

Family Services

Update for Safer Communities Partnership
January 2021

Barnet Troubled Families Programme Brief (Families First)

Barnet's total family allocation for 2015-21 is **2,592** with 100% of families attached
Successful PbR claims are at the start of Q4
2,394 (92% of target)

In November 2020, the Treasury confirmed that funding for the Troubled Families Programme will continue in 2021/22 with a committed £165 million for local authorities in the Spending Review for the Troubled Families Programme

Families attached to the TF Programme are worked with across the whole children's system, including the Youth Offending Team, Early Help and Children's Social Care Services. The 'keyworker' role is integrated into business as usual and progress against the child's Plan informs outcomes achieved and PbR claims

Barnet 0-19 Early Help Services has TF funded 0-19 Practitioners that support families open across the system; they work intensively with families providing a practical hands-on support or act as lead professional taking a Team Around the Family Approach

Secondees from Health, Substance Misuse, Probation, Education Welfare, Job Centre Plus, Domestic Abuse and Welfare Rights Advisors continue to progress to successful outcomes

2020-2021 Troubled Families Claims

	No. of Successful Claims	Target	% Achieved
Q1 submission	113	93	122.00%
Q2 submission	61	73	84.00%
Q3 submission	107	105	102.00%
Q4 target		91	TBC

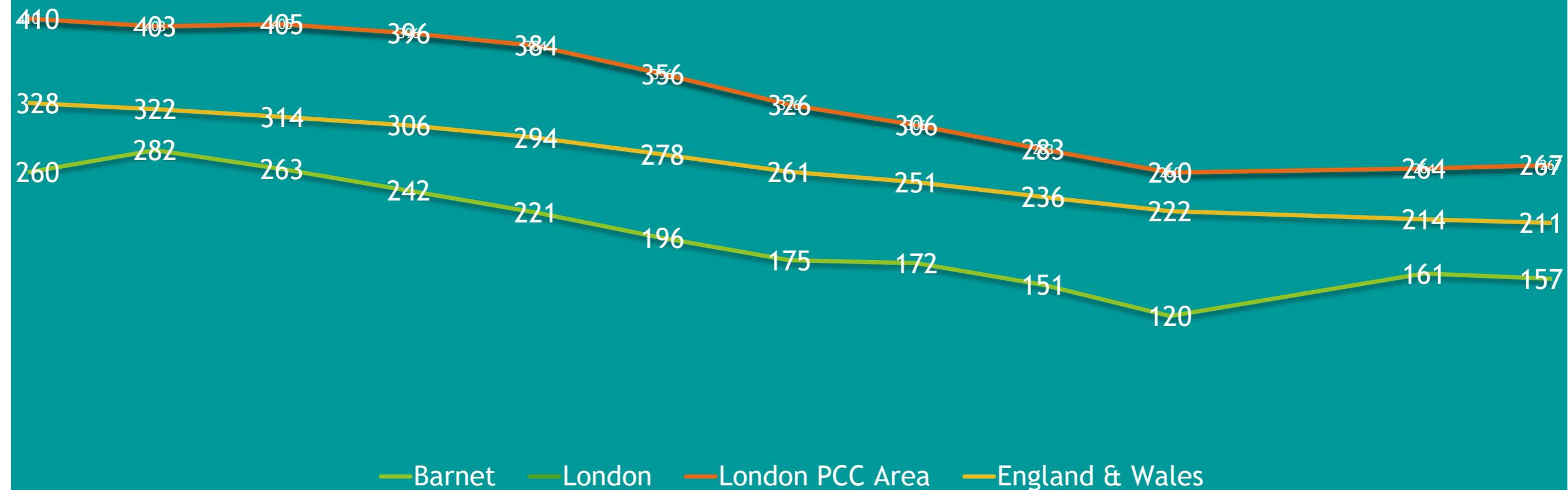
Barnet Youth Offending Service

Impact of Covid-19 on Youth Offending Services

- ❑ Rapid and effective switch to remote supervision of caseload and 'virtual' multi-agency working- using a range of digital platforms.
- ❑ Court backlog increased leading to increased delays in cases coming to court and time held on remand and in processing of breaches.
- ❑ Youth custody population fell 27% by June 2020 compared to 2019.
- ❑ Referral order, out of court and risk panels all moved online and worked reasonably well.
- ❑ Face to face contact with highest risk / most vulnerable children maintained.
- ❑ Focus on basic welfare needs and risk management, some interventions still delivered and parents more involved in delivery during lockdown.
- ❑ Great commitment by staff and managers to keep services going and good staff support from managers
- ❑ Good partnership working with partner agencies, easier to attend meetings online than pre-Covid
- ❑ Digital divide - some children and young people had limited or no access to internet enabled technology
- ❑ School attendance very low, including those defined as 'vulnerable'. HMIP inspections of 7 boroughs identified 40% of YOT cohort did not access any form of education or training during lockdown.
- ❑ Some difficulties maintaining contact with young people in custody and in resettlement planning.
- ❑ Missing episodes and incidents of serious youth violence reduced during national lockdown but increased over the summer. County lines activity has not been disrupted.

National Indicators: First Time Entrants

Rate of FTEs per 100,000 under 18's - Jan 19 - Dec 19



The First Time Entrant (FTE) data from the Youth Justice Board (YJB) demonstrates a 28% reduction in FTE when the period January to December 2017 is compared to January to December 2019. The continued reduction is representative of positive impact of Out of Court Disposals

Barnet's FTEs per 100,000 rates continues to be lower than London and National (England and Wales) rates.

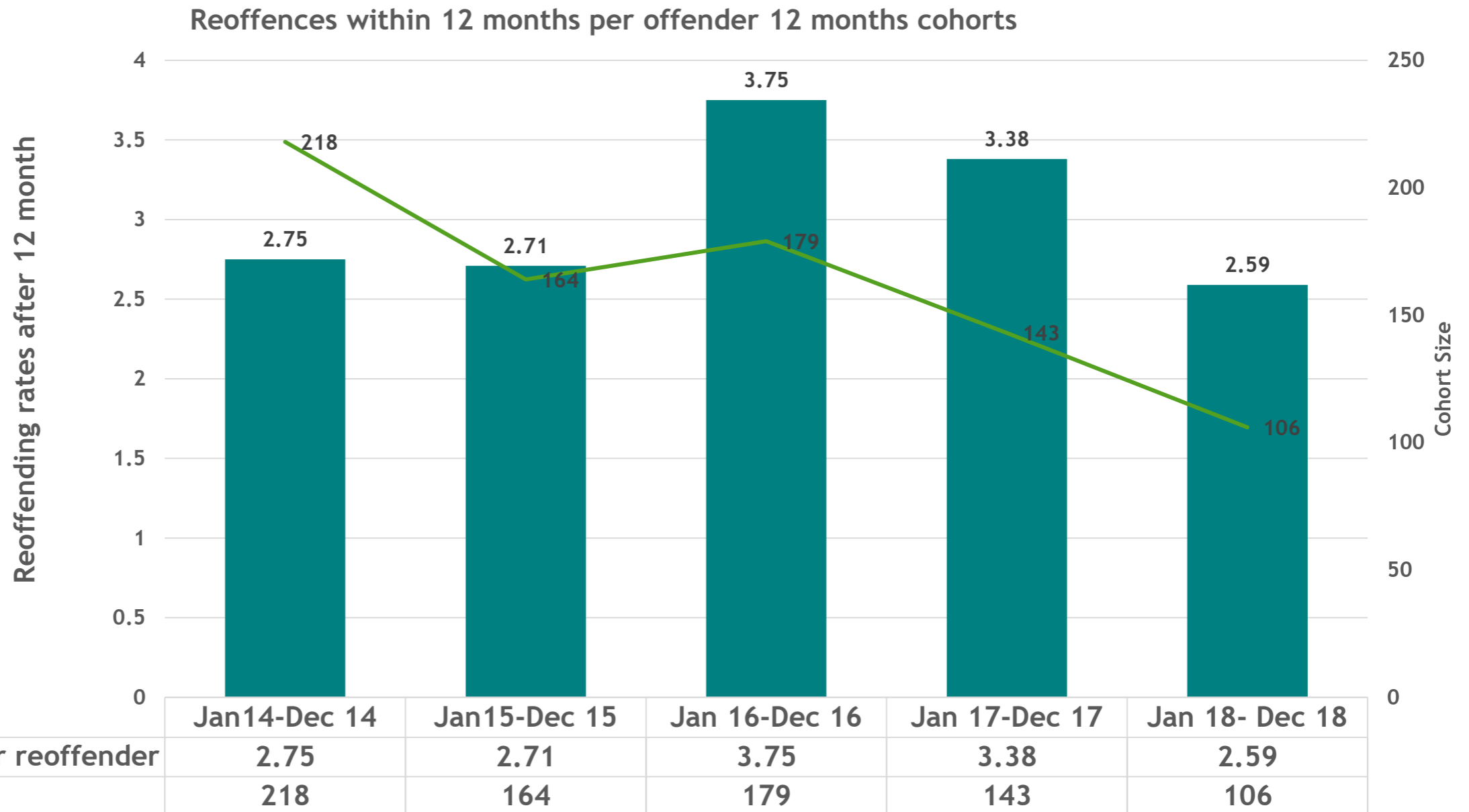
Out of Court Disposals

- ❖ At December 2020; 31 young people were subject to Youth Justice Prevention and Diversion activities.
- ❖ 31 were open to Barnet's 0-19 Early Help Services for Out of Court Disposals (OOCD)
- ❖ 22 were subject to Triage
- ❖ 1 subject to a Youth Caution
- ❖ 8 young people were subject to Youth Conditional Cautions
- ❖ Possession of cannabis and robbery offences continue to be main offence categories
- ❖ 29 of the young people subject to OOCD's are male
- ❖ Black and other ethnic groups are more highly represented in this cohort

In November 2020, Barnet Youth Offending Service presented a sample of six OOCD cases to Northwest London Basic Command Unit Metropolitan Police Scrutiny Panel attended by senior representatives from MOPAC, Youth Justice Board, HM Court & Tribunal Service, Crown Prosecution Service.

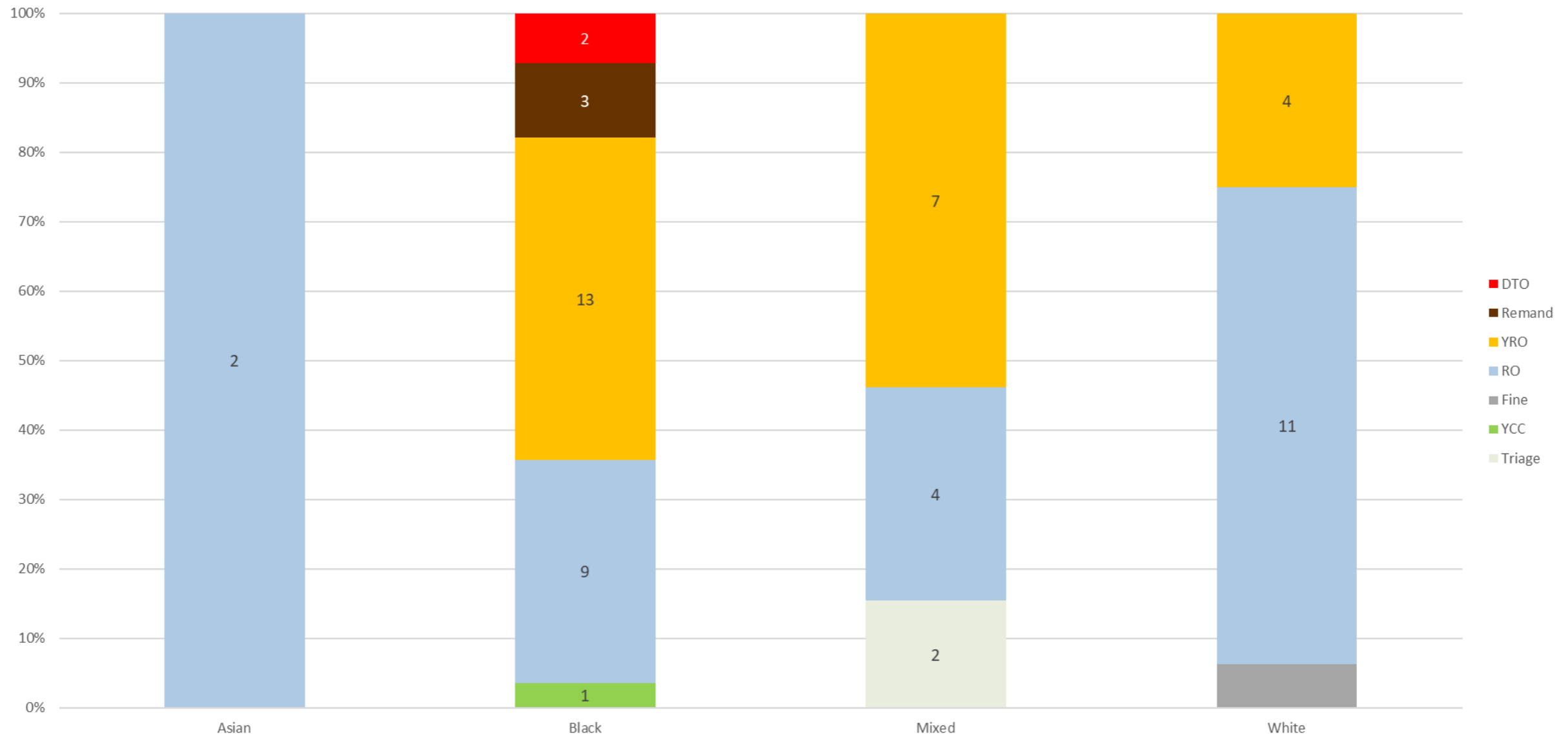
The quality of joint-decision making at Barnet's Out of Court Disposal Panel was found to be sound with good evidence of agency attendance, recording of decisions and plans set out for young people on the (MG14 form). Barnet's OOCD processes and standards were recognised as good practice and have been shared with the Youth Justice Board for wider dissemination via the YJB Resources Hub.

National Indicators: Reduction in Re-offending (Re-offences per offender)



The data demonstrates that the number of young people re-offending has reduced to its lowest rate. However, the re-offending per re-offender rate has increased with a smaller cohort of young people committing a higher rate of second or more offences; this reflects the increased

Disproportionality: Proportion of outcomes following first Referral Order 2017 - 2019

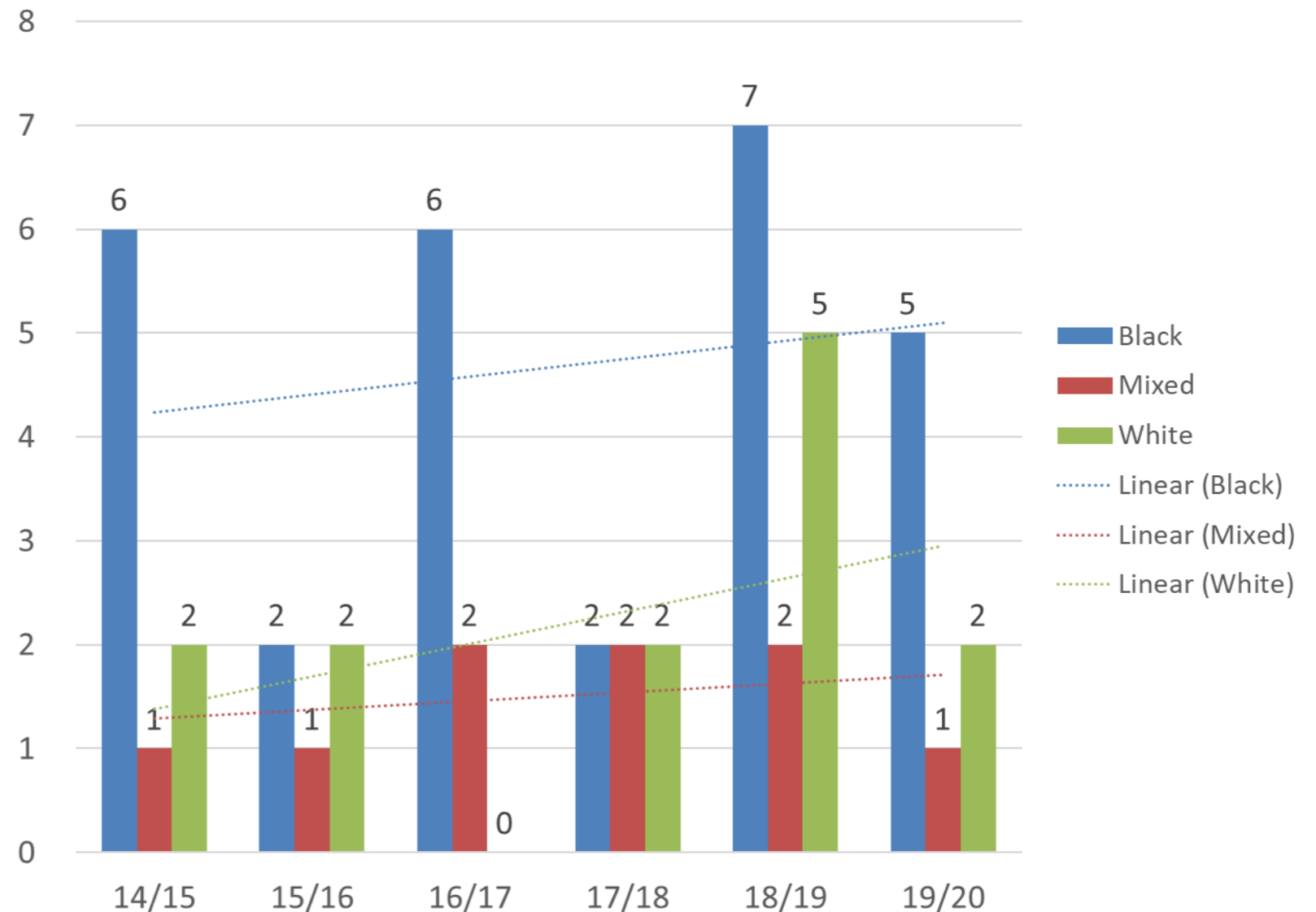
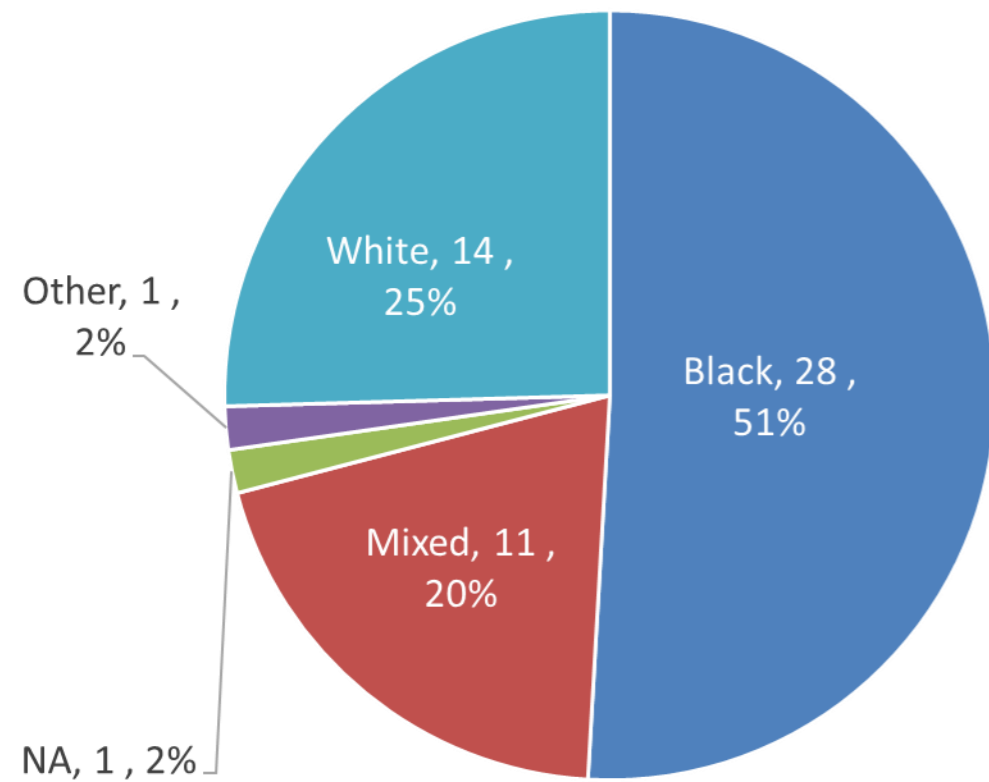


Most Referral orders are given to young people of white ethnicity and young people from a black ethnicity are significantly more likely to receive YRO's and custody

Gravity and Ethnicity Analysis

Knife enabled offences

2014-2020



- 51% of all knife related offences are committed by young people from a black ethnicity and are typically gravity 3 offences.
- It is difficult to infer a rise in knife crime however 18/19 shows there was a spike which coincides with an increase in stop and search that year.

Disproportionality: North Central London Youth Justice Disproportionality Working Group

The Youth Justice Disproportionality Working Group has been established by North Central London (NCL) (Barnet, Camden, Islington, Haringey, Enfield and Hackney) Directors of Children's Services to:

- Reduce racial disparities for black, Asian and minority ethnic children in the youth justice system in North Central boroughs

This will be achieved by:

- Understanding and analysis of disproportionality as it impacts upon different groups across NCL
- Sharing innovative and emerging practice responses across NCL
- Collaborating across authorities and with partners to develop practice, and improve experience and outcomes for Black and minoritized children and young people in contact (or at risk of entering) the youth justice system

Activity and Responsibilities of the Working Group

- Sharing and shaping best practice in relation to tackling disproportionality
 - Sharing and generating research in relation to disproportionality undertaken in NCL
 - Generating ambition and innovation in practice in NCL
 - Communication with NCL DCSs and London Innovation and Improvement Alliance (LIIA) regarding progress of the group and any barriers to meeting its objectives
 - Accountability to NCL DCSs through sponsor (DCS Enfield, Tony Theodoulou)
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- Members include YOS Heads of Service for the NCL borough and the group may co-opt additional members drawn from key partners (such as police, health or courts) and relevant organisations (such as YJB) as the work progresses.

Key Developments in Youth Offending

REDUCING CRIMINALISATION OF LOOKED-AFTER CHILDREN: A pan- London Protocol, November 2020, has been developed in response to the Department for Education *National Protocol on reducing unnecessary criminalisation of looked-after children and care leavers (2018)*. [Protocol on reducing the criminalisation of looked after children - Youth Justice Law in England and Wales \(yjlc.uk\)](https://www.yjlc.uk)

The document has been co-produced with leaders from across children's social care, justice, police, health and the voluntary sector in recognition of the adverse childhood experiences and on-going trauma experienced by individual children and young people which may be a contributing or causative factor to offending behaviour

- ❖ Studies suggest that care leavers and looked after children continue to be disproportionately represented in prison with at least one quarter of the adult prison population having experienced care as a child
- ❖ More than half of the children in prison are or have been in care and over half are from Black and minoritised ethnic backgrounds.

The pan-London protocol provides a framework for practice tailored to the complex environment of London boroughs and is aimed at children's services, care providers (fostering services, children's homes), the Metropolitan Police Service, education, Youth Offending Teams (YOTs), the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and HM Courts and Tribunal Service (HMCTS) and health services, including mental health.

The protocol provides core principles and tools to facilitate the co-ordinated, consistent multi-agency practice that is needed to prevent unnecessary criminalisation of children in care and care leavers. Consultation will close 16/01/2021

Key Developments in Youth Offending

- ▶ The London Innovation and Improvement Alliance (LIIA), in collaboration with the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS) has secured a Ministry of Justice grant of £1.4 million to commission innovative residential alternatives to custody for London children.
- ▶ Following market engagement with Centrepoint, four units will be established across London, each providing five young people aged 16-17 years with a Specialist Provision as an alternative to custody. The units operate a Psychology Informed Environment (PIE), an evidenced-based approach to support children with challenging behaviour, majority of whom have experienced significant trauma.
- ▶ LB Camden is the Lead Local Authority (on behalf of all London local authorities) and will receive and manage the MoJ grant and hold the contract with the Provider.
- ▶ The West London Commissioning Alliance will commission the Provider, one of which will be based in Barnet and will retain overview/review of the commission to ensure the objectives are met.

Barnet's Youth Justice Plan 2021-2023 sets out 8 strategic priorities:

Priority 1:
Strategic and Operational Multi-Agency Leadership

Priority 2:
Keeping Children and & Young People at the Centre

Priority 3:
Tackling disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System

Priority 4:
Prevention and Diversion

Priority 5:
Reducing Re-Offending

Priority 6:
Protecting the Public

Priority 7:
Recognising and Responding to Child Exploitation and Serious Youth Violence

Priority 8:
Resettlement and Transitional Safeguarding