

- Lack of data sharing and joint planning of services between the Department for Work and Pensions and partners
- Need to connect health services more firmly to Council/benefits services/community and voluntary sector services around families
- Better connections between schools and teachers and the broader approach around the family – specific issues around families with disabilities and schools.
- More support between the time when children and young people are identified as children in need and the point at which they (often) return to social/health services as adults and parents.
- Schools finding alternative education options for young people who are disengaged following the pupil.
- Better use of community and voluntary sector organisations to ensure the best outcome in the preventative stages before statutory services need to get involved
- Children and young people’s voice in the delivery of services around families
- Adult education settings and schools could make entering education a more attractive prospect for parents with better connections to things like family learning in schools

Brighton and Hove Child Poverty Strategy 2012-2015 Report

Appendix 4

Portfolio of Good Practice

1. The Child Poverty Strategy focuses on the outcomes and actions that will best both alleviate the effects of poverty on children and young people and, ultimately help to reduce the numbers of families living in poverty.

This indicative portfolio shows some of the excellent work already happening in the City. This is work that has evidence to show it is effective. Most of these services and projects are working towards more specific outcomes than the reduction in the number of families living in poverty, but all of them are contributing positively to this complex overarching outcome.

- 1.2 This is by no means an exhaustive list and inevitably there will be omissions. What the portfolio is intended to do is offer a window into effective services operating within the three tiers of the child poverty pyramid. The three layers of which are;
 1. Services supporting families struggling with day to day pressures around debt, benefits and financial inclusion
 2. Services supporting parents, carers and young people around skills, training and employment over the medium term
 3. Services supporting families over the long term and in crisis that are contributing to improve the long term life chances of children and young people

The following service and project descriptions are ordered similarly across the three layers.

2. Day to day pressures

Brighton & Hove Advice Partnership

Comprising a wide range of organisations from the national, Citizens Advice Bureau to local organisations such as Brighton Housing Trust and the Money Advice Service 'MACS'. The collective work of the Advice Partnership is wide ranging covering advice legal, housing and homelessness, money and debt, benefit take up and employment rights. It also comprises specialist advice such as support for families with disabilities. In 2010 it was estimated that 17,000 enquiries were made to 15 organisations in the city providing social welfare law advice. More should be done to evidence the impact of receiving high quality advice and information; however there is no doubt that such services are required to an even greater degree during periods of economic downturn and low employment.

Welfare Rights Group – Brighton Unemployed Centre Families Project

Helps over 500 families per year to access benefits, deal with debt or housing problems, to access health and healthy living opportunities and services. The Welfare Rights service helps families to maximise their income by take up of appropriate benefits as well as helping them to prioritise and negotiate repayment of debts. The Centre services provide emotional and practical support as well as providing volunteering opportunities. Families can access a range of much needed services including, childcare, cheap laundry facilities, advice and advocacy, access to computers and phones. They also supply free good quality clothing, bedding and nursery equipment. Families using the centre regularly report finding the services excellent and it provides critical financial and emotional respite for families suffering great hardships.

E-benefits and financial health check for new tenants on housing benefits - Brighton & Hove City Council

Enables housing benefit claims to be processed within two days of receipt of information. It offers advice around credit union, bank accounts, utilities, budgeting, and low cost furniture and goods.

This service minimises rent arrears at the start of a new tenancy.

All the information needed is provided at the e-benefits interview so it saves double handling by Housing staff and Housing Benefit staff as all the evidence and information is entered onto the system once only.

Under-Occupations Team - Brighton & Hove City Council

This role has increased the number of family sized homes available in the city by supporting and incentivising tenants to move from a property that is larger than their needs. In 2008/9 this work released more than 80 family sized homes.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) project - Amaze

The Amaze DLA project provides volunteers to support the City's most vulnerable families complete the difficult Disability Living Allowance claim form. The project costs £59,000 and in 2009/10 generated £2million of DLA benefit and £1million of other passported benefits, so for every £1 spent it generates £51 for households with disabled children. An average of £8-12 thousand pounds of extra disposable income per family helps lift these children out of poverty and the family out of fuel poverty.

3. Medium term issues of skills, training and employment

Whitehawk Inn

A community led organisation providing information and advice about learning and work, and a range of support activities for adults. For those who are looking to go back to work the service offer careers advice, employment support and a range of tailored resources. The service works with approximately 700 people a year and is accessible and rooted in the local community. In recent years, the service has increased its focus on supporting those who have experienced long term unemployment, providing additional support beyond statutory provision. Between 2007 and 2010, it supported 200 people back to work. (See Case Studies)

The Bridge Community Education Centre

Provides a centre of learning and support that offers individuals and their community. The centre offers a programme of adult education and a gateway team of advisors who offer support to local residents to gain confidence, skills and training and volunteering and paid work. At a time when funding for adult education is dwindling and the funding focus is on apprenticeships this community based facility with a drop in café and dedicated support services provides an essential first step towards learning and work for those most likely to be living in poverty.

Extratime

This organisations runs after school clubs and holiday schemes to 500 children and young people. Two thirds of children and young people attending have disabilities and special needs and significant numbers have complex needs and very challenging behaviour. By providing childcare to a group of children and young people who would not be able to access it anywhere else, Extratime is helping those families take up training and/or work which in turn helps raise their families income and standard of living. These families are financially already some of the most disadvantaged because of the additional costs of raising a disabled child or young person.

Extratime has meant the difference between a disabled child being able to stay in the family home as opposed to full time residential care - for one child with complex needs this can equate to £200,000 p.a. for a residential place.

HaKIT – Hangleton and Knoll Project

The project supports residents to improve their skills, increase their qualifications and enables them to access the internet free. The Hangleton and Knoll project support two fully equipped Community IT rooms. One is located at St Richards Community Centre and the other at Hangleton Community Centre. The Hangleton and Knoll project delivers free IT and Adult education courses from these rooms.

The project also runs three drop-ins a week one at Hangleton Library and two at St Richards. These allow people to get the help they need to use technology and residents often turn up with phones and laptops and the tutor and volunteers help them get started.

Healthwalks Training and Volunteer Programme - Brighton and Hove City Council

Healthwalks Volunteer Walk Leader training provides the knowledge and skills to lead the 14 weekly healthwalks and to encourage and support other local people to walk more. The one day training is free and 50 local people are trained each year. This programme increases volunteer opportunities for residents in the city and provides opportunities for residents to gain experience that will support their future employability.

4. Long term life chances for children and young people

Early Years Foundation Stage Programme – Brighton & Hove City Council and Early Years Education Providers

The Early Years Foundation Stage profile describes a child's development and learning achievements at the end of the academic year in which they reach the age of five. It is based on ongoing observation and assessment in six areas of learning. The pupils in Brighton and Hove continue to achieve much higher than the national outcomes for all pupils. This is a result of the high quality of provision across the city as evidenced in the outcomes from the Ofsted reports.

Targeted support is offered to schools and individual children who are at a risk of underachieving. There are specialist services for children with additional needs and English as an Additional Language. Crucially for pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas the gap between their attainment and that of all pupils is reducing markedly.

Family Learning Programme - Brighton & Hove City Council

Parents are supported to both improve their children's learning and to engage in adult training for their own progression. This externally evaluated programme supports a number of key outcomes for reducing child poverty. It has both a focus on early intervention to support children's learning and a focus on developing adult skills for parents.

Families and Schools Together (FAST) - Brighton & Hove City Council & Schools

This is one of the few programmes that show an impact across a wide range of outcomes both in terms of engaging parents with their children's education and raising attainment and improving behaviour in school. Targeted families are supported to engage more confidently with school and their children's learning and to create an informal support network between parents. In the local pilot of the FAST programme based at Fairlight Primary school the improvements in attainment of children whose families engaged in FAST were marked.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) - Brighton & Hove City Council

An assertive outreach model that works with difficult to engage families, where there are high levels of conflict/distress and a young person is likely to be involved in offending or at risk of becoming looked after. Providing FFT to 100 children and young people as a successful alternative to foster care costs £200,000 annually against an estimated saving of £3.5 million in looked after costs.

On average the programme is estimated to have a benefit to cost ratio of 7.5:1 to 13:1

Triple P Programme - Brighton & Hove Council

Triple P is a system of easy to implement, proven parenting solutions that helps solve current parenting problems and prevents future problems before they arise. It has been delivered extensively in Brighton with well evidenced results. Evaluation of the Triple in Australia shows that Triple P has the potential to avert at least 26% of cases of conduct disorder with one case of conduct disorder estimated to cost from £75,000 to £225,000 in large lifetime costs.

The Compass Card – Amaze and participating partner services

The Compass Card provides over 30 offers of free and discounted access to local leisure and cultural opportunities and sports facilities and activities. It is available to children and young people registered on the Amaze disabled children's database and is highly valued by 1,400 families using it. This is due in part to the significant financial savings it provides and also because they know that the organisations which accept the card will provide a safe and inclusive welcome to their children.

The Active for Life Project - Brighton & Hove City Council

The project develops and delivers affordable sport and physical activity opportunities within communities to increase participation levels and improve the health and well being. Community need is reflected and specific programmes are tailored accordingly. This programme includes:

Fit and Fun Families Sessions - providing low cost physical activity opportunities to local families, giving the parents the skills & confidence to play games with their children and to encourage young people between the ages of 5-11 to take part in an after school physical activity with their parents.

Football Fun - For 3 – 5 year olds and their parents.

Soup & Stomp - Free half term holiday health walks for parents with their children, which also includes making a healthy soup before the walk with the food partnership.

Holiday referral places – subsidised places for children on holiday courses

Safe and Sorted - Sussex Central YMCA

A youth advice drop-in for 10-25yr olds based in Moulsecoomb

The service works with young people requiring support on a range of issues including; health, education and employment, sexual health, substance misuse and housing. In 2010 the service worked with 243 young people requiring intensive support and had 1880 contacts with young people.

Detailed evidence shows this service is effective in supporting young people to stay safe, improve their health and improve their opportunities to progress in life. (See Case Studies)

Youth Offending Service - Brighton and Hove City Council

The service works with young people and their families from the prevention end through to custody in order to reduce offending behaviour and all the problems associated with that. At least 90% of the young people the service works with have experienced some form of loss in their lives, including: death of a parent, parents emotionally unavailable, domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse, being taken into care, exclusion from school etc. Often what is underpinning these factors is poverty – both material and emotional. Where parents are involved we work with them on their parenting and help them develop strategies to cope.

The shorter term outcome from the service is less young people coming into the Criminal Justice system: first time entrants have reduced from 611 in 2006 – 7 to 171 in 2010 – 11. This is a tribute to the strong partnership work between the police and the YOS.

Family Link - Safety Net

A personalised support package for approximately 80 families a year delivered through the early intervention home visiting service working in partnership with primary schools across east Brighton. Identifying a family's needs and developing an action plan to address these. Needs include finance debt and supporting families in accessing specialist dept management, benefits advice as well as a range of other issues impacting on family life. Alongside this intensive support the service also supports approximately 500 families a year with disabilities to resolve problems related to benefit, housing and education via a telephone service.

In a 2011 external evaluation the project interviewed 26 families. 73 % said they felt better off 50% said they had taken up volunteering, 26% had taken up training, and 25% entered work

RISE

An independent, registered charity providing services for women, children and young people affected by domestic abuse. Every year RISE supports over 800 women and their families through a range of services offering crisis support, community and therapeutic support and specific services for children and young people. Parents and children experiencing domestic violence can face severe poverty issues with major disruptions to housing, work and family. Providing support to both enable a parent and their children to survive the violence and rebuild their lives, saves lives, reduces poverty in the short and medium term and supports the long term life chances of children and young people. (See case studies)