

Meeting of:	Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date of Meeting:	Monday, 7th November 2022
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Homes and Safe Communities
Report Title:	Youth Offending Service: 12 Month Performance Report for the period April 2021 – March 2022
Purpose of Report:	To inform Scrutiny Committee about the performance of the Youth Offending Service during the period April 2021 – March 2022
Report Owner:	Director of Social Services
Responsible Officer:	Youth Offending Service Manager
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	Councillor Edwards; 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 2021- March 2022. • The report is designed to enable elected members to have effective oversight of the performance of the Youth Offending Service. 	

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 and its 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 2021 - March 2022 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 (FTE) to the Youth Justice system is for a period of 12 months from April 2021 to March 2022.
- 2.4** Performance reflects a significant 44.5% decrease in first time entrants compared to the same period last year, based on the rate per 100,000 for the Vale. The decrease relates to 8 children. Figures for 2021/2022 show that there were 10 children in the cohort compared to 18 in 2020/2021. Overall performance is positive.
- 2.5** When comparing performance against other areas there has been a 20.8% reduction across South Wales, a 11.6% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 8.6% across the YJS family. The YOT Family consists of Stockport, Warwickshire, Solihull, North Somerset, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Essex, Staffordshire, York, and East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 2.6** Please note that Performance data figures are supplied from the Police National Computer (PNC) and might differ from local reporting as we are unable to verify Police National Computer data.
- 2.7** Performance against this indicator since the introduction of preventative and out of court diversionary interventions has previously fluctuated around the 25-40 first time entrants per 12-month period. This is now seeing a further and substantial decrease over the last few years, with an increase in the flexible intervention offer for out of courts and a robust, strengths based preventative offer.
- 2.8 Annual data – aggregated quarterly data**
- **Binary Rate** – This shows whether a child/young person in the cohort has reoffended in the 12-month period. At the reporting point, the Vale were 29.50% compared to the national figure of 32.6% and the Wales figure of 37.4%.
 - **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 Vale has seen a similar trend to national and Welsh data of a slight decrease in the number of reoffences by reoffenders.
- 2.9** 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 17 reoffenders from a cohort of 38 in July 2018 - June 2019 to 13 reoffenders in a cohort of 44 children in July 2019- June 2020. The percentage rate has decreased from 41.2% to 29.5% because there has been a change 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 important to note that YJB performance is always approximately 18 months behind current data to allow for criminal justice outcomes.
- 2.10** 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 slight increase from 2.0 % to 2.3%, although this relates to increase in number of

children in the cohort. 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. 13 children of the 44 reoffended (29.5%) committing a total of 30 offences (0.68 re-offences per offender and 2.31 re-offences pre re-offender). The Vale at the reporting point were 29.50% compared to the national figure of 32.6% and the Wales figure of 37.4%.

- 2.11** 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 four times, and 12 months of their reoffending will also be counted four times.
- 2.12** Local performance information is based on the period 1st January 2021 – 31st March 2021. Data for the local re-offending measure covers a 12 months' tracking period of a cohort of children/young people who 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 and March 2021, ends its tracking period on 1st April 2022.
- 2.13** There are 21 children/young people in the Vale live tracking cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal or started a Prevention intervention between 1st Jan 2021 – 31st March 2021
- 2.14** The data demonstrates that 6 of the 21 young people tracked have re-offended in the 12 months committing a total of 10 offences. This equates to a re-offending percentage of 28.5% with 1.66 re-offences per re-offender.
- 2.15** 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.
- 2.16** Reducing the use of custody (WYJI 3) during the 12 months period April 2021 to March 2022, demonstrates that there were no children subject to a custodial disposal during this period.
- 2.17** 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 or other wellbeing concerns which need to be addressed.
- 2.18** Data provided by the YJB indicates that during period April to March 2021/2022, children/young people of statutory school age were offered an average of 12.5 hours at the start of their intervention, 25 hours at review stage and ended on an average of 12.5 hours. The average hours attended by children/young people was less at 7.8% at the end. Both the hours offered and attended are below the recommended 25 hours. It is worth noting however that this relates to 2 young people who ended a statutory intervention whilst of statutory school age in the period.

- 2.19** Young people above statutory school age were also offered and attended slightly less than the recommended 16 hours provision at the start with average hours being attended 12.4, at review 6.9 and 10.3 at the end. There is evidence of children and young people accessing training courses and being supported by Careers Wales and Inspire to Work.
- 2.20** In terms of access to suitable accommodation in relation to the 12 children/young people with a closed community-based penalty during the period 2021/22, 11 young people were in suitable accommodation at the start and 10 children/young people were in suitable accommodation at the end of the intervention. The young person who was in unsuitable (temporary hostel/bedsit) accommodation at the start of the intervention was not residing at the specified accommodation. Instead, the young person was staying with friends, had moved several times, and was feeling unsettled due to the changes. At the review point and the end of the intervention the young person reported to feeling more settled in residential care. It is also significant to note that full support was provided from CYPS and the YOS during this time.
- 2.21** Performance in respect of access to appropriate support for substance misuse difficulties (WYJI 6) demonstrates that most young people referred continue to engage in assessment and treatment, 9 children/young people were identified as requiring assessment, of which 3 were already accessing services. 6 children/young people were referred and 2 were assessed within 5 working days. 2 children/young people were then assessed as requiring a Tier 2 service, 2 required Tier 3 and 0 required Tier 4, all received this within 10 days from assessment.
- 2.22** Access to appropriate support for substance misuse difficulties has been impacted by a change in commissioning arrangements. Cardiff and Vale Drug and Alcohol Service (CAVDAS) is an alliance which has been commissioned by the Cardiff and Vale Area Planning Board and will deliver specialist support and interventions across Youth Justice Services. The transition has affected staffing in that the YOS has not had a specialist Substance Misuse Worker in post for a period of more than 6 months. On a positive note, recruitment into this post is current ongoing, with interviews scheduled for the week beginning the 24th of October 2022.
- 2.23** In relation to 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. 4 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment. 3 were already in receipt of a mental health services, 1 child/young person was referred and received an assessment within 28 days from referral, they were assessed as requiring Tier 3 treatment which was received within 28 days of assessment.

- 2.24** Access to Restorative Justice (Local Performance Indicator). During the reporting period, there were 77 interventions that closed in the period April 2021 – March 2022 and 88 identified victims. 80 victims were offered direct and indirect restorative justice, there was an attempt to contact the other 8 victims by phone and letter although there was no response. 0 victims received direct restorative justice and 18 received indirect. 1 victim responded to the victim questionnaire and confirmed they were satisfied with the process. 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 reduced drastically. This has impacted on how willing victims are to engage in direct restorative processes and victim’s confidence in relation to this. Coming out of the pandemic this is identified as a priority area for development. It is also significant to note that that performance indicator is currently being revised on a national and local level.
- 2.25** Her Majesty’s Inspection of probation inspected the YOS service in April 2022 and evaluated the service as ‘good’ based on their findings. A copy of the report can be found at <https://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2022/08/Vale-of-Glamorgan-YOT-v1.0.pdf> The service has developed further actions to support the delivery of the inspectorate’s recommendations which now form part of the Vale of Glamorgan Youth Offending Plan 2022-23.

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 2020- 2025) 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. Climate Change and Nature Implications

- 4.1** The work of the YOS supports climate change and nature implication primarily through the strong reparative offer which is embedded within service provision. The YOS Reparation Officer is skilled in engaging children and is creative in his approach with a particular passion for the environment. Examples of this can be seen in him delivering sessions on environmental awareness issue which he then links in practically with ‘beach clean’ reparation sessions and graffiti removal.

5. Resources and Legal Considerations

Financial

- 5.1** 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.
- 5.2** The YJB grant for 2022/23 was confirmed in June 2022.

Employment

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

Legal (Including Equalities)

- 5.4** The Youth Justice Board has a number of functions. In accordance with Section 41(5) 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.
- 5.5** There are no equality implications directly as a result of this report.

6. Background Papers

None.

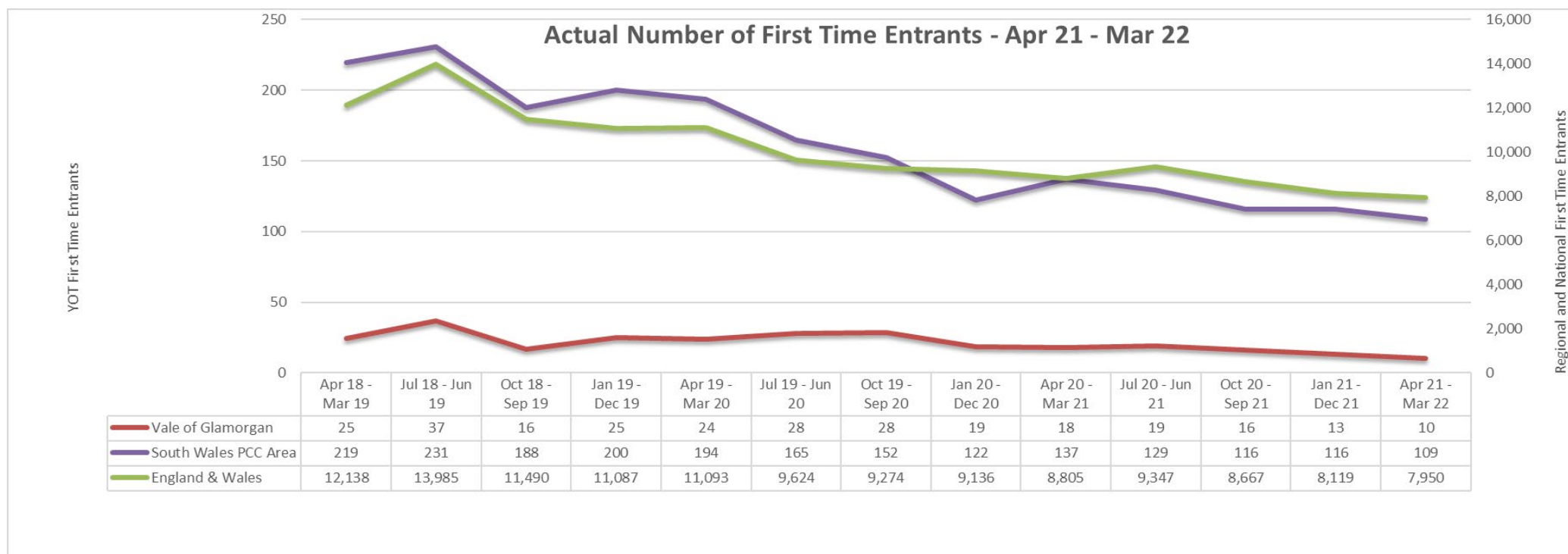
Appendix 1



Vale Youth Offending Service

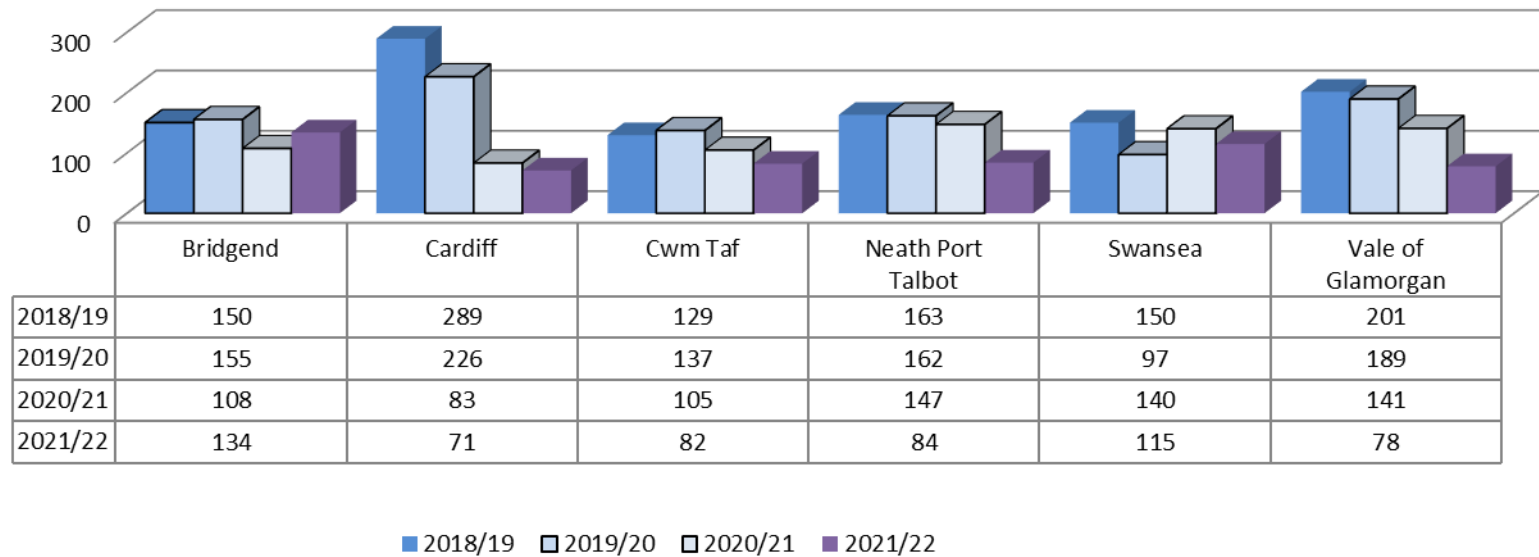
YJB Performance Indicators
April – March 2021/22 Report

NATIONAL INDICATOR – FIRST TIME ENTRANTS



***Due to the low number of FTE data for the Vale of Glamorgan, the MoJ have suppressed the data and not published it. Data from June 2020 is provided via a live internal system which might differ from other public data.**

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



Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 yrs population	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	Wales
April 2021– March 2022	78	90	116
April 2020– March 2021	141	114	131

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.

***Due to the low number of FTE data for the Vale of Glamorgan, the MoJ have suppressed the data and not published it. Data from June 2020 is provided via a live internal system which might differ from other public data**

The performance detailed is for the Period April 2021 – March 2022

There is a 44.5% 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 8 (2020/21 was 18 FTE and 2021/22 was 10), This is in comparison with a 20.8% reduction across South Wales and a 11.6% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 8.6% across the YJS 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 previously fluctuated around the 25-40 first time entrants per 12-month period. This is now seeing a further decrease over the last few years with an increase with the flexible intervention offer for out of courts and preventative offer.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

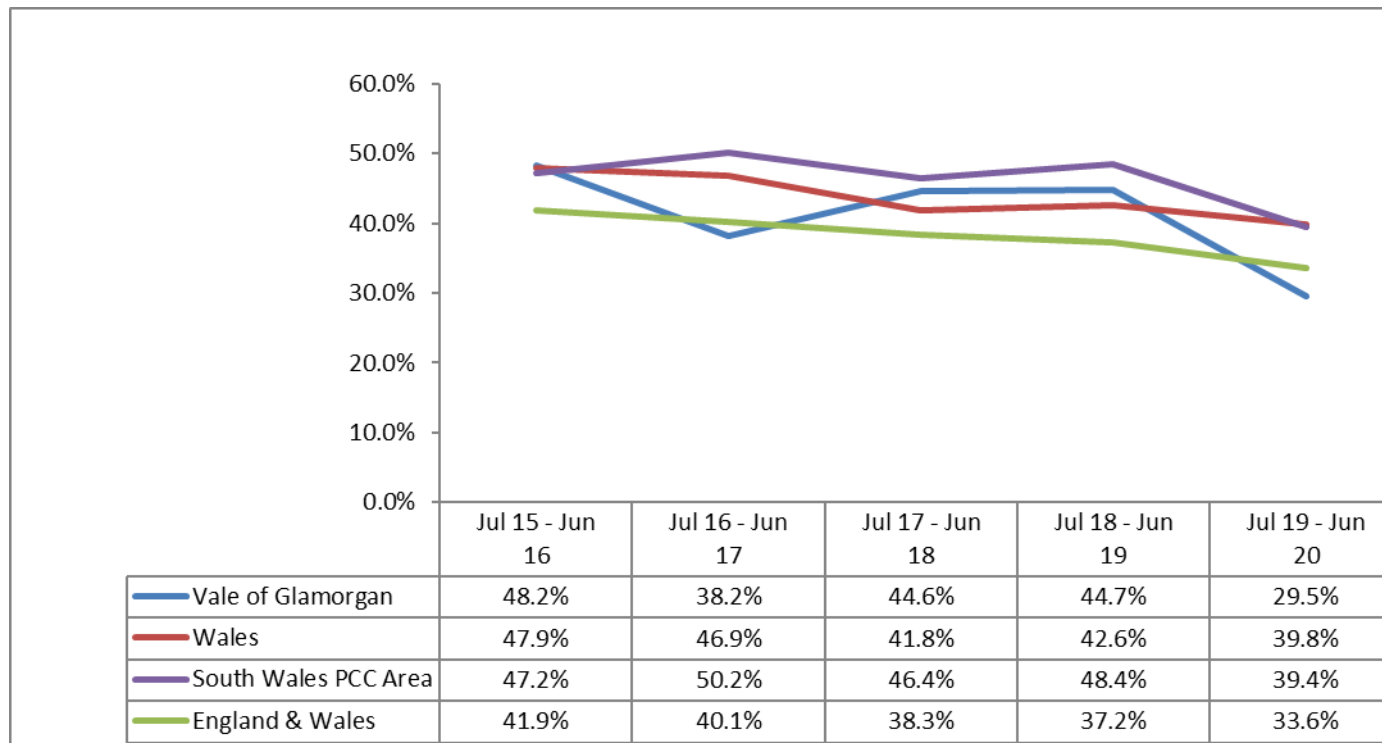
YOT	April 20 - March 21		April 21 - March 22		% Change
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	22	94	27	115	22.64%
Bridgend	14	108	17	134	24.50%
Cardiff	27	83	23	71	-14.76%
Carmarthenshire	23	132	29	169	28.50%
Ceredigion	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Conwy and Denbighshire	35	186	35	186	-0.11%
Cwm Taf	29	105	23	82	-21.58%
Flintshire	23	153	24	158	3.15%
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	40	235	34	201	-14.36%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	24	139	18	103	-25.99%
Neath Port Talbot	19	147	11	84	-42.99%
Newport	33	218	16	105	-51.78%
Pembrokeshire	15	132	21	186	41.31%
Powys	12	103	NP	NP	NP
Swansea	30	140	24	115	-18.13%
Vale of Glamorgan	18	141	10	78	-44.72%
Wrexham	12	92	19	145	58.48%

*NP – Not published as MoJ suppressing data, Vale of Glamorgan data has been added manually and might differ from other published data

NATIONAL INDICATOR AND LOCAL INDICATOR – REOFFENDING

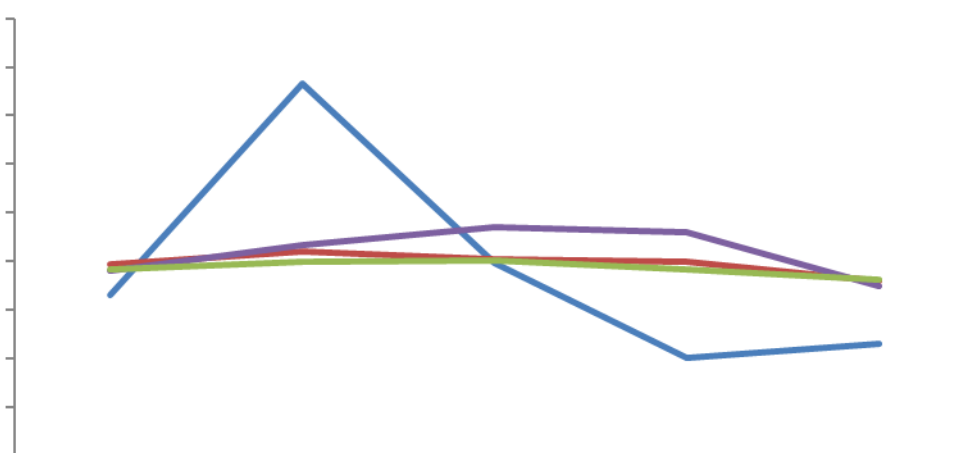
The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three-month cohort rather than a 12-month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. Changing from annual cohorts to the quarter cohorts results in a greater proportion of prolific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

Binary Rate (% of reoffenders) Annual Weighted Average



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

9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00



	Jul 15 - Jun 16	Jul 16 - Jun 17	Jul 17 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Jun 19	Jul 19 - Jun 20
Vale of Glamorgan	3.29	7.65	3.97	2.00	2.31
Wales	3.94	4.19	4.04	3.98	3.60
South Wales PCC Area	3.79	4.32	4.70	4.59	3.49
England & Wales	3.83	3.98	4.01	3.82	3.61

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
July 19 – June 20	44	13	30	2.31	29.50%
July 18 – June 19	38	17	34	2.0	44.70%

It is important to note that YJB performance is always approximately 18 months behind current data to allow for criminal justice outcomes.

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 at the reporting point was 29.50% compared to the national figure of 32.6% and the Wales figure of 37.4%

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 Vale has seen a similar trend to National and Welsh data of a slight decrease in the number of reoffences per offender.

There were 44 children/young people in the annual cohort, 13 of the 44 reoffended (29.5%) committing a total of 30 offences (0.68 re-offences per offender and 2.31 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 also be counted 4 times.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

	July 18 - June 19						July 19 - June 20					
	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	%Reoffending	Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	%Reoffending
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	71	18	53	2.94	0.75	25.4%	66	26	115	4.42	1.74	39.4%
Bridgend	57	34	273	8.03	4.79	59.6%	44	23	134	5.83	3.05	52.3%
Cardiff	149	62	241	3.89	1.62	41.6%	98	35	91	2.60	0.93	35.7%
Carmarthenshire	72	22	101	4.59	1.40	30.6%	53	24	104	4.33	1.96	45.3%
Ceredigion	20	16	33	2.06	1.65	80.0%	14	4	11	2.75	0.79	28.6%
Conwy and Denbighshire	82	39	166	4.26	2.02	47.6%	78	36	100	2.78	1.28	46.2%
Cwm Taf	100	49	202	4.12	2.02	49.0%	74	26	93	3.58	1.26	35.1%
Flintshire	50	11	25	2.27	0.50	22.0%	38	9	41	4.56	1.08	23.7%
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	85	39	143	3.67	1.68	45.9%	80	30	136	4.53	1.70	37.5%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	50	23	113	4.91	2.26	46.0%	44	19	83	4.37	1.89	43.2%
Neath Port Talbot	47	29	130	4.48	2.77	61.7%	40	22	68	3.09	1.70	55.0%
Newport	77	24	55	2.29	0.71	31.2%	57	26	74	2.85	1.30	45.6%
Pembrokeshire	69	25	55	2.20	0.80	36.2%	51	21	55	2.62	1.08	41.2%
Powys	25	12	41	3.42	1.64	48.0%	22	6	10	1.67	0.45	27.3%
Swansea	41	18	79	4.39	1.93	43.9%	40	15	52	3.47	1.30	37.5%
Vale of Glamorgan	38	17	34	2.00	0.89	44.7%	44	13	30	2.31	0.68	29.5%
Wrexham	48	23	90	3.91	1.88	47.9%	28	12	53	4.42	1.89	42.9%

Local Data Reoffending Measure

There are 21 children/young people in the Vale live tracking cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal or started a Prevention intervention between 1st Jan 2021 – 31st March 2021.

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 21 children/young people in the cohort, 2 offended and 3 new offences received outcomes, which is 1.5 re-offences per reoffender.

After 6 months, from the 21 children/young people in the cohort, 2 offended and 4 new offences received outcomes, which is 2.0 re-offences per reoffender.

After 9 months, from the 21 children/young people in the cohort, 3 offended and 6 new offences received outcomes, which is 2 re-offences per reoffender.

After 12 months, from the 21 children/young people in the cohort, 6 offended and 10 new offences received outcomes, which is 1.66 re-offences per reoffender.

Binary Rate of Reoffending

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

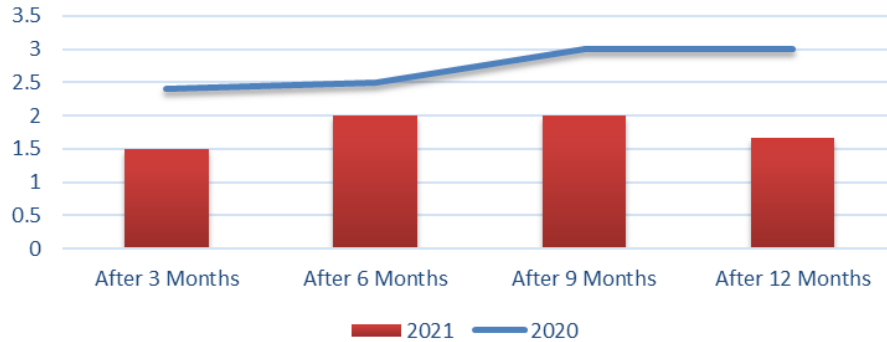
After 3 months, 2 had reoffended, which is 9.5% of the cohort.

After 6 months, 2 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 9.5% of the cohort

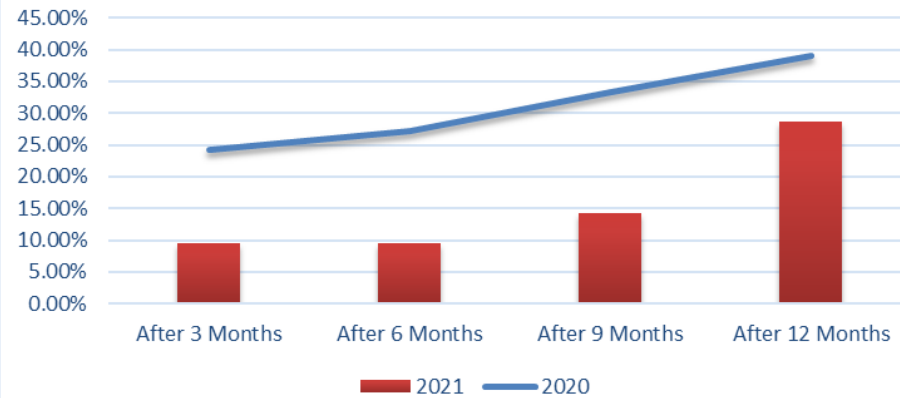
After 9 months, 3 had reoffended, which is 14% of the cohort.

After 12 months, 6 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 28.5% of the cohort

Reoffending Reoffences by Reoffender 12 month Local Data



Reoffending Binary Rate 12month Local Data



There are 21 children/young people in the live tracking cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal or starting a Prevention intervention between 1st Jan 2021 – 31st March 2021.

1 young person received a YRO for 2 offences that were committed 12 months after their previous YRO. The young person was at risk of custody with an all-options Presentence report requested. The case workers proposal was agreed by the court and the young person was then transferred to probation with a community order.

1 young person received an out of court disposal 12 months after entering the cohort on a prevention referral for a violence against a person (peer) offence. The young person had closed with the prevention service 8 months prior to the offence, as receiving support elsewhere.

1 young person became a first-time entrant after working with the YOS on a voluntary intervention, the young person received an out of court disposal.

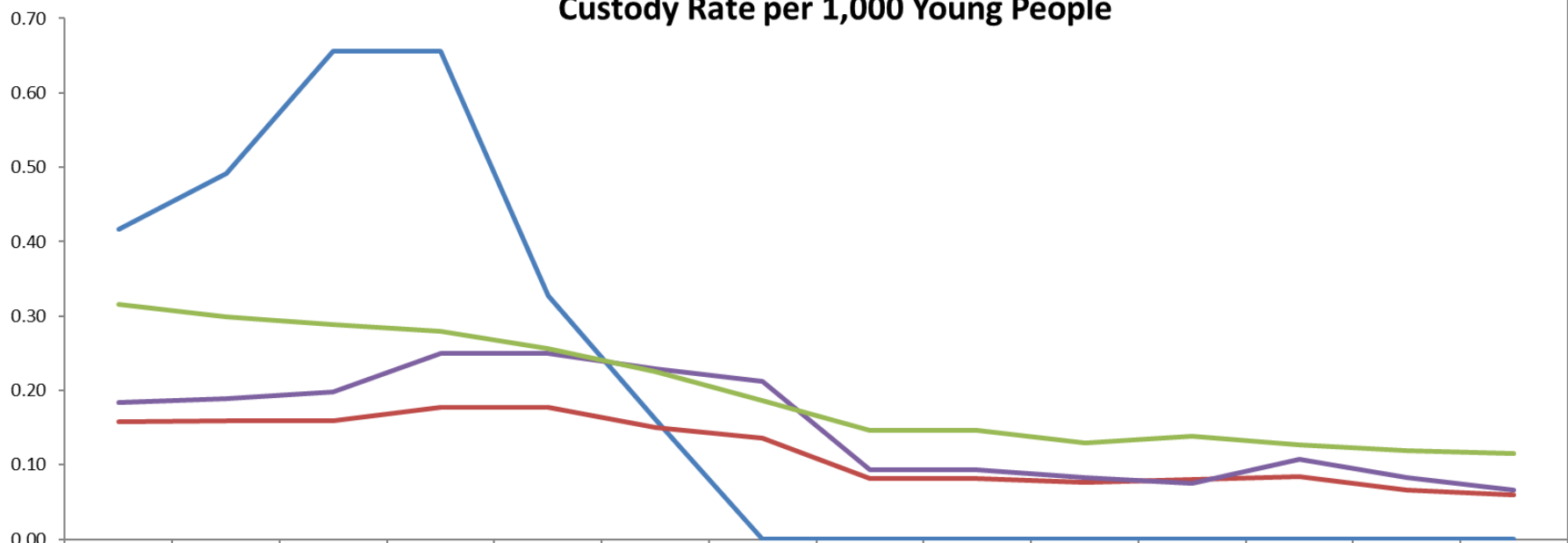
1 young person who is a child looked after received a further out of court disposal with a substantive outcome for similar offences after 9 months and became a first-time entrant.

1 young person received a further community disposal after reoffending at 3 months and 6 months. This young person has since been supported with their transition to probation and also received a conclusive grounds decision for NRM.

1 young person on a preventative intervention received an out of court disposal for 2 offences committed within 3 months within the home.

NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY

Custody Rate per 1,000 Young People



	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Apr 18 - Mar 19	Jul 18 - Jun 19	Oct 18 - Sep 19	Jan 19 - Dec 19	Apr 19 - Mar 20	Jul 19 - Jun 20	Oct 19 - Sep 20	Jan 20 - Dec 20	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Jul 20 - Jun 21	Oct 20 - Sep 21	Jan 21 - Dec 21	Apr 21 - Mar 22
Vale of Glamorgan	0.42	0.49	0.66	0.66	0.33	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wales	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06
South Wales PCC Area	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.07
England & Wales	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11

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.

There were no young people sentence to custody in the Vale in the period

In 2021/22 the YOS completed 7 Pre-Sentence Reports (PSRs) all of the proposals recommended by the YOS were agreed by the Magistrates.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

	2020/21				2021/22			
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - March	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - March
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridgend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cardiff	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1
Carmarthenshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ceredigion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conwy and Denbighshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cwm Taf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flintshire	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Neath Port Talbot	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Newport	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Pembrokeshire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Powys	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1
Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wrexham	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0

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:

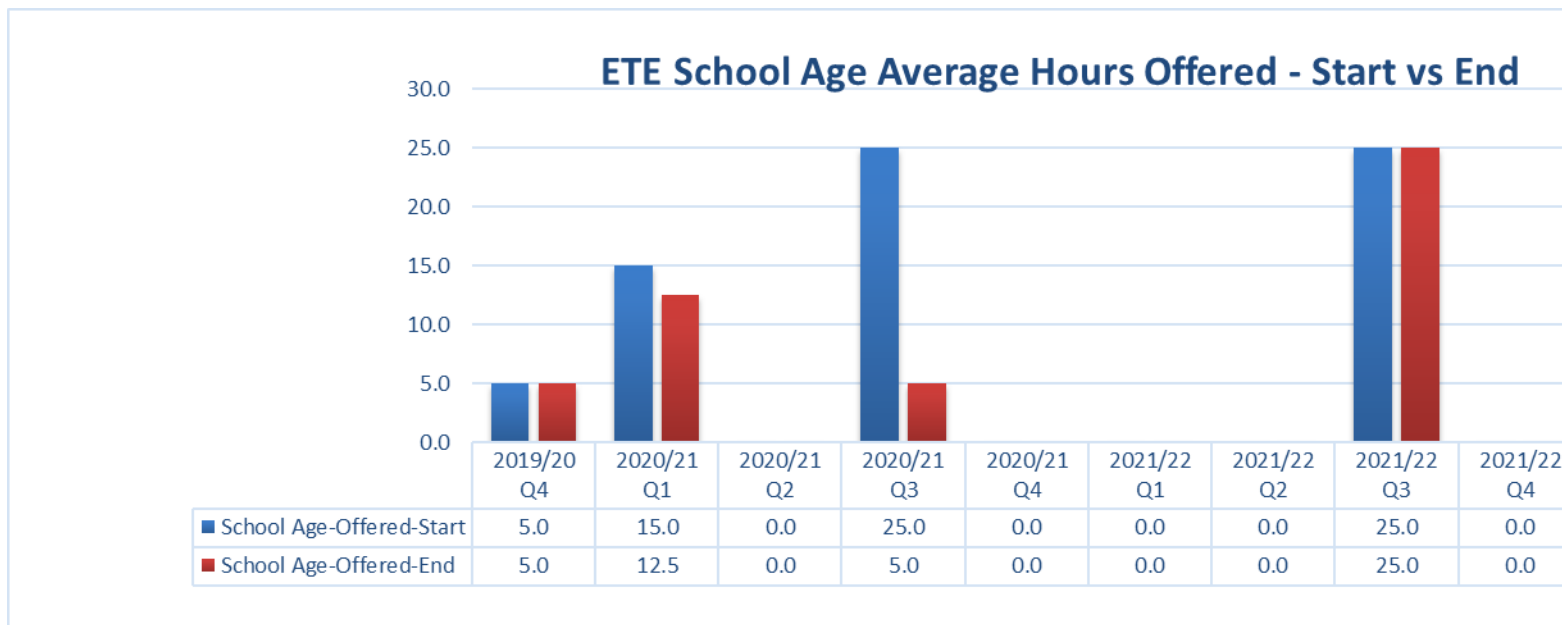
- A) Children and young people of statutory school age
- B) Young people above statutory school age.

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.



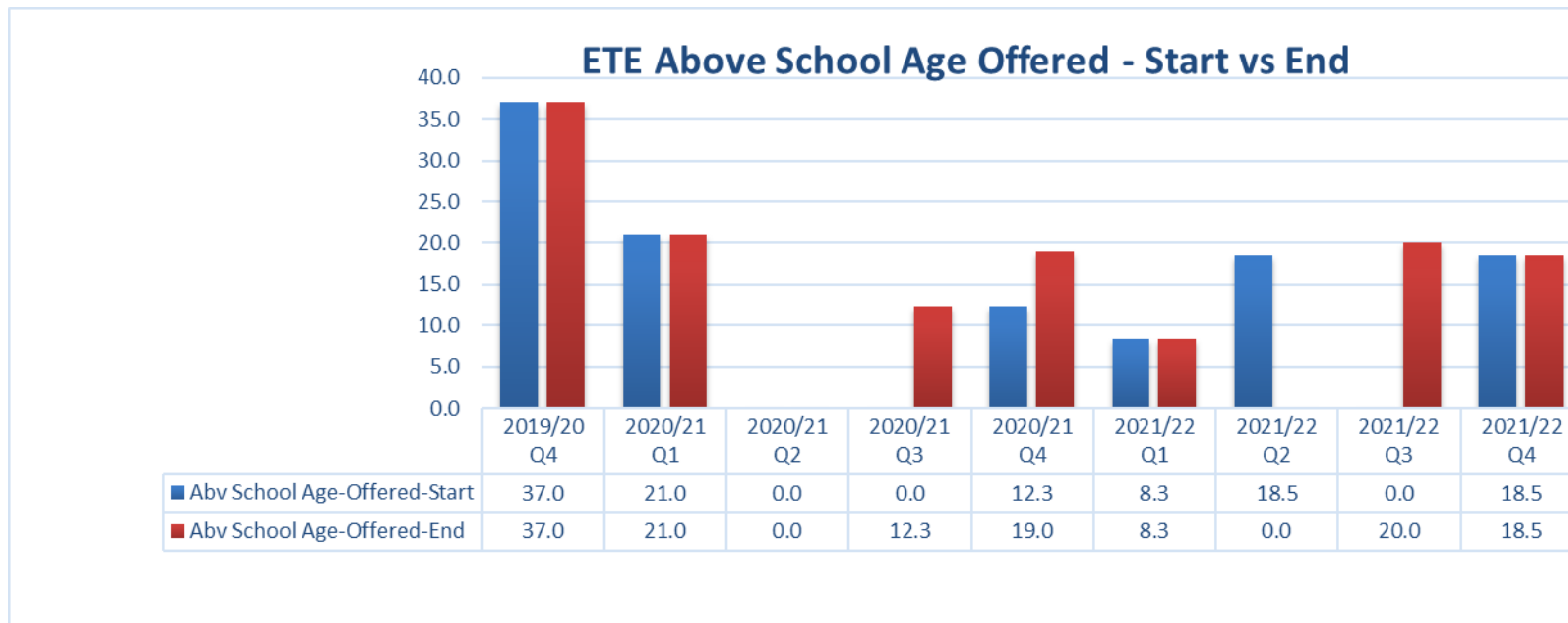
April – March 2021/22	Average No. of hours ETE offered at start	Average No. of hours ETE attended at start	Average No. of hours ETE offered at review	Average No. of hours ETE attended at review	Average No. of hours ETE offered at end	Average No. of hours ETE attended at end
Vale of Glamorgan	12.5	12.5	25	25	12.5	12.5
South Wales	17.6	15.9	16.4	13.8	16.5	14.1
Wales	19.2	16.1	18.6	15.6	19.1	16.9

Breakdown of average number of hours April – March 2021/22

During the period, 2 children/young people ended a statutory YOS intervention of statutory school age. The average hours being offered to school age children/young people at the start were 12.5 at review 25 and at the end 12.5. The average hours being taken up were 12.5 at the start, 25 at review and 12.5 at the end.

1 young person was in full time mainstream school provision during the intervention, support with engagement was required during covid lockdown.

The 1 young person who closed an intervention in Q4 is a Child Looked after and due to a placement change at the end of the order had 0 hours offered which was the same as the start when placed out of county although receiving 25 hours at review points. OOST provision was provided shortly after the intervention closed.



April – March 2021/22	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	12.4	12.4	6.9	6.9	10.3	7.8
South Wales	12.2	11.4	11.8	11.4	14.3	13.4
Wales	13.3	12.0	13.7	12.9	16.5	15.6

Breakdown of average number of hours April – March 2021/22

Start, Review and End

During the period, 8 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 12.4, at review 6.9 at the end 10.3.

1 young person was not in receipt of any hours of ETE at start, review, or end of their intervention. During their intervention they did complete a 1-week health and safety CSCS course with Inspire 2 Work, this was the first course that was available for an extended period due to covid 19 restrictions in place.

1 young person was working with the family business for 25 hours during the full intervention.

1 young person had a number of welfare and mental health concerns and was not in receipt of any hours of ETE for the duration of their intervention. At the end of the intervention, they were not able to receive ETE as they were in secure hospital accommodation. The YJB agree that if a young person is unable to receive ETE due to hospitalisation, the ETE figures from the week prior are reported. Since the intervention has ended the young person is being supported to look at claiming PIP.

1 young person who remained unemployed throughout their intervention although was supported with inspire to work and offered a number of external courses.

1 young person in residential placement out of county and employed 37 hours per week, this placement broke down and the young person returned in county and whilst supported to engage in training there was no offer or attendance at the end of the intervention.

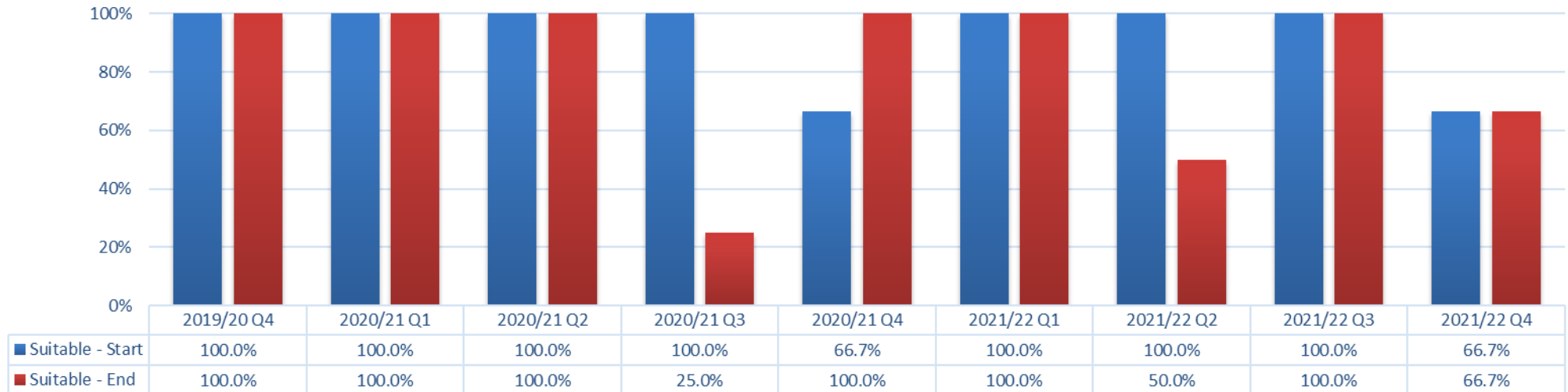
1 young person who had a number of complex needs including accommodation and substance misuse, was unemployed at the start of the intervention and had some casual labour work at their review point, the young person remained NEET at the end of the intervention. There was support from college and inspire to work and opportunity to complete a CSCS card.

1 young person was not in employment throughout their intervention due to mental health and substance misuse concerns, they were accessing support through the YOS and other agencies.

1 young person was employed at the start and end of the intervention for 37 hours, during the order there was a period of unemployment which was supported by the YOS.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation Community - children 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.

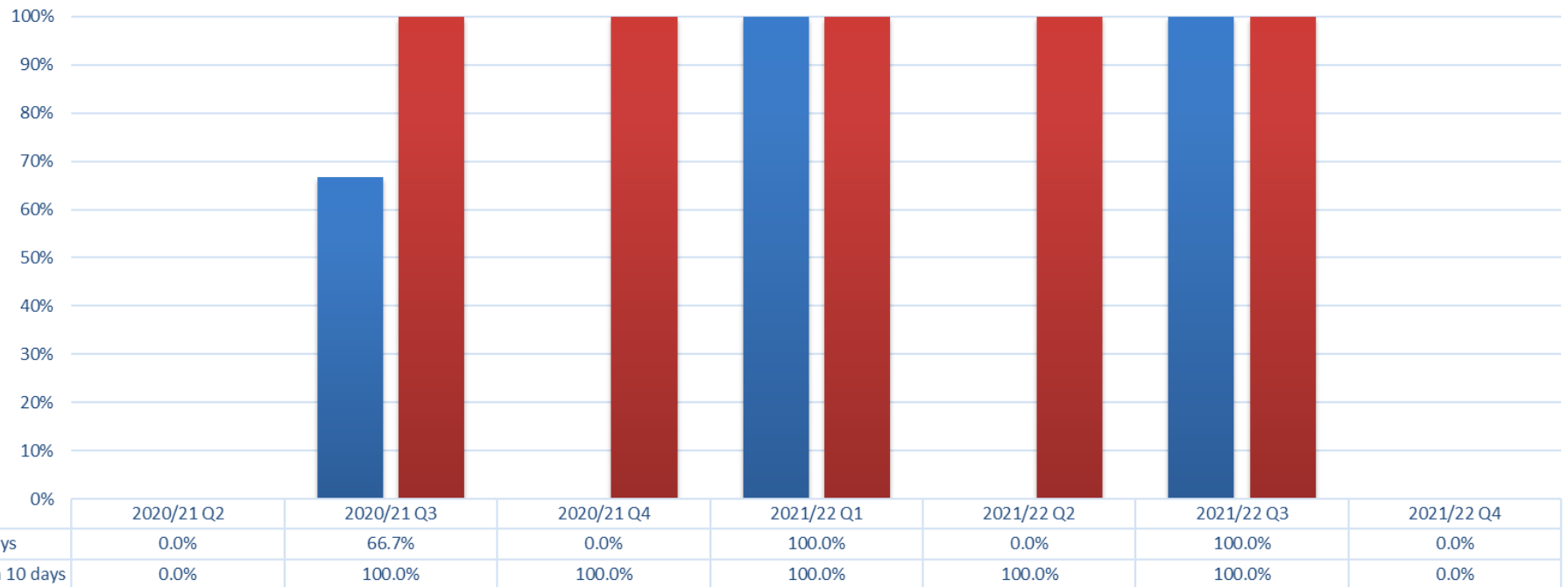
There were 12 children/young people with a closed community-based penalty during the period 2021/22. 11 young people were in suitable accommodation at start and 10 children/young people were in suitable accommodation at the end of the intervention. The young person who was in unsuitable accommodation at the start of the intervention was staying with friends, had moved several times, and was feeling quite unsettled due to the changes, at the review point and the end of the intervention the young person was more settled in residential care.

1 young person was in unsuitable accommodation at the start and end of their intervention at both points this was temporary accommodation whilst suitable residential care placements were found. During these transitional periods full support was provided from CYPS.

1 young person was in suitable residential care accommodation at the start of the intervention but due to a breakdown of placement at a foster placement the young person returned in county, and this was not deemed suitable. Again, during these transitional periods full support was provided.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Substance misuse - % of children 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.

12 children/young people's interventions closed in the period and 9 were identified as requiring a substance misuse referral. As 3 were already in receipt of services, 6 were referred for a substance misuse assessment during the period with 2 of these receiving this within 5 days. 2 children/young people refused to engage. 4 were assessed as requiring treatment, 2 children/young people were then assessed as requiring a Tier 2 service, 2 required Tier 3 and 0 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

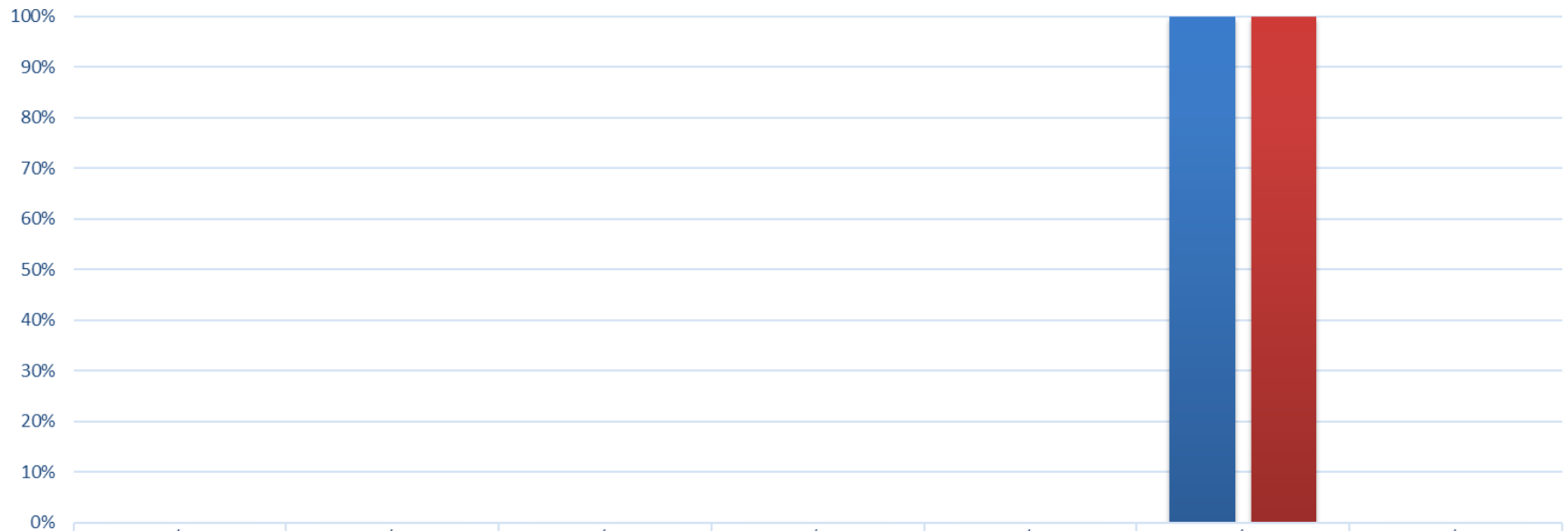
A) Screened within 10 working days of sentence.

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 % of children receiving required services



	2020/21 Q2	2020/21 Q3	2020/21 Q4	2021/22 Q1	2021/22 Q2	2021/22 Q3	2021/22 Q4
% assessment within 28 day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% receiving service within 28 days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

4 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment. 3 were already in receipt of a mental health service, 1 child/young person was referred and received an assessment within 28 days from referral, they were assessed as requiring Tier 3 treatment which was received within 28 days of assessment.

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 77 interventions that closed in the period April 2021 – March 2022 and 88 identified victims.

80 victims were offered direct and indirect restorative justice, there was an attempt to contact the other 8 victims by phone and letter although there was no response.

0 victims received direct restorative justice and 18 received indirect.

1 victim responded to the victim questionnaire and confirmed they were satisfied with the process.

Engagement in restorative justice is voluntary on the part of both the victim and the child/young person. During the pandemic the opportunity to meet the child/young person or victim face to face reduced dramatically and this is a key priority for development coming out of the pandemic. This has impacted on how willing victims are to engage in direct restorative processes and victim's confidence in relation this area.

The performance measure for restorative justice is currently under review at a national and local level.