

# Integrated Outcomes Based Planning

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*“Coming together is a Beginning. Keeping together is Progress. Working together is Success.” Henry Ford*

## **What is Integrated Outcomes Based Planning?**

Integrated Outcomes Based Planning is a process to enable policy makers, providers, planners and practitioners to work together with communities, families, children and young people to plan and deliver services.

- Outcomes based planning gives us a sense of common purpose and a common language.
- Well expressed common purpose creates an environment where everyone can make specific and important contributions to achieving that outcome.
- This leads to a better child centred focus.



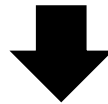
- Outcomes based planning will maximise the coordination of different agencies and sectors by achieving agreement on common statements of purpose.
- It is also essential to recognise the importance of working together to achieve better outcomes;
- Con Hogan (2001) stated that **“no matter how effective, no one single programme or organisation can do it alone....problems are bigger than any one of us or our programmes...it takes contribution by all to make a difference that is measureable and positive.”**



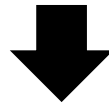
- Through the Vermont model of outcomes based planning a ripple effect was identified, i.e. anywhere leads to everywhere or put simply *one thing leads to another*.

**Example of Ripple Effect or one thing leads to another:**

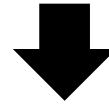
Changes in poor housing conditions



Change in child's health



Change in school attendance



Change in educational attainment

(which is associated with better mental health, lower crime, lower teenage pregnancy, less drug and alcohol misuse and so on)



# Outcomes Based Planning Language:

## Outcome

An outcome is a condition of well-being for *all* children, adults, families or communities

An outcome is expressed in universal, aspirational, positive terms and expressed in everyday understandable language e.g. “All children are ready for school.” An outcome is NOT a statistical target.

## Indicator

A measure which helps quantify the achievement of an outcome

Rate of child death by suicide

Rate Infant mortality

Indicators allow us to measure the past and present and project the future. Indicators need to be grouped together to quantify an outcome. Indicators need to be comparable over time and geography but can be supplemented by localised information.





## **Output**

Outputs describe service specifications, delivery mechanisms and procedures. For example, a successful parenting support programme might deliver a specific number of training sessions and increase the number of trained facilitators and participating parents. These are outputs, not outcomes.

## **Performance Measure**

A measure of how well an *individual* programme, agency or system is working

How much did we do?

How well did we do it?

Is anyone better off?



# Is it an Outcome, Indicator or Performance Measure?

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Safe Community -   | Outcome             |
| 2. Crime Rate -   | Indicator           |
| 3. Avg. Police Response Time –                                  | Performance Measure |
| 4. A world class workforce –                                    | Outcome             |
| 5. Adult Literacy Rate –  | Indicator           |
| 6. People have living wage jobs and income -                    | Outcome             |
| 7. % of people with living wage job and income –                | Indicator           |
| 8. % of participants in job training who get living wage jobs – | Performance Measure |





## **Examples of Outcomes and associated Indicators**

**Outcome** – *Children will Thrive*

**Associated Indicators** - Low Birth Weight

- Mothers Smoking during pregnancy
- Infant Mortality Rates
- Immunisation Rates
- Child Poverty Rates
- Child Injuries

**Outcome** - *Children are School Ready*

**Associated Indicators** - 0-6years on Child Protection Register

- Pre-school Registrations Rates
- Immunisation Rates
- Rates of Speech and Language

**Outcome** - *Children Succeed in School*

**Associated Indicators** - School Attendance Rates

- Child Poverty
- Children living in overcrowded conditions
- Suspension Rates
- Literacy and Numeracy Rates
- GCSE (and equivalent)

# Early Intervention

***‘intervening early and as soon as possible to tackle problems emerging for children, young people and their families or with a population at risk of developing problems. Early intervention may occur at any point in a child’s life’***

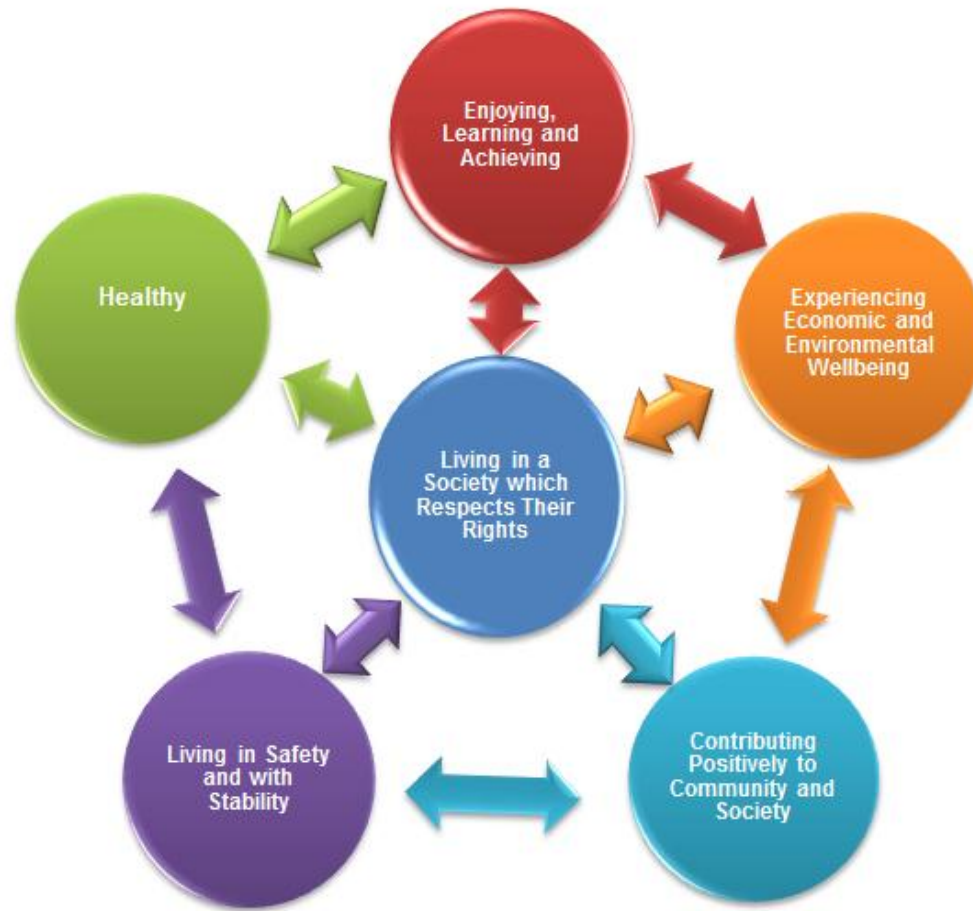
(Grasping the Nettle’ Report 2009)

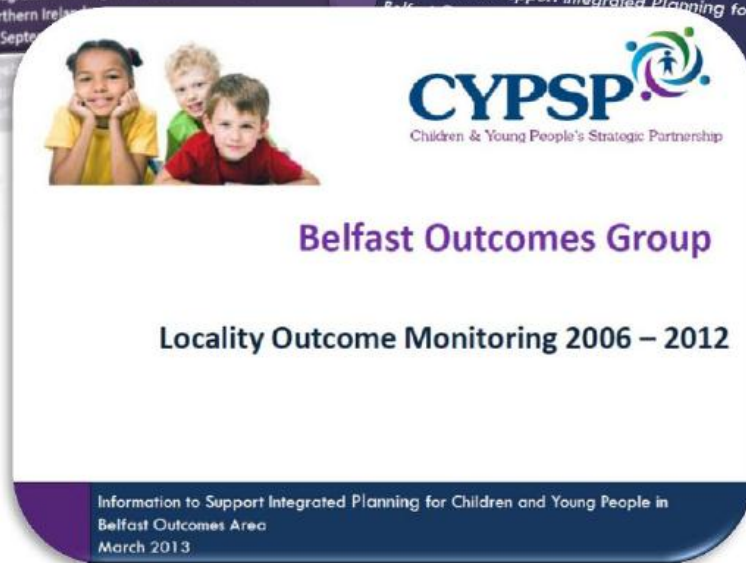
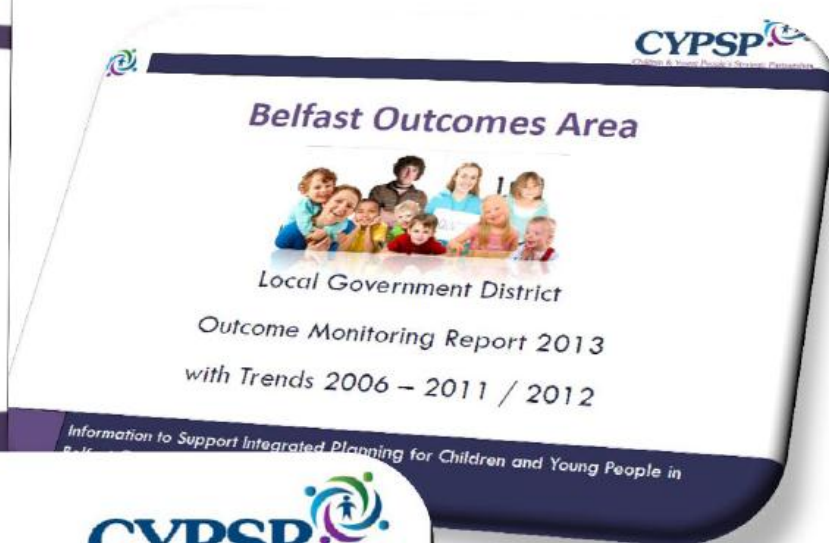
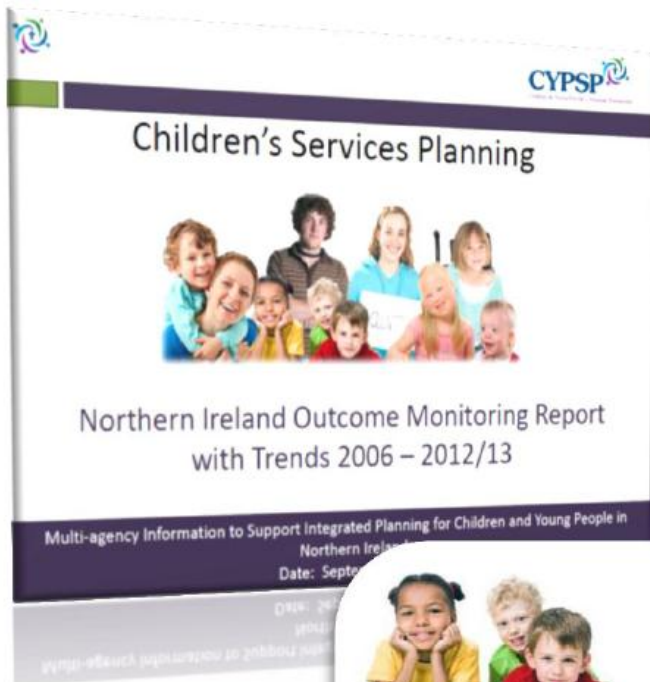


# Population Planning – Locality Planning



# Outcomes for children and Young People

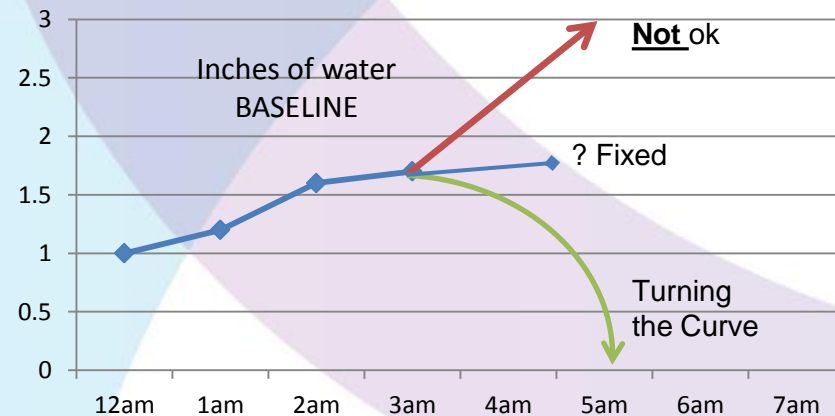




# Leaking Roof

(Outcomes thinking in everyday life)

- ➡ Experience
- ➡ Measure
- ➡ Story Behind the Baseline (Causes)
- ➡ Partners
- ➡ What Works
- ➡ Action Plan # 2





# The 10 Population Planning Questions

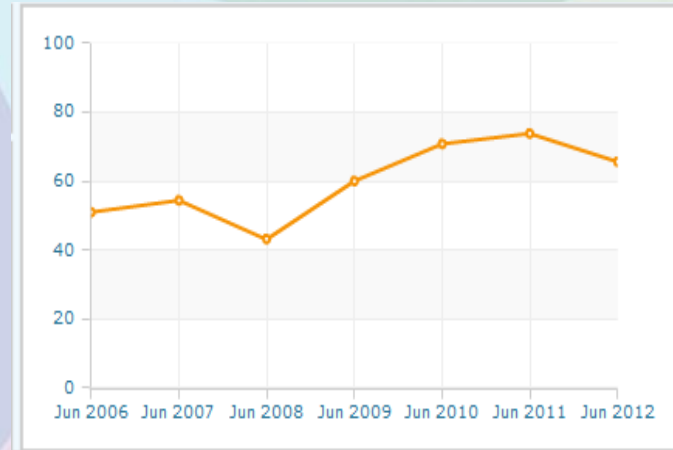
1. What are the quality of life conditions we want for the children, young people and families who live in our community? - Outcomes
2. What would these conditions look like if we could see them? - Experience
3. How can we measure these conditions? -Indicators, Qualitative Local Knowledge and Surveys – What are children, young people and families telling us - Participation
4. How do we decide which are the most important measures?
5. Which are worsening at a greater rate?
6. How are we doing on the most important of these measures? - Baseline & Story
7. Which of our partners that have a role to play in doing better?
8. What is already happening?
9. What works to do better, including no-cost and low-cost ideas – do we need to do anything else?
10. What do we propose to do? – Action Plan



# Turning the Curve Exercise

## EXAMPLE Quantitative:

Baseline – %of school leavers gaining 5+ GCSEs or equivalent -Highfield



### Story Behind the Curve

- .....
- .....
- .....

### Partners (Services)

- .....
- .....
- .....

### What Works – Best Ideas

Models of Good Practice.....

.....  
.....

No Cost .....

Low Cost .....

Loads of Funding .....



# Turning the Curve Exercise

**EXAMPLE**  
**Qualitative:**  
**Mental Health**

Baseline – Evidence  
Local Surveys  
LPG Members knowledge and information about referrals to local services  
Family Support Hubs  
Participation of Children and Young People and Parents

## Story Behind the Curve

- .....
- .....
- .....

## Partners

- .....
- .....
  - .....

## What Works – Best Ideas

Models of Good Practice.....

.....  
.....

No Cost .....

Low Cost .....

Loads of Funding .....



# EXAMPLE: QUALITATIVE INFORMATION TEMPLATE

## ISSUE - MENTAL HEALTH

### TREND/STORY

- Lack of support of young people who have fallen through the CAMHS net
- Alternatives to CAMHS
- Mental Health Outreach
- Schools need to be more aware of mental health issues faced by young people
- Family Support/Whole Family approach

### Work ongoing/models of good practice

- Choices
- NAEIPO
- SWARD Project in rural Cookstown

## OUTCOME - HEALTHY

### SOURCE/EVIDENCE

- Increasing referrals to CAMHS **But** if DNA twice dropped of list
- CAMHS not always accessible to young people
- Loss of funding for alternative services e.g. Choices
- Projects can become victims of their success
- Referrals to Choices Family Support Services very high for Young People with Mental Health issues

## POSSIBLE ACTIONS BY LOCALITY PLANNING GROUP

## **Outcomes Based Planning - Services Template**

This template is designed to collate the knowledge and information about service provision to inform the development of the Locality Planning Group Action Plan

### **OUTCOME -**

**SERVICES** – identify gaps in services that you are aware of across the Locality Planning Group area.

#### **DETAIL**

E.g. Is the gap due to an absence of service that is provided elsewhere or because funding has come to an end or is provided in one part of the area and not another

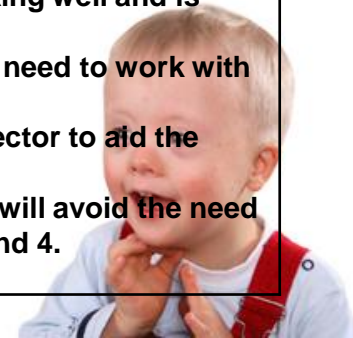
#### **EVIDENCE**

How does this relate to the outcomes/indicators/qualitative information. Is there any evidence to show that filling this gap in services should be a priority for the LPG e.g. statistical indicators, etc.

## **Example - Services Template**

This template is designed to collate the knowledge and information about service provision to inform the development of the Locality Planning Group Action Plan

<b>OUTCOME-</b> which of the high level outcomes does this issue relate to	All six high level outcomes
<b>SERVICES</b> – identify gaps in services that you are aware of across the Locality Planning Group area.	<p>Level 2 is where we don't have the data, therefore we need to use local knowledge and areas of expertise in the identified areas of need.</p> <p>The gaps are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nowhere to refer children who have been diagnosed with Autism on to.</li> <li>- Gap for children &amp; young people with ADHD.</li> <li>- Disability – Gap with the loss of the Barnardo's Children Fund project in the mid ulster area.</li> </ul>
<b>DETAIL</b> E.g.. Is the gap due to an absence of service that is provided elsewhere or because funding has come to an end or is provided in one part of the area and not another	<p>Disability: gap in mid ulster area due to loss of Barnardo's Children First Service (Children Fund Money). Gap 81 children were receiving a service and 41 children where on a waiting list.</p> <p>Autism: Great that children with autism are now being diagnosed early but once they are diagnosed there are no services for them.</p> <p>ADHD: Currently nothing for children with ADHD.</p>
<b>EVIDENCE</b> How does this relate to the outcomes/indicators/qualitative information. Is there any evidence to show that filling this gap in services should be a priority for the LPG e.g. statistical indicators, etc.	<p>Need to use the local knowledge within the locality partnerships. This is essential as all areas are different and have a different community structure and different strengths as well as weaknesses.</p> <p>To look within local areas and identify what has been working well and is evidenced based.</p> <p>The top 20 programmes all tell us the same thing, that you need to work with the whole family.</p> <p>Family Support Work needs to be linked to the statutory sector to aid the sustainability and the long term approach that is needed.</p> <p>Early intervention will be a lot cheaper in the long run and will avoid the need for greater / costly interventions that are needed at tier 3 and 4.</p> <p>The need for early intervention to be streamlined.</p>







## NEWS & EVENTS

22 May 2010

New government guidelines for child services coming soon...

18 May 2010

SureStart Summer Scheme Initiative gaining momentum...

[More News & Events](#)

## Family Support Services Directory

Welcome to the Northern Ireland Family Support Services Directory.

This directory provides details of a wide range of services offering support to families across Northern Ireland. It brings together comprehensive and up-to-date information about services for children, young people, their parents and carers.



SEARCH DATABASE

Choose a service



OR

Keyword Search

Select district council



SEARCH

A - Z SERVICE DIRECTORY

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

### Telephone Helpdesk

Talk to us now for help & advice...



### Challenging Behaviour Courses

Click here to register...



### Training Courses..



### SureStart Summer Schemes

Find out what's going on in your area...

**SureStart**



### Site Safe

All organisations in this directory have declared to HSCB that they have clear policy and procedures for Safeguarding children.

Get included  
in the  
Directory!

Department of Health,  
Social Services and Public Safety  
[www.dhsspsni.gov.uk](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk)

Health and Social Care  
[www.hscni.net](http://www.hscni.net)

# Questions?

