

Meeting of:	Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date of Meeting:	Wednesday, 13 October 2021
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Homes and Safe Communities
Report Title:	Youth Offending Service : 12 Month Performance Report for the period April 2020 – March 2021.
Purpose of Report:	To inform Scrutiny Committee about the performance of the Youth Offending Service during the period April 2020 – March 2021.
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, 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 2020- March 2021. • The report is designed to enable elected members to have effective oversight of the performance for the Youth Offending Service. • It is important to note that two of the national key performance indicators, Reduction in First Time Entrants and Reduction in Re-offending are currently unable to be updated due to the lack of availability of performance data from the Ministry of Justice/Youth Justice Board. 	

Recommendation

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

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 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 2020 - March 2021 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 2019. Performance reflects a 12.5%

decrease when comparing figures to January - December 2018. The decrease equates to 3 children, figures for 2019 show there were 25 children in the cohort compared to 28 in 2018 for the same period. Overall performance is positive.

- 2.4** When comparing the performance across other areas, there has been a 4% reduction across South Wales; a 1.7% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 27.7% 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 population of 10–17-year-olds within the Vale of Glamorgan where a small increase or decrease in numbers can have a large impact on the rate per 100,000.
- 2.5** The performance data above is supplied by the Ministry of Justice from the Police National Computer. You will note from the graph that there is data missing during 2019 as the Ministry of Justice had limited access to PNC terminals during the covid19 pandemic. At this stage we do not know when the performance data will be updated and available for reporting.
- 2.6** Please also note that the data may differ from the YOS local reporting, as we are unable to verify the Police National Computer data.
- 2.7** 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 27 reoffenders from a cohort of 59; to 21 reoffenders from a cohort of 51 when comparing April to March 2017/18 against April to March 2018/19. The percentage rate has decreased from 45.8% to 41.2%, 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.
- 2.8** The frequency rate (the number of re-offences committed by children/young people who re-offend) of re-offending for the same period demonstrates a decrease from 135 to 53. 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 53 re-offences $53/21 = 2.52$ re-offences per offender and 1.04 re-offences pre re-offender.
- 2.9** 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.
- 2.10** Unfortunately, as outlined above, the information used to inform this performance data is collated from the Police National Computer. As a result of the covid19 pandemic the Ministry of Justice had limited access to Police terminals, so the data cannot be updated at this time. The data reflects the period April 2018 to March 2019.
- 2.11** Local performance information is based on the period 01 January 2020 - 31 March 2020. 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 12 months from April to March the

following year. Therefore, the cohort identified between January - March 2020, ends its tracking period on 1st April 2021.

- 2.12** This data demonstrates that 6 of the 23 young people tracked have re-offended in the 12 months committing a total of 13 offences. This equates to a re-offending percentage of 26%, (YJB rate 41.2%) with 2.16 re-offences per re-offender.
- 2.13** 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.
- 2.14** Reduce the use of custody (WYJI 3) during the 12 months period April 2020 to March 2021, there were no children subject to a custodial disposal.
- 2.15** 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.
- 2.16** Data provided by the YJB indicates that during period April to March 2020/21; children/young people of statutory school age were offered an average of 13.8 hours at the start of their intervention, 8.8 hours at review stage and ended on an average of 7.5 hours. The average hours attended by children/young people was less at 11.3 hours at the start and 1.3 at the end. Both the hours offered and attended are below the recommended 25 hours. It is worth noting that during this period, that education was provided mostly online.
- 2.17** Young people above statutory school age were also offered and attended less than the recommended 16 hours provision, with some provision being impacted by the pandemic. The average hours being attended at the start were 5.3, at review 7.1 and 13.8 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. There is evidence of children and young people accessing training courses and being supported by Careers Wales and Inspire to Work.
- 2.18** Access to suitable accommodation (WYJI 5), during the 12 months period, March 2020 - March 2021; 15 children/young people had a closed community based penalty; 14 were in suitable accommodation at the start with 1 child/young people in unsuitable accommodation as placed in a hostel/bedsit, although the young person chose not to reside there. At the end of their intervention 14 children remained in suitable accommodation, with one, a different child/young person homeless, as a result of 2 evictions from properties due to their behaviour. The options available to housing were limited due to additional support being provided to others during the pandemic. There were no children/young people released from custody during the period.

- 2.19** 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, 15 children/young people were identified as requiring assessment, of which 7 were already accessing services. 8 children/young people were referred and 4 were assessed within 5 working days. Of the remaining 4 not assessed, one child refused to engage, 2 were placed out of county and one child engaged outside of the 5 working days target. From the 7 assessments completed, it was identified that 6 required tier 2 treatment, and 1 required tier 3. These were all started within 10 working days of the assessments.
- 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. 5 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment. All 5 were already in receipt of mental health services.
- 2.21** Access to Restorative Justice (Local Performance Indicator). During the reporting period 94 interventions closed in 2020/21; there were 74 identified victims; an offer of restorative justice was made to 70 victims but only 3 victims received direct reparation and 8 victims received indirect reparation.
- 2.22** 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.
- 2.23** The YOS will be reviewing the local Restorative Justice Indicator and the Victim Code of Practice in relation to victim engagement. As an example, in Quarter 4, 11 Victims provided their views/statements for OOC meetings or Reports but did not want any further involvement and were happy with YOS involvement. This is a 73% engagement response but would not be reflected in the measure above.

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** 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 2021/22 was confirmed in March 2021.

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

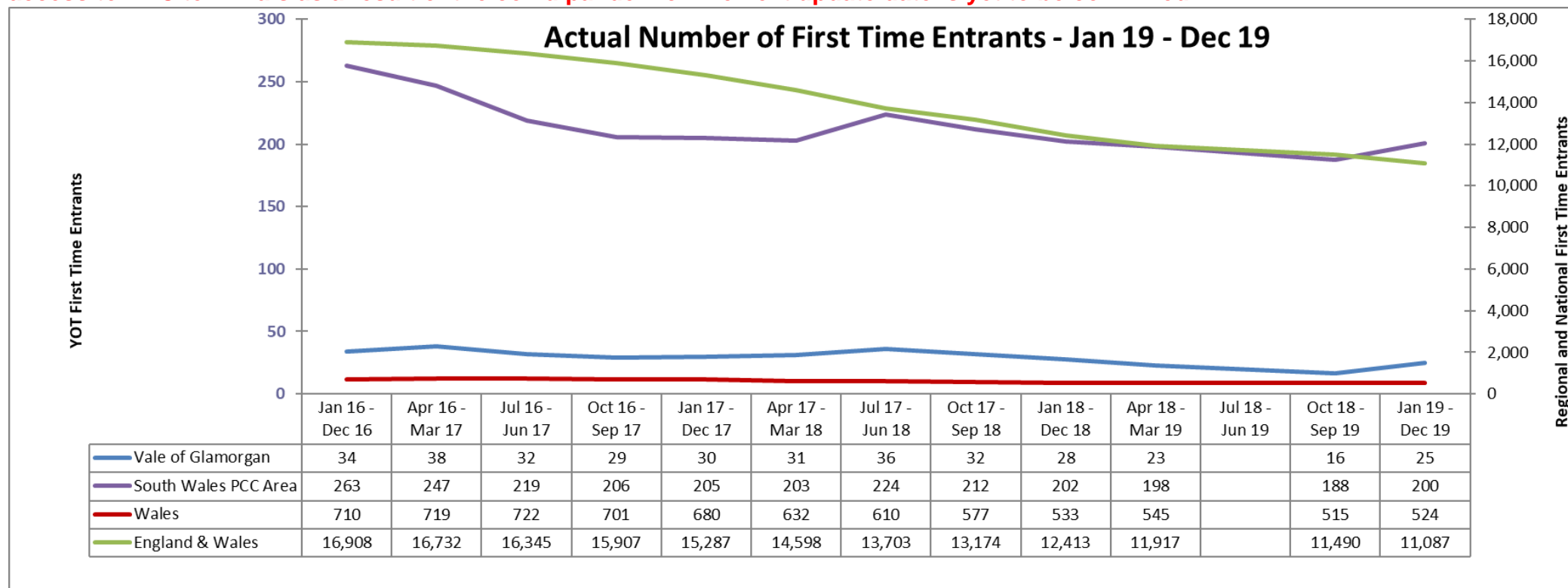


Vale Youth Offending Service

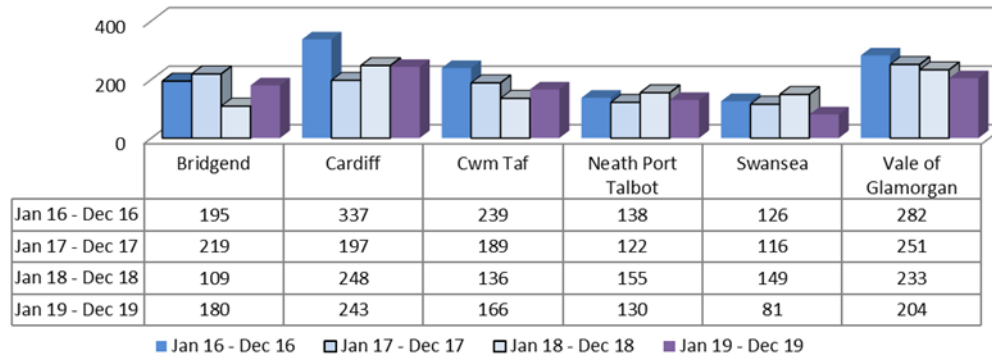
YJB Performance Indicators
April – March 2020/21 Report

NATIONAL INDICATOR – FIRST TIME ENTRANTS

An update to FTE data is not available in YDS 106. It has not been updated by the YJB due the Ministry of Justice having limited access to PNC terminals as a result of the covid pandemic. The next update date is yet to be confirmed.



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



■ Jan 16 - Dec 16 ■ Jan 17 - Dec 17 ■ Jan 18 - Dec 18 ■ Jan 19 - Dec 19

Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 yrs population	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	Wales
January 2019 – December 2019	204	173	189
January 2018 – December 2018	233	177	195

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.

***An update to FTE data is not available in YDS 106 due to MoJ's prioritisation of data gathering/analysis during the Covid-19 pandemic.**

The performance detailed is for the Period January 2019 – December 2019

There is a 12.5% 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. Comparing different areas with vastly different sized populations, makes the ratios sensitive to small changes and the percentages from just a small increase or decrease in numbers can have a large impact on the rate per 100,000.

Eg. Vale of Glamorgan population 122204 1 FTE would increase approx. 8.19 Cardiff population 30714 1 FTE would increase approx. 3.25

Preparation work associated with the development of a revised prevention strategy is in progress but delayed due to capacity issues.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

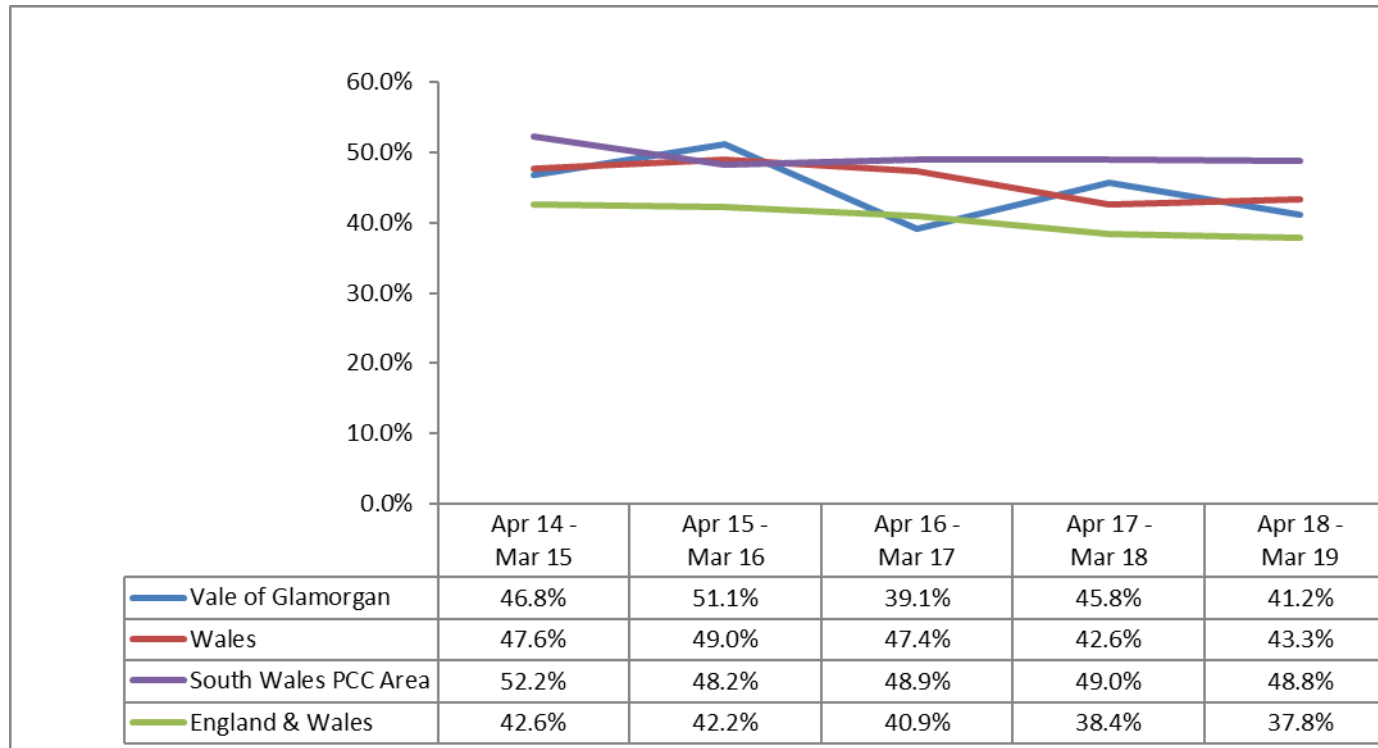
YOT	Jan - Dec 18		Jan - Dec 19		% Change
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	56	248	34	150	-39.58%
Bridgend	14	109	23	180	64.68%
Cardiff	74	248	75	243	-1.96%
Carmarthenshire	27	163	40	236	45.33%
Ceredigion	0	0	13	231	n/a
Conwy and Denbighshire	36	198	39	212	7.00%
Cwm Taf	36	136	45	166	22.04%
Flintshire	29	206	33	230	11.59%
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	38	236	52	319	35.01%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	29	175	19	116	-33.37%
Neath Port Talbot	19	155	16	130	-16.24%
Newport	57	402	22	150	-62.69%
Pembrokeshire	33	303	42	381	25.80%
Powys	0	0	13	112	n/a
Swansea	31	149	17	81	-45.50%
Vale of Glamorgan	28	233	25	204	-12.52%
Wrexham	26	209	17	133	-36.44%

NATIONAL INDICATOR AND LOCAL INDICATOR – REOFFENDING

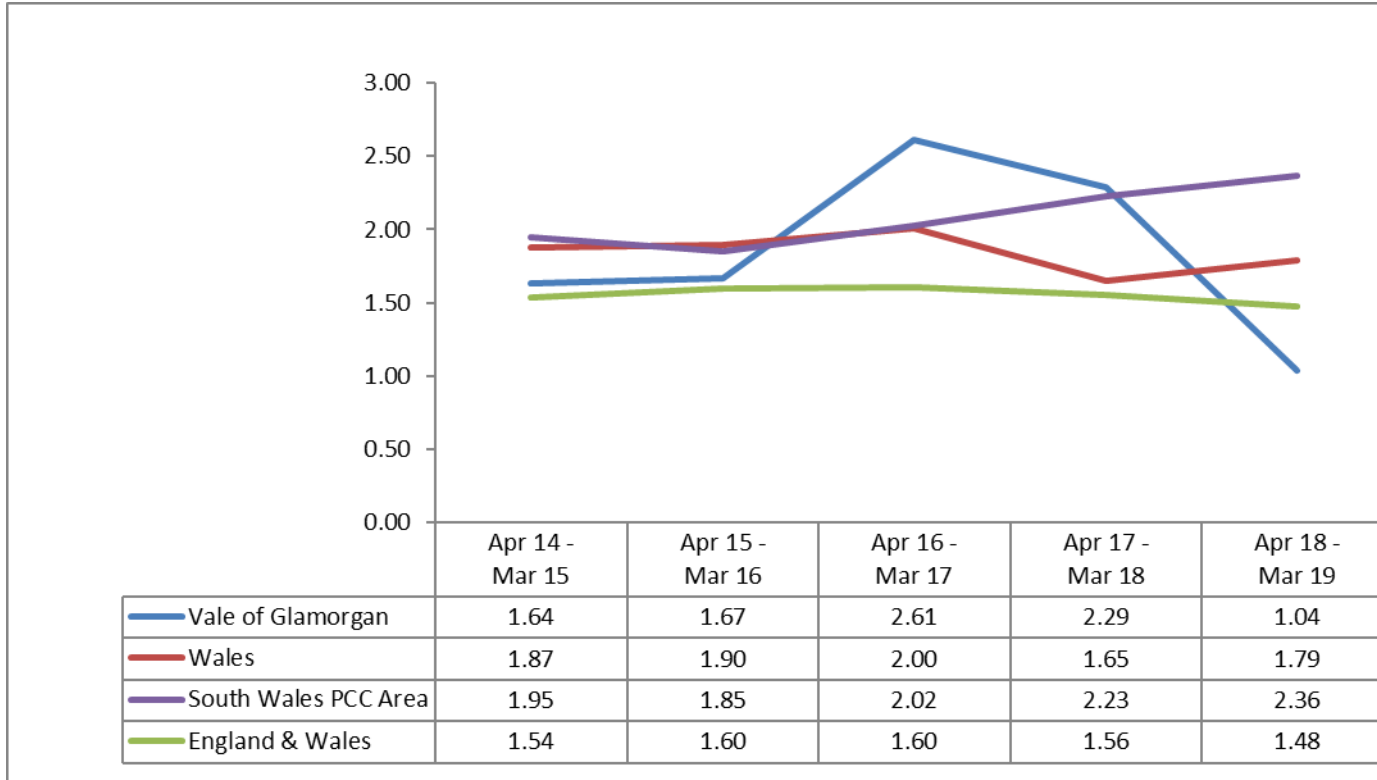
The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three-month cohort rather than a 12-month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. Changing from annual cohorts to the quarter cohorts results in a greater proportion of prolific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

Please note that this information has not been updated by the YJB due to the Ministry of Justice having limited access to PNC terminals as a result of the covid pandemic. The next update date is yet to be confirmed.

Binary Rate (% of reoffenders) Annual Weighted Average



Frequency Rate (number of re-offences per reoffender) Annual Weighted Average



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	Frequency Rate	Binary Rate
April 18 – March 19	51	21	53	1.04	41.2%
April 17 – March 18	59	27	135	2.29	45.8%

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 41.2% compared to the national figure of 48.8% and the Wales figure of 43.3%

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 a small increase in the number of reoffences, the Vale figures show a decrease in the number of reoffences per reoffender. Again, it is worth noting similar to the FTE data as the Vale has smaller cohorts one prolific young offender can distort the figures.

There were 51 children/young people in the annual cohort, 21 of the 51 reoffended (41.2%) committing a total of 53 offences (2.52 re-offences

per offender and 1.04 re-offences pre re-offender). 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

	Apr 17 - Mar 18						Apr 18 - Mar 19					
	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	%Reoffending	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	%Reoffending
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	155	37	88	2.38	0.57	23.9%	87	28	74	2.64	0.85	32.2%
Bridgend	52	24	109	4.54	2.10	46.2%	55	32	290	9.06	5.27	58.2%
Cardiff	149	81	303	3.74	2.03	54.4%	159	73	264	3.62	1.66	45.9%
Carmarthenshire	85	48	161	3.35	1.89	56.5%	81	25	109	4.36	1.35	30.9%
Ceredigion	35	10	26	2.60	0.74	28.6%	16	12	23	1.92	1.44	75.0%
Conwy and Denbighshire	117	51	195	3.82	1.67	43.6%	71	38	159	4.18	2.24	53.5%
Cwm Taf	106	48	264	5.50	2.49	45.3%	101	55	283	5.15	2.80	54.5%
Flintshire	53	22	81	3.68	1.53	41.5%	52	15	32	2.13	0.62	28.8%
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	73	34	157	4.62	2.15	46.6%	81	38	141	3.71	1.74	46.9%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	96	36	115	3.19	1.20	37.5%	52	18	80	4.44	1.54	34.6%
Neath Port Talbot	29	15	82	5.47	2.83	51.7%	45	23	107	4.65	2.38	51.1%
Newport	143	64	197	3.08	1.38	44.8%	90	28	75	2.68	0.83	31.1%
Pembrokeshire	44	16	81	5.06	1.84	36.4%	60	26	50	1.92	0.83	43.3%
Powys	25	9	18	2.00	0.72	36.0%	23	10	38	3.80	1.65	43.5%
Swansea	52	24	102	4.25	1.96	46.2%	52	22	97	4.41	1.87	42.3%
Vale of Glamorgan	59	27	135	5.00	2.29	45.8%	51	21	53	2.52	1.04	41.2%
Wrexham	83	32	125	3.91	1.51	38.6%	56	26	148	5.69	2.64	46.4%

Local Data Reoffending Measure

There are 23 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 2020 – 31st March 2020.

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 23 children/young people in the cohort, 6 offended and 11 new offences received outcomes, which is 1.83 re-offences per reoffender.

After 6 months, from the 23 children/young people in the cohort, 6 offended and 13 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.16 re-offences per reoffender.

After 9 months, from the 23 children/young people in the cohort, 6 offended and 13 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.16 re-offences per reoffender.

After 12 months, from the 23 children/young people in the cohort, 6 offended and 13 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.16 re-offences per reoffender.

Binary Rate of Reoffending

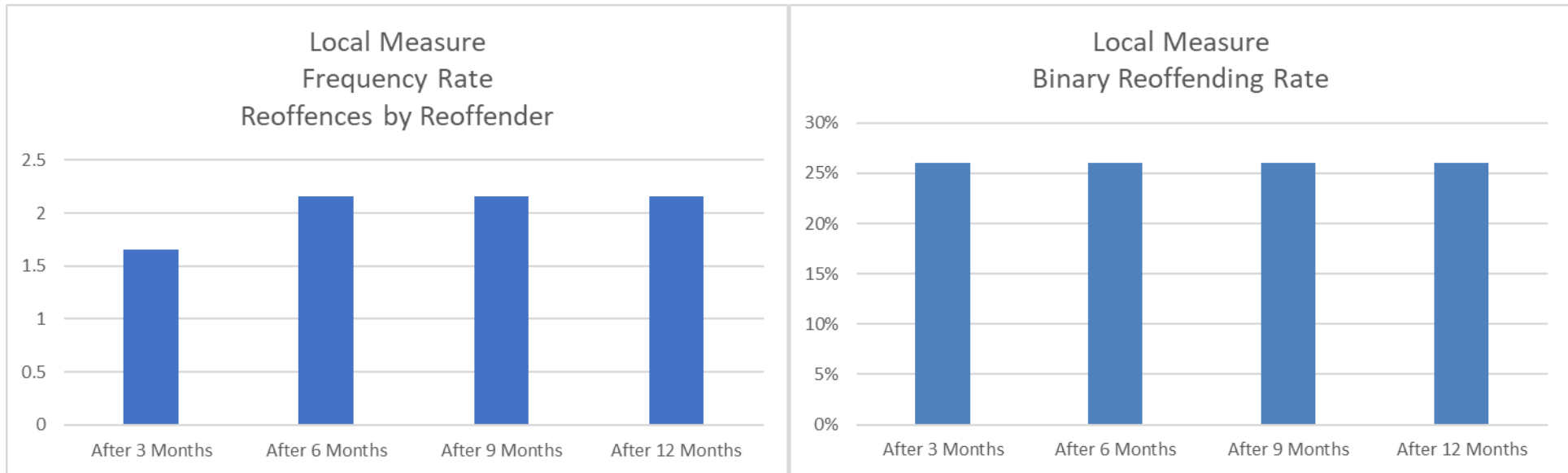
The Percentage of children/young people in the cohort who reoffend in the tracking period

After 3 months, 6 had reoffended, which is 26% of the cohort.

After 6 months, 6 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 26% of the cohort

After 9 months, 6 had reoffended, which is 26% of the cohort.

After 12 months, 6 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 26% of the cohort



There are 23 children/young people in the live cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal between 1st Jan 2020 – 31st March 2020.

Due to covid restrictions and management capacity, file audits have not taken place on the 6 young people who reoffended within this cohort.

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, the young person fully complied with the remainder of their licence and the additional community order received as a result of the new offence.

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 good.

1 young person received an out of court disposal for a low-level offence, although received 2 further out of court disposals within a 4-month

period. Due to the covid pandemic, the young person was unaware of the consequences of low-level offending, this was reinforced by the YOS Police Officer with a Youth Conditional Caution.

1 young person; a looked after child; committed 4 offences resulting in a 1-year Youth Rehabilitation Order, 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, breach counts as a reoffence.

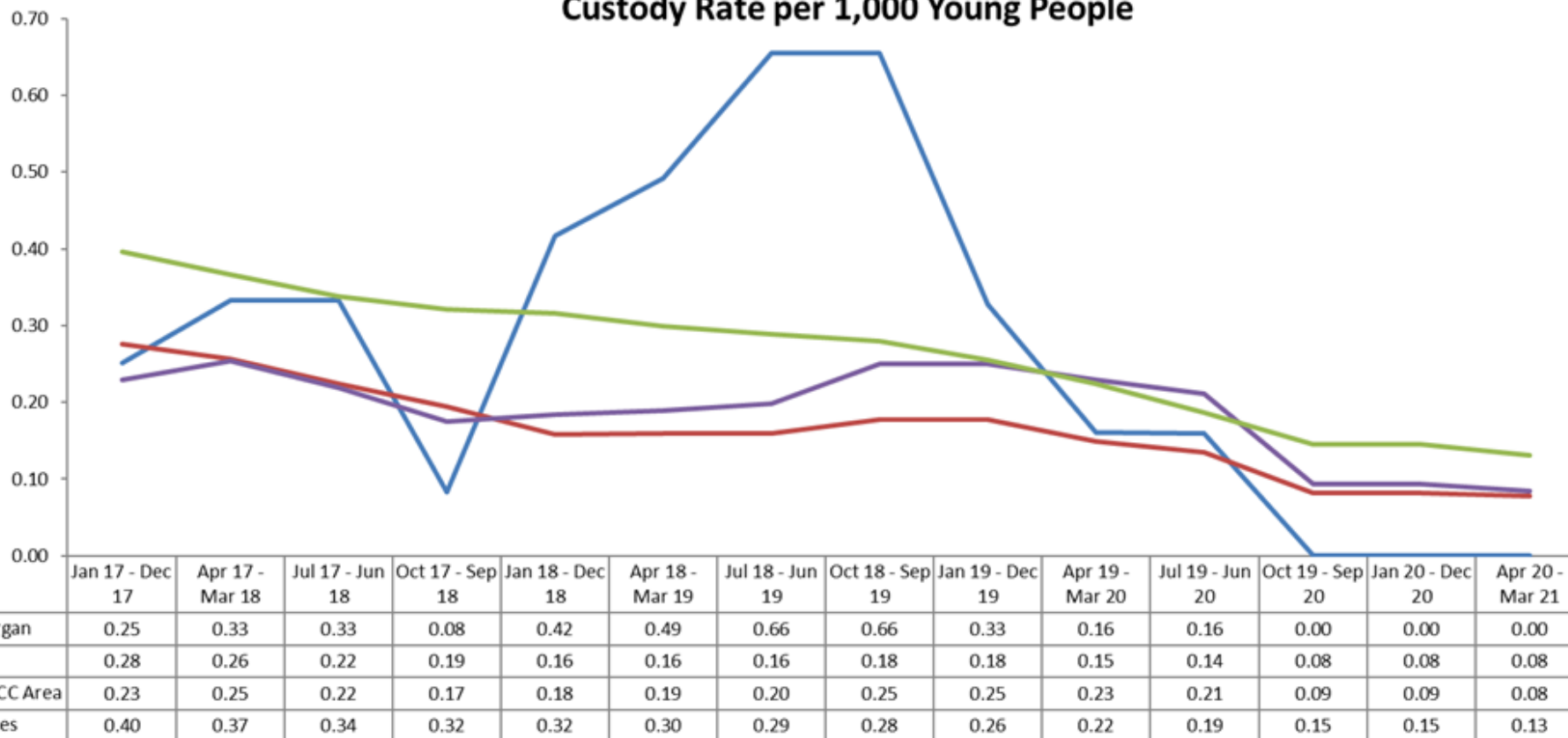
1 young person who received a low level out of court disposal also received a further 2 out of court disposals within the first 3-month tracking period although only one offence was committed in the reoffending period. The other offence predated the original intervention. Due to the pandemic delivery of Youth Conditional Cautions were delayed but it was agreed in the out of court meeting for the YOS Officer to reiterate the seriousness of the offence to the young person.

1 young person who is looked after has reoffended 3 times in the first 3 months, resulting in an out of court disposal in the first quarter and a community order in the third quarter.

3 of the 6 children (50%) experienced delays in receipt of their O OCD outcome/intervention as delivery was impacted at the start of the pandemic. Although the YOS has previously identified a trend of children re-offending within the first 3 months of intervention, further comparisons/analysis will be undertaken to identify if re-offending rates have been negatively impacted by the change in delivery methods.

NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY

Custody Rate per 1,000 Young People



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.

2020/21 Q1 -Q4 the Vale of Glamorgan has not had any young people sentenced to custody.

In Q1 – Q4 there have been 8 Pre-Sentence Reports (PSRs) submitted to the Magistrates Court for young people potentially at risk of custody. All main proposals were agreed by the Court for the young people.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

	Apr - Mar 2018		Apr - Mar 2019		Apr - Mar 2020		Apr - Mar 2021	
	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	1	0.04	1	0.04	3	0.13	0	0.00
Bridgend	0	0.00	3	0.23	2	0.16	0	0.00
Cardiff	14	0.48	10	0.33	12	0.39	4	0.13
Carmarthenshire	2	0.12	2	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.06
Ceredigion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Conwy and Denbighshire	7	0.39	6	0.33	4	0.22	0	0.00
Cwm Taf	11	0.42	0	0.00	4	0.15	0	0.00
Flintshire	3	0.21	2	0.14	1	0.07	1	0.07
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	0	0.00	2	0.12	2	0.12	0	0.00
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	4	0.24	3	0.18	3	0.18	2	0.12
Neath Port Talbot	0	0.00	3	0.24	1	0.08	3	0.24
Newport	9	0.64	4	0.28	0	0.00	2	0.13
Pembrokeshire	1	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Powys	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.09
Swansea	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.29	3	0.14
Vale of Glamorgan	4	0.34	6	0.50	4	0.33	0	0.00
Wrexham	13	1.06	2	0.16	1	0.08	5	0.39

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

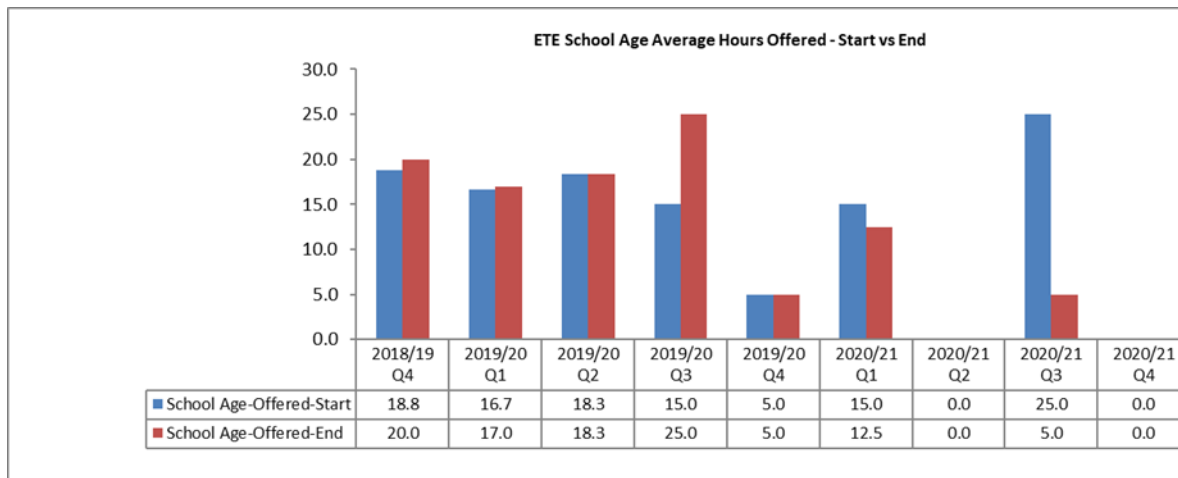
B) Young people above statutory school age.

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.



April – March 2020/21	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	13.8	11.3	8.8	5.0	7.5	1.3
South Wales	17.3	10.8	14.9	11.3	15.2	10.9
Wales	18	12.6	16.7	13.0	17.2	13.2

Breakdown of average number of hours April – March 2020/21

During the period there were 4 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 13.8, at review 8.8 and 7.5 at the end of the intervention. The average hours being taken up were 11.3 at the start, 5.0 at review and 1.3 at the end.

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

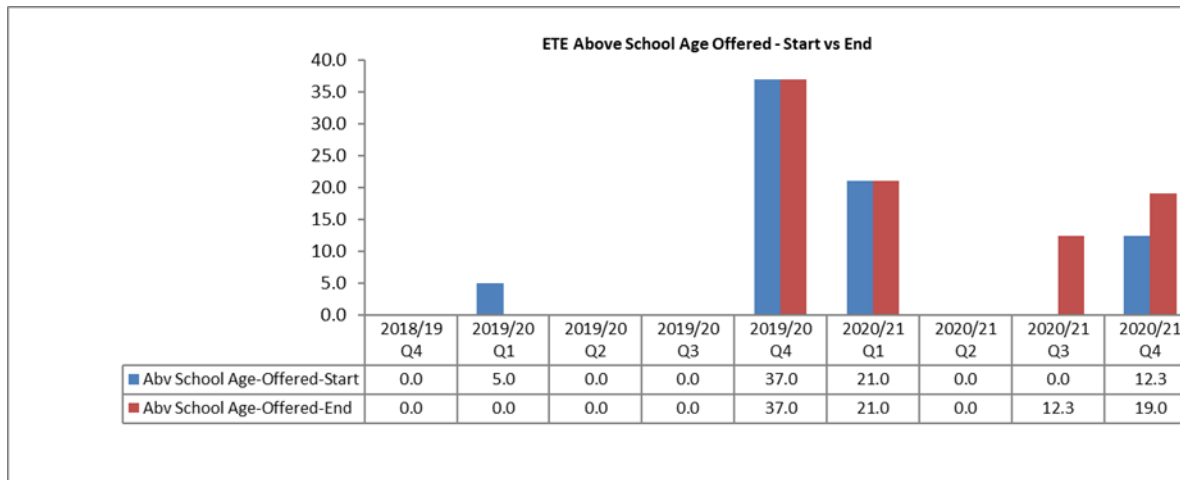
1 young person was accessing provision but due to the pandemic and the YJB counting rules, detailing that distance learning not being closely monitored, the end hours were unable to be counted.

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, access was then provided to tuition at the YOS offices for 1 hour per day, which proved more positive although still at times sporadic.

1 young person, who is looked after – had no provision at the start of their intervention due to an exclusion. Attempts to engage were made during the lockdown period and equipment, a laptop, was 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.

1 young person who is a Looked after Child, was placed out of county where there was no suitable education placement. The young person was provided with some remote tutoring which continued when they returned to county, although they became a Child missing from education. The young person was being provided with 4 hours of education based at the YOS.

There were no young people who completed a statutory intervention in Q4.



April – March 2020/21	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	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.1	13.8	13.8
South Wales	10.6	9.7	9.7	9.2	13.7	13.2
Wales	11.9	9.7	11.5	9.6	14.2	12.5

Breakdown of average number of hours April – March 2020/21

During the Q1 – Q4 period there were 11 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 5.3, at review 7.1 and at the end 13.8. The average hours being taken up were 5.3 at the start, 7.1 at review and 13.8 at the end. Outlined below are details of the children closing during the whole reporting period.

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. Liaison took place between YOS Mentor and ACT regarding a barbering course, but the young person moved out of county – although still supported by the Vale YOS as a looked after child. The young person then commenced training with the support of the caretaking YOS and the Vale they were attending the 20 hours at review and the end of the intervention which closed in the next reporting period.

1 young person was not in ETE but was being supported by the YOS mentor to engage with Careers Wales. There were several barriers to education including additional learning needs, and the ongoing pandemic. The mentor supported the young person and referrals to Inspire to Work and other adult services were explored.

1 young person is looked after and out of county, whilst residing in the Vale, the case worker assessed that a higher level of practical support would be required to engage the young person with Training and Employment. Support has been provided by a caretaking YOS, but the order has come to an end and the young person has since turned 18.

1 young person was not in any ETE during the intervention but engaged with the YOS mentor. The intervention was revoked and resentenced due to reoffending, and the young person continued to engage with the YOS mentor to secure employment before being transferred to probation.

1 young person engaged with Careers Wales on a few 1-day courses throughout their license period. They were also consistently engaging with the YOS mentor who advocated for funding for the young person to sit their CSCS card and set up revision work to prepare him to sit his CSCS

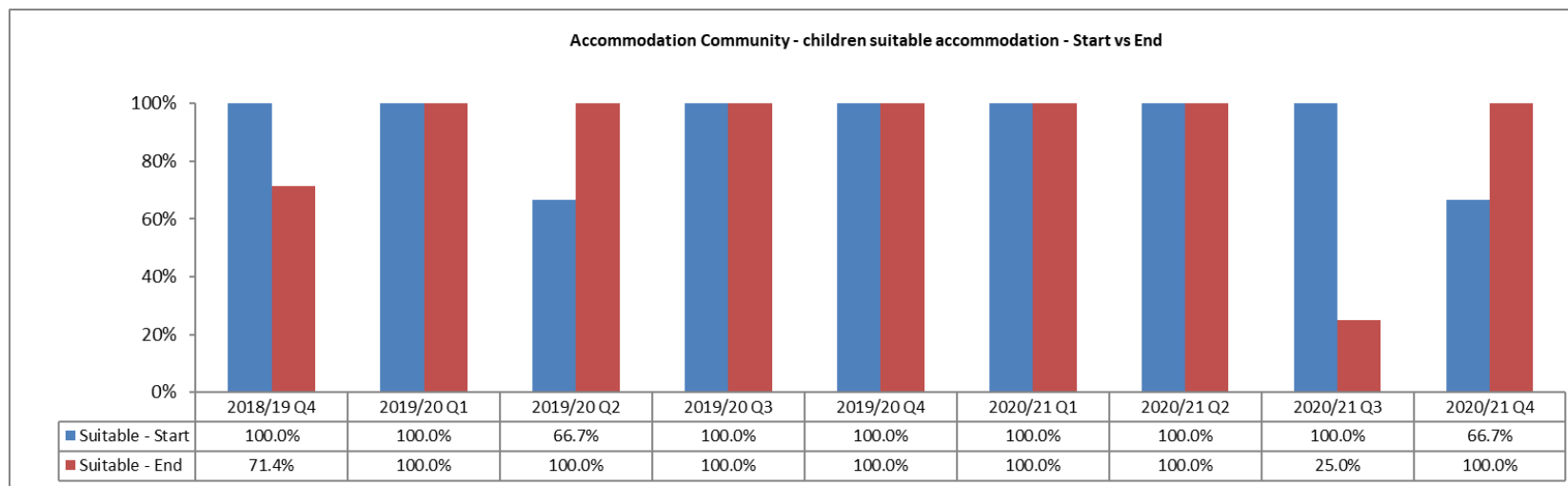
test. Unfortunately, the test did not take place due to the young person re-offending and subsequently being made homeless, the young person then transferred to Probation.

1 young person engaged well with Inspire to Work whilst in custody and upon release. They have attended training courses and with support have shown commitment to gaining employment. After completing training with Youth Construction Trust they ended their intervention in full time employment. The young person has also finished a further intervention and remained in full time employment throughout the intervention.

1 young person was in College prior to receiving a custodial sentence, due to the nature of the course and their convictions, they were advised on release by the College, that they might need to look at an alternative course. The young person has since attended training courses in other areas and at the end of the intervention was in full time employment.

One young person was unemployed at all stages and is not currently in receipt of any ETE provision, they were due to start college in Sept 2020 and January 2021 but due to the pandemic this was unable to start.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – ACCOMMODATION



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

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

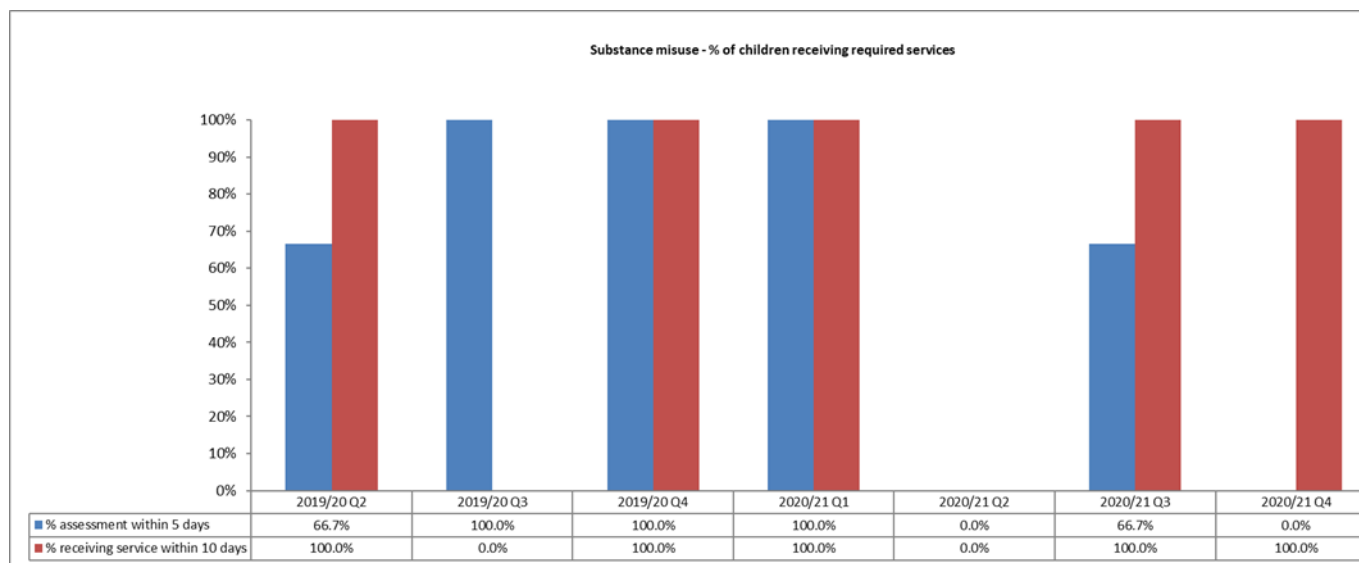
Target

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

There were 15 young people with a closed community-based penalty during April – March 2021. 14 were in suitable accommodation at the start of their intervention (9 were at home, 3 in supported accommodation, 1 in foster care and 1 young person in residential care). 1 young person was placed in a hostel/bedsit which was suitable for adults although they chose not to stay there; mainly sofa surfed with family members. Of

these 15 young people 14 were with family/supported accommodation deemed suitable at the end of the intervention. 1 young person who had reoffended was homeless, he had been subject to 2 recent evictions and although not confirmed was likely to be sofa surfing, which is not suitable for a young person.

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.

15 young people were identified as requiring a substance misuse assessment; 7 were already in receipt of a service so further referral was not required. 8 were referred and 4 were assessed within 5 working days. Of the 4 who were not assessed within 5 working days, one child, did not engage, 2 were placed out of county and 1 engaged just outside of the 5 working days.

From the 7 assessments completed it was identified that 6 required tier 2 treatment, and 1 required tier 3. These were all started within 10 working days of the assessments.

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 workings 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.

5 young people were identified as requiring a mental health assessment, of which all were already in receipt of a service, so no new referrals was required.

LOCAL INDICATOR – RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Definition

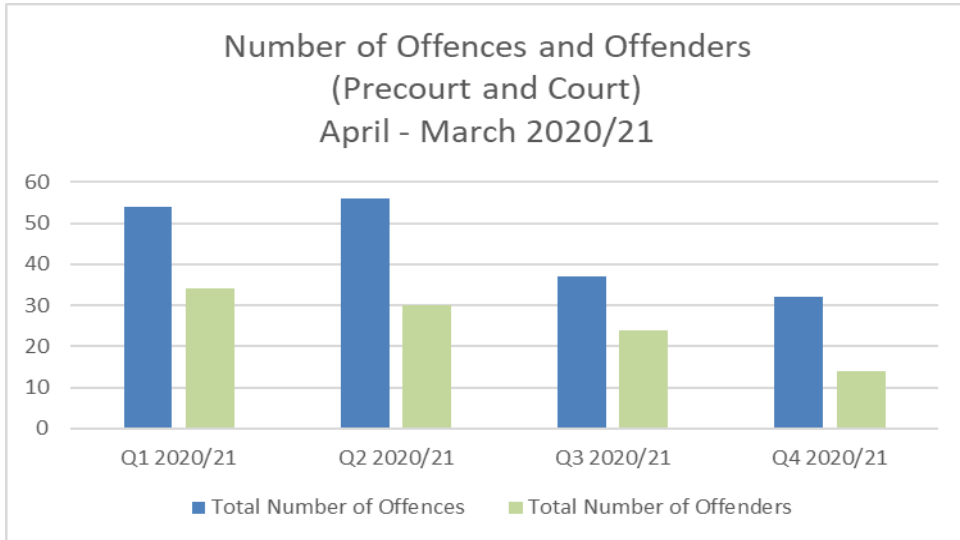
The YOS has a duty under the Victims' Code of Practice to contact all identified victims of youth crime, who have consented for their information

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.



There were 94 interventions that closed within the period 2020/21; there were 74 identified victims.

70 offers were made to the victims that it was appropriate to contact.

49 victims were offered both direct and indirect restorative justice.

6 Victims were offered direct only

3 victims received direct reparation.

8 victims received indirect reparation.

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.

The YOS will be reviewing the Restorative Justice Indicator and the Victim Code of Practice in relation to victim engagement. As an example, in Quarter 4, 11 Victims provided their views/statements for OOC meetings or Reports but did not want any further involvement and were happy with YOS involvement. This is a 73% engagement response.