

**LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**8TH JUNE 2016**

**LEICESTERSHIRE YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE -**

**PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2015/16**

**Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of Youth Offending Service (YOS) performance against the three Ministry of Justice (MoJ) youth justice indicators and the Education Training and Employment and Remand Local Indicators. Full performance data can be found in the appendix to this report.

**Ministry of Justice Indicators**

**First Time Entrants (FTEs)**

2. As the Board is aware, the MoJ reports on FTEs as a rate per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population using Police National Computer (PNC) data measured between July and June each year. The latest data available shows that between October 2014 and September 2015 there were 190 FTE's per 100,000; a substantial decrease of 46.8% compared to the same period in the previous year (357 FTE's).
3. Local monitoring during January to March 2016 shows that there were 32 FTEs. This was a small increase of 3 young people (10.8%) in relation to the same quarter last year (29 FTE's). Of the 32 young people 9 (28.1%) were previously known to the YOS. Two young people had been offered a Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP) programme but had declined the prevention offer. They subsequently reoffended within six and 31 months respectively. Of seven young people who had accepted a YISP programme offer, three had not worked with YOS for four years, and two for 6 months or more. The remaining two young people, progressed within a couple of months from a YISP programme to a Youth Conditional Caution and a Referral Order respectively
4. The yearly cumulative total was an exceptional 124 FTE's and is the lowest recorded since 2005. This was a reduction of 66 FTEs (a decrease of 34.7%) when compared with the previous accumulative 190 FTE's for last year (2014/2015). This performance is likely to level out or show fluctuations over the next few years.
5. The prevention triage process will continue to assess those young people at point of referral and prioritise support based on risk and need, effectively reducing the risk of offending. Added to this the Youth Police Decision Panel continues to contribute to ensuring the consistency of diversionary decision making and proposing effective interventions to reduce the risk of reoffending.

## Re-offending by young people

6. The MOJ data on re-offending is reported by calendar year which is measured between April and December each year. The latest MoJ data available is for April 2013 to March 2014 for both frequency and binary rates. The average number of re-offences per young person in the cohort after 12 months (the frequency rate) was 1.03, compared to 0.82 in the previous year, a percentage point increase of 0.21. The percentage of young people re-offending after 12 months was 32.1%, a percentage point increase of 2.9% compared to the previous year (29.2%).
7. Comparative data shows that the percentage of young people reoffending in Leicestershire (32.1%) was ahead of regional (34.6%) and national (37.9%) performance. Leicestershire's re-offending frequency rate (1.03) was ahead of the regional (1.08) and ahead of national (1.12) performance
8. The YOS is continuing to report on the January to March 2015 cohort of young people using more recent local data. The April to December 2015 re-offending rate in relation to the 2015 cohort was 0.62, this was a significant reduction in the reoffending rate from the comparable period the previous year (1.00). During 2015 the service introduced the live tracking toolkit. This has enabled increased focus on young people whose offending behavior appears to be escalating. The impact of live tracking is examined in more detail in a supporting board paper.

## Use of Custody

9. The MoJ information in relation to the custody rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 year old population in Leicestershire shows performance for January to December 2015 was that 0.14 young people per 1,000 were sentenced to custody. This is a slight improvement of 0.02 when compared to the same period last year (0.16), and is significantly ahead of Regional (0.41) and National (0.40) performance.
10. Local performance data highlights that during January to March 2016, one young person was sentenced to custody (5.7%), one less than the same period last year, (two). Between April 2015 and March 2016 the cumulative total was eight, which was the same as recorded in previous year 2014/15.
11. This cumulative figure represents a continued and exceptionally low level of custody, 4% of young people appearing before the court receiving custody compared with the national target of 5%. The YOS will continue to work with courts and partners to provide suitable alternatives to custody, in order to ensure that it continues to be used appropriately for young people across Leicestershire. The performance relating to the YOS Bail and Remand project

is highlighted in a supporting board paper.

## **Local Indicators**

### **Remands**

12. During January to March 2016 there were no young people remanded into custody, in comparison with one young person for the same period in the previous year.
13. The cumulative yearly total of young people remanded into custody between April 2015 and March 2016 was three. This was a substantial reduction of four when compared with a total of seven young people remanded to custody in 2014/15. The cumulative local indicator for 2015/16 was 8.6%, coming in under the locally adopted indicator of 9%.
14. The Youth Justice Board's previous 9% National Indicator for custodial remands has now been achieved for four of the five consecutive years in a row. This reduction has occurred in the context of significantly declining numbers of young people being processed through the Courts in relation to remand into custody decisions. The continued low of use of remand is linked to the combined work of the Bail and Remand project.

### **Education, Employment or Training (EET)**

15. The YOS EET performance for January to March 2016 was 65.7% (23 of 35 young people), which shows percentage point reduction of 8.7% in performance when compared to the same quarter last year 75.4% (i.e. 43 of 57 young people).
16. The January to March 2016 performance for school age young people was 70.6% (12 of 17 young people) and for above school age young people 61.1% (11 of 18 young people). The school age performance was substantially lower by 19.1% percentage points, when compared to the same quarter last year which was 89.7% (26 of 29 young people) The above school age performance was slightly improved by 0.4% percentage points when compared to the same period last year 60.7% (17 of 28 young people).
17. The cumulative YOS EET performance for 2015/16 was 72.3% compared to 73.7% for 2014/15. The performance for school age young people was 77.3% for 2015/16. This was slightly lower by 2.2% percentage points than the 2014/15 position of 79.5%
18. For those above statutory school age the 2015/16 performance was 68.1% which was 2.8% percentage point increase when compared to the same period in the previous year of 65.3%

### Case detail

19. In the current quarter there were 12 NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) young people, of these 5 were pre 16 and 7 were post 16. All of the young people were known to either the YOS Education Officer or Prospects Officer and had been discussed as a part of the internal YOS Education Strategy Meeting.
20. In relation to the Pre 16's 3 were attending alternative provisions of between 1-15 hours per week and the other 2 were attending 16-24 hours per week. The reasons for the alternative provision included, severe bullying of another pupil in school and unmanageable behaviour in school. Notably one young person had not been in mainstream school for over 2 years, due to poor behaviour, but he attends his alternative provision.
21. The YOS Head of Service is due to meet with one of the partnership co-ordinators involved with a number of YOS cases, to explore ways in which hours in relation to these young people could be improved.
22. Of the 7 Post 16's young people , 3 were classed as NEET. One had historically not engaged in school and was on the verge of becoming homeless with a very complex home situation. Another young person had been attending college but was asked to leave due to behavioural issues. This young person is now due to start a new college course, but this was after the order had ceased. The 4 remaining young people had participated in either reparation hours or had substance misuse appointments during the last week of their order, which qualified them as achieving 1-15 hours of EET.
23. Common themes related to this cohort incorporate accommodation issues and substance misuse problems as being the main causes of disaffection from EET provision. These issues will often need to be addressed first to enable transition into EET.

### Recommendations

24. That the Board notes the YOS performance for 2015/16.

### Officers to contact

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### Appendices

Appendix 1 - Ministry of Justice and Local Indicators based on local data

Appendix 2 - Ministry of Justice indicator information provided by the MOJ

<b>Leicestershire Data Summary April - March 2016</b>				
	Quarterly	Cumulative		
	January to March 2016	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
		April – Mar 2015-16	April – Mar 2014-15	April – Mar 2013-14
<b>First Time Entrants</b>	10.34% (32)	-34.74% (124)	-14.03% (190)	-45.7% (221)
Of the above those young people know to YOS prior to becoming FTE	28.1% (9)	39.5% (49)	34.2% (65)	18.1% (40)
<b>Use of Custody</b>	2.1% (1)	4.0% (8)	4.2% (8)	2.4% (6)
<b>Use of Remand</b>	0% (0)	8.6% (3)	9.2% (7)	6.4% (6)
<b>Education, Training and Employment</b>	65.7%	72.3%	73.7%	74.1%
	<b>April – Dec 2015</b>	<b>April to March 2015/16</b>	<b>April to March 2014/15</b>	<b>April to March 2013/14</b>
<b>Re-offending by young people</b>	0.62	0.62	1.25	1.04

## Appendix 2

### Ministry of Justice indicators based on YJB data

	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Average for YOTs of your choice	England	same period last year	change from same period last year
<b>Indicators</b>						
FTE PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population (Oct 14 – Sep 15)	190	395	350	376	357	-46.8%
Use of custody (rate per 1,000 of 10 -17 population) (Jan 15 - Dec 15)	0.14	0.41	0.49	0.40	0.16	-0.02
Reoffending frequency rate after 12 months (Apr 13 to Mar 14 cohort)	1.03	1.08	1.12	1.19	0.82	0.21
Reoffending binary rate after 12 months (Apr 13 to Mar 14 cohort)	32.1%	34.6%	34.2%	37.9%	29.2%	2.9%