

<b>BRIEFING</b>	<b>TO:</b>	<b>Improving Lives Select Commission</b>
	<b>DATE:</b>	22 September 2020
	<b>LEAD OFFICER:</b>	Emma Ellis Service Manager YOT and Evidence Based Hub – CYPS 01709 255680 emma.ellis@rotherham.gov.uk
	<b>TITLE:</b>	Complexity of Young People in Youth Offending Cohort

## 1. Background

<b>1.1</b>	Improving Lives Select Commission (ILSC) met on 28 July 2020 and were presented with an update in relation to recommendations from the ILSC on 29 October 2019.
<b>1.2</b>	<p>This briefing paper contains an update in relation to the following recommendations from the ILSC on 28 July 2020</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>That a further report be brought to the 22 September 2020 meeting of the Improving Lives Select Commission to provide assurances around changing demand for Youth Offending Services due to the apparent decrease in numbers of first time young offenders and the increase in the complex nature of a this reduced cohort of young offenders.</i></li> <li>2) <i>That a clearer chart be provided in regard to ethnicity of young people in the Youth Offending Team (YOT) Cohort (Appendix 1)</i></li> </ol>
<b>1.3</b>	This briefing paper also contains information requested by the Chair, Councillor Cusworth to; <i>provide reassurances regarding Re-offending rates as identified in the Early Help Performance Scorecard.</i>

## 2. Key Issues

<b>2.1</b>	<p>In recent years, Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) statutory workloads have reduced significantly, as has their funding and to increase desistance, it is evident that personalised approaches work best.</p> <p>Desistance is the process of abstaining from crime amongst those who previously had engaged in a sustained pattern of offending. Effective methods for children and young people need to be age-appropriate and based on a good understanding of the individual's needs, history and circumstances, for example a young person's Looked After status, gender and ethnicity.</p>
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<b>2.2</b>	Due to the small numbers of young people in this cohort no data or graphs will be provided as this may make some young people identifiable to members of the public therefore a summary of key characteristics is provided below.
<b>2.3</b>	<p><b>Complexity of YOT Cohort - All based on distinct statutory court caseload within Q1 (April – June) 2020</b></p> <p>Of the 14 Young people who have open cases during this period the following factors have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% (7) are Looked After Children</li> <li>• 64.3% (9) were NEET at the start of the Order</li> <li>• 72% (10) have identified Mental Health needs</li> <li>• 64.3% (9) have identified Substance Misuse issues.</li> <li>• 43% (6) have identified Physical Needs</li> <li>• 22% (3) have an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) in place</li> <li>• 7.1% (1) declared ethnicity of Black African compared with 92.9% (13) White British.</li> </ul>
<b>2.4</b>	Rotherham YOT utilises existing services to address these identified risks and needs for this cohort of young people. DIVERT will support young people with substance misuse issues and case managers work alongside the young person to reduce barriers to accessing Education, training or employment, with additional support where required from inclusion services or Early Help Outreach and engagement teams.
<b>2.5</b>	The most common offence in this cohort of young people is violence against the person, with nine young people receiving a conviction for this plus a further three young people recorded with a Robbery offence.
<b>2.6</b>	<p>Five out of the fourteen young people have been assessed as high risk of serious harm, three are assessed as high risk of reoffending and four young people have been assessed as high risk in relation to their own safety and wellbeing. Risk management in YOT is managed in a multitude of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y-MARAC – Youth Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (a multi-agency risk meeting chaired by YOT) to ensure a multi-agency response to risk management</li> <li>• C-MARAC – Community MARAC for older young people</li> <li>• MAPPA for MAPPA eligible offenders (no YP currently meet this criteria)</li> <li>• RAM – Risk assessment meeting (multi-agency) for assessing risk in relation to child exploitation.</li> </ul>
<b>2.7</b>	The YOT also works alongside children's social care contributing to Strategy meetings, CIN (Child in Need) and Child protection Conferences (CP) and Core Groups. Escalation process are in place to MARVP (Multi Agency Risk and Vulnerability Panel) to obtain Director level oversight, where required.
<b>2.8</b>	Locally the YOT is exploring opportunities to promote genuinely collaborative working with children and young people through voice and influence work. The creation of a post in the Evidence Based Hub specifically to look at programmes delivered to young people and evaluate their effectiveness in reducing risk and increasing desistance will help strengthen our interventions to reduce re-offending further.

<b>2.9</b>	The YOT continues to seek opportunities to work collaboratively with our statutory and voluntary partners to reduce First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System and to provide innovative solutions to offending behaviour and Anti-social behaviour in communities. Examples include Multi Agency Keepsafe operations and the targeted Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) Summer programme delivered by YOT in partnership with Crowden Outdoor Education Centre and Early Help Outreach and Engagement teams.
<b>2.10</b>	<p><b>Reoffending</b></p> <p>The June 2020 Early Help performance scorecard summary sections:</p> <p>10.3 Rate of re-offending by young offenders (reoffending rates after 12 months aggregated qtlly cohort) 31.0% (April 2017 – March 2018)</p> <p>10.5 Re-offences by Re-offenders (reoffending rates after 12 months aggregated qtlly cohort) 4.92 (April 2017 – March 2018)</p>
<b>2.11</b>	This information is provided by YJB and is based on PNC data – the last update received referred to the Cohort of Young people tracked between April 2017 – March 2018 so does not relate to the current cohort of Young people.
<b>2.12</b>	To track re-offending on a local basis the YOT utilises a re-offending toolkit approved by the YJB and aligned with AssetPlus. This will inform any required remedial action to be taken by the YOT for the twelve-month period.
<b>2.13</b>	<p>Locally this data is reported to the YOT Management Board on a quarterly basis and looks at the latest cohort of young people within the previous 12-month period. The reoffending data below looks at the period 1 July 2019 – 31 June 2020.</p> <p>Number of young people in cohort: 72  Number of young people reoffending 8  Number of further offences committed by cohort members: 17</p> <p>Overall binary reoffending rate: 11.1%  Overall re-offences per reoffender rate: 2.13  Overall reoffences per offender rate: 0.24</p>
<b>2.14</b>	The 'live' reoffending data shows a significant reduction in binary rate of re-offending from 31.0% in April 2017 – March 2018 to 11.1% July 2019 – June 20 and in the frequency of re-offences by re-offenders from 4.92 down to 2.13.
<b>2.15</b>	<p>The local tracker shows us that of the 8 young people responsible for the 17 re-offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 out of 8 are female</li> <li>• 3 out of the 8 are/have been looked after</li> <li>• 3 out of the 8 committed 3 reoffences</li> <li>• 3 out of the 8 committed 2 reoffences</li> <li>• 2 out of the 8 committed 1 reoffence</li> <li>• 8 out of the 8 committed reoffences deemed 'less serious' (gravity matrix score) than their original offences</li> </ul>
<b>2.16</b>	Rotherham YOT continues to monitor re-offending via the YOT Management Board on a quarterly basis and the Service Manager for the YOT and Evidence Based Hub provides a report on progress against this measure. Monthly information is sent to case managers

	in the YOT so this information can be used to inform intervention and risk management plans. The continued development of evidence-based programmes that meet individual needs remains a priority for the service and we utilise shared resources and good practice from other YOTs to continue this development.
<b>3.Key Actions and Timelines</b>	
<b>3.1</b>	<p>29 October 2019 – Improving Lives Select Commission</p> <p>16 December 2019 – YOT Management Board</p> <p>July 2020 – Interviews for Apprentice Youth Support Worker</p> <p>July 2020 – Interviews for Senior Family Support Worker – Evidence Based Hub</p> <p>28 July 2020 - Improving Lives Select Commission</p> <p>August 2020 – Rotherham YOT HMIP Inspection Announced</p> <p>13 August 2020 – YJB Racial Disparity materials published</p> <p>14-17 September 2020 - Rotherham YOT HMIP Inspection</p> <p>September 2020 – Future YOT Management Board</p> <p>22 September 2020 - Improving Lives Select Commission</p>
<b>4. Recommendations</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	That Improving Lives Select Commission note the progress against the two recommendations from the Improving Lives Select Commission on 28 July 2020.
<b>4.2</b>	That ethnicity data continues to be presented in the quarterly report in the format given in Appendix 1.