

Appendix 1

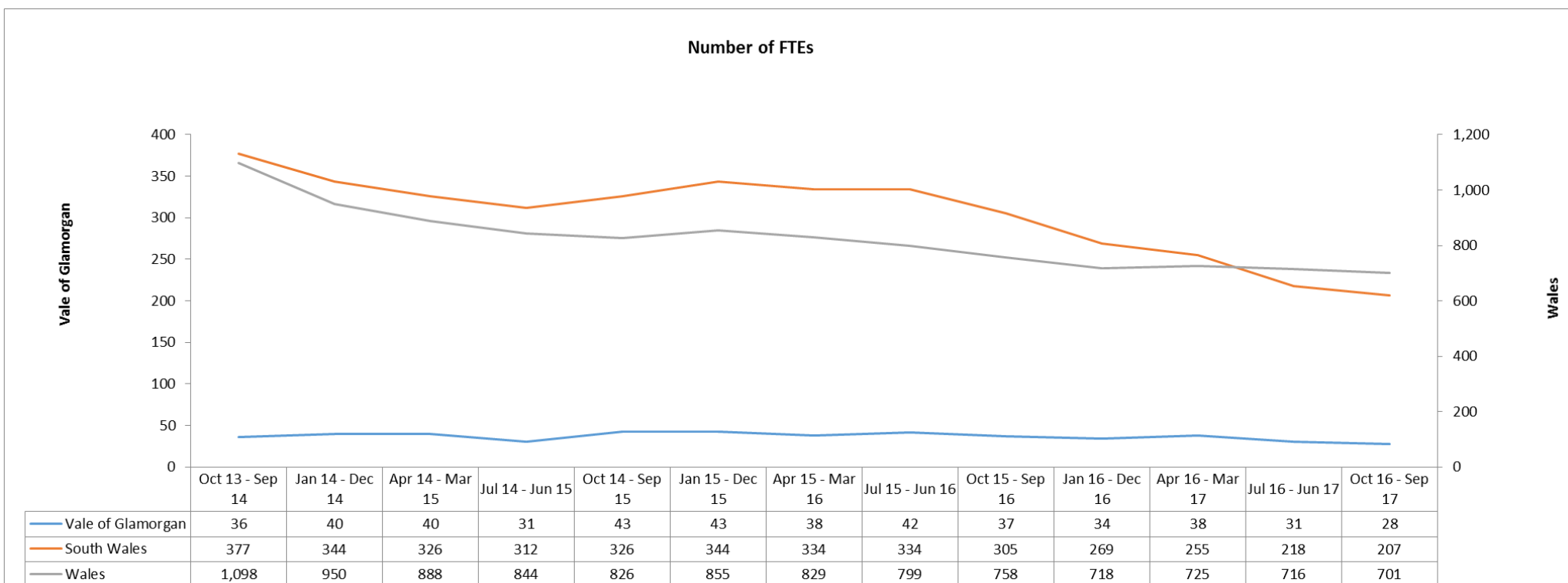


Vale Youth Offending Service

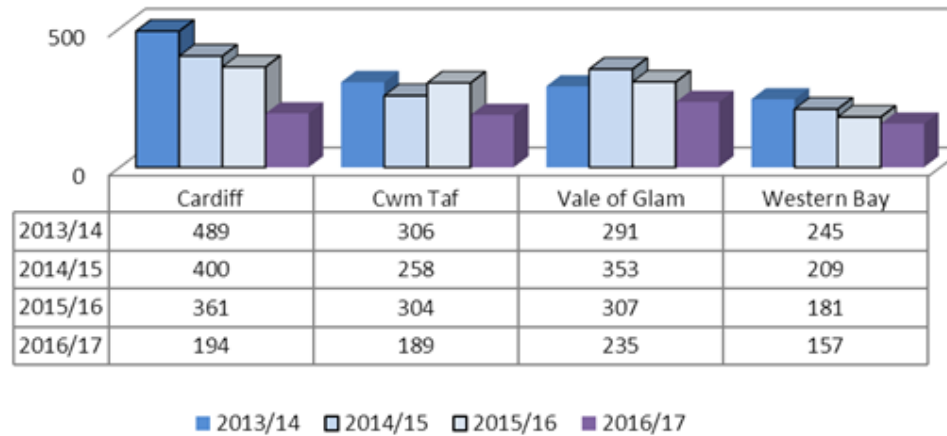
YJB Performance Indicators
April - December 2017 Report

NATIONAL INDICATOR – FIRST TIME ENTRANTS

Number of FTEs



**First Time Entrants
PNC DATA Rate per 100,000
12 Month Rolling Cohort
(Oct - Sept 2016/17)**



Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 yrs population	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	Wales
October 2015 – September 2016	307	269	279
October 2016 – September 2017	235	182	258

First Time Entrants

Definition

The rate of first time entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system per 1,000 young people aged 10-17 in the local population. These are defined as 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 young people entering the Criminal Justice System for the first time (FTEs) on a quarterly basis.

The performance indicator in relation to First Time Entrants changed in 2011. This indicator is now provided via PNC for the Youth Justice Board. Prior to the change in 2011, the YOS reported and published data using a financial cohort i.e. April to March.

The performance detailed is for the Period October 2016 – Sept 2017.

There is a 24.3% change in the actual number of First Time Entrants compared to the same period last year. This data is obtained from the Police National Computer although we have identified a slight variation of the data, as the YJB is reporting 28 against our own data of 32 first time entrants. Our internal figures still show a reduction and all published data will be based on the YJB data.

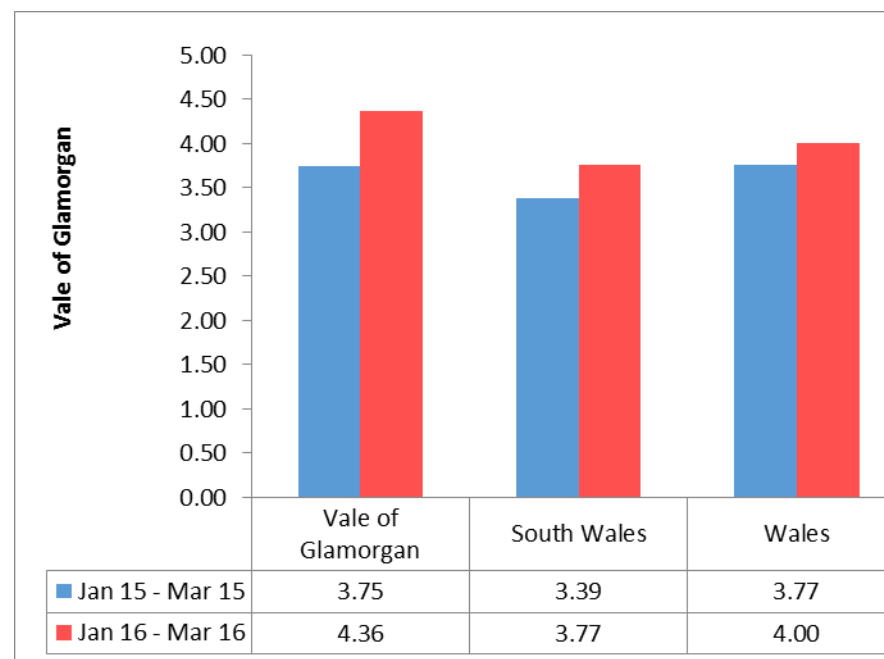
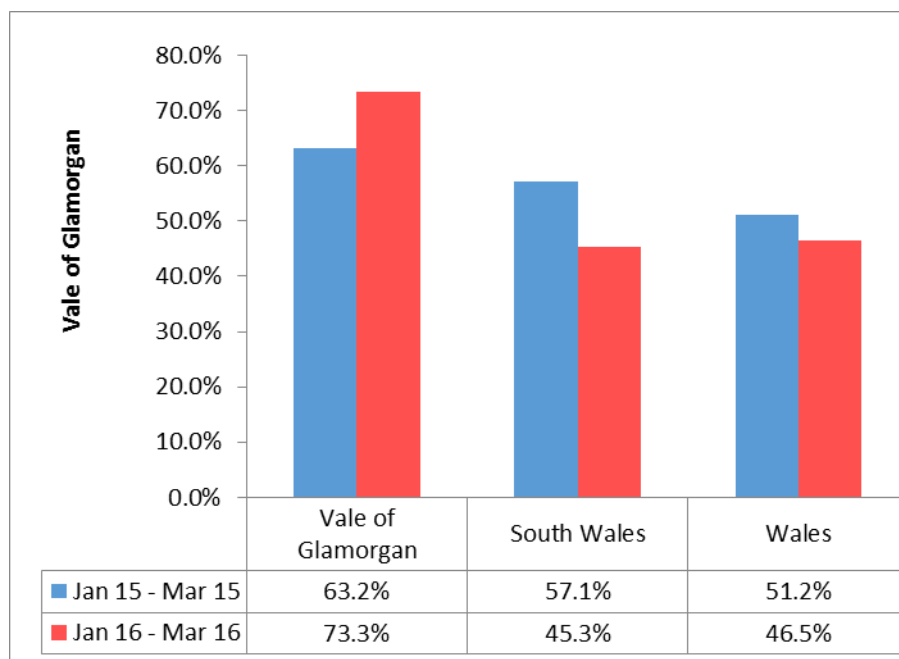
South Wales is continuing to see decreases in this area with a 32.1% compared to Wales with a 7.5% reduction.

Performance against this indicator has fluctuated consistently around the 30-43 mark since 2013.

The YJB have no concerns with this indicator, and are aware that the Vale YOT are completing analysis around first time entrants, prevention and out of court disposals as part of their reoffending action plan, later this year.

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.



Reoffending

Definition

The number of further proven offences committed by a cohort of 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 young people re-entering the Criminal Justice System.

The YOS aims to reduce the number of re-offenders year on year.

Dates	Cohort numbers	Reoffenders	Reoffences	Binary Rate	Frequency Rate
January 2015 – March 2015	19	12	45	63.2%	3.75
January 2016 – March 2016	15	11	48	73.3%	4.36

The YJB track a cohort of young people via Police National Computer (PNC) who have received a pre-court, court disposal or were released from custody in the date range. It is important to note that YJB performance is always approximately 18 months behind.

Quarterly data

Binary Rate - This shows whether a young person in the cohort has reoffended in the 12 month period. The Vale was previously above the national re-offending rate and this trend has continued. Whilst South Wales and Wales have seen a decrease in their binary rate, the Vale has seen an increase from 63% to 73%.

Reoffences/Reoffenders – This shows the number of reoffences by reoffenders within the cohort during the tracked 12 month period. Young People are tracked beyond the age-range of YOS involvement therefore 18 year olds and above are incorporated into this measure. The national and regional trend also shows an increase in the number of reoffences, although the Vales figures are above both of these at 4.36

There were 15 young people in the cohort, 11/15 reoffended (73.3%) committing a total of 48 offences (4.36 re-offences per reoffender)

The Vale of Glamorgan is reporting the highest binary rate in Wales for this period and was flagged as a matter of concern by the YJB.

Information was provided to the YJB in relation to the work the YOS is planning to undertake regarding re-offending rates.

YJB Wales have responded *“Although it is evident this high percentage is due to the low numbers of young people in their cohort we asked the YOT to provide an update in relation to the work they are undertaking to address reoffending. In response the YOT promptly provided a number of documents including a full action plan. It is clear they are continuing to track various cohorts and identify areas of concern to ensure reoffending is reduced. We would ask the YOT to update us as this work continues.”*

Local Data Reoffending Measure

There are 21 young people in the Vale live tracking cohort. These young people received an out of court disposal, pre court or community disposal between 1st Jan 2017 – 31st March 2017. It has been agreed that the YOS will use the YJB approved live tracker, and complete file audits on young people once they have reoffended prior to the court outcome, to ensure that programme requirements to assist with reducing the likelihood of reoffending likelihood are in place

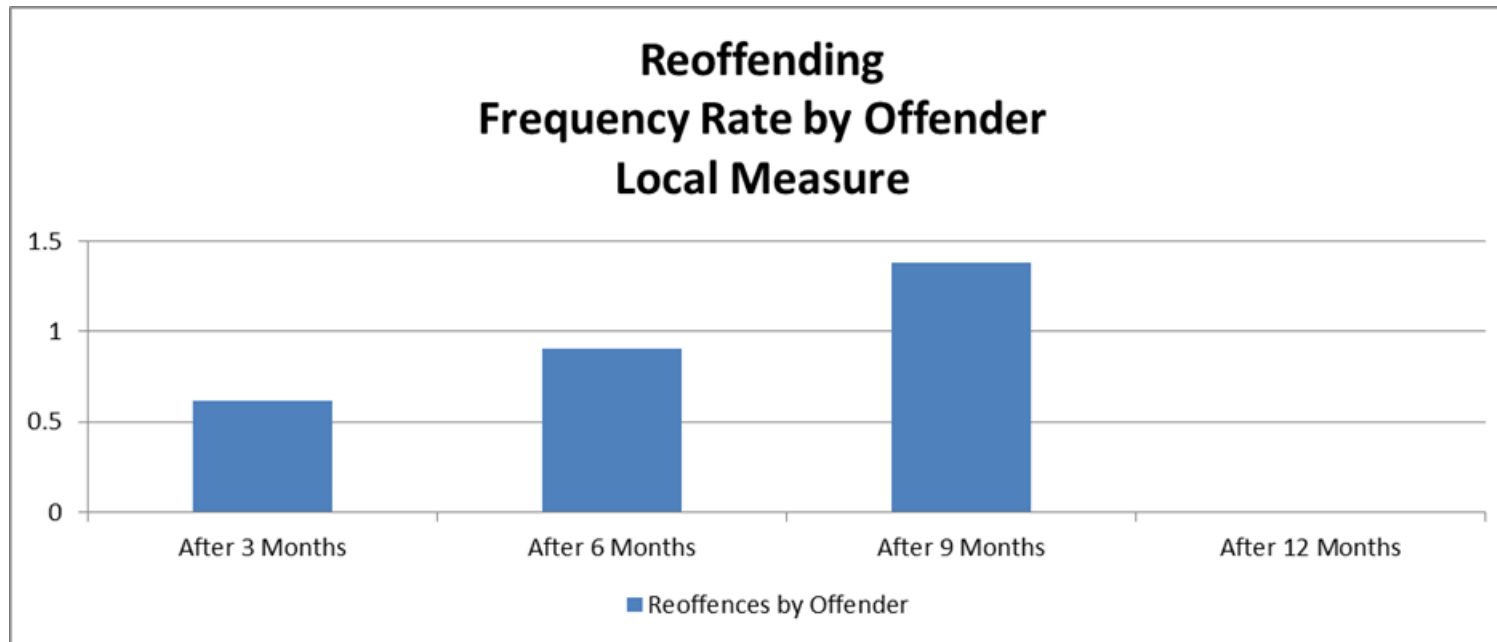
Frequency Rate by Offender (i.e. all young people within the tracked re-offending cohort)

Total number of offences in the period / Total number of young people in the cohort

After 3 months, from the 21 young people in the cohort, 13 new offences received outcomes, which is 0.6 re-offences per person in the cohort

After 6 months, from the 21 young people in the cohort, 19 new offences received outcomes, which are 0.9 re-offences per person in the cohort.

After 9 months, from the 21 young people in the cohort, 29 new offences received outcomes, which are 1.38 re-offences per person in the cohort.



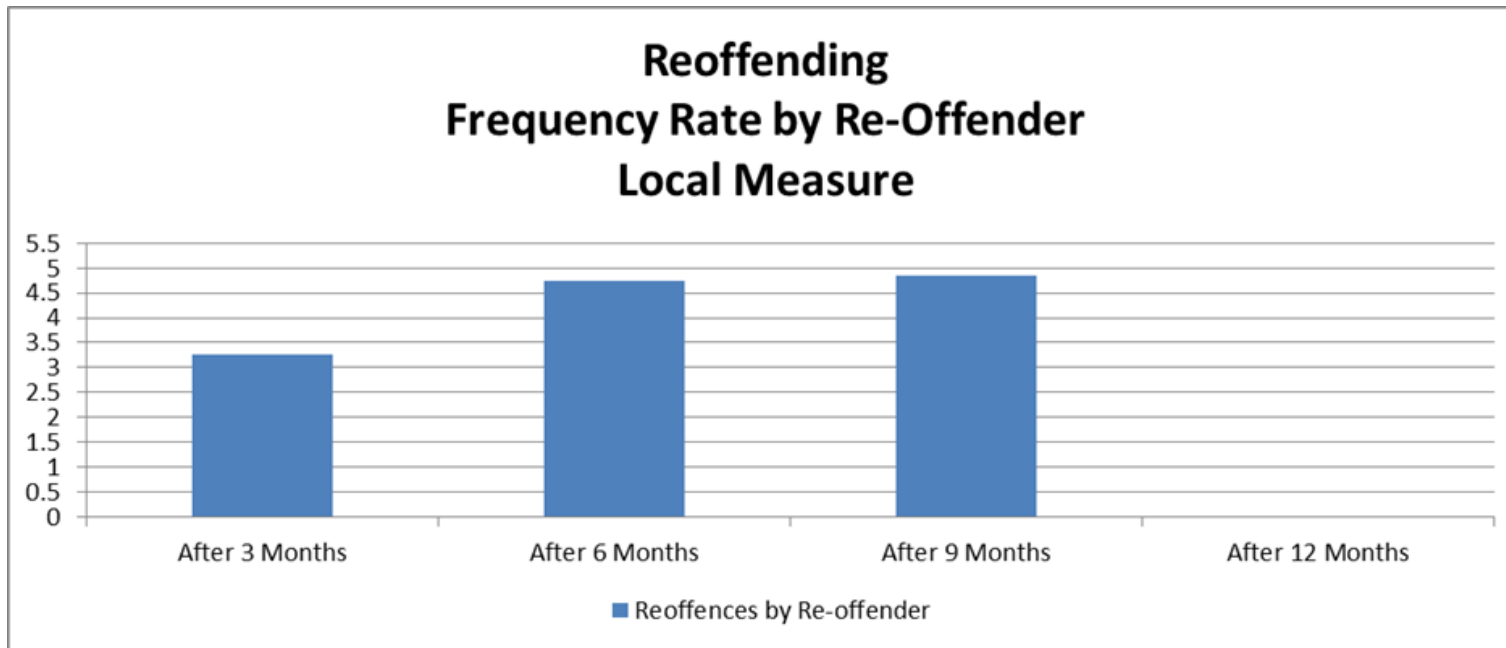
Frequency Rate by Re-offender

Total number of offences in the period / Total number of young people who have reoffended in the cohort

After 3 months, 4/21 young people in the cohort had reoffended, 13 new offences received outcomes, which is 3.25 re-offences per re-offender.

After 6 months, 4/21 young people in the cohort had reoffended, 19 new offences received outcomes, which is 4.75 re-offences per re-offender.

After 9 months, 6/21 young people in the cohort had reoffended, 29 new offences received outcomes, which is 4.83 re-offences per re-offender.



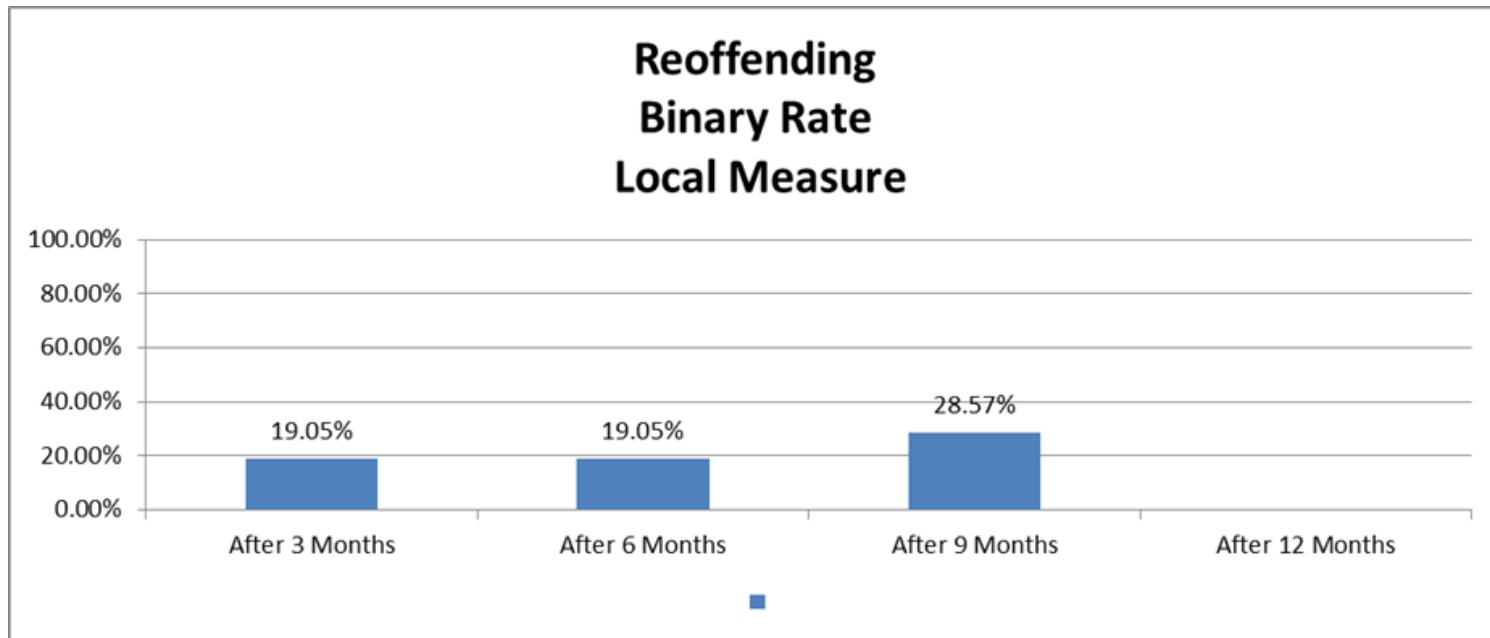
Binary Rate of Reoffending

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

After 3 months, from the 21 young people in the cohort 4 had reoffended, which is 19% of the cohort.

After 6 months, the figure remained at 4 young people in the cohort who had reoffended, which is still 19% of the cohort

After 9 months, 6 young people in the cohort had reoffended, so just over a quarter (28.5%) in the cohort reoffended in the period.



At the end of the third reporting period 31st December 2017, 6 young people had reoffended committing 29 offences. Below is a breakdown of the number of offences committed by each child

13/29 re-offences (44.8%) were committed by one individual who is a looked after child on a Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) and the offences were against staff in the care home. The young person has been discussed in a number of placement panels and has since been placed out of county with on-going support in place. There were also another 13 offences committed since the summer 2017 which have been dealt with by the Courts in early 2018. These offences are not currently reflected within this performance report but will be included in the end of year report.

2/ 29 reoffences were committed by an individual who previously had 16 offences with outcomes; the YOS has put in place a number of components to aid the reduction of this young person's offending. 1 of the offences was committed prior to the intervention starting, and the second offence was for possession of a class B substance, which is a lower gravity offence compared to historic offences.

8 new reoffences of the 29, were committed by another prolific offender who is currently supervised intensively and has taken part in group work and also individual sessions. Whilst the new offences are still mainly violent offences, there has been no reoffending since August 2017, and compliance with the Court Order has improved.

2/29 re-offences were committed by a young person on an out of court disposal, they received a further out of court disposal, due to the low level

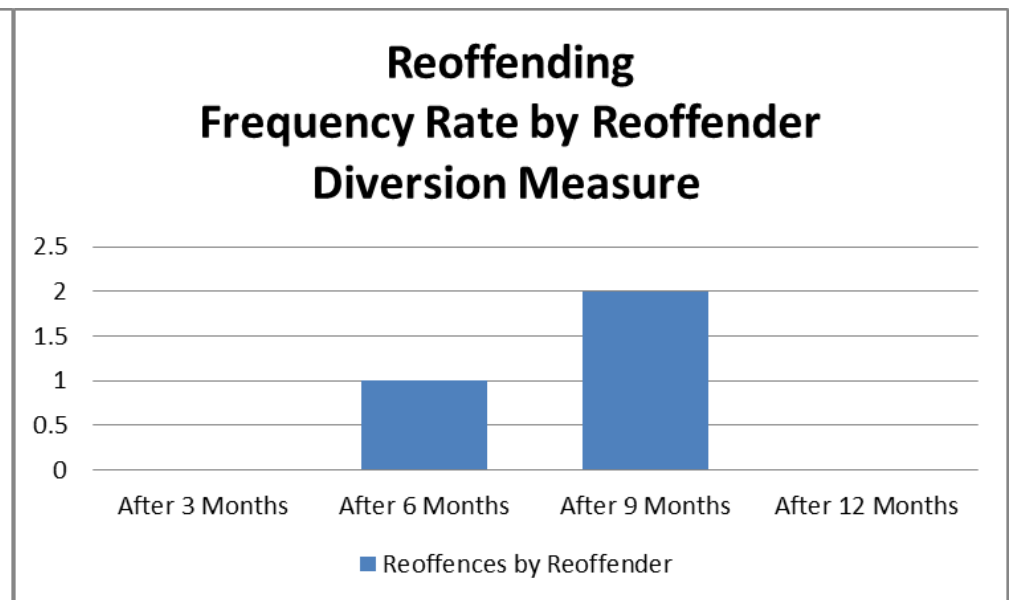
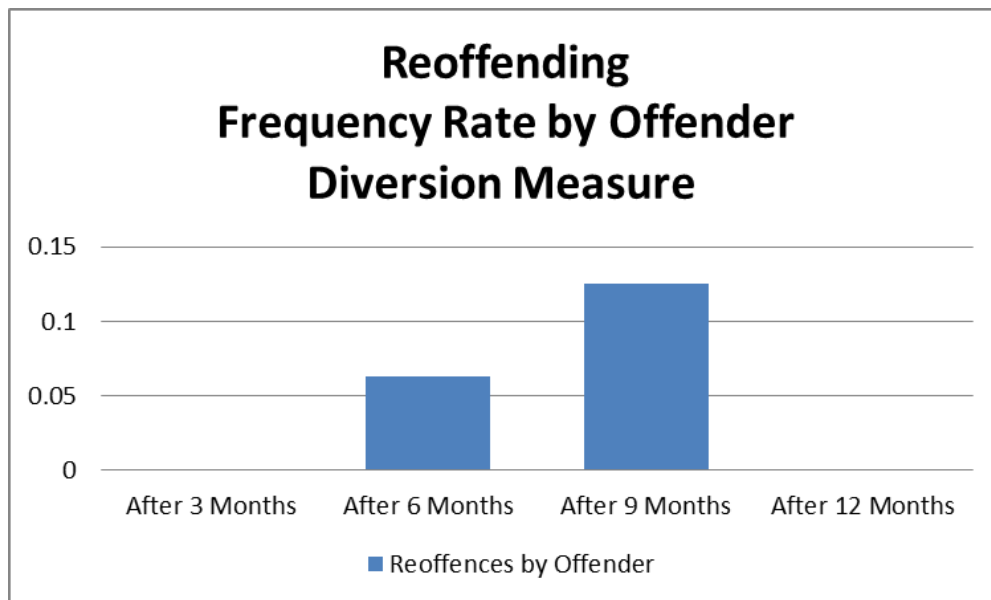
of offending. This young person is displaying some “at risk” behaviours and started a voluntary prevention intervention to manage an Acceptable Behaviour Contract; this intervention was closed due to lack of engagement. The young person is currently awaiting an out of court outcome for a criminal damage offence, which is the same offence type as previous offending.

1 young person who has recently turned 18 has 1 reoffences with an outcome in the tracking period; the offence was against the same victim and involved the same weapons as previously. This young person has complex needs and a history of noncompliance; they are currently supervised by the YOS Probation Officer in readiness for transition.

1 young person received an out of court disposal for a public order offence; they turned 18 during the tracking period and were sentenced to a Detention and Training Order for a violent offence which was committed prior to any YOS involvement.

Diversion Reoffending

There are 16 young people in the diversion tracking cohort. These young people received a diversionary disposal between 1st Jan 2017 – 31st March 2017. 1 young person reoffended by the end of the 9 months, committing a total of 2 offences. As the further 2 offences were of a low level 2 further Youth Restorative Disposals were issued.



LOCAL INDICATOR - Number of Victims Participating in Direct Restorative Justice (Statutory Orders and Triage Diversion)

Definition

To increase the number of Victims who receive Direct Restorative Justice, during the time period.

Targets

The local performance indicator is for all interventions ending in the period and represents the percentage of victims identified and receiving a direct restorative justice intervention. The previous YJB target for victim engagement was 28% participating in direct Restorative Justice.

The performance detailed is for the Period April 2017 – Dec 2017.

Q1 saw 28% of all identified victims receive direct RJ, in Q2 the figures has improved to 48% of all identified victims receiving direct RJ. Interventions closing in Q3, 1 victim received direct RJ and 2 received indirect.

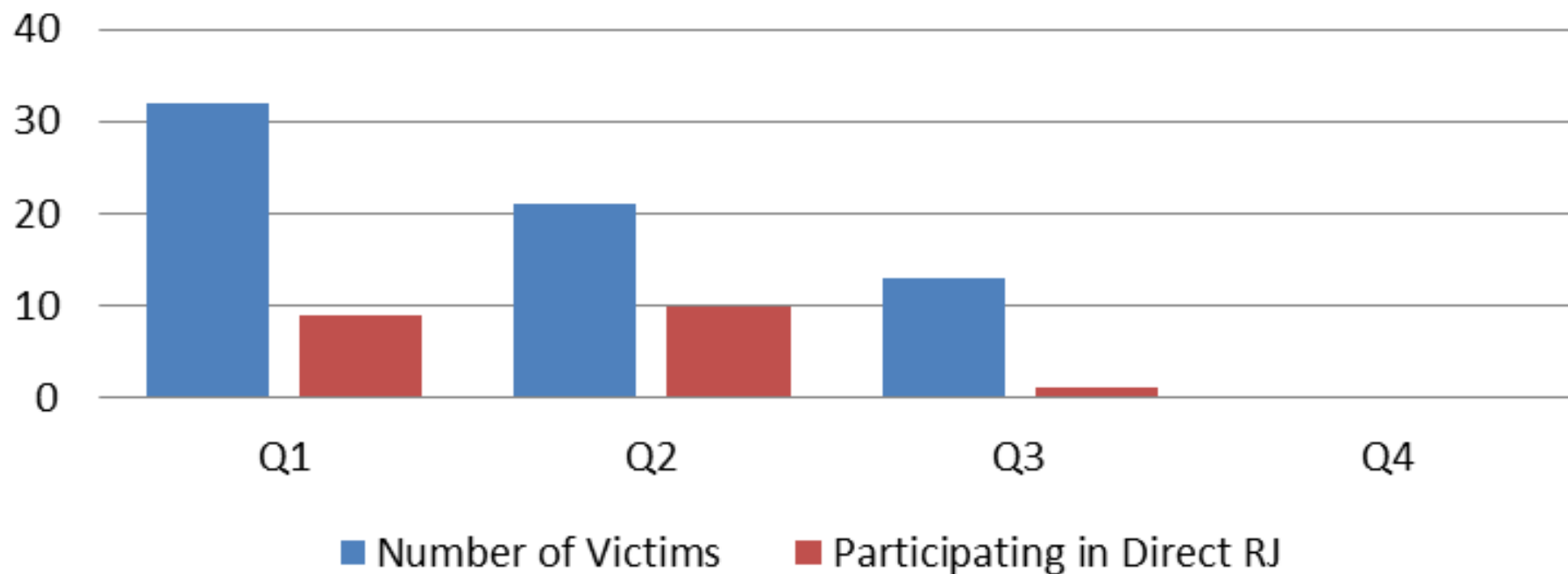
Precourt and Court interventions accounted for 11 of the victims identified, during Q2 and Q3 there were periods of no victim officer in post due to sickness. This has impacted on victims not being able to receive the direct RJ that had been offered.

There were 2 victims identified for diversionary interventions, 0 received Direct RJ, both victims had moved on from the offence and no longer want any involvement.

NB *The local measure does differ from the YJB counting rules, so this figure could be different from other published documents as it includes non-statutory orders.

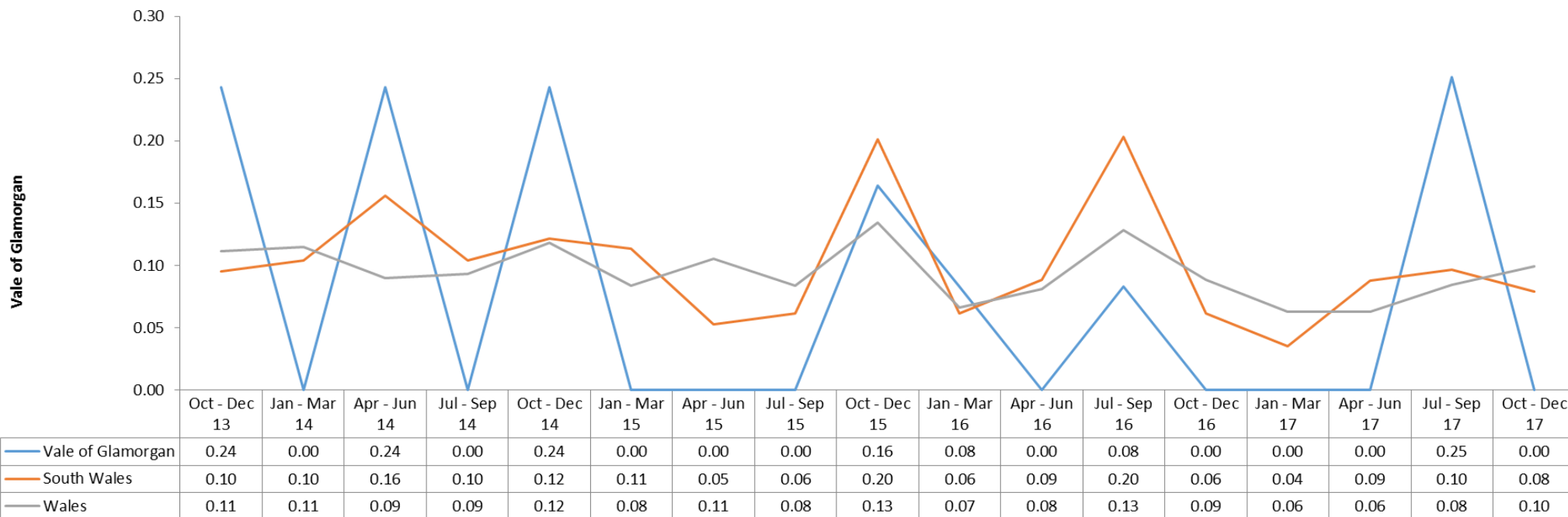
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3
Identified Victims	32	21	13
Received Direct RJ	9	10	1
Percentage	28%	48%	8%

Victims Participating in Direct Restorative Justice



NATIONAL INDICATOR – CUSTODY

Quarterly Custody Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population



Definition

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

Targets

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

The Vale of Glamorgan had no custodial disposals in October – December 2017 which is the same for the period last year. Year to date we have reported 3 custodial disposals in comparison with 1 for the same period the previous year.

All 3 custodial outcomes were for violent disorder offence committed together. The YJB have commented that whilst there is an increase in this area, the numbers still remain low, and it is advisable for the Vale to continue to monitor. Generally we experience custodial sentences for children where the offences are so serious, no alternative can be justified, or where children persistently fail to comply with YOS supervision.

April – Dec 2017 there were 17 Pre sentence reports completed and submitted to Court for young people potentially at risk of custody. 14 reports proposed community interventions which were agreed by the Court (1 proposal was increased by 3 months, as the Court felt that it was less than the original intervention, and disregarded any time completed)

The 3 proposals which the Courts did not agree to received custody (Detention and Training Orders) for violent disorder. The proposals made to the Court were to offer 12 month YROs but due to the seriousness of the offending, custody was the outcome.

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:

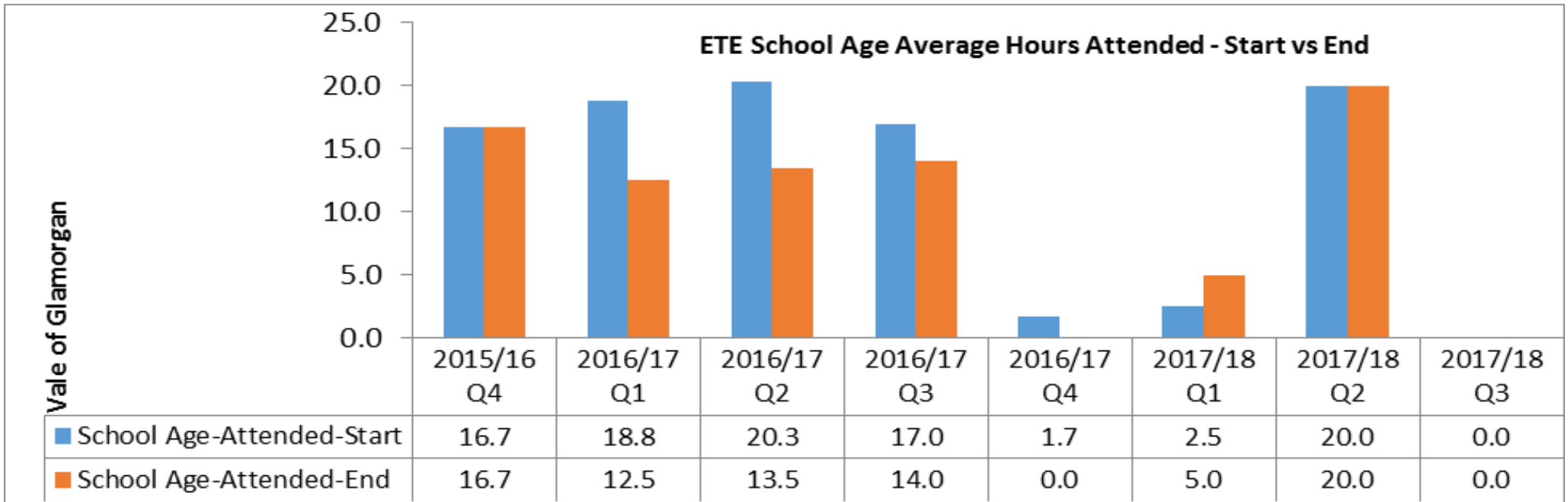
- A) Children and young people of statutory school age
- B) Young people above statutory school age.

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 – Dec 2017 Data (Q1/Q2/Q3 aggregated data)	Average No. of hours ETE offered at start	Average No. of hours ETE attended at start	Average No. of hours ETE offered at review	Average No. of hours ETE attended at review	Average No. of hours ETE offered at end	Average No. of hours ETE attended at end
Vale of Glamorgan	10	8.3	10	8.3	11.7	10
South Wales	17.2	12.9	15.1	12.6	17.8	14.3
Wales	19.1	13.0	18.4	13.4	18.9	14.4

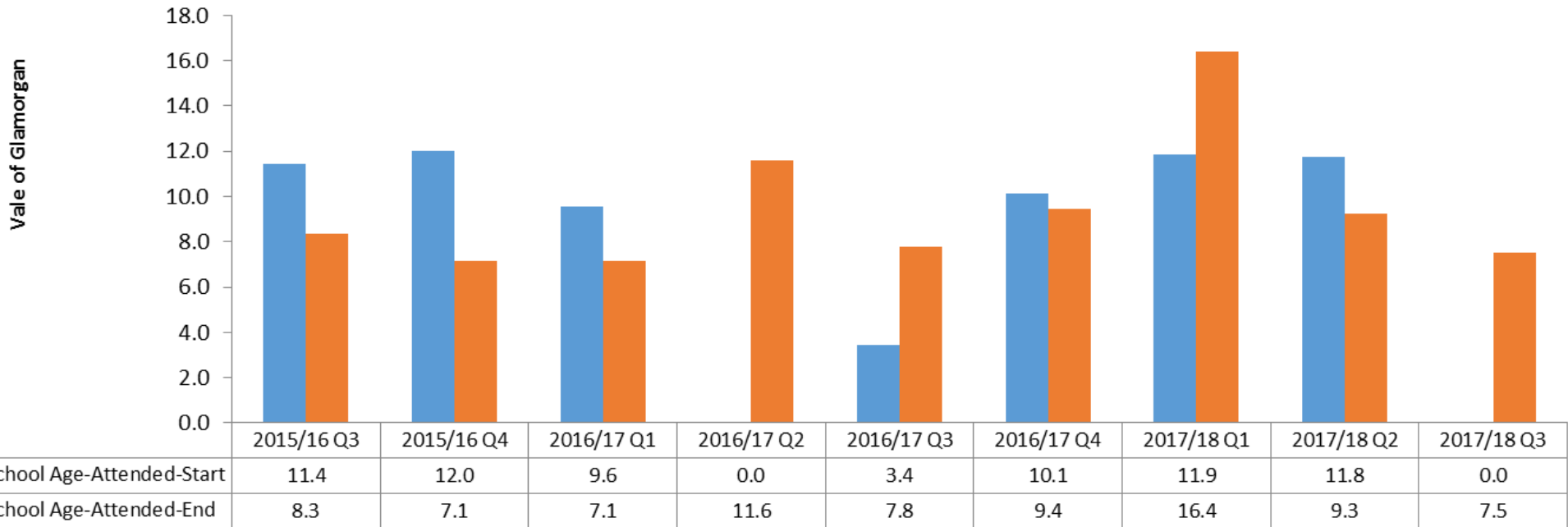
Breakdown of average number of hours April – Dec 2017

Start, Review and End

The average hours being offered to school age young people at the start were 10, at review 10 and at the end 11.7. The average hours being taken up were 8.3 at the start, 8.3 at review and 10 at the end (3 young people).

The YJB commented that “The hours offered to the school age young people are below the recommended 25 hours and concern is noted specifically for this group. We are aware the YOT have included addressing ETE within their reoffending action plan and therefore would ask the YOT to continue to monitor this area.”

ETE Above School Age Attended - Start vs End



April – Dec 2017 Data (Q1/Q2/Q3 aggregated data)	Average No. of hours ETE offered at start	Average No. of hours ETE attended at start	Average No. of hours ETE offered at review	Average No. of hours ETE attended at review	Average No. of hours ETE offered at end	Average No. of hours ETE attended at end
Vale of Glamorgan	10.0	10.0	10.9	10.9	12.8	12.8
South Wales	9.4	8.1	8.7	8.5	18.0	13.5
Wales	11.8	9.2	11.8	9.8	13.6	12.2

Breakdown of average number of hours April – Dec 2017 Start, Review and End

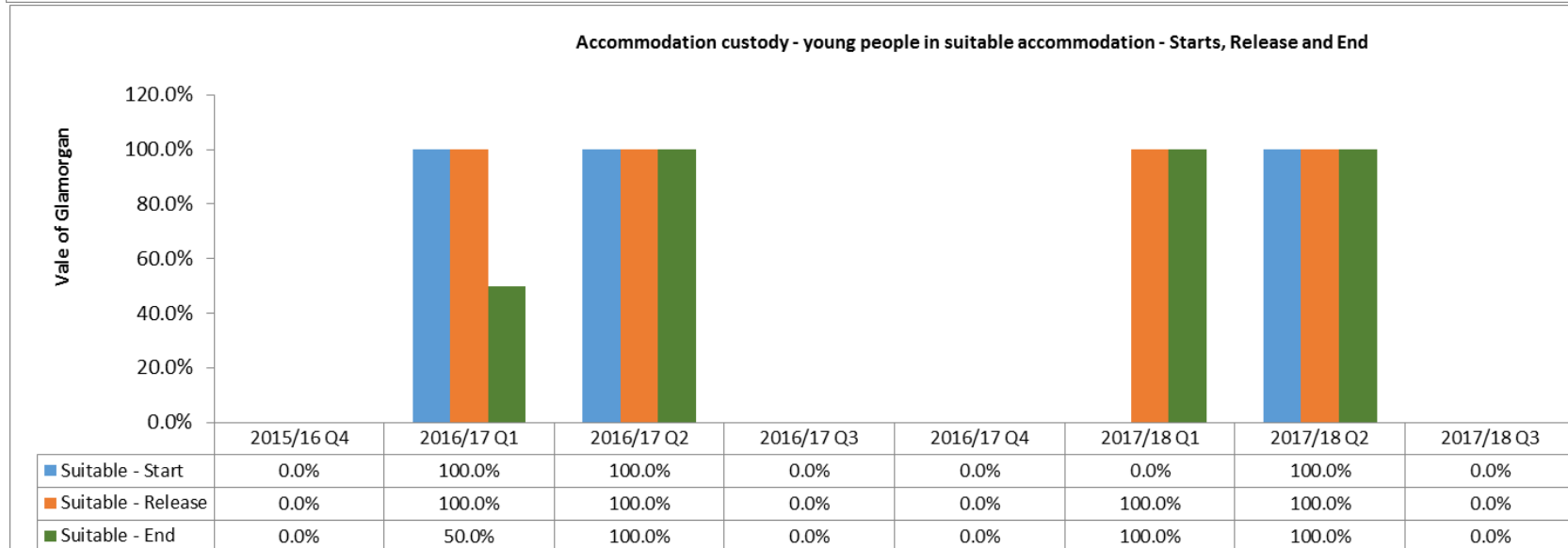
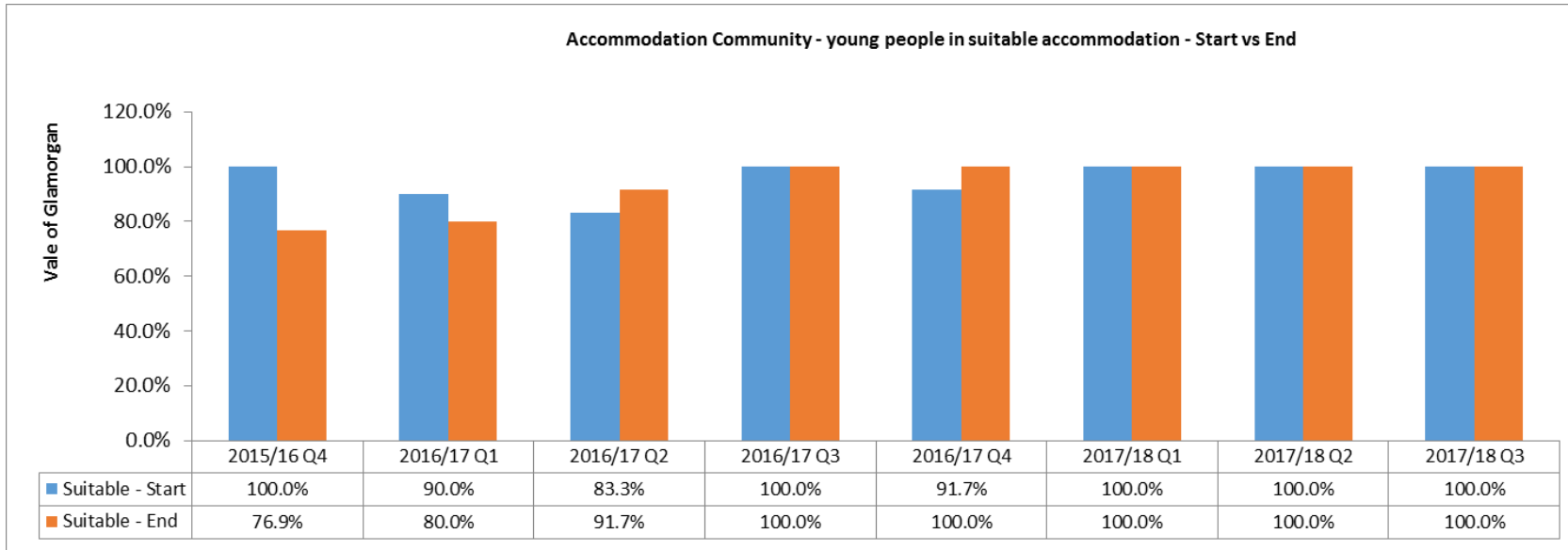
There were 2 young people that ended their interventions in the period Q3 that were above school age at the start and the end.

1 young person has a complex ETE background, with a number of non-engagements.

At the start of the order, the individual had recently stopped engaging with a training provider, possibly due to an increase in cannabis use. (A substance misuse referral was already in progress) At the end of the intervention they had gained a 3 day course with Bridgend College, which is recorded within the data. This place was subsequently lost due to not engaging. A further place on another course was secured but later withdrawn due the provider becoming aware of negative social media activity. Without ETE, this increases the risk of the young person reoffending, and the YOS has tried engaging the individual in a number of ways, most recently by funding his CSCS training.

The other young person has now turned 18, but has not engaged in any form of ETE since school. Opportunities have been presented via the YOS and Careers Wales but the individual is lacking motivation to commit, this is potentially due to obtaining money from criminal activity. Positively the individual has recently agreed to attend Careers Wales with the Probation Officer.

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 3 young people with a closed community based penalty during this period. All were in suitable accommodation at start and end points of their order.

During this period no one ended a custodial based penalty.

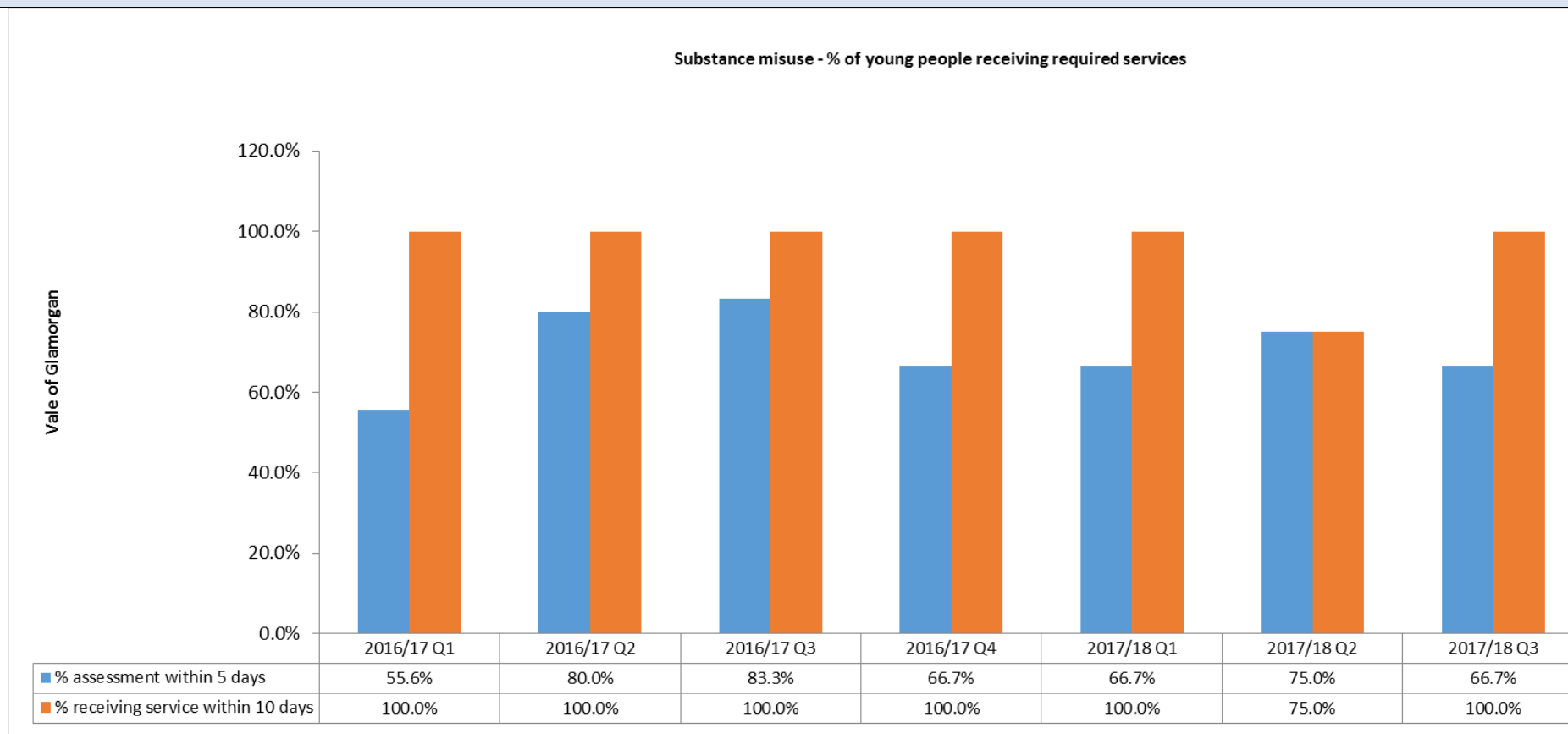
Year to date:

A total of 16 young people had a closed community based penalty with all being in suitable accommodation at start and end points (100%).

A total of 2 young people ended a custodial sentence. 1 young person was reported as being in suitable accommodation at the start (50%), the young person in unsuitable was remanded – which is considered unsuitable, however at release and end points both young people were in suitable accommodation (100%).

The YJB have no concerns with this measure.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – SUBSTANCE MISUSE



Definition: The indicator is defined as the percentage:

- A) Of children and young people in the youth justice system identified via screening as requiring a substance misuse assessment that commence the assessment within five working days of referral; and
- B) Of those children and young people with an identified need for treatment or other intervention, who receive that within ten working days of assessment?

Target

Access to substance misuse assessment and services is a devolved key performance indicator. The objective of the measure is to report the

percentage of referrals (a) receiving a substance misuse assessment within 5 working days and (b) if the young person has been identified as requiring substance misuse treatment, this is received within 10 days of assessment. Information relating to the Tiers of treatment types for children will now also be measured.

3 young people were referred for a substance misuse assessment in Q3 with 2 of these receiving this within 5 days. 3 young people were then assessed as requiring a service and all received this within 10 days from assessment.

Year to date:

15 young people were identified as requiring a substance misuse assessment, with 13 young people being referred. The 2 young people that were not referred were as a result of the case worker considering it was not appropriate at that point and the other young person was about to be transferred to probation.

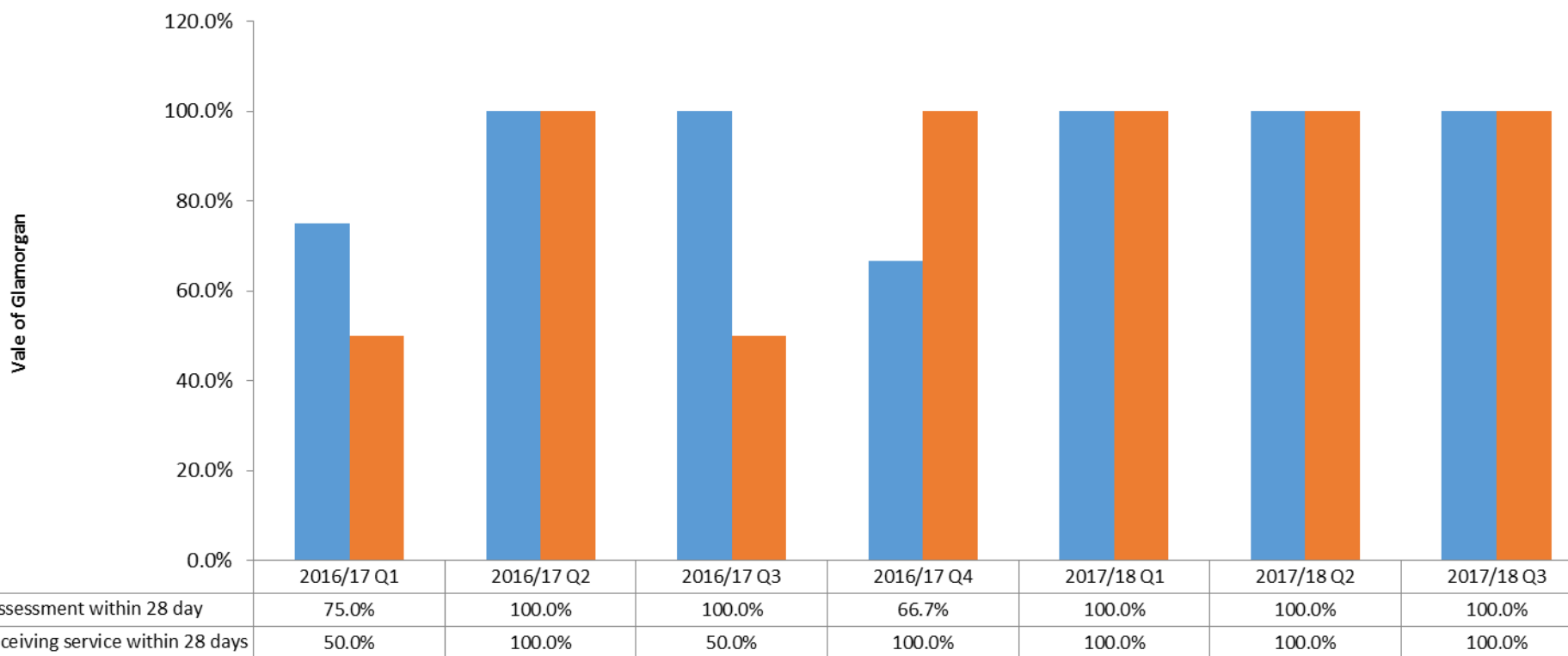
Of the 13 young people, 9 received an assessment within 5 days from referral (69%). 1 young person who was assessed within 5 days was tier 1 and failed to engage; after several attempts the young person did attend the assessment. 3 young people were referred to Tier 3 services, and were seen just outside timescales, due to allocations capacity.

12 young people were assessed as requiring a service with 11 of these receiving this within 10 days from assessment (92%). The young person who was delayed in receiving treatment was due to awaiting a tier 3 service after originally being assessed as a tier 2 referral.

The YJB have no concerns with this measure, if the YOT are satisfied with the delays reported.

WELSH NATIONAL INDICATOR – MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health % of young people receiving required services



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.

3 young people were identified by screening as requiring a mental health assessment with 2 refusing a service. 1 young person was referred and received an assessment within 28 days from referral. 1 young person was assessed as requiring a service and received this within 28 days from assessment.

Year to date:

15 young people were identified as requiring a mental health assessment with 7 already in receipt of a service and 1 refusing. Of the remaining 7 young people referred, these all received an assessment within 28 days (100%). 6 young people were assessed as requiring a service and all received this within 28 days from assessment (100%).

The YJB has no concerns with this measure.