

Meeting of:	Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date of Meeting:	Wednesday, 16 October 2019
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Homes and Safe Communities
Report Title:	Youth Offending Service : 12 Month Performance Report for the period April 2018 - March 2019.
Purpose of Report:	To inform Scrutiny Committee about the performance of the Youth Offending Service during the period April 2018 - March 2019.
Report Owner:	Director of Social Services
Responsible Officer:	Youth Offending Service Manager
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	Councillor McCaffer; Head of Children and Young People Services, Practitioner Managers, Youth Offending Service, Performance and Information Officer, Youth Offending Service, Legal Services, Accountancy.
Policy Framework:	This is a matter for executive decision
<p>Executive Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report brings to the attention of Scrutiny Committee, the 12 months performance report for the Youth Offending Service for the period April 2018 - March 2019. • The report is designed to enable elected members to have effective oversight of the performance for the Youth Offending Service. 	

Recommendations

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

Reasons for Recommendations

1. 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 - March 2019 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 January - December 2018. Performance reflects a 7.3% decrease when comparing figures to January - December 2017. The decrease equates to 2 children, figures for 2018 show there were 28 children in the cohort compared to 30 in 2017 for the same period. Overall performance is positive and the cohort size has dipped below 30 for the first time.
- 2.4** When comparing the performance across other areas, there has been a 2.5% reduction across South Wales; a 22% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 6.3% across the YOT family, which includes England and Wales. Although there has been a decrease, the rate per 100,000 is higher than the Wales and family averages due to the size of the 10-17 population in the Vale of Glamorgan a small increase or decrease in numbers can have a large impact on the rate per 100,000.
- 2.5** 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.
- 2.6** Reduction in re-offending (WYJI 2). The information presented in Appendix 1 produced by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) shows a decrease in the binary rate (number of young people reoffending) from 41 reoffenders from a cohort of 85; to 26 reoffenders from a cohort of 68 when comparing July 2015 - June 2016 against June 2016 - July 2017. The percentage rate has decreased from 48.2% to 38.2%, 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 which affects the frequency rate.
- 2.7** The frequency rate (the number of re-offences committed by children/young people who re-offend) of re-offending for the same period demonstrates an increase from 3.29 to 7.65. 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, 26 children/young people re-offending committing 199 re-offences $199/26 = 7.65$.
- 2.8** The data presented within this report is aggregated quarterly data, which means a child/young person who has reoffended within each quarter will be counted 4 times and 12 months of their reoffending will be also be counted 4 times.
- 2.9** An example of how this impacts on performance is one child/young person in the cohort classed as a prolific offender accounts for approx. 107 of the 199 offences, yet the actual number of re-offences the child committed was 43.
- 2.10** This child/young person 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 child/young person is currently placed out of county in a secure placement, and there has been no further offending since Oct 2017.

- 2.1** It is important to note that this child/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 child/young person was removed from the cohort, there would be a total of 67 children/young people within the cohort, 25 of whom re-offended, committing a total of 92 re-offences, which equates to 3.68 re-offences per re-offender. (7.65 re-offences per re-offender with the child/young person included). Using this information, demonstrates effectively the impact of one individual on small numbers within the cohort
- 2.2** Local performance information is based on the period 01 January 2018 - 31 March 2018. Data for the local re-offending measure covers a 12 months tracking period, a cohort of children/young people are identified in the first 3 months of each year and tracked for a 12 months from April to March the following year. Therefore the cohort identified between January - March 2018, ends its tracking period on 1st April 2019.
- 2.3** This data demonstrates that 13 of the 33 young people tracked have re-offended in the 12 months committing a total of 33 offences. This equates to a re-offending percentage of 39.3%, (YJB rate 38.2%) with 3 re-offences per re-offender (YJB 7.65 not excluding child highlighted above).
- 2.4** 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.
- 2.5** Reduce the use of custody (WYJI 3) during the 12 months period 6 custodial disposals were imposed. This is a substantial increase in the number of custodial outcomes received within the Vale of Glamorgan. Detailed information in relation to the disposals is outlined in Appendix 1. 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.
- 2.6** In respect of engagement in education, training and employment, (WYJI 4) this indicator reflects the number of hours of education a child/young person has been offered, alongside the number of hours the child/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.
- 2.7** Data provided by the YJB indicates that during period April to March 2018/19; children/young people of statutory school age were offered an average 18.4 hours at the start of their intervention, 18.6 hours at review stage and ended on an average of 19.3 hours. The average hours attended by children/young people was less at 14.8 hours at the start and 12.7 at the end. Both the hours offered and attended are below the recommended 25 hours.
- 2.8** 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 9.1, at review 9.2 and 15.2 at the end. It is positive to note that there was an increase from the starting point, with the number of hours

attended closer to the recommended 16 hours of provision. However the average number of hours has been impacted by a small number of young people in employment for in excess of 16 hours.

- 2.9** Access to suitable accommodation (WYJI 5), during the 12 months period, 23 children/young people had a closed community based penalty; all were in suitable accommodation at the start with 5 children/young people in unsuitable accommodation at the end of their interventions. One child was on remand in a Secure Children's Home, and 4 children were in custodial settings, which are all classed as unsuitable for the purposes of this measure. There were no children/young people with a closed custodial penalty during this period.
- 2.10** 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, 22 children/young people were identified as requiring assessment, of which 2 were already accessing services and 3 refused to engage. The remaining 17 accessed treatment across the tiers of service.
- 2.11** 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. 18 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment. 6 were already in receipt of mental health services. 12 children/young people were referred for an assessment. Following assessment, 4 children/young people required treatment at Tier 3 and received this within 28 days.

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 was confirmed in May 2019.

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

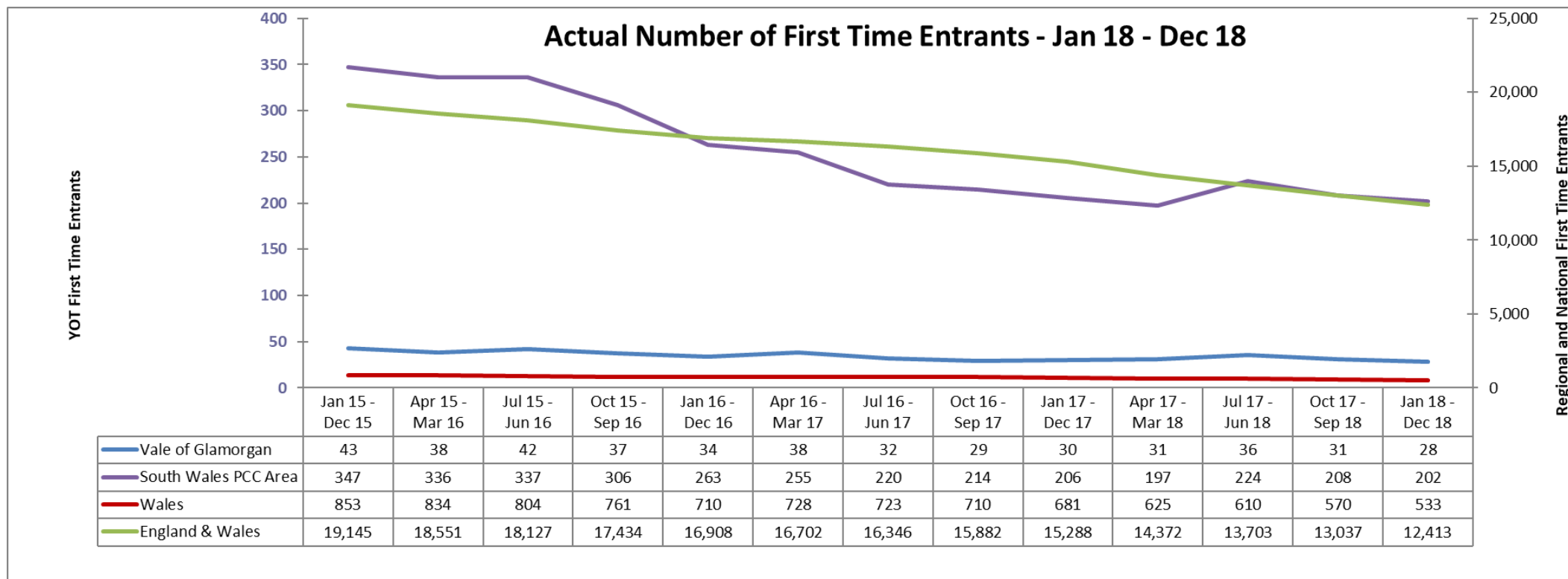
Appendix 1



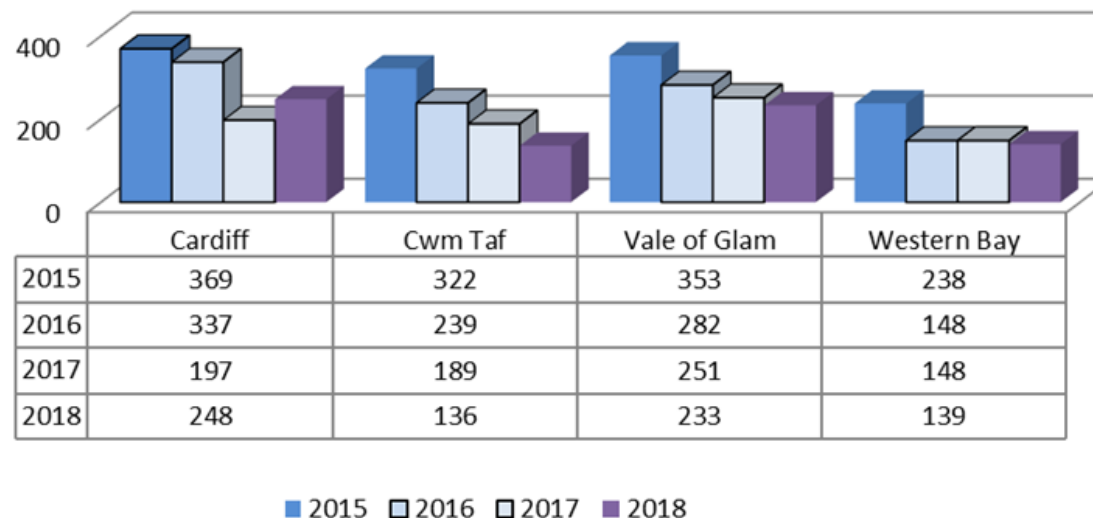
Vale Youth Offending Service

YJB Performance Indicators
April – March 2018 /19 Report

NATIONAL INDICATOR – FIRST TIME ENTRANTS



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



Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 yrs population	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	Wales
January 2018 – December 2018	233	177	195
January 2017 – December 2017	251	181	251

First Time Entrants

Definition

The rate of first time entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system per 1,000 children/young people aged 10-17 in the local population. These are defined as children/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 children/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 January 2018 – December 2018

There is a 7.3% decrease 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 decreasing is 2 (2017 was 30 FTE and 2018 was 28), This is in comparison with a 2.5% reduction across South Wales and a 22% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 6.3% across the YOT family. (The YOT Family consists of Stockport, Warwickshire, Solihull, North Somerset, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Essex, Staffordshire, York and East Riding of Yorkshire.) – 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 a decrease, the rate per 100,000 is higher than the Wales and family averages due to the size of the 10-17 population in the Vale of Glamorgan a small increase or decrease in numbers can have a large impact on the rate per 100,000.

Further analysis of FTEs has been agreed for 2019/2020, once the work in relation to reoffending and custody audits has been completed.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

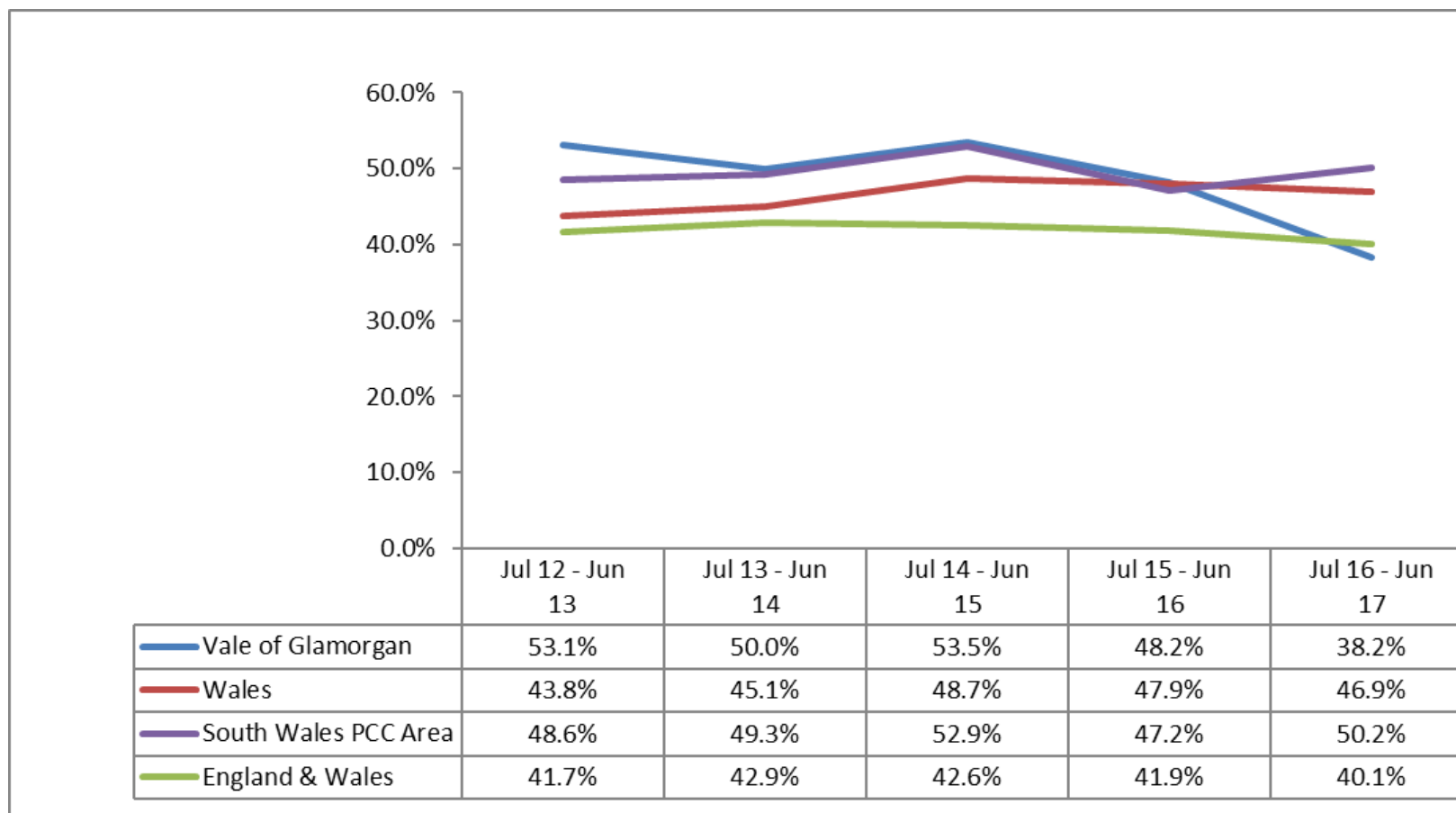
YOT	Jan - Dec 2017		Jan - Dec 2018		Change %
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	90	399	56	248	-37.90%
Cardiff	58	197	74	248	25.50%
Carmarthenshire	44	267	27	163	-39.10%
Ceredigion	20	355	0	0	-100.00%
Conwy and Denbighshire	55	303	36	198	-34.60%
Cwm Taf	50	189	36	136	-28.10%
Flintshire	33	235	29	206	-12.60%
Gwynedd Mon	34	213	38	236	10.70%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	59	356	29	175	-50.90%
Newport	63	447	57	402	-10.10%
Pembrokeshire	20	183	33	303	65.60%
Powys	17	148	0	0	-100.00%
Vale of Glamorgan	30	251	28	233	-7.30%
Western Bay	68	148	64	139	-6.10%
Wrexham	40	325	26	209	-35.60%

*good performance is typified by a negative percentage

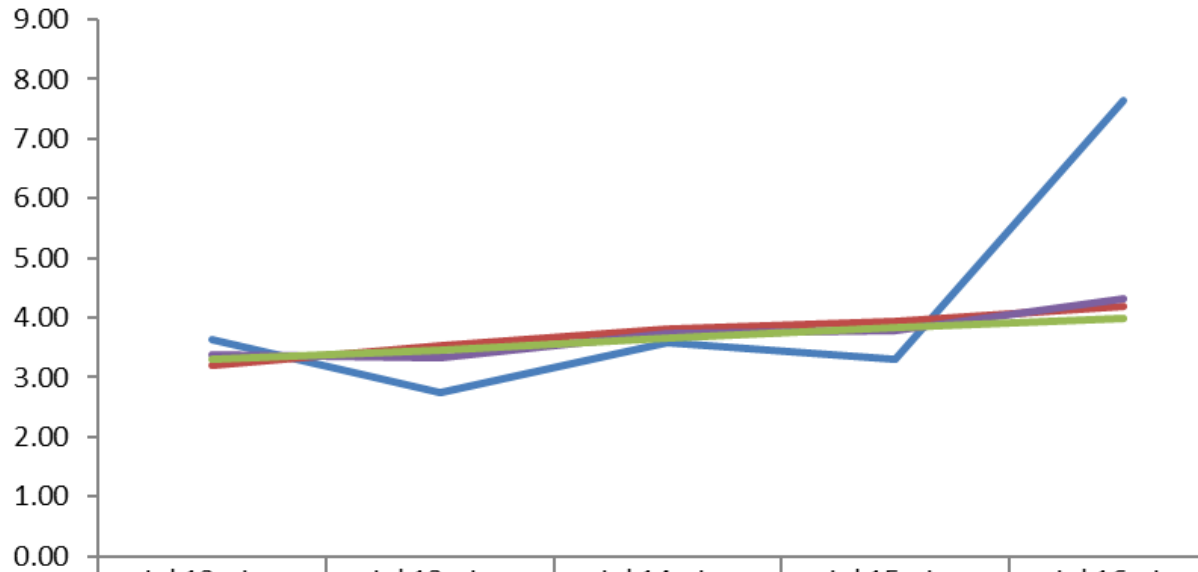
NATIONAL INDICATOR AND LOCAL INDICATOR – REOFFENDING

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)



	Jul 12 - Jun 13	Jul 13 - Jun 14	Jul 14 - Jun 15	Jul 15 - Jun 16	Jul 16 - Jun 17
Vale of Glamorgan	3.63	2.75	3.58	3.29	7.65
Wales	3.20	3.52	3.80	3.94	4.19
South Wales PCC Area	3.38	3.33	3.73	3.79	4.32
England & Wales	3.30	3.46	3.65	3.83	3.98

Reoffending

Definition

The number of further proven offences committed by a cohort of children/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 children/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
July 2016 – June 2017	68	26	199	38.2%	7.65
July 2015 – June 2016	85	41	135	48.2%	3.29

The YJB track a cohort of children/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.

Annual data – aggregated quarterly data

Binary Rate - This shows whether a child/young person in the cohort has reoffended in the 12 month period. The Vale is currently 38.2% compared to the national figure of 46.9% and the South Wales figure of 50.2%

Reoffences/Reoffenders – This shows the number of reoffences by reoffenders within the cohort during the tracked 12 month period. Children/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 7.65.

There were 68 children/young people in the quarterly cohort, 26/68 reoffended (38.2%) committing a total of 199 offences (7.65 re-offences per reoffender)

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

As the data is aggregated quarterly data, a child/young person who has reoffended within each quarter will be counted 4 times and 12 months of their reoffending will be also be counted 4 times. For example a prolific offender in the cohort accounts for approx. 107 of the 199 offences, yet the actual number of reoffences he committed was 43. As previous detailed this one child/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 child/young person is currently placed out of county in a secure placement, and there has been no further offending since Oct 2017.

It is important to note that this child/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 child/young person was removed from the cohort, there would be a total of 67 children/young people within the cohort, 25 of whom re-offended, committing a total of 92 re-offences, which equates to 3.68 re-offences per re-offender. (7.65 re-offences per re-offender with the child/young person included). Using this information, demonstrates effectively the impact of one individual on small numbers within the cohort.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

YOT	Jul 15 - Jun 16						Jul 16 - Jun 17					
	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	%Reoffending	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	%Reoffending
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	162	71	240	3.38	1.48	43.8%	154	57	208	3.65	1.35	37.0%
Cardiff	252	120	445	3.71	1.77	47.6%	173	96	405	4.22	2.34	55.5%
Carmarthenshire	99	37	124	3.35	1.25	37.4%	75	39	195	5.00	2.60	52.0%
Ceredigion	32	19	72	3.79	2.25	59.4%	33	16	47	2.94	1.42	48.5%
Conwy and Denbighshire	134	66	353	5.35	2.63	49.3%	134	65	283	4.35	2.11	48.5%
Cwm Taf	166	76	369	4.86	2.22	45.8%	128	61	285	4.67	2.23	47.7%
Flintshire	65	31	84	2.71	1.29	47.7%	67	22	93	4.23	1.39	32.8%
Gwynedd Mon	132	60	192	3.20	1.45	45.5%	87	37	130	3.51	1.49	42.5%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	101	54	228	4.22	2.26	53.5%	136	64	335	5.23	2.46	47.1%
Newport	166	88	349	3.97	2.10	53.0%	169	75	276	3.68	1.63	44.4%
Pembrokeshire	69	32	113	3.53	1.64	46.4%	63	35	104	2.97	1.65	55.6%
Powys	51	22	43	1.95	0.84	43.1%	35	13	45	3.46	1.29	37.1%
Vale of Glamorgan	85	41	135	3.29	1.59	48.2%	68	26	199	7.65	2.93	38.2%
Western Bay	230	109	362	3.32	1.57	47.4%	169	87	278	3.20	1.64	51.5%
Wrexham	152	83	471	5.67	3.10	54.6%	115	60	270	4.50	2.35	52.2%

Local Data Reoffending Measure

There are 33 children/young people in the Vale live tracking cohort. These children/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 children/young people in the cohort who have reoffended

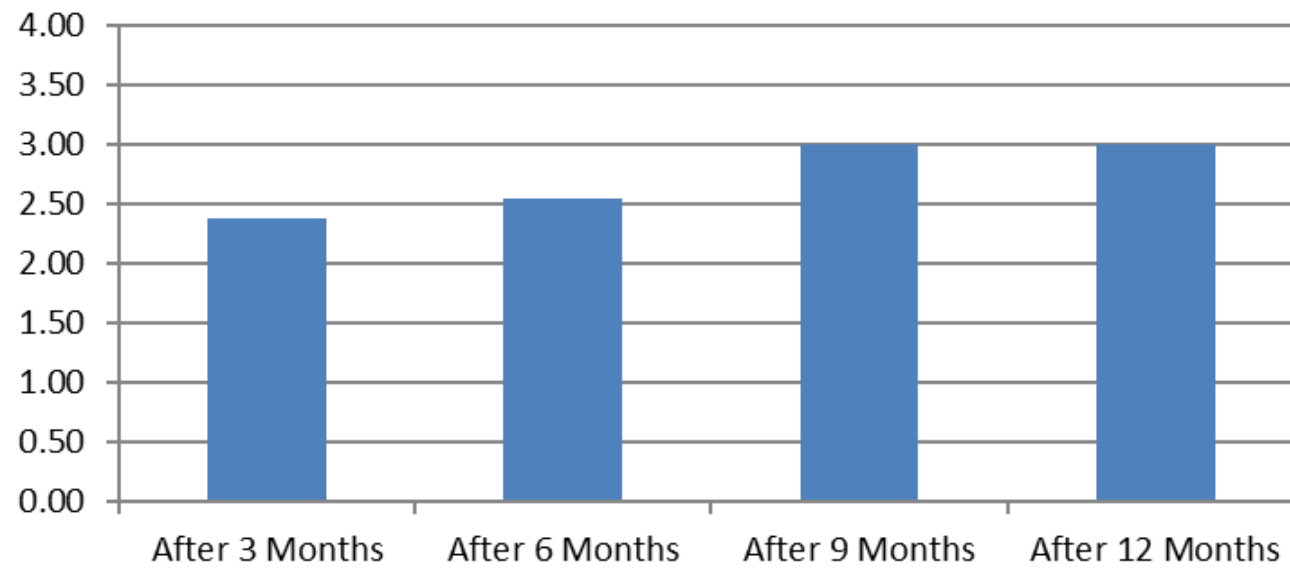
After 3 months, from the 33 children/young people in the cohort, 8 offended and 19 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.3 re-offences per reoffender.

After 6 months, from the 33 children/young people in the cohort, 9 offended and 22 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.55 re-offences per reoffender.

After 9 months, from the 33 children/young people in the cohort, 11 offended and 33 new offences received outcomes, which is 3 re-offences per reoffender.

After 12 months, from the 33 children/young people in the cohort, 13 offended and 39 new offences received outcomes, which is 3 re-offences per reoffender.

Local Measure Reoffences by Re-offender



Binary Rate of Reoffending

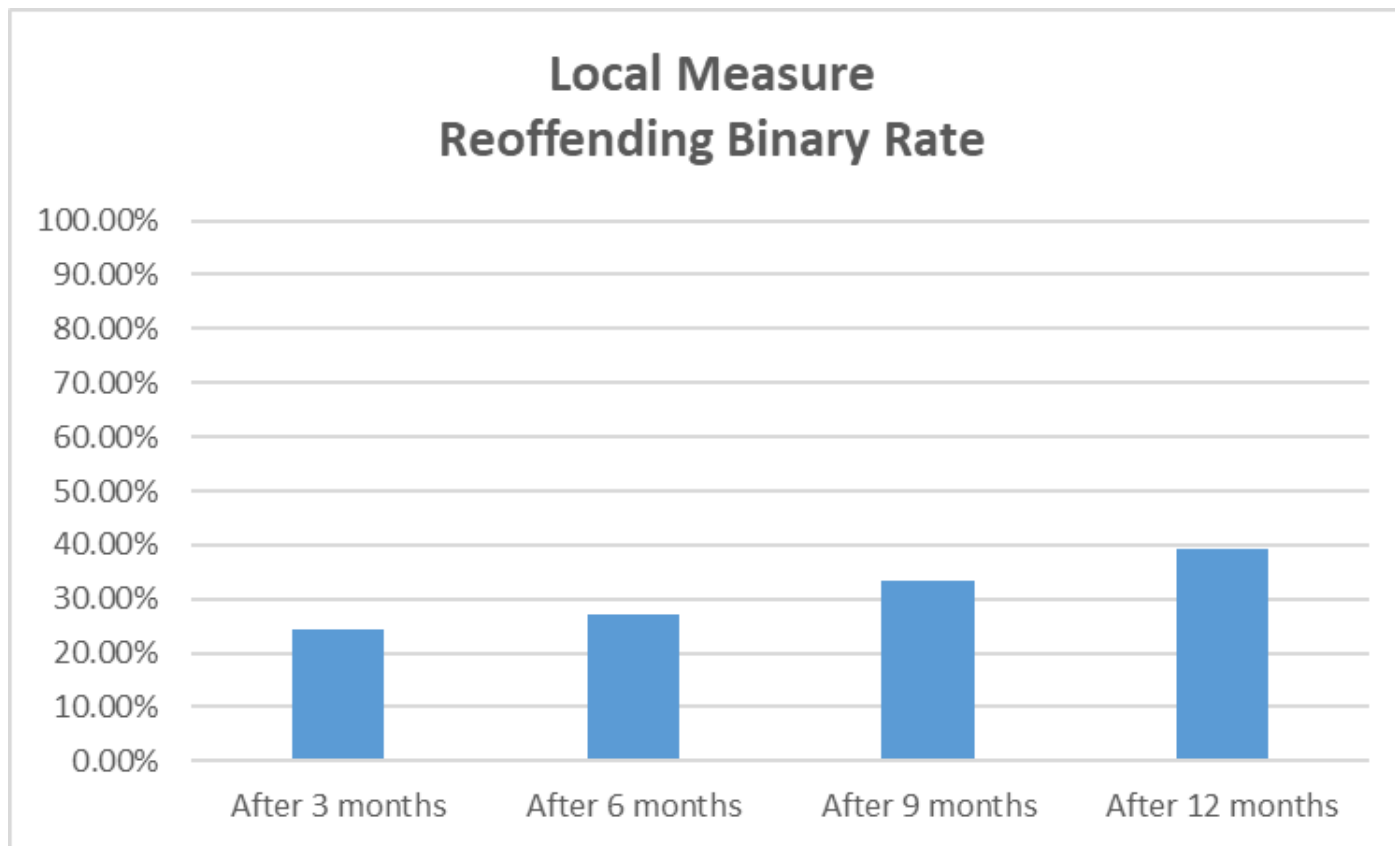
The Percentage of children/young people in the cohort who reoffend in the tracking period

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

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

After 9 months, 11 had reoffended, which is 33.3% of the cohort.

After 12 months, 13 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 39.3% of the cohort



There are 33 children/young people in the live tracking cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal between 1st Jan 2018 – 31st March 2018. As part of the YOS Re-offending Action Plan, it was agreed that the YOS will complete file audits on children/young people who have reoffended to ensure that the interventions being delivered are designed to assist with reducing the likelihood of reoffending.

Case audits of those who have re-offended started in July 2019 using the HMI Probation Inspectorate Case Audit tool, which unfortunately did not provide an insight into the reasons for re-offending. Discussions are taking place with the YJB about what is the most effective audit tool.

At the end of the reporting period 31st March 2019, 13 children/young people from the cohort of 33, had reoffended committing 39 offences. This equates to a 39% reoffending rate, with 3 re-offences per reoffender rate.

The children and young people within the re-offending cohort, all have experience of ACEs and demonstrate a range of needs as outlined below:-

6 of the re-offences were committed by 1 child/young person who entered the cohort on a Referral Order. The child is part of the ECM pilot, The case formulation completed identified that the child/young person's continued experiences of trauma impede upon their ability to process and internalise information (such as that provided through offending interventions) As a result of non-compliance with the Court Order and further offending the child/young person recently received a custodial sentence.

A co-defendant of a number of the offences with the child/young person above received outcomes for 6 of the re-offences in the cohort. This child/young person is looked after and placed out of county and they have not reoffended since August 2018, they have just completed their final Referral Order panel and also achieved positive GCSE results which will hopefully allow the child/young person to achieve their full potential.

1 child/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 child/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 child/young person has not engaged well and consistently missed appointments, although he has not re-offended to date.

1 young person on a Youth Rehabilitation Order (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 child on a 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 substance misuse, 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 was 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 operating in the Llantwit area, but following YOS interventions there has been a reduction in offending from this particular peer group. This young person however committed further offences in Q3, the seriousness of these offences (Section 18 assault) 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 on a Referral Order committed 5 offences over the reporting period but received the Court outcomes in quarter 3. This young person's reoffending was escalating as a result of a chaotic lifestyle. The young person was living in supported housing at the time of the offences; there was Tier 3 CAMHS involvement. The young person received a 12 month Detention and Training Order due to the seriousness of offending.

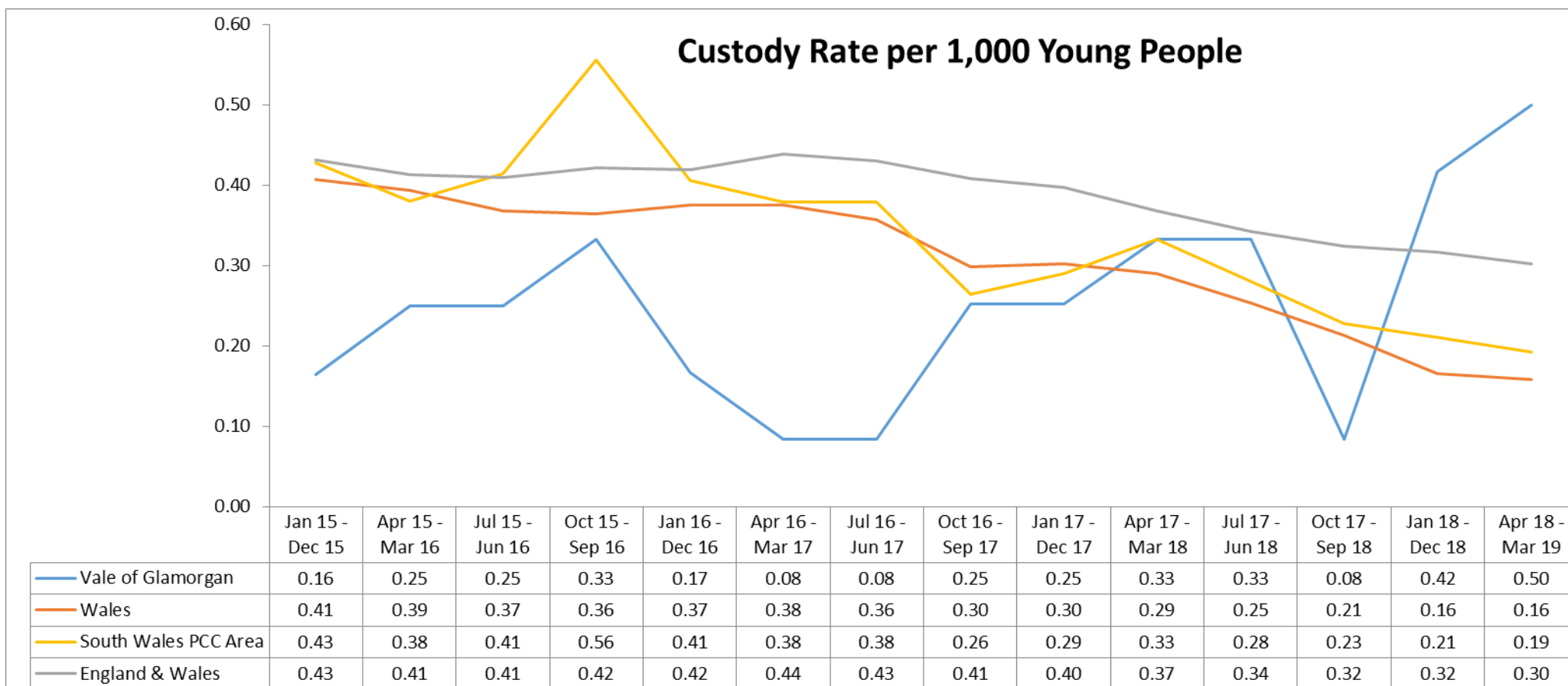
1 young person who was on an out of court disposal at the time of the offending committed 2 further low level offences and received an additional out of court disposal. This has since been completed and the YOS has accepted a referral to the prevention service, to continue addressing the needs of the young person.

1 young person subject to an out of court disposal committed a further 2 low level offences and received another out of court disposal with conditions.

1 young person who was subject to a Referral Order at the time committed a low level offence and received an out of court disposal with no specific work identified as risk levels low.

1 young person received an out of court disposal for 2 interventions, the young person is currently not engaging in their 25 hour provision of ETE and there are substance misuse issues and CAMHS involvement.

NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY



Definition

This indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences (Detention and Training Orders (DTO), Section 90-92, Section 226 and Section 228) issued to children/young people as a proportion to all court disposals (substantive outcome excluding pre- court outcomes) received by children/young people.

Targets

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

The graph above details the number of custodial outcomes during a rolling 12 month period, per 1,000 children/young people.

In Q4 there were 2 custodial outcomes and in Q3 2018/19 there were 4, Q1 2018/19 and Q2 2018/19 there were none.

1 young person received a 4 month DTO for a knife related offence, the case manager recommended a 12 month YRO. This young person has been open to the YOS for a number of years and is assessed as high risk of reoffending and there is involvement from a number of services.

1 young person received a 12 months DTO for non-compliance of a YRO with an ISS requirement, again this young person has involvement from a number of services but there were a number of failure to comply despite early YOS intervention with compliance meetings.

As previously detailed the 4 custodial sentences in Q3 related to 2 young people.

1 young person received 2 separate Detention and Training Orders on 2 different dates, The YOS recommended a 12 month YRO on the first occasion, but due to previous non-compliance, recent offending and an escalation of behaviours/risks a 12 month Detention and Training Order was imposed. A few weeks later whilst in custody, the young person was sentenced to another 12 month Detention and Training Order to run concurrently for a Robbery offence committed 3 months previously.

1 young person was sentenced to a 3 year Section 91 Custodial Sentence and 6 month Detention and Training Order on the same date. As these are non-identical sentences they are counted as 2 separate outcomes. Due to the seriousness of the offending and an indication that custody was inevitable, the main proposal by the YOS was consideration of a Detention and Training Order, with a maximum of 24 months

In 2018/19 the YOS completed 15 Pre-Sentence Reports (PSRs) 11 of the proposals recommended by the YOS were agreed by the Magistrates, 4 PSRS received alternative outcomes.

The first young person an extension to their existing Referral Order was proposed, but due to compliance and the seriousness of the original offence a 12 month YRO with ISS sentence was imposed. The second young person was sentenced by the District Judge and although a 2 year YRO was recommended, it was agreed due to non-compliance, and the seriousness of offending that a 12 month Detention and Training Order was imposed. The third young person was sentenced at Crown Court. As custody was inevitable, the YOS proposed a lesser sentence of 24 month Detention and Training Order but a 3 year Section 91 Custodial Sentence was the outcome. The fourth young person was sentenced to a 4 month Detention and Training Order although a 12 month YRO was proposed, due to the offence type. Evidence continues to support the fact that children/young people are sentenced to custody where there are compliance issues or based on offence seriousness.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	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	6	0.26	2	0.09	1	0.04	1	0.04
Cardiff	18	0.62	21	0.72	14	0.48	10	0.33
Carmarthenshire	2	0.12	5	0.30	2	0.12	2	0.12
Ceredigion	3	0.52	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Conwy and Denbighshire	6	0.32	5	0.27	7	0.39	6	0.33
Cwm Taf	8	0.30	9	0.34	11	0.42	0	0.00
Flintshire	2	0.14	7	0.50	3	0.21	1	0.07
Gwynedd Mon	2	0.12	5	0.32	0	0.00	2	0.12
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	6	0.35	4	0.24	4	0.24	3	0.18
Newport	15	1.04	15	1.05	9	0.64	4	0.28
Pembrokeshire	5	0.45	3	0.27	1	0.09	0	0.00
Powys	1	0.08	1	0.09	1	0.09	0	0.00
Vale of Glamorgan	3	0.25	1	0.08	4	0.34	6	0.50
Western Bay	14	0.30	12	0.26	9	0.20	6	0.13
Wrexham	16	1.32	11	0.90	13	1.06	2	0.16

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.

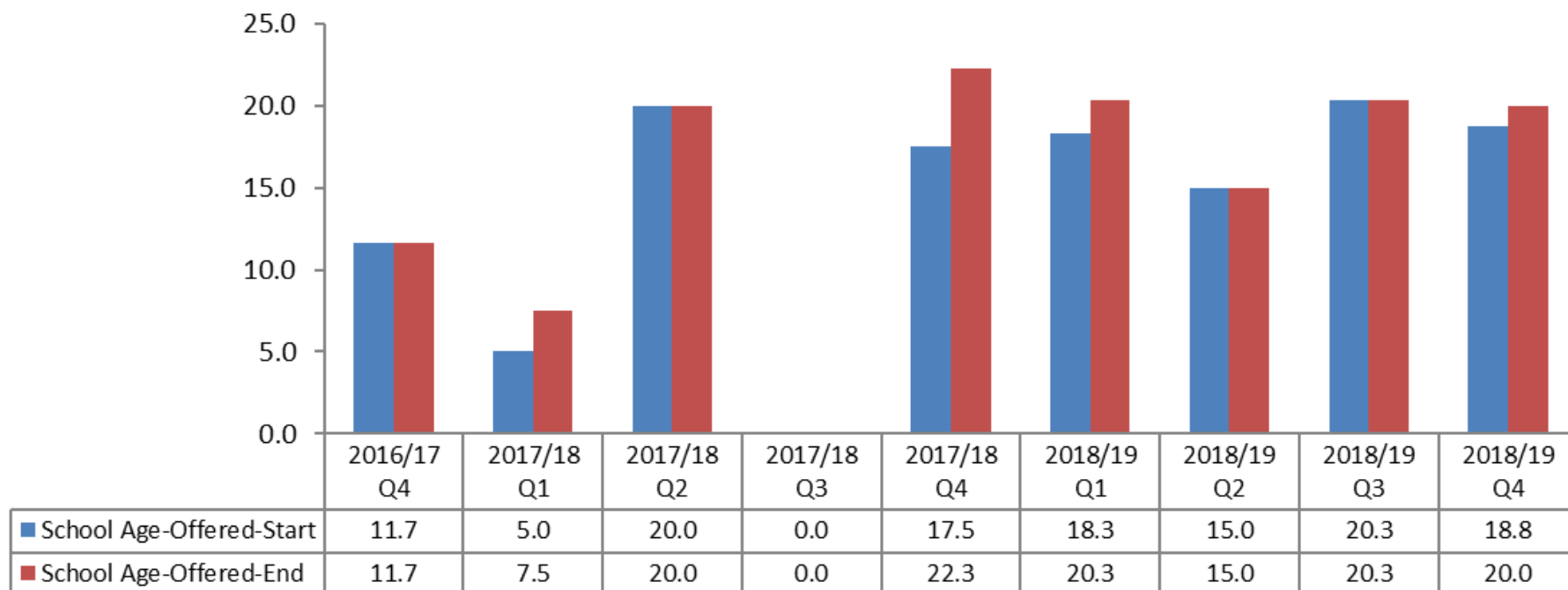
Targets

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



April – March 2018/19	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	18.4	14.8	18.6	14.3	19.3	12.7
South Wales	16.1	12.7	12.4	9.4	16.4	12.2
Wales	16.9	12.1	15.9	12.7	16.5	13.8

Breakdown of average number of hours April – March 2018/19

Start, Review and End

During the period there were 12 children/young people who ended a statutory YOS intervention of statutory school age. The average hours being offered to school age children/young people at the start were 18.4, at review 18.6 and at the end 19.3. The average hours being taken up were 14.8 at the start, 14.3 at review and 12.7 at the end

1 child/young person had a full 25 hour provision, and was attending the full provision.

Another child/young person had a 25 hour provision but was not attending regularly and there was involvement from the EWO and YOS encouragement.

1 child/young person was receiving limited hours at the start of their order, 5 hours which increased to 11 at the end. (Although the child/young person was not attending the full 11 hours provided) The amount of hours was deemed suitable by Education, due to the child/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 child/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 remained the suitability of education.

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

1 child/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 the child was not engaging, there was no option to increase the provision during the intervention. The child/young person's parents were exploring alternative work placement options; however there is no pathway for an education qualification to be achieved via a workplace so, this has been placed on hold until the child/young person is above statutory school age.

1 of the children/young people had a full 25 hour provision at the PRU and was attending on average 25 hours at the start and review of the intervention, during the last few weeks of the intervention, the attended hours reduced to 5 per week, this was discussed with the child/young person and it was evident that at the time there was a breakdown in family relationships, the child/ young person was staying at a variety of addresses and not attending school. This child/young person is now living in supported housing, and is discussed at the key professionals meeting. There is a provision for 3 sessions per week with Llamau which the child/young person is attending.

1 child/young person had a 25 hour provision and was attending this at the start and review of the intervention. During the intervention the child/young person was placed on a reduced timetable, including a work placement at a garage. Their education history has been fractured due to 3 secondary education moves, and a number of exclusions due to their challenging behaviour. Towards the end of the intervention the child/young person had a positive increase in their attendance hours to 20.

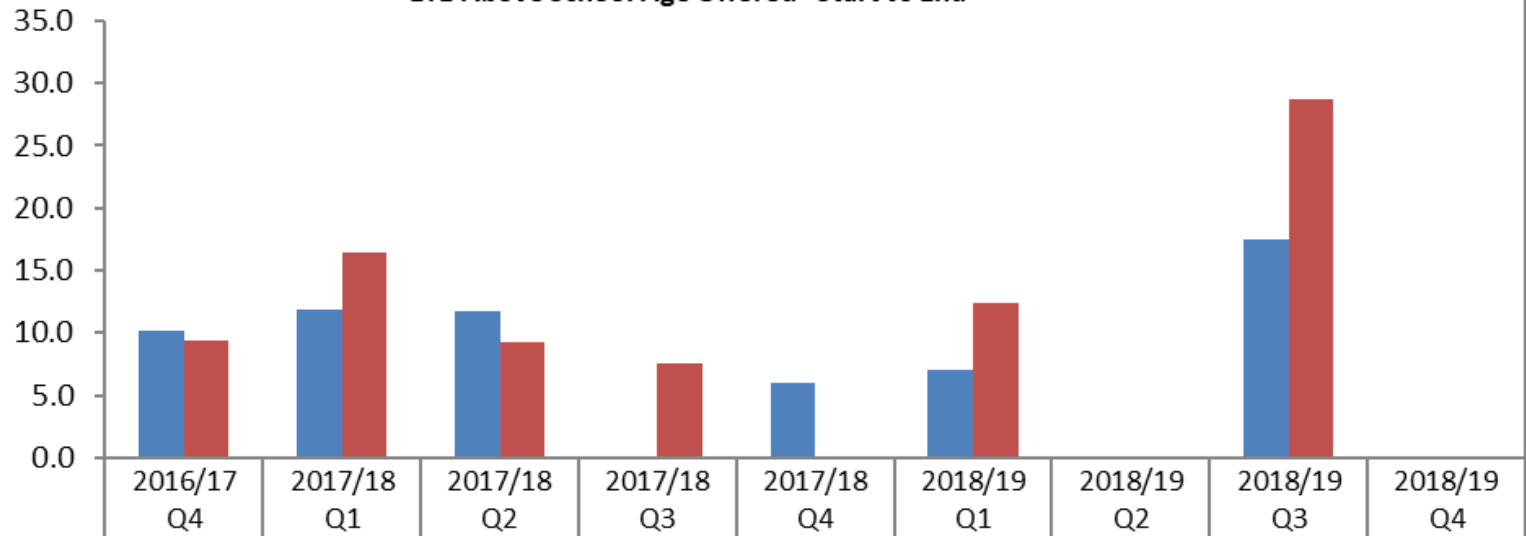
1 child/young person had a provision of 11 hours for the length of the intervention. Due to the child/young person's LAC status, the Learning and Skills Directorate have completed a Personal Education Plan and there have been numerous attempts to engage the child/young person back into education via the Youth Service. At the end of the intervention the child/young person was not attending any education hours, but is currently on a work experience placement with a local joiner, and seems to be engaging well.

2 of the children/young people had a full 25 hour provision both were looked after children placed out of county and attending full provision.

1 child/young person was provided with 25 hours at the PRU and attending 15 hours per week during the intervention, an EWO has been allocated to the family due to attendance issues.

1 child/young person was receiving no provision from the summer 2018 until February 2019; an offer of 5 hours 1:1 tuition at the YMCA was provided and although the child/young person attended 2 sessions they did not continue this as they wanted a group based education setting.

ETE Above School Age Offered - Start vs End



■ Abv School Age-Offered-Start	10.1	11.9	11.8	0.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	17.5	0.0
■ Abv School Age-Offered-End	9.4	16.4	9.3	7.5	0.0	12.3	0.0	28.8	0.0

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	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	15.2	15.2
South Wales	9.5	8.5	7.3	7.0	11.4	10.5
Wales	12.8	10.6	12.4	11.1	14.5	13.0

Breakdown of average number of hours April – March 2018/19 Start, Review and End

Start, Review and End

During the period there were 10 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 9.1, at review 9.2 and at the end 15.2. The average hours being taken up were 9.1 at the start, 9.2 at review and 15.2 at the end.

2 young people were unemployed at all points of the intervention, they had a number of accommodation, 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.

1 young person was receiving 30 hours per week at all stages of the intervention at a private educational establishment in the Vale.

1 young person was receiving 25 hours provision at the PRU and then due to reoffending was placed on remand and continued to receive 25 hours at the Young Offenders Institute.

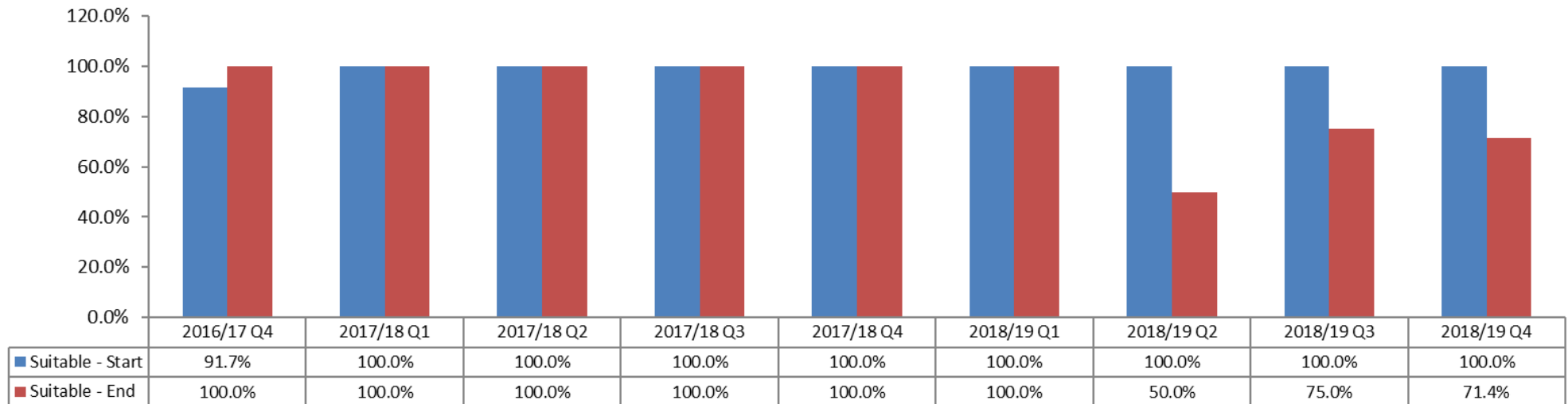
1 young person had a 15 hour provision at the start of the intervention with a training provider, this placement quickly broke down, but there were a number of interventions by the YOS Officer and Careers Wales to try and re-engage the young person. At the end of the intervention the young person was working part time – 21 hours per week.

1 young person was not engaged in any ETE at the start or review of the interventions, at the end of the intervention, they had secured 39 hours per week with a local construction employer.

1 young person was unemployed during the intervention, he had declined all careers interventions and had previously breached an order due to non-engagement with an ETE provision. The intervention ended due to the young person reoffending and being sentenced to custody. Whilst in custody the young person has attended education and appears motivated on their release to engage.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation Community - young people in suitable accommodation - Start vs End



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

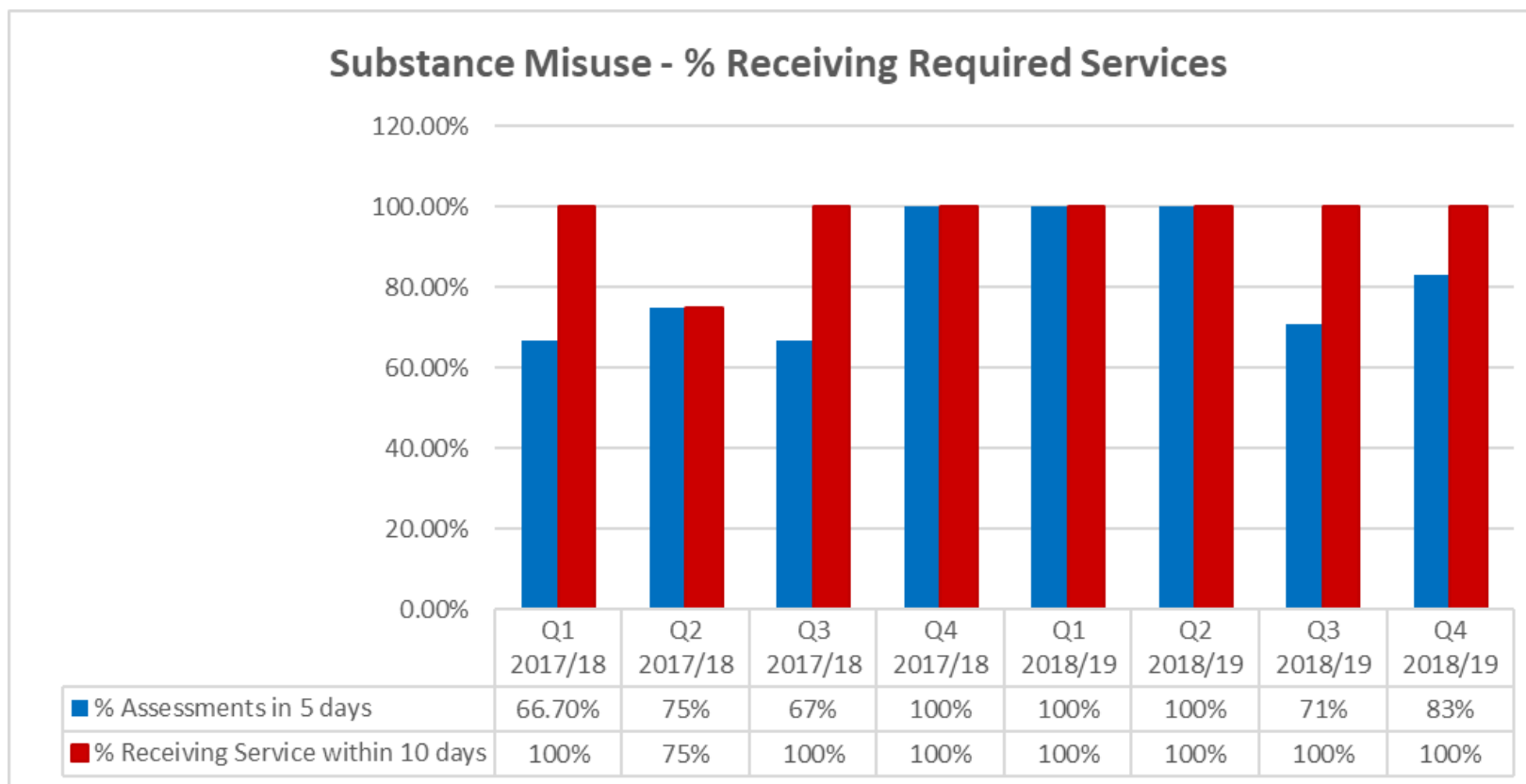
- A) At the end of their court order compared with before the start of their court order
- B) Upon their release from custody compared with the start of their custodial sentence.

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 23 children/young people with a closed community based penalty during the period 2018/19. All were in suitable accommodation at start and 5 children/young people were in unsuitable accommodation at the end of the intervention. 1 young person was remanded to a Secure children's home for new offences and 4 young people were in a custodial setting for new offences/compliance issues. Any form of remand/custodial provision is not deemed suitable by the YJB for the purpose of this measure.

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.

24 children/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, 22 were referred for a substance misuse assessment during the period with 15 of these receiving this within 5 days. 3 children/young people refused to engage. 17 were assessed as requiring treatment, 13 children/young people were then assessed as requiring a Tier 2 service, 3 required Tier 3 and 1 required Tier 4, 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

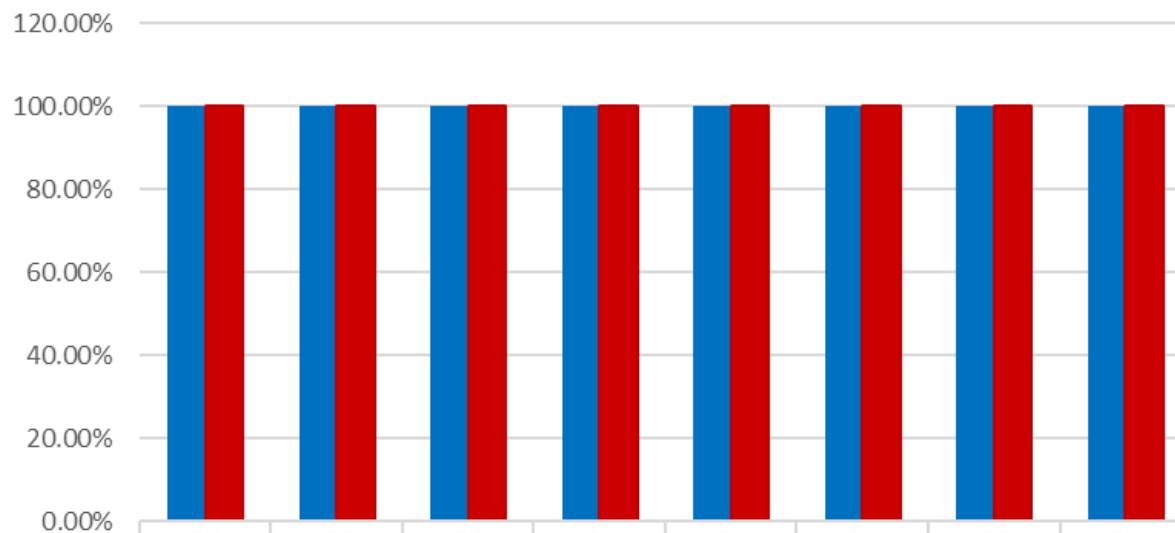
A) Screened within 10 working days of sentence.

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.

Mental Health- % Receiving Required Services



	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18	Q1 2018/19	Q2 2018/19	Q3 2018/19	Q4 2018/19
■ % Assessments in 28 days	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
■ % Receiving Service within 28 days	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

18 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment with 2 refusing a service. 6 were already in receipt of a mental health service, 12 children/young people were referred and received an assessment within 28 days from referral. 4 children/young people were assessed as requiring a mental health service, Tier 3 and received this within 28 days.