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| Meeting of: | Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee |
| Date of Meeting: | Monday, 15 March 2021 |
| Relevant Scrutiny Committee: | Homes and Safe Communities |
| Report Title: | Youth Offending Service : 6 month Performance Report for the period April – September 2020. |
| Purpose of Report: | To inform Scrutiny Committee about the performance of the Youth Offending Service during the period April 2020 to September 2020. |
| 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, 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 6 months performance report for the Youth Offending Service for the period April – September 2020. • The report is designed to enable elected Members to have effective oversight of the performance for the Youth Offending Service. | |

Recommendation

1. That Scrutiny considers the content of the performance report based on Youth Justice Board performance and local performance information.

Reason for Recommendation

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).
- 1.3 Performance reporting by the YOS is always approximately one quarter behind because of the need for the YJB 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 2020 to September 2020 is attached at Appendix 1. This includes some analysis of the performance data.
- 2.2 Performance data for First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System (WYJI 1) is for the 12 months from January 2019 to December 2019. Performance reflects a 14.3% decrease. This equates to 3 children, figures for 2019 show there were 25 children in the cohort compared to 28 in 2018. Performance overall is positive.

- 2.3** When comparing the performance across other areas, there has been a 4% decrease across South Wales and a 1.7% reduction across 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.
- 2.4** Reduction in re-offending (WYJI 2). The information presented in Appendix 1 produced by the YJB shows a decrease in the binary rate (number of young people reoffending) from 27 reoffenders from a cohort of 63; to 21 reoffenders from a cohort of 55 when comparing January to December 2017 against January to December 2018. The percentage rate has decreased from 42.9% to 38.2%, because there has been a reduction in the size of the cohort, a reduction in the number of re-offenders, and a reduction in the number of re-offences committed. It is positive to note that the number of re-offences committed by re-offenders has decreased from 159 to 61, a - 50% reduction. Although this is a large reduction in the number of re-offences, it is also important to note that during 2017, the Vale YOS' figures were impacted by one single child who committed a large number of re-offences.
- 2.5** The frequency rate (the number of re-offences committed by young people who re-offend) of re-offending for the same period demonstrates a decrease from 5.89 to 2.90. 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. 21 children/young people re-offending committing 61 re-offences $61/21 = 2.90$.
- 2.6** The information provided by the YJB supports the argument that YOS are now working with smaller cohorts of children with complex needs creating greater volatility in the offending cohort.
- 2.7** The YJB performance data is always approximately 18 months behind. The time period for the tracking cohort has to allow 12 months tracking period plus an additional 6 months to take into account any potential delays in cases being progressed through the Court system. The performance data presented in this report relates to the period January - December 2017 compared to January to December 2018.
- 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 also be counted 4 times.
- 2.9** Local performance information is based on the period 01 January 2020 - 31 March 2020. Data for the local re-offending measure covers 12 months tracking period, a cohort of children/young people are identified in the first 3 months of each year and tracked for 12 months from April to March the following year. Therefore, the cohort identified between January - March 2020, ends its tracking period on 01 April 2021.
- 2.10** This data demonstrates that 10 of the 33 children/young people tracked have re-offended in the 12 months committing a total of 17 offences. This equates to a re-offending percentage of 32.3%, (YJB rate 38.2%) with 1.7 re-offences per re-offender (compared to YJB re-offences 2.90).

- 2.11** 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.
- 2.12** Reduction in the Use of Custody (WYJI 3) - The YOS reported 0 custodial disposals during the first 6 months from April to September 2020. When comparing custodial disposals; April - September 2019 there were 3 custodial disposals. The reasons for sentencing to custody relate to either the seriousness of the offence or non-compliance with Court orders.
- 2.13** 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.
- 2.14** Data provided by the YJB indicates that for the year to date children/young people of statutory school age were offered an average 10 hours at the start of their intervention, 10 hours at review stage and ended on an average of 8.3 hours. The average hours attended by children/young people was less at 6.7 hours at the start, 6.7 at review and 1.7 at the end. (3 children). Both the hours offered and attended are below the recommended 25 hours. This has been escalated to the Strategic Leadership Team and to the Director of Learning and Skills.
- 2.15** It is worth noting that performance in relation to access to education will be affected by the impact of the pandemic with some provision taking place during the period as online learning which proves challenging to monitor/measure the number of hours being accessed.
- 2.16** For children/young people above statutory school age ending an intervention in the period, the average hours offered and attended were 10.5 hours at the start of their intervention, 10.5 hours at review stage and ended on an average of 10.5 hours (2 children).
- 2.17** Regarding access to suitable accommodation (WYJI 5), performance continues to be positive. During the 6 month period, 5 young people had a closed community based penalty; all 5 were in suitable accommodation at the start and the end of their interventions (100%). There were no children/young people with a closed custodial penalty during this period.
- 2.18** 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.
- 2.19** April to September 2020, 5 young people were identified as requiring a substance misuse assessment, 2 were already in receipt of a service, 3 were referred and 2 received an assessment within 5 days from referral (66%). 3 young people were assessed as requiring a service and all 3 received this within 10 days from assessment (100%).

- 2.20** 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.
- 2.21** 5 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment. All 5 was already in receipt of mental health services.
- 2.22** Number of victims participating in restorative justice (Local indicator) : 40 victims were identified from 50 interventions ending in the period. 39 of which were offered a direct or indirect restorative process. Only 1 victim took up the offer and received direct reparation and 4 victims received indirect reparation.
- 2.23** Focusing on the well-being objectives specifically for children and tackling inequalities linked to deprivation, the YOS participated in a pilot entitled "enhanced case management" designed to address the impact of adverse childhood experiences. Many of the children/young people being managed under this model formed part of the YOS re-offending cohort.
- 2.24** The "enhanced case management" model is a result of collaboration between Public Health Wales, Forensic Adolescent Treatment Service, South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner, YJB and YOS.
- 2.25** 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 emphasises 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.
- 2.26** Unfortunately funding for this project ended in March 2020 with no new referrals being accepted from October 2019.

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

- 3.1** The work of the YOS 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** 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 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 2020/21 was confirmed on 08 April 2020.

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 YJB 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

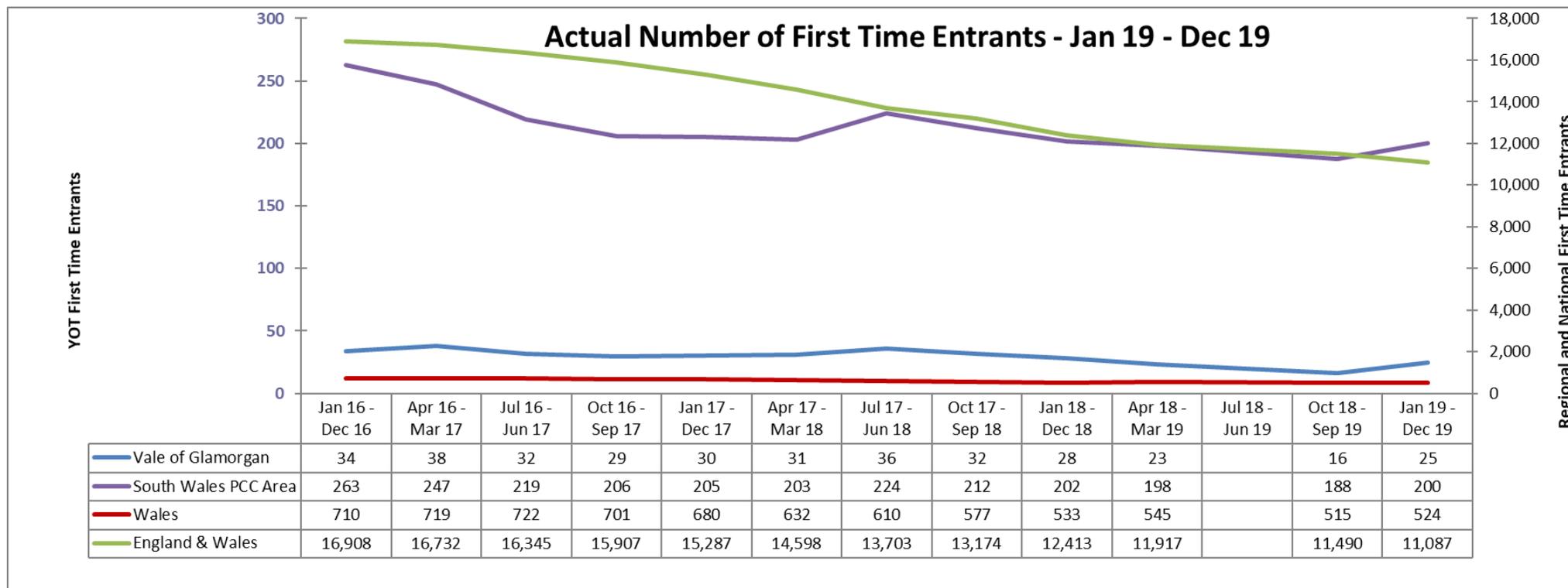
Appendix 1



Vale Youth Offending Service

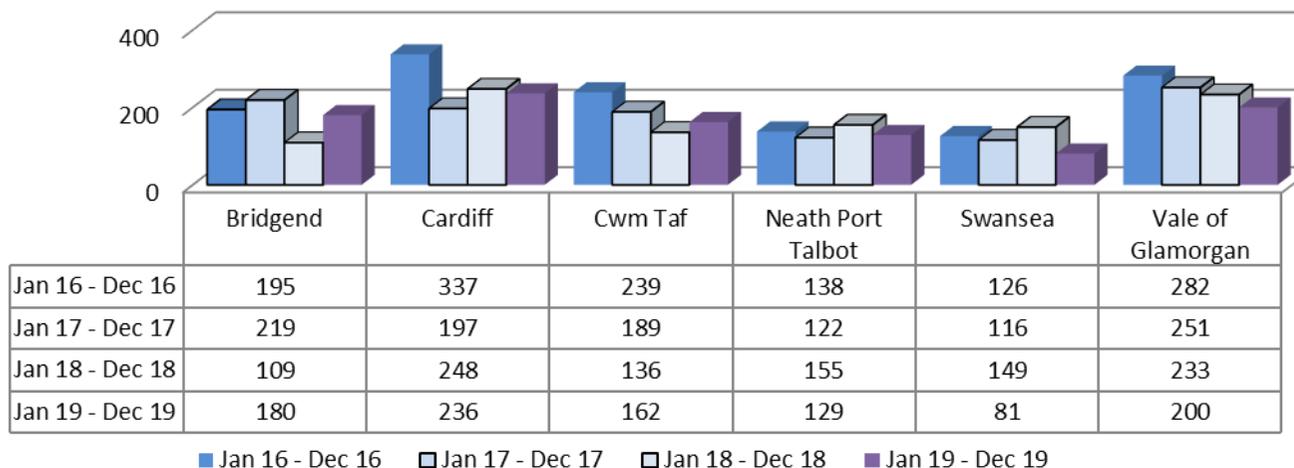
YJB Performance Indicators
April – Sept 2020 /21 Report

NATIONAL INDICATOR – FIRST TIME ENTRANTS



- Data is missing from July 2018 – June 2019 due to upgrade in the MOJ database

**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 2019 – December 2019 | 200 | 170 | 187 |

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 2019 – December 2019

There is a 14.3% 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 3 (2018 was 28 FTE and 2019 was 25), This is in comparison with a 4% reduction across South Wales and a 1.7% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 27.7% 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 20-35 first time entrants per a 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.

Preparation work associated with the development of a revised prevention strategy is currently in progress.

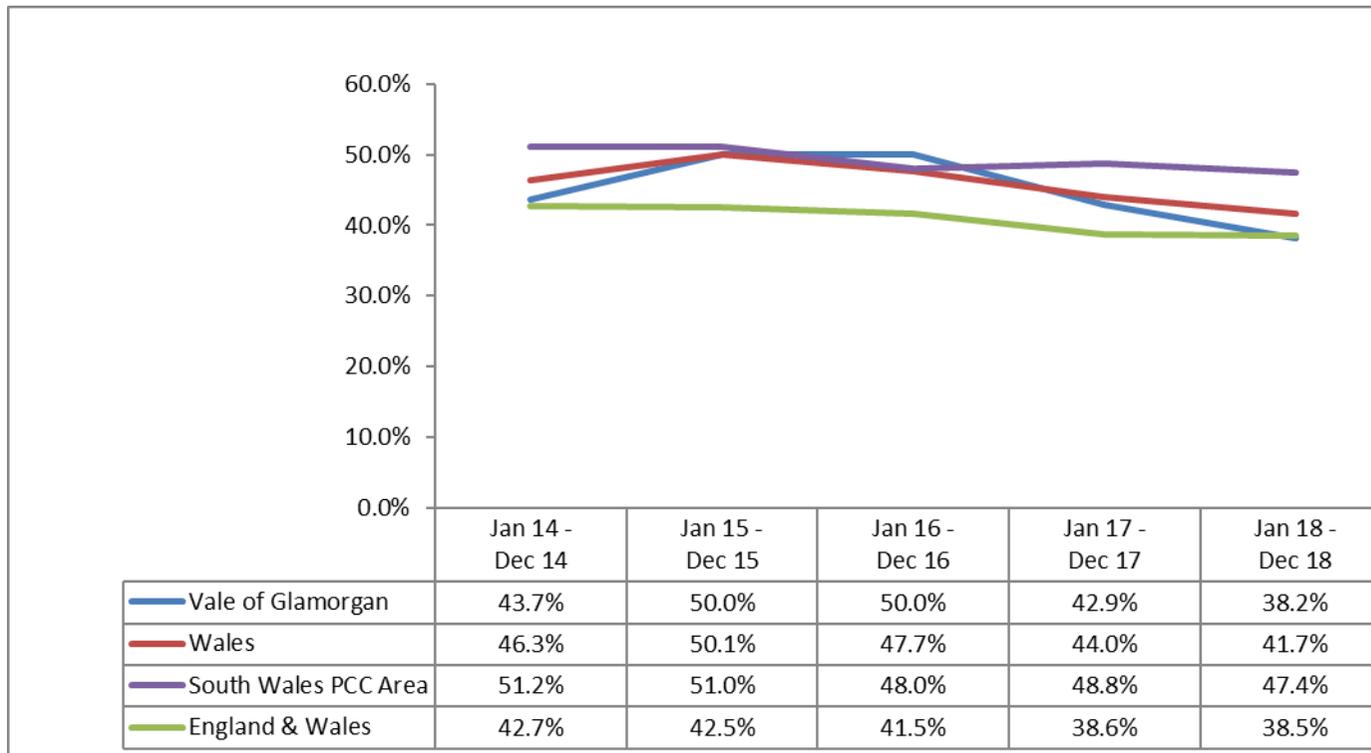
Welsh YOT Comparisons

| YOT | Jan 18 - Dec 18 | | Jan 19 - Dec 19 | | % Change |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | |
| Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly | 56 | 248 | 34 | 148 | -40% |
| Bridgend | 14 | 109 | 23 | 180 | 65% |
| Cardiff | 74 | 248 | 75 | 236 | -4.80% |
| Carmarthenshire | 27 | 163 | 40 | 235 | 44% |
| Ceredigion | 0 | 0 | 13 | 231 | n/a |
| Conwy and Denbighshire | 36 | 198 | 39 | 211 | 6.50% |
| Cwm Taf | 36 | 136 | 45 | 162 | 19% |
| Flintshire | 29 | 206 | 33 | 226 | 9.70% |
| Gwynedd and Ynys Mon | 38 | 236 | 52 | 313 | 32% |
| Monmouthshire and Torfaen | 29 | 175 | 19 | 115 | -34% |
| Neath Port Talbot | 19 | 155 | 16 | 129 | -16.70% |
| Newport | 57 | 402 | 22 | 147 | -63% |
| Pembrokeshire | 33 | 303 | 42 | 378 | 24.70% |
| Powys | 0 | 0 | 13 | 112 | n/a |
| Swansea | 31 | 149 | 17 | 81 | -45% |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 28 | 233 | 25 | 200 | -14.30% |
| Wrexham | 26 | 209 | 17 | 130 | -37.80% |

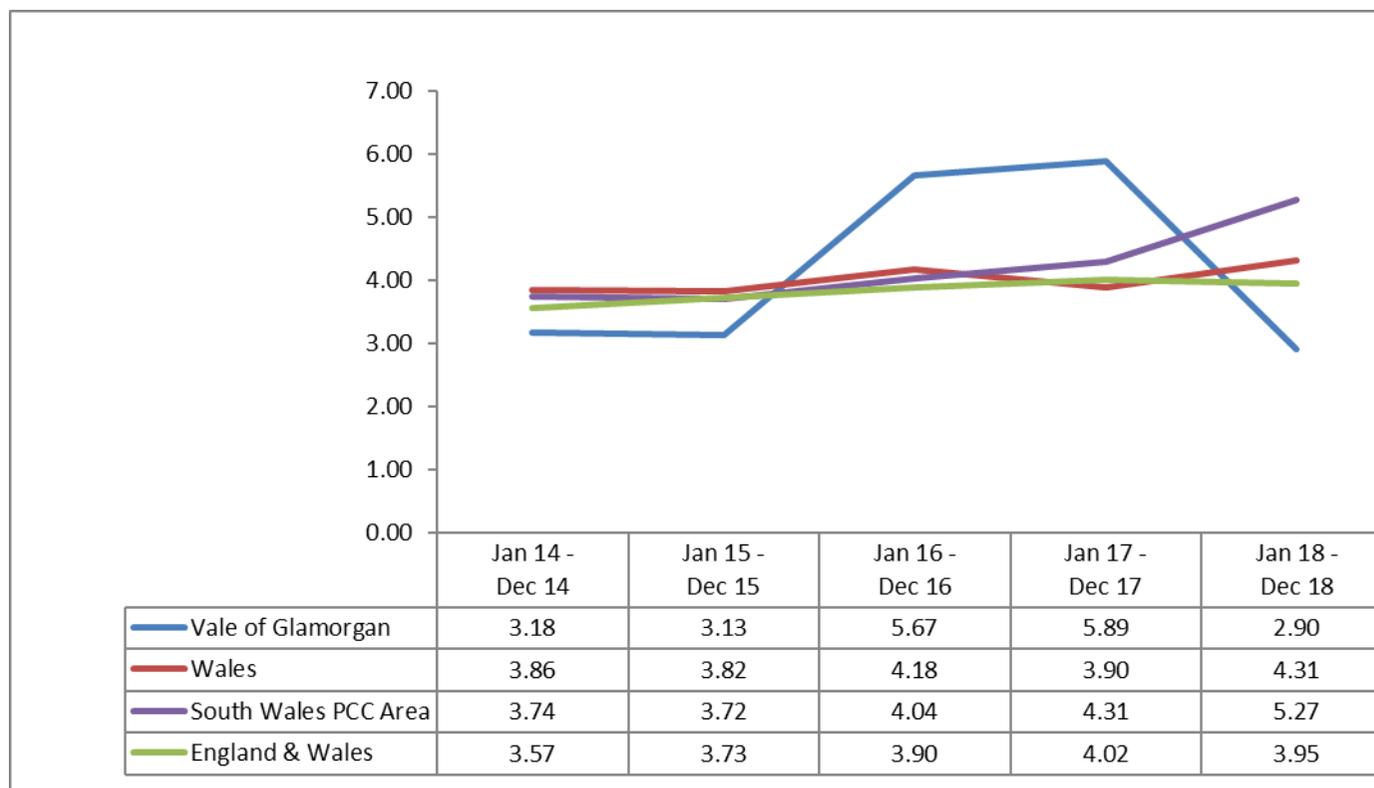
NATIONAL INDICATOR AND LOCAL INDICATOR – REOFFENDING

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)



YJB 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 |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| Jan 2018 – Dec 2018 | 55 | 21 | 61 | 38.2% | 2.90 |
| Jan 2017 – Dec 2017 | 63 | 27 | 159 | 42.9 | 5.89 |

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 Wales figure of 41.7% and the South Wales figure of 47.4%

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 shows an increase in the number of reoffences, the Vales figures show a percentage change of -50 % with 2.67 reoffences per reoffender. Although it is worth noting that in the 2017 cohort the Vale had a higher rate than the South Wales YOT due to a single looked after child who committed a number of offences – which was previously reported on.

There were 55 children/young people in the quarterly cohort, 21/55 reoffended (38.2%) committing a total of 61 offences (2.90 re-offences per reoffender)

Although there is a similar number of children/young people who have reoffended the number of reoffences has reduced from 159 to 61, which is a positive outcome.

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.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

| | Jan 17 - Dec 17 | | | | | | Jan 18 - Dec 18 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Number in cohort | # Reoffenders | # Reoffences | Reoffences/reoffender | Reoffences/offender | %Reoffending | Number in cohort | # Reoffenders | # Reoffences | Reoffences/reoffender | Reoffences/offender | %Reoffending |
| Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly | 160 | 47 | 127 | 2.70 | 0.79 | 29.4% | 102 | 28 | 57 | 2.04 | 0.56 | 27.5% |
| Bridgend | 60 | 24 | 106 | 4.42 | 1.77 | 40.0% | 54 | 32 | 287 | 8.97 | 5.31 | 59.3% |
| Cardiff | 150 | 82 | 335 | 4.09 | 2.23 | 54.7% | 162 | 71 | 261 | 3.68 | 1.61 | 43.8% |
| Carmarthenshire | 78 | 47 | 185 | 3.94 | 2.37 | 60.3% | 78 | 31 | 115 | 3.71 | 1.47 | 39.7% |
| Ceredigion | 35 | 12 | 35 | 2.92 | 1.00 | 34.3% | 21 | 12 | 24 | 2.00 | 1.14 | 57.1% |
| Conwy and Denbighshire | 130 | 63 | 254 | 4.03 | 1.95 | 48.5% | 93 | 41 | 174 | 4.24 | 1.87 | 44.1% |
| Cwm Taf | 114 | 54 | 232 | 4.30 | 2.04 | 47.4% | 95 | 50 | 320 | 6.40 | 3.37 | 52.6% |
| Flintshire | 55 | 18 | 68 | 3.78 | 1.24 | 32.7% | 50 | 17 | 42 | 2.47 | 0.84 | 34.0% |
| Gwynedd and Ynys Mon | 82 | 34 | 158 | 4.65 | 1.93 | 41.5% | 74 | 35 | 127 | 3.63 | 1.72 | 47.3% |
| Monmouthshire and Torfaen | 117 | 48 | 204 | 4.25 | 1.74 | 41.0% | 56 | 18 | 63 | 3.50 | 1.13 | 32.1% |
| Neath Port Talbot | 35 | 19 | 65 | 3.42 | 1.86 | 54.3% | 42 | 21 | 123 | 5.86 | 2.93 | 50.0% |
| Newport | 147 | 64 | 187 | 2.92 | 1.27 | 43.5% | 114 | 37 | 123 | 3.32 | 1.08 | 32.5% |
| Pembrokeshire | 40 | 18 | 68 | 3.78 | 1.70 | 45.0% | 59 | 24 | 66 | 2.75 | 1.12 | 40.7% |
| Powys | 33 | 13 | 33 | 2.54 | 1.00 | 39.4% | 21 | 7 | 30 | 4.29 | 1.43 | 33.3% |
| Swansea | 51 | 25 | 98 | 3.92 | 1.92 | 49.0% | 60 | 27 | 118 | 4.37 | 1.97 | 45.0% |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 63 | 27 | 159 | 5.89 | 2.52 | 42.9% | 55 | 21 | 61 | 2.90 | 1.11 | 38.2% |
| Wrexham | 93 | 40 | 164 | 4.10 | 1.76 | 43.0% | 56 | 25 | 152 | 6.08 | 2.71 | 44.6% |

Local Data Reoffending Measure

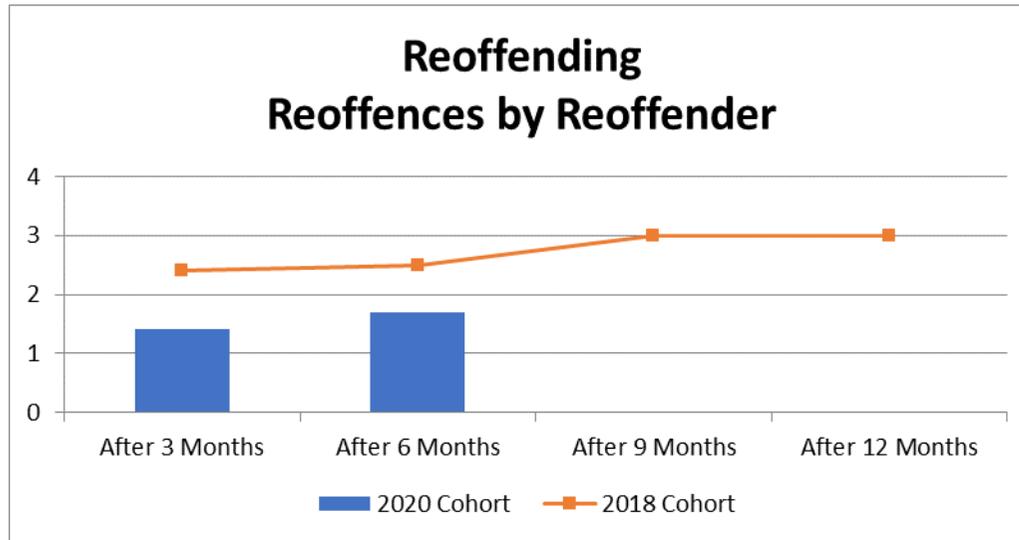
There are 3 children/young people in the Vale live tracking re-offending cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal between 1st January 2020 – 31st March 2020.

Local 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 31 children/young people in the cohort, 7 offended and 10 new offences received outcomes, which is 1.4 re-offences per reoffender.

After 6 months, from the 33 children/young people in the cohort, 10 offended and 17 new offences received outcomes, which is 1.7 re-offences per reoffender.



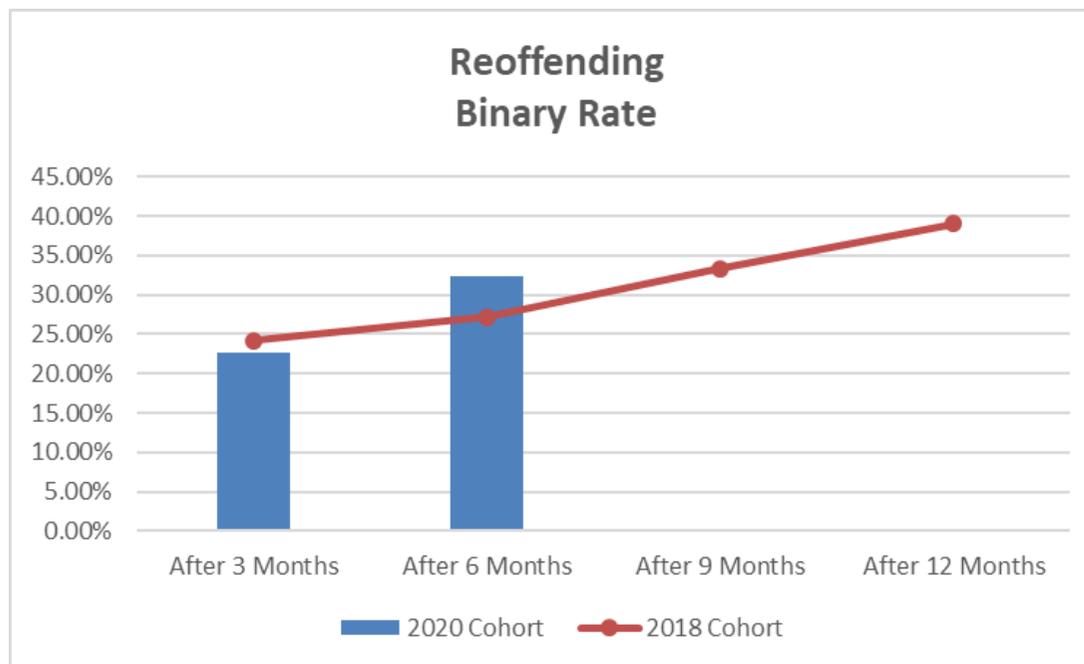
The Above graph will be updated on completion of the 2020 - 12 month tracking period.

Local Binary Rate of Reoffending

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

After 3 months, from the 31 children/young people in the cohort, 7 had reoffended, which is 22.6% of the cohort.

After 6 months, from the 31 children/young people in the cohort, 10 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 32.3% of the cohort



There are 31 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 January 2020 – 31st March 2020.

At the end of the reporting period 30th September, 10 children/young people from the cohort of 31, had reoffended committing 17 offences. This equates to a 32.3% reoffending rate, with 1.7 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:

1 young person reoffended following their release from custody, the offence was of a lower gravity than previous offending and there has been no further offending since, and full compliance with the licence and the additional community order received

1 young person who is looked after committed 2 offences, during a period of time when they were assessed as high risk of reoffending and also

high risk of safety and well being concerns, a number of referrals and risk planning meetings took place and the young person is in a more settled placement out of county. There are currently no reports of reoffending and compliance with services and external agencies is currently good.

2 young people were co defendants in the same 2 offences and both received a Youth Conditional Caution, to date there has been no further offending.

1 young person received a Youth Caution for 2 offences. Following the end of the Youth Caution, a voluntary support intervention has been offered to this young person to support the reduction of further offending within the family home.

1 young person; a looked after child; committed 4 offences in the same incident, it was identified that substance misuse was an aggravating factor. The young person is continuing to use substances and whilst there is no reoffending there have been compliance issues, which resulted in the young person being returned to court for breach of their Order recently.

1 young person committed another low-level offence and received a second YRD, as work had not commenced in relation to their current YRD intervention starting.

1 young person received an out of court disposal for a low-level offence, although received 2 other out of court disposals within a 4-month period. Due to the covid pandemic, the young person was unaware of the consequences from low level offending, this was reinforced by the YOS Police Officer with a Conditional Youth Caution.

1 young person; a looked after child; received an out of court disposal for a public order offence, it is worth noting that there are 2 further offences, which will be reported in the next period of reporting.

1 young person; a looked after child; received an out of court disposal for a criminal damage offence.

NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY

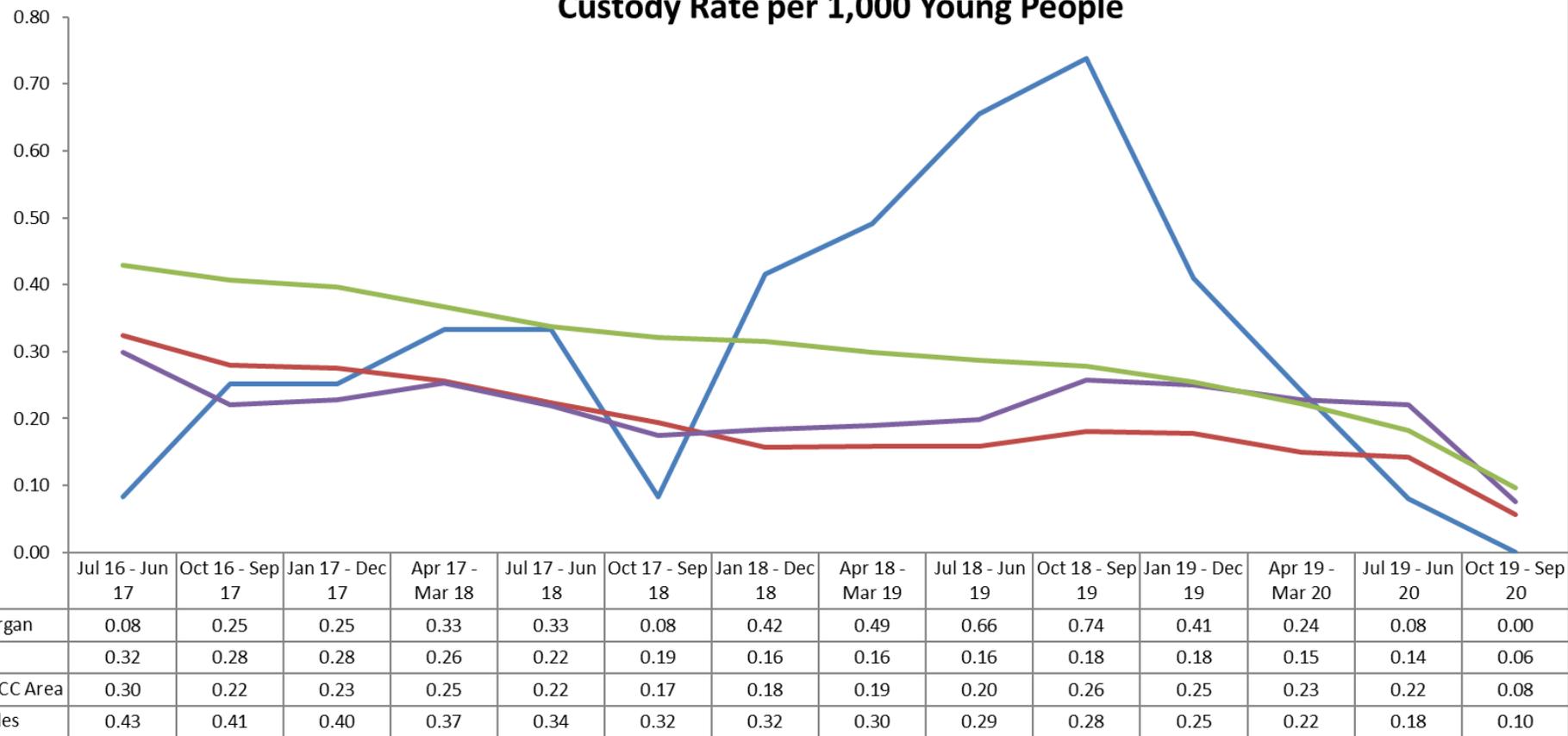
Definition

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.

Custody Rate per 1,000 Young People



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

Period April – September 2020 - There were no custodial sentences for the 12-month period, compared to 3 for the previous period.

In the same period the YOS completed 5 Pre-Sentence Reports (PSRs) 4 of the proposals recommended by the YOS were agreed by the

Magistrates, 1 sentence was deferred for 6 months by the District Judge as the case met the custody threshold to test compliance in relation to a Youth Rehabilitation Order.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

| | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep |
| Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridgend | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cardiff | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Carmarthenshire | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ceredigion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conwy and Denbighshire | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cwm Taf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Flintshire | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gwynedd and Ynys Mon | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Monmouthshire and Torfaen | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Newport | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pembrokeshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Powys | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Swansea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wrexham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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.

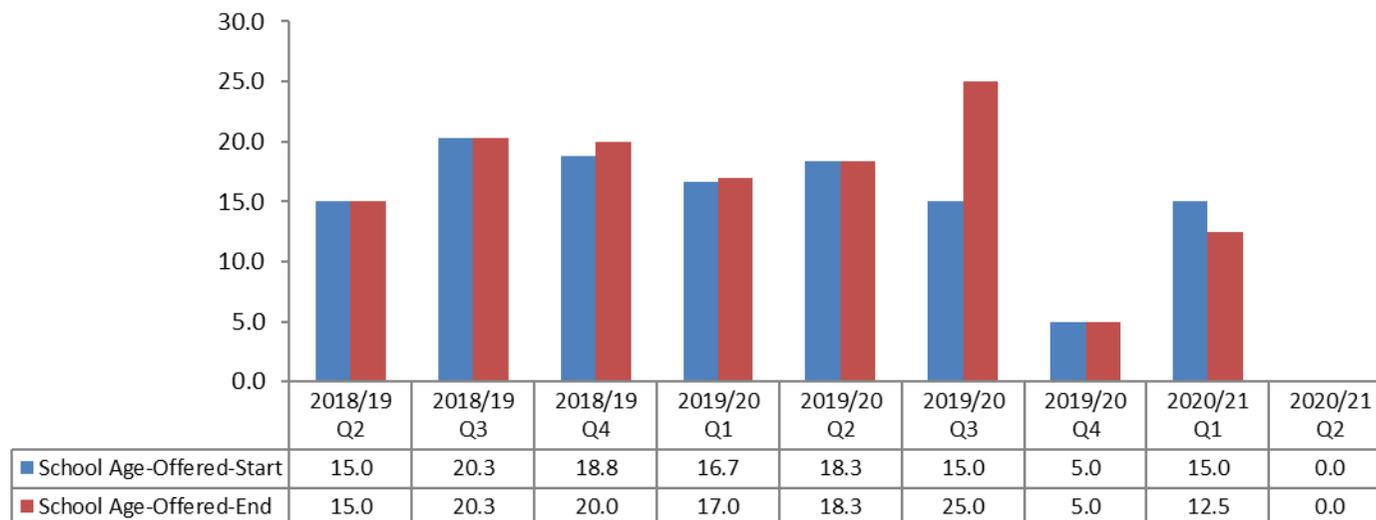
Targets

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 – Sept 2020 | 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 | 10.00 | 6.7 | 10.00 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 1.7 |
| South Wales | 15.9 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 11.3 | 14.8 | 10.6 |
| Wales | 16.4 | 11.7 | 15.8 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 11.3 |

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2020

Start, Review and End

During the period there were 3 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 10, at review 10 and 8.3 at the end of the intervention. The average hours being taken up were 6.7 at the start, 6.7 at review and 1.7 at the end.

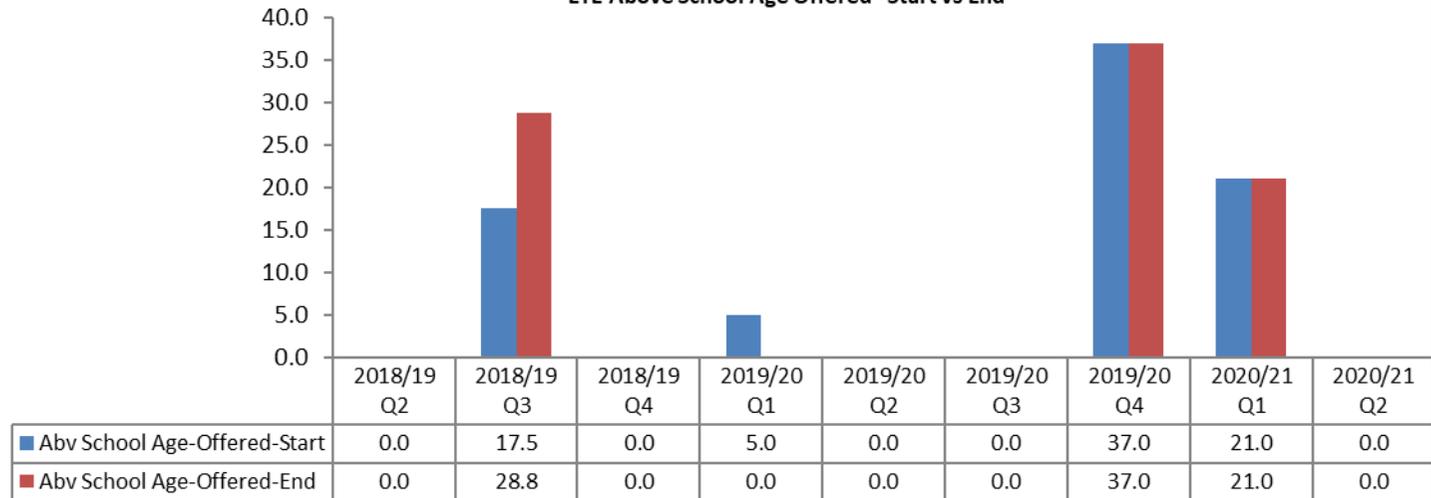
It is worth noting that during this period school provision was mostly online learning due to the covid pandemic.

1 young person was accessing provision but due to the pandemic and the YJB counting rules detailing that distance learning not being closely monitored, the end hours were unable to be counted.

1 young person had a fractured historic education and there had been no provision for a significant period. The young person was given the opportunity to access online tuition set up by the YOS, but there was little engagement with this, and access was provided to tuition at the YOS offices for 1 hour per day, which has been more positive although still at times sporadic.

1 young person, who is looked after – had no provision at the start due to an exclusion. Attempts to engage were made during the lockdown period and equipment, a laptop provided. The young person was not motivated to engage in any post 16 support, although attempts were made to engage them – support is in place from the Children's 15+ team to support a potential self-employed business opportunity.

ETE Above School Age Offered - Start vs End



| April – Sept 2020 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 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| South Wales | 11.5 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 12.4 |
| Wales | 12.2 | 9.6 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 11.9 |

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2020

Start, Review and End

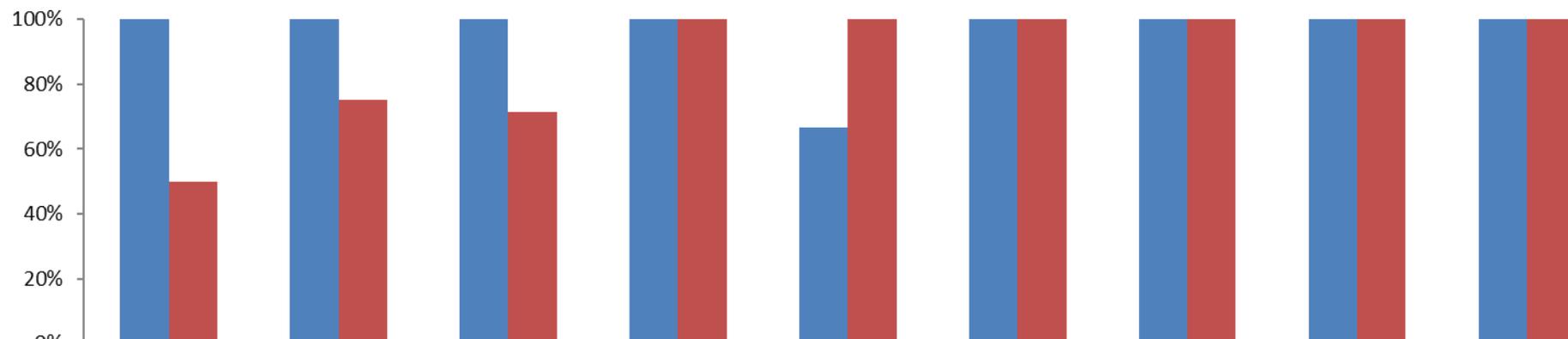
During the period there were 2 young people who ended a statutory YOS intervention of above statutory school age. The average hours being offered to above school age young people at the start were 10.5, at review 10.5 and at the end 10.5. The average hours being taken up were 10.5 at the start, 10.5 at review and 10.5 at the end.

1 young person was in training with ACT for 21 hours per week for the full duration of their intervention.

1 young person was unemployed for the duration on their intervention but had involvement from the YOS mentor. They have since moved out of county – although still supported by the Vale YOS as a looked after child. The young person has since commenced training with the support of the caretaking YOS and the Vale.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – ACCOMMODATION

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



| | 2018/19 Q2 | 2018/19 Q3 | 2018/19 Q4 | 2019/20 Q1 | 2019/20 Q2 | 2019/20 Q3 | 2019/20 Q4 | 2020/21 Q1 | 2020/21 Q2 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ■ Suitable - Start | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| ■ Suitable - End | 50.0% | 75.0% | 71.4% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

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

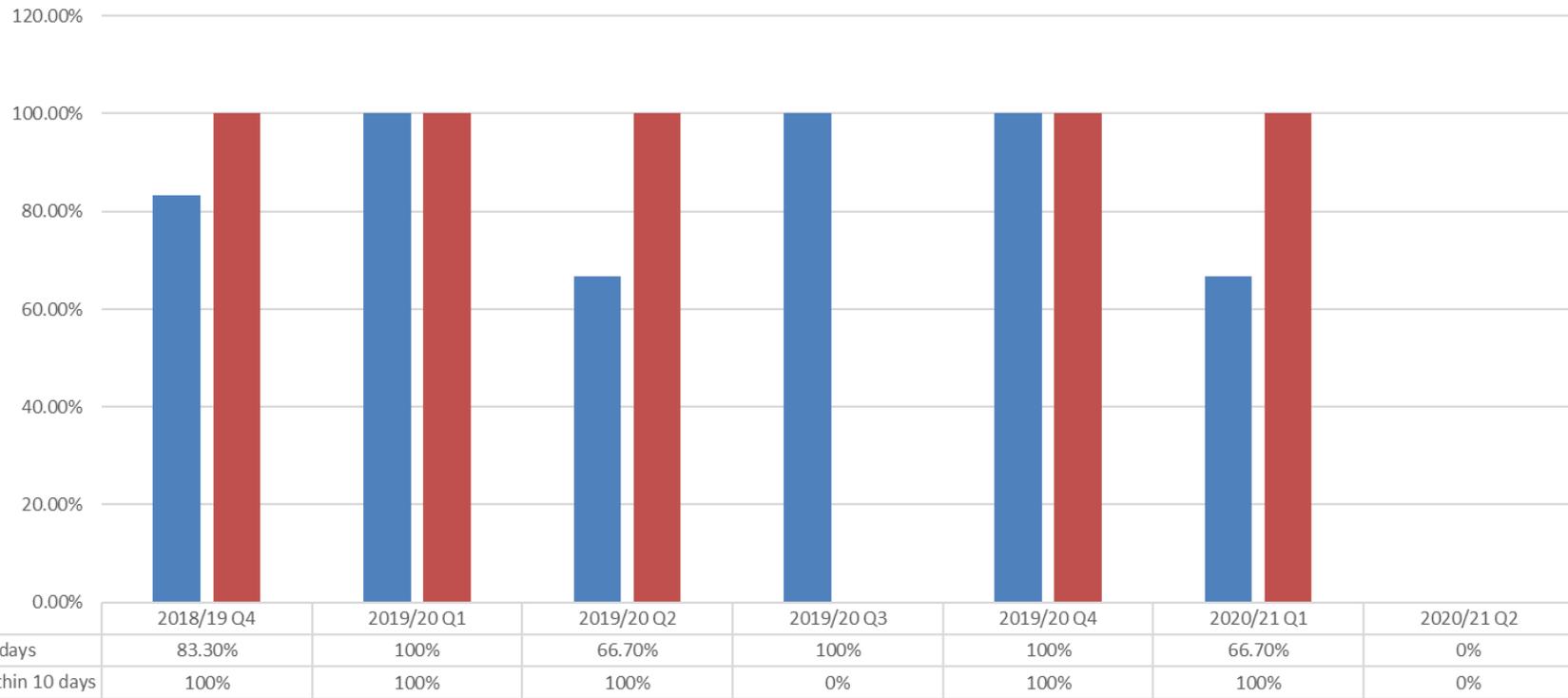
Access to suitable accommodation which is another devolved performance indicator was revised during 2014/15. The objective of the Accommodation Performance Measure is to report from the court disposals closing, whether the young person was in suitable or unsuitable accommodation at the start and end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

There were 5 children/young people with a closed community-based penalty during the period April – Sept 2020. All were in suitable accommodation at start and the end of the intervention.

There were 0 young people with closed custodial element during the period.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Substance Misuse - % of young people receiving required services



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.

April – Sept 2020

5 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, 3 were referred for a substance misuse assessment during the period with 2 of these receiving this within 5 days. 1 children/young people was originally referred to YPDAS but reduced their use of substance prior to assessment so they were referred to a tier 2 service, which delayed the assessment process and missed the 5 day target. All 3 young people received treatment within 10 days on 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

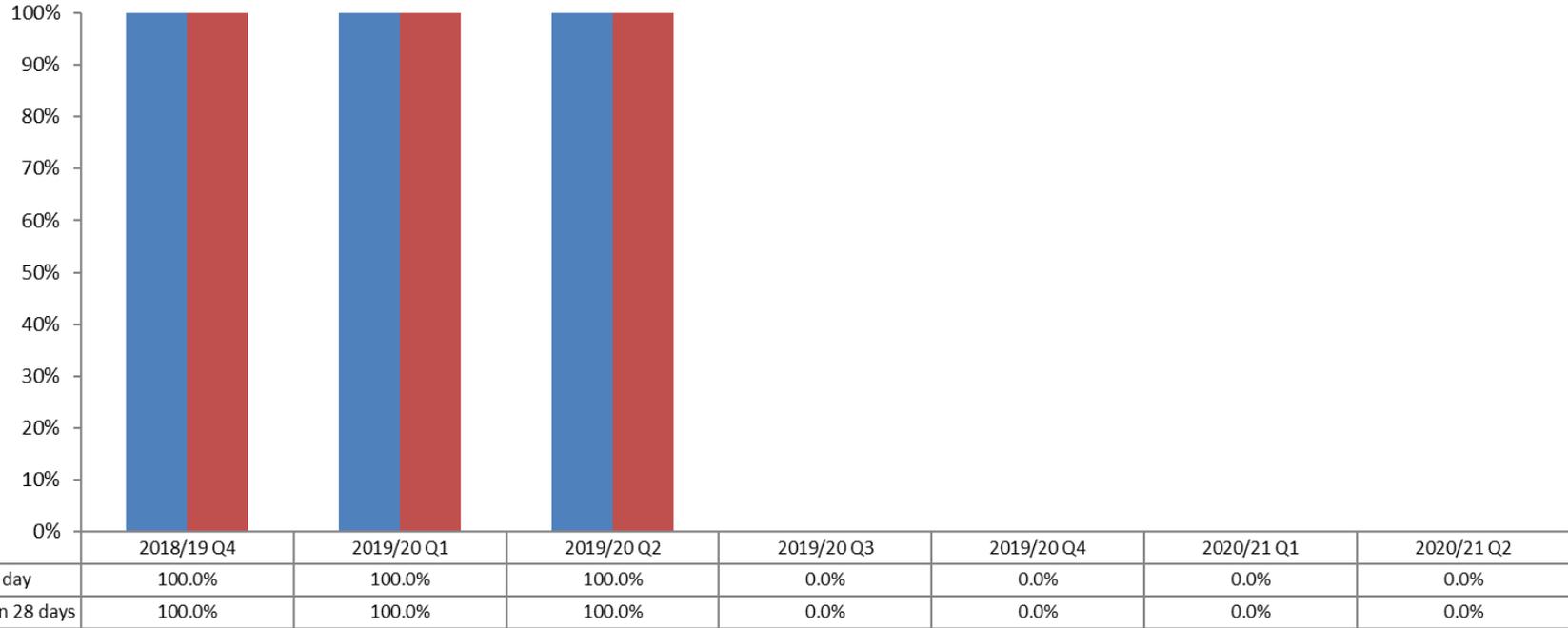
A) Screened within 10 working days of sentence.

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 % of young people receiving required services



LOCAL INDICATOR – RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Definition

The YOS has a duty under the Victims' Code of Practice to contact all identified victims of youth crime, who have consented for their information to be shared with the YOS. The local restorative justice measure identifies all intervention which have closed within the period which have a victim linked to the intervention. The measure examines whether the victim has been contacted; an offer made in relation to direct restorative justice and if requested, whether the victim receives the offer made.

It is worth noting that if the victim is a victim of an offence which was committed by more than one young person they will be counted more than once with the returns, as the victim will receive separate offers of restorative justice tailored to the victims needs and also the young people's interventions.

Targets

To increase the number of Victims who receive Direct Restorative Justice and improve public confidence.



April – Sept 2020

Of the 50 intervention that closed within the period; there were 40 identified Victims.

1 Victim was not contacted - managers decision was made not to offer support due to the nature of the offence and allegations the victim's mother was harassing the child. There was also evidence that the child was in receipt of significant support, including therapeutic interventions.

39 offers were made to the remaining victims.

14 victims did not respond to the offer of restorative justice via telephone or letter.

21 victims were offered both direct and indirect restorative justice.

3 Victims were offered direct only – 1x victim received direct reparation.

1 Victim was offered indirect only – 4x victims received indirect reparation.

3 victims asked for a letter of apology. 2 did not receive the letters due to Covid and case managers being unable to support the children to complete the letters as face to face contact has ceased. 1x did not receive because the young person refused to complete. All 3 victims were verbally satisfied with the process.

1x Victim requested face to face but this did not happen due to Covid restrictions and the young person not engaging. The Victim was not satisfied with this outcome.

Engagement in restorative justice is voluntary on the part of both the victim and the child/young person. As a result of the pandemic, the opportunity to meet the child/young person or victim face to face has been reduced dramatically. This has impacted on how willing victims are to engage in direct restorative processes and victim's confidence in relation to safety measures in place during the pandemic.