

Committee: **Children's Services Scrutiny Committee**
Date: **10 June 2013**
Title of Report: **Targeted Youth Support (TYS) – Progress Update**
By: **Interim Director of Children's Services**

Purpose of Report: **To provide an update on the progress of Targeted Youth Support and progress relating to NEET (young people Not in Education, Employment or Training) provision and Raising the Participation Age (RPA) to which all young people in England must continue in education or training.**

RECOMMENDATION: To consider the progress of the Service

1. Financial Appraisal

1.1 Targeted Youth Support will see a budget reduction of 15% over the 3 year period 14/15 – 16/17 in line with the Medium Term Financial Plan. The budget for 2013/14 is £3.2m, for 14/15 £3m and for 15/16 £3.85m. Additional mitigation funding of £177k over the three years has also been provided to work with young people with emotional and mental wellbeing needs.

2. Supporting information

2.1 The Targeted Youth Support Service has been fully operational since November with the last report to scrutiny committee on 5 March 2012. Performance information in this report covers the period April 2012 to April 2013. TYS and the Youth Offending Service were subject to a full service review which concluded in November 2012. The review was led by a senior manager from Wealden District Council.

2.2 The review found that the TYS service is reducing the need for higher cost interventions from statutory social care service and from the Youth Offending Team. It is providing the kind of support that young people and families need and value. The model we put in place in 2011 is working well to improve the lives of vulnerable young people and the aims of the service are the right ones.

2.3 70% of the budget is spent on one-to-one support and 30% on community-based Interventions (CBIs). We consider that work should continue to be split in this way. The move towards working with the whole family and towards more work with parents within TYS is positive and should also continue.

2.4 The review also concluded that the service would be more flexible if teams were managed in two areas aligned to Children's Social Care rather than under the current five area system. This could be done so as not to affect how services are delivered or where they are sited nor should it damage local partnership work with District and Borough councils. **Appendix 1 is the executive summary of the TYS and YOT service review and provides additional detail.**

2.5 TYS worked with 1,854 young people on an individual basis in 2012/13. (The service target figure was 1,300 – 1,400). Approximately 80% of these young people live in the 20 wards of East Sussex most affected by income deprivation. For 96% of closed cases the targets for the work had been met or partially met and in 67% of those cases all targets had been met. The targets here relate to the extent to which needs were successfully addressed and the goals agreed for the young person and their family were achieved.

2.6 Community based interventions (CBIs) provide 'group work' activity for young people across the County. Over 8,000 young people attended sessions over the year which exceeded the service target of 10% of the 11–18 population (approximately 4,400 young people). Sessions are 'open access' and provide activities and targeted sessions on: substance misuse, healthy lifestyles and sexual health. This provision reaches many young people who are not formally engaged in other services. A number of young people received individual support after attending open access sessions. **Appendix 2 provides performance data for the period April 2012 – April 2013.**

2.7 Ongoing developments in the TYS service are aligned with the children's social care transformation programme THRIVE and relate to both the Early Help strategy and to the Families with Multiple Problems project. The service currently works with 42 families who meet the family keywork criteria (exceeding the service target of 25 families for 2012/13) and will work with up to 70 families in 2013/14. The service will work with young people who have emotional difficulties and emerging mental health issues. This follows significant demand for work of this kind being highlighted by the service review.

2.8 The work on RPA and on reducing NEETs is being led by the Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service which works with other teams across Children's Services. Over the last year 'participation in learning' of 16 and 17 year olds has increased significantly. The 3 month average for November 2012 to January 2013 shows that 92.5% of 16 year olds were 'in learning' compared to 88.8% in 2011/12 and 81.5% of 17 year olds were 'in learning' in 2012/13 compared to 78.7% the previous year.

2.9 The latest data available for March 2013 shows that 92.5% of 16 year olds and 84% of 17 year olds were recorded as 'in learning'. The number of 16-18 year olds whose situation is 'unknown', 9.2% in March 2013, continues to compare well against our target of less than 10% . The numbers of 'unknown' remain highest amongst 18 year olds.

2.10 Our RPA Strategy, *Creating Opportunities*, continues to guide our work with young people in this area successfully. The local authority continues to commission targeted information advice and guidance for vulnerable learners using an external contract. We work closely with schools, colleges and other partners to ensure that young people at risk of not progressing, or who are NEET, are identified swiftly and provided with appropriate support ,including through the regionally commissioned 'Youth Contract'.

2.11 In preparation for the Raising of the Participation Age, and as part of a department for Education (DfE) funded project, we have led a number of projects with schools and colleges to improve the transition experience between Key Stage 4 (Years 10 and 11) and post-16 learning. We have: improved data sharing; shared professional development with school and college staff; used student mentors and ambassadors; and made specific provision for vulnerable groups. For 2013/14 our priorities include: working with colleges to reduce the number of early leavers and increase the participation of 17 year olds; developing specific provision for Youth Offenders; and, supporting 'employability skills' in 14-19 year olds.

3. Conclusion and Reason for Recommendation

3.1 The service continues to make progress in both defining its role with key stakeholders and in delivering a service to vulnerable young people. The Committee is recommended to consider the progress of the service.

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Local Members: All

Background Documents: None

Targeted Youth Support & Youth Offending Services Service Review

Executive Summary

January 2013

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Methodology and options explored	2
About the services.....	3
Targeted Youth Support	3
Impact	4
Service user feedback.....	8
Other findings from TYS interviews included:	8
Specific feedback from young people who had received support from Youth Offending Services included:	9
Stakeholder feedback.....	10
Findings: Targeted Youth Support service	11
Findings: Youth Offending Services	11
Recommendations	12

Introduction

This report briefly describes the work and conclusions of a review of the ESCC Targeted Youth Support (TYS) Service and the Youth Offending Services (YOS). The full report of the review is available on request.

The review was carried out in accordance with framework agreed by ESCC for service reviews, and as part of the THRIVE programme. The work was overseen by a review board which included partner organisations, members of Children's Services Senior Management Team, and an Assistant Director within Adult Social Care. Dr Jeremy Leach, Public Health Manager with Wealden District Council was the Review Manager in order to provide an external view.

The key purpose of the Service Review was to consider:

- **Service Offer:** What statutory and key essential duties are the services aiming to discharge, and for what population?
- **Service Structure:** Are the services achieving identified objectives and outcomes in the most effective way; and
- **Service Supply:** Who is best placed to deliver the required services in East Sussex in future?

To answer these questions the review sought to establish how the services offer effective interventions for children and their families that are sustainable, give value for money, are of high quality and which are fit for purpose.

The review also considered how the services were developing in order to support the key objectives of the THRIVE programme - to improve outcomes for children and families by providing effective early help services and reducing the need to refer families to more expensive services within social care or other statutory providers. Also explored were changes in the work of the services and in legislation and guidance affecting them – for example recent national changes in youth justice policy, and the appointment of the new Police and Crime Commissioner in November 2012

Methodology and options explored

Data and other evidence considered by the review board included:

1. Outcomes for children and families supported by the services
2. Feedback from children, young people and parents
3. Service activity levels and comparisons with other areas
4. Visits to other local authorities to examine different ways of providing the services
5. Inspection outcomes
6. Workforce and stakeholder feedback

The review looked in detail at:

- whether the TYS and YOS services should be merged
- whether either of the services should be integrated within the Children's Social Care management structure
- whether the services could be provided by other organisations
- whether the management and team structures of the services were right

About the services

Targeted Youth Support

Targeted Youth Support (TYS) is a relatively new service that is based upon the integration of a number of previously distinctive services which included the Youth Development Service, Under-19 Substance Misuse, Teenage Pregnancy Services, some elements of the Connexions personal adviser service and the preventative activities of the Youth Offending Service. The Targeted Youth Support service provides one to one support to young people and their families, open access activities know as Community Based Interventions, and targeted groupwork for young people aged 11-19 in the county.

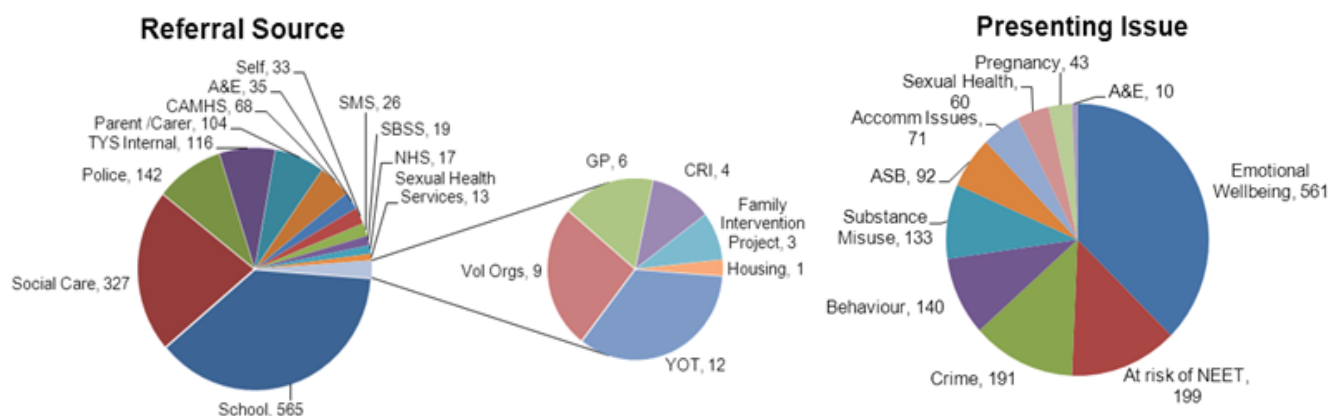
The primary aim of the service is to deliver interventions to young people designed to support them to live successfully within their families, to support participation in education, to prevent antisocial and offending behaviour, and to promote health and well-being. The service targets young people aged 11 – 19 who, without an assessment and planned intervention, would be more likely to-

- Be excluded from school
- Engage in criminal behaviour
- Become accommodated by the local authority, or have poor physical and mental wellbeing.

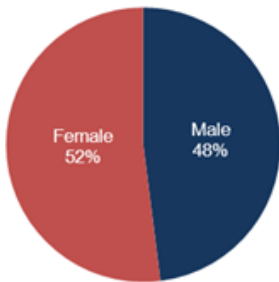
TYS provided one to one interventions to **1,500** young people between 1 October 2011 and 31 September 2012. 80% of the young people worked with live in the 20 wards of East Sussex most affected by income deprivation. **96%** of closed cases to YYS had the targets of the support met or partially met, with **67%** having all targets met.

In the period analysed **7,516** young people benefited from taking part in open access or group sessions provided by the service and these sessions had **3382** identified regular participants. Analysis showed that **51%** of those receiving targeted one to one support were also attending open access activities or targeted group work to support them.

The charts below show the profile of the young people worked with by YYS:



Gender of Young People worked with



Rural / Urban



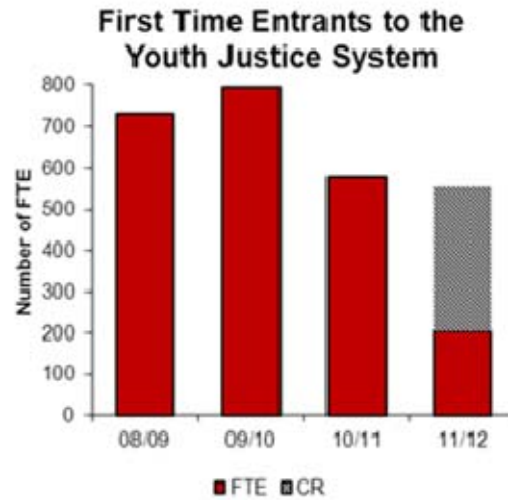
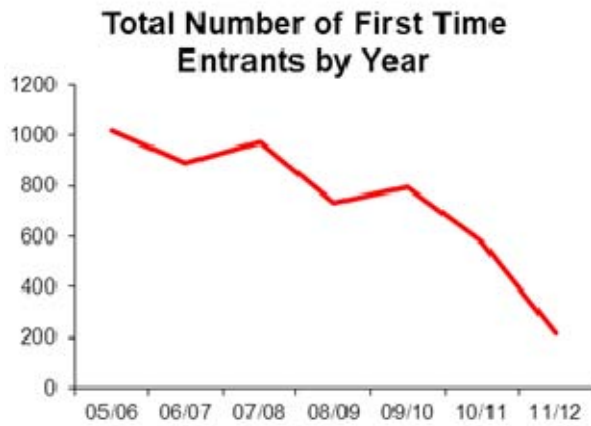
Impact

The service has developed close relationships with the statutory social care Youth Support Teams to ensure that preventative work is targeted well and the right service becomes involved at the right time. Since the launch of the TYS service the number of young people regarded as Children in Need by the Youth Support Teams in East Sussex has fallen by **13%**, which suggests that this close targeting of early intervention is working well. A snapshot taken during the review showed that there were 60 cases open where Social Workers and TYS workers were jointly supporting a young person and their families to prevent escalation of their needs.

TYS also has a preventative role in relation to youth crime and youth offending. There has been a significant drop in the number of young people entering the criminal justice system (as shown in the following chart: number of first time entrants by year) over recent years, and a pronounced decline in the past year, and this has been partly due to the work of TYS.

The other major impact on this decline is the adoption by Sussex Police of Community Resolution in 2011. Community Resolution approaches encourage on the spot remedy or reparation for minor offences and the use of these approaches does not count as a young person entering the criminal justice system, which they may have done if Police had issued a final warning or reprimand before. Police are also able to require young people to work with TYS as part of a Community Resolution agreement. It will not be possible to evaluate the contribution made by TYS to this reduction until the impact of Community Resolution is understood more fully, however the decline in East Sussex is greater than in other areas of Sussex where Community Resolution is also used.

The charts below show the decline in the number of First Time Entrants, and the impact of Community Resolution. The grey bar on the right-hand chart shows the number of Community Resolutions issued, some of which will have resulted in TYS support, and some of which would otherwise have become First Time Entrants.



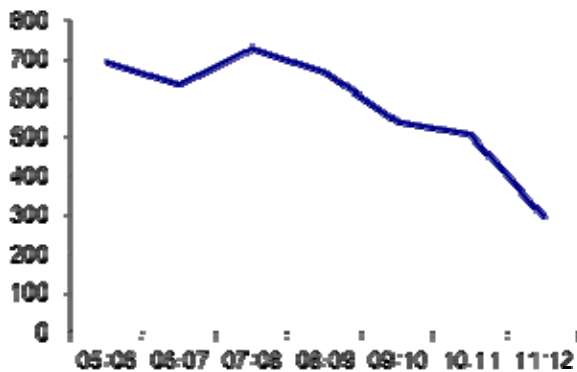
Youth Offending Services

Youth Offending Services have a role defined by statute and the team brings together workers from Children's Services, Sussex Police, Probation, the NHS and the voluntary sector. Its aims are to prevent children and young people aged 10-17 from becoming involved in crime and anti-social behaviour, to help change the behaviour of those young people who have offended, and to help prevent residents of the County from being victims of crime.

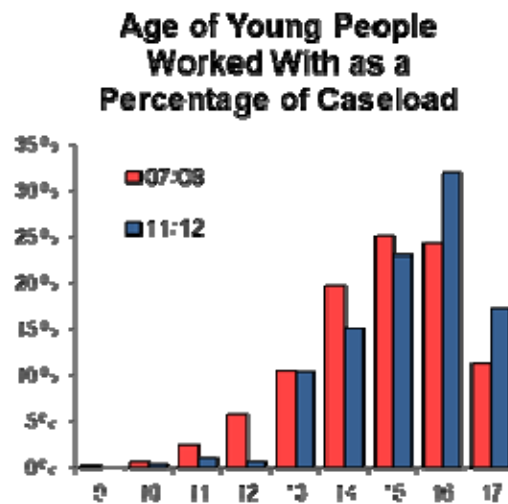
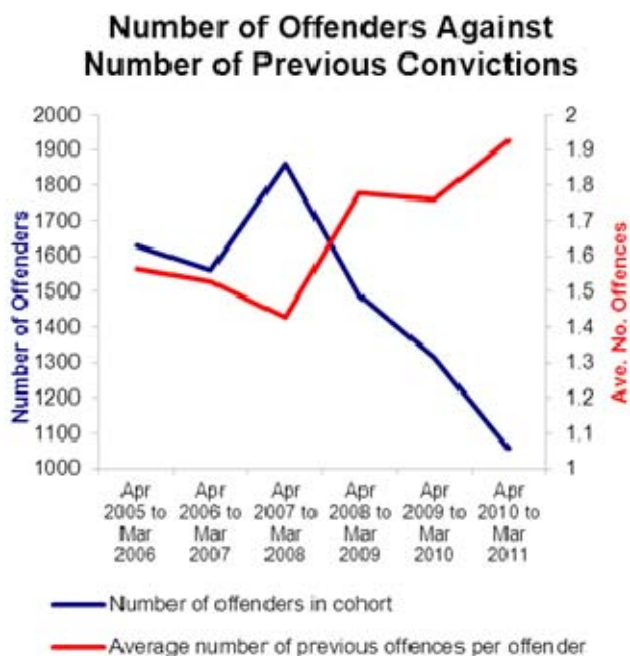
The team works with young people who are referred to the service, predominantly by courts or criminal justice agencies, and carries out an assessment of the specific problems affecting the young person as well as the risk they pose to others, and how these problems and risks might be overcome. Team members also write pre-sentence reports to help courts decide what sentence to impose and then supervise the young offenders, when they receive a community sentence (such as a Referral Orders, Reparation Orders, and Youth Rehabilitation Orders or a custodial sentence).

Data demonstrates that there has been a significant drop in the overall caseload held in the youth offending services in recent years. 2011/12 sees a significant drop in the number of young people starting an intervention with the YOS, down from 509 in 2010/11 to 299 young people in 2011/12. As detailed above, the use of Community Resolution by Sussex Police is likely to be the main contributory factor for this. Community Resolution has only been fully operational in East Sussex for approximately 18 months.

Numbers Worked With

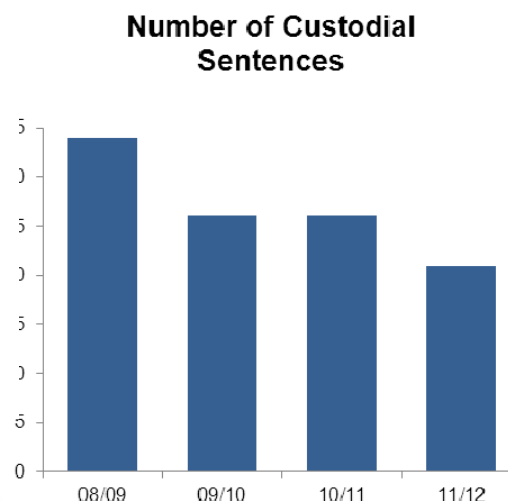
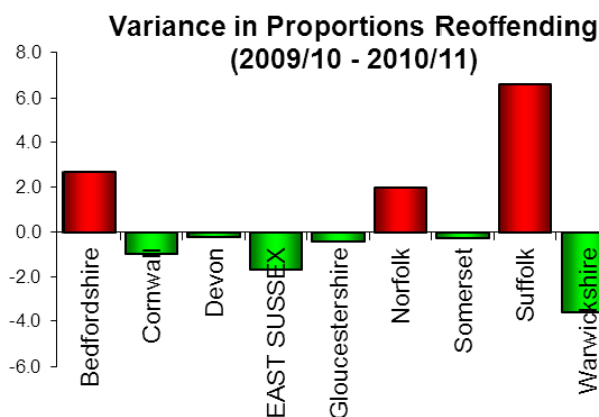


Whilst the number of offenders worked with is falling the complexity and risk of the work undertaken has risen, with the number of previous convictions those young people going up significantly, and more work with an older client group with more entrenched or harder to change behaviour than it was several years ago.



Impact

Youth Offending Services in East Sussex have been successful in recent years in reducing re-offending rates for those worked with – and comparisons with the Youth Justice Board comparator group using the latest available data illustrates that this is not the case for all authorities. In addition the 2011/12 performance figures show that the number of young people receiving a custodial sentence was at its lowest for four years, illustrating the success of the services.



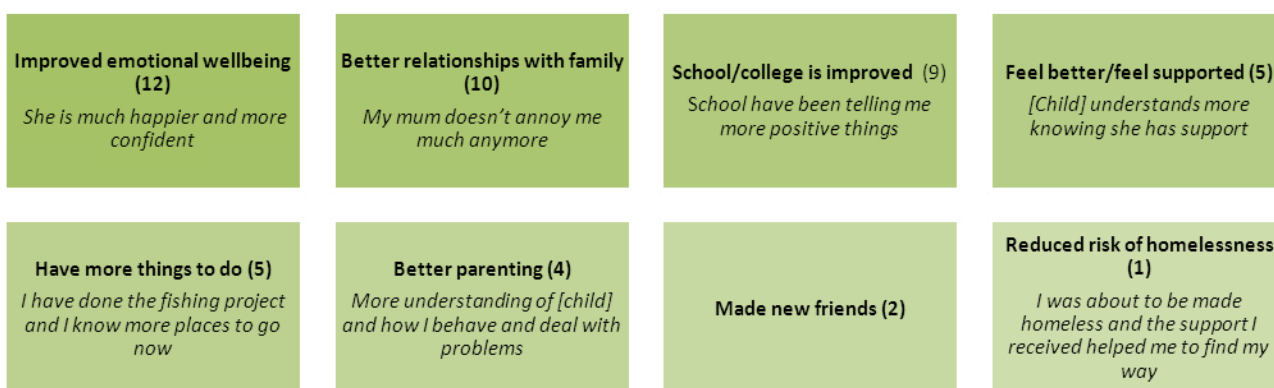
Other outcomes for young people supported by the Youth Offending Services were also explored as part of the review. It was noted that there remain issues in engaging those worked within suitable Education, Training or Employment, in particular for those about statutory school age, but that the percentage with suitable accommodation at the end of the intervention had risen over the past five years to 95%.

Service user feedback

To support the review service user feedback was gained via:

1:1 interviews with 57 young people accessing YOS
30 interviews with young people and parents accessing 1:1 casework support from TYS
Group discussions and questionnaires conducted in community-based interventions
Focus groups with Hastings Youth Council and Heathfield Youth Council

86% of young people and 84% of parents surveyed through regular service user feedback who had worked with TYS identified clear positive changes as a result of the service involvement; positive changes included:



Other findings from TYS interviews included:

- Family knowledge of how to make referral or access the targeted service initially is limited
- Families are happier as a result of contact with TYS
- Families liked the relaxed, friendly approach of the TYS staff
- TYS staff do what they say will do and helped them to make changes that other services have not
- Some wanted more visits or support for longer
- Families liked that TYS caseworkers were able to link young people into CBI activities
- Youth clubs provide a fun place for young people to socialise as well as get information and support when needed
- Young people want more universal youth club/youth work sessions, and want sessions to go on for longer
- Young people say attending youth clubs/youth work session gives them something to do and keeps them out of trouble and are concerned that a reduction would lead to an increase in anti-social behaviour
- Young people in rural areas have limited access to other youth services and reducing the offer in these areas would remove a safety net for young people there
- Not all young people know about all of the services/activities on offer

Specific feedback from young people who had received support from Youth Offending Services included:

- Some young people find it hard to get to appointments because the office is too far from home
- Feedback seems to indicate that the fewer number of workers involved the more supported a young person feels
- 26% of those interviewed had attended a breach/compliance panel meeting. However there doesn't appear to be much evidence that this had made a difference to whether the young person reoffended
- If there had been more positive things for young people to do they would have been less likely to get involved in crime and with the wrong crowd; *"The reason we get drunk is because there's nothing else to do"; "more things to do to take my mind off things"; "more things closer to my home"*.
- Young people told us that drug and alcohol issues were one of the main reasons they reoffend, so help to deal with these issues earlier may have helped stop young people going down an offending route
- Young people need help finding employment and work experience and want more support with this
- Interventions help young people understand the consequences of their actions; *"I learnt my lesson that shoplifting is wrong. If I knew consequences then I wouldn't have done it"; "The support, knowing you can speak to someone who cannot judge you personally is a good thing to have"*.
- Three quarters of young people say that things got better as a result of their contact with YOS, in particular their behaviour, school and college and drug/alcohol misuse; *"I'm going to college [...] [Worker] was very supportive and encouraged me to go"*
- Reparation seems to have limited success - possibly because the tasks do not relate to the crimes committed; *"Can't see the point of picking up bags, posting things and painting bird boxes when paying back to the community"; "it wasn't directed at the individual I assaulted"*.
- For those young people who spent time in custody, many found it a positive experience in terms of self-reflection; *"Gave me time to sort myself out"; "Because it has opened my eyes and made me think a lot about my life and what I want to do"; "A shock that made me realise I couldn't carry on"*.

Stakeholder feedback

A self-completed online questionnaire on the TYS service received 54 responses from a variety of individuals and organisations.

Key findings were:

Stakeholder knowledge on how to access services was good, particularly 1:1 casework and a large percentage considered the service as effective in providing advice and guidance and improving life chances

Stakeholders appeared knowledgeable about the role of the service BUT families may not know how to access the services
(80% of responders)

Majority felt the service met or exceeded their expectations
+ive: *'due to extensive skills within the team'*, -ive: *'Timescale too slow - held up by paperwork'*
(Deputy Head)

Improved behaviour, attendance at school and improved emotional wellbeing were considered main outcomes
'Reduction in ASB' (Community Safety Coordinator)

Effective partnership working was considered a strength, although some improvements suggested
'More liaison and appreciation of each other's role' (School Nurse)

Organisation into district and borough teams was judged to be best way to meet local need and support partnerships
'Have a presence in the community so all can access it'
(Chair, Vol organisation)

In order to seek partner feedback on youth offending service direct contact was made with key stakeholders with a request to respond against a set of key questions. Several partners responded to say that they were happy with the YOS provision and did not wish to comment further, but the following provided detailed comments, which are included in the full report: Sussex Police, HM Courts service, Family Court Youth Panel Chairman Elect, CRI, and the Youth Justice Board.

These comments recognised the focus of the work of Youth Offending Services on high risk offenders and the statutory obligations the team is under, and the changes taking place. They supported a greater degree of whole family working within the service, and were positive about the work of practitioners within the service area.

Findings: Targeted Youth Support service

In summary the review found that:

- a) the model developed for the Targeted Youth Support service and put in place in 2011 is working well to improve the lives of vulnerable young people – the aims of the service are the right ones
- b) the model of spending 70% of the budget on 1:1 support and 30% on Community Based Interventions and group work should continue
- c) the TYS service is beginning to have a positive impact on reducing the number of young people who need statutory social care support and working closely with social care services
- d) the move towards whole family working, and more work with parents, within TYS is positive and should continue
- e) that the TYS needs to work closely with Early Help services for other age ranges, and also with the YOS to prevent young people entering the criminal justice system or reoffending
- f) that the service would be more flexible if it was managed and teams were organised in to two areas rather than the current five areas, but this could be done in a way that does not affect the local partnership with District and Borough councils
- g) that there is no benefit at the moment of merging the service with others, either other Early Help services, Children's Social Care or Youth Offending services
- h) that it was worth exploring the potential advantages of some Community Based Interventions being commissioned from local voluntary sector providers

Findings: Youth Offending Services

In summary the review found that:

- a) the current services have been effective and have performed well, with reductions in re-offending and many other positive outcomes for young people, including those they report themselves
- b) there have been substantial changes recently to the complexity of those supported by the services, with higher risk and more entrenched offenders becoming a bigger part of the work
- c) the external environment and policy changes affecting the services are significant and could change funding substantially – for example if the number of young people in custody increases and the costs of remand need to be met from the Local Authority
- d) other authorities had moved to different delivery models that were interesting and showing good results – focusing on specialisms rather than generalist teams
- e) that no external commissioning options should be recommended at this point given the changes taken place, but that this might be an option in the future
- f) that there is no benefit at the moment of merging the services with others, for example TYS or Children's Social Care services

Recommendations

The final key recommendations of the review were:

(i) The priority for the Targeted Youth Support service should continue to be the effective identification and support of young people and their families who need targeted Early Help, with the aim of safely decreasing the number of children requiring statutory social care involvement, being excluded from mainstream education, or entering the criminal justice system.

The review found that the TYS service is having a clear impact on the need for later and higher cost interventions from statutory social care service and the Youth Offending Team, and is delivering the kind of support that young people and families need and value. Research with other authorities indicated that they were looking to adopt a similar approach to ours, and the provision of this support is a key part of the THRIVE Early Help strategy. In line with this strategy the one-to-one casework service will be focused primarily on those with needs at level 3 of the new Continuum of Need, and the service will incorporate whole family work where that is the best approach to meet the identified needs through family assessment.

The review concluded that the current balance of an approximate 70:30 activity split in terms of undertaking targeted casework and providing open access community-based interventions continues to be appropriate. In the context of the ESCC Medium Term Financial Plan and the savings required across the authority a small reduction in both elements of service provision is likely to be required, but it is proposed that the proportion of activity remains the same across the service overall.

Considerable evidence shows the open access community-based interventions to be closely linked to early identification of vulnerable young people that would otherwise require later interventions, and to providing ongoing support once one-to-one work with them has concluded.

It is important within this recommendation to recognise that the service is engaged in several activities to continue to develop the practice model within one-to-one casework, including contributing to the family keywork programme, supported by its key role in the THRIVE Early Help strategy.

(ii) Capacity should be built within the voluntary and community sector and through volunteering opportunities to contribute to the community-based intervention offer, and external commissioning of some of this offer should be explored.

Organisations in the voluntary and community sector already provide a wide base of activities for young people across the county. The Children's Services Department supports the growth and sustainability of these activities through a funded programme of work from a specialist infrastructure provider, East Sussex Council for Voluntary Youth Services, and through supporting providers locally with training and guidance, but is not directly involved in most of this provision. A small proportion of this work is close to the kind of community-based interventions that TYS provides itself, and there are clear examples where this work has been successfully undertaken by third sector providers in various parts of the county and nationally.

The potential benefits of this approach are:

- funding organisations that can attract other funding to expand the offer
- better value for money

- greater community ownership of local open-access services

In line with this TYS has recently provided funding for a third sector partner to investigate and possibly build up capacity in key parish councils with the aim of both increasing provision through the use of other potential funding but also for local involvement and commitment to young people within their communities.

These benefits are not always realised by commissioning work from the voluntary and community sector, so a robust commissioning methodology must be used. The review recommends a phased exploration of commissioning options bearing in mind the following risks can be avoided:

- disrupting the strong links between the one-to-one casework and open access provision
- loss of information on young people's needs and identification through open access provision of young people in need of further support
- reduction in the quality of provision

Alongside building capacity in the voluntary and community sector and exploring commissioning the sector to provide some community-based interventions the service should build on the current use of volunteers across CBIs, recognising the benefits this brings for service users, the service, and volunteers themselves.

(iii) The TYS service structure should move from a five area model towards a two area east / west division

The evidence of the review told us that the current model of delivering the TYS service through District and Borough teams is leading to significant challenges in terms of service consistency and the flexible use of staff resources. Establishing two teams on an East / West split of the county would:

- enable more consistency of practice
- align with Early Help providers working with different age ranges
- work well with the two Integrated Screening Hubs in the East and West ensuring families are directed to the most appropriate services to meet their needs
- allow more flexible deployment of staff in response to changes in need in different localities
- maintain an operational boundary so that each district and borough still relates to one team

However it is recognised that a strong local presence is crucial for the TYS and the important role played by TYS in delivering locally based community interventions as well as promoting and supporting third sector provision still requires a strong local presence. Therefore this proposal would not reduce the current range of access points for service users within the current portfolio nor would it reduce the service's commitment to developing strong planning and communication links within the local youth partnership group developments, District and Borough Councils, and other district and borough based partnerships.

This change will also bring about a more scalable model than we have currently, enabling the service to meet the needs of the Medium Term Financial Planning process. A change to management structures will be required, with less spend on management roles, but this could be achieved through reshaping roles and redeployment rather than a full restructure.

(iv) The Youth Offending Service should restructure its service provision from generic local teams to a functional model based on risk.

The review recommends a new delivery model for the YOS based on the evidence we have found elsewhere in the country and the findings on changes in the caseload and policy context of the service. The level and nature of caseload and resources within the YOS have changed and are continuing to change. There needs to be enough flexibility and specialist skill within the workforce to enable the service to continue to meet the needs of the client group.

A functional model of delivery would:

- a) Support the YOS to improve the provision of tailored services, based on assessment of risk
- b) Address the need for the YOS to be able to work more intensively with the increasing complexity of the caseload and to improve provision of robust alternatives to custody.
- c) Encourage the development of specialist knowledge, skills and leadership within the team
- d) Increase capacity to work with the whole family of the young people assessed as posing the highest risk of custody, in line with other changes in East Sussex practice and the Family Keywork model
- e) Provide clearer lines of accountability within the service
- f) Increase consistency and quality across the service
- g) Support the maintenance of good partnership relationships, for example with the courts.

Within this new model of operation the service will continue to be delivered from sites in the East and West of the County and availability of the service will not reduce.

Moving to this model will require a whole service restructure, and involve review of role descriptions and the establishment of new standardised roles with a clearer career progression framework in order to:

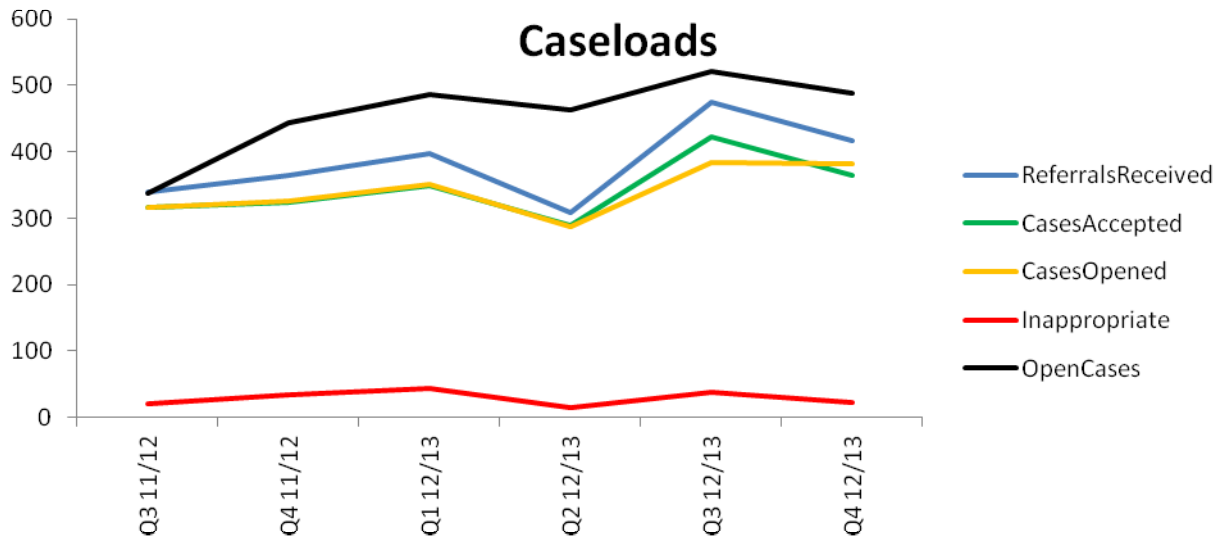
- a) Provide greater consistency and comparability of roles
- b) Enable greater flexibility within the workforce to respond to needs, including evening and weekend provision
- c) Provide more flexible deployment of staff within the service to respond to changes in demand
- d) Provide clearer succession and career progression opportunities within the more specialist model
- e) Enable clearer expectations of practitioners within the service and by partners

Within this functional model of delivery options for the further use of volunteers will be explored, building on the existing roles within the service, and recognising the range of roles that volunteers can play in supporting young people in challenging circumstances. We are clear that stakeholders and service users value the current work of the service and that these changes will improve further their experience.

TYS Quarterly Report Q4 2012/13

Caseloads

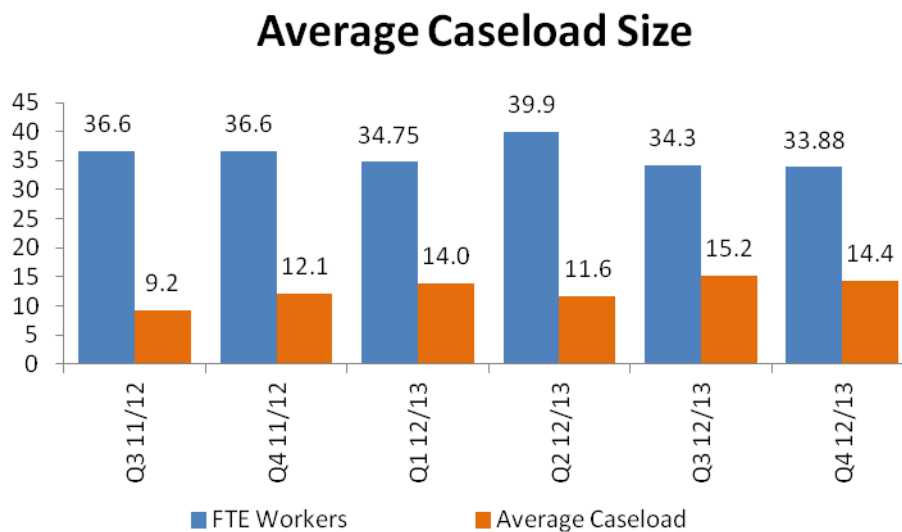
As of the last day of the quarter there were 489 open cases, a decrease of 32 from the previous quarter.



Referrals fell back to 417 in quarter 4 from 475 in quarter 3.

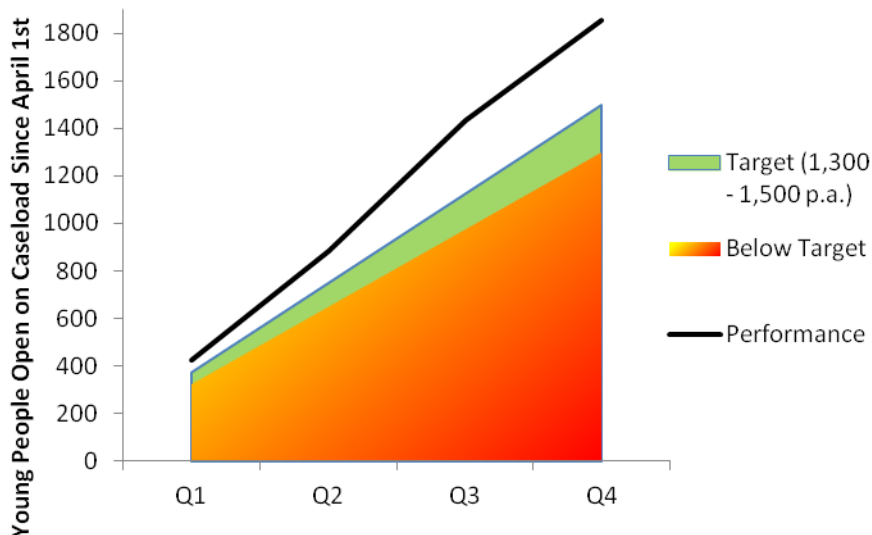
Most cases that are referred are accepted and opened with only a small percentage being deemed as inappropriate.

The Chart below shows the average caseload size for the last six quarters.



The chart below shows the number of named young people that TYS worked with in the period compared with the target banding of between 1,300 and 1,500 young people per annum.¹

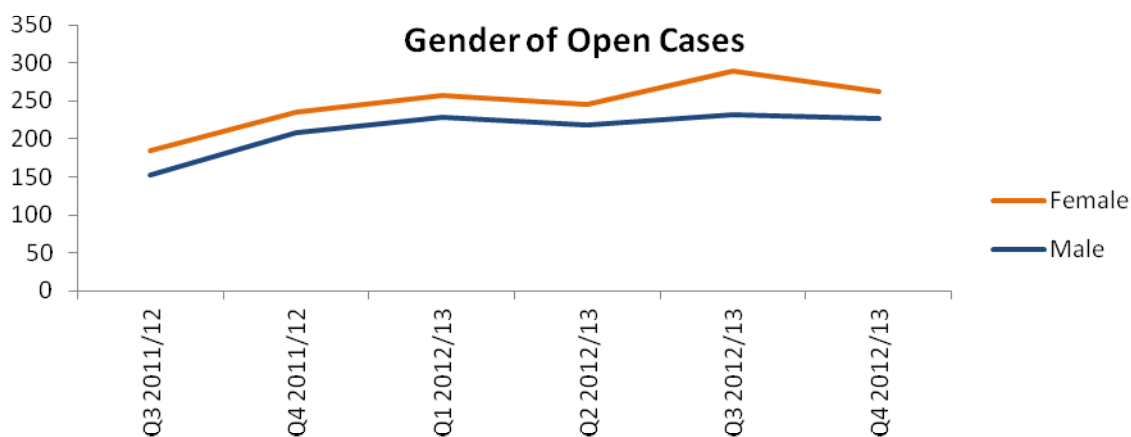
Young People Worked With 12/13



As can be seen, at the end of the year TYS had worked with 1,854 young people exceeding the stretch target by **24%**.

Demographics

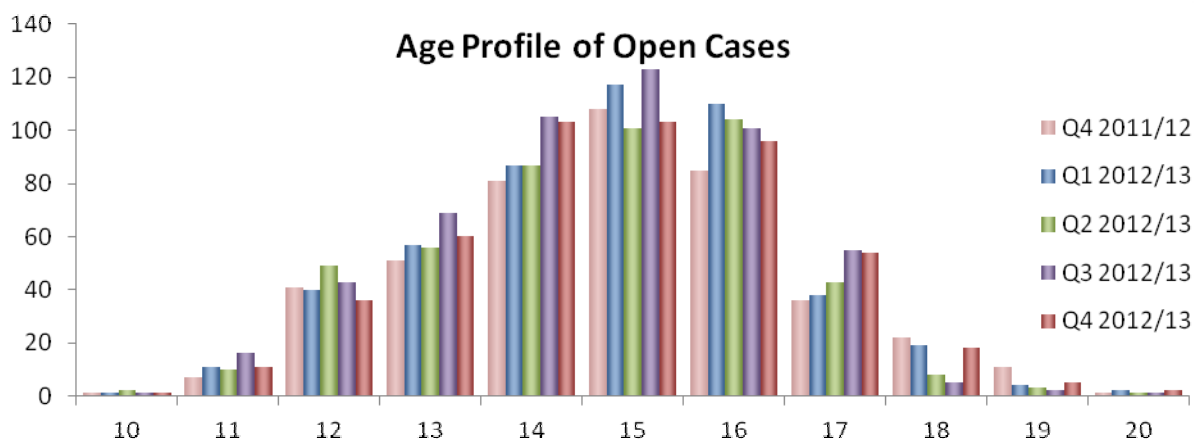
The chart below shows the gender of open cases on the last day of each quarter.



As can be seen females have consistently formed the majority of the caseload although the gender gap narrowed in the last quarter.

¹ Includes all young people who were open on caseload for any part of the year from April 1st, including young people opened before the start of the year.

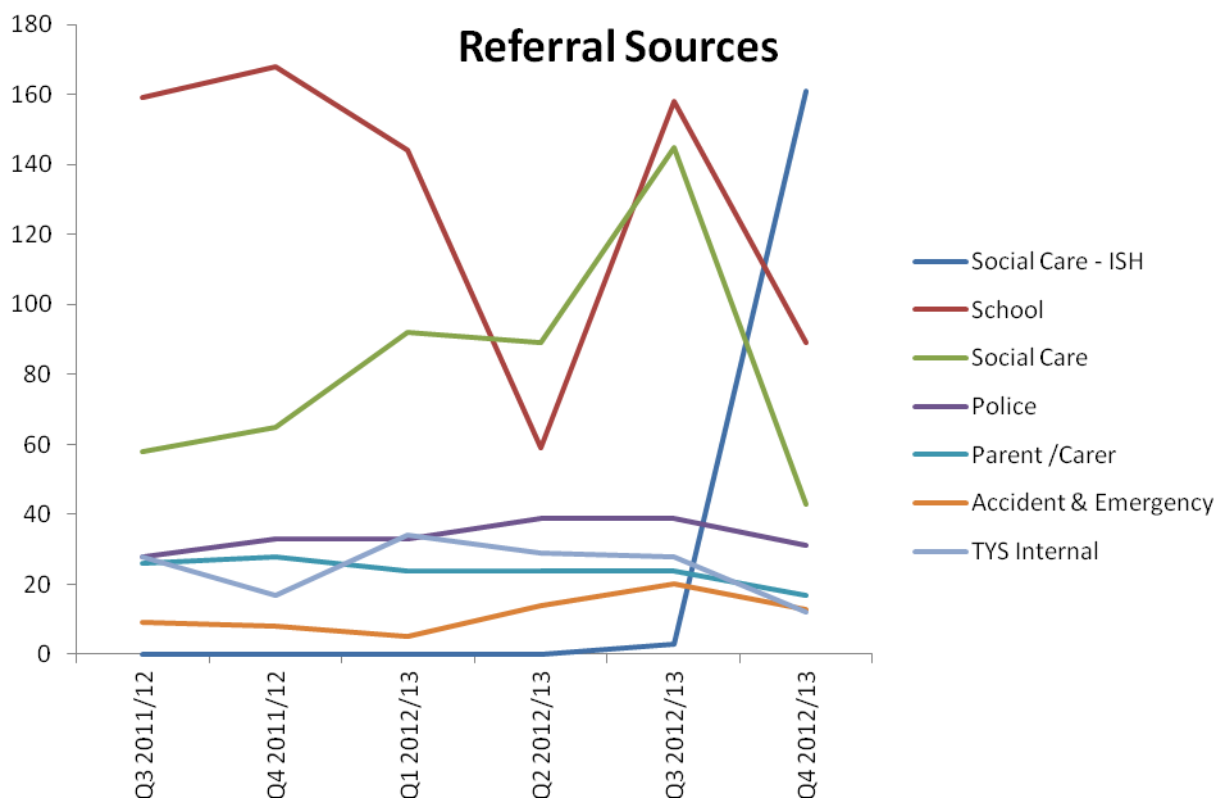
The chart below shows the age profile of the open caseload on the day of their referral



There were very similar numbers of 14, 15 and 16 year olds being worked with in Q4.

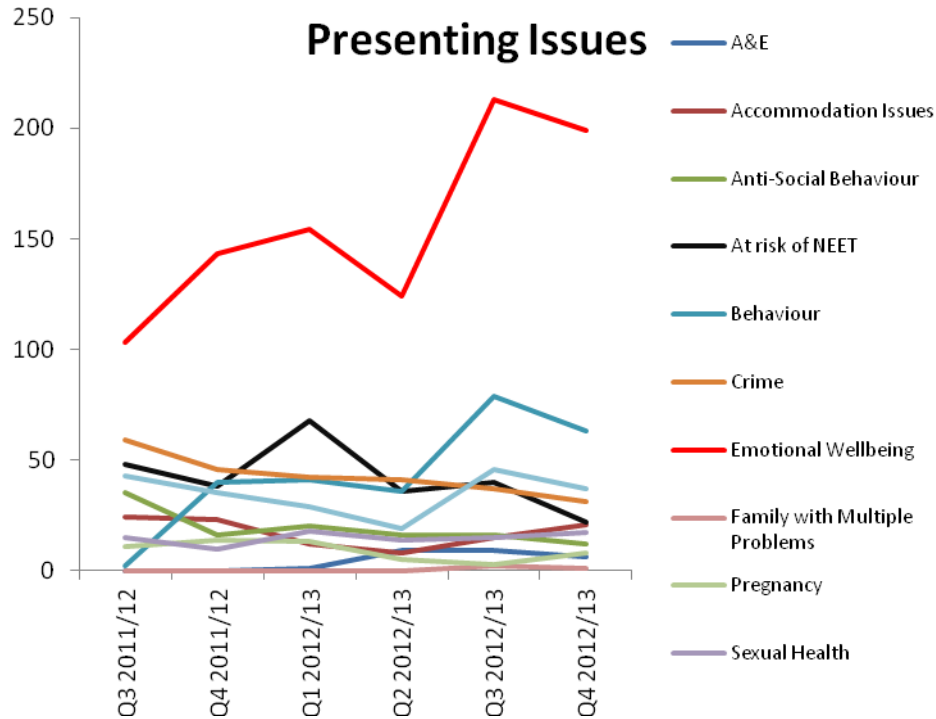
Referrals

The chart below shows the top referral sources for the period. This excludes any referral source that made less than 10 referrals in the period.



The introduction of the ISH is clearly evident as it became the main referral source into TYS whilst all other referral sources reduced.

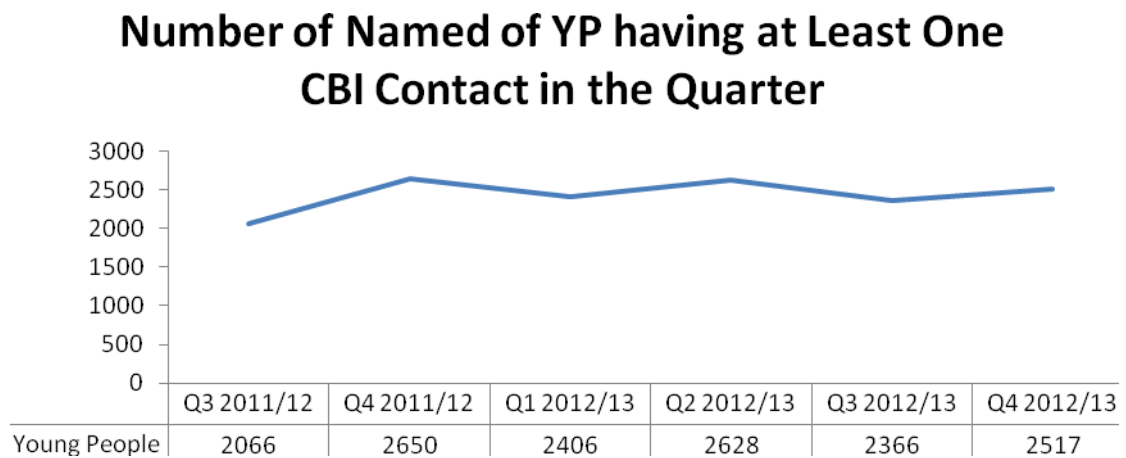
The chart below demonstrates the Presenting Issue for each of the cases referred in each quarter.



Emotional Wellbeing continues to be the most common presenting issue for TYS referrals.

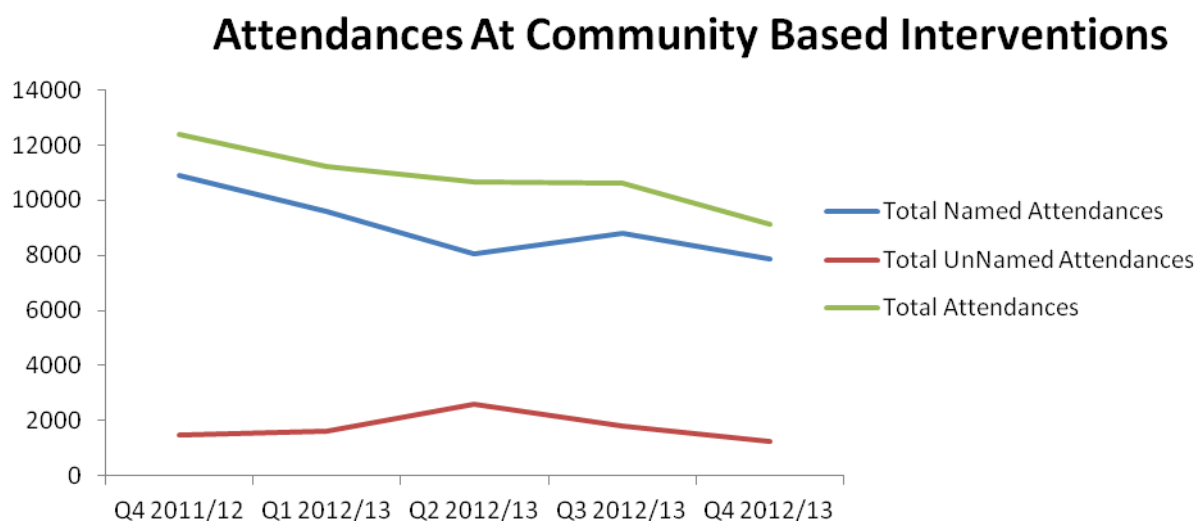
Community Based Interventions

The chart below shows the number of named young people having at least one contact with a TYS community based intervention in each quarter.



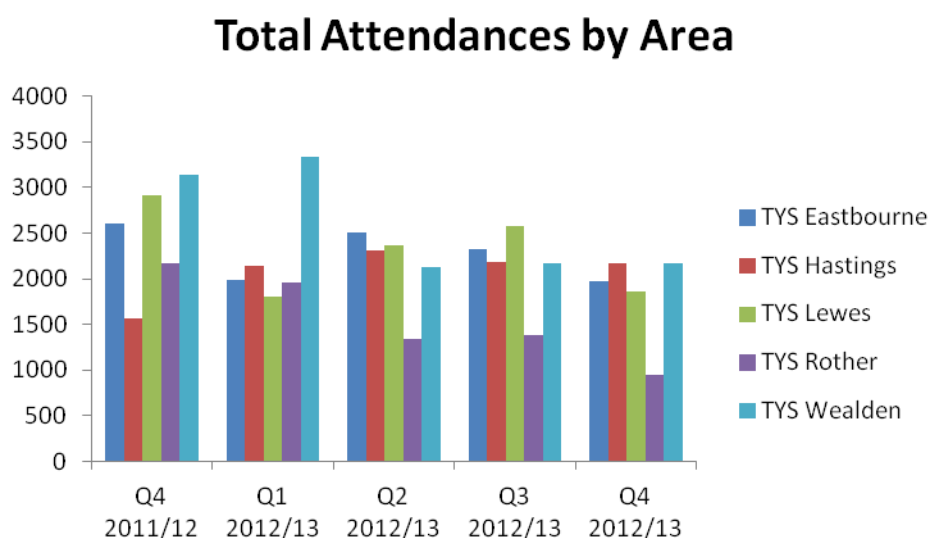
The number of young people has fluctuated between 2000 and 2650 over the last year.

The chart below shows the number of attendances at CBI's.



The majority of attendances are by young people who are known to the service and whose attendance is recorded. The focus on targeted support is likely to be the reason for declining attendance.

The chart below breaks down the total attendances shown in the previous chart by area.



Wealden had the the most CBI attendances for quarter four whilst Rother had the fewest.

Data extracted from Aspire on 03/04/13

