

NEEDS ASSESSMENT UPDATE FOR THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN (CYPP) REVIEW 2007

1. INTRODUCTION

The needs assessment of children and young people has been updated by analysing information gained from a number of sources. This document presents the key messages arising from an analysis of that comprehensive and extensive information.

The emerging messages are grouped under 6 sections representing each of the 5 Every Child Matters outcomes for children and young people with an additional section to capture priorities for service management and development.

The needs assessment sources are:

- **Demographic data:** the information provided in Appendix 3 of the CYPP 2006-09 has been updated and extended.
- **Performance data:** the most recent analysis of performance indicators has been considered in respect of the CYPP priorities and wider performance issue for children and young people's services.
- **Consultation with children and young people:** Over the past twelve months work has been ongoing with children and young people to understand what the important issues are for them. 44,000 booklets were sent out to children and young people through schools and to date 538 replies have been received. 68% were received from under 11s. Additionally, 579 over 11s have been consulted through youth work initiatives such as the We're All Ears campaign. The Exeter Health Related Behaviour Survey was carried out in the summer term of 2006 with some pupils from years 6, 8 and 10, as well as with young people aged 16-18 attending City of Sunderland College. In the autumn term of 2006, the JAR inspection team carried out the Tell Us survey with 784 pupils. The State of the City Debate took place in June 2006 and provide young people with an opportunity to openly express their views in relation to issues that affect them throughout the city. Also, the Children's Trust ran a survey and offered young people the chance to win an I-pod. The outcomes of that survey are incorporated into this needs analysis, together with messages from routine participation work undertaken by Children's Fund projects.
- **Self assessment and inspection:** through Annual Performance Assessment (APA), Joint Area Review (JAR) and Corporate Performance Assessment (CPA) inspections a number of areas for improvement have been identified.

In Part 2 of this report, the messages for each outcome area are grouped under demographic/performance data and consultation with young people, with a section on the

areas for improvement that are derived from the APA and JAR Inspections. The final JAR report is not yet available so this section only refers to anticipated areas for improvement. This section also makes reference to specific needs arising for vulnerable groups of children and young people, notably children looked after [CLA], children with learning difficulties and disabilities [LDD] and children from black or minority ethnic families [BME].

Part 3 sets out a number of priorities emerging from the needs assessment. These are potential priorities for the CYPP. It does not include priority areas of work specific to certain agencies which will be prioritised through service planning.

2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

MESSAGES FROM CORPORATE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT (CPA) SELF ASSESSMENT

The CPA self assessment gives us useful contextual information about the city in which our children and young people are living and growing up.

Sunderland is the **largest city in England's North East region**, with a population of 283,700, of which 63,800 are children and young people. After eleven years of steady decline, the City's population, has shown a slight increase in recent estimates. The **minority ethnic population** is small but growing, with the largest sub-group being Bangladeshi. The number of **asylum seeking families** is rising. Between the 1980's and the early 1990's the traditional industries of shipbuilding and coal mining disappeared totally and glassmaking was greatly diminished, which had a significant adverse effect economically, socially and environmentally. Sunderland is striving with considerable success to deal with this legacy and build a modern and dynamic city. However, certain challenges face the city.

Unemployment has dropped significantly over the last ten years but claimant unemployment remains well above the national average and approximately one third of adults have **low literacy and numeracy levels**, above national averages.

Sunderland has nearly twice as many people **permanently sick or disabled** compared with the national average with approximately 18,000 people claiming incapacity benefit although this is reducing.

Within local neighbourhoods, **significant areas of deprivation persist**. Sunderland therefore benefits from funding programmes designed to support the council to secure economic and physical revitalisation and the regeneration of its more deprived communities.

Although crime in the city has been falling significantly and **Sunderland is now the safest large city in the North**, with a crime rate below the national average, fear of crime remains an issue.

The quality of housing continues to improve and almost 98% of the social housing stock is now decent, whilst work continues to improve conditions in the private sector through renewal programmes. Across the city there are around 3,500 new dwellings in the pipeline, that will help to provide a range of different property and tenure types, which will help better meet people's needs.

2.1 BE HEALTHY

MESSAGES FROM PERFORMANCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Almost half of the City's population lives in areas designated as having the **worst health outcomes in the country**. The health of the city's population is well below average, with nearly one in five households having an adult with a life-limiting condition. Sunderland has nearly twice as many people **permanently sick or disabled** compared with the national average.

Infant mortality rates have improved over the past few years, and are better than the national position but the proportion of babies born with **low birth weight** is higher than the national average. The proportion of mothers initiating **breastfeeding** remains constant but low. More **children with severe and complex disabilities** are surviving into adolescence and adulthood, and are living at home.

Smoking in households with young children is very high, although decreasing. In recent years, the number of women continuing to **smoke during pregnancy** has dropped. **Immunisation** rates have increased year on year with rates above the national average. While **dental health** has been improving year on year, the missing, decayed and/or filled teeth rate is well above the national average.

Sunderland is on track to meet the 2010 **teenage conception** rate target set by the Department of Health. Nationally and locally there has been an increase in **Sexually Transmitted Infections**, although age related incidences are unknown.

Evidence suggests the **mental health** needs of young people are increasing, and that the risk to a young person is significantly higher in areas of multiple deprivation.

MESSAGES FROM CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Under 11s tell us:

One third of boys say they feel very healthy, compared to half of girls. Getting the opportunity to do **more sports** is very important with many children wanting to do sport every day. Just over half the children asked took part in two hours or more sport each week. **Smoking, drinking and taking drugs** is a concern to them, and they want members of their family to stop. A number of year 6 pupils admit to drinking alcohol while far fewer seem to smoke cigarettes. They want to be fit, strong, healthy and live a long life, and many are keen to eat **more fruit and vegetables**, including as part of school meals.

Over 11s tell us:

Just over 40% of boys tell us they feel very healthy, compared to 34% of girls. Young people want to be more active and have **more access to sports, physical activities and youth clubs**. However, from what young people tell us, making unhealthy food choices increases through teenage years, and they become less likely to have 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day. Just over half the young people asked took part in two hours or more sport each week. Young people are concerned about **drug and alcohol misuse** in their area, while they tell us that many of them do drink alcohol and some smoke cigarettes. **Sex and relationships education** is a high priority for many young people.

Over 16's tell us:

The Exeter Survey is a questionnaire that collects the views of children and young people regarding their health and wellbeing. A separate survey is undertaken for young people at college. Some highlights from the 2006 survey are:

Just under half of young people felt they did not get enough exercise, though around two-thirds wanted to do more. The most common reasons for not taking enough exercise were not having enough time, the expense incurred and self-consciousness. Young people also said that they wanted to eat more healthily. Around a third of young people smoke regularly and in most cases had started smoking while still at school. Half of young people surveyed drank regularly. Regarding drugs, up to 70% said they never wanted to take

drugs. Almost all young people knew where to get information and sex and how to obtain condoms. The majority of young people who had had sex, did use contraception. Almost half of young people had experienced some emotional or psychological problems either at the time of the survey or in the past. Of those young people, 67% had thoughts at some point that life was not worth living, 33% had harmed themselves, 38% had considered taking their own lives and 14% had attempted suicide.

MESSAGES FROM APA AND JAR

APA 2006 – Self Assessment May 2006	APA 2006 - Inspection Letter Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Self Assessment Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Initial Feedback Feb 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expectant mothers smoking ▪ Breastfeeding. ▪ Teenage pregnancy. ▪ Obesity. ▪ Physical exercise. ▪ Drug and alcohol use. ▪ Mortality rate. ▪ Target harder-to-reach looked after young people. 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health inequalities of 0-5 yr olds. ▪ Alcohol use. ▪ Sexual health. ▪ Access to services. ▪ Obesity ▪ Child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) provision to vulnerable groups. ▪ Transition arrangements from paediatric to adult services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smoking during pregnancy. ▪ High measles rate. ▪ Teenage Conceptions. ▪ Timescales for intervention in substance misuse. ▪ Obesity. ▪ Chlamydia. ▪ CAMHS tier 4 provision. ▪ Transitions planning.

MESSAGES RE: VULNERABLE GROUPS

In 2006 most **Children Looked After** have a stable placement and good access to health assessment.

A **health needs assessment of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in Sunderland** was carried out in 2005. It found that young people get a lot of their **health information** (e.g. substance misuse, sexual health etc) from school or their peers, and the **Baby Think It Over** programme had been particularly positively received. However, for some there is still a lot they do not know about sexual health.

Health inequalities between black and minority ethnic groups and the general population are being addressed through a Black and Minority Ethnic Community Nursing Service provided by Sunderland Teaching Primary Care Trust. The **mental health needs of people from BME communities** is an issue and Community Development Workers are being recruited specifically to work with this population.

2.2 STAY SAFE

MESSAGES FROM PERFORMANCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Although crime in the city has been falling significantly and **Sunderland is now the safest large city in the North** with a crime rate below the national average, fear of crime remains an issue.

The numbers of children seriously injured in **road traffic accidents** continues to fall.

The number of **children on the child protection register** (CPR) has reduced over the year including a reduction in the percentage of children under 5 on the CPR. A fluctuating but significant majority of children on the CPR are impacted on by one or more of the following factors relating to adult/parent activity: **domestic violence, misuse of drugs and alcohol; and mental ill-health**. Figures show 60% of children on the CPR have been affected by domestic violence.

There has been a reduction in **children looked after** (CLA) over the year, although there are increasing numbers of young children becoming looked after by the local authority. The measure of **long term stability** has remained over target. Very few CLA are in placements at a distance from Sunderland. Children's Home provision has been reduced and the **proportion of CLA in family placements** has increased. The Community Support Team has had an impact in increasing the numbers of children supported to return home within 28 days. All children and carers are now **actively participating in planning and reviewing** the services they receive, through looked after reviews. The number of CLA placed for **adoption** has remained stable.

Children with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities live in safe environments and are consistently protected from abuse and exploitation.

MESSAGES FROM CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Under 11s tell us:

Considerably more girls than boys feel safe outside of school (89% of girls compared to only 76% of boys). Whilst at school the figures are very similar (90% of girls and 94% of boys). 8% of all children and young people who responded to the CYPP booklets remain concerned about **bullying** which can make them feel afraid to attend school, and feel that more dinner ladies, or people on the school yard to look out for bullying may help. Girls appear to be more concerned about bullying than boys. Most children however report feeling safe. Children want their families to be **safe from crime**, and feel more police officers may help, and they want their **mams and dads to stop fighting** and to stay together. Children want to feel safe when they go out, which includes living in a **non-racist community**, having **good neighbours** and for the **roads to be safer** to cross.

Over 11s tell us:

Both boys and girls feel relatively safe both at and away from school or college. While most young people report generally feeling safe, there is an issue about safety as they mention wanting to be able to **walk down the street without being scared**, and possibly to have more street wardens and improved street lighting. Fear of crime is an issue and a number of young people report having been victims of crime in the last year. **Racism** is a factor that leads to feeling unsafe and **bullying** remains an issue which can make them feel afraid to attend school. Young people want to be able to **get help and talk about problems**, leaving them with less worries. They identify friends and family support as critical.

MESSAGES FROM APA AND JAR

APA 2006 – Self Assessment May 2006	APA 2006 - Inspection Letter Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Self Assessment Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Initial Feedback Feb 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection and analysis of data on accidents and risk awareness. ▪ Impact of domestic violence. ▪ High incidence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeliness of CP and CLA reviews. ▪ Scrutiny of the number of children looked after. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic violence. ▪ Private fostering. ▪ Numbers on CPR. ▪ Improved understanding of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road traffic accidents. ▪ Initial assessments. ▪ Case files Quality Assurance.

<p>neglect and Child Protection (CP) registration of 0-5 yr olds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce CPR. ▪ Private fostering. ▪ Numbers of CLA. ▪ ISA. ▪ CLA offending. 		<p>CP thresholds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce CLA [partic. under 5s] ▪ Person centred planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working Together Procedures. ▪ Children's Centres model for high risk groups. ▪ Young people's advocacy. ▪ Timescales for care proceedings.
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MESSAGES RE: VULNERABLE GROUPS

GCSE results for CLA have improved over the past few years.

The dedicated **social worker and assistant childcare worker** for asylum seekers and refugees co-located with the Pegasi Practice currently have 40 open cases, and receive an average of 6 new referrals each month.

There are currently 19 children and young people from BME communities who are **looked after** which represents 4.55% of the looked after population. 17 children from BME backgrounds are currently placed with foster carers, and four of our foster carers are from backgrounds other than white British. One young person from a BME background is currently living in one of our **children's homes**.

A system is in place for recording **racist incidents in schools**. In academic year 2005-06, 74 incidents were reported and recorded and 100% were responded to.

2.3 ENJOY AND ACHIEVE

MESSAGES FROM PERFORMANCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Based on the 2005 MORI poll within Sunderland satisfaction with **facilities for young people** has decreased. When asked what needs improving in resident's neighbourhoods, activities for teenagers and facilities for young people are the key areas. The 2005 MORI poll also indicated that the local population is satisfied with schools but **school meals** satisfaction rates have decreased. Sunderland is ranked as one of the more deprived areas, yet educational performance places the City significantly above that ranking for most education performance indicators.

Existing **Children's Centres** reach over half of the children aged under 5 in their catchment areas. The number of **childcare places** has increased over recent years and day care settings are close to the national average in achieving good or better inspection results. **Childminder** inspections are below the national average, although some are considered outstanding. Using the Foundation Stage profile, there are fewer children meeting the **early learning goals** in all areas of learning compared to national figures.

At **Key Stage 1** attainment has decreased in 2006. At **Key Stage 2** Sunderland is below the national average but there has been an improvement in Mathematics. At **Key Stage 3** the results, and the rate of improvement, has improved in English, maths and science.

At GCSE / GNVQ or equivalent attainment continues to improve. 2006 results are the best results recorded for the City, and further reduced the gap between Sunderland's performance and that gained nationally. The attainment and rate of improvement at **A/AS** level or equivalent continues to improve in 2006 and is well above the national average.

Attendance rates at primary schools are in line with statistical neighbours and the national average, even though rates have decreased. At secondary schools, rates have improved

and are in line with statistical neighbours and national average. The rate of **exclusions** has decreased and fairs better than the national average.

MESSAGES FROM CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Under 11s tell us:

The majority of boys and girls feel that they are doing relatively well at school. Children tell us they want to be happy and to have friends, **playing together** so nobody gets left out. They also want their family to be happy, safe and well. They want to feel that there is **less pressure**, but hope to do well in school and pass exams, and then to do well enough at the comprehensive to be able to go to university. Most children tell us they feel they are doing well at school. **Worries about moving to the comprehensive** include being bullied by older pupils, whether they will manage the work, the new surroundings, fear of the unknown and meeting new people including staff. Around half of children and young people find it very easy to find activities to do in their spare time. For their leisure time, children ask for **more sports fields, parks, golf courses, badminton courts and swimming pools**. They want to have **more activities to do that are affordable**, including dodge ball, free music lessons, more books to borrow, more school clubs, and sports after school, and to be allowed to play outside with balls, bean bags etc at playtime.

Over 11s tell us:

The majority of boys and girls feel that they are doing relatively well at school or college. To feel happy, young people say they want to be loved. They also want to be popular. Our young people's self esteem is good, with boy's appearing to feel happier with themselves than girls. Only a third of young people find it very easy to find things to do in their spare time and a common theme is asking for **more things to do after school and at weekends**, especially in their own local area as it is **expensive to use public transport** and young people feel less safe outside their own neighbourhood. More clubs offering activities would be popular, and making sure **disabled young people can access** them. A lack of provision for riding **mini motos** was identified and the development of a **youth opportunity card** and **What's On guide** have been raised with Sunderland Youth Parliament. Young people seem to feel that they are doing well at school, but support such as a **revision class** to help with SATs and more school trips were mentioned, as were dealing with issues such as bullying and being healthy in specific lessons. Young people identified **pressure** (peer, parental, school) as the topic for the Learning is Fun conference.

MESSAGES FROM APA AND JAR

APA 2006 – Self Assessment May 2006	APA 2006 - Inspection Letter Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Self Assessment Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Initial Feedback Feb 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early years foundation stage ▪ Increase number of settings using nursery baselines. ▪ Further integrate services for disabled children aged 0-5. ▪ Raise attainment to national average. ▪ Reduce gender gap in attainment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure greater proportion of good quality early years outcomes. ▪ Raising standards to national average where this is not the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parent support and advocacy services. ▪ Foundation stage. ▪ Quality in childcare settings. ▪ Raise standards. ▪ Raise performance. ▪ Reduce gender gap. ▪ Access to recreation. ▪ Outcomes for CLA & SEN. ▪ Integrate Educational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foundation stage attainment. ▪ Raise attainment at 7, 11 and GCSE. ▪ Register of home-educated children. ▪ Access for BME to recreational facilities. ▪ Attainment of CLA. ▪ Integrate ACE Project (Achievement through Choice and Engagement Project) into wider planning.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target young carers for additional support. ▪ Decrease unauthorised absence. ▪ Consult young people on play development. ▪ Improve Special Educational Needs (SEN) attainment. 		Psychology (Ed Psych) with CAMHS.	
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MESSAGES RE: VULNERABLE GROUPS

At all Key Stages **girls outperform boys**, although at GCSE the gender gap is reducing. **GCSE results for CLA** have improved over the past few years. **Ethnic minority pupils'** attainment, particularly Bangladeshi pupils at Key Stage 1, 2 and GCSE has decreased in 2006. The accession of further new countries to the EU, is likely to lead to an increase in the number of **children from these areas requiring support with English as an additional language**. The percentage of **pupils with SEN statements** is in line with the national average.

The **Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service (EMTAS)** currently supports 301 pupils with English as an additional language in 33 schools, and 45 pupils from Traveller communities in 6 schools.

2.4 MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION (MPC)

MESSAGES FROM PERFORMANCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The percentage of schools leavers participating in **education, employment and/or training (EET)** has been increasing over recent years, although the percentage of 16-18 year olds has decreased.

The number of young people aged 13 – 19 years participating in a **Racism Awareness Raising Course** in order to promote greater understanding and tolerance between young people is increasing steadily.

The proportion of **Children Looked After who offend/re-offend** in the City is a cause for concern.

The 2006 **UK Youth Parliament elections** recorded a 300% increase in voters compared to 2004 in Sunderland. Sunderland Youth Parliament has developed the We're All Ears campaign to take the Youth Parliament out to other young people which is helping to establish the key themes that the Youth Parliament will discuss with Children's Services through quarterly meetings with its Leadership Team.

MESSAGES FROM CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Under 11s tell us:

Young people think that it is relatively easy for them to have a say in the way things are run in the area they live; the majority also think their views are listened to. For themselves, children want the **opportunity to be kind and helpful**, to share and to be proud of themselves. One child wrote " I want a chance to shine". Children are concerned about their environment, wanting **less litter**, more recycling, and greater efforts to keep their city

tidy. They **care about people in other countries**, who may be hungry and living in poverty, and believe they could help by adopting a child or helping charities. Children thought preventing **cruelty to animals** was important, and felt that they would like the **opportunity to vote**. Some children, particularly boys reported finding it hard to influence things in school and boys and girls found it hard to influence things in their local area.

Over 11s tell us:

Young people think that it is relatively easy for them to have a say in the way things are run in the area they live, however they are less confident that their views make a difference. Young people want to **voice their opinions but want evidence it is acted upon**. A number of young people, especially boys, reported finding it difficult to influence things at school, and both boys and girls said they found it hard to influence things in their local area. They are concerned about **vandalism and graffiti**, as well as **litter** and the state of the environment. **Crime and anti-social behaviour** are concerns, but equally they feel they get unwanted (unwarranted?) **attention from the police** and frequently get moved on. The use of the '**mosquitoes**' alarm system to disperse groups of young people by emitting a high-pitched noise has been raised as an issue by young people at the State of the City debate 2006.

MESSAGES FROM APA AND JAR

APA 2006 – Self Assessment May 2006	APA 2006 - Inspection Letter Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Self Assessment Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Initial Feedback Feb 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation of children in looked after reviews ▪ Address needs of disengaged young people and the provision of diversionary activities. ▪ Re-offending. ▪ Offending of CLA. ▪ Transition arrangements in place to support those without a SEN statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation of children in looked after reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support at key transition points. ▪ Tackle anti-social behaviour through schools. ▪ Re-offending. ▪ Persistent offending of CLA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate parenting role. ▪ Children and young people's access to engagement opportunities. ▪ Levels of anti-social behaviour. ▪ Racism. ▪ Re-offending. ▪ Support to CLA offenders.

MESSAGES RE: VULNERABLE GROUPS

Sunderland Youth Development Group (YDG) contract with Young Asian Voices to carry out citywide **BME youth work**. On average, 85 young people aged 13-19 attend each week. 30 young people attend Pennywell Youth Project's work to deliver targeted work for **young asylum seekers** from across the city.

SAFC Foundation worked with 81 young people in the last year who are marginalized and difficult to engage in youth work activities. The **South Activities Programme** has reached 440 young people through **detached youth work** to target young people who have not accessed YDG provisions and resources.

In 2006 the Inclusion Project held eight summer activities offering a total of eighty places to **disabled young people** from across the city. City Equals, a group made up of young disabled people, have identified transport, education, health and social issues as areas for development work.

2.5 ACHIEVE ECONOMIC WELL BEING (AEW)

MESSAGES FROM PERFORMANCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Within local neighbourhoods, **significant areas of deprivation persist** not least within the areas of **Child Poverty and Income Deprivation**. **Unemployment has dropped significantly** over the last ten years but claimant unemployment remains well above the national average as is the proportion of pupils eligible for **free school meals**.

The quality of housing continues to improve and almost 98% of the social housing stock is now decent, whilst work continues to improve conditions in the private sector through renewal programmes. Across the city there are around 3,500 new dwellings in the pipeline, that will help to provide a range of different property and tenure types, which will help better meet people's needs. However, the increase in **youth homelessness** and the problems facing young people accessing appropriate and reasonable accommodation is a key issue.

MESSAGES FROM CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Under 11s tell us:

Most children recognised that **getting a good job** was the means to having a better future, and felt that with such a job they could have the type of house, car and holidays that they wanted, and possibly nice colleagues to work with. **Aspirations** included to be a vet, teacher, actress, footballer, in charge of government, gymnast, dancer, skateboarder, scientist, boxer, in the Army, doctor or nurse, animator, horse rider, RAF pilot, builder, Dog's Trust helper, work for charity, own a restaurant, police officer, own a car parts shop, road sweeper, social worker, race car driver, hairdresser, rugby player, geologist, in the Navy, nail technologist, beauty therapist, cook, artist, stock car driver, lawyer, banker, dentist, prison officer, journalist, singer, and to get an apprenticeship. The importance of a good education in getting a job was recognised and children thought that **students should get paid to study**, and that **bus fares should be reduced** for them. Children wanted **more pocket money**, but also to **learn how to save** money. Many mentioned getting married as an aspiration for the future, and felt that **more houses** needed to be built.

Over 11s tell us:

Aspirations include a career in basketball, physiotherapy, nursing, the RAF, mechanic, theatre manager, and to live in the USA. Young people frequently complain that **transport is expensive**.

MESSAGES FROM APA AND JAR

APA 2006 – Self Assessment May 2006	APA 2006 - Inspection Letter Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Self Assessment Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Initial Feedback Feb 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing needs of BME families ▪ Accommodation for care leavers. ▪ Person centred planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring impact of person centred planning on outcomes for young people in transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information services. ▪ Apprenticeships. ▪ CLA. ▪ Vulnerable groups not in EET. ▪ Housing needs of BME families. ▪ Accommodation for care leavers. ▪ Year 11 transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in EET at 17. ▪ Cost of access to leisure and transport. ▪ Out of area placements. ▪ Housing difficulties for ex-offenders.

		planning. ▪ Learning Difficulties and Disabilities transition planning.	
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MESSAGES RE: VULNERABLE GROUPS

In 2005-06 Family, Adult and Community Learning funded partnership projects aimed at **capacity building and community development within BME communities**. This included management training and research for 14 member organisations, portable ICT equipment for 30 e-champions to enable them to cascade training, Family Literacy and Numeracy courses in partnership with 2 East End primary schools, funding for courses managed by the Bangladeshi Centre benefiting 154 people, and funding for leisure classes and capacity building training for 13 volunteers and members.

In 2005-06 over 100 women took part in Small Talk, a child-focussed basic English course designed to encourage **ethnic minority parents** to work in the childcare sector whilst at the same time promoting the benefits of early years experiences for their own young children, thus better preparing them for school.

2.6 SERVICE MANAGEMENT

MESSAGES FROM CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The messages from under 11s were all outcomes focused and were more concerned with the things that would make them happy rather than the services that could help them in achieving this.

Over 11s tell us:

Young people told us that they generally found it easy to access advice and help but want **easier access to health services and settings** and easy access to a range of information in a range of venues and formats, with the adults who young people approach for information being well informed. Young people want **services provided locally, but not in school**, so they can easily get there unaccompanied e.g. local youth clubs. A Friday night would be popular to access services. They complain that **youth provision venues are in poor repair**, and have inflexible opening times.

MESSAGES FROM APA AND JAR

APA 2006 – Self Assessment May 2006	APA 2006 - Inspection Letter Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Self Assessment Nov 2006	JAR 2007 – Initial Feedback Feb 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint commissioning ▪ Exit strategies for short term funding. ▪ Workforce development. ▪ Performance framework. ▪ Information Sharing and Assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of joint commissioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement of community in needs assessment. ▪ Joint audit and review of resources and pooled budget opportunities. ▪ Joint Planning and commissioning arrangements. ▪ Workforce development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More challenging targets. ▪ Access to services for BME and LDD and listening to their views. ▪ Plans for locality based working. ▪ Joint commissioning.

		▪ Engage young people in scrutiny and challenge of plans.	
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MESSAGES RE: VULNERABLE GROUPS

A survey of BME communities in the borough of Sunderland was commissioned in the latter part of 2005. It identified that dissatisfaction with the local area as a place to live was highest among 16-24 year olds, while they also had lower satisfaction with Sunderland City Council's overall performance.

3. PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE (CYPP 2007-09)

Children and young people tell us that they want to:

1. Be strong individuals, proud of their city and contribute to its future
2. Be aware of how their behaviour affects others and the importance of staying out of trouble
3. Make positive lifestyle choices
4. Lead healthier lives
5. Feel good about themselves
6. Be safe in the community, at school and at home
7. Achieve in their education
8. Enjoy sport, leisure and play
9. Live in decent homes
10. Get the right training, further education and jobs

John Markall
Karen Parry
Nicola Appleby

Children's Services
16 February 2007
[Revised 8 June 2007]