

Presentations

Children & Young People Board

Tuesday, 24 January 2023

11.00 am

Victoria Room, 8th Floor, 18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ

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Date of Next Meeting: Tuesday, 14 March 2023, 1.00 pm, Hybrid Meeting - 18 Smith Square and Online

LGA Children & Young People Board 24th January 2023

Newton-CIPFA Update

Contents

1. Background to the DBV in SEND programme
2. Objectives of the DBV in SEND programme
3. Programme status
4. Insights to date
5. Next steps and further information

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There are many great examples of the children with SEND thriving but there are some big challenges to address at a national level:

1

On average, children with SEND tend to get worse outcomes in important areas e.g. more likely to be excluded, less likely to pass English and Maths GCSEs

2

8,000 parents take their Local Authority to tribunal each year because they aren't satisfied with the support their child receives (and this is just the tip of the iceberg)

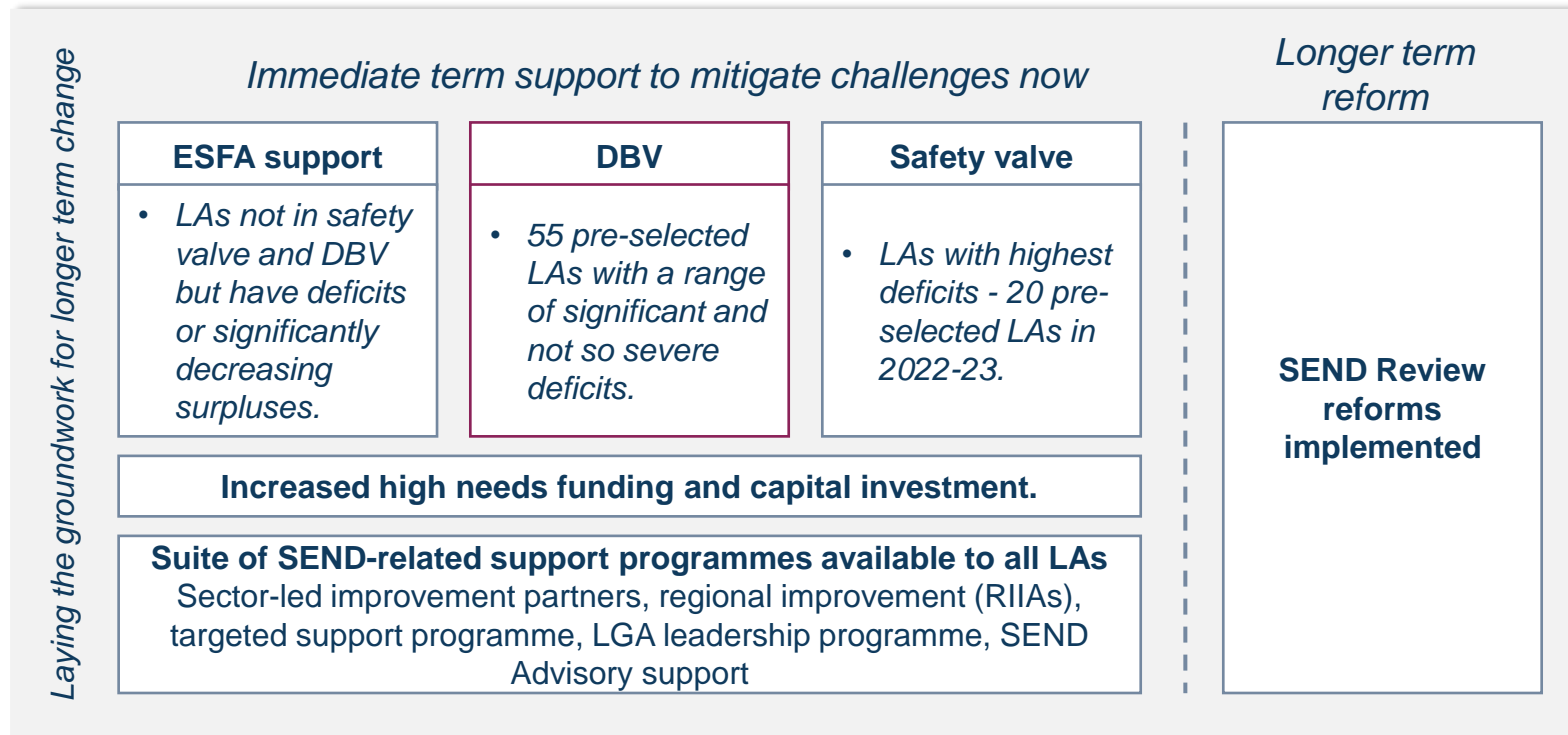
3

The national deficit is £2.3bn on a £9bn annual budget for the High Needs Block of school funding

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Moving towards SEND reform – the DBV in SEND Programme is a key short-term initiative



Delivering Better Value in SEND – objectives and support offer

Objectives

To provide short term support to 55 LAs to ensure they can support their children and young people with SEND in the best possible way, within the most financially sustainable envelope.

To aggregate data and evidence across more than a third of the LAs in England to inform future national reforms to policy and legislation.

Delivering Better Value in SEND – objectives and support offer

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Components of support – informed by consultation with LAs

Diagnostic support to LAs delivered by the partnership of Newton, CIPFA and SEND Advisors to ensure local implementation programmes have a high quality foundation to work from (Phase 1)

Collation of a centralised catalogue of best practice in delivering services for children with SEND that all LAs can access for further support in the short-term and which can also inform future national changes

Grant funding to LAs to support the implementation of local change in the short term (Phase 2 - c. £60m to be allocated across all 55 LAs)

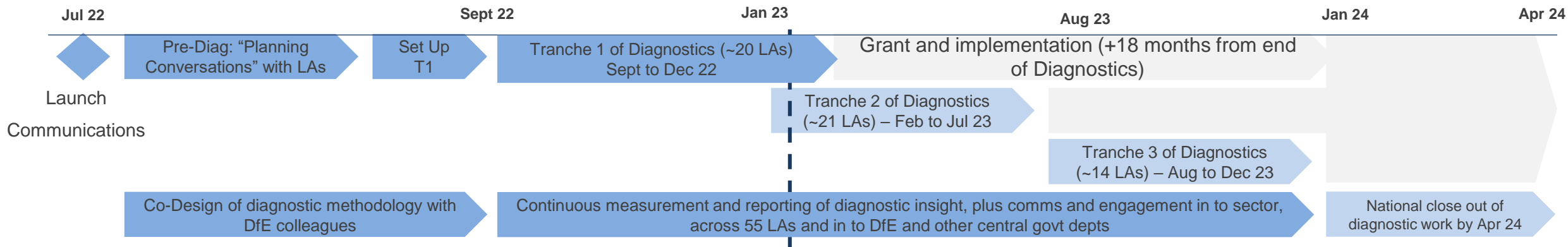
Aggregation of data and evidence across all LAs in the programme in to a central asset that can be analysed to understand consistent themes and challenges across a third of the sector, helping inform future national changes

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Overall Approach to Programme

The graphic below shows the steps we will take to deliver Phase 1 of the DBV programme:



We have committed to a number of principles about how the programme will be delivered:

- We will seek to work with LAs to build in on their existing relationships and **co-produce the diagnostic outputs as far as possible** with local stakeholders and partners: parent-carers, education providers and local health trusts.
- **The support to each local area will be tailored and bespoke**, reflecting the unique context of each local area, in order to maximise the local value add
- We will **work collaboratively with each local area SEND leadership team** so that the understanding of the diagnostic work is retained in the local system to enable them to progress implementation
- Aiming to **deliver additional added value wherever possible**:
 - Where beneficial, working with groups of local area leads to deliver diagnostic activities to help build peer networks across the sector
 - Aggregating results and developing insight across all 55 LAs to give additional insight in to the sector and to DfE

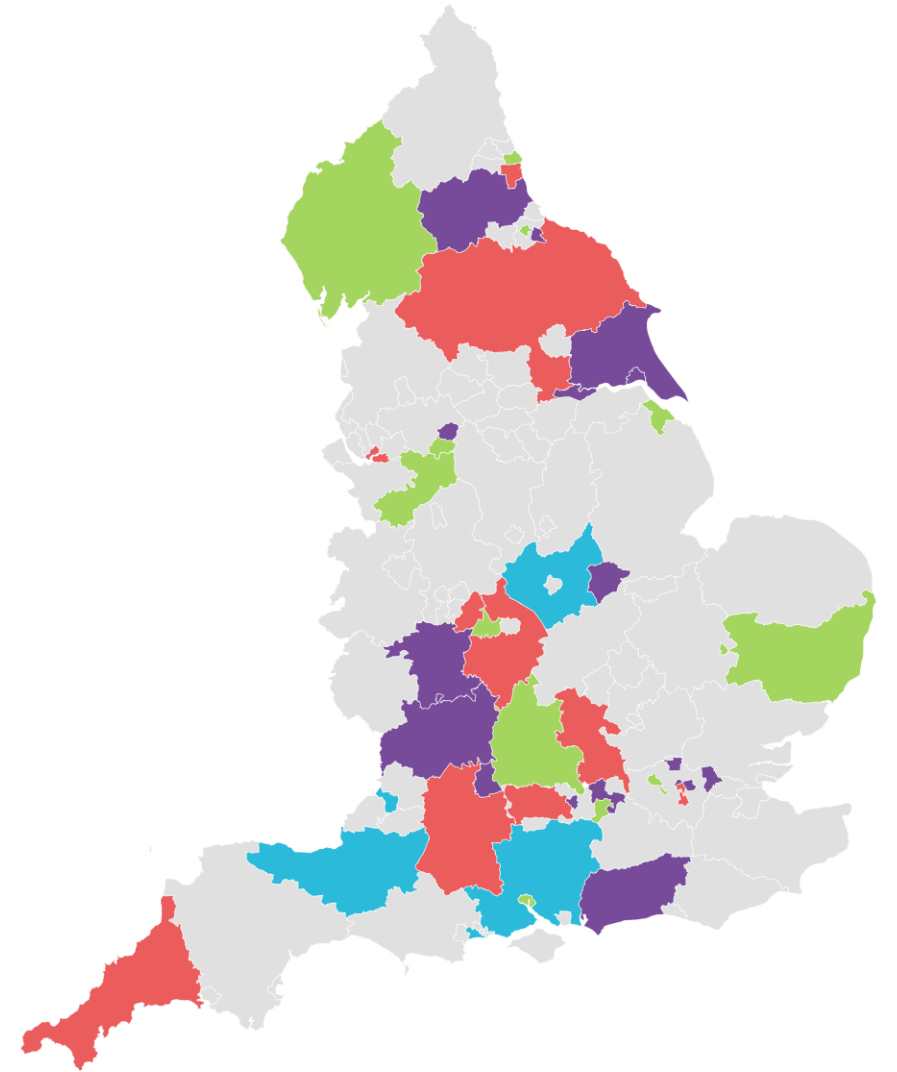
What stage are local areas currently on?

- Live Diagnostic – Module 3**
- Bracknell Forest
 - London Borough of Brent
 - Cheshire East
 - Cumbria
 - Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster
 - Metropolitan Borough of Dudley
 - Hampshire
 - Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
 - North East Lincolnshire
 - Oxfordshire
 - Solihull
 - Somerset
 - Southampton
 - South Tyneside
 - Stockport
 - Stockton-on-Tees
 - Suffolk

- Live Diagnostic – Grant Application**
- Bournemouth,
 - Christchurch and Poole
 - Bristol
 - Leicestershire
 - Hampshire

- Set Up Phase – Tranche 2 Diagnostic Start Feb 2023***
- Central Bedfordshire**
 - East Riding of Yorkshire
 - London Borough of Enfield
 - Gloucestershire
 - London Borough of Hackney
 - London Borough of Havering
 - Kingston upon Hull
 - Middlesbrough
 - London Borough of Newham
 - Metropolitan Borough of Oldham
 - Reading
 - Redcar and Cleveland
 - Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale
 - Rutland
 - Sefton
 - Swindon
 - Tameside
 - West Sussex
 - Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
 - Worcestershire

- Set Up Phase – Tranche 3 Diagnostic Start Aug 2023***
- Birmingham
 - Buckinghamshire
 - Central Bedfordshire
 - Cornwall
 - County Durham
 - Borough of Halton
 - London Borough of Lewisham
 - London Borough of Tower Hamlets
 - North Yorkshire
 - Metropolitan Borough of St Helens
 - Sunderland
 - Thurrock
 - Warwickshire
 - West Berkshire
 - Wirral
 - Wiltshire***
- ***Wiltshire has agreed to move from Tranche 2 to Tranche 3



■ Live Diagnostic - Module 3 ■ Live Diagnostic - Grant Application ■ Setup Phase - Tranche 2 ■ Setup Phase - Tranche 3

DBV Phase 1: Diagnostic Stages



Set Up

To understand current position and develop a diagnostic plan



Module 1: Baselines and Forecasts

To understand the volume and type of support Children and Young people have received historically, and what this might look like going forward



Module 3: Implementation Planning

To build findings into effective implementation planning, identifying strengths, enablers and risks



Module 2: Root Causes Diagnostic

To identify and quantify the highest impact changes that could be made to deliver better outcomes for children and young people



Grant Application

To apply for funding, using the diagnostic work, to support implementation



Phase 2: Implementation

To start implementing the opportunities and plans identified during the diagnostic

Lots of different people across the system will be involved at various stages of this process

We are receiving positive feedback from authorities engaging so far

Live Diagnostic – Module 3

- Bracknell Forest
- London Borough of Brent
- Cheshire East
- Cumbria
- Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster
- Metropolitan Borough of Dudley
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- North East Lincolnshire
- Oxfordshire
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Live Diagnostic – Grant Application

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Set Up Phase – Tranche 2 Diagnostic Start Feb 2023*

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- Metropolitan Borough of Oldham
- Reading
- Redcar and Cleveland
- Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale
- Rutland
- Sefton
- Tameside
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- Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
- Worcestershire
- Swindon

Set Up Phase – Tranche 3 Diagnostic Start Aug 2023*

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- Warwickshire
- West Berkshire
- Wirral
- Wiltshire*

*Wiltshire has request to move to T3

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Agenda Item 4



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● What did we learn from the Planning Conversations?



- 1** The need to make changes was already known locally
- 2** The expertise and support to help was welcomed
- 3** The local areas typically had an existing programme of work under way, which is was felt the DBV Programme would enhance and augment

● How much diagnostic work has been done?



Across the first 20 diagnostics, so far we have...



Facilitated local practitioners to analyse the stories of **500+ children with SEND**



Heard from representatives of **500+ education providers**



Analysed **5million+ data points**



Heard from **1800+ parent-carers**



Heard from **700+ practitioners and professionals**

● What is the diagnostic work telling us? (1)



Across every LA the evidence suggests that to have the biggest positive impact on the most children, **the focus should be on improving the system's ability to support children in a mainstream environment**

Whilst the evidence tells a nuanced and different story in each LA, there are 3 drivers that thematically emerge as the things to change to have the biggest impact on this objective...

● What is the diagnostic work telling us? (2)



- 1 Improving the ability of mainstream schools to deliver day to day support to children with SEND**
(e.g. staff skills, staff capacity/resource, physical space)
- 2 Improving the ability of the system to aid schools in supporting children with SEND**
(e.g. system navigability, service capacity, service effectiveness)
- 3 The confidence that parent-carers have in the support their child is receiving in a mainstream setting**
(e.g. clearly communicated support plans, involvement in assessment processes)

● What is the diagnostic work telling us? (3)



In any further detail, the conclusions from evidence gathered vary considerably across LAs which a **demonstration of how solutions need to be locally defined and driven** in the implementation phase.

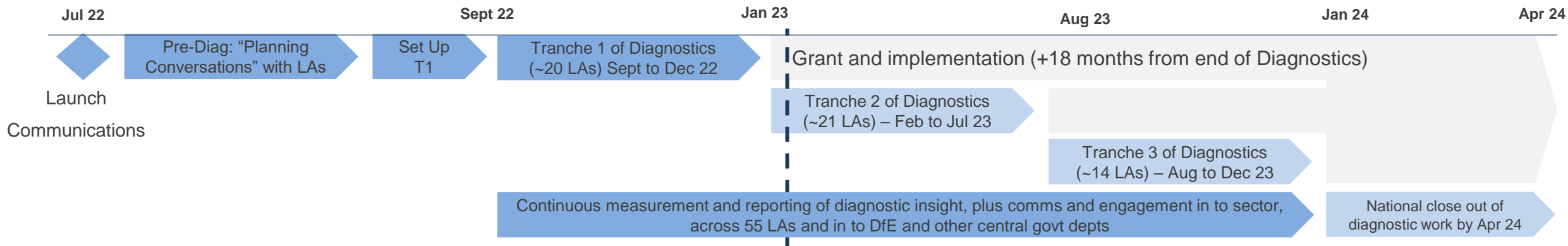
As part of financial due diligence, minimal error was found on how LAs account for High Needs Block expenditure

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Next Steps and Further Information

The graphic below shows the steps we will take to deliver Phase 1 of the DBV programme:



We are committed to sharing insight from the programme with the wider sector to ensure it adds as much value as possible – this will be done in a way that respects and maintains the confidence of all local authorities who are participating in the programme.

We would like to offer to give future presentations to the Children & Young People Board to share further insight as it emerges, particularly as we are able to segment region specific findings. In addition, our programme team are happy to have individual dialogue with any board member authorities.

Contact details

Please feel to ask any questions following our presentation or contact us afterwards:

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Steve Knight

Stephen.knight@newtoneurope.com

Phil Gibby

Phil.gibby@cipfa.org.uk

Youth Justice Board

January 2023



What is the Youth Justice Board?



An **independent**
body



Made up of
experts



With **functions** set
out in law

Led by the Chief Executive (Claudia Sturt) and supported by the Chief Operating Officer (Steph Roberts-Bibby), and the Chief Strategy Officer (Jamie Bennett) who work following the Board's direction with a team of public servants.

Who are the YJB Board members?



Keith Fraser- Chair



Keith Towler



Sharon Gray



Brian Tytherleigh



Prof. Neal Hazel



Susannah Hancock



Louise Shorter



Jacob Sakil

**x3
vacancies**

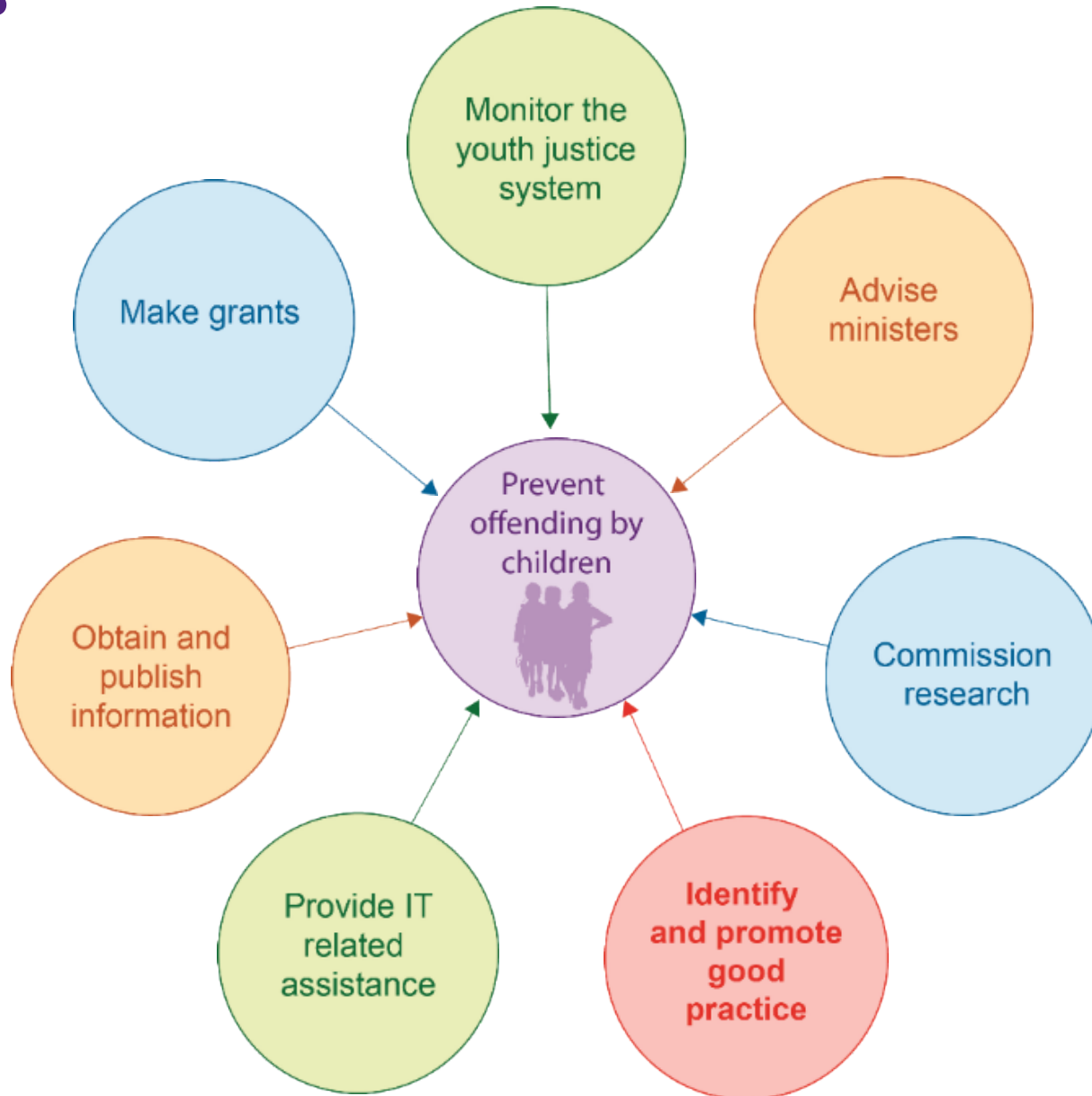
Who are we and what do we do?



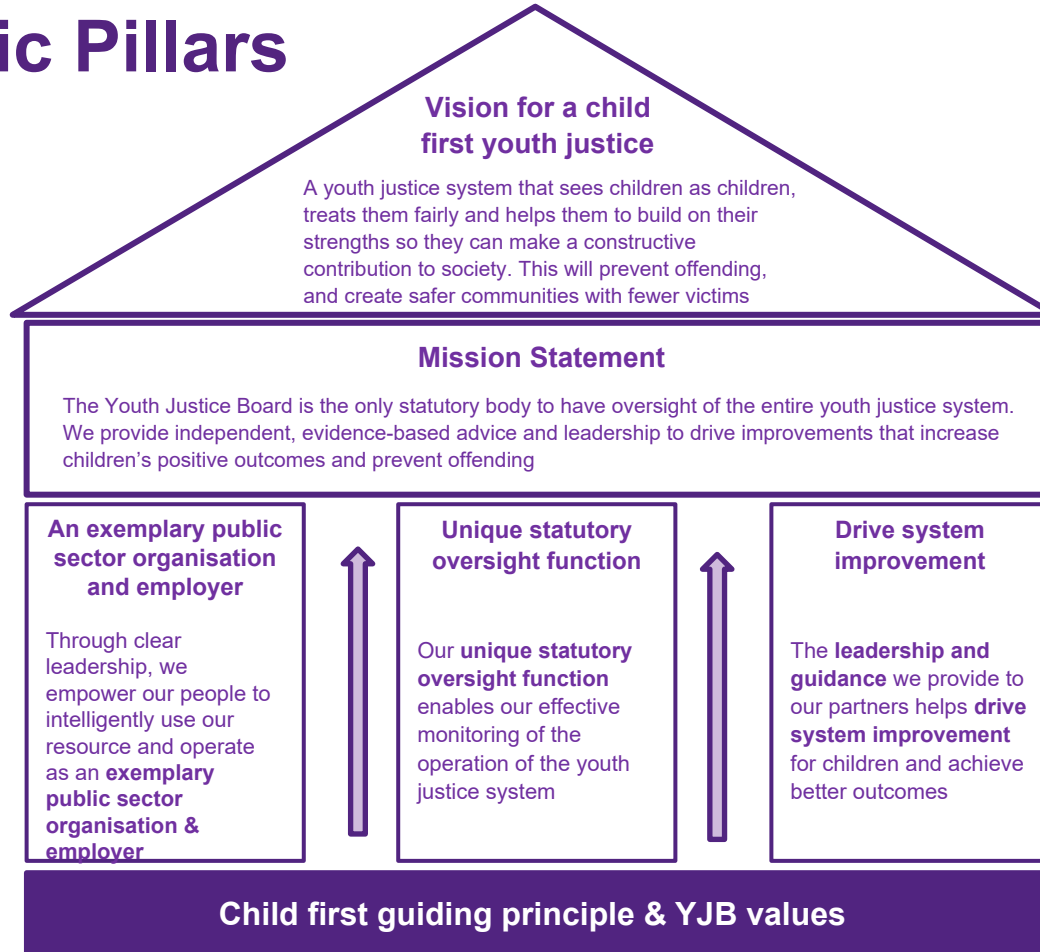
The Youth Justice Board, for England and Wales is:

- a non-departmental public body created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to oversee the youth justice system for England and Wales
- sponsored by the Ministry of Justice
- Board members are appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice
- independent from government and parliament
- the only official body to have oversight of the whole youth justice system and so is uniquely placed to guide and advise on the provision of youth justice services
- promotes a 'Child First' youth justice system that sees children as children, treats them fairly and helps them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. This will prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims

Statutory duties as set out in the Crime & Disorder Act 1998



Strategic Pillars



Areas of concern across the Youth Justice Sector

Evidence tells us that the following are the key concerns across the youth justice system. We are actively working with local services and across the youth justice system to address these areas and drive improvement.

- **Early intervention & prevention in the system**

There is a clear role for youth justice services (YJS) to support children at an earlier stage to prevent future offending behaviour and help children to reach their full potential. This approach is informed by evidence of what works in cutting crime and supporting children to live crime free lives.

- **Over representation**

Key evidence and data shows that children from Black and minority ethnic backgrounds are over-represented at all areas of the youth justice system and other children's services. This often intersects with other factors such as care experience, poverty and vulnerability.

Cont.....

- **Exploitation**

Children are more likely than adults to be victims of crime, particularly serious crime. There is a need for a more sophisticated approach that recognises that children can be both victims and perpetrators, for example through county lines, gangs and organised crime.

- **Custody, resettlement & transitions**

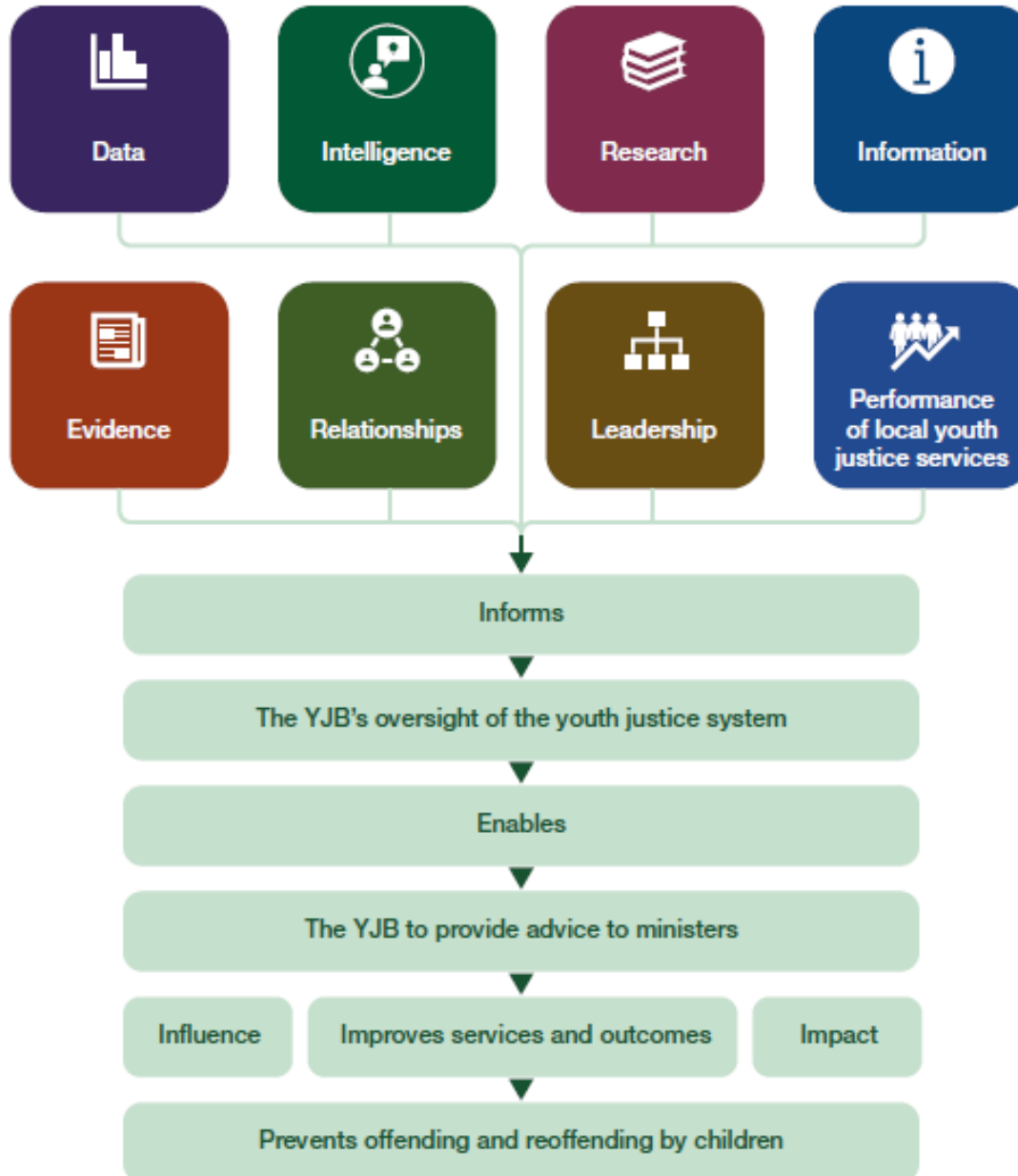
Children should be sent to custody only when this is absolutely necessary and held in conditions of safety, where their wellbeing is safeguarded, and they are prepared for their return to the community. The number of children in custody has reduced and those that remain often have complex needs and vulnerabilities.

Risk, Vulnerability & Desistance

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime is a major longitudinal study of a single cohort of around 4,300 young people who started secondary school in the City of Edinburgh in the autumn of 1998. The overarching purpose of the study is to examine the causes and consequences of young people's involvement in crime and anti-social behaviour. Participants now 35 years of age.

The key messages are:

- Holistic approaches targeting community risk factors achieve more than focus on risky individuals
- Contact with Criminal Justice System (CJS) does not strengthen desistance
- Skilled supportive key workers or mentors create and sustain desistance by helping individuals navigate their life
- Children who are excluded or absent from school will have poorer life chances including more CJS contact



Current YOT performance oversight

Observation Stage

- Performance Oversight Board (POB) assessments to consider position of services and inform escalation decisions
- Includes engagement with watchlist services and any one-off areas of work/advice which could help improve service

Stage 1 – Diagnostics and light touch engagement

- In escalation - Investigation and analysis of the cause or nature of concerns impacting on performance outcomes for children; to identify where the service may need assistance; offering advice and guidance and brokering support.
- In de-escalation - Reducing engagement with the service due to confidence in their improvement journey and expected trajectory out of priority status.

Stage 2 - Escalated improvement support

- In escalation – Concerns regarding progress against improvement, allocation of YJB resource for increased engagement, potentially including delivery of improvement support.
- In de-escalation - recognition that progress has been made and there are reduced concerns on the service's ability to deliver their improvement plan but requirement for YJB improvement support remains.

Stage 3 - Performance Notification to Ministers

- Significant concerns regarding services ability to improve triggers Ministerial notification. YJB improvement support remains; with increased focus.

Information relating to YJ services in priority status may be shared between the YJB and HMI Probation and other relevant Inspectorates

* We are reviewing this process as part of our desire to be more assertive with the sector

Key data (published 22/07/22)

15,800 children were cautioned or sentenced



Down 17%
in the last
year



82% decrease
over the last ten
years

8,800 first time entrants to the youth justice system



Down
20% since
the previous
year



81% fall from
the year ending
March 2011

Almost three quarters of children remanded to custody received a non-custodial outcome



Increase of 8% compared with the previous year in outcomes which did not result in a custodial sentence

The average number of children in custody has fallen to its lowest level



Down 28% from the previous year to 560

Reoffending decreased to its lowest level

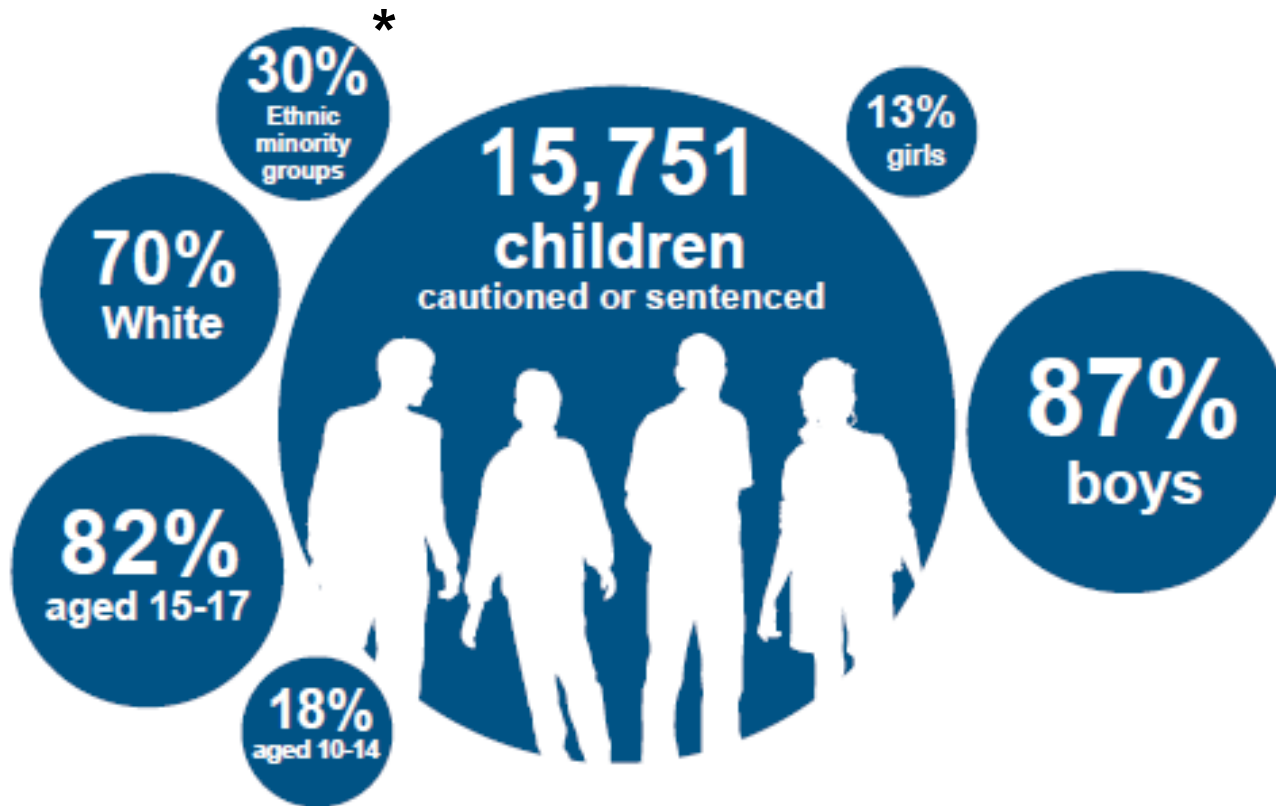


Down 3.6 % points in
the last year



Down 4.1 %
points since
2010

Demographics of children in the justice system



* Compared to 19% of children in society (2011 census)

Useful links

[YJB Business Plan 2022/2023](#)

[YJB Strategic plan](#)

[Annual statistics 2020/2021](#)

[HMI Probation Annual inspection of youth justice report](#)

[Youth Justice Resource Hub](#)