



# Transforming Children and Young People's Services in North Tyneside

North Tyneside Health and Wellbeing Board

7 January 2016



North Tyneside Council

# Introduction

- **The CYP Plan for North Tyneside sets out our shared commitment for the borough**
- **The borough has a strong record of delivering some excellent outcomes for CYP and families**
- **But challenges and gaps still exist...**

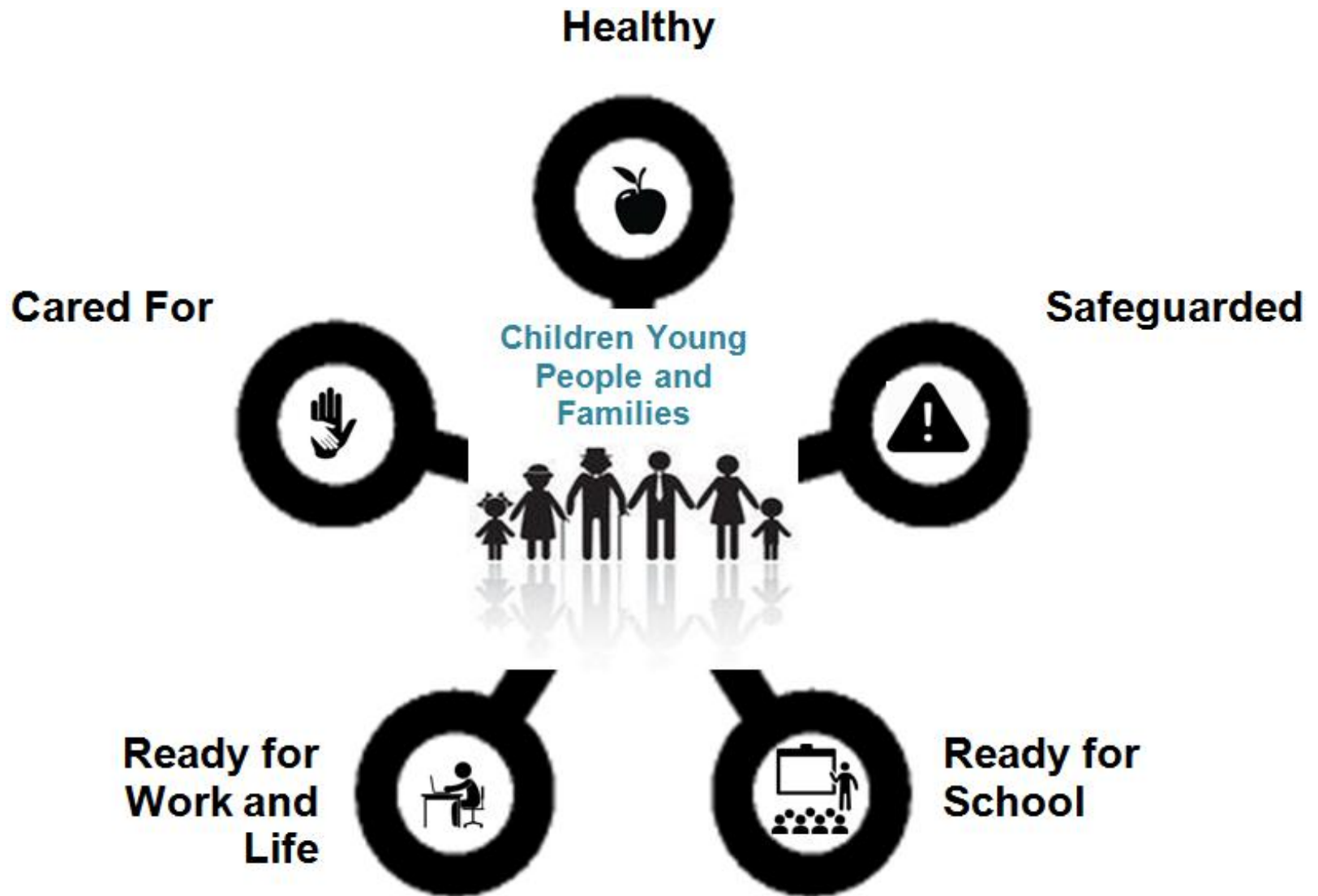


# So what have we been doing...

- **Looking at levels of need**
- **Demand for services**
- **Costs of services**
- **Making some practical plans as part of the Council's budget setting**
- **Going back to basics:**
  - What is it we are trying to achieve – vision
  - How we want to operate - principles



# Our vision

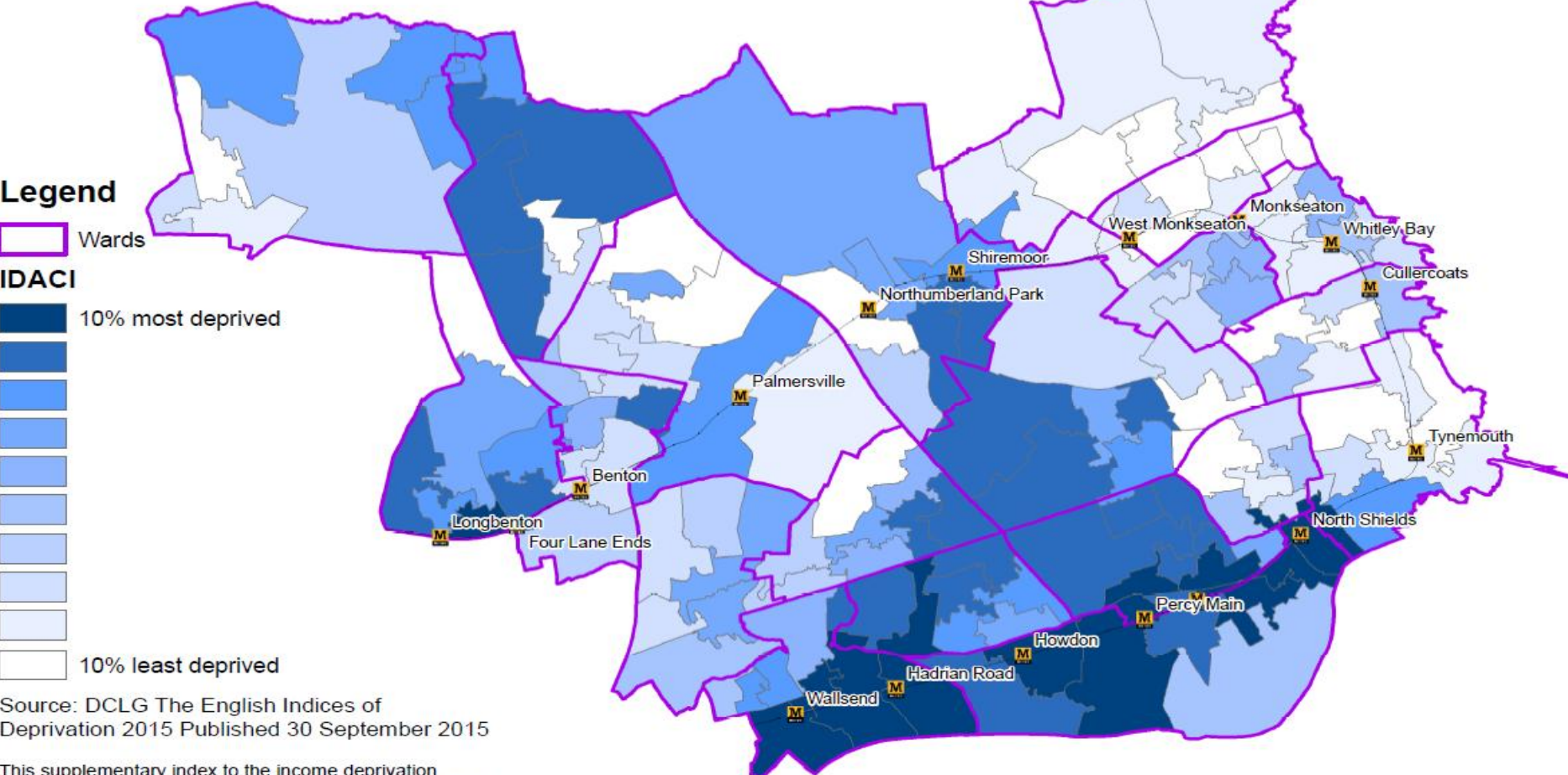


# Deprivation



North Tyneside Council

English Indices of Deprivation 2015:  
National rank of Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)  
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)  
North Tyneside



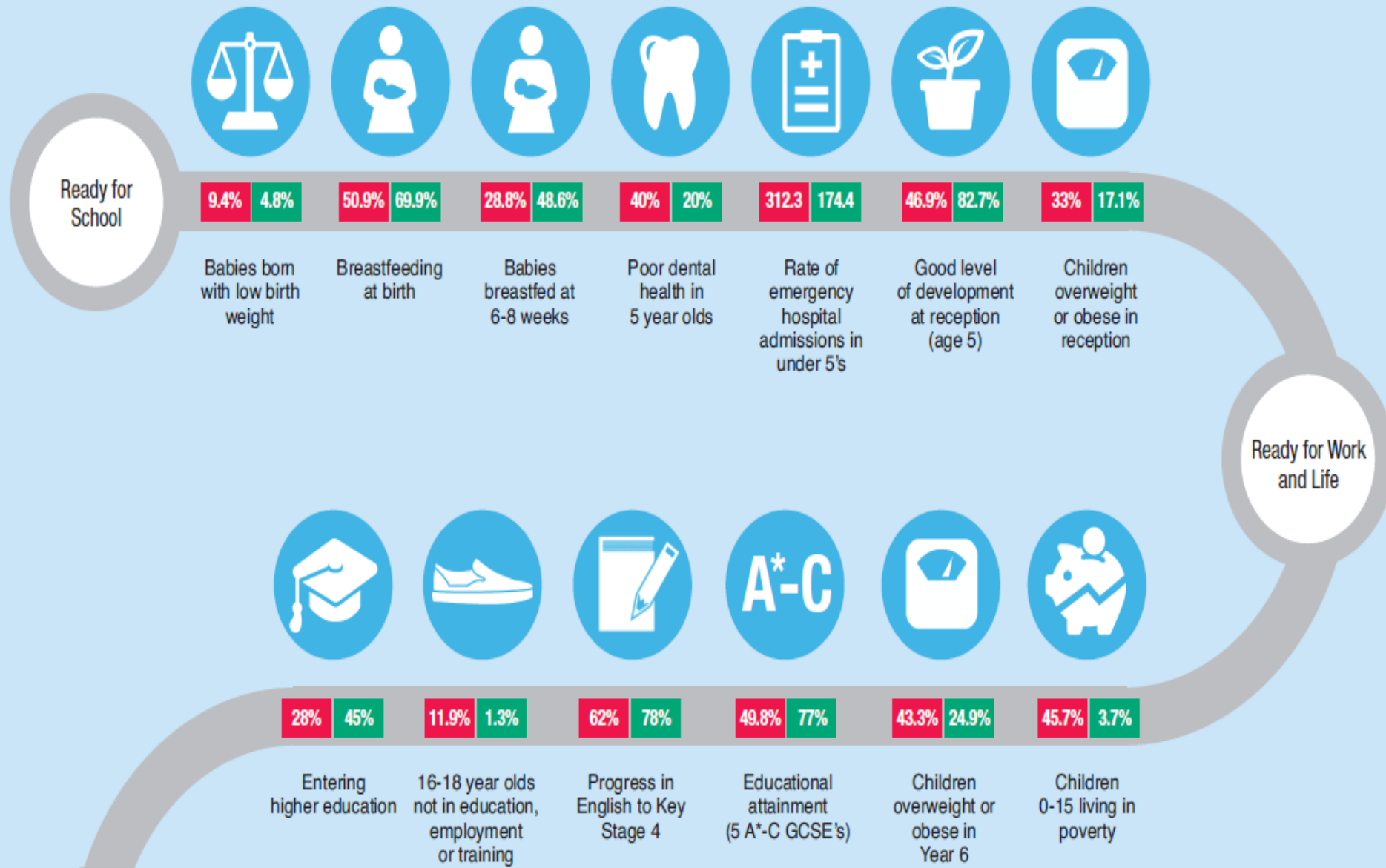
Source: DCLG The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Published 30 September 2015

This supplementary index to the income deprivation domain represents the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households

Produced by Policy, Performance & Research Team, North Tyneside Council October 2015

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# Health inequalities



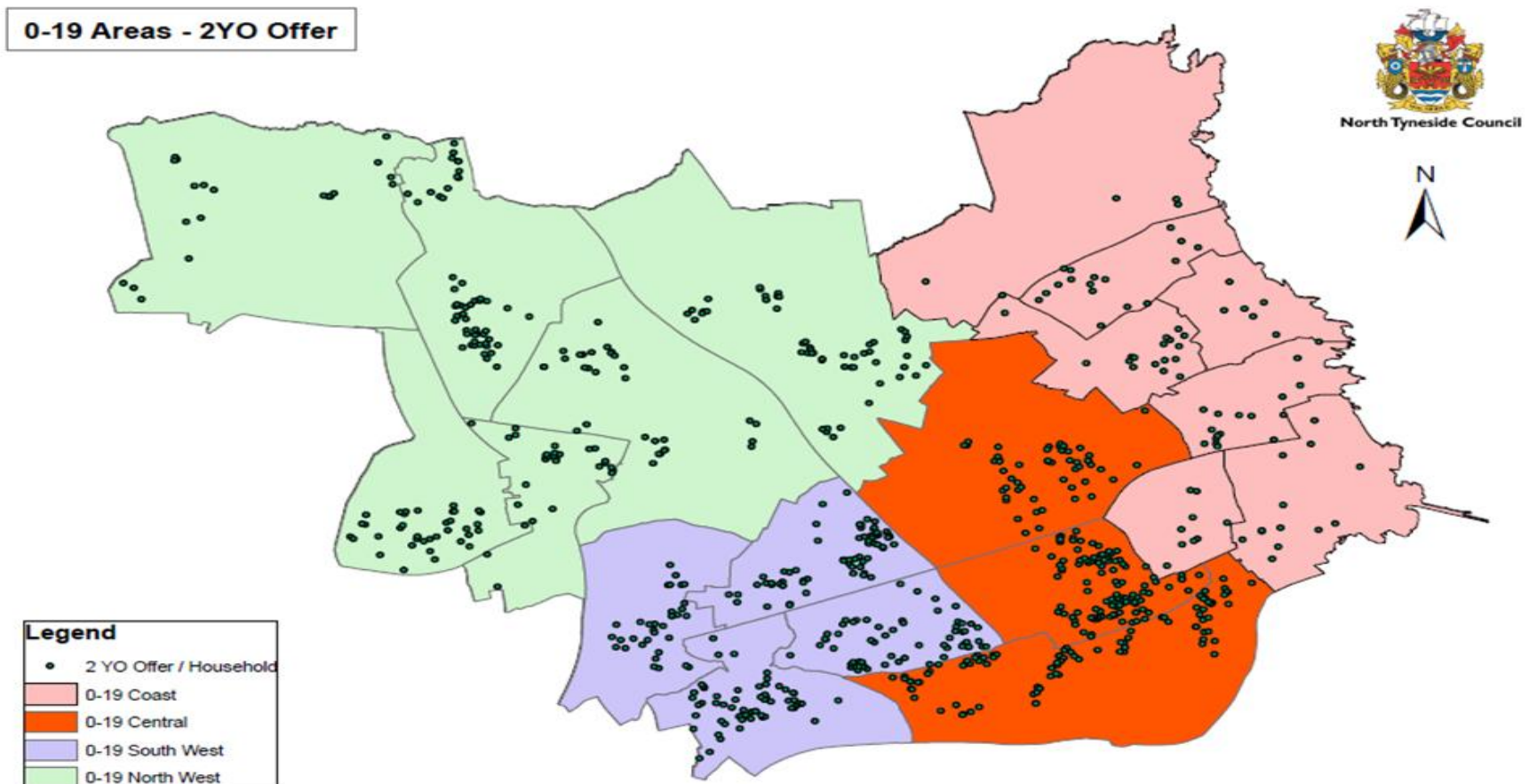
# 0-19 population compared with level of demand in each locality

Locality	0-4	5-19	Total	Population %	Demand %
South East	2,394	6,182	8,576	19	33
North East/Coast	3,166	10,169	13,335	30	12
North West	3,848	10,022	13,870	32	29
South West	2,343	6,483	8,826	19	26



# What does this mean for our locality areas?

Our analysis suggests that we may need to review our locality areas to reflect demand, as indicated below:



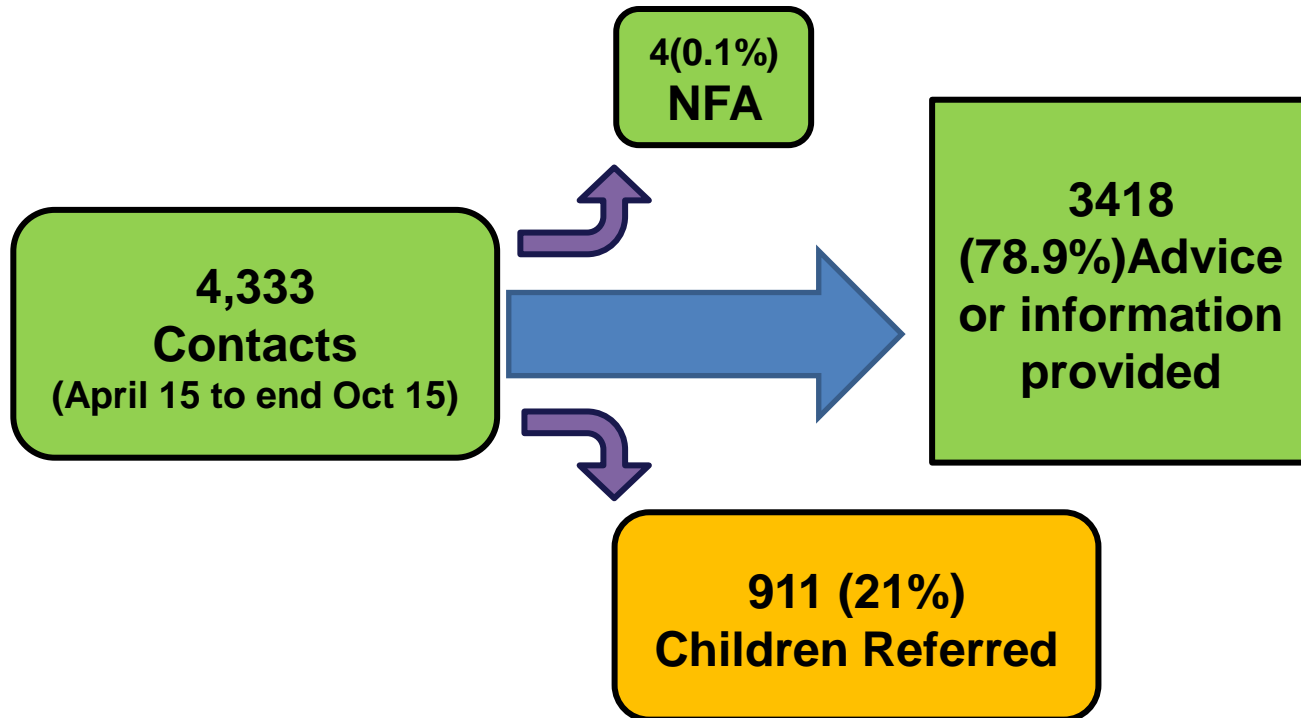


# Front Door demand, April to Oct 2015

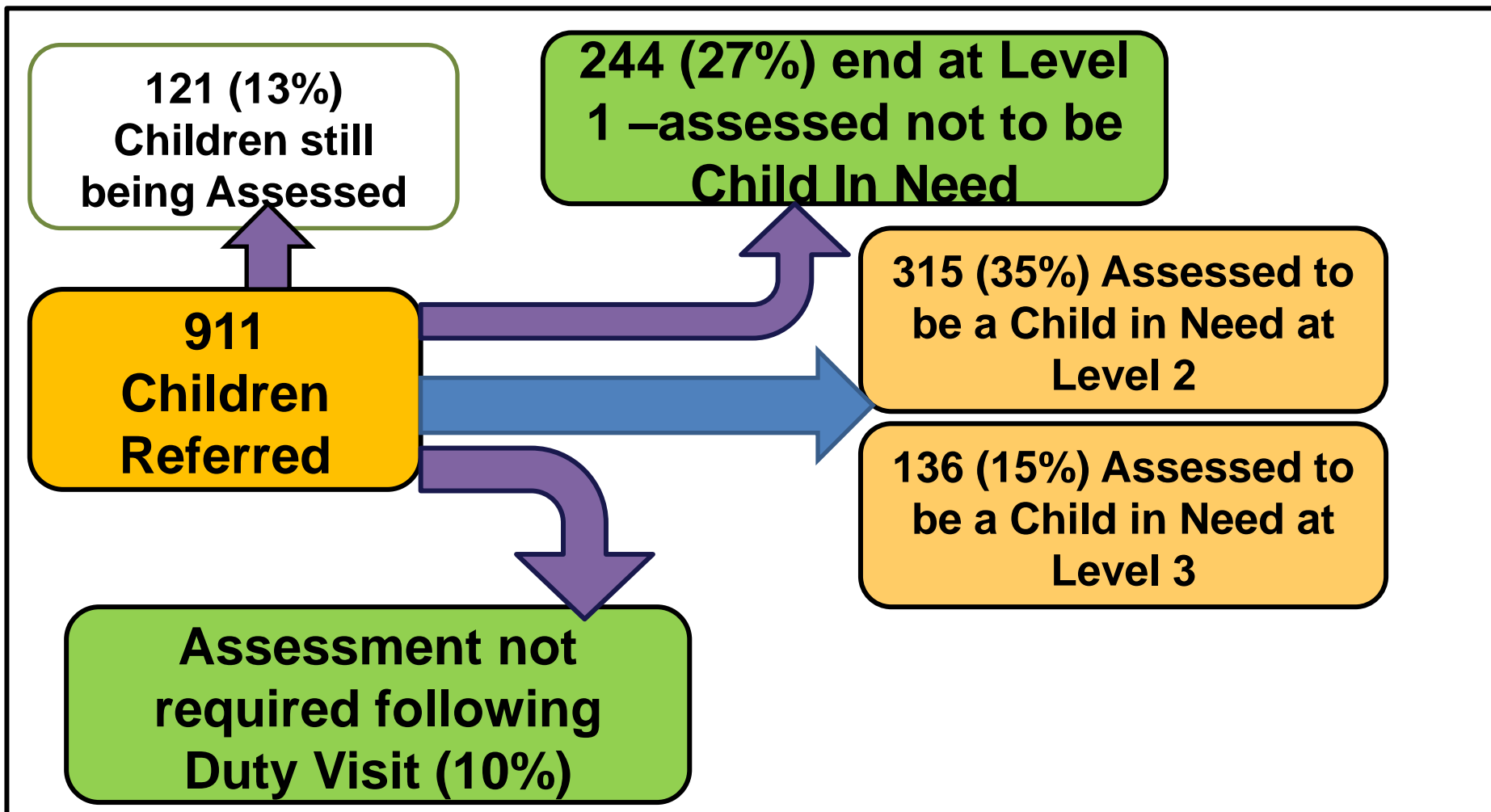
Universal Plus

Additional Needs

Complex

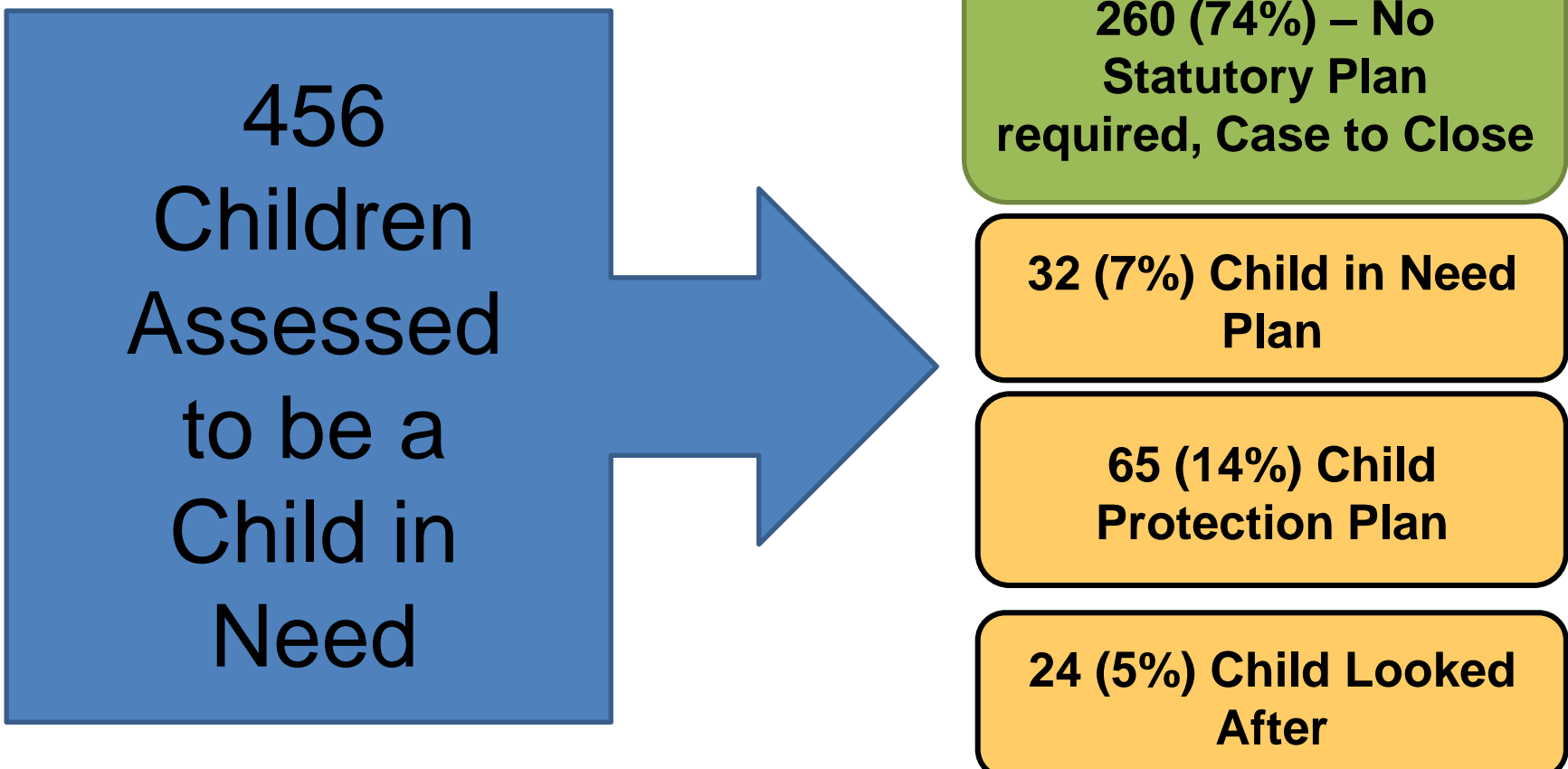


# Demand volumes: Outcome of Children referred April to October 2015



# Demand volumes: Outcome of Children referred April to October 2015

456  
Children  
Assessed  
to be a  
Child in  
Need



260 (74%) – No  
Statutory Plan  
required, Case to Close

32 (7%) Child in Need  
Plan

65 (14%) Child  
Protection Plan

24 (5%) Child Looked  
After

**55% of assessments did not result in a Child in Need, Child Protection, or Looked After plan. This is the highest proportion in England, and more than double the England average (23%).**

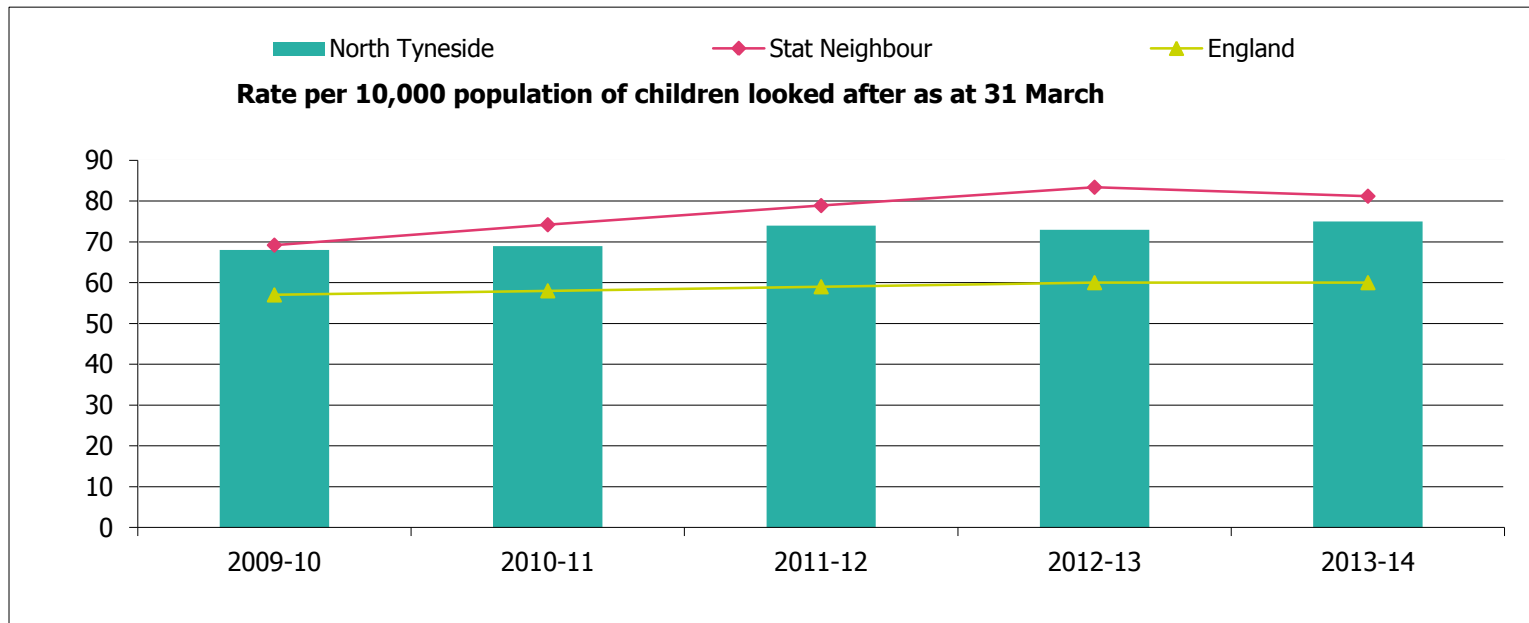
# Early help

- Confused pathways for early intervention for partners, resulting in demand inappropriately being routed through a social care assessment process
- Early Help Assessment being used as a 'ticket' rather than an assessment
- Early intervention being seen as a Council activity / social care activity
- Prevention seen as the realm of the NHS



# North Tyneside LAC population

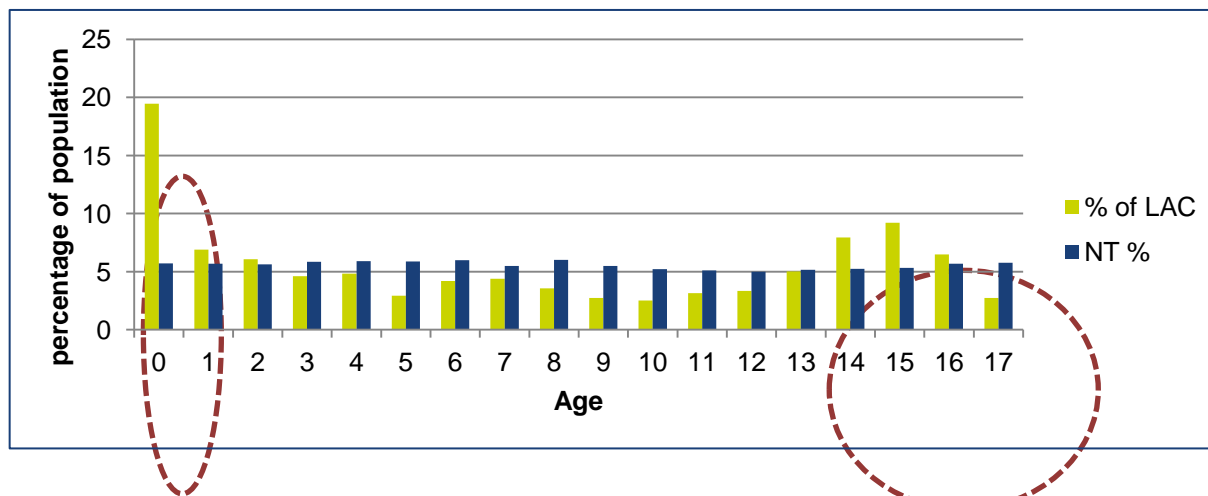
- A total of 478 children and young people became looked after (BLA) in North Tyneside between 17th April 2012 and 19<sup>th</sup> June 2015. Current number of LAC 322 (5.10.15)
- In the financial year 2012-13 there was a total LAC population of 295 at a rate of 73 per 10000. This increased to 305 at a rate of 75 per 10000 for 2013-14.



North Tyneside *LAC population is significantly higher than the England average* and whilst it is lower than statistical neighbours they have seen rises in LAC numbers over the past three years with an increased rate of LAC entry in the first half of 2015

# Demand for LAC

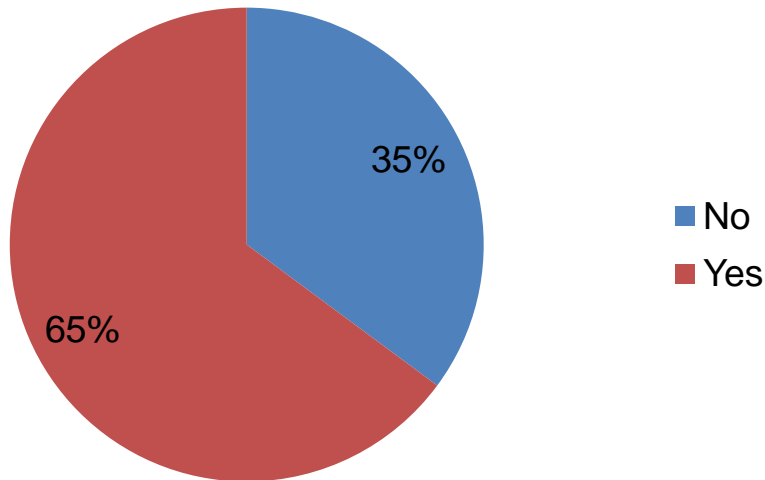
- Whilst LAC rates are lower than statistical neighbours, they are much higher than the national rate and entry rates appear to be increasing in 2015
- However currently the balance of placement provision appears good, with the majority of children placed in less expensive internal fostering provision
- The majority of LAC within North Tyneside come from three areas – Riverside, Howdon and Wallsend.
- ***The data suggests that there are two clear cohorts that drive care entry – those aged 0-1 and adolescents***
- It would appear both these cohorts need further review and targeting which could support future demand reductions



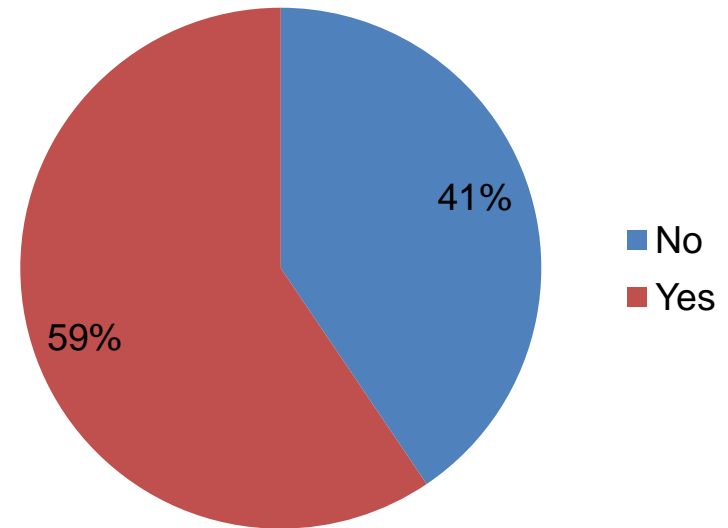
**Age of LAC population compared to Population of North Tyneside**

Domestic Violence and substance misuse appear the prevalent factors driving future LAC in most cases

**Cases where Domestic Violence is a factor**



**Substance Misuse Present?**



- Domestic violence was a key factor in children becoming LAC in 65% of the cases that were reviewed. Substance misuse was also a big factor playing a role in 59% of cases.
- Amongst 0-1s, the prevalence of DV as a factor increases to 75% of cases, and substance misuse to 60% of cases.
- Amongst over 15s however, just 28% of cases involve domestic violence or

**How are services configured to break the cycle of DV and substance misuse across the borough?**

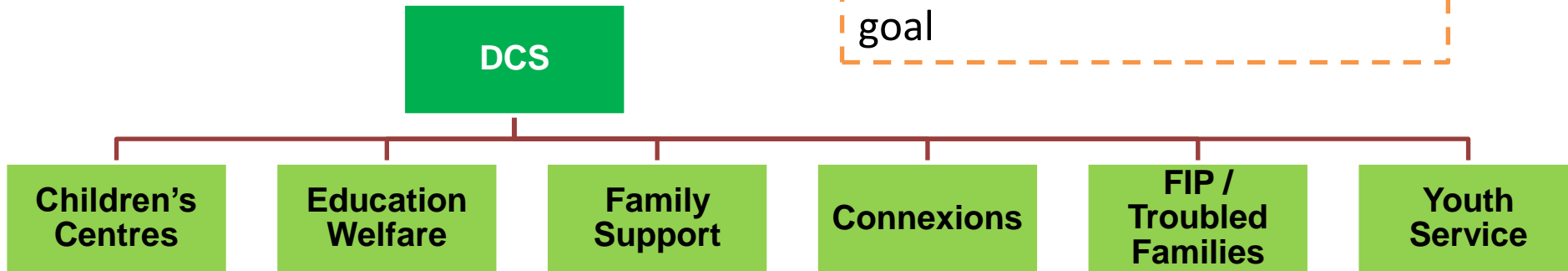
# Looked After Children Placements – Average Costs - Summary

	Average Cost of Placement	Highest Cost Placement	Lowest Cost Placement	Average Weekly cost 14/15
External Residential Home	179,348	286,832	109,688	2,810
Internal Residential Home	123,278	N/A	N/A	2,218
External Fostering Placement	38,413	51,100	35,456	911
Internal Fostering Placement	17,806	36,307	12,211	338



# The current CYPL model

Funding and service delivery has encouraged 'silo' working through individual team structures – lacking a common goal



# Summary of issues / findings

Early help and prevention

- ➔ Confused pathways for early intervention for partners
- ➔ Early help assessment used as a ticket rather than assessment
- ➔ Early intervention seen as Council activity and prevention NHS activity

Confusion over pathways drives demand

- ➔ A lack of understanding of how to access early help provision – and lack of confidence so that it leads to unnecessary referrals to social care
- ➔ Partners think referring to social care is the best way to access early help

There is quite a lot of 'unnecessary' activity

- ➔ There are high levels of social care assessment which don't lead to social care intervention
- ➔ High proportion of social care assessments are closed without social care support

A good proportion of demand is avoidable

- ➔ We have reviewed 25% of LAC cases which has shown that **47% could definitely or possibly have been avoided**

There appear 'core' demand drivers

- ➔ DV & Substance Misuse are core drivers for future specialist services
- ➔ This is particularly prevalent in younger children – making the case for deeper integration with partners (particularly health)
- ➔ There are 2 cohorts that drive care entry (0 – 1 and 15+)

The current system isn't focused on these issues

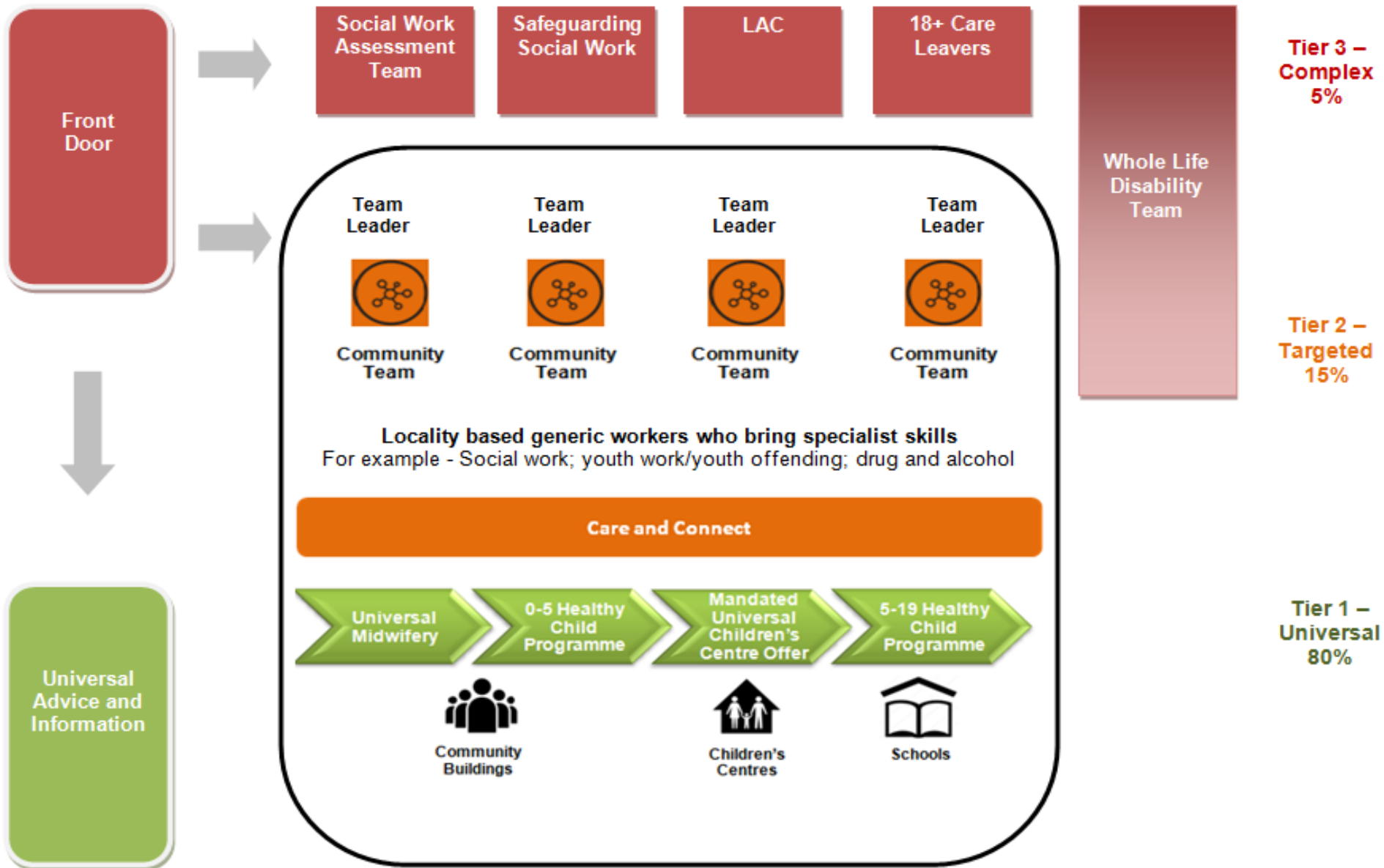
- ➔ Whilst there are lots of services involved with families, they are very rarely seeking to tackle & prevent these core issues (DV & SM)
- ➔ The prevalence means the whole system needs to focus on these more

# We are proposing a new model

- Promote the social, emotional and mental wellbeing that enables our children, young people aged 0-19 years and their families to be **resilient, healthy and live at home together.**
- Provide a **universal offer** to maintain good health and wellbeing, enabling all children to become positive citizens; ready for school and ready for work and life
- Provide a **targeted offer** for children, young people and families who have further challenges and complex lives which result in poor health and wellbeing outcomes.



# What it might look like



# Timeline for implementation

<b>Review current services in scope</b>	<b>Oct/Nov2015</b>
Initial consultation with staff/stakeholders	<b>Nov/Dec 2015</b>
Report to SMT, SLT and then to Cabinet	<b>Nov/Dec 2015</b>
Redesign of early intervention pathways	<b>Nov/Dec 2015</b>
Develop detailed and costed service model	<b>December 2015</b>
Communications agreed	<b>December 2015</b>
Produce service specifications	<b>December 2015</b>
Budgets confirmed	<b>December 2015</b>
Implementation	<b>April 2016</b>
Review & refresh of Prevention & Early Intervention Strategy	<b>April 2016</b>