

Meeting of:	Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date of Meeting:	Wednesday, 06 March 2019
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Homes and Safe Communities
Report Title:	Youth Offending Service : 6 month Performance Report for the period April - September 2018.
Purpose of Report:	To inform Scrutiny Committee about the performance of the Youth Offending Service during the period April 2018 to September 2018.
Report Owner:	Director of Social Services
Responsible Officer:	Youth Offending Service Manager
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	No elected members have been consulted. Head of Children and Young People Services, Practitioner Manager, Youth Offending Service, Performance and Information Officer, Youth Offending Service, Legal Services, Accountancy.
Policy Framework:	This is a matter for executive decision
Executive Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report brings to the attention of Scrutiny Committee, the 6 months performance report for the Youth Offending Service for the period April - September 2018. The report is designed to enable elected members to have effective oversight of the performance for the Youth Offending Service.

Recommendations

1. That Scrutiny notes the content of the performance report.

Reasons for Recommendations

2. To ensure that elected members are able to exercise oversight of the Youth Offending Service performance against designed indicators (UK, devolved and local).

1. Background

- 1.1 As part of its grant funding terms and conditions, the Youth Offending Service (YOS) is required by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to undertake performance reporting in relation to a number of key performance indicators.
- 1.2 The performance indicators on which we report are:
 - **National (England and Wales) Indicators**
 - Reduction in first time entrants (FTEs)
 - Reduction in re-offending
 - Reduction in use of custody
 - **Devolved Welsh Indicators**
 - Engagement with education, training and employment
 - Access to suitable accommodation
 - Access to substance misuse services
 - **Local Performance Indicators (agreed by the Vale YOS Management Board)**
 - Re-offending by young people in the Youth Justice System
 - Re-offending by young people starting a Diversion intervention
 - Number of victims participating in Direct Restorative Justice (Statutory Orders and Diversion). Data not currently available)
- 1.3 Performance reporting by the Youth Offending Service is always approximately one quarter behind because of the need for the Youth Justice Board to validate data before circulation and so more up to date information is not included in this report.

2. Key Issues for Consideration

- 2.1 The performance report for April 2018 to September 2018 is attached at Appendix 1. This includes some analysis of the performance data.
- 2.2 Local performance measures have been included to provide a greater depth of understanding of performance in specific areas. Where available; comparisons with other areas across Wales have also been included for First Time Entrants (FTEs), re-offending and custody performance indicators.

- 2.3** Performance data for First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice system (WYJI 1) is for the 12 months from July 2017 – June 2018. Performance reflects an 11.8% increase when comparing figures to June 2016 – July 2017. However this equates to 4 children, figures for 2016 – 2017 show there were 32 children in the cohort compared to 36 in 2017 – 2018. Despite the increase, the rate of FTEs continues to be below 40 so performance overall is positive.
- 2.4** When comparing the performance across other areas, there has been a 1.2% increase across South Wales; a 15.9% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 13.7% across the YOT family, which includes England and Wales. The figures are supplied from the Police National Computer and may differ from the YOS local reporting, as we are unable to verify the Police National Computer data.
- 2.5** Reduction in re-offending (WYJI 2). The information presented in Appendix 1 produced by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) shows an increase in the binary rate (number of young people reoffending) from 9 reoffenders from a cohort of 23; to 5 reoffenders from a cohort of 12 when comparing October - December 2015 against October - December 2016. The percentage rate has increased from 39.1% to 41.7%, because there has been a reduction in the size of the cohort and a reduction in the number of re-offenders, but the number of re-offences committed has increased.
- 2.6** The frequency rate (the number of re-offences committed by young people who re-offend) of re-offending for the same period demonstrates an increase from 2.78 to 8.20. These figures relate to the average number of re-offences committed by the number of children/young people who re-offended within the tracking period i.e, 5 children/young people re-offending committing 41 re-offences $41/5 = 8.20$.
- 2.7** Evidence from detailed analysis of the performance data shows that 31 of the 41 offences were committed by one child, who is looked after and has complex welfare needs. The majority of the offences took place within a care home setting. If this child was removed from the cohort, there would be a total of 11 children/young people within the cohort, 4 of whom re-offended, committing a total of 10 re-offences, which equates to 2.5 re-offences per re-offender. (8.20 re-offences per re-offender with the child included). Using this information, demonstrates effectively the impact of one individual on small numbers within the cohort.
- 2.8** It is important to note that the YJB performance data is always approximately 18 months behind. The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three month cohort rather than a 12 month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. One child can therefore appear in the tracking cohort more than once, which will impact on the overall performance over time. Changing from annual cohorts to quarterly cohorts result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and hence higher reoffending rates, although both measures show similar trends over time at a national level.
- 2.9** Local performance information based on a cohort for the period 01 January 2018 - 31 March 2018, in relation to re-offending shows that both the number of

young people offending and the number of re-offences has reduced; 9 of the 33 young people tracked have re-offended within 6 months committing a total of 22 offences. This equates to a re-offending percentage of 27.2%.

- 2.10** Appendix 1 contains additional information to provide an insight into the complex needs of children/young people within the Youth Justice System and the range of interventions provided by the YOS and its partners to try and address the underlying causes of offending.
- 2.11** The YOS continues to have a low custodial rate (WYJI 3) during the first 6 months from April to September 2018, 0 custodial disposals were imposed. When comparing custodial disposals; October 2017 - September 2018 this shows that there was 1 compared to 3 in October 2016 to September 2017. Generally the reasons for sentencing to custody relate to either the seriousness of the offence or non-compliance with Court orders. This demonstrates custody is used as a last resort.
- 2.12** In respect of engagement in education, training and employment, (WYJI 4) this indicator reflects the number of hours of education a young person has been offered, alongside the number of hours the young person attended the provision. The information enables stakeholders to identify if performance is being affected by a lack of suitable provision or if there are attendance issues which need to be addressed.
- 2.13** Data provided by the YJB indicates that during period April to September 2018; children/young people of statutory school age were offered an average 17 hours at the start of their intervention, 17.4 hours at review stage and ended on an average of 18.2 hours. The average hours attended by children/young people was less at 12 hours at the start and 12.4 at the end. Both the hours offered and attended are below the recommended 25 hours.
- 2.14** Young people above statutory school age were also offered and attended less than the recommended 16 hours provision, with the average hours being attended at the start 4.2, at review 7.4 and 7.4 at the end. Although there was an increase from the starting point, the number of hours attended remained low with some young people not starting a provision, following support from YOS and Careers Wales, until after their YOS intervention had ended.
- 2.15** Regarding access to suitable accommodation (WYJI 5), performance continues to be positive. During the 6 month period, 9 young people had a closed community based penalty; all were in suitable accommodation at the start and only 1 child was in unsuitable accommodation at the end of their interventions. This child was on remand in a Secure Children's Home, which is classed as unsuitable for the purposes of this measure. There were no children/young people with a closed custodial penalty during this period.
- 2.16** Performance in respect of access to appropriate support for substance misuse difficulties (WYJI 6) demonstrates the majority of young people referred continue to engage in assessment and treatment.
- 2.17** April to September 2018, 10 young people were identified as requiring a substance misuse assessment, with 8 young people being referred as 2 were

already in receipt of services. Of the 8 young people, 3 refused an assessment and 5 received an assessment within 5 days from referral (100%). 5 young people were assessed as requiring a service and all 5 received this within 10 days from assessment (100%).

- 2.18** Access to mental health services, (WYJI 7) improvement in this area is a key strategic aim of the Welsh Government/YJB Children and Young People First Strategy. The measure identifies if children/young people are appropriately screened within 28 working days of referral date and where appropriate, receive a mental health assessment within 28 working days of screening. 9 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment. 1 refused a service, 5 were already in receipt of mental health services. 2 children/young people were referred for an assessment. Following assessment, 0 children/young people required treatment.

3. How do proposals evidence the Five Ways of Working and contribute to our Well-being Objectives?

- 3.1** The work of the Youth Offending Service helps the Council to achieve Well-being Outcome 1 (An inclusive and safe Vale in the Corporate Plan 2016 - 2020) and specifically Objective 2: Providing decent homes and safe communities.
- 3.2** Focusing on the well being objectives specifically for children and tackling inequalities linked to deprivation, the YOS is participating in a pilot entitled "enhanced case management" which seeks to address the impact of adverse childhood experiences. Many of the children/young people being managed under this model form part of the YOS re-offending cohort.
- 3.3** The introduction of the "enhanced case management" model is a result of collaboration between Public Health Wales, Forensic Adolescent Treatment Service, South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner, Youth Justice Board and Youth Offending Services.
- 3.4** Research conducted by Public Health Wales evidences that children and young people who suffer four or more harmful experiences in childhood increases the chances of high risk drinking in adulthood by four times, being a smoker by six times and being involved in violence in the last year by around 14 times. This research emphasise the need to understand and take effective action to ensure children are protected and support systems are in place with a focus on prevention and early intervention to improve children and young people's life chances.
- 3.5** The YOS Prevention Service forms part of the Local Authorities suite of services in relation to prevention and early intervention, working closely with Flying Start, Families First and others to ensure that children and young people receive the right services at the right time to address their identified needs.

4. Resources and Legal Considerations

Financial

- 4.1** The performance reported was achieved within allocated resources. Scrutiny Committee will be aware that it is not possible to guarantee sufficient contributions to the YOS budget long term because of its reliance on contributions from partner organisations and annual grants from various sources.
- 4.2** The YJB grant for 2019/20 has not yet been confirmed. Confirmation of the level of grant for 2018/19 was not received until May 2018.

Employment

- 4.3** The work of the YOS supports children and young people to access education, training and employment opportunities.

Legal (Including Equalities)

- 4.4** The Youth Justice Board has a number of functions. In accordance with Section 41(5) (ha) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 with the approval of the Secretary of State the Board has the authority to make grants to Local Authorities and other persons for the purposes of the operation of the Youth Justice Service and the provision of Youth Justice Services subject to such conditions the Board consider appropriate including conditions as to repayment. The Board can obtain information from relevant authorities for the purpose of monitoring the operation of the youth justice system and the provision of services and to advise the relevant Government Minister on a number of matters.
- 4.5** There are no equality implications directly as a result of this report.

5. Background Papers

None

Appendix 1

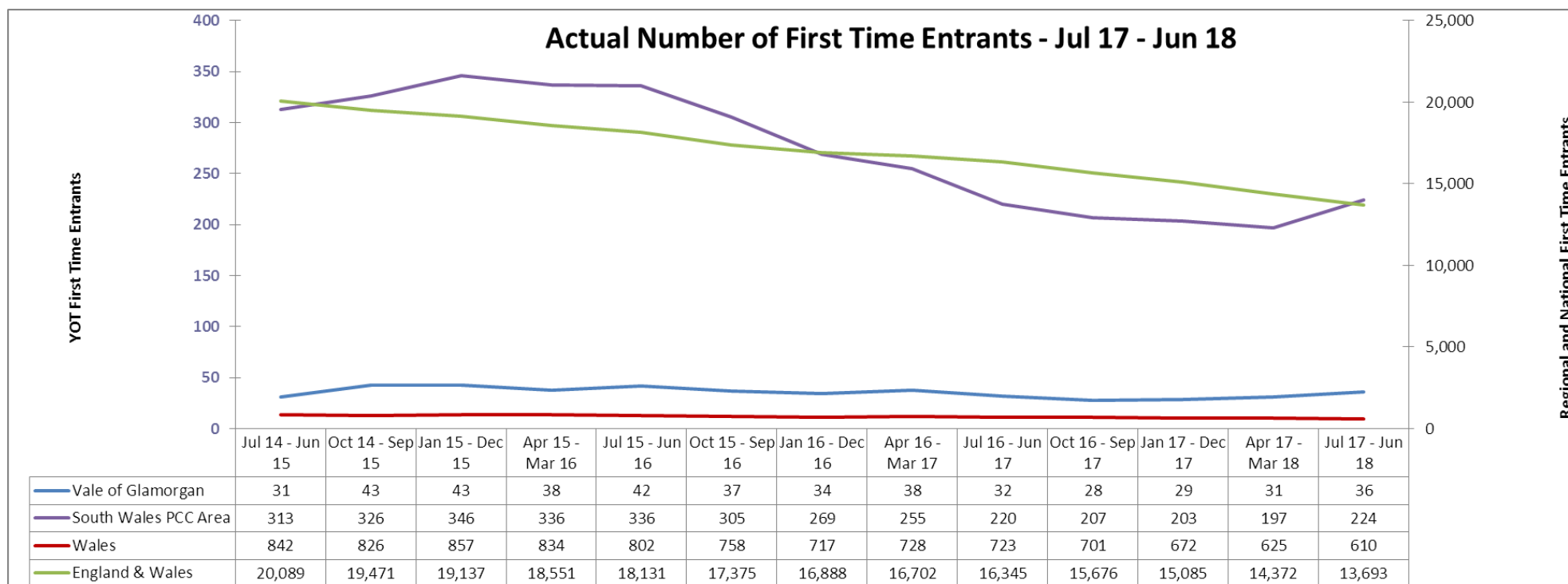


Vale Youth Offending Service

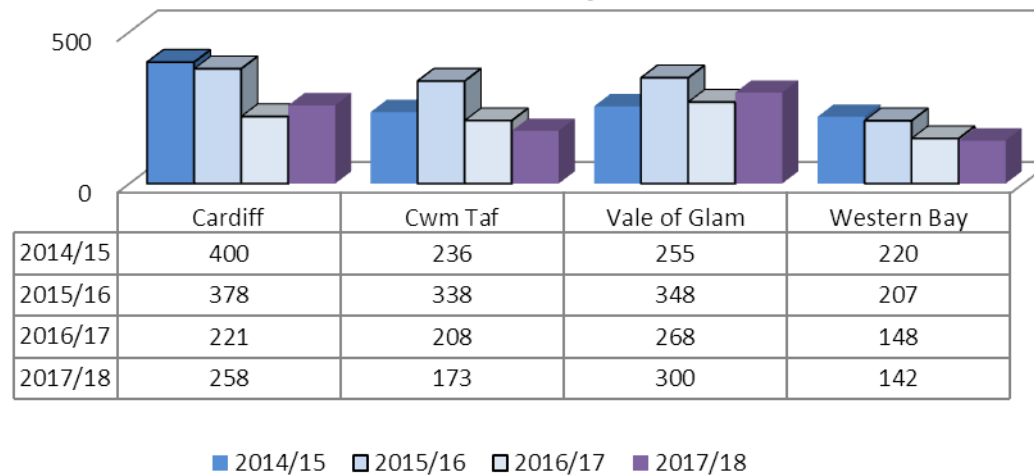
YJB Performance Indicators

April – September 2018 /19 Report

NATIONAL INDICATOR – FIRST TIME ENTRANTS



**First Time Entrants
PNC DATA Rate per 100,000
12 Month Rolling Cohort
July - June**



Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 yrs population	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	Wales
July 2017 – June 2018	300	196	224
July 2016 – June 2017	268	194	266

First Time Entrants

Definition

The rate of first time entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system per 1,000 young people aged 10-17 in the local population. These are defined as young people (aged 10 – 17) who receive their first substantive outcome (a pre court disposal with or without an intervention, or a court

disposal for those who go directly to court.)

Targets

The YOS has an overarching target to reduce the numbers of young people entering the Criminal Justice System for the first time (FTEs) on a quarterly basis.

The performance indicator in relation to First Time Entrants changed in 2011. This indicator is now provided via PNC for the Youth Justice Board. Prior to the change in 2011, the YOS reported and published data using a financial cohort i.e. April to March.

The performance detailed is for the Period July 2017 – June 2018.

There is an 11.8% increase in first time entrants compared to the same period last year based on the rate per 100,000 for the Vale. The actual number of children/young people increasing is 4 (2016/17 was 32 FTE and 2017/18 was 36), This is in comparison with a 1.2% increase across South Wales and a 15.9% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 13.7% across the YOT family*. – These figures are supplied from the Police National Computer (PNC) and might differ from local reporting.

Performance against this indicator since the introduction of preventative and out of court diversionary interventions has fluctuated around the 30-40 first time entrants per 12 month period.

Although there has been an increase and the rate per 100,000 is higher than the Wales and family* averages because of the small 10-17 population a small increase or decrease in numbers can have a large impact on the rate per 100,000.

Further analysis on FTEs has been agreed for 2019.

* YOT Families - The new YOT families are YOTs deemed to be similar to themselves in terms of the socio-demographic characteristics of their area, the Vale is in a benchmarking family group with Stockport, Warwickshire, Solihull, North Somerset, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Essex, Staffordshire, York and East Riding of Yorkshire.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

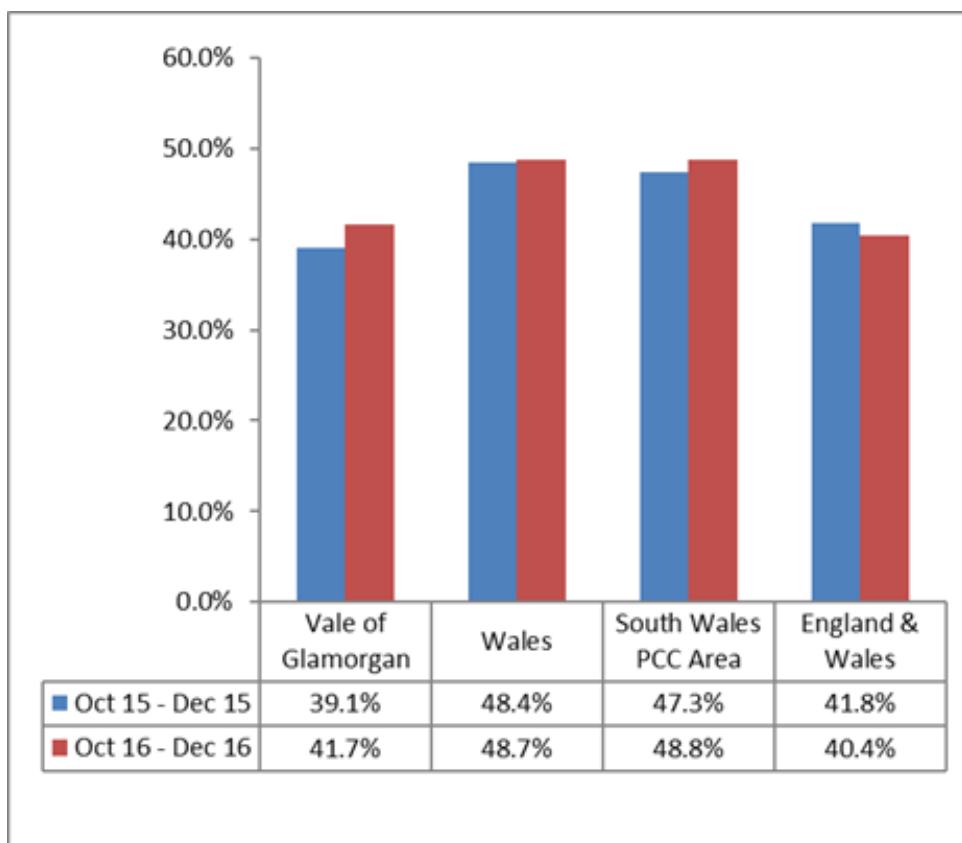
YOT	July 16 - June 18		July 17 - June 18		% change*
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	
Cardiff	65	221	77	258	17%
Carmarthenshire	37	225	38	229	2%
Ceredigion	21	373	6	107	-71%
Conwy and Denbighshire	66	364	42	232	-36%
Cwm Taf	55	208	46	173	-16%
Flintshire	35	250	26	185	-26%
Gwynedd Mon	39	244	31	192	-21%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	66	398	45	271	-32%
Newport	70	497	53	374	-25%
Pembrokeshire	24	219	25	229	5%
Powys	19	165	6	53	-68%
Vale of Glamorgan	32	268	36	300	12%
Western Bay	68	148	65	142	-5%
Wrexham	41	333	34	274	-18%

*good performance is typified by a negative percentage

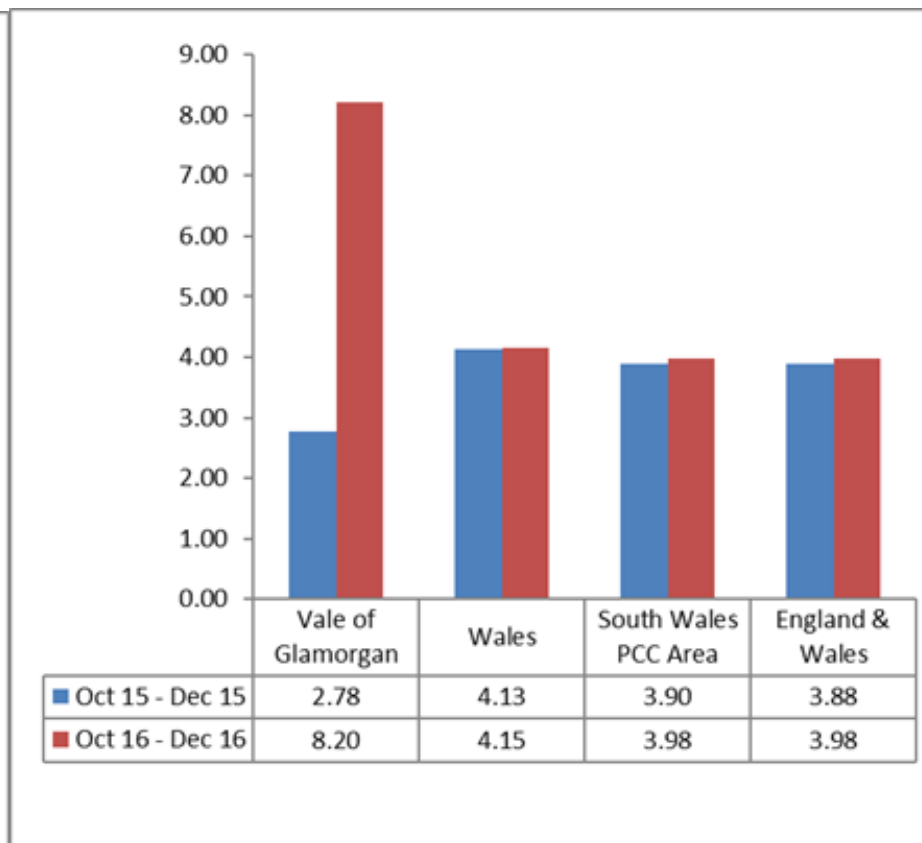
NATIONAL INDICATOR AND LOCAL INDICATOR – REOFFENDING

The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three month cohort rather than a 12 month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. Changing from annual cohorts to the quarter cohorts results in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and hence higher reoffending rates, though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level.

Binary Rate (% of reoffenders)



Frequency Rate (number of reoffences per reoffender)



Reoffending

Definition

The number of further proven offences committed by a cohort of young people receiving a community order within 12 months per young person in that cohort.

Targets

There are currently no specific numeric targets. The YOS does have an overarching target to reduce the numbers of young people re-entering the Criminal Justice System.

The YOS aims to reduce the number of re-offenders year on year.

Dates	Cohort numbers	Reoffenders	Reoffences	Binary Rate	Frequency Rate
October 2016 – December 2016	12	5	41	41.7%	8.20
October 2015 – December 2015	23	9	25	39.1%	2.78

The YJB track a cohort of young people via Police National Computer (PNC) who have received a pre-court, court disposal or were released from custody in the date range. It is important to note that YJB performance is always approximately 18 months behind.

Quarterly data

Binary Rate - This shows whether a young person in the cohort has reoffended in the 12 month period. The Vale is currently 41.7% compared to the national figure of 40.4% and the South Wales figure of 48.8%

Reoffences/Reoffenders – This shows the number of reoffences by reoffenders within the cohort during the tracked 12 month period. Young people are tracked beyond the age-range of YOS involvement therefore 18 year olds and above are incorporated into this measure. The national and regional trend also shows an increase in the number of reoffences, although the Vales figures are above both of these at 8.20.

There were 12 young people in the quarterly cohort, 5/12 reoffended (41.7%) committing a total of 41 offences (8.20 re-offences per reoffender)

Although the number of young people who were reoffending has reduced the number of reoffences has increased.

Of the 41 offences, 31 were committed by one young person who is looked after and at the time of entering the cohort had a number of complex welfare needs and disruptive placements. The majority of the offences took place within the care home and/or against care home staff. This young person is currently placed out of county in a secure placement, and there has been no further offending since Oct 2017, although this secure placement is due to end shortly.

It is important to note that this young person will influence the re-offending percentage rates for a period of between 12-18 months, as this is the tracking period. If this young person was removed from the cohort, there would be a total of 11 young people within the cohort, 4 of whom re-offended, committing a total of 10 re-offences, which equates to 2.5 re-offences per re-offender. (8.20 re-offences per re-offender with the young person included). Using this information, demonstrates effectively the impact of one individual on small numbers within the cohort.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

YOT	Oct - Dec 15						Oct - Dec 16					
	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences / reoffender	Reoffences /offender	%Reoffending	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences /reoffender	Reoffences /offender	%Reoffending
Cardiff	62	33	141	4.27	2.27	53.2%	48	25	94	3.76	1.96	52.1%
Carmarthenshire	25	8	30	3.75	1.20	32.0%	17	7	31	4.43	1.82	41.2%
Ceredigion	11	4	17	4.25	1.55	36.4%	4	2	9	4.50	2.25	50.0%
Conwy and Denbighshire	26	18	153	8.50	5.88	69.2%	35	14	71	5.07	2.03	40.0%
Cwm Taf	39	16	74	4.63	1.90	41.0%	29	13	65	5.00	2.24	44.8%
Flintshire	11	5	13	2.60	1.18	45.5%	14	7	33	4.71	2.36	50.0%
Gwynedd Mon	40	17	36	2.12	0.90	42.5%	18	10	39	3.90	2.17	55.6%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	33	18	54	3.00	1.64	54.5%	24	16	82	5.13	3.42	66.7%
Newport	44	26	107	4.12	2.43	59.1%	47	23	90	3.91	1.91	48.9%
Pembrokeshire	25	12	45	3.75	1.80	48.0%	19	11	28	2.55	1.47	57.9%
Powys	17	7	15	2.14	0.88	41.2%	8	2	7	3.50	0.88	25.0%
Vale of Glamorgan	23	9	25	2.78	1.09	39.1%	12	5	41	8.20	3.42	41.7%
Western Bay	64	31	107	3.45	1.67	48.4%	38	19	47	2.47	1.24	50.0%
Wrexham	40	19	143	7.53	3.58	47.5%	37	18	74	4.11	2.00	48.6%

Local Data Reoffending Measure

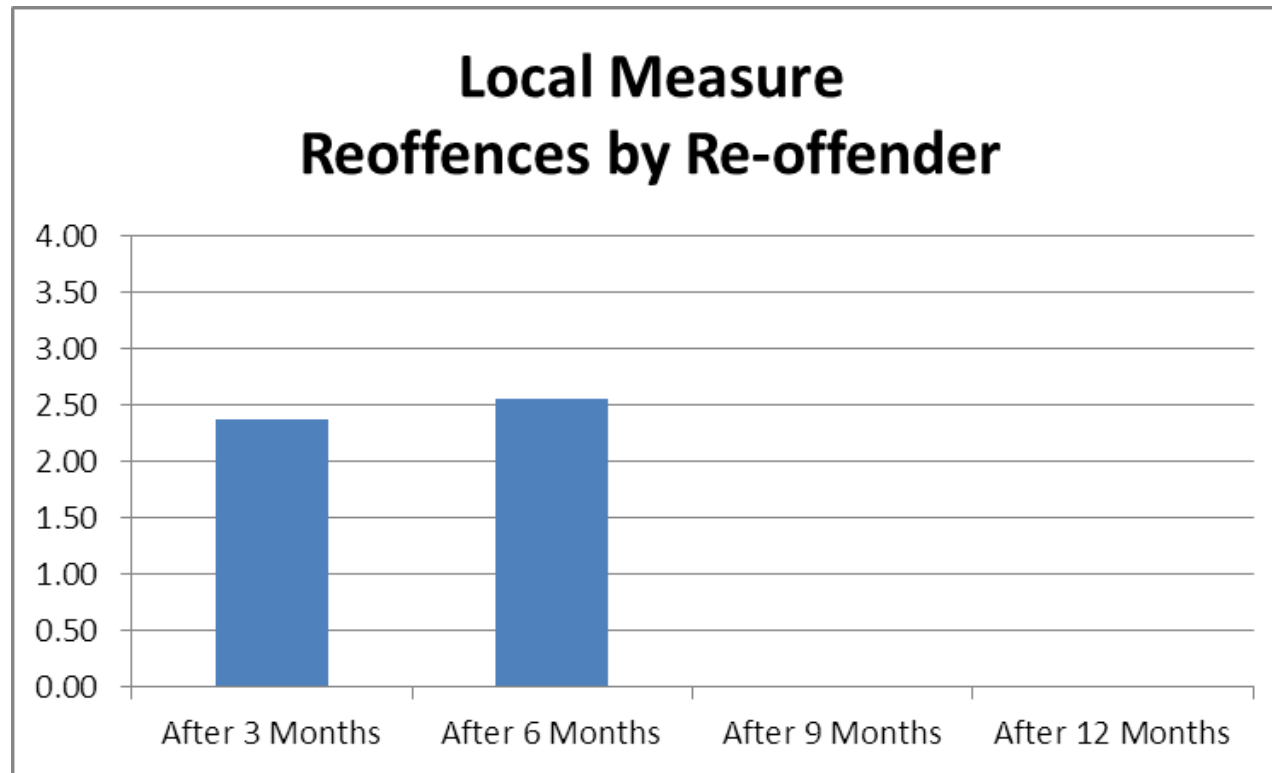
There are 33 young people in the Vale live tracking cohort. These young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal between 1st Jan 2018 – 31st March 2018.

Frequency Rate by Re-Offender (i.e. all young people within the tracked re-offending cohort)

Total number of offences in the period / Total number of young people in the cohort

After 3 months, from the 33 young people in the cohort, 19 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.3 re-offences per reoffender.

After 6 months, from the 33 young people in the cohort, 22 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.55 re-offences per reoffender.

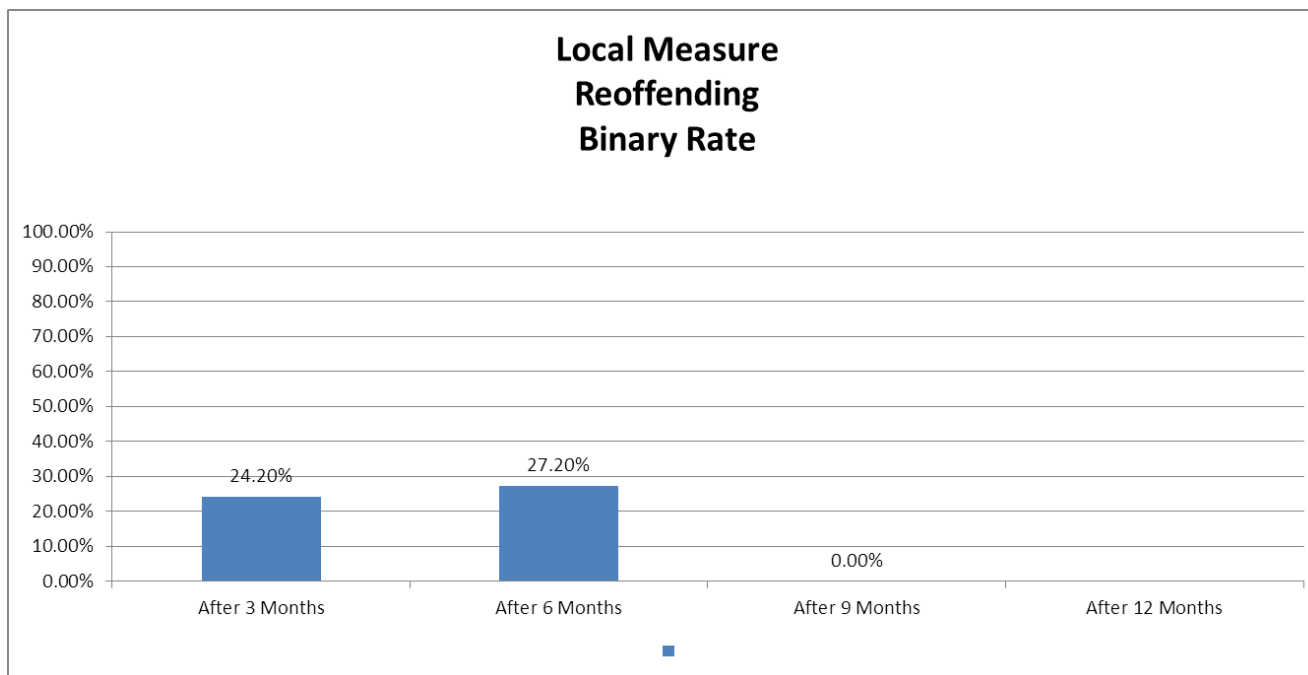


Binary Rate of Reoffending

The Percentage of young people in the cohort who reoffend in the tracking period

After 3 months, 8 had reoffended, which is 24.2% of the cohort.

After 6 months, 9 young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 27.2% of the cohort



At the end of the second reporting period 30th September 2018, 9 young people had reoffended committing 22 offences. Below is a breakdown of the number of offences committed by each child. The children and young people within the re-offending cohort, all have experience of ACEs and demonstrate a range of needs as outlined below:-

5 of the re-offences were committed by 1 young person who is a looked after child, and entered the cohort on an out of court intervention. This young person at the time of the reoffending was very unsettled in foster placements, and dealing with a recent close bereavement. The young person is part of the ECM pilot and work is on-going directed by the psychologist. The young person was placed out of county during quarter 2 and has not offended since this placement commenced.

A co-defendant of a number of the offences above received outcomes for 4 of the re-offences in the cohort. At the time of the offences, the young person had started a Referral Order, but only completed one session of the Cerridwen violence programme. Due to the seriousness of one of the new offences, the young person was remanded to a Secure Children's Homes whilst awaiting sentence. Since the young person was sentenced to a 12 month YRO with Intensive Supervision and Surveillance, they have received a conditional discharge for a lower level offence, and have recently been charged to court for two public order offences but is yet to enter pleas, this reoffending will be in the next reporting

periods.

1 young person on an out of court disposal committed a re-offence at the start of the initial disposal. The case manager did not feel that the young person had enough time to engage in the out of court disposal intervention, therefore advocated for a second out of court disposal. Since the re-offence, the young person has not engaged well and consistently missed appointments, although he has not re-offended to date.

1 young person on an YRO committed 2 re-offences; this young person was living a chaotic lifestyle and received accommodation support from both CYPS and the YOS which was a factor in their reoffending. Due to the young person's lifestyle, there were also a number of non-compliance issues. The young person was breached a number of times. His failure to engage with the YOS impacted on the service's ability to deliver interventions/support re substance misuse education, accommodation etc. The young person transferred to Probation following his 18th birthday. At the time of transfer support from YOS and Llamau continued to be offered.

1 young person on an YRO received an out of court disposal intervention to run alongside his Order for a low level shop lifting offence, and fully engaged with both orders.

1 young person received a court intervention whilst on an out of court disposal; the 're-offence' predated the out of court disposal intervention, but took a number of months to go through the Court system. There are a number of presenting issues, including drugs, education and negative peer groups which are being supported on the current intervention.

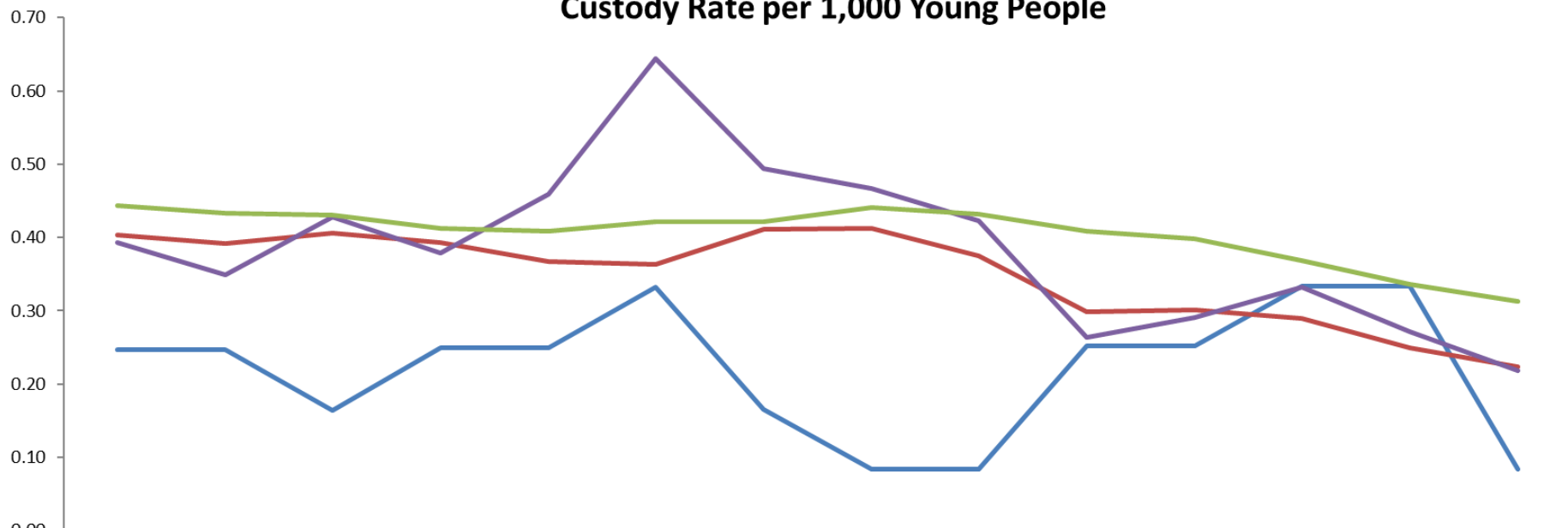
1 young person on a Referral Order committed 2 drug related re-offences. Work has now been completed with substance misuse interventions and offence focused work, via group work sessions in their locality. Re-offending issues have been primarily linked to a negative peer group, but following YOS interventions there has been a reduction in offending from this particular peer group. This young person has also committed further offences which will be reported in the next reporting period, the seriousness of these offences have resulted in a 3 year Section 91 Custodial Order and two concurrent Detention and Training Orders.

1 young person on an out of court disposal reoffended 4 times in the period. The offences were linked to aggression and issues around the young person's ADHD which was un-medicated at the time and a fractious education and accommodation background. The young person is now medicated; there has been no aggressive offence since and the young person is engaging well with YOS intervention.

1 young person committed a lower level shop lifting offence and received an out of court disposal. The offence took place with other individuals known to the YOS; there are issues with engagement and also attendance at school.

NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY

Custody Rate per 1,000 Young People



	Jul 14 - Jun 15	Oct 14 - Sep 15	Jan 15 - Dec 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Jul 15 - Jun 16	Oct 15 - Sep 16	Jan 16 - Dec 16	Apr 16 - Mar 17	Jul 16 - Jun 17	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Apr 17 - Mar 18	Jul 17 - Jun 18	Oct 17 - Sep 18
Vale of Glamorgan	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.08
Wales	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.22
South Wales PCC Area	0.39	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.46	0.64	0.49	0.47	0.42	0.26	0.29	0.33	0.27	0.22
England & Wales	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.31

Definition

This indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences (DTO, Section 90-92, Section 226 and Section 228) issued to young people as a

proportion to all court disposals (substantive outcome excluding pre- court outcomes) received by young people.

Targets

There are currently no specific numeric targets though the YOS has an overarching target to reduce the numbers of young people receiving custodial sentences.

Vale reported 1 custodial sentence Oct 17 – Sep 18 in comparison with 3 in Oct 16 – Sep 17.

Vale reported Zero custodial sentences for the year to date (April 18 – Sep 18).

In Q1 2018/19 and Q2 2018/19 there were no custodial outcomes, the custodial outcome for Q4 2017/18 relates to a young person who was supervised by the YOS previously but the Pre-Sentence Report was submitted by Probation, due to pleas being entered as an adult. The young person had a history of violent offences and non-compliance.

Whilst the YJB have no concerns for this area currently, in the next report for Q3/Q4 there will be 2 young people sentenced to custody to date.

In Q2 there were 6 Pre Sentence Reports completed and submitted to Court for young people potentially at risk of custody. All 6 reports proposed community interventions, and all 6 were agreed by the Courts.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

	Year-to-date data							
	Apr - Sep 2015		Apr - Sep 2016		Apr - Sep 2017		Apr - Sep 2018	
	Custodial sentences	Rate per 1.000 of 10-17 population	Custodial sentences	Rate per 1.000 of 10-17 population	Custodial sentences	Rate per 1.000 of 10-17 population	Custodial sentences	Rate per 1.000 of 10-17 population
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	4	0.17	1	0.04	1	0.04	0	0.00
Cardiff	5	0.17	18	0.62	9	0.31	4	0.13
Carmarthenshire	0	0.00	2	0.12	1	0.06	2	0.12
Ceredigion	3	0.52	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Conwy and Denbighshire	4	0.22	3	0.16	2	0.11	2	0.11
Cwm Taf	1	0.04	4	0.15	5	0.19	0	0.00
Flintshire	1	0.07	4	0.29	3	0.21	0	0.00
Gwynedd Mon	2	0.12	1	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.12
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	4	0.23	1	0.06	1	0.06	2	0.12
Newport	8	0.55	6	0.42	5	0.35	1	0.07
Pembrokeshire	3	0.27	2	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Powys	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.09	0	0.00
Vale of Glamorgan	0	0.00	1	0.08	3	0.25	0	0.00
Western Bay	7	0.15	10	0.22	3	0.07	3	0.07
Wrexham	10	0.83	4	0.33	4	0.33	0	0.00

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – EDUCATION/TRAINING/EMPLOYMENT

Definition: This indicator is defined as the percentage change in the average number of hours of suitable education, training or employment (ETE) children and young people received while within the youth justice system, by:

- A) Children and young people of statutory school age
- B) Young people above statutory school age.

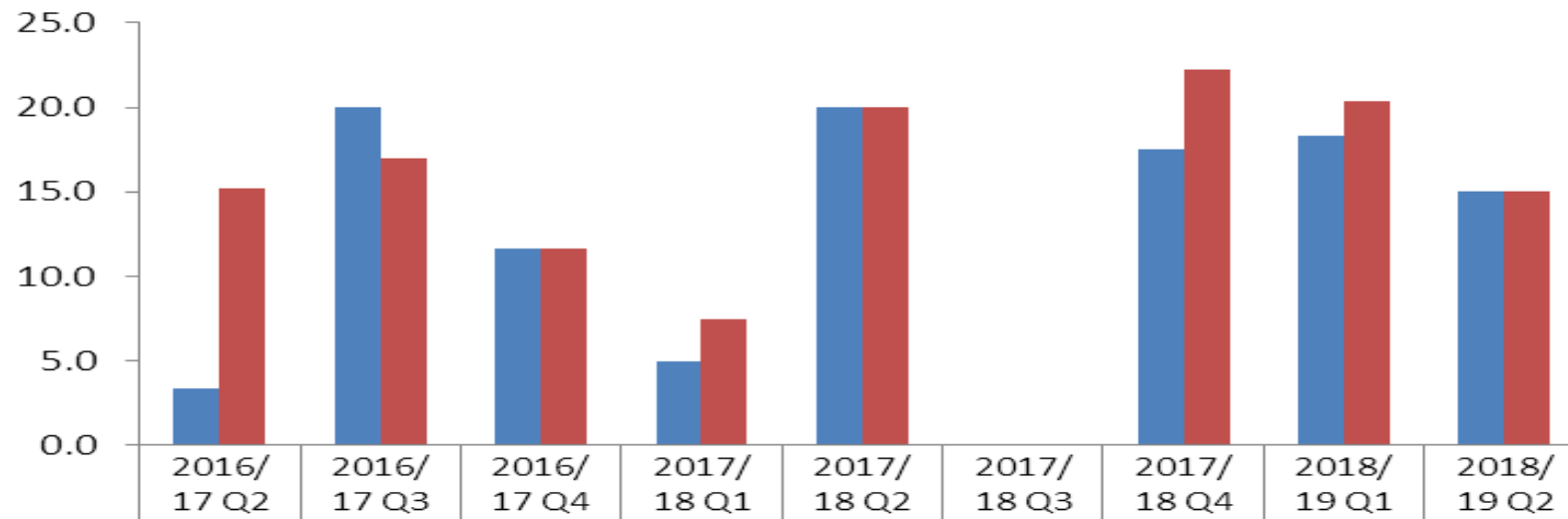
Targets

The YJB performance measure looks at the number of hours of education, training or employment a young person is in at the start, review and end of each Court Order. For statutory school age, the expectation is that a young person will be in receipt of 25 hours of education and for above statutory school age, the expectation is that a young person will be in receipt of 16 hours per week

In 2014/15 a new set of devolved Welsh Key Performance Indicators were developed which aim to provide a more in depth understanding of the young person's educational provision during their time within the Youth Justice System.

The indicators now reflect the number of hours a young person has been offered, alongside the number of hours the young person attended the provision available, this enables stakeholders to identify if performance is being affected by a lack of suitable provision, or attendance issues which need to be addressed. It should also be noted that the indicator now captures performance information at the review stage as well as at the close of the Order.

ETE School Age Average Hours Offered - Start vs End



School Age-Offered-Start	3.3	20.0	11.7	5.0	20.0	0.0	17.5	18.3	15.0
School Age-Offered-End	15.2	17.0	11.7	7.5	20.0	0.0	22.3	20.3	15.0

April – Sept 2018/19 Data (Q1 & Q2 aggregated data)	Average No. of hours ETE offered at start	Average No. of hours ETE attended at start	Average No. of hours ETE offered at review	Average No. of hours ETE attended at review	Average No. of hours ETE offered at end	Average No. of hours ETE attended at end
Vale of Glamorgan	17	12	17.4	12.4	18.2	12.4
South Wales	15.3	11.4	12.3	8.8	14.7	10.7
Wales	16.4	11.4	16.3	13	15.8	13.7

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2018

Start, Review and End

During the period there were 5 young people who ended a statutory YOS intervention of statutory school age. The average hours being offered to school age young people at the start were 17, at review 17.4 and at the end 18.2. The average hours being taken up were 12 at the start, 12.4 at review and 12.4 at the end

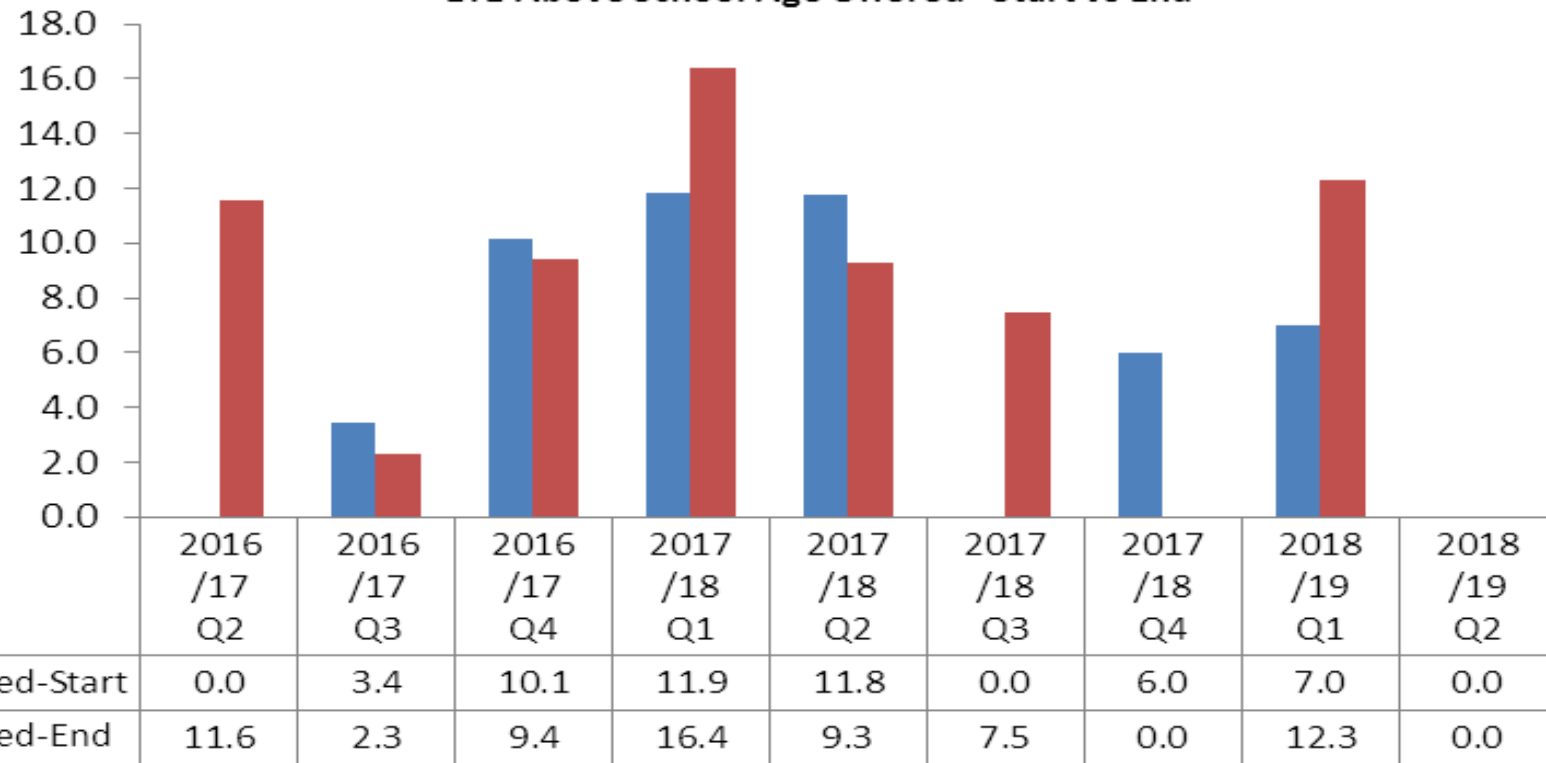
2 of the young people had a full 25 hour provision, although 1 young person was not attending regularly and there was involvement from the EWO and YOS encouragement.

1 young person was receiving limited hours at the start of their order, 5 hours which increased to 11 at the end. (Although the young person was not attending the full 11 hours provided) The amount of hours was deemed suitable by Education, due to the young person's inability to cope with more contact (previous violent behaviour in school). Education was looking at a gradual increase in hours in order to sustain attendance. As the young person's ETE increased to 11 hours per week, there were limitations to further hours being available via OOST but the primary reason for reduced provision remains suitability of education.

1 of the young people had a full 25 hour provision at the PRU and was attending on average 20 hours at the start of the intervention, this young person was remanded during the intervention for new offences, and was receiving and attending 25 hours of ETE provision in the Secure Childrens Home at review stage and the end of the intervention.

1 young person was receiving 5 hours of OOST for the duration of the intervention, although not attending any hours at the start, review or end points. As they were not engaging, there was no option to increase the provision during the intervention. The young person's parents were looking for alternative work placements options but as there is no pathway for an education qualification this has been placed on hold until the young person is above statutory school age.

ETE Above School Age Offered - Start vs End



April – Sept 2018/19 Data (Q1 & Q2 aggregated data)	Average No. of hours ETE offered at start	Average No. of hours ETE attended at start	Average No. of hours ETE offered at review	Average No. of hours ETE attended at review	Average No. of hours ETE offered at end	Average No. of hours ETE attended at end
Vale of Glamorgan	4.2	4.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
South Wales	8.2	7.3	6.9	6.5	11	10.2
Wales	11.5	9.6	12.1	11.3	14.4	13.7

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2018 Start, Review and End

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2018

Start, Review and End

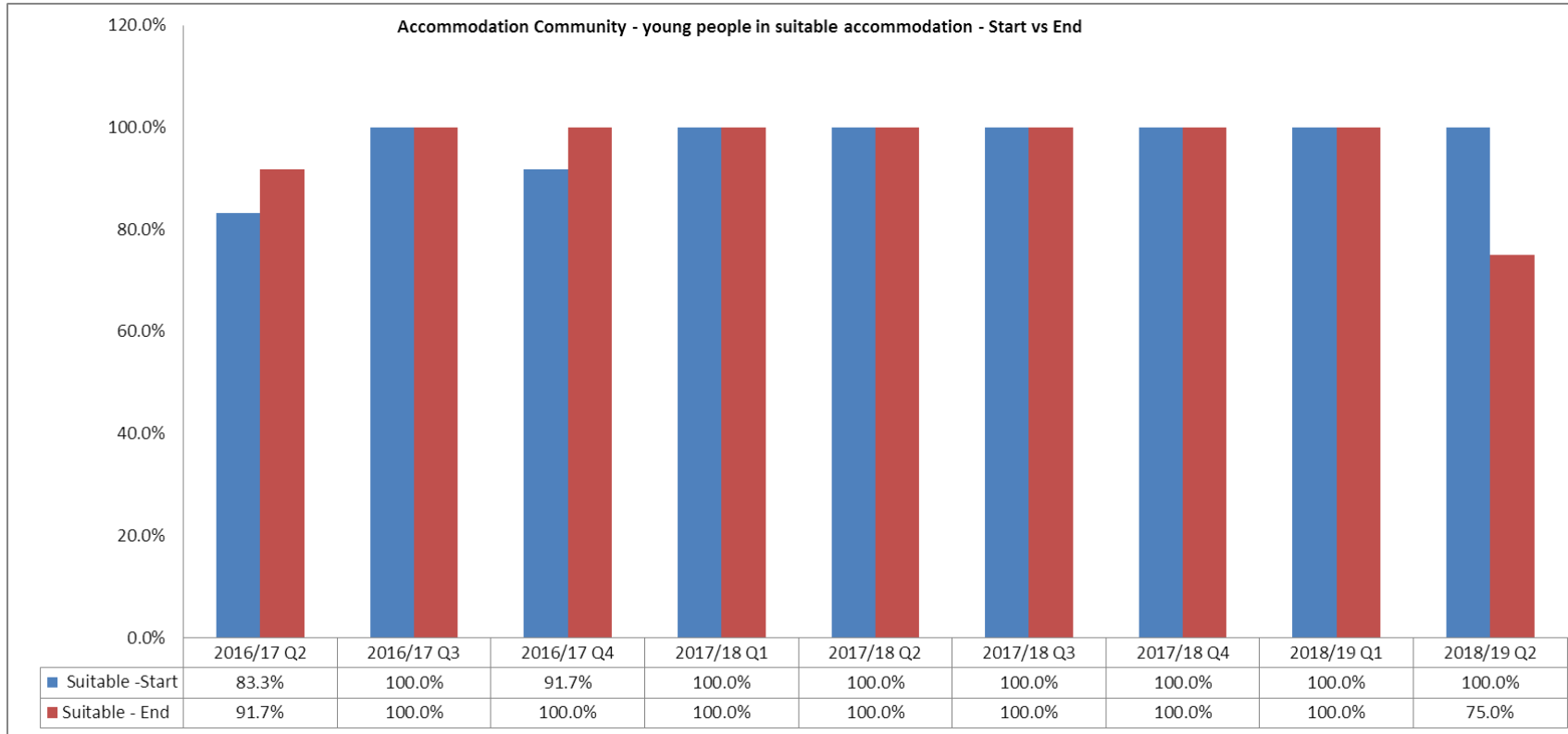
During the period there were 5 young people who ended a statutory YOS intervention of above statutory school age. The average hours being offered to above school age young people at the start were 4.2, at review 7.4 and at the end 7.4. The average hours being taken up were 4.2 at the start, 7.4 at review and 7.4 at the end.

2 of the young people were unemployed at all points of the intervention, they had a number of accommodations, and substance misuse issues which were being addressed before transferring to Probation.

1 young person was employed as a labourer and increased the hours worked at the end of the intervention.

2 young people were unemployed at all points of the intervention, they had input from Careers Wales and their caseworkers to engage them in ETE. Whilst there is a recording of 0 hours at the end of their interventions, it is positive to note that they both enrolled on College courses after their interventions ended. 1 started a full time engineering course and the other a catering course with ACT.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – ACCOMMODATION



Definition: This indicator is defined as the percentage point change in the proportion of children and young people with suitable accommodation:

A) At the end of their court order compared with before the start of their court order

B) Upon their release from custody compared with the start of their custodial sentence.

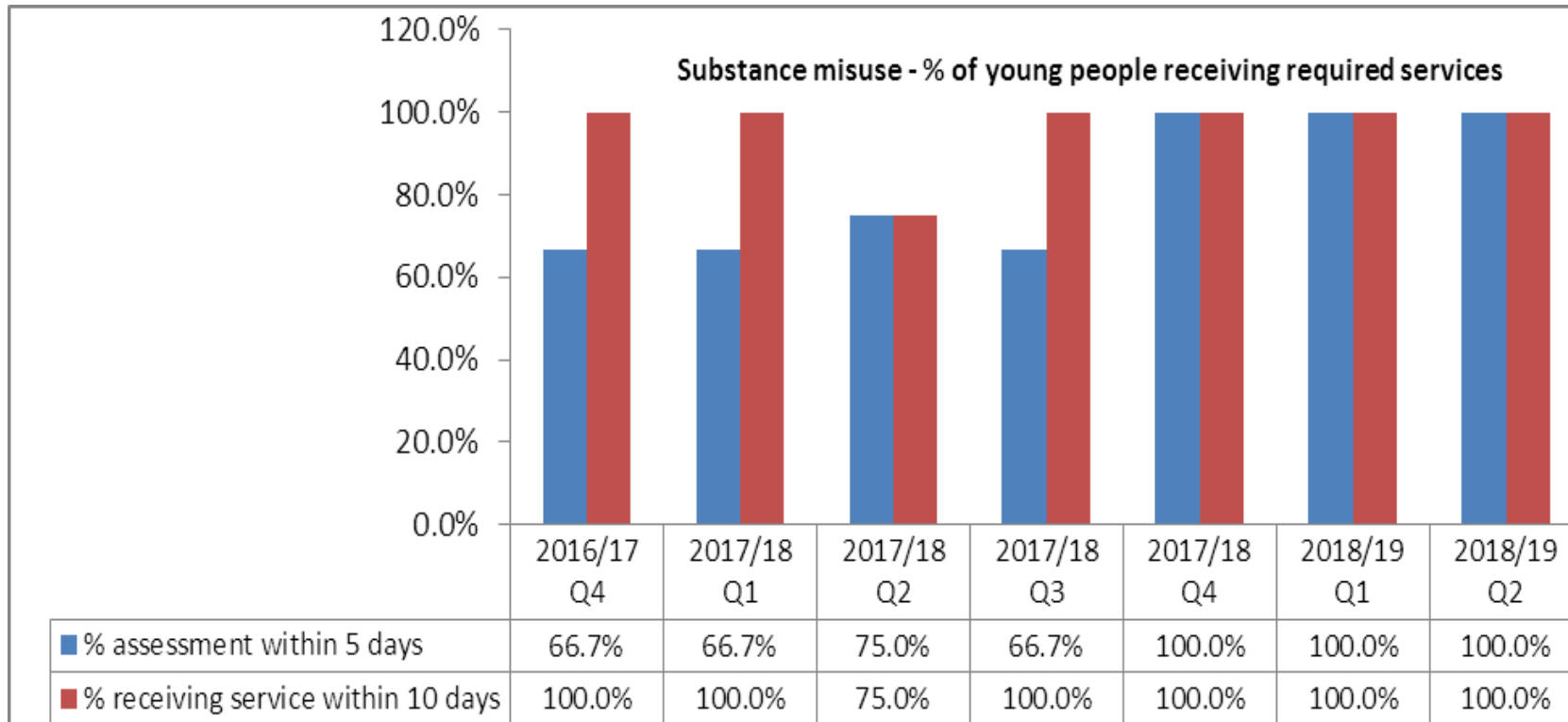
Target

Access to suitable accommodation which is another devolved performance indicator was revised during 2014/15. The objective of the Accommodation Performance Measure is to report from the court disposals closing, whether the young person was in suitable or unsuitable accommodation at the start and end points. For custodial sentences, the start, release and end points of the court disposal will be monitored.

There were 9 young people with a closed community based penalty during this period. All were in suitable accommodation at start and 1 young person was on remand in a Secure Childrens' Home for new offences. Any form of remand/custodial provision is not deemed suitable by the YJB for the purpose of this measure.

During this period no one ended a custodial based penalty.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – SUBSTANCE MISUSE



Definition: The indicator is defined as the percentage:

A) Of children and young people in the youth justice system identified via screening as requiring a substance misuse assessment that commence the assessment within five working days of referral; and

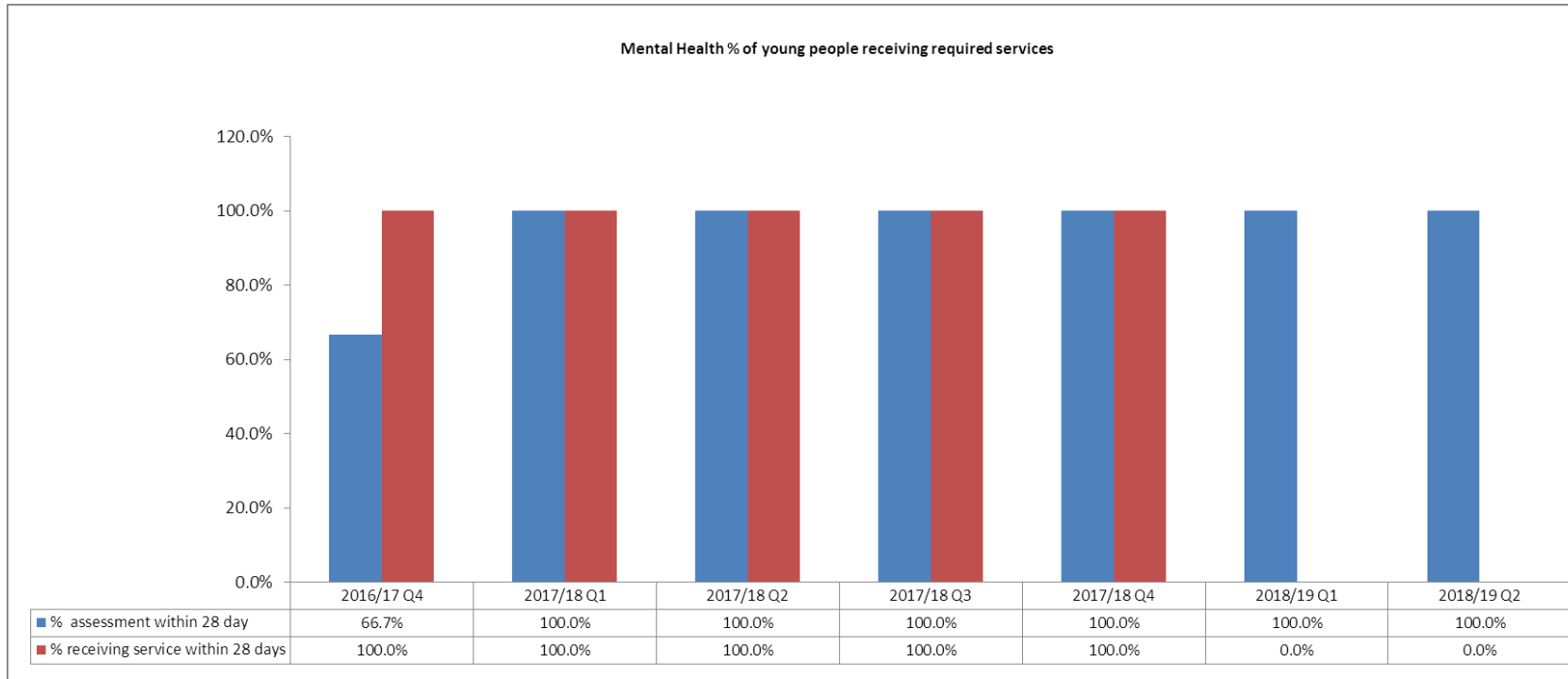
B) Of those children and young people with an identified need for treatment or other intervention, who receive that within ten working days of assessment?

Target

Access to substance misuse assessment and services is a devolved key performance indicator. The objective of the measure is to report the percentage of referrals (a) receiving a substance misuse assessment within 5 working days and (b) if the young person has been identified as requiring substance misuse treatment, this is received within 10 days of assessment. Information relating to the Tiers of treatment types for children will now also be measured.

10 young people's interventions closed in the period and were identified as requiring a substance misuse referral. As 2 were already in receipt of services, 8 were referred for a substance misuse assessment during the period with 5 of these receiving this within 5 days. 3 young people refused to engage. 5 young people were then assessed as requiring a Tier 2 service and all received this within 10 days from assessment.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – MENTAL HEALTH



Definition: The objective of the Mental Health Performance Measure is to report the percentage of children and young people in the youth justice system identified requiring a mental health assessment

- A) Screened within 10 working days of sentence.
- B) Receiving a mental health assessment within ten working days of the screening date

Target

Access to mental health assessment and services is a devolved key performance indicator. The objective of the measure is to report the percentage of referrals (a) receiving a mental health assessment within 28 working days and (b) if the young person has been identified as requiring mental health treatment, this is received within 28 days of assessment.

9 young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment with 1 refusing a service. 5 were already in receipt of a mental health service, 2 young people were referred and received an assessment within 28 days from referral. 0 young people were assessed as requiring a mental health service.