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Young London Matters



GOVERNMENT OFFICE
FOR LONDON

Mobility and Young London

A **PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS** 
report commissioned by the
London Child Mobility
Steering Group,
chaired by ALDCS.



Making Every
London Child Matter

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Foreword

I am pleased to present the following research on *Mobility and Young London*, carried out on behalf of the London Child Mobility Steering Group, chaired by Patrick Leeson on behalf of the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS).

The London Child Mobility Steering Group is made up of partners from across the region who are working together to address mobility-related issues affecting young Londoners. The group is just one example of the inspiring work that continues in the capital to support our children and young people in achieving their potential. In particular, it highlights the importance of collaboration between different local and regional agencies in improving the lives of young Londoners.

Many young Londoners move across borough boundaries for their education and to access specialist support services on a daily basis. Local areas each have their own methods of working and this, when added to factors such as the capital's increasingly young population and high levels of children in need and in care, makes mobility among young Londoners a significant issue that we must address together.

I am continually impressed by the creative ways London's local areas find to deliver a staggering range of services for children and young people. As we continue to move forwards in delivering *Every Child Matters: Change for Children* in London, we must continue to work in partnership, sharing information and ideas.

A key part of the Government Office for London's role is using our regional vantage point to facilitate joint working across the capital. Nowhere is this more important than in addressing the challenges caused by mobility. I am positive that continued joint working will enable us to meet these challenges and make a positive impact on the lives of young Londoners.



Jennifer Izekor
Government Office for London
Deputy Regional Director (Children and Learners)

Introduction

For children and young people in London, mobility between boroughs and services can be a significant and challenging issue.

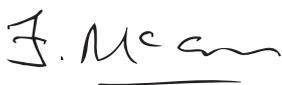
Mobility also impacts on those delivering services in the capital. Evidence shows that mobility in London poses varied and complex challenges, not replicated to the same extent across the country. Movement across areas is a daily occurrence for many young Londoners and services for children and young people in London need to work together to meet the challenges posed by mobility and tackle them in partnership.

The Government Office for London and the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS) brought together a working group of partners from across the region to consider the needs of children and young people in London who are mobile. With the support of the Department for Education and Skills, the group commissioned PriceWaterhouseCoopers to look at London child mobility in more detail.

They presented us with the following report, which sets out a range of issues under an overarching message that London could work together more effectively.

Our work with regional partners has continued as we analyse PriceWaterhouseCoopers' findings and look at London child mobility more broadly, working in partnership with group members to address some of the issues identified. One of the recommendations in the report is the development of a checklist to help Directors of Children's Services to assist them in assessing both the extent to which mobility impacts on their area and their success in ensuring that effective services to children and young people are being provided. The checklist was issued to ALDCS in the autumn. We believe it has the potential for wider use, particularly for strategic planning of services for children and young people and it has therefore been included as an annex to the report. We hope you find it useful in your work. The group are also looking at protocols to assist smooth transition between services and areas, both new and existing.

We offer our sincere thanks to those who have worked with us so far, who are identified at the end of the report, and look forward to continuing to work together with them to address this important area.



Frank McGhee
Children's Services Adviser
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Patrick Leeson
Chair ALDCS
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Terms of Reference

The Government Office for London, the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS) and regional partners, supported by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), commissioned PricewaterhouseCoopers to scope and research the strategic issues arising from children and young people moving into and between London's services and to identify gaps in services and policy implications.

The work was driven by three key aims, to:

- contribute to ensuring that nobody in London is deprived of services as a result of mobility or the existence of borough boundaries;
- contribute to a strategic and co-ordinated approach to Pan-London issues associated with the mobility of children, young people, their families or carers; and
- produce outputs that could be offered for adoption by local areas across the country.

This work complemented a number of wider activities in London on this issue. These included further development of work already undertaken by Westminster City Council and wider work by Government Office for London to promote understanding and awareness among service providers of issues relating to mobility.

This report aims to identify gaps or barriers to service provision, their causes, scale and impact and possible solutions.

Introduction

In this report we look at child mobility in London, including movement between services and frequent movement of home. We look at mobility in relation to the 'Every Child Matters' five outcomes for children and young people': be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being.

To inform this report we carried out a review of existing literature in the area of children and young people's services and of the research available in the area of child mobility. We also carried out 50 interviews with people responsible for children and young people's services in Central and Local Government, in health services and the voluntary sector, and with young people.

We draw on the available research and information and the experience of our interviewees as the basis for this report.

We cover the following areas:

- How child mobility impacts on the Every Child Matters outcomes for children
- Types and definitions of child mobility
- Why the challenges are so great in London
- Young people's experiences of mobility
- Service delivery issues for mobile children including:
 - Cross-cutting issues
 - Issues pertaining to specific groups.

We then go on to make recommendations on how these issues can be addressed in London.

Every Child Matters - Child Mobility

All public agencies have a responsibility to ensure that children receive better outcomes through the services they provide, commission or lead, however difficult those services are to provide. Local councils, the police, youth offending teams and the health service all have a specific 'duty to cooperate' to ensure better outcomes and to improve the well-being of children, set out in the Children Act 2004.

This Act also requires local councils to ensure effective local working to safeguard and promote children's well being and to encourage better cooperation between different partner agencies to provide more effective services.

In this report we show that the movement of children within and between boroughs provides a particular challenge to public service leaders and providers at a strategic and operational level in relation to achieving the every child matters outcomes.

For example mobility impacts on:

- The 'enjoy and achieve' and 'achieve economic well-being' outcomes - pupil mobility rates are over 14% in inner London, and as high as 90% in some schools. Ofsted evidence suggests that where mobility levels exceed 12%, there is an impact on standards for all pupils.
- The 'be healthy' outcome - 95% of asylum seekers had been refused GP registration in one of the boroughs we spoke to.
- The 'stay safe' and 'make a positive contribution' outcomes - the young people we spoke to said that frequent movement between boroughs for services hampered their ability to access local services from youth provision to sexual health services.

Mobility provides a sharp test to the ability of agencies to cooperate which we explore further in this report.



Types, Causes and Definitions of Child Mobility

There is no one agreed definition of mobility between all agencies. Different definitions are used for different purposes currently. For example, OFSTED (2002) defines pupil mobility as “the total movement in and out of schools by pupils other than at the usual times of joining and leaving.”

Dobson and Pooley’s (2004) research identifies four different main types or causes of pupil mobility.

These are:

- International migration between countries often resulting in a movement of children and families to schools and home
- Internal migration within the United Kingdom for housing and for jobs
- Institutional movement between schools of children without moving home
- Individual movement of children who are taken into care or young runaways.

For the purposes of this report which looks more widely than pupil mobility, we define two main types of child mobility: frequent moving; and movement between services. We describe these as follows.

Frequent Moving

We define as, children and young people who move home frequently, alone or with their families, within and between boroughs.

Frequent moving particularly affects homeless families, asylum seekers and refugees, gypsy and traveller children, young runaways and families experiencing domestic violence. Frequent movers can find it difficult to access the services they need. For those already socially excluded, moving frequently can worsen the effects of their exclusion.

It can:

- Act as a barrier to work or training
- Make it more difficult to access key services
- Disrupt education
- Affect physical and mental health.

The GLA’s Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) has analysed the impact of moving home in their ‘Moving home and changing school - 1’ briefing, November 2005, which is based on analysis of the merged 2002 and 2003 London Pupil Datasets, which are largely derived from the National Pupil Dataset compiled by the DfES. DMAG found that moving home and changing school within the school year is widespread in London and is more likely to occur in socially disadvantaged households. It is also more likely to occur within boroughs than between boroughs. We explore DMAG’s findings in further detail in the ‘challenges’ section on page 8.

What we describe as ‘frequent moving’ is distinct from aspirational movement of school and/or home described in DMAG’s report. It is important to note that when parents move to seek better schools or homes the impact is quite different. DMAG found that pupils attending secondary schools outside their home borough tend to have higher levels of attainment at the end of primary school than other pupils and this type of movement was likely to be by more affluent families. They also found, however, that Black Caribbean and Black African pupils are disproportionately represented amongst pupils who attend schools in severe difficulties outside their home borough. Although, the numbers were very small, the movement of pupils across borough borders may not work equally well for all groups. (DMAG 2003)

Lambeth's (2004) research found that under-achievement is not caused by a change of school per se but by the multiple disadvantage factors associated with Lambeth's mobile groups.

The Capital Moves partnership - Greater London Authority, Association of London Government, Housing Corporation and London Housing Federation - is developing a pan-London choice and mobility scheme to enable social housing tenants to exercise choice and take advantage of positive mobility, on the basis that this movement is about making the choices to access better homes or jobs. What we describe as frequent moving in this report is, movement of home, which is not based on positive life-choices.

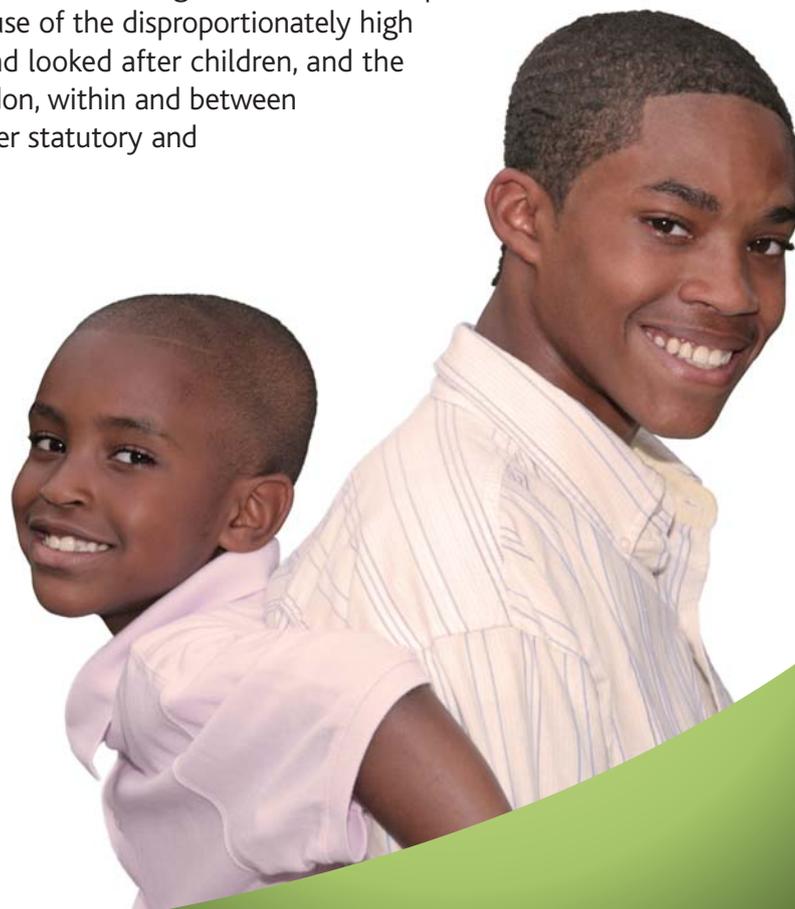
Moving between Services

We define as, children and young people who move between boroughs for services on a day to day basis or as a result of particular circumstances.

This is movement between boroughs for services, often on a day to day basis; for example, going to school in a different borough to the 'home borough' and is distinct from frequent moving. This type of mobility is widespread and often only becomes a challenge when a child requires an additional service; for example, if they are truanting or offending outside their 'home borough' or if they require mental health services or teenage pregnancy services in another borough.

Whilst 'frequent moving' is inherently problematic for children and young people, causing instability in the home and in education, we conclude that 'moving between services', however challenging for providers, is only problematic if the services themselves are unable to adapt to fit the needs of mobile children and/or are not resourced to do this adequately.

In London, and the local authorities surrounding London which children and young people move between, the challenge to be able to adapt is particularly high. This is because of the disproportionately high numbers of children in need and looked after children, and the high level of movement in London, within and between boroughs for schooling and other statutory and non-statutory services.



Why are the Challenges so Great in London?

Linked to the lack of a consistent and agreed definition of child mobility is the lack of a consistent pan-London dataset and data analysis covering all forms of mobility. A range of data sources were drawn to our attention through our literature review and interviews, particularly in the area of pupil mobility, but there were gaps which we highlight later in the report.

The evidence that we did find, however, highlighted the extent of the challenge for service providers in London.

- 32 of the 33 London boroughs have experienced an increase in their populations in the last 10 years. (GLA, 2004)
- London is home to 1.61 million children under the age of 18 and whilst the child population is forecast to fall nationally between 2001 and 2011, the child population of London is projected to grow. (GLA 2004)
- 51% of children are living in poverty in inner London (after housing costs are taken into account) compared to 34% in Outer London and 28% nationally. (HBAI, 2005)
- Free School Meal eligibility in maintained secondary schools is 31% in inner London compared to 10.6% nationally. (GLA 2004)
- Unemployment amongst families is 50% higher in London than elsewhere. In Inner London one in three families are workless and this is compounded by very high housing and childcare costs. Demand has grown for highly skilled workers but declined for those with low skills and there is a lower than average availability of part-time work. Earnings have not kept up with the rising standards of living (End Child Poverty and ALG, 2004)
- At the end of January 2006 there were around 63,800 homeless households placed in temporary accommodation by London boroughs under homelessness legislation which is more than half the National average. Of these, 14% were placed in accommodation outside their 'home' borough. (GLA, March 2006)
- Key groups of London children are more vulnerable to poverty-linked inequalities in outcomes and access to services including child refugees and asylum seekers, runaways and homeless children, gypsy and traveller children and disabled children. (GLA 2004)

In relation to mobility;

- A high proportion of London boroughs (20 out of 33) are identified as having high mobility in terms of 'frequent movers'. (ONS)
- Over 20% of households leaving temporary accommodation in London had been in temporary accommodation for over 2 years. This compares with 10% for England. (ODPM 2005)
- A New Deal for Communities report shows that frequent movers were more likely than non-movers to have seen their doctor (GP) more than a year ago or not at all. (ODPM)
- 8% of the most frequent movers in this national sample were not registered with a GP, but in London this was 22%.
- Ofsted (2002) found that London schools have very high rates of pupil mobility, with rates of 14.2 % in inner London. The average for England is 5.6 %. This study was carried out in 2002 and rates may have changed since then.
- Ofsted (2002) also found that some primary schools in Inner London have rates of mobility as high as 80% and more recent statistics recorded by our interviewees showed that some schools have mobility of up to 94%.
- Ofsted evidence suggests that where mobility levels exceed 12%, there is an impact on standards achieved for all pupils.
- There is a significant gap in attainment at Key Stage 4 between mobile and non-mobile pupils. Pupils who stay at the same school for all of their secondary education were much more likely to achieve 5 GCSE passes than those who joined later. (Ofsted 2002)
- DMAG (GLA, 2005) found that pupils with records in the London Data Set who were in the same home in January 2002 and January 2003 were most likely to reach nationally expected levels in 2002 Key Stage 3 test, with those moving home and school between these times being least likely to reach expected levels.
- Moreover pupils who didn't change school but did move home tended to have lower levels of achievement, highlighting the impact of moving home on children's outcomes. (DMAG, GLA, 2005)

The issues for individual London boroughs also highlight these challenges. For example, we were given examples in our interviews of one London borough that had:

- An estimated 400 to 600 looked after children placed from other councils in the independent sector provision and with foster carers. At least 200 of them being between the ages of 5 and 12.
- Approximately 100 of these children attend school in their home borough and not in their borough of residence.
- This borough also has one of the highest number of unaccompanied minors in the country. Of their 780 looked after children, 50% of them are unaccompanied children.
- In another, Inner, London borough 70% of the children picked up by truancy patrols are from outside the borough and 85% of street crime was carried out by young people who do not live in the borough.
- In another example we were given, 900 families were placed in rented accommodation by one borough into another borough.

London's social make-up presents huge challenges to service providers and mobility stretches services further. It creates challenges for service providers in their planning to meet local needs and in achieving targets when working with clients who move frequently. It also creates problems in tracking target groups, including vulnerable children and young people.

One survey carried out by the Association of London Government (ALG), and highlighted in the ALG report 'Breaking Point' (2005), found that secondary schools spend an average of 29 hours supporting a 'typical' mobile child at an estimated cost of £800. (This was a median of figures from 14 secondary schools). The survey asked schools to exclude pupils with very high needs and the figures reflect current level of support schools provide and not the level of funding required to meet the additional pressures resulting from high mobility. In many cases schools relied on staff prepared to work unpaid hours. The Breaking Point report therefore emphasises that these figures "significantly under record" the full cost of meeting the needs of higher levels of mobility.

A full understanding of the extent of mobility and the cost of mobility in London is hampered by the lack of an agreed definition by policy makers and linked to this, the lack of a complete national dataset. Whilst the information available on pupil mobility is possible to extract there are gaps in information in other areas.

In the next section we look at young people's experiences of mobility.



Young People's Experiences of Mobility

The young people we spoke to had some difficult experiences of frequent moving and movement between services:

"It was 6 months before I got into school when I came to this borough. Nobody really explained why"

"My immigration help is in West London and I live here in East London - I don't know why I wasn't given help here. I had to travel to see my lawyer by myself. I was 16 years then I was really confused and kind of scared. I didn't know my way around."

"When I was put in care, almost all of my friends lived outside the borough. The only time I could see them was when they came here."

"My school friends that live outside of the borough have problems accessing sexual health services here".



“A person’s needs should be treated as a whole. Workers should know about mental health needs. When you go to Connexions, they should know all these things”.

“It takes an hour for me to get to school and on Saturdays or holidays I don’t want to go back to school for extra clubs or work. I want things that are round the corner.”

In the next section we look at the context in which London’s services for children are organised, funded and led and examine some of the key gaps and barriers that need to be overcome.



Issues for Mobile Children

The issues in this section were identified through our interviews with people working with and for children and young people in London and are in many cases supported in our literature review. We start by looking at cross-cutting, strategic issues and make some recommendations on how these can be addressed. We then go on to look at several service specific areas.

The cross-cutting issues we look at are:

- Leadership, collaboration, cooperation and flexibility
- Joint responsibility and accountability
- Negotiation
- Funding, Capacity and Resources
- Joint Commissioning
- Planning and evaluation and
- Information, Information sharing, identification and tracking.

Cross-cutting Issues

Leadership, collaboration and cooperation

Cooperation across professional boundaries, within boroughs as well as across Borough boundaries is a major issue in improving outcomes for mobile children.

A key issue for interviewees was how to develop and support a culture across all London agencies of ensuring joint responsibility and provision for all children in London rather than a culture of 'borough services for borough children'. This approach needed the support of Lead Members and the Chief Executives of the key agencies involved as well as of regional and national government.

Interviewees raised issues about the potential impact of funding issues on developing the culture which we describe above. Some examples were given of schools that were within one borough, but the majority of their pupils lived in the neighbouring boroughs. These situations had created tension between the boroughs concerning investment in services.

Interviewees raised the need for key players across London to come together to address the major blocks in the system that hampered joint responsibility for all London's children.

Many interviewees were interested to see how the 'change for children' agenda would impact upon the breakdown of professional boundaries, and there was optimism that at least between public agencies, if not between boroughs, this may lead to better cooperation.

Of the boroughs and health agencies we interviewed many are prioritising the development of new structures and whilst there is a recognition of the importance of developing a shared culture, issues regarding different cultures, values and terminology still appear to exist.

Reasons for the need for greater collaboration were given as:

- Boroughs are not always aware of which services exist in other areas.
- The Common Assessment Framework is not yet used pan-London to ensure the consistency of assessments.
- Agreements about assessments may also differ. For example, if a school recommends that a child needs an individual service, the child has to go to the 'home borough' for agreement and then often needs a separate assessment, which can cause delays.

There is a lack of a clear definition and agreed language to define and understand mobility and this can hamper collaboration between agencies.

Joint responsibility and accountability

One of the key issues hampering the delivery of a joined up service for mobile children is the question of who is responsible and accountable for delivering that service. For educational services, Government guidance is that the borough in which a child goes to school should take lead responsibility. In contrast, for youth offending services, social services and health services it is the 'home borough' that should take the lead.

However, boroughs vary in their approach to each of these areas and there is no agreed notion or mechanism to deal with joint responsibility for children and young people between boroughs.

The duty to cooperate set out in the Act is often interpreted as meaning cooperation between agencies for borough children, rather than between boroughs for all children.

One interviewee highlighted a situation where a child from a homeless family was admitted into a hospital burns unit. The staff had concerns about that the child's welfare but experienced delays in engaging a local authority to take responsibility for the child, because of the family's homeless status.

Negotiation between boroughs

One of the main factors that can hamper the timely delivery of services to mobile children is the length of time that negotiation can take between boroughs and other agencies over who is 'responsible' for an individual child or young person. This is particularly complex when children are 'frequent movers'. These children are often from the most vulnerable families (Crisis 2004). It is also complex when immigration status is unclear and in the case of refugees and asylum seekers.

When young people are offending outside their 'home borough', there is often a delay in contacting their 'home' Youth Offending Team. Interviewees suggested that this can be due to a delay in the response of the Police or the Courts.

Funding, Capacity and Resources

One of the key reasons that negotiations between boroughs can be so lengthy is because of the impact that being the 'responsible' agency has on funding and capacity.

More generally, all our interviewees suggested that London services for children are highly stretched. In this context, it is useful to note that funding from central government does not recognise mobility as a factor in funding formulae and any weighting is left to local discretion. This also has an impact on the grants available to organisations focusing on mobility issues in the voluntary and community sector.

Rates of mobility vary greatly between London boroughs. In some local authorities, the majority of primary schools record high levels of in-year mobility, while other authorities have a more stable pupil population.

The ALG's Breaking Point report, DMAG's report on pupil mobility and Dobson and Pooley's research all recognise that schools with a high proportion of pupil mobility need to invest staff time and attention in inducting those pupils raising significant resource issues for schools.

Our interviewees highlighted that the impact for boroughs with large numbers of refugees, children being excluded into them, offending within them or moving as a result of a looked after children placement or housing placement, created resource needs not just in the placement itself but in the time invested in settling families and sharing information between partners from other boroughs and services.



Cross-cutting Issues

Joint commissioning between boroughs

In many cases, our interviewees told us that services for children are not effectively commissioned between boroughs to ensure a joined up service for mobile children and young people. Interviewees indicated that there can be a lack of planning capacity and, where information and shared data about local need is available, it is not always being used for commissioning purposes.

In some cases, interviewees suggested that there do not appear to be sufficient dedicated staff for commissioning in-borough or on a pan-London/sub-regional basis.

Some boroughs, however, have developed consortia arrangements across borough boundaries and this model has the potential to be further developed.

Planning and evaluation

Many London boroughs do have mobility issues as a key strand in their Every Child Matters improvement cycle and Children and Young People's plan, but some do not.

The Every Child Matters framework does not specifically identify mobility issues and the reviews of local services, local councils, schools, the police and PCTs do not usually pick up 'adapting to child mobility' as an outcome to be measured. In fact, we were told that the targets can restrict a focus on mobility.

For example, in relation to teenage pregnancy, one target measures work with Looked After Children who are in the borough as opposed to all of the Looked After Children population, many of whom will be in out of borough placements.

Another example is the Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) for permanent exclusions that currently requires the home authority to provide full time education from day 15 regardless of where the child was excluded from school. (This BVPI is due to be changed).

In some boroughs services planned around PCT boundaries conflict with services planned around place of residence. This is a key difference between services provided by health agencies and those provided by local councils. In some boroughs therapy services are not available unless the child has a GP in that borough. In one example we were given a child was not given a service provided to other children in her school as she did not have a local GP.

Data collection, analysis, information sharing, identification and tracking

The quality and consistency of data collection and analysis is of paramount importance in order to better understand the impact of mobility on information sharing.

There are a number of data sets that include reference to mobility, such as the London pupil dataset, but because there is not a standard agreement on all the forms of mobility that need to be recorded and communicated or a complete non-confidential national dataset, it is difficult to get a consistent picture of the groups, areas, boroughs and services most affected by mobility. Gaps include, for example, published information on pan-London out of Borough looked after children placements and use of out-of-borough teenage pregnancy services.

The National Pupil Dataset contains a range of information relevant to pupil mobility between schools. Currently, however, schools are not required to provide information in each January census about all pupils on roll at any point in the previous twelve months, including leavers' leaving dates and destinations. This therefore only provides an annual snap-shot.

The Data Management and Analysis Group at the GLA (DMAG) has been working to develop gaps in the evidence available on children and young people moving home and moving school. Other information that

it is hoping to be able to identify, resources permitting, is access to information on pupil absence with a view to analyzing truancy amongst locally-resident pupils in each London borough, as and when that information becomes available at pupil level in the National Pupil Dataset. DMAG would also wish to apply for access to data from the pan-London school admissions system. This kind of information is crucial in order to support intelligent planning, information-sharing and resourcing.

The identification of mobile children is particularly challenging as families or young people do not always want to be found and families do not always inform their health visitor, school or GP when they are moving.

The child index and unique child identifier, when introduced in 2008-2009, should help address this, but will still partly rely on reporting of movement by families and by the agencies that work with them.

Data sharing about the movement of a child or family is not consistent between London and non-London boroughs and other agencies.

This is hampered by the quality and compatibility of IT systems and more importantly the extent to which these systems are used. We were also told that it is hampered by interpretations of the Data Protection Act.

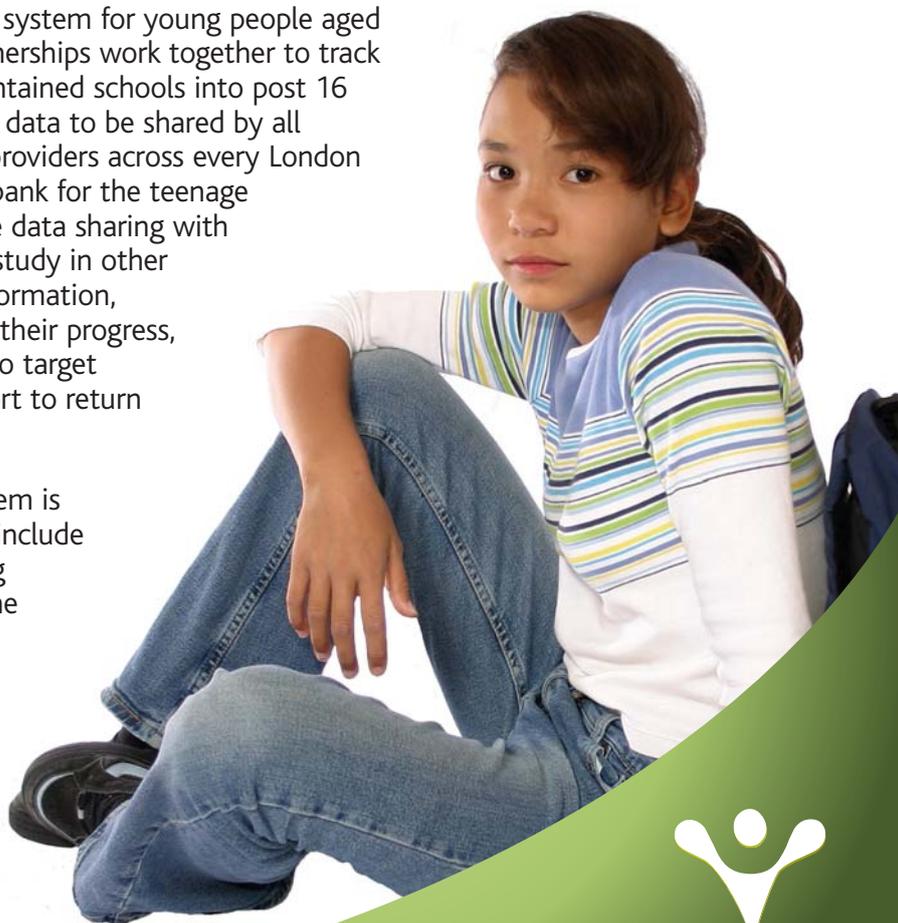
For example our interviewees told us that:

- S2S (the schools system for the transfer of information about pupils) is not widely used and interviewees suggested that better publicity and information about the system is needed.
- The Lost Pupils database is used even less and often acts as a repository for children who leave the school rather than an active part of the information system.
- The NOTIFY system is not yet always used by health or local government.

Connexions data and tracking systems, however, are now well established, providing a detailed caseload management system for young people aged 13 to 19. The five London Connexions Partnerships work together to track 97% of year 11 students leaving state maintained schools into post 16 destinations. Cross-border protocols enable data to be shared by all schools, colleges and work-based learning providers across every London borough to provide a comprehensive data bank for the teenage population in London. Protocols also enable data sharing with young people from London boroughs who study in other regions. The data provides management information, enables forensic analysis of the cohort and their progress, and enables Connexions Personal Advisers to target young people who require additional support to return to, stay in and succeed in education.

The Connexions Caseload Information System is now being expanded in many boroughs to include the work of youth services and other young people's support programmes, to provide the evidence base for integrated youth support services.

The data from this system correlates with the DfES' National Pupil Dataset and is updated daily. There are alerts on the system if young people have not been seen and which are then followed up. This service highlights the potential achievements possible when agencies collaborate.



Issues for Specific Groups of Children and Young People

Whilst many issues cut across all service areas, there are other issues which relate to services for particular groups of children and young people. In this section we consider the issues for some of these groups.

It is important to note that in many cases children will fall into more than one of these categories.

School Pupils

In 2004 the percentage of pupils in secondary schools with English as a second language was 50.3% in Inner London and 28% in Outer London, compared to a national average of 11%. There are over 300 languages spoken in London's schools and in some London schools half of pupils live outside the borough. (DfES) One of our interviewees cited an example of a Primary School in London having 94% of its pupils living outside the borough, a large proportion of whom were children in need. The proportion of children with Special Educational Needs is also higher in London than elsewhere. This can make the high mobility of children in London schools particularly challenging.

Schools need to provide a service to all children and there are particular challenges for some schools that have a high turnover of pupils and a disproportionate number of pupils who need special education and advancement due to previously disrupted education.

We were told that it is still far too easy for children to fall off roll. As we have noted, the S2S system is not used widely; nor is the 'lost pupils database'. There were concerns from some interviewees that there is a need for both greater awareness of it and a greater requirement to use it.

When pupils are permanently excluded, responsibility reverts to their home borough. This can create challenges for home boroughs.

A London-wide protocol for children truanting has been developed due to different procedures followed by boroughs. A common referral form has also been developed but consistency of use is still a challenge.

Co-ordinated admissions are essential to ensure that mobility is adequately managed and to ensure that children do not slip through the net. We were told that some schools may refuse school places for vulnerable young people and those who are 'hard to place'. In the view of some interviewees, this may particularly affect Looked after Children. The LSE's recent report on secondary school admissions highlighted that around 25% of secondary schools used at least one 'potentially selective' admissions criteria (e.g., aptitude, ability, child of an employee, governor or former pupil, pastoral or compassionate factors or an interview). More of these were voluntary aided or foundation than community or voluntary, 46% and 35% compared to 10%.

Extended school and community based services are not always accessible to children who live locally and travel to schools in other boroughs. This presents challenges on how services can fit around the child when, in one example we were given, 50% of pupils from one school travel in from 9 different 'home' boroughs.

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

6% of London's children are refugees and, in March 2006, London boroughs were supporting 6,495 asylum seekers, including 2,837 unaccompanied asylum seeking children. (London Asylum Seekers Consortium)

The movement of asylum seeking and refugee families and unaccompanied asylum seeking children is particularly challenging. One interviewee highlighted anecdotal evidence that a significant number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children may also be trafficked or smuggled into the country which means they are even more difficult to identify and track.

Some asylum seeking families are referred elsewhere in England by the Home Office dispersal scheme but move back to London where they know the community and have contacts. This again creates issues with tracking.

In a survey of 140 asylum seekers in one London borough, 95% had been refused GP registration at least once in the preceding 12 months. Interviews also told us that this often led to inappropriately high use of accident and emergency services.

Our interviewees highlighted that the links between National Asylum Support Service (NASS) and local authorities need to be strengthened to ensure that families moving on from NASS services do not experience delays and gaps in provision.

Interviewees told us that many unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and young people are in B&B accommodation and can move on and be difficult to track. We were told that if these young people are over 16 the support available to them is, at times, less comprehensive than that available to other looked after children, although legally this treatment should be the same.

Disabled Children

4% of London's children are disabled. (GLA)

Specialist provision for disabled children with complex needs is not always available locally creating significant movement across London for services.

Young people approaching transition to adulthood may not get the level of service they need within their home borough.

There is anecdotal evidence that children and families with HIV tend to move to areas of London where there are centres of excellence, although there is limited data on the numbers and movement of these families.

We were told that children can have difficulty in accessing therapy services if they do not have a GP in the same borough.

Joint funding for a continuing care package is often based on continuing care criteria that have been agreed locally. One interviewee that we spoke to said that if the GP is outside of the child's borough, then the challenge of agreeing how the Primary Care Trust (PCT) contributes to that funding is greater.

We were given one example of a London borough where there is a multi agency framework for children with low level needs that all local partners have signed up to. An issue was identified by a school about one of their pupils. The child, however, lived in another borough which has not signed up to this framework and this borough was not prepared to meet the terms of the agreement. This highlights the need for cross-borough protocols.



Issues for Specific Groups of Children and Young People

Homelessness and Frequent Moving

Over 50% of households accepted as homeless are families with children. (GLA)

In recent years, housing services have been reliant on using temporary accommodation to house homeless families in areas where there is a shortage of affordable rented housing (URBACT). This is a major cause of mobility in London.

There is a pan-London protocol which states that in general boroughs can only use properties in another borough's area with their agreement, but that the few boroughs with the highest level of need and the lowest level of supply can lease in the few boroughs with the lowest levels of need and the highest level of supply without the 'receiving' borough's agreement. In one interview we were told that 900 families had been placed in private rented/temporary accommodation by one borough into another. Other interviewees told us that they were not aware of this protocol.

Many boroughs make use of NOTIFY which aims to facilitate homeless households' access to health and education, as well as social services. This system flags up names of children who are on the Child Protection Register when their families move. Every London borough and PCT in London has signed up to NOTIFY and has registered users using the system (there are around 350 registered users across the Capital). Our interviewees highlighted that the system is not used widely enough at the moment. Information provided to us by the GLA was that there are 13 boroughs who are not yet sharing their temporary accommodation information through the system although many of these are very near the point of doing.

We were told that there is a need for more 'crash pad' type accommodation for the assessment of young offenders. Sometimes young people may spend longer in custody because of the lack of accommodation.

Child Protection

We were told that the London child protection procedures are generally well used. However, there continue to be some delays in notification and there are at times different interpretations of aspects of the procedures, for example regarding the responsibility of GPs.

Our interviewees said that there can be issues about the skills and expertise of homelessness staff in terms of awareness of safeguarding issues. This is exacerbated by the number of staff in temporary posts and recruitment and retention issues.

Looked After Children

60,900 children are looked after nationally. London has a higher rate of looked after children than the rest of England (DfES 2004). This varies greatly between boroughs.

Many interviews said responsibility for services for Looked after Children is still a cause of lengthy discussion and negotiations between health and education. This is exacerbated when the children are highly mobile. Protocols are needed that clarify 'who should do what and when'.

The number of placement moves can cause particular difficulties. For example, a child may be taken to one Accident and Emergency department and picked up by the CAMHS there, but they may be living in another borough and be the responsibility of the looked after children service in yet another borough.

Transferring records between borough services, including GPs, schools and mental health services on a timely basis is challenging and delays in accessing services often occur. The patchy use of S2S by schools adds to this difficulty.

The councils we spoke to said they often had little option but to place looked after children in out of borough in schools. It was, however, raised that the new power to place looked after children in schools set out in the Education and Inspections Bill 2006 should help address this.

We were given examples of health services having to provide services without access to children's previous medical records.

We were told that many boroughs are employing a private company to monitor school attendance of Looked after Children to augment the potentially stretched capacity of Education Welfare Officers to carry out this role.

The performance indicators on attendance of looked after children are for borough children only and this can lead to a focus on these children over looked after children from other boroughs.

Families experiencing Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a key driver for mobility but this has not been quantified and needs further research. A key factor in measuring this form of mobility is that families often do not want to be identified for safety reasons.

Our interviewees highlighted that a great number of housing changes are requested by women experiencing domestic violence. Moves are often to temporary accommodation, including refuges.

Moves often have to be repeated frequently in order to ensure safety. This led to many families not being able to sufficiently settle in a community or to register with a GP or a school, and in some cases to a lack of trust in agencies providing confidentiality.

This creates particular challenges for service providers in accessing records for children in these circumstances and for subsequently tracking their movement.

Voluntary sector agencies also raised that they have information and intelligence about families that is not always being tapped into systematically or effectively shared.

Young Offenders

A significant proportion of young offenders commit crimes outside of their 'home borough', creating a particular challenge for the police and youth offending teams in the transfer of information.

Young people attend court in the borough where the offending behaviour took place rather than their 'home borough'. The information transfer to the 'home borough' Youth Offending Team is not always adequate and therefore support packages can be slow to begin. Evidence shows that early intervention with these particular young people is crucial.

This information transfer becomes particularly challenging when the offending is carried out by lone children, including runaways and unaccompanied asylum seeking children who may not have adequate information stored about them.



Issues for Specific Groups of Children and Young People

Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy rates are higher in London than elsewhere, although recent figures do show a decline in the trend of 5.8% between 1998 and 2004.

A young person may have a baby in hospital in Borough A, live in Borough B and go to school in Borough C. This creates particular challenges for service providers and information sharing is key.

Current data and recording on teenage pregnancy is based on borough boundaries and so little is known about those who are in touch with a range of services. Many will be in temporary accommodation.

There also appears to be a gap in the intelligence of the profile of teenage parents and their movement at different stages of pregnancy - much of the information is anecdotal. We were told that different databases collect different information about teenage parents and at different stages of intervention, so there is no common way of tracking them and there is a lack of consistency in the data. Even less is known about those that do not come to the attention of services.

Interviewees also suggested that there is a lack of detailed information about which services exist in other boroughs, who the contact person is, and what the referral criteria are.

For young mothers in education information from health visitors is not communicated to Connexions when a move is about to take place due to the Data Protection Act



Children with Mental Health Needs

Mental health issues are increasing amongst children nationally, particularly amongst boys, and DoH information shows that rates are higher in Inner London.

Interviewees raised examples of children with mental health issues who moved home being put at the bottom of waiting lists and not always being accorded the priority that they need. There is no national consistency for waiting times.

Other examples were given of mobile children being seen as 'temporary' by the receiving local authority and therefore not viewed as their responsibility.

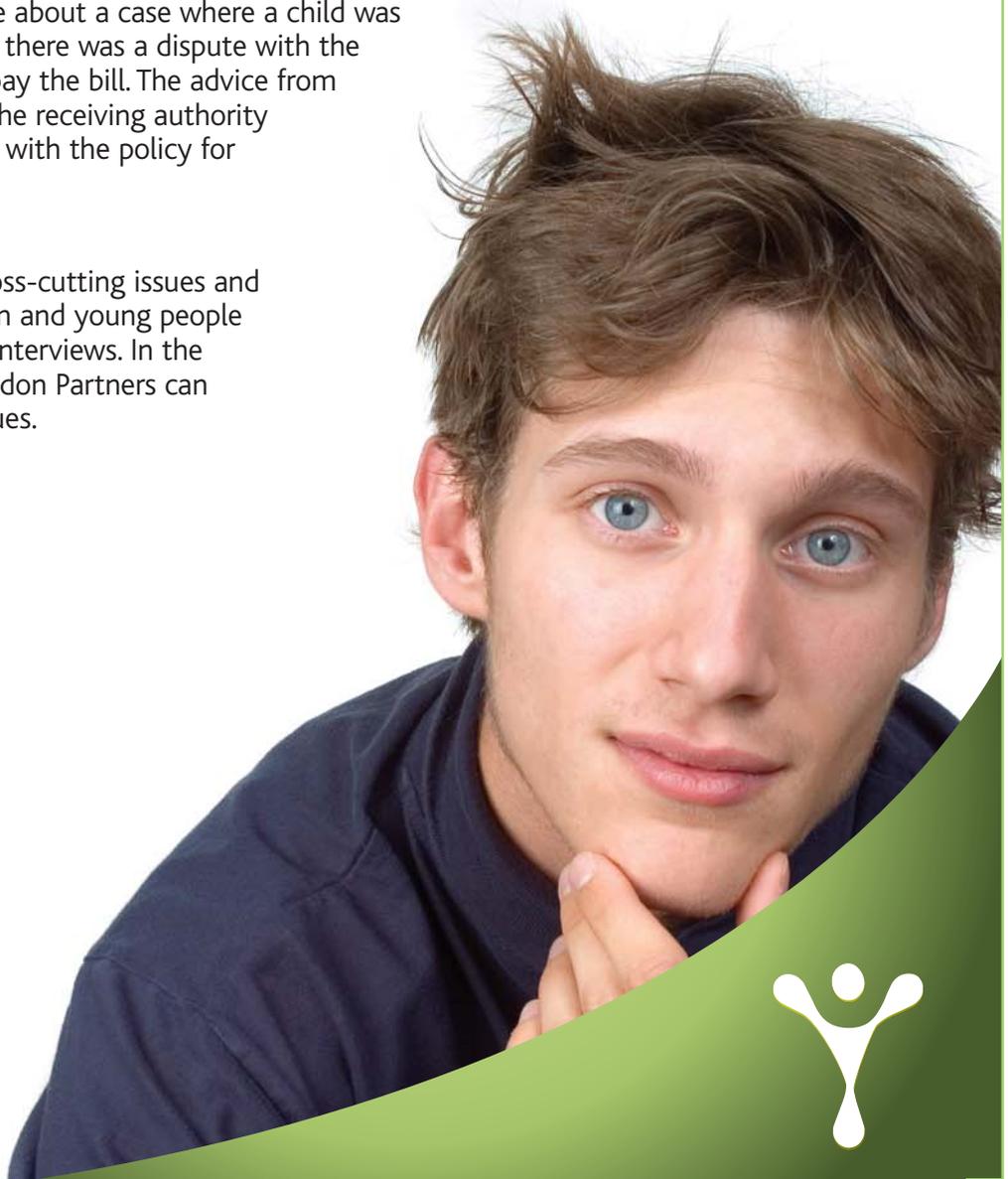
As children with complex needs often need expensive care by the receiving authority this can cause delays if no negotiation or pre-placement planning arrangement is made.

Examples were given of cases where children who attend school outside of their home borough, being denied access to preventative mental health services. In addition, there may be no systems in place for referrals from schools to home boroughs.

There is no clear definition of standards about meeting mental health needs in independent residential care. What has to be provided is unclear and this can hamper funding negotiations and cause delays.

For example, one interviewee spoke about a case where a child was moved into a London borough and there was a dispute with the placing borough over who should pay the bill. The advice from the Department of Health is that the receiving authority should pay the bill which contrasts with the policy for looked after children.

In this section we looked at the cross-cutting issues and issues for specific groups of children and young people raised in our literature review and interviews. In the next section we looked at how London Partners can work together to address these issues.



Recommendations for consideration by London Partners

In the next section we outline recommendations in relation to the issues highlighted above.

We look at these according to whether they are the responsibility to implement of;

- Central government departments.
- Pan London agencies including the Government Office for London and the Great London Authority and the Metropolitan Police.
- Local area agencies including London Councils, Primary Care Trusts, Connexions Services, Youth Offending Teams and Strategic Health Authorities.

Leadership and Collaboration

Pan London

- We recommend that key partners across London, including the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCs), London boroughs, Primary Care Trusts, Strategic Health Authorities, with the support of the Greater London Authority, the Association of London Government and Government Office for London, form a pan-London child mobility steering group.

This group would be responsible for ensuring:

- The identification of blocks to achieving joint responsibility for London's children, particularly in terms of the accountability of leaders for vulnerable children
 - The development of an implementation plan to take forward the recommendations of this report
 - The development of a checklist for Directors of Children's Services on Child Mobility issues
 - The development, monitoring and review of Pan London protocols to tackle the issues relating to the specific groups that we outlined in the previous section of this report. (see outline of these below)
- There is a need for an agreed definition of mobility nationally. It is recommended that as a first step towards this the proposed Pan-London Child Mobility Steering Group agrees a definition which can then be commended to Central Government for adoption nationally. This will be vital in ensuring that data collected on mobility is comparable and will assist planning.
 - We recommend that the pilots of the lead professional role currently being implemented, look at the issue of mobility between and within boroughs and how the lead professional can support cross-borough, as well as inter-agency collaboration.
 - We recommend that ALDCs considers how it can ensure consistency in the development of the DfES' 'model common assessment framework' across London. The DfES may also want to consider how it can support this approach.

Protocol development - Responsibility, Negotiation and Cooperation

Pan London

- We recommend that the work of the London Attendance and Mobility Project, facilitated by Westminster Council, is continued. This project began the development of protocols on cross-borough mobility to ensure clear arrangements for identifying 'responsibility', particularly in the more complex and how 'joint responsibility' can be enabled. All protocols need to be sufficiently well defined to avoid or reduce any 'negotiation period'.

- The Pan-London Child Mobility Steering Group should ensure that the protocols developed by the Westminster project are monitored and reviewed.

These include protocols on:

- Anti-social behaviour
 - Exclusion of Pupils
 - Attendance of Pupils educated outside their home borough
 - Truancy patrols
 - Information sharing
- The Child Mobility Steering Group needs to consider how cross-borough exclusion protocols can be further developed to include issues addressing illegal off-rolling and systems for information sharing in relation to new statutory responsibilities. A network of lead exclusions officers would be a key means of promoting good and consistent practice.
 - The Steering Group should also consider how pan-London protocols on the placement of homeless households should also be supported.
 - We recommend that the Child Mobility Steering Group considers the funding and further development of protocols, initiated by the Westminster project.

These include:

- Responsibility for Looked After Children
 - The management of young offenders between Youth Offending Teams
 - The transfer of information between Youth Offending Teams and educational services
 - Working with the regional teenage pregnancy coordinator to identify protocols for the provision of services to school aged mothers across London
 - The provision of child and adolescent mental health services to children in London schools/extended schools.
- Protocols also need to be developed on domestic violence Pan-London to ensure that systems are in place so that families are supported and information is shared sensitively.
 - We recommend that the Child Mobility Steering Group considers how it can facilitate and support the development of these protocols.
 - It is recommended that to the Child Mobility Steering Group that they use Pan-London Learning Networks in support of the implementation of these protocols and cross-borough working.

Local Areas

- We recommend that all key partners including London boroughs, Youth Offending Teams, the Police and Strategic Health Authorities and Primary Care Trusts ensure the implementation of the protocols outlined above and support for the learning networks.



Recommendations for consideration by London Partners

Funding, Capacity, Resources, Commissioning

Central Government

The Government should consider how its approach to funding for child mobility could address the heavy resourcing requirements on agencies who support mobility and the related potential financial disincentive to taking 'responsibility' for mobile children.

This area needs further analysis and discussion with key stakeholders, but the initial options identified are:

- The development of a Pan-London Local Area Agreement on mobility.
- The creation of a joint commissioning resource to commission pan-London or sub-regional child mobility services.
- The development of a specific grant by the DfES focusing on deprived mobile children.

These options should be considered by the Steering Group in the light of the forthcoming Comprehensive Spending Review 2007.

A further option and the subject of on-going debate in London is how the funding formula could be adjusted to recognise all forms of mobility. Currently the formula takes account of disadvantage and of the number of asylum seekers.

Central Government and Pan London

- We recommend that the Pan-London child mobility steering group carry out further analysis to establish the business case for additional resourcing for agencies managing high mobility for the DfES' consideration.
- A Pan-London or sub-regional approach to commissioning should be considered by London boroughs/ALDCs in relation to specific mobility related issues, for example, access to mental health services.
- The DfES and Steering Group should consider the development of joint commissioning practice so that better outcomes for children do not rely on good relationships alone. Potential areas for joint commissioning pilots could be services for looked after children, children with special educational needs, child and adolescent mental health services and substance misuse.

Planning, Evaluation, Inspection and Regulation

Central Government

- To support the changes recommended in this report, the Government could consider how mobility is considered through engagement with local agencies as part of Councils' Comprehensive Performance Assessment, Joint Area Reviews, Youth Offending Teams performance ratings, NHS healthcare organisations and Primary Care Trusts' Annual Health Check, the new school inspection regime and in discussions on local area agreements, priority meetings and performance management.

Pan-London

- We recommend that the Child Mobility Steering Group oversees a detailed study of the current patterns of mobility in each borough and pan-London. This should help to develop a clearer picture of what the trends will look like in the next five years to support better planning. The GLA's DMAG may be well positioned, with appropriate resourcing, to carry out this role.

Local Areas

- We recommend that children and young people's plans make reference to approaches to mobility issues.
- We recommend that children and young people's strategic partnerships include representation from housing to ensure that issues relating to frequent moving are addressed.

Information, analysis, information sharing, identification and tracking

We recommend that the following actions are carried out in support of information sharing and assessment and the implementation of the Child Index by 2009.

Central Government

- The DfES should consider how the functionality of S2S and the Lost Pupils database can be improved to encourage greater use by schools and should consider how to communicate a stronger message to schools about the use of these systems.
- Information sharing is key and the DFES should consider the feasibility of bringing forward the implementation of the Child Index for London.

Central Government and Pan London

- The steering group needs to work with DMAG and the GLA to look at how a pan-London data-set can be developed to support the analysis of data on mobility pan-London.
- This should be recommended to the DfES, to be collected through the national data-set.
- A greater level of transparency and awareness in sharing information about services is needed. We recommend that the Child Mobility Steering Group looks at how a web-based database of the services available in each borough can be established so that equivalent services can be easily traced for the referral of young people and update regularly.

Local Areas

- All services need to be encouraged to participate in information sharing from primary care trusts, strategic health authorities, youth offending teams, schools the police and local council services.
- Far greater use of existing systems, including S2S is needed by schools.
- All boroughs should share their information through NOTIFY.
- All service providers need to prioritise the improvement of information sharing.
- Schools should be strongly encouraged to make more effective use of S2S; their approach could, for example, be outlined in their Ofsted self-assessment.



Recommendations for consideration by London Partners

Pupil Mobility

Central Government and Pan London

- There is an opportunity through the development of the hard to place pupil protocols for boroughs to work with schools and schools forums to ensure that all groups of children including mobile children and young people gain access to the full range of services across London. The Child Mobility Steering should consider how it can support this.
- The Child Mobility Steering Group should consider with London partners how it can ensure that the requirements of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 are implemented in relation to illegal off-rolling.
- Work should be ongoing with the National Strategies to look at how the effective monitoring of mobile children is carried out at a strategic level to ensure all boroughs meet their statutory responsibilities for improving school attendance.

Local Areas

- Access to appropriate extended school services for children who attend schools outside their 'home borough' needs to be facilitated so that children that live a long distance from their school are not missing out on valuable services that may support better outcomes. This will involve extended schools looking at how they can cater for the community of children that live in the area as well as those that attend the school.

Summary

This report has highlighted some of the key issues for London's children who frequently move between boroughs and between services. It has looked at how agencies are adapting and responding to these issues in challenging circumstances, often whilst financially stretched.

We have made recommendations based on our research of the issues. These look at how agencies can be supported in overcoming the barriers between them to ensure better outcomes for children and young people on the move, within and between borough boundaries.



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Annex - London Child Mobility Checklist

In May 2006 PricewaterhouseCoopers produced a report, commissioned by Government Office for London, ALDCS and other regional partners and supported by DFES, into the impact of mobility on service delivery to London children.

Some of the key findings of that report were:

- London is home to 1.61 million children under the age of 18 and whilst the child population is forecast to fall nationally between 2001 and 2011, the child population of London is projected to grow. (GLA 2004)
- 51% of children are living in poverty in inner London (after housing costs are taken into account) compared to 34% in Outer London and 28% nationally. (HBAI, 2005)
- Unemployment amongst families is 50% higher in London than elsewhere. (ALG, 2004)
- A high proportion of London boroughs (20 out of 33) are identified as having high mobility in terms of 'frequent movers'. (ONS)
- A New Deal for Communities report shows that frequent movers were more likely than non-movers to have seen their doctor (GP) more than a year ago or not at all. (ODPM)
- Ofsted (2002) found that London schools have very high rates of pupil mobility, with rates of 14.2 % in inner London. The average for England is 5.6 %; some primary schools in Inner London have rates of mobility as high as 80%.
- There is a significant gap in attainment at Key Stage 4 between mobile and non-mobile pupils. Pupils who stay at the same school for all of their secondary education were much more likely to achieve 5 GCSE passes than those who joined later. (Ofsted 2002)

There is no one agreed definition of mobility between all agencies.

Within the report the following definitions were applied to mobility:

- **Frequent Moving:** Children and young people who move home frequently, alone or with their families, within and between boroughs.
- **Moving Between Services:** Children and young people who move between boroughs for services on a day to day basis or as a result of particular circumstances.

Frequent moving particularly affects homeless families, asylum seekers and refugees, gypsy and traveller children, young runaways and families experiencing domestic violence. Frequent movers can find it difficult to access the services they need. For those already socially excluded, moving frequently can worsen the effects of their exclusion. It can act as a barrier to work or training, make it more difficult to access key services disrupt education and affect physical and mental health.

Movement between services often takes place on a day to day basis, for example, going to school in a different borough to the home borough. This type of mobility is widespread and often only becomes a challenge when a child requires an additional service; for example, if they are offending outside their home borough or if they require mental health services in another borough. Moving between services, however challenging for providers, is only problematic if the services themselves, and related systems, are unable to adapt to fit the needs of mobile children.

This checklist is intended to assist Directors of Children's Services in London authorities to map the impact of mobility on their Authorities services and assess the ability of their services to meet the needs of mobile children and families. It has been based on the PricewaterhouseCoopers report and is probably best applied when read in conjunction with it.

1) Strategic Planning and Resourcing

- Are issues of mobility addressed in your key planning documents eg: Children and Young People's Plan?
- Have issues of mobility been discussed in key fora eg: Safeguarding Board, YOT Management Board?
- In your view, given the impact of mobility on your services were these discussions adequate, i.e. did they fully consider how mobility was impacting on the ability of services to deliver on the five key outcomes?
- How do your information systems collect and analyse data related to mobility and the impact on services?
- Do service reviews take account of mobility?
- Is the authority in receipt of national funding or special grants for additional services linked to mobility?
- Is the authority involved in any joint commissioning related to issues of mobility?

2) Local Context

- Are there national or international rail terminals or airports (in or near the authority) which contribute to increased levels of mobility eg: refugee and asylum seekers, economic migrants, runaways?
- Does your authority have particular national or regional resources which contribute to mobility eg: hospitals, prisons, government departments, children's homes, hostels?
- Does your authority have particular attractions which draw children or families to the area eg: tourist attractions, shopping centres?
- Are there particular employers located in the area which cause a turnover in population eg: armed forces?
- Are there particular housing resources that attract families to the borough eg: lower cost housing?
- What proportion of your population had been resident in the authority for less than one year at the time of the 2001 census?
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

Annex - London Child Mobility Checklist

3) Service Access

- Are there specific resources responding to mobile children eg: hospital social work services, social workers in prisons?
- Do any of your service access policies, limit or prohibit access for non-borough residents?
- Do all your services accept a Common Assessment from another area?

4) Educational Mobility

- What is the proportion of children from other authorities in borough primary schools?
- Which authorities do the children come from?
- What is the proportion of children from other authorities in borough secondary schools?
- Which authorities do the children come from?
- Are particular schools affected by mobility?
- Which schools in the authority have mobility rates of over 12%? (Ofsted definition)¹
- What are the issues related to mobile pupils and how are these being responded to in your extended schools?
- Are there any non-LA funded schools, which contribute to children's mobility?
- What proportion of children in the borough attend primary schools in other authorities?
- Which authorities do the children go to?
- What proportion of children in the borough attend secondary schools in other authorities?
- Which authorities do the children go to?
- Are the s2s information system and the lost pupils database used by schools and local authority staff? (Are your services meeting the requirements of legislation and guidance?)
- Are staff in the authority actively applying the pan-London protocols on Attendance, Truancy, Exclusion and ASB?
- Are Education Welfare Services structured and resourced to provide a service to non-resident pupils?² (Are your services meeting the requirements of legislation and guidance?)
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

1 - Ofsted (2002) defines pupil mobility as "the total movement in and out of schools by pupils other than at the usual times of joining and leaving." Evidence suggests that where mobility levels exceed 12%, there is an impact on standards for all pupils.

2 - Guidance on Education-Related Parenting Contracts, Parenting Orders and Penalty Notices. (DfES Revised 2005).

5) Asylum Seekers and Refugees

- How many refugee and asylum seeking children are living in the authority?
- What is the proportion of refugee and asylum seeking children in the under 19 population?
- How many unaccompanied minors is the authority supporting?
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

6) Health, SEN and Disability

- Do you have specialist health, SEN or disability services that are providing services for non-borough residents? (If so, what services and where from?)
- Are resident children/young people accessing these services out of borough? (If so, what and where?)
- Where do teenagers access maternity services, is this in your Borough or in other boroughs?
- Does your maternity hospital, regularly provide services to teenagers from other boroughs?
- Are mobile children eg: looked after children or children resident in another area, able to access key health services eg: CAMHs.
- Are there protocols in place on information sharing between health services and children's services?
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

7) Homelessness and Frequent Moving

- Are pan-London protocols on cross-borough housing placements being applied in your authority?
- Are systems in place to ensure use of the NOTIFY system by housing services?

Annex - London Child Mobility Checklist

8) Child Protection

- What percentage of children with a child protection plan have been resident in your borough for less than a year?
- Are systems in place to ensure use of the NOTIFY system by child protection services?
- Are staff in the authority actively applying the Pan-London Child Protection Procedures?
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

9) Looked After Children

- How many looked after children from other authorities are placed in your authority?
- Do the children come from particular authorities?
- How many private children's homes are located in the authority?
- How many looked after children from your authority are placed out of borough? Where are they placed?
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

10) Youth Offending

- What proportion of children from other authorities appear in the borough court?
- Do the children come from particular authorities?
- What proportion of children from your authority appear in court in other boroughs? Where?
- Are staff in the authority actively applying the pan-London YOT protocol?
- How do the above impact on your ability to deliver the five key outcomes for children?

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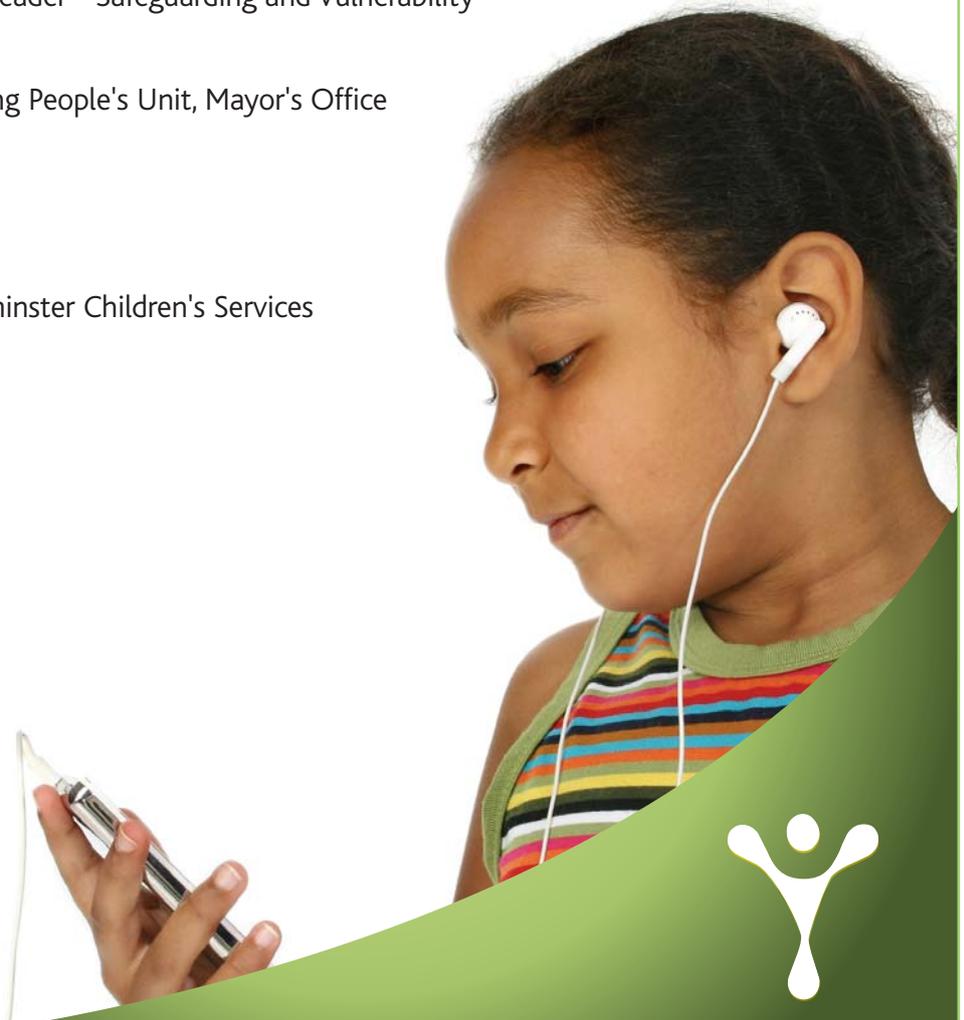
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