

Meeting of:	Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date of Meeting:	Wednesday, 19 April 2023
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Homes and Safe Communities
Report Title:	Youth Offending Service (YOS): Mid-Year Performance Report
Purpose of Report:	To inform Scrutiny Committee about the Mid-Year performance of the Youth Offending Service during the period April 2022 – September 2022.
Report Owner:	Director of Social Services
Responsible Officer:	Youth Offending Service Manager
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	Councillor Williams; Head of Children and Young People Services, Performance and Information Officer, Youth Offending Service, Legal Services, Accountancy.
Policy Framework:	This report is consistent with the Policy Framework and Budget
<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 2022 – September 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.

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).

2. Key Issues for Consideration

- 2.1 The performance report for April 2022 September 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 July 2021 to June 2022.
- 2.4 There is a 36.8% decrease in first time entrants (FTE) compared to the same period last year based on the rate per 100,000 for the Vale. The actual number of children/young people represented by these percentages is 7 (July – June 2020/21 was 19 FTE and 2021/22 was 12). Overall performance is positive.

- 2.5** When comparing performance against other areas there has been 2.5% reduction across South Wales and a 4.5% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 16.5% 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 diversionary interventions outside of the Court arena and a robust, strengths based preventative offer. Going forward we predict a further decrease with the introduction of the Turnaround programme, for which additional grant funding was received in December 2022 from the Ministry of Justice. The 'Turnaround' Scheme has provided additional funding over a three-year period to support local authorities maintaining early intervention programmes.
- 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. The Vale at the reporting point was 26.50% compared to the national figure of 32.1% and the Wales figure of 36.6%.
- 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 figures compare favourably however we have seen an increase in the frequency rate of reoffenders reoffending compared to the previous 12 months. The Vale frequency of reoffending at 2.56 is below the Wales frequency rate of 3.01 and National of 3.50.
- 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 four times, and 12 months of their reoffending will also be counted four times.
- 2.10** 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.
- 2.11** There are 38 children/young people in the Vale live tracking cohort. These children/young people received an intervention pre and post court or who started a Prevention intervention between 1st January 2022 – 31st March 2022.

- 2.12** The data demonstrates that 5 of the 38 young people tracked have re-offended in the 9 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.
- 2.13** In relation to the percentage of children/young people in the cohort who reoffended in the tracking period. After 3 months 0% of the cohort had reoffended, with 5% of the cohort reoffending after 6 months and finally 13% of the cohort reoffending after 9 months.
- 2.14** It is positive to note, that there were no children sentenced to custody, which remains a key aim of the Youth Justice Board to reduce the number of children entering custody.
- 2.15** Regarding engagement in education, training, and employment, 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.
- 2.16** Data indicates that during period April to September 2022 1 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 at the end 25.
- 2.17** Further during the period, 2 young people who ended a YOS intervention who were above statutory school age. The average hours being offered at the start were 19, and review 10.7 at the end of 16.3.
- 2.18** In terms of access to suitable accommodation in relation to children/young people with a closed intervention during the period April – September 2022, 4 young people were in suitable accommodation at the start and at the end of the intervention.
- 2.19** Performance in respect of access to appropriate support for substance misuse difficulties identifies 4 children/young people’s interventions closed in the period. All 4 were identified as requiring a substance misuse referral. As 2 were already in receipt of services, 2 were referred for a substance misuse assessment during the period with 1 of these receiving this within 5 days, and the other young person due to their own availability just outside the timescales.
- 2.20** Access to appropriate support for substance misuse difficulties has improved with the commencement of Cardiff and Vale Drug and Alcohol Service (CAVDAS). This is an alliance which has been commissioned by the Cardiff and Vale Area Planning Board and now delivers specialist support and interventions across Youth Justice Services. The transition in commissioning arrangements had previously affected staffing, in that the YOS did not have a specialist Substance Misuse Worker in post for a substantial period. However, its positive to note that this post has been filled since 16th January 2023.
- 2.21** In relation to access to mental health services, 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 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment but this had already been completed, as they were already being supported by the YOS for their Mental Health issues.

- 2.22** Access to Restorative Justice (Local Performance Indicator) information indicates that there were 20 interventions that closed in the period April – September 2022 which relates to 27 identified victims from all linked offences to the interventions. Victim officers attempt to contact all victims and were successful in receiving a response from 24 of the identified victims. All victims are offered the opportunity to engage in direct (face to face contact) and indirect (all other circumstances for example a letter of explanation) restorative justice.
- 2.23** 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. This has impacted on how willing victims have been to engage in direct restorative processes and victim’s confidence in relation this area. This has been a key area for service development. The performance measure for restorative justice is currently under review at a national and local level as it doesn’t reflect the quality of the offer to victims. The new Key Performance Indicators will commence in April 2023; however, these measures have already been put in place by the YOS in this area. Recommendations have been implemented following a local audit. This has resulted in an increase in victim feedback and face to face victim engagement. Best practice has also been evidenced in case studies reflecting creative and positive areas of restorative interventions.
- 2.24** Additional multiyear funding received directly from the Ministry of Justice under the Turnaround project has also enabled us to enhance capacity for our early preventative offer. We have successfully recruited into an additional post of Turnaround Support Practitioner to increase capacity and improve outcomes for children on the cusp of entering the youth justice system.
- 2.25** Following on His Majesty’s Inspection of probation who inspected the YOS service in April 2022 and evaluated the service as ‘good’ based on their findings. The service is making substantial progress in support the delivery of the inspectorate’s recommendations contained within 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.

- 3.3** The YOS is a multiagency collaborative service which embodies the five ways of working by providing an integrated preventative service.

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. Locally this has resulted in graffiti removal in the Penarth and Barry areas around children's playgrounds, and ground clearing in St Athan, which has been positively received.

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. National Research shows that the youth justice system treats children and young people from ethnic minority backgrounds differently. This is termed disproportionality. The drivers for this are complex and many lie outside of the criminal justice system, but there is critical responsibility on all services to ensure that

responsibility on all services to tackle disproportionality and ensure that all children are treated equally regardless of their background. During April – September 2022 there were 121 children on interventions with the service. 93% of these children classified as within the white population.

- 5.6** A priority workstream underpinning the Vale of Glamorgan Youth Offending Plan 2022-23 and HMIP Performance Improvement Recommendations relates to improvements to enable us to gather and analyse diversity across all protected characteristics as identified in the Equality Act 2010 more effectively.
- 5.7** Changes to the Youth Justice Key Performance indicators which come into effect from April 2023 also have included additional measures which relate to “monitoring senior partner representation at management boards, and monitoring if partners contribute data from their individual services that identify areas of racial and ethnic disproportionality.”
- 5.8** Significant progress has been made in this regard and includes ongoing work with partners to enable us to analyse several key areas of data which includes data relating to the stop and search of children by police representatives within the Vale of Glamorgan.

6. Background Papers

None.

Appendix 1

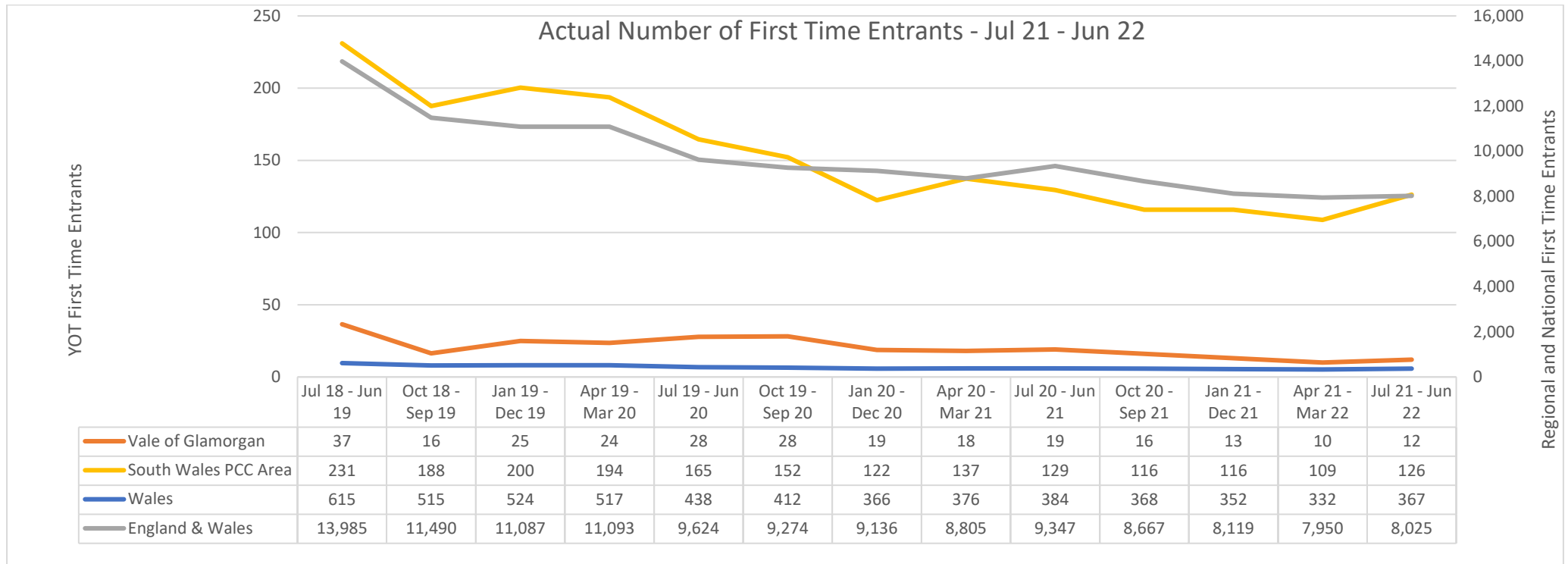


Vale Youth Offending Service

YJB Performance Indicators

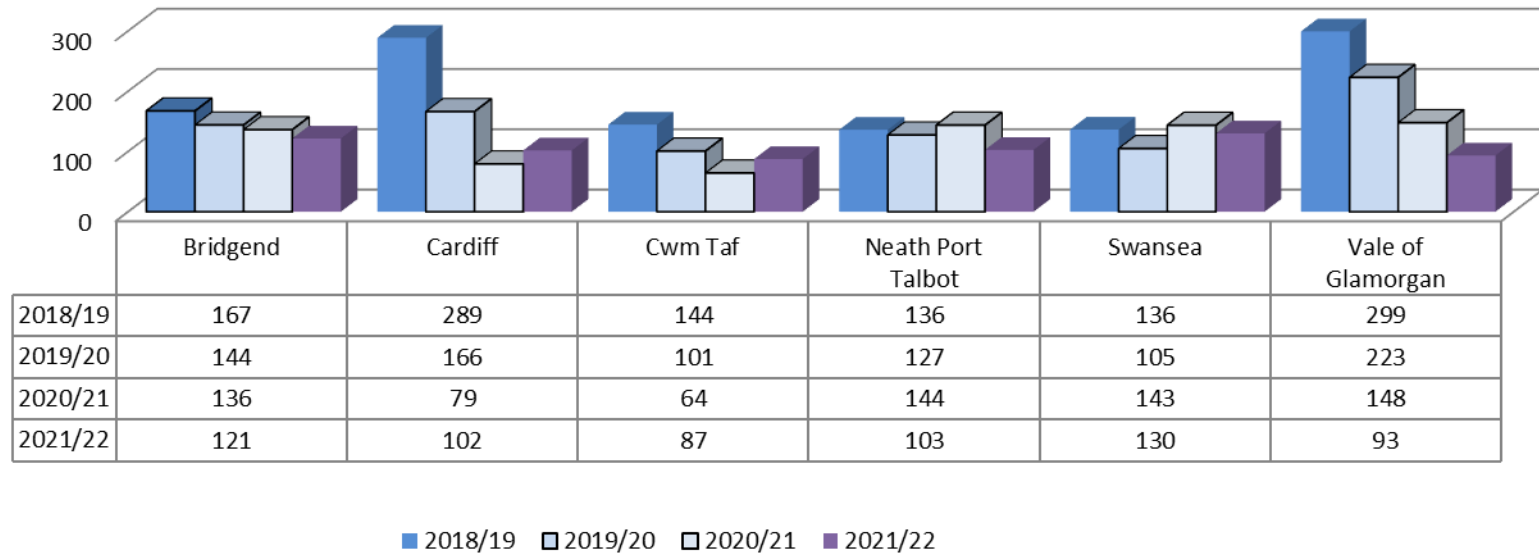
April – Sept 2022/23 Report

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
July - June**



Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 yrs population	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	Wales
July 2021– June 2022	93	105	128
July 2020– June 2021	148	107	134

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 rolling annual 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 July 2021 – June 2022

There is a 36.8% 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 7 (July – June 2020/21 was 19 FTE and 2021/22 was 12), This is in comparison with a 2.5% reduction across South Wales and a 4.5% reduction across Wales and a reduction of 16.5% 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 include local reporting due to suppression of data this might result in a difference in other published data.

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. Going forward we predict a further decrease with the introduction of the Turnaround programme, grant funding was received in December 2022.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

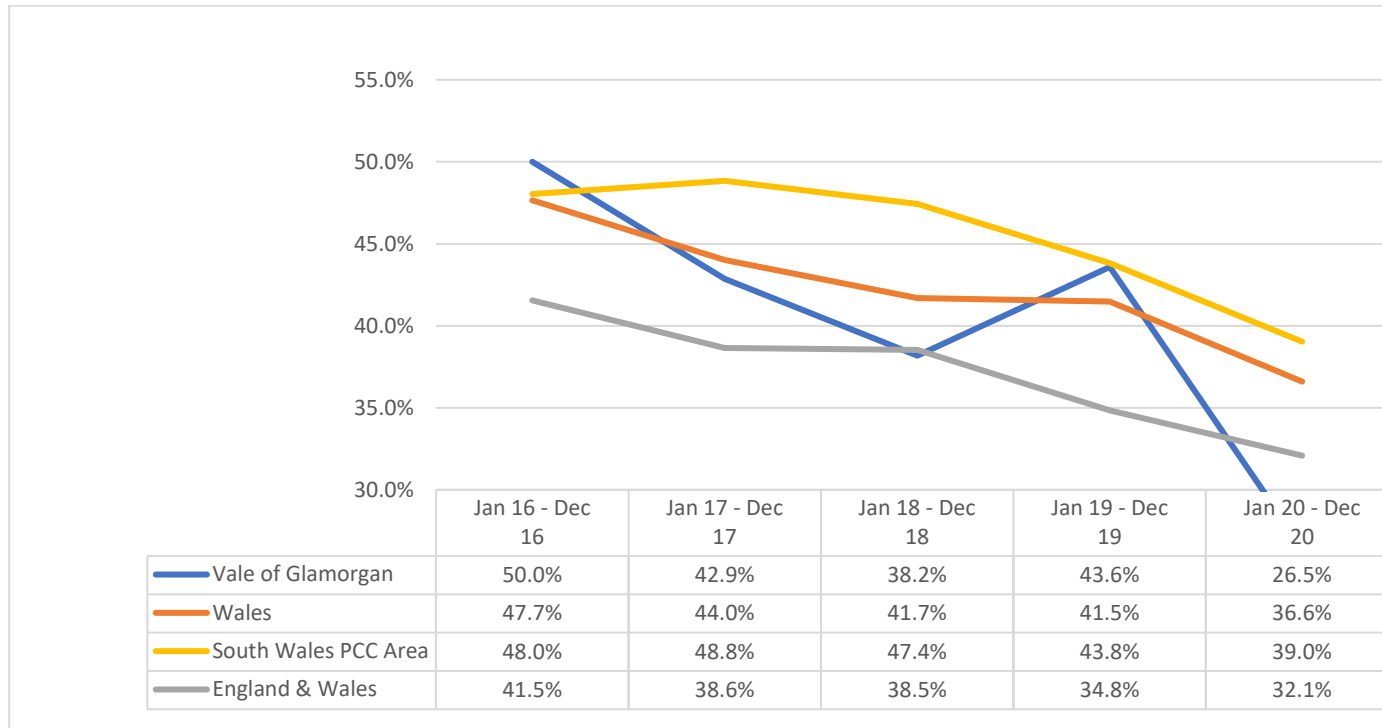
YOT	July 20 - June 21		July 21 - June 22		% Change
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	35	148	27	113	-23.69%
Bridgend	18	136	16	121	-10.72%
Cardiff	26	79	33	102	28.18%
Carmarthenshire	27	156	37	214	37.47%
Ceredigion	0	0	10	178	NP
Conwy and Denbighshire	35	186	36	192	3.27%
Cwm Taf	18	64	25	87	36.01%
Flintshire	31	206	19	129	-37.52%
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	42	247	32	189	-23.47%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	24	140	14	82	-41.03%
Neath Port Talbot	18	144	13	103	-28.59%
Newport	23	151	19	126	-16.68%
Pembrokeshire	15	132	25	221	67.02%
Powys	12	103	NP	NP	NP
Swansea	31	143	28	130	-9.47%
Vale of Glamorgan	19	148	12	93	-36.84%
Wrexham	11	85	21	156	84.29%

*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



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
Jan 20 - Dec 20	34	9	23	2.56	26.5%
Jan 19 - Dec 19	39	17	39	2.29	43.6%

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 26.50% compared to the national figure of 32.1% and the Wales figure of 36.6%

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 increase in the frequency rate of reoffenders reoffending compared to the previous 12 months. Although it is worth noting the Vale frequency of reoffending at 2.56 is below the Wales frequency rate of 3.01 and National of 3.50.

There were 34 children/young people in the annual cohort, 9 of the 34 reoffended (26.5%) committing a total of 23 offences (0.68 re-offences per offender and 2.56 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

	Jan 19 - Dec 19						Jan 20 - Dec 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	59	21	86	4.10	1.46	35.6%	66	24	94	3.92	1.42	36.4%
Bridgend	51	27	150	5.56	2.94	52.9%	34	13	57	4.38	1.68	38.2%
Cardiff	145	57	187	3.28	1.29	39.3%	67	28	66	2.36	0.99	41.8%
Carmarthenshire	72	25	127	5.08	1.76	34.7%	46	15	61	4.07	1.33	32.6%
Ceredigion	20	11	29	2.64	1.45	55.0%	10	3	5	1.67	0.50	30.0%
Conwy and Denbighshire	88	37	137	3.70	1.56	42.0%	81	40	114	2.85	1.41	49.4%
Cwm Taf	105	46	161	3.50	1.53	43.8%	57	18	36	2.00	0.63	31.6%
Flintshire	49	11	42	3.82	0.86	22.4%	39	12	33	2.75	0.85	30.8%
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	99	41	170	4.15	1.72	41.4%	73	26	92	3.54	1.26	35.6%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	52	26	126	4.85	2.42	50.0%	52	15	40	2.67	0.77	28.8%
Neath Port Talbot	48	27	95	3.52	1.98	56.3%	28	14	33	2.36	1.18	50.0%
Newport	54	24	71	2.96	1.31	44.4%	57	17	38	2.24	0.67	29.8%
Pembrokeshire	78	29	78	2.69	1.00	37.2%	34	14	29	2.07	0.85	41.2%
Powys	26	10	21	2.10	0.81	38.5%	27	7	18	2.57	0.67	25.9%
Swansea	41	14	60	4.29	1.46	34.1%	49	23	86	3.74	1.76	46.9%
Vale of Glamorgan	39	17	39	2.29	1.00	43.6%	34	9	23	2.56	0.68	26.5%
Wrexham	42	20	73	3.65	1.74	47.6%	22	6	31	5.17	1.41	27.3%

Local Data Reoffending Measure

There are 38 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 2022 – 31st March 2022.

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 38 children/young people in the cohort, 0 offended and 0 new offences received outcomes. This equates to 0 re-offences per reoffender.

After 6 months, from the 38 children/young people in the cohort, 2 offended and 2 new offences received outcomes. This equates to 1.0 re-offences per reoffender.

After 9 months, from the 38 children/young people in the cohort, 5 offended and 6 new offences received outcomes. This equates to 1.2 re-offences per reoffender.

Binary Rate of Reoffending

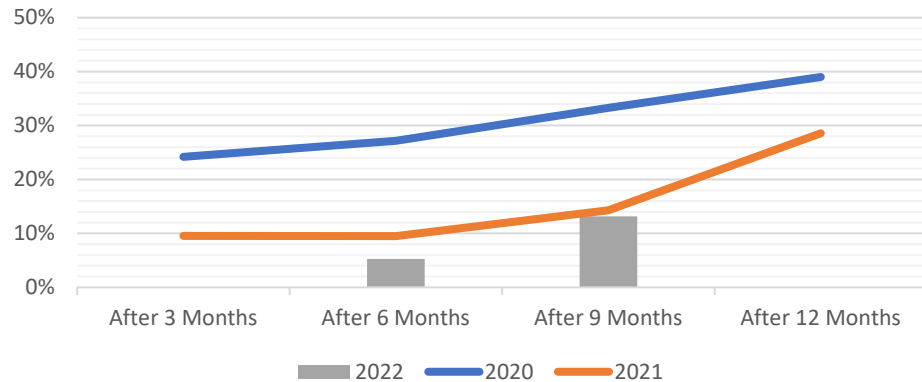
The Percentage of children/young people in the cohort who reoffend in the tracking period.

After 3 months, 0 had reoffended, which is 0% of the cohort.

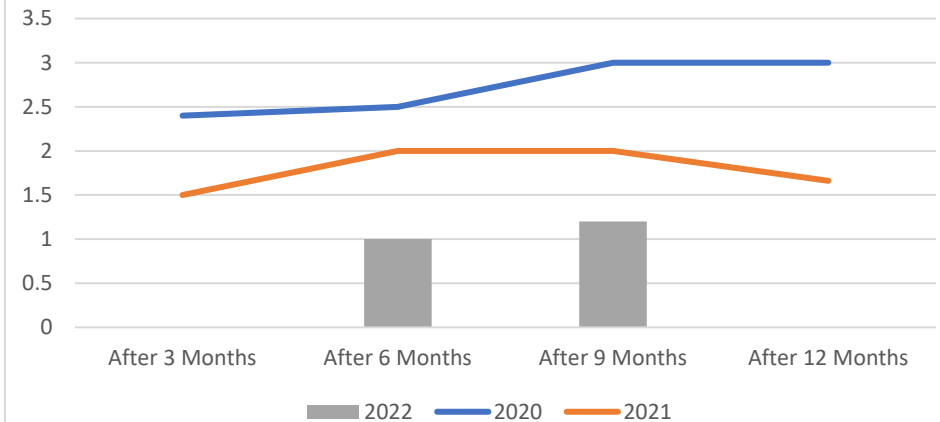
After 6 months, 2 children/young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is 5% of the cohort.

After 9 months, 5 had reoffended, which is 13% of the cohort.

Binary Rate Reoffending Local Data



Reoffences by Reoffender Reoffending Local Data

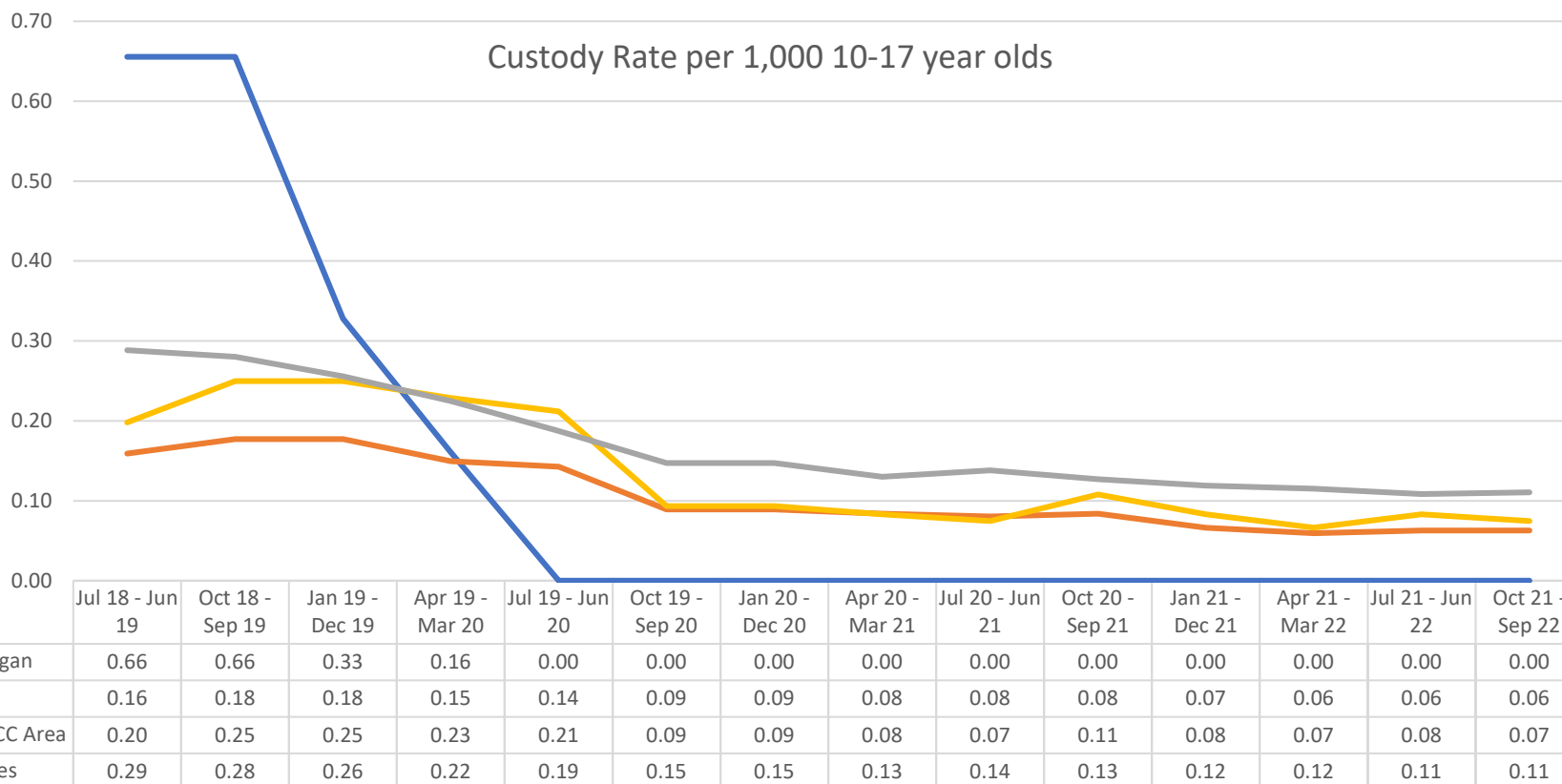


There are 38 children/young people in the live tracking cohort. These children/young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal or starting a Prevention intervention between 1st Jan 2022 – 31st March 2022.

- At the end of the first 3-month tracking period 0 children in the cohort had reoffending. This is different to normal reporting periods, data below shows that the same period last year 9.5% has reoffended during the first 3 months, and there were 1.5 reoffences per reoffender.
- After 6 months of tracking, 2 young people had received out of court disposals for a criminal damage and a public offence order.
- After 9 months tracking, a further 3 young people had offended. 2 young people received out of court disposals for criminal damage. 1 young person received a fine for 2 violent offences which were committed 10 months prior to the court outcome.

NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY

Custody Rate per 1,000 10-17 year olds



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.

During this Period there were 7 all options (including custody) Pre-Sentence reports completed. The Court sentenced in concordance with YOS recommendations with the exclusion of one young person. Due to conclusive grounds being received on a National Referral Mechanism referral submitted by the YOS, all charges were withdrawn by the Crown Prosecution Service.

Welsh YOT Comparisons

	2021/22				2022/23			
	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		
Bridgend	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Cardiff	0	2	0	1	3	1		
Carmarthenshire	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Ceredigion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Conwy and Denbighshire	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Cwm Taf	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Flintshire	1	0	0	0	2	0		
Gwynedd and Ynys Mon	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	0	0	2	0	0	0		
Neath Port Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Newport	0	1	1	0	0	0		
Pembrokeshire	1	0	0	0	0	1		
Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Swansea	2	2	0	1	0	1		
Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wrexham	1	1	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:

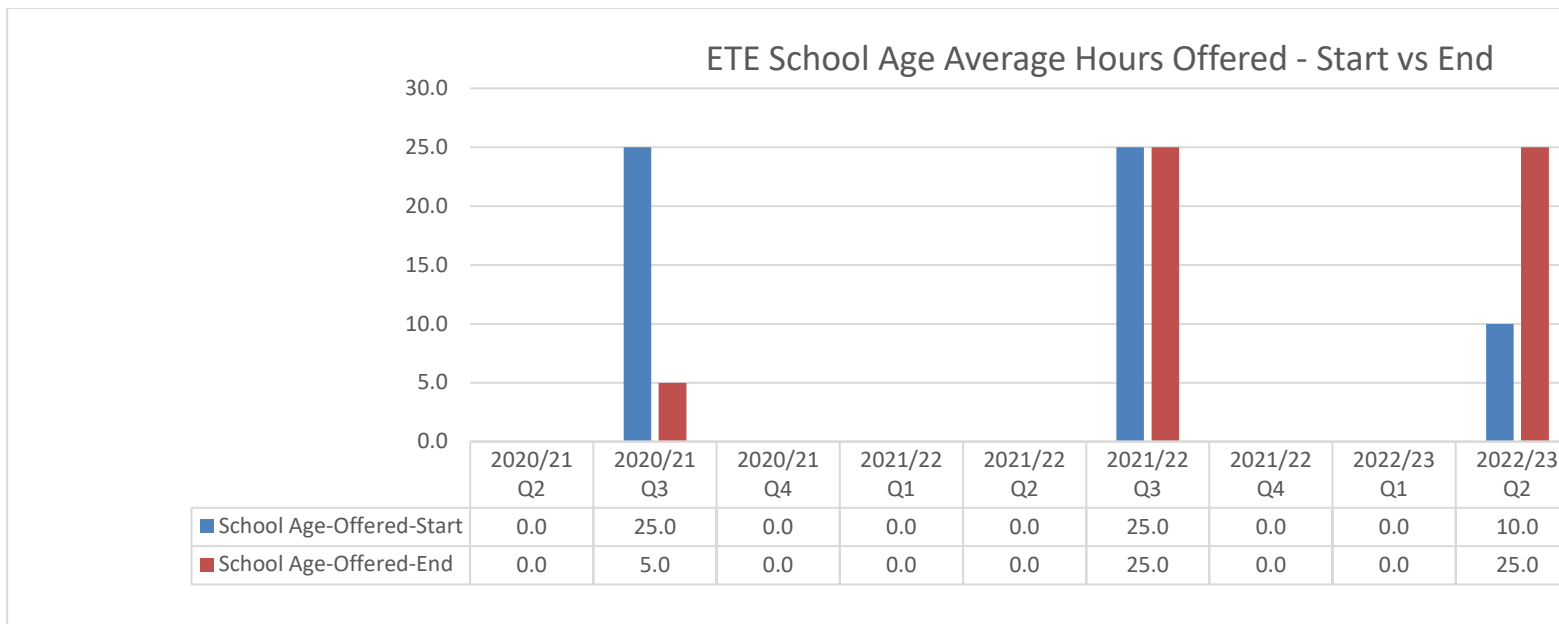
- A) Children and young people of statutory school age
- B) Young people above statutory school age.

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.



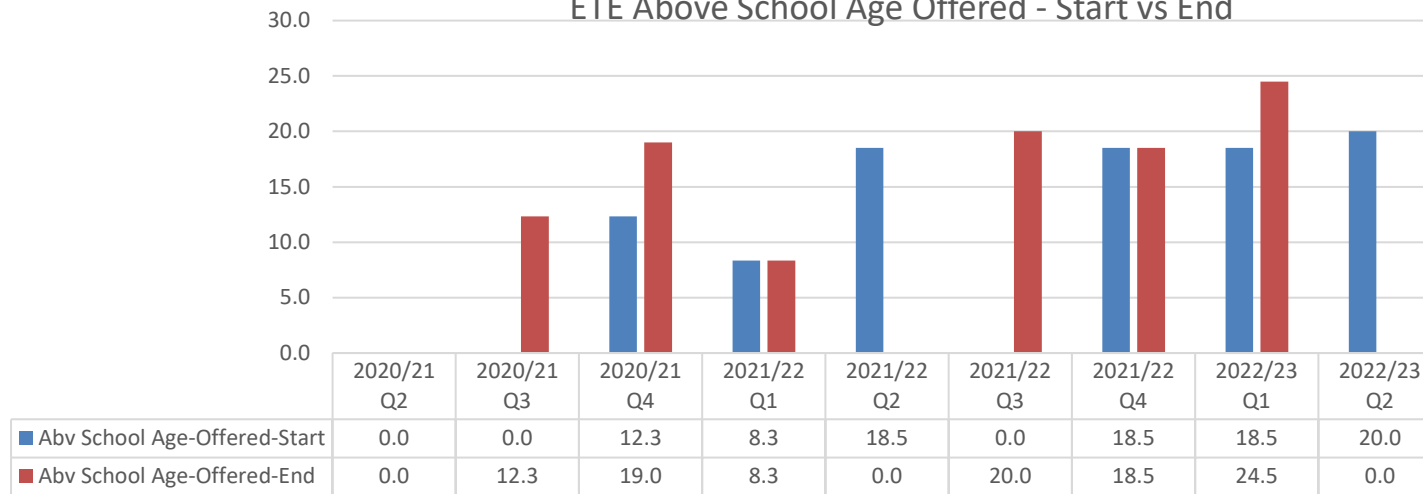
April – Sept 2022/23	Average No. of hours ETE offered at start	Average No. of hours ETE attended at start	Average No. of hours ETE offered at review	Average No. of hours ETE attended at review	Average No. of hours ETE offered at end	Average No. of hours ETE attended at end
Vale of Glamorgan	10	10	10	10	25	25
South Wales	20.5	13.2	19	10.2	20.9	11.5
Wales	21.1	15.5	18.6	13.3	20.8	15.6

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2022/23

During the period, 1 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 10 at review 10 and at the end 25. The average hours being taken up were 10 at the start, 10 at review and 25 at the end.

The one young person who closed an intervention was supported by a PSP as they were provided with 10 hours of education of which the young person was attending, at the end of the intervention the offer was increased to 25 hours within a college placement whilst on roll at school. The young person was attending the full 25 hours provided.

ETE Above School Age Offered - Start vs End



April – Sept 2022/23	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	19	19	10.7	10.7	16.3	16.3
South Wales	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.7	12.7*potential data error for another LA
Wales	13	10.2	11.9	10.2	13.8	13.4

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Sept 2022/23

Start, Review and End

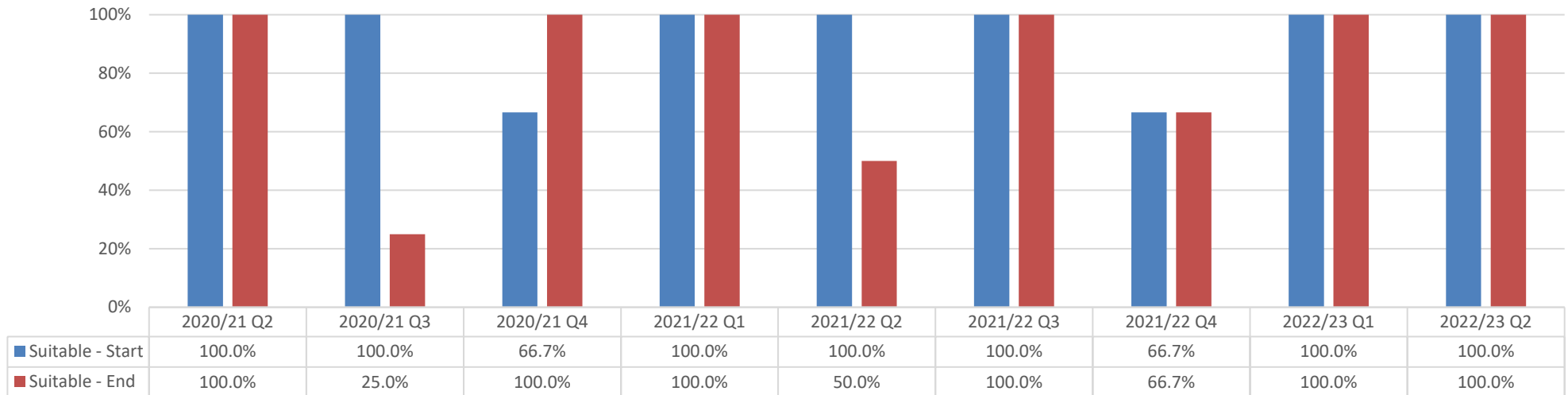
During the period, 2 young people who ended a statutory YOS intervention of above statutory school age. The average hours being offered to above school age young people at the start were 19, at review 10.7 at the end 16.3.

1 young person was in full time employment at the start and end of the order (this changed to unemployed at review and further employment was gained supported by the YOS) 1 young person was unemployed at the start, but with the support of the YOS was successful in securing part time employment which they have maintained during the intervention.

1 young person was in college at the start of the intervention, although attending there were concerns about behaviour and appropriateness of the placement, if it provided the right support for the young person's needs. The young person is a previous child looked after with a number of complex needs. They were supported by Inspire to work and YOS to obtain CSCS card. Support to engage with Careers prior to transfer to probation.

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:

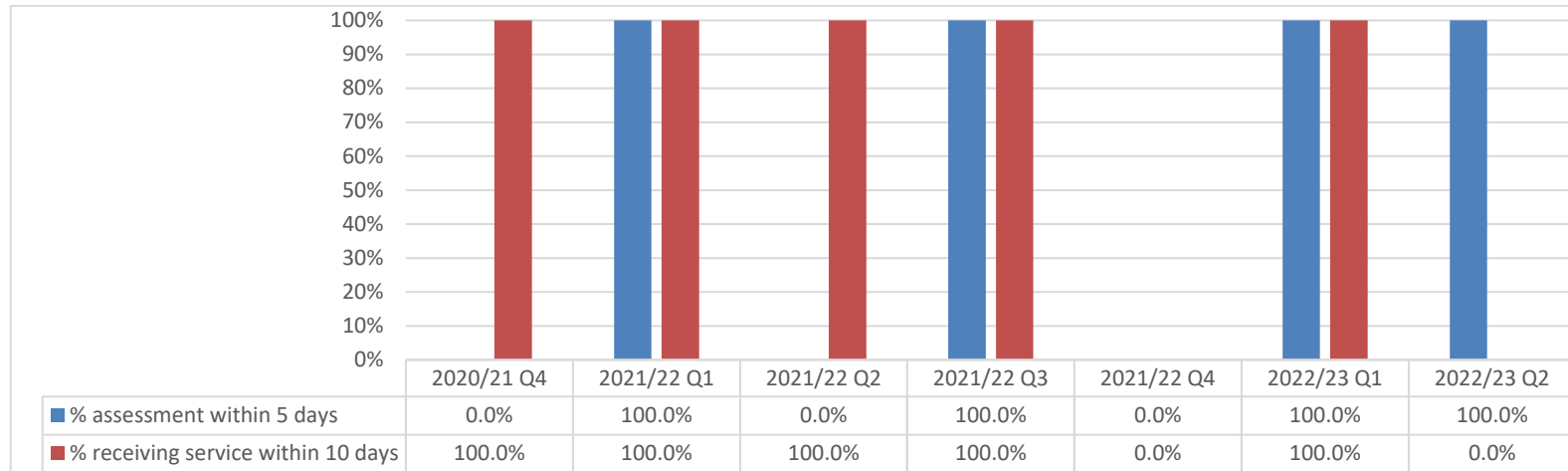
- A) At the end of their court order compared with before the start of their court order
- B) Upon their release from custody compared with the start of their custodial sentence.

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 4 children/young people with a closed community-based penalty during the period April – Sept 2022/23. 4 young people were in suitable accommodation at start and at the end of the intervention.

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.

4 children/young people's interventions closed in the period and 4 were identified as requiring a substance misuse referral. As 2 were already in receipt of services, 2 were referred for a substance misuse assessment during the period with 1 of these receiving this within 5 days, and the other young person due to their own availability just outside the timescales. 2 were assessed as requiring treatment, 1 children/young person as requiring a Tier 2 service, and 1 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.

2 children/young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment, both were already in receipt of a mental health service, supported by the YOS.

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 20 interventions that closed in the period April 2022 – Sept 2022 and 27 identified victims.

24 victims were offered direct and indirect restorative justice, 1 victims' information was not obtainable and there was an attempt to contact the other 2 victims by phone and letter although there was no response.

0 victims received direct restorative justice and 3 received indirect.

2 victims 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. As it doesn't reflect the quality of the offer to victims. The new KPI's will commence in April 2023.