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Youth Justice Performance Report

Report to: YJS Management Board
3rd July 2023

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Data Source: YJS Local Data Summary Q4 January - March 2023; Draft YDS 114

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Introduction

01: Why.

The report will help members of the Board understand and interpret the key trends in Rotherham's YJS performance. This will help develop a culture of challenge and support to assist the YJS through the improvement journey following the 2020 inspection.

02. How

A report including a number of overall measures that are key indicators for the health of the YJS. To assist non-specialist members of the board, a description of why each individual measure is important is included.

03. What

We have used the most up to date information possible in order to provide a rounded assessment of recent trends. This report has also been discussed with partner organisations to understand what we are doing to address any issues identified by this assessment and how we will work together to achieve them. To account for monthly volatility and random variation in YJS data, this report focuses on long term trends to provide a rounded, long term picture and demonstrate the impact of any actions

Summary & Highlights

Section 1: Youth Justice Board Key Performance Indicators

- First Time Entrants have reduced by 21% in 2022 compared to 2021
- Re-offending has reduced
- Custodial sentence numbers have remained the same
- Serious Youth Violence offences have reduced in 2022 compared to both 2020 and 2021

Section 2: The profile and needs of young people within the Rotherham YJS

- Caseloads and number of interventions have decreased
- Cases known to Children's Services have reduced as have those with EHCP

Section 3: YJS Management & Workforce

Improved performance for:

- Timeliness of Assessments – consistently above 80% for last 4 months
- Staffing, Sickness and Capability

Section 4: Service Effectiveness & Partners Information

- Victim participation – Report from REMEDI
- Reparation (Community payback) – Report from REMEDI

Section 1: Youth Justice Board Key Performance Indicators

Preventing young people entering the youth justice system; Reducing First Time Entrants (FTE)

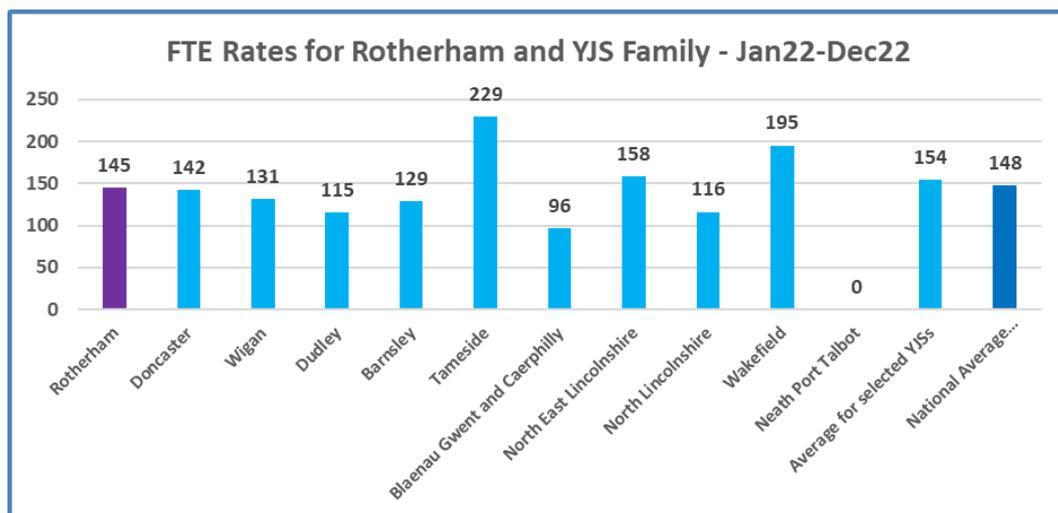
Why is this important?

A first time entrant (FTE) is a young person aged 10-17 who enters the youth justice system for the first time by receiving a caution or sentence. Being brought into the youth justice system too early for minor or non frequent offending can exacerbate offending as the young person may take on the label of “offender” and be introduced to other more sophisticated and frequent offenders through the court process. Young people unnecessarily entering the youth justice system for minor offences also results in fewer resources available to tackle more serious and persistent youth offending.

What was our previous trend?

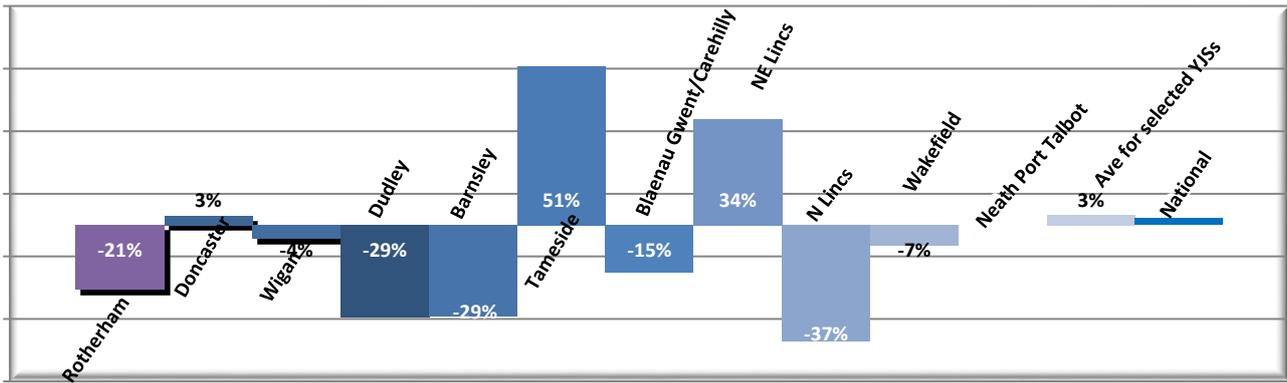
The measure for FTEs is the rate per 100,000 local youth population who enter the youth justice system for the first time by receiving a caution or sentence.

- The latest available published data from the Youth Justice Board (YJB) is for January 22 to December 22.
- There were 37 first-time entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system in this period, giving a FTE rate of 145 per 100,000 10-18 population
- This compared with 47 FTEs in the same period 2021 which was a rate of 183 per 100,000 10-18 population therefore a reduction of 10 young people.

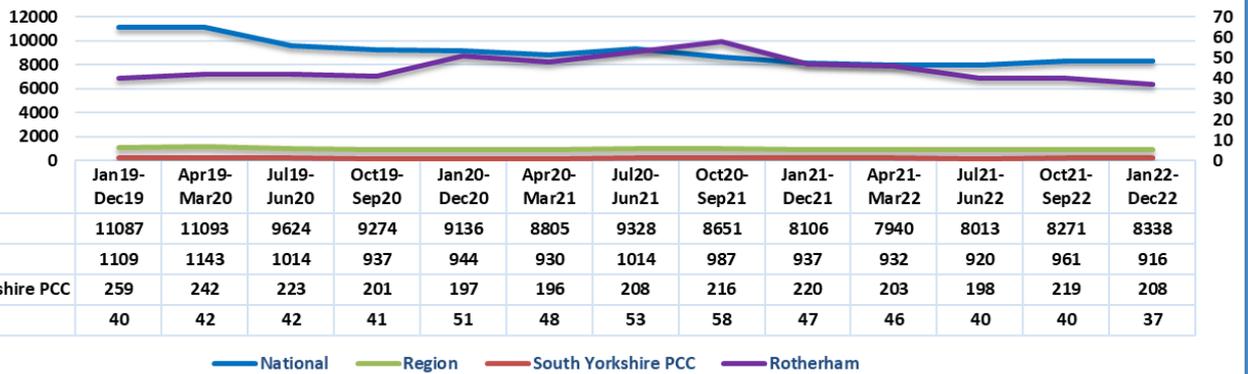


Rotherham's FTE rate has reduced by 21% when compared to the same period in 2021. Rotherham's FTE rate is now lower than the national, regional, PCC area and the YJS family average.

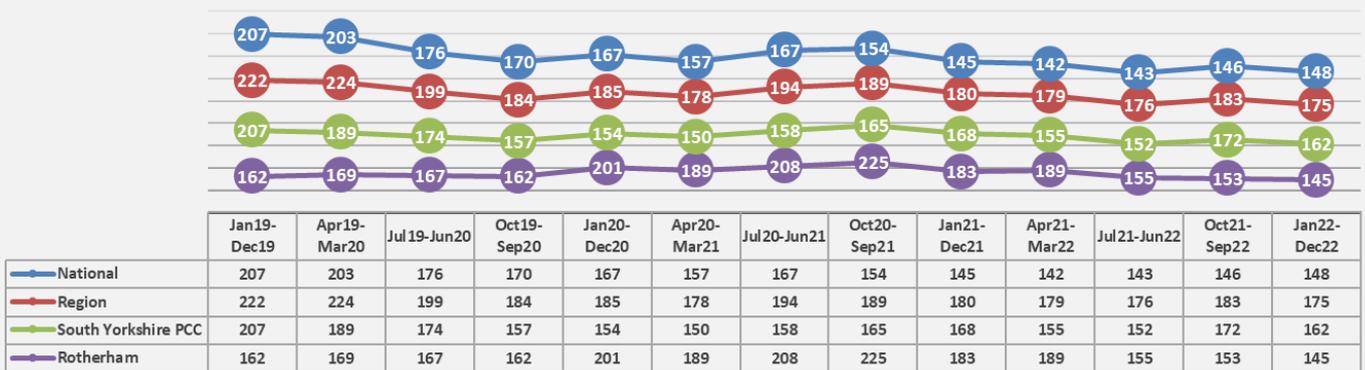
Change in FTE Rate from 2021-2022



Actual Numbers First Time Entrants



Rate of FTEs per 100,000 under 18's



What are we doing about it?

In Early 2020 there was an introduction of a Triage Panel followed by an Outcome Panel where decisions were made collectively by partners in terms of disposals recommended, this also provided an element of scrutiny and now the FTE data above shows the possible impact of the panels with the reduction of FTE.

In collaboration with the LCJB we will be participating in a task group with other South Yorkshire YJS to look at the extent to which decision making in use of Youth OOCs is being applied consistently across South

Yorkshire and propose any recommendation for change. Other stakeholders will be invited to participate in this process which will include both regional and local South Yorkshire Police leads and victim lead services.

We are preparing for the new YJB Out of court case management guidance which was due in January 2023 but has been delayed, the YJB new mandatory Out of Court assessment tool was also due in April 2023 and has also been delayed.

The Turnround Programme is now up and running, there are two dedicated FTE case workers and one intervention worker. Turnround criteria also allows the YJS to work with those young people who would normally not come through to the YJS, for example young people who have ASB concerns would not ordinarily come into the Youth Justice Service. Turnaround encourages the YJS to provide some additionality in terms of support for both the young person and their family, it is hoped that this will likely to have significant impact on FTE.

Reducing Reoffending

Why is this important

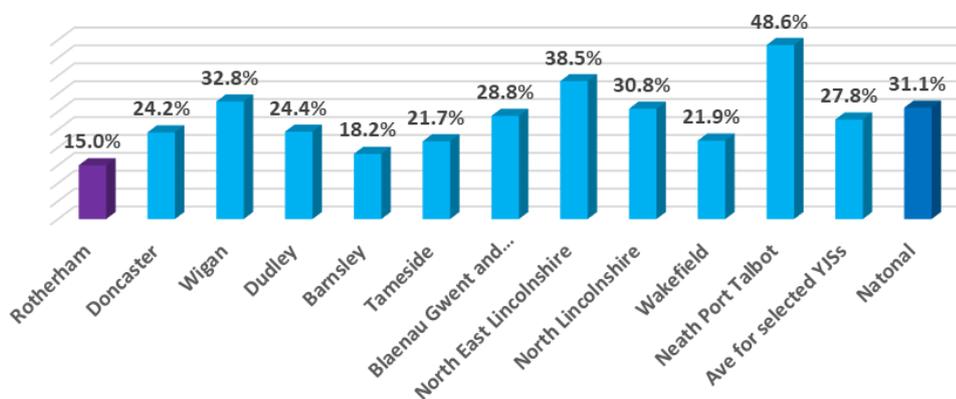
Young people who commit crime from an early age are significantly more likely to become more frequent offenders and continue offending into adulthood. They need support from services and the appropriate interventions in order to avoid the risk of being caught up in a cycle of offending.

What is our current trend?

Young people receiving a youth justice disposal during a 12-month period are tracked via Police National Computer (PNC) for the subsequent 12 months to see if they reoffend. There is an additional 6-month time-lag to allow for criminal proceedings to go through. The performance data is therefore only available 2 years after the activity which is being measured actually occurred. The data reported here is for the Jul 20 to Jun 21 cohort. The measure is reported as the percentage of young people in the 12-month cohort who reoffended within 12 months of entering the cohort. • **There were 80 young people in Rotherham's most recent cohort, of which 12 reoffended (15.0% - binary rate)**, committing 50 further offences between them (frequency rate average of 1.12).

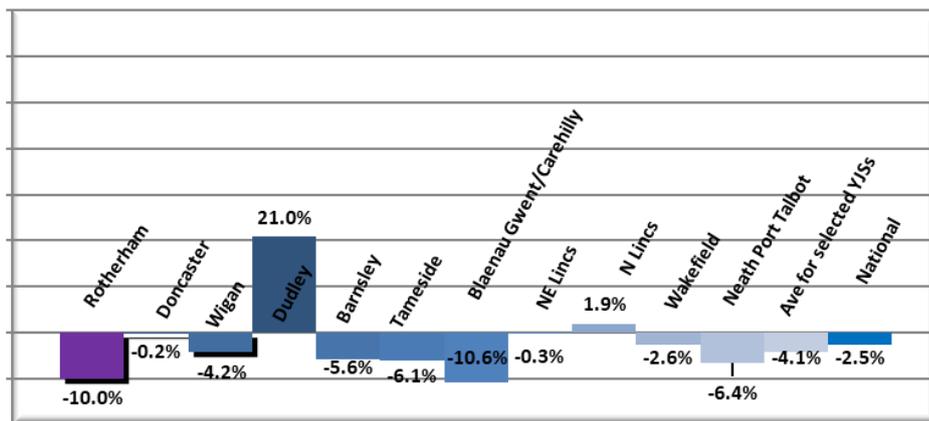
• This was compared to 68 young people in the previous cohort of which 17 reoffended (25.0%).

Binary Re offending Rates for Rotherham and YJS Family Jul 20 - Jun 21 cohort



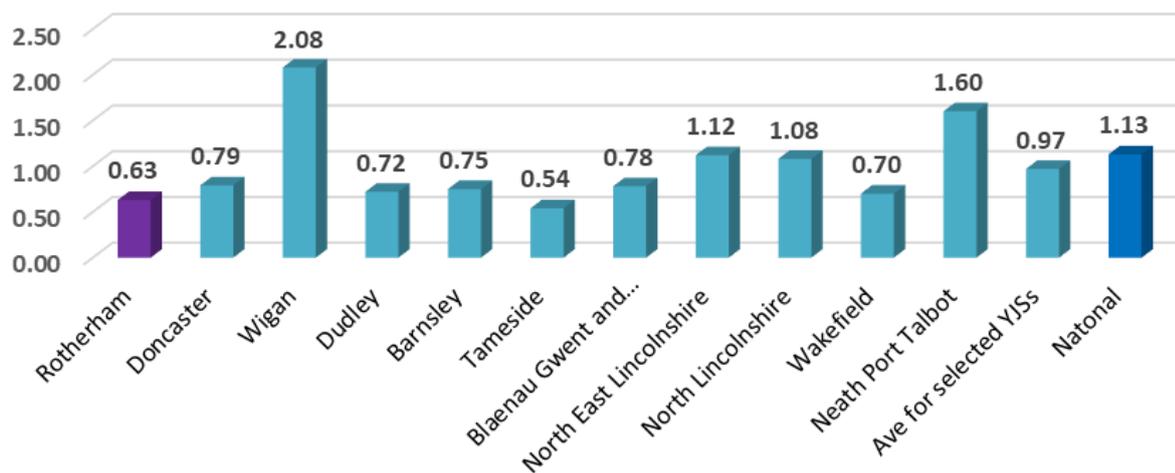
The binary rate is based on the proportion of children who offended more than once.

Change in Binary Re offending Rate Jul20 - Jun21 cohort from Jul19 - Jun20 cohort



This is the percentage of reduction in the cohort who reoffended within 12 months.

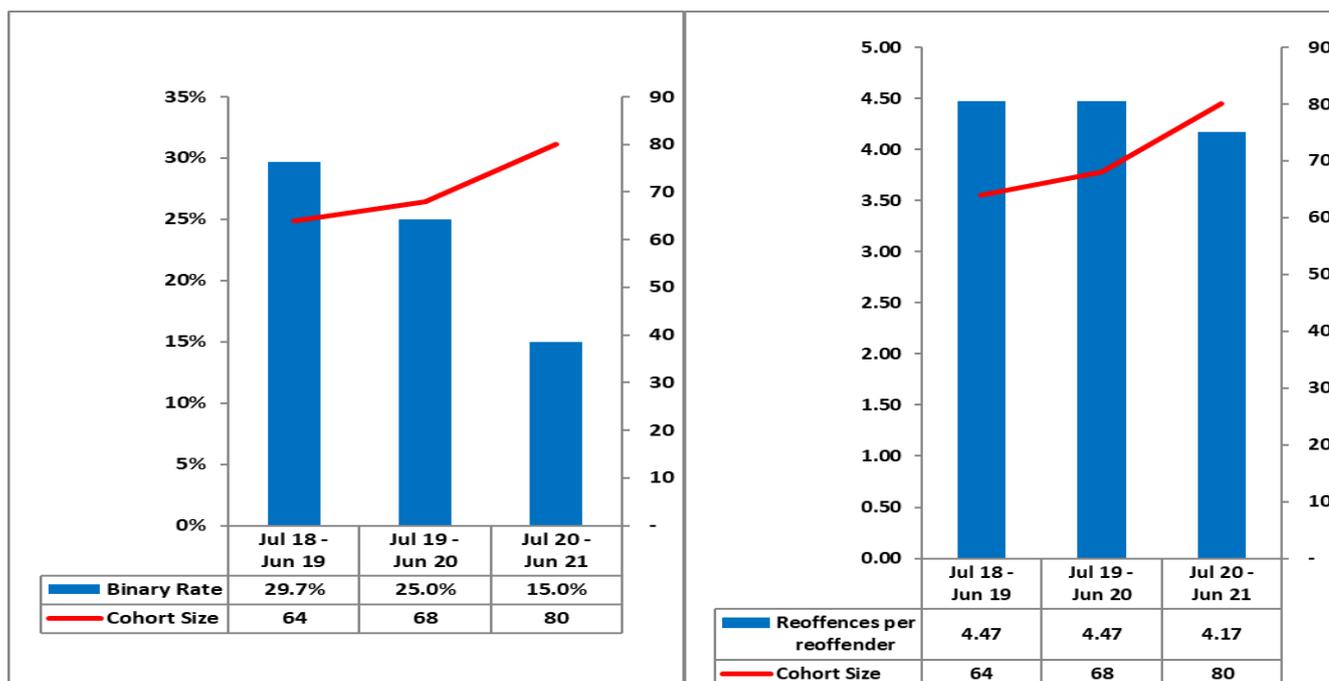
Re offending Frequency Rates for Rotherham and YJS Family - Jul20 - Jun21 cohort



The chart above shows the average reoffending frequency rates for Rotherham and the comparator areas.

Rotherham had a decrease in frequency rates (*the average number of reoffences per child*) from 1.12 to 0.63 and is the second lowest reoffending rate in comparison to the YJS family as well as being well below the national average.

Reoffending rate (Reoffenders / Number in cohort) and cohort size – Annual weighted average



The above charts shows that there has been an increase in the offending cohort size in Jun 20 - Jul 21 and a reduction in both average binary rate and re-offences per re-offender within those 12 months.

What are we doing about it?

To prevent young people from re-offending we have brought in Evidence Based programmes such as Managing Anger, Behind the Blade and Clued Up (working with high risk young people, it also includes additional modules such as car crime). These programmes can be used as preventative and for children involved in offences related in those areas. Evidence Based Programmes will have a higher success rate in preventing children from re-offending.

We continue to undertake thematic quality assurance to drive further improvements to both Plans and Interventions. This will ensure that the work we undertake is consistent, meaningful and tailored to individual needs.

We now collate and monitor offence data to identify trends such as offence types, locality spikes to ensure the right intervention is available for children across Rotherham Metropolitan District.

We will be strengthening our exit plans/voluntary offer for those young people whose orders/disposals are due to end to ensure unmet needs are fully addressed through a “targeted prevention” intervention.

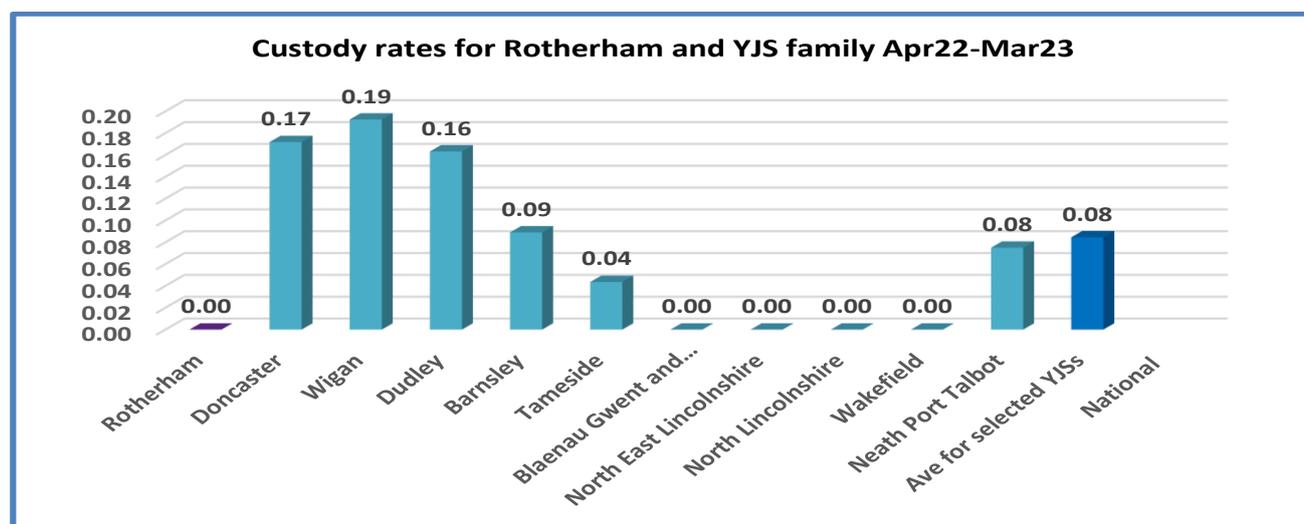
We will strengthen our relationships with stakeholders to improve partnership working between statutory and non-statutory sectors, including developing sports based project which will engage children in regular, organised sport or physical activity. It will support those children who are considered to be vulnerable to involvement in violence and ‘tertiary’ programmes for children who have already encountered the criminal justice system.

Reducing custody rates

Why is this important?

Custody can have a detrimental impact on a young person's life, family and other support networks and make rehabilitation more difficult. It is important that there are diversionary measures and effective community sentences in place to ensure young people can avoid custody where possible.

What is our current trend?



Rotherham continues to have Custody rates that are below national figures, and at present, have no young people in custody. The last custodial sentence in Rotherham was in May 2020.

What are we doing about it?

Although we currently have no custodial sentencing since May 2020, we will continue to have management oversight of Pre-Sentence reports to ensure a robust community disposal is made available to the court for consideration. Should there be increase of custodial children an immediate Audit will be undertaken.

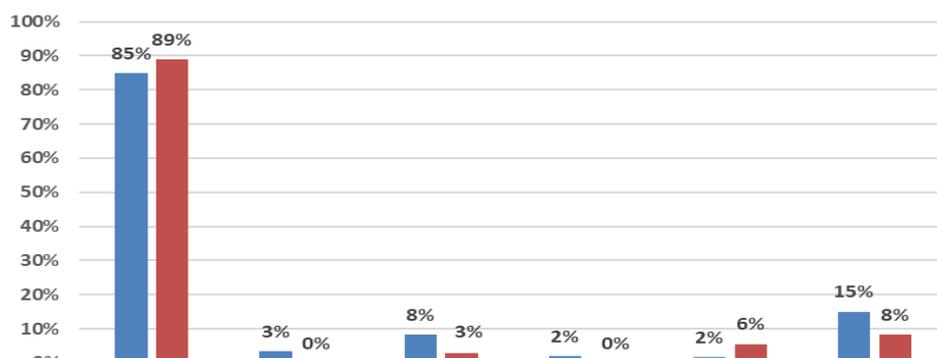
We will continue to ensure that when Children are at risk of being remanded to Youth Detention accommodation that alternative community disposals such as Remand to Care Local Authority (RCLA) and Bail Supervision packages are offered to the court where appropriate (for example Risk and Safety is safely managed in the community).

We have had an internal audit of the YJB National Standards on our resettlement work and a draft report is due in July 2023.

The YJB new additional KPIs to be included in the next YJS Partnership Board Meeting

1. Suitable accommodation: % of children in the community and being released from custody with suitable accommodation arrangements We know that access to safe and suitable accommodation reduces the risk of reoffending. This KPI will indicate how many children are in suitable accommodation and will allow us to understand the barriers and target support when children are in unsuitable accommodation.
2. Suitable education, training and employment (ETE): % of children in the community and being released from custody with a suitable ETE arrangement and % of children who have an identified SEND need and are receiving support. There are established links between low educational engagement and attainment of training and employment and the risk of childhood offending. Identifying special educational needs and providing support early is also key to preventing reoffending.
3. Access to mental healthcare: % of children in the community and being released from custody with a identified need for a mental health intervention and number of mental health interventions delivered
Rates of poor mental health are higher for children across all stages of the Youth Justice System than in the general population.
4. Out of court disposals (OOCs): % of children who are subject to an OOC and successfully complete the requirement or are given YOT support where a requirement is not attached. An increasing number of cases supervised by YOTs are now OOCs.
5. Management Board attendance: monitoring senior partner representation at management boards.
6. Wider Services: children on YOT caseloads who are currently on an Early Help (EH) plan; on a child protection (CP) plan, is classified as a child in need (CiN) or a looked after child (LAC) We know that multi-agency working is key to reducing offending/reoffending.
7. Remand: concordance rate between YOT recommendation and decision at Magistrates' court In recent years remand made up over 1/3 of the youth custodial population and this has attracted significant scrutiny.
8. Serious youth violence: rates of **Serious** Youth Violence in an area Serious youth violence rates have increased in some areas. Data on this will provide a more accurate picture of this issue and help us to direct support.
9. Racial disparity: rate of children classified as White, Black, Asian, Mixed, Other in the local authority population data relative to the rate of children on the YOT caseload We want people to have confidence in a justice system that is fair, open and accessible to all.

Rotherham Ethnic Disparity - YJB Data

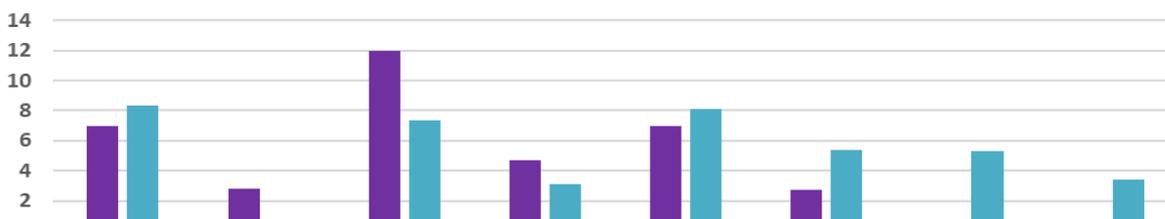


	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other	Ethnic minorities (excluding White minorities)
■ 10-17 mid 2021 population by ethnicity (latest available)	85%	3%	8%	2%	2%	15%
■ Apr22-Mar23 Offending population by ethnicity	89%	0%	3%	0%	6%	8%

This chart is information received from the YJB and includes their definition of ethnicity groups; therefore, the white section generally includes young people who describe themselves as White British and other white ethnic groups including Irish and European.

A slight over representation of white young people in the offending cohort, whilst there is also an over representation in the 'Other' group which is due to both incorrect recording, or missing ethnicity tabs – this has been resolved by a data cleaning exercise. There is also work needed to be undertaken around using the right definitions consistently. Work is planned to be undertaken in July to support this.

Rate of Serious Youth Violence - year ending December



	Number of SYV offences	Rate of SYV offences	Number of SYV offences	Rate of SYV offences	Number of SYV offences	Rate of SYV offences	Number of SYV offences	Rate of SYV offences
	2019		2020		2021		2022	
■ Rotherham	7	2.8	12	4.7	7	2.7	0	0.0
■ Family average	8	0.0	7	3.1	8	5.3	5	3.4

■ Rotherham ■ Family average

Serious youth violence has been decreasing since 2021, we have no serious youth violence offences recorded in the year ending December 2022, however, this is likely to change in the December 2023 cohort due to pending custodial sentences.

One young person has recently been found guilty of a number of serious offences including Murder and Section 18 Wounding. Another young person is currently remanded to youth detention accommodation for an offence of Murder.

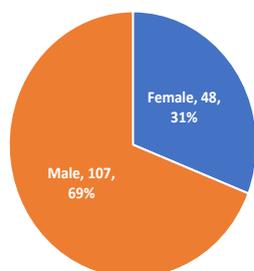
We have started to invest in new evidence based programmes which are also in line with the Youth Endowment Fund Serious Violence Toolkit in terms of which programmes are impactful when dealing with serious violence. These programmes can be used as a preventative resource and include knife crime, music intervention based on social skills, managing anger and an intervention around high risk young people and car crime.

Section 2: The profile and needs of young people within the Rotherham YJS

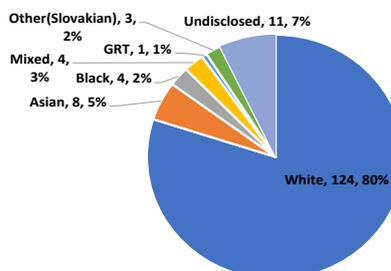
Previous Board reports have provided a data set which captured caseload information ‘as at’ a specific date but development of reporting mechanisms has enabled the information in this report and future reports to be based on the case load across the quarter which will enable comparison across the quarter.

What is our current trend?

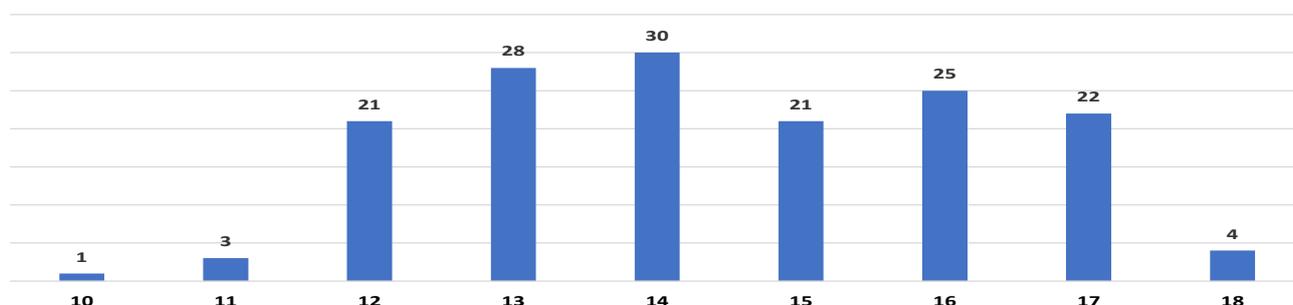
Gender



Ethnicity



Age



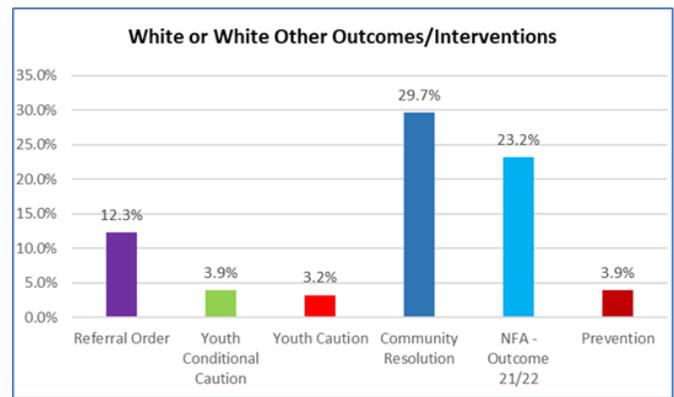
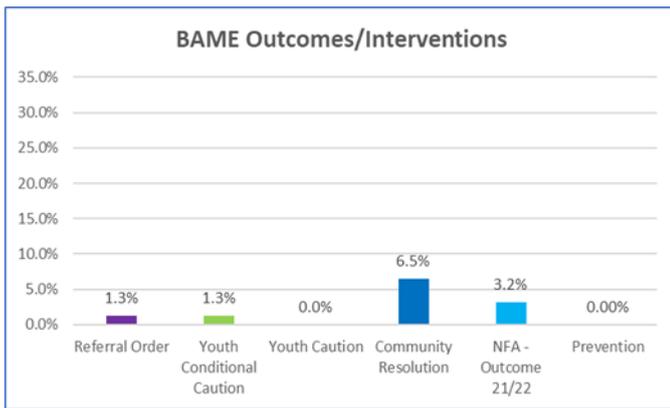
Of the 155 open young people during Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) the breakdown of caseload by gender shows 69% of the cohort male and 31% female which is comparable to Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022). Data tells us that 13-17 year old boys represent 55% of the total cohort of young people.

Compared with Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) there has been an increase in the 10 – 13 age group in the cohort (43 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) compared with 53 in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023)).

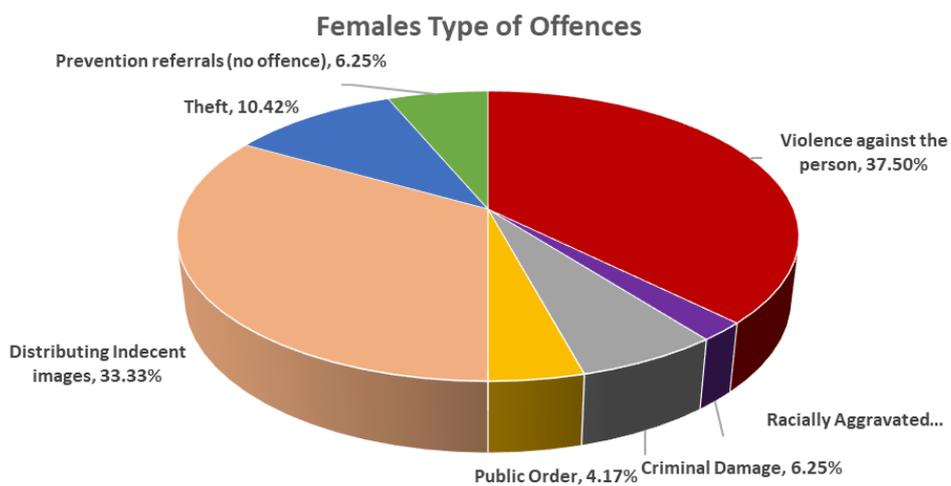
Data shows our Ethnicity breakdown across the whole cohort for Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) as 80% White (British, White Irish and Other White Background), 1% Gypsy/Roma/Traveller (GRT), 12% BAME and 7% Undisclosed. When this is compared to Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022), changes can be seen in the GRT group (-2.0%) and the BAME group (+2.0%).

When we consider caseloads (YCC and above), of the 29 young people in this cohort there are 3 young people who identify as BAME (10.3%), 2 GRT (6.9%), 23 (79.3%) being White British/Other White with the remaining 1 YP (3.5%) being undisclosed.

Ethnicity Recording – The above information is data taken from the Rotherham Core system, therefore, the definitions may not match with the previous section which is taken from the YJB dataset. The Core system breaks down the ethnicity further into sub groups.



The above charts show a comparison of the percentage of Outcomes/Interventions between the White Ethnic group and the Ethnic Minority group in Rotherham YJS based on Q4 cohort (Jan-Mar 23), however, there were 9 children whose ethnicity was undisclosed.



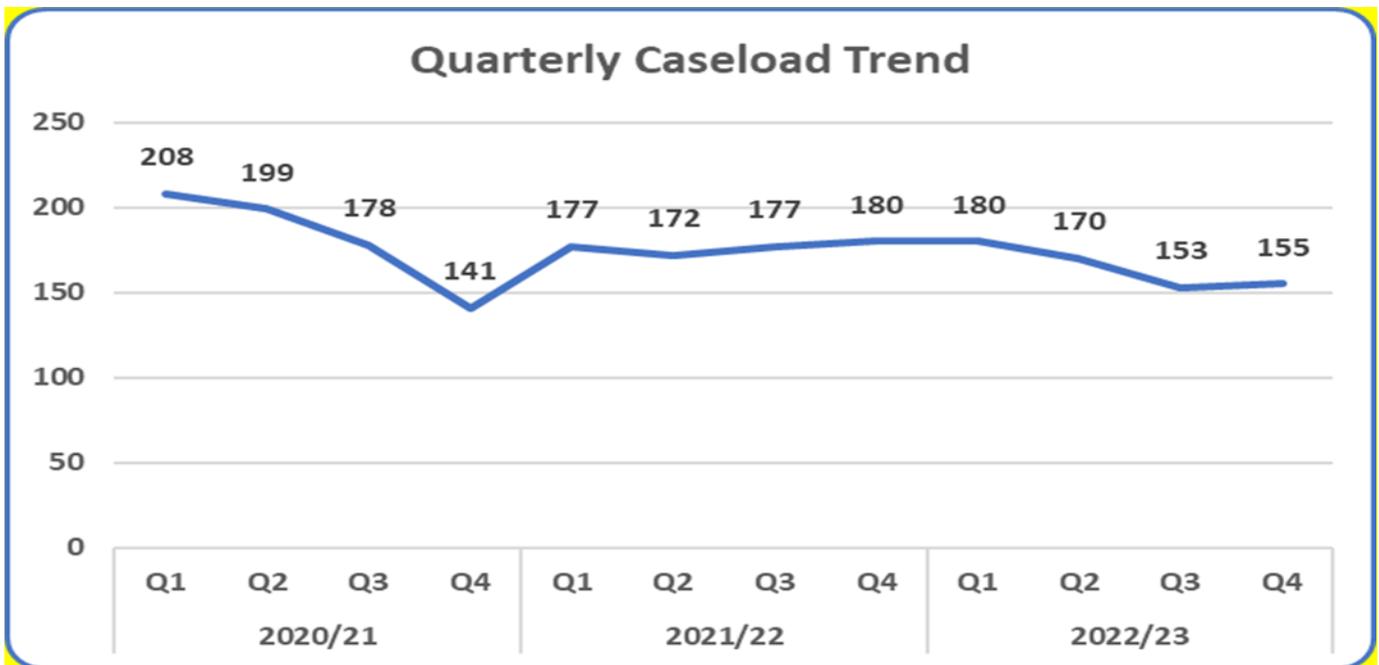
What are we doing about it?

Current caseload of females and types of offences committed, these include all interventions including prevention, diversion, Youth Caution, Youth Conditional Caution and post court. We are currently monitoring Youth Justice Service female cohort through a new YJS reporting process. We will continue to analyse the data and use various types of programmes including Be Share Aware (distributing indecent images), Managing Anger (violence against the person). We will also introduce other types of interventions across the Youth Justice Service, such as Family Group Conferencing to ensure there is an element of trauma informed approach.

What are we doing about it?

We continue to monitor closely the data in relation to females in Rotherham YJS and this data has been examined further in relation to case type; of the 48 females, 5 (10.4%) were subject to statutory intervention (YCC and above), 1 (2.1%) was subject to a Youth Caution, 14 (29.2%) received a Community resolution, 23 (47.9%) received an Outcome 21/22, with the remaining 5 (10.4%) having no outcome at the point of reporting.

In terms of residency, of the 48 females, 13 reside in the North of the Borough (7 Dalton/Thrybergh/Rawmarsh and 6 Wath/Swinton), 20 in Central (4 Clifton, 3 Oakwood/Town Centre, 8 Wingfield and 5 Winterhill), 15 in South (4 Wales/Dinnington, 7 Maltby and 4 Aston/Brinsworth).



In Quarter 4 the YJS worked with 155 children (and families) which is an increase of 2 children when compared with Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022).

YJS Cohort - Intervention Types

Prevention	6
Out of Court Disposals	
Undergoing Assessment (OOCDA)	9
Closed without intervention	1
Diversion	101
Community Resolution with YOT Intervention	51
Outcome 21/22	40
Youth Caution (FTE)	5
Youth Conditional Caution (FTE and Statutory)	8
Post Court	
Undergoing Assessment (Pre-Sentence Report)	1
Referral Order	23
Youth Detention Accommodation	1

In Quarter 4 (Jan–March 23) the YJS worked with 155 children (and families) which is an increase of 2 children when compared with Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022); The above chart shows how these are broken down in relation to the case type.

There has been a reduction in YCC from 13 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) to 8 in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023), whilst there has been an increase in Referral Orders interventions from 17 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) to 23 in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023). There were 10 young people undergoing assessment at the end of Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023), whilst 1 young person was closed without intervention following return to police to seek CPS advice.

There have been 7 new Referral Orders in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) compared to 8 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022). 4 new Youth Conditional Cautions compared 2 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) and 5 Youth Cautions in Q4 compared to 4 in Q3. A further 68 Community Resolutions have been issued (33 with YJS intervention). One young person is currently remanded to a Young Offenders Institution pending the court hearing.

Difference between Prevention and Diversion

Prevention is support and intervention with children (and their parents/carers) who may be displaying behaviours which may indicate underlying needs or vulnerability. In practice this involves a tiered approach of early and targeted prevention. The aim being to address unmet needs, safeguard, promote positive outcomes and stop children entering the formal youth justice system.

Diversion is where children with a linked offence receive an alternative outcome that does not result in a criminal record, avoids escalation into the formal youth justice system and associated stigmatisation. This may involve the YJS delivering support / intervention that may or may not be voluntary and/or signposting children (and parent/carers) into relevant services. All support should be proportionate, aimed at addressing unmet needs and supporting prosocial life choices.

Turnaround Programme

Data

		Total number of quarterly referrals	15
Stage 1: Triage (this quarter)		No Further Action (including Outcome 22)	1
		Community Resolution (Outcome 8)	13
		First-time youth caution (not including conditional caution)	1
		12-13 years old	8
		14-15 years old	5
		16-17 years old	2
	Sex	Male	12
		Female	3
		Prefer not to disclose	0
	Ethnicity	Asian/Asian British	1
		Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	1
		Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1
		White	11
Other ethnic group		1	
Stage 2: Early Help style Assessment (this quarter)		Quarterly number of children who proceeded to assessment	15
SEND/CIN status		Number of children assessed who have a SEND	4
		Quarterly number of children who proceeded to intervention	15
Stage 3: Interventions (this quarter)	Main intervention type (started this quarter)	Mental health and therapeutic	2
		Educational and vocational	1
		Social and emotional interventions	2
		Practical life skills	7
		Interventions to meet wider family need	3

Case Example - Impact

"George" is 13 years of age and lives at home with his mother and younger siblings. George was assessed for his suitability for an out of court disposal following an offence of Possessing a Bladed Article in a Public Place. It was recommended that George would benefit from engagement with the Turnaround Programme; this included an Early Help Assessment to holistically assess and identify any specific needs all with the aim of preventing further offending.

During his assessment which helped capturing the child and their family's needs at the earliest opportunity, using a strengths-based approach, the assessment identified area of need within Education. George attends school for 4 hours a week and states he cannot remember the last time he was in school for the entire day. Attending school for one hour a day is not only having a detrimental impact on George's education, social and emotional development but is making him more susceptible to exploitation; significantly increasing the risk of re-offending.

George does not have an Education, Health, and Care Plan (EHCP) in place. An EHCP is required when a child's needs cannot be met by the usual support that is available to them in their school setting. Requesting an EHCP would ensure George would receive the necessary support to achieve his full potential; enabling him to be supported through the re-integration back into school. George is also not on the Special Educational Needs (SEN) Register. Identifying this specific need has meant that education has been incorporated into the Early Help Plan, ensuring that this problem is addressed, with school on board.

In terms of his offence George did not understand that what he had done was an offence, therefore work was undertaken on Behind the blade – raising awareness of the consequences, victims (direct and indirect) of knife crime, facts and figures. Making him think holistically around knife crime, not just the simple act of carrying the knife. Work still ongoing with partners to ensure that George's need is being met, there is already an increase of hours for September 2023.

Be Share Aware Prevention Programme

The Evidence based hub deliver the Be share aware educational intervention to young people referred by the Police into the Youth Justice Service that have sent, distributed, or received indecent images. As referrals remain at a high. The programmes facilitator has now developed a prevention and early intervention programme to be delivered with vulnerable groups and high schools across the borough. The programme includes role play, presentations, videos and games to meet all learning needs.

An evaluation form for each young person to score their knowledge before and after the session. This could then Evidence the value of the workshops.

There were 3 questions and knowledge to be scored from 0 to 10.

1. How much do you know about the Law around sharing inappropriate images?
2. How much do you know about the Law around sending inappropriate images?
3. How safe do you feel online?

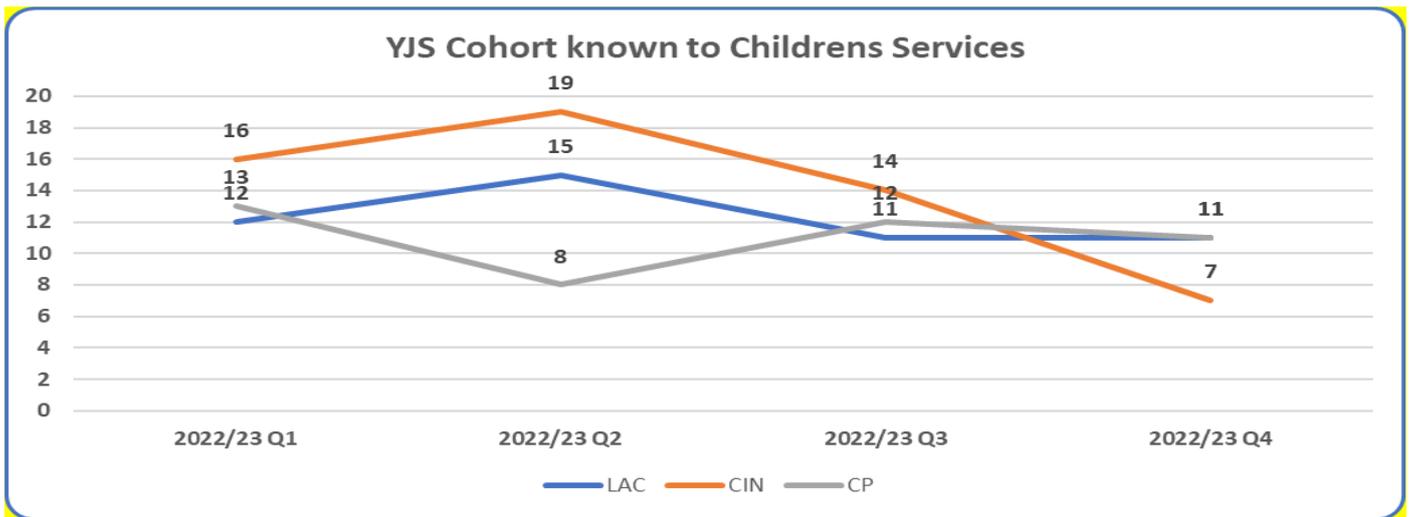
Work undertaken at a special needs unit. 13 young people

Question	Before	After
1	5	9
2	6	9
3	7	10

YEAR 7- 7 young people attended a session.

Question	Before	After
1	6	10
2	7	10
3	6	10

This is sample of work undertaken at 2 schools full evaluation reports of this work is available for Board Members on request.



Across the total 155 open young people in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) 7.1% (11) are LAC, in comparison to Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022, it was also (11) 7.2% in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022)). If we analyse this data further it shows that of the 32 young people who had YCC and Post Court interventions (sentence), 6 were LAC, however, they had previously received diversionary disposals or the offences were deemed not appropriate for out of court disposals.

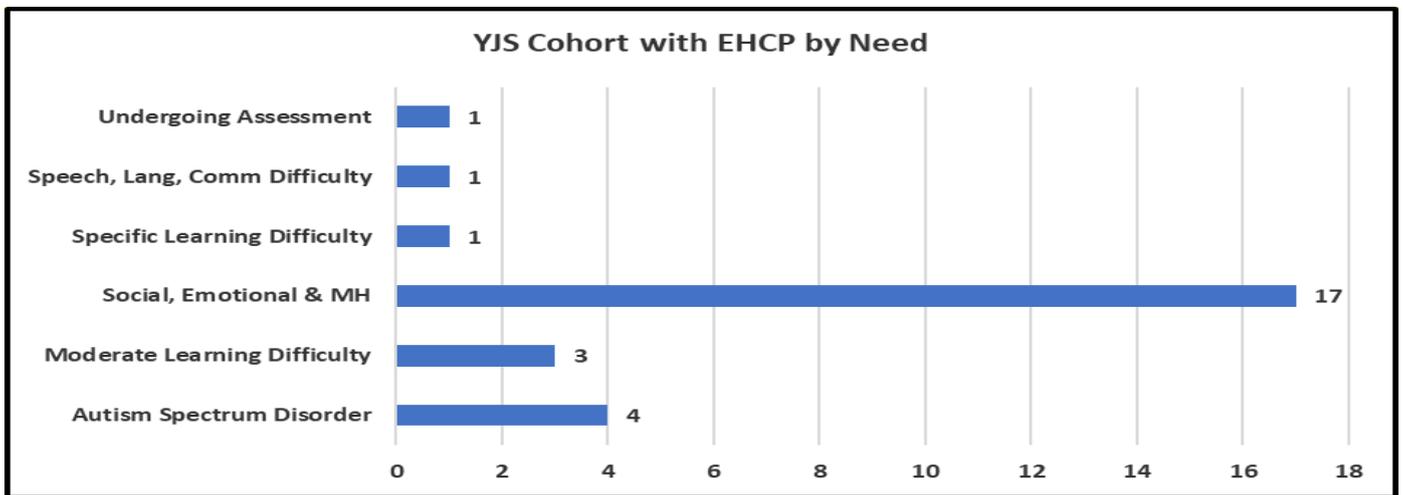
To break this down further:

- Child 1 received four Community Resolutions for common assaults prior to receiving a Youth Conditional Caution.
- Child 2 was charged to court due to seriousness of offence, which was assault of an emergency worker.
- Child 3 was charged to court due to seriousness of offence, due to sexual offences.
- Child 4 is a LAC placed and sentenced out of area for an offence of Aggravated TWOC.
- Child 5 was charged to court in accordance with CPS guidance for a knife offence.
- Child 6 was charged to court due to seriousness of offence, which was Actual Bodily Harm.

There were 101 Diversion cases (Community Resolution, Outcome 21, Outcome 22), of these 2 were LAC.

Comparison with Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) shows the CP cohort has decreased (-1 YP) whilst the CIN cohort has reduced (-7 YPs).

- CP - There was a sharp drop from 13 to 8 young people in Q1 (Apr-Jun 2022) this increased to 11 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) and it remained the same in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023).
- CIN - There was an increase in CIN young people from 16 to 19 young people in Q1 (Apr-Jun 2022) to Q2 (Jul-Sep 2022) and then continued to drop to 7 in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023).
- LAC - There was an increase in LAC young people from 12 to 15 in Q1 (Apr-Jun 2022) to Q2 (Jul-Sep 2022) which then reduced to 11 in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022) and remained at the same level in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023).



The data for Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) shows that 26.5% of the whole YJS caseload has recorded SEN, with a further 17.4% having an EHCP in place.

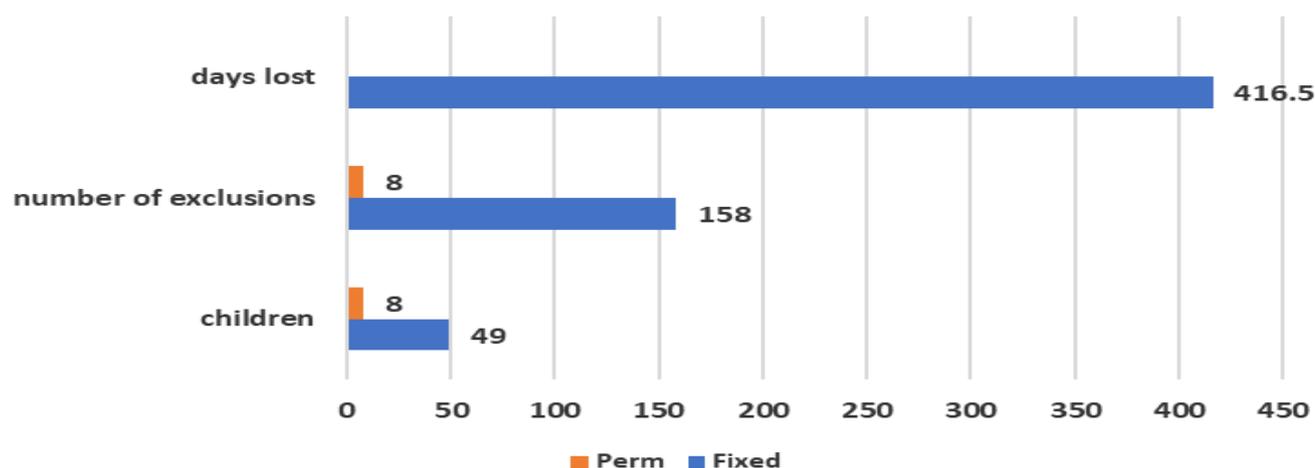
Further analysis of the data shows that of the 32 young people who had YCC and Post Court interventions, 10 young people (31.2%) had recorded SEN compared to (21% in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022)). 9 young people (28.2%) had an EHCP in place (34% in Q3 (Oct-Dec 2022)).

Current data (as at 30/05/2023) shows that of YPs age 10 to 18, 1905 have EHCP's and there are a further 4442 requiring SEN support.

What are we doing about it?

We are currently in final stages of the recruitment process, Interview has been held and there was a successful candidate. The SALT Practitioner will support in reviewing the needs of children coming in the YJS, this may include those children who may have undiagnosed needs which the data above will not represent and may mean that the cohort is a lot higher as stated above. SALT will assist and support in reducing waiting times for assessment and YJS staff able to have face to face case discussions around how best to deliver interventions and the terminology used.

YJS Cohort - Exclusions for Academic Year 2022/23



Of the 155 open young people in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) 49 of these have received 158 fixed term exclusions (Sept 2022-Mar 2023), an average of 3.1 exclusions per child and an average of 8.5 school days lost per child. 8 young people in the Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) YJS cohort have been permanently excluded from school during Sept 2022-Mar 2023. The 8 permanent exclusions were all for secondary school age young people. Of these 8 young people, 7 are now accessing education through Rotherham Aspire PRU and 1 is in Elective Home Education.

Wider exclusion data for the borough shows that there had been 3524 fixed term exclusions in the academic year 2022/23 for Year 6 to Year 11 young people. This figure is across a distinct group of 1217 young people giving an average of 2.9 exclusions per child and an average of 6.1 days lost per child. 62 young people were permanently excluded from school.

The new KPI data will measure NEET young people coming into the Youth Justice Service at the start and the end of their intervention. This information will be available from September 2023.

What are we doing about it?

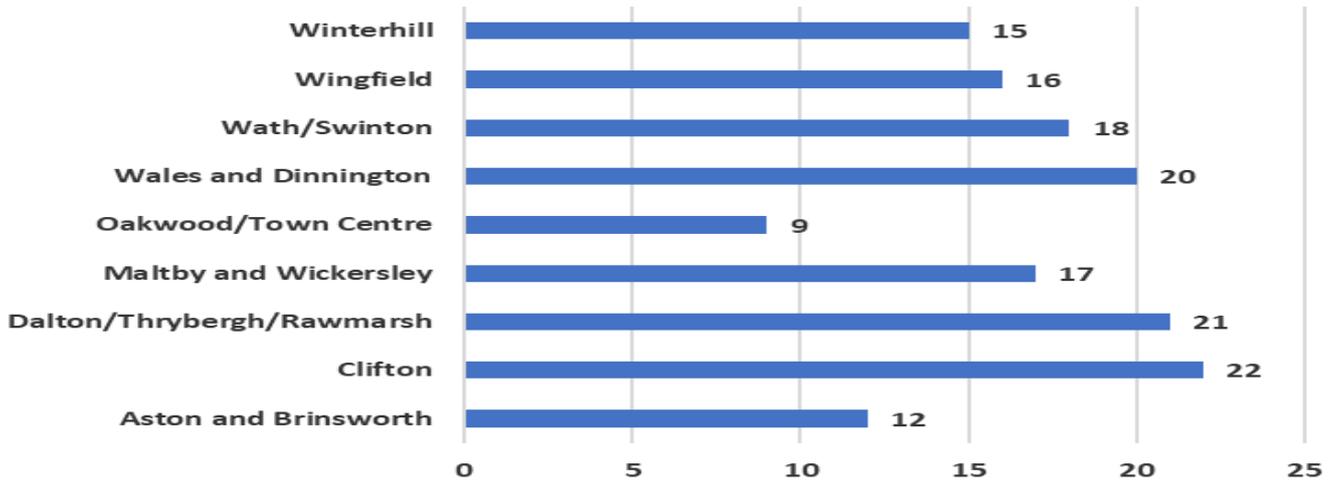
We continue to liaise with the Inclusion team to find appropriate alternative provision for those young people who come in to contact with the YJS.

Primary and secondary school are encouraged to present children at risk of permanent school exclusion at the inclusion panel.

Whenever a child is permanently excluded from education the exclusion team inform the YJS of all young people who have been excluded, YJS case managers to support children back into some form of education provision.

We check if they are known to our team and offer support to appeal the exclusion.

YJS Cohort Resident Locality

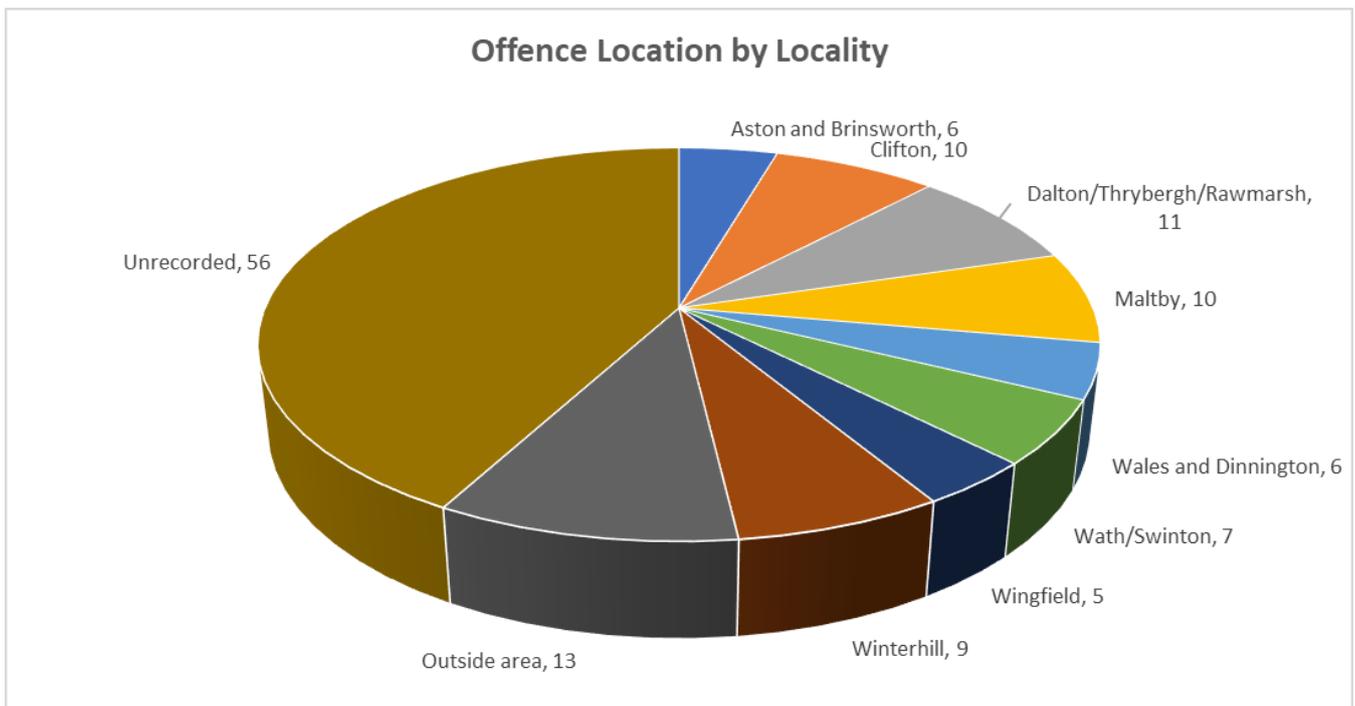
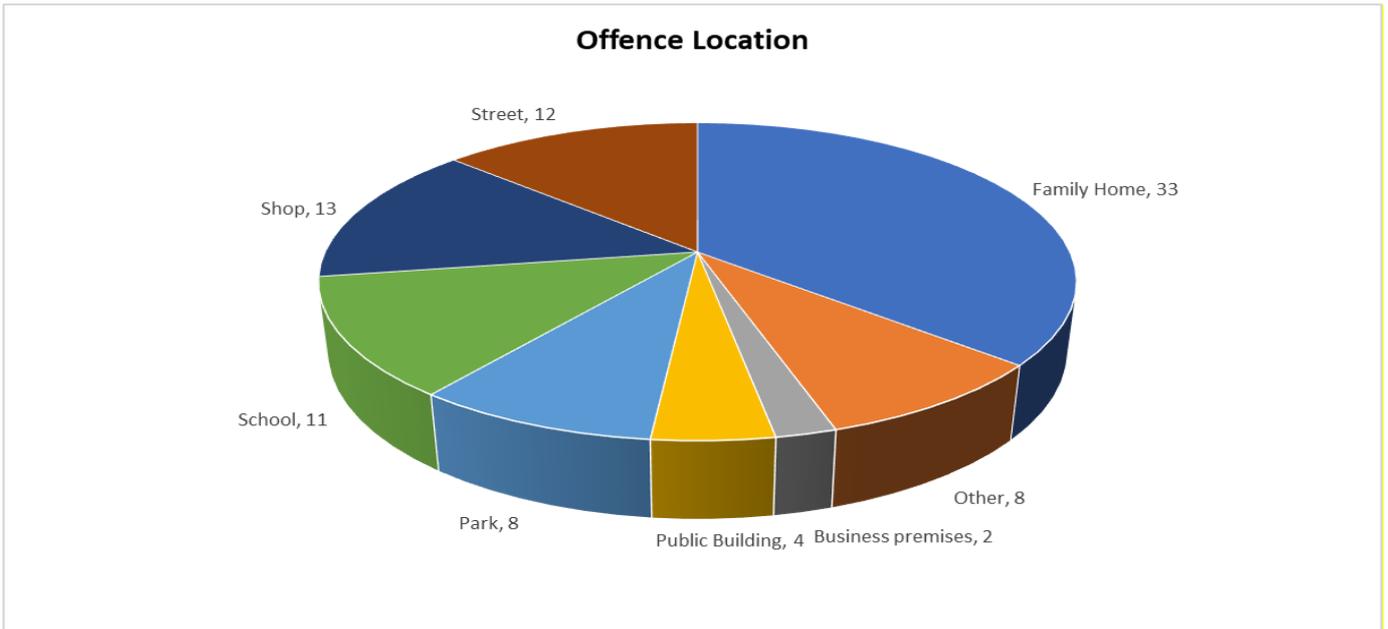


The above chart shows us where the young people open to the YJS during the Q4 (Jan-Mar23) reside, it is important to note that this is not necessarily where the offence took place.

Rotherham YJS continue to work closely with our partners to increase diversionary activity and early engagement to reduce ASB and crime across the borough.

Q4 (Jan-Mar 2023) Offences Committed showing Offence Description and grouped by Offence Category		
Offence Category	Offence Description	Total
Breach of Statutory order	Breach of a referral order	2
Breach of Statutory order Total		2
Criminal Damage	Criminal damage to property valued under £5000	14
	Threat to damage / destroy property	1
Criminal Damage Total		15
Drugs	Possess a controlled drug of Class B - Cannabis / Cannabis Resin	8
Drugs Total		8
Motoring offences	Drive a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road / in a public place without due care and attention	1
	Drive a motor vehicle otherwise than in accordance with a licence	2
	Use a motor vehicle on a road / public place without third party insurance	2
Motoring offences Total		5
Non Domestic Burglary	Non-Domestic Burglary - Other (3)	2
Non Domestic Burglary Total		2
Other	Persistently make use of public communication network to cause annoyance / inconvenience / anxiety	1
	Possess a loaded / unloaded air weapon in a public place	1
	Send by public communication network an offensive / indecent / obscene / menacing message / matter	5
	Send letter / communication / article conveying a threatening message	1
	Trespass on land with an air weapon	1
Other Total		9
Public order	Harassment without violence	5
	Public Order - Other (5)	1
	Use threatening / abusive / insulting words / behaviour with intent to cause fear of / provoke unlawful violence	2
Public order Total		8
Robbery	Attempt robbery	1
Robbery Total		1
Sexual offences	Distribute an indecent photograph / pseudo-photograph of a child	22
	Offender under 18 cause a child 13 to 15 to watch a sexual act - SOA 2003	1
	Offender under 18 cause a child under 13 to watch a sexual act - SOA 2003	1
	Possess indecent photograph / pseudo-photograph of a child	1
	Sexual assault on a female	1
Sexual offences Total		26
Theft and handling Stolen Goods	Carried in / on conveyance taken without consent (not motor vehicle)	1
	Theft - other - including theft by finding	1
	Theft from a shop	15
Theft and handling Stolen Goods Total		17
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	Take a motor vehicle without the owners consent	1
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking Total		1
Violence against the person	Assault a person thereby occasioning them actual bodily harm	13
	Assault by beating	2
	Common assault	21
	Possess an offensive weapon in a public place	1
	Possess knife blade / sharp pointed article in a public place - Criminal Justice Act 1988	2
Violence against the person Total		39

Offences Q4 (Jan-Mar23) by Location



The above tables show us offences committed in Jan-Mar 2023 detailing the offence category and description, further detail regarding the location of offences committed is also included however it must be noted that 56 offences had no location recorded. This is due to a new reporting system and in future all this information will be updated.

Re Offending Live tracker

Rotherham YJS have access to a live Re Offending tracker which allows us to examine more recent cohorts in respect of re-offending. A young person enters the re-offending cohort when they receive their first disposal of any of the following type: Youth Caution; Youth Conditional Caution; Referral Order; Rehabilitation Order; Custodial sentence; Fine, Absolute discharge, Conditional discharge; Fine.

It must be noted that only re-offending up until the age of 18 would be included in this analysis.

It must also be noted that when looking at those entering this cohort in the last 12 months, the report only reflects any re-offending at date of running the report.

Data from our live re-offending tracker for those young people entering the cohort in the period April 2022 to March 2023 tells us:

- 52 young people entered the cohort – 9 Youth Cautions, 19 Youth Conditional Cautions, 19 referral Orders, 1 Absolute discharge and 4 Fines.
- Of those 52 young people, 1 young person had committed a further 2 offences.
- This young person was subject to a Referral Order and re-offended within 5 months

This is in comparison to the data from April 2021 to March 2022:

- 60 young people entered the cohort – 10 Youth Cautions, 17 Youth Conditional Cautions, 23 referral Orders, 1 Youth Rehabilitation Order, 5 Conditional Discharge and 4 Fines.
- Of those 60 young people, 3 young people have committed a further 5 offences.
- One young person was subject to a Referral Order and re-offended at 7 months, one young person was subject to a Youth Rehabilitation Order and re-offended in the first month, whilst the other was subject to a Youth Caution and re-offended within the first month.

Section 3: YJS Management & Workforce

This section will include a series of workforce development measures that directly address key points relating to the YJS - The timeliness of assessments

- We have self-sign off process for assessments which are rated low across all domains, management oversight is picked up via in depth case supervision and/or Audits, this is now part of a new YJS Quality assurance framework. workforce in our improvement plan. There will be monthly reporting against the following:

Staffing Pressure

JB 1 FTE - Social Work placement began 1st May 2023.

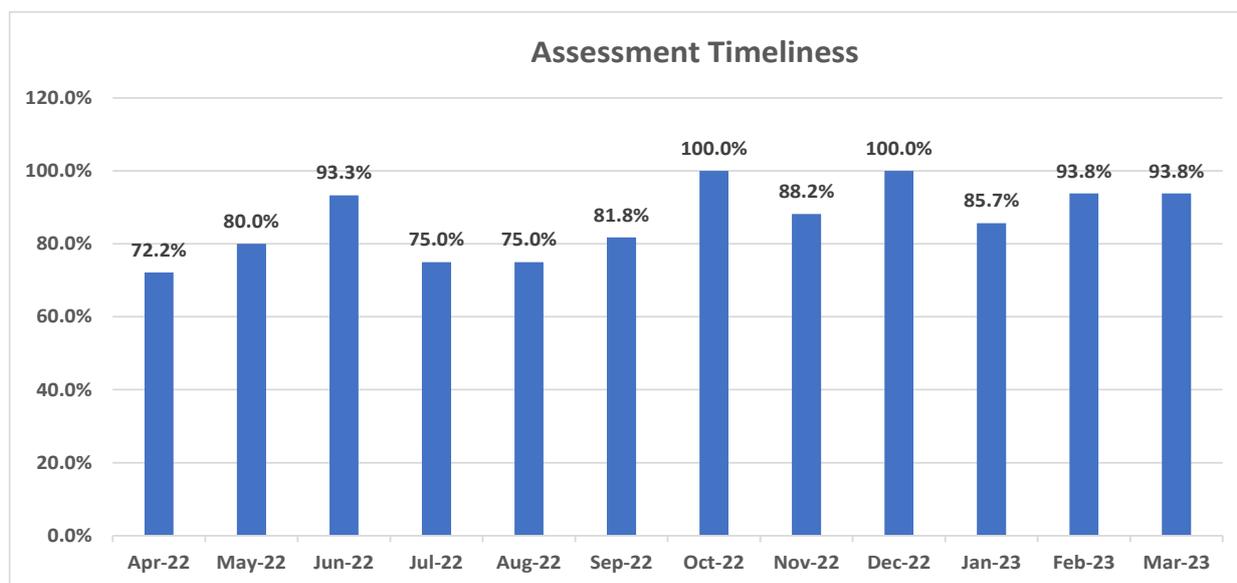
JW 1 FTE - Long term sickness from January 2023.

NH 0.5 FTE hours lost to cover Turnaround (Senior Practitioner).

CR 1 FTE – Resignation due to leaving the authority.

Timeliness of Assessments

There is no longer a YJB set number of days deadline for timelines of Assessments. Previously the national standard was set to 20 working days. Currently it's up to YJSs to determine what is deemed as 'timely' assessments and Rotherham YJS amended the deadline in October 22 from 20 working days to 25 working days.



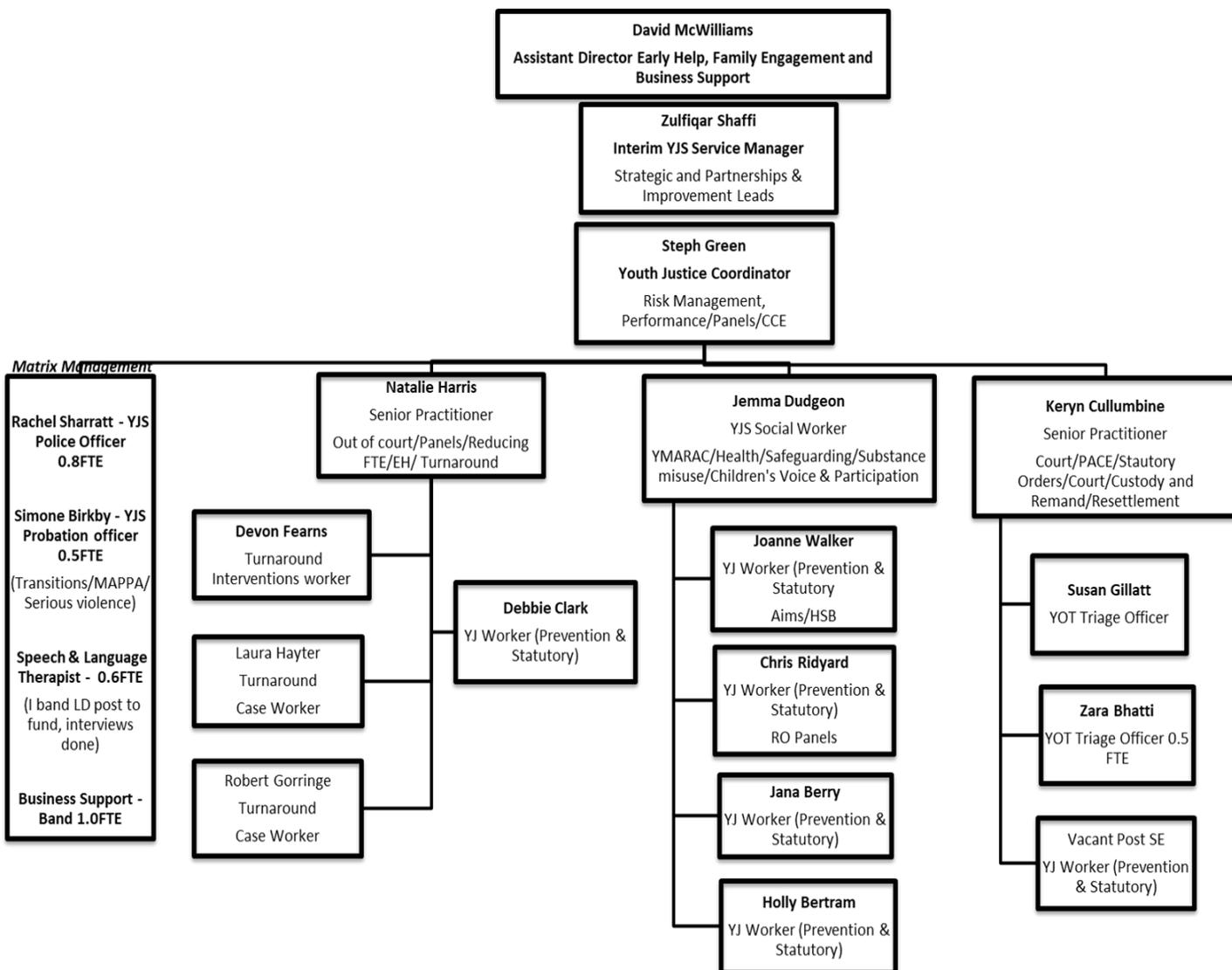
Interventions Completed & Programmes Delivered sections will be included for the next partnership board meeting for Quarter 1 Data (April – June 2023) As part of a new performance monitoring.

Staffing and Budget

Attached at appendix 1 is the current YJS structure (as June 2023) which includes the vacant posts.

2022-23 YJS Budget to March 2023					
<i>350110 - Pooled Budget</i>					
Cat	Description	Actual to end Oct 2022	Full Year Budget	Forecast Spend to end March 2023	Variance
10	Staffing	290,691	519,567	519,289	-278
14	Indirect Emp Exps	0	6,264	6,287	23
20	Premises Expenses	58	0	0	0
25	Transport	4,109	6,800	6,800	0
30	Supplies & Services	4,013	14,252	14,507	255
75	Income	-4,000	-228,260	-228,260	0
	Total	294,871	318,623	318,623	0
<i>350030 - EH YJS YJB Grant</i>					
Cat	Description	Actual to end Oct 2022	Full Year Budget	Forecast Spend to end March 2023	Variance
10	Staffing	246,335	389,873	388,573	-1,300
14	Indirect Emp Exps	4,936	3,659	4,936	1,277
25	Transport	3,075	4,642	4,665	23
30	Supplies & Services	1,258	130,348	130,348	0
70	Income	0	-525,830	-525,830	0
	Total	255,604	2,692	2,692	0

Appendix 1 – Staffing structure as of June 2023



Section 4: Service Effectiveness & Partners Information

REMEDI - Victim Intervention

Victim Contact:

In Quarter 4 2022/23 (based on closed cases) Remedi contacted 26 victims of youth crime and we have an 81% engagement rate. 44 restorative processes were completed. 39 were indirect interventions and 5 were direct. The majority of the 5 direct were made up of direct reparation. Charlotte, the Victim Practitioner worked closely with our then Reparation Practitioner Carl, to ensure that we maximised the opportunity for these direct pieces of work to take place.

We hold monthly South Yorkshire Victim Practitioner Meetings where we discuss and share good practice and we are currently looking at ways in which we can increase outputs, in particular direct interventions.

In Quarter 4 we completed 2 audits for the YJS, and all these audits highlighted good practice including timely contact of victims and adherence to the Victims Code of Practice.

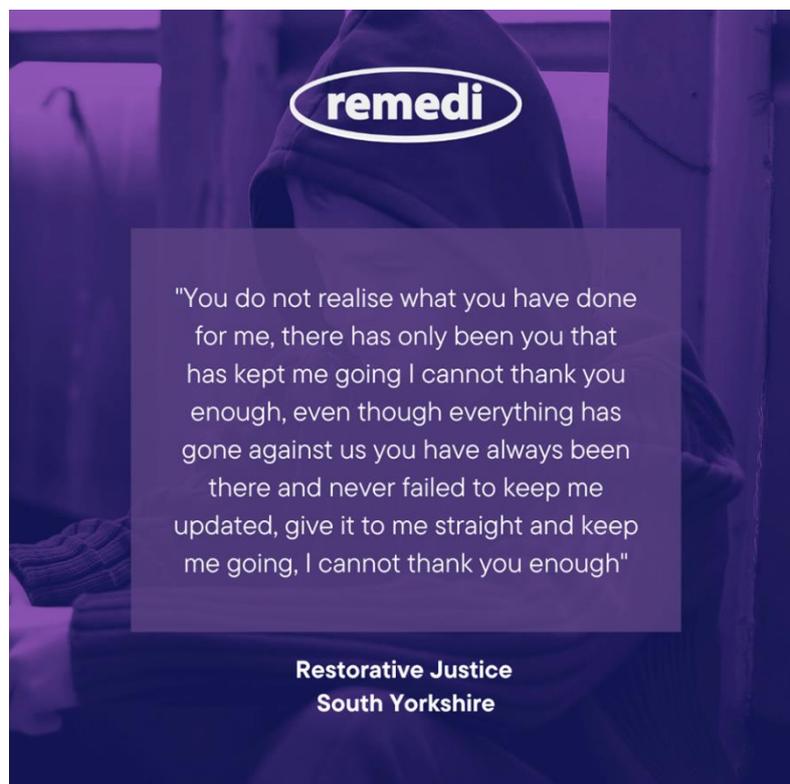
RJ CASE STUDY

ABH x 3 received YCC

Victim impact statement taken, views represented during a VA session and letter of explanation delivered to victims. The young person listened to the victim impact statements. He was visibly shaken by how he had made the three victims feel and wanted to reach out to apologise. The victims had stated they did not want anything further, but I said I would have a conversation and see if they had changed their minds. The young person had a reparation session two days later and had written a letter which he asked to be passed to me just in case they were willing to receive it.

The letter wrote was thoughtful and showed he had taken on board the impact for not only the victims but their wider family and displayed remorse and demonstrated the changes he has made since the offence.

The victims were happy to receive the letter and wanted him to know 'we are pleased that you have done this without being asked to, and it has shown we were right not to pursue this going to court to give you a chance. We hope you continue with these changes.'



REMEDI – Reparation

In Q4 we booked 71 hours of Reparation in Rotherham. We worked with 15 young people in this period, 11 of these were male and 4 were female.

We are currently looking to expand our portfolio of reparation placements in Rotherham in order to enhance the offer to our young people. Our current placements in Rotherham include Rotherham Hospice, Wentworth Woodhouse, RUCST, Dinnington Allotment, Swinton Library and Moorgate Cemetery.

We hold monthly South Yorkshire Reparation Practitioner Meetings where we discuss and share good practice and we are currently looking at ways in which we can continue to increase outputs.

In Quarter 4 we completed 2 audits for the YJS, and all these audits highlighted good practice including timely contact of young people.

REPARATION CASE STUDY

The young person had been ordered to complete 15 hours reparation for an assault charge.

We split the reparation sessions between work at our allotment and also at Rotherham Hospice.

The young person was fairly quiet to begin with when I first met him and didn't really engage in much conversation.

We completed some reparation hours at the allotment first and he told me several times that he couldn't be bothered but he did complete the tasks I asked him to do. When we went to Rotherham Hospice for another reparation session he engaged brilliantly. He was very nice and polite to all the staff there and really got stuck in with some gardening work there. The young person was a lot more chatty and I was so happy with the tasks he completed as well with how good he had engaged with the session. I received some positive feedback from a member of staff at the hospice too about how well they thought the young person had done. I was extremely happy with the young person and how well he had engaged and made sure this was represented at his final panel.



These cards were designed and completed by several young people on different reparation sessions. All the young people really enjoyed the sessions and created some great cards. Some of the young people didn't think they were very creative or artistic, so they really felt like they gained new skills during the sessions. Laura delivered all the cards to Rotherham Hospice where staff and patients there were really grateful to receive them.