



SWANSEA YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE

PERFORMANCE REPORTING 2023/24

Quarter 3

Oct – Dec 2023

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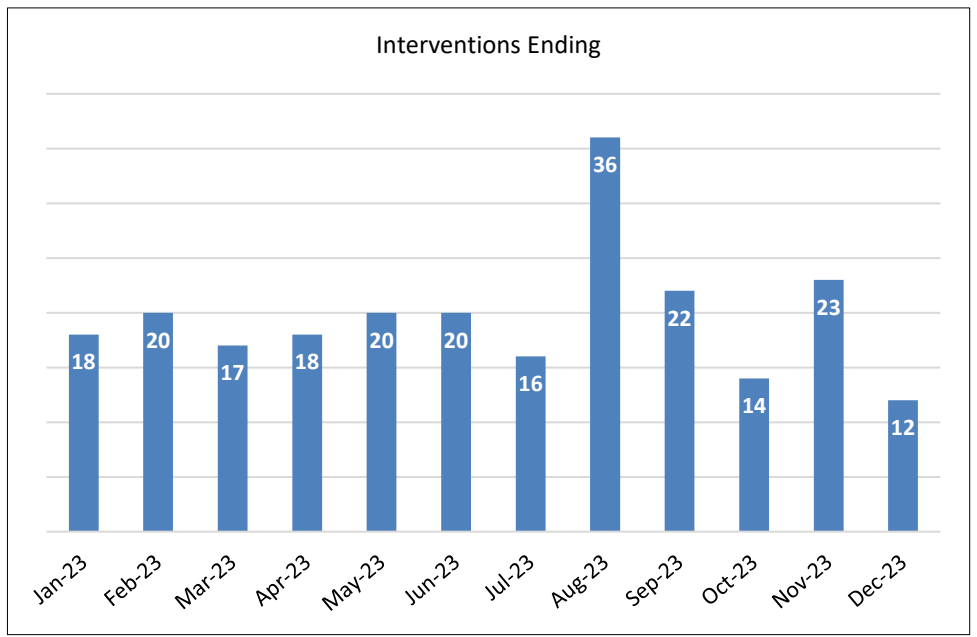
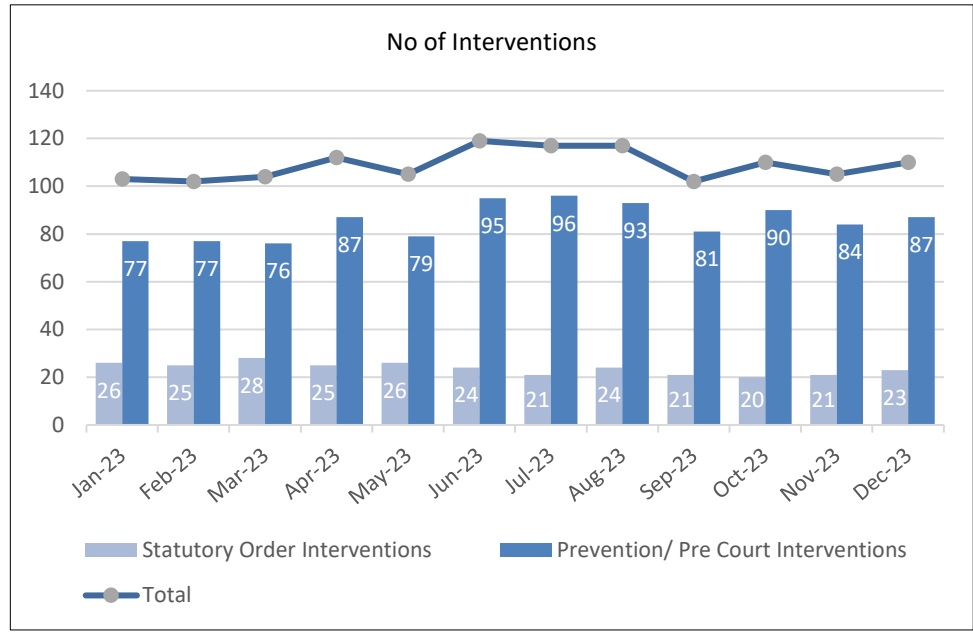
SERVICE PERFORMANCE

This table shows the number of interventions ongoing within the quarter.

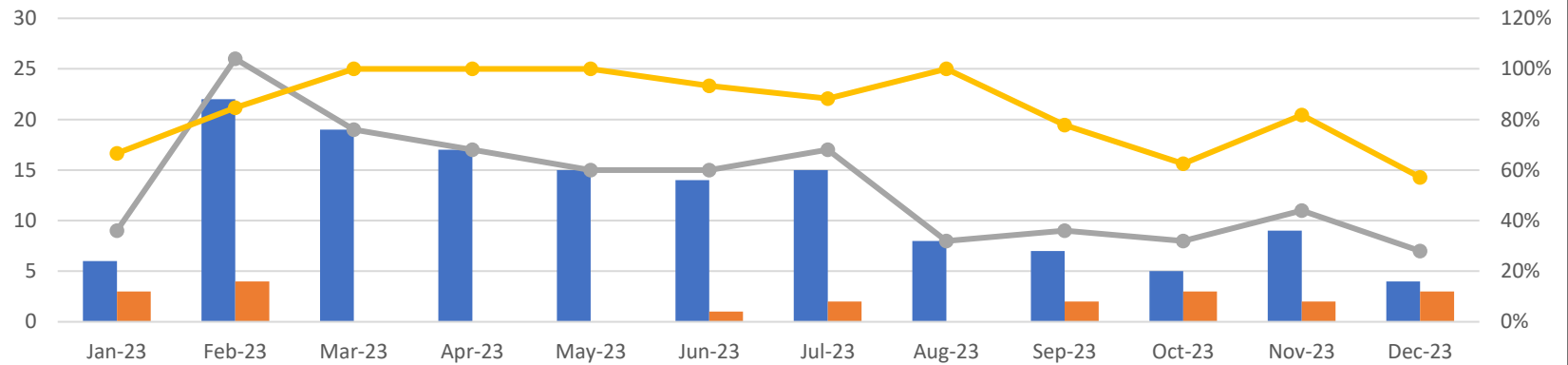
No of Interventions	Jan - Mar 2022	Apr - Jun 2022	Jul - Sept 2022	Oct - Dec 2022	Jan - Mar 2023	Apr - Jun 2023	Jul - Sep 2023	Oct - Dec 2023
Prevention (inc. Bail Support/Voluntary Support/Turnaround)	64	60	69	60	83	81	77	62
Pre Court (Bureau)	39	40	36	36	40	52	62	69
Court	28	32	37	37	39	35	35	31
TOTAL	131	132	142	133	162	168	174	162

Comments

- The quarter (Oct-Dec) shows a drop in the Prevention interventions from 53 to 34, however there is an increase in referrals to the Turnaround project (3 referrals), bail support has remained consistent (15 new interventions) and voluntary support interventions have increased by 2. All of these interventions fall under the prevention by early intervention strand of the service. There has been a slight decrease in interventions starting, which is attributed to project workers picking up Youth Bureau cases, which has therefore had an impact on prevention by early intervention cases being allocated.
- Pre-Court interventions have increased again this quarter by 7 overall, with Outcome 22 increasing by 2. Youth Restorative Disposals have increased by 4 and Youth Cautions decreased by 2. Youth Conditional Cautions have increased by 3.
- Court interventions have decreased by 4 with the main area of reduction being in YRO interventions.



Assets completed

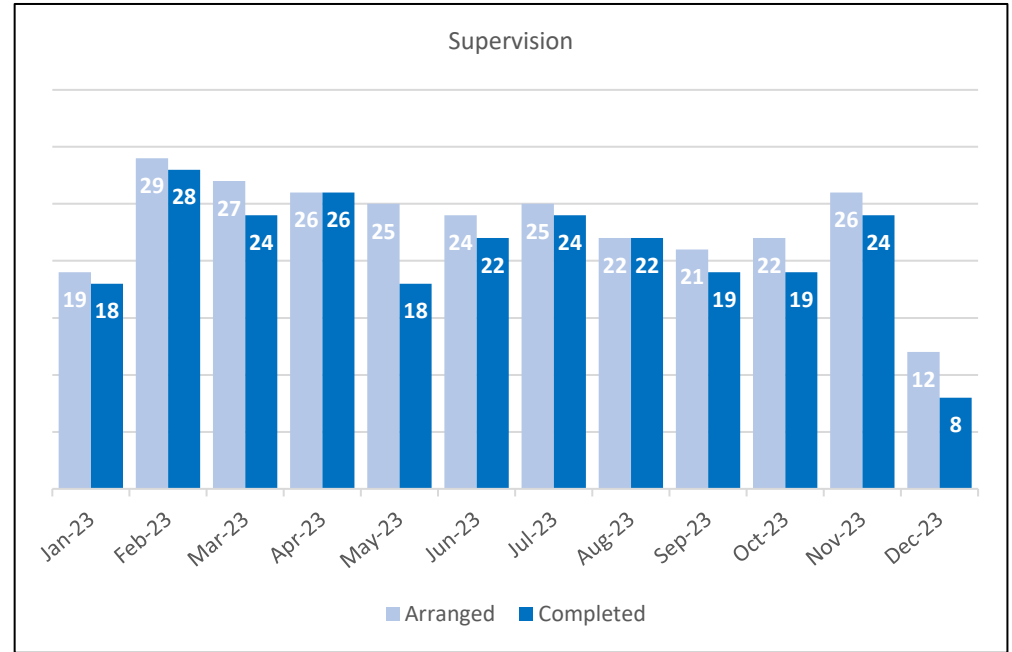
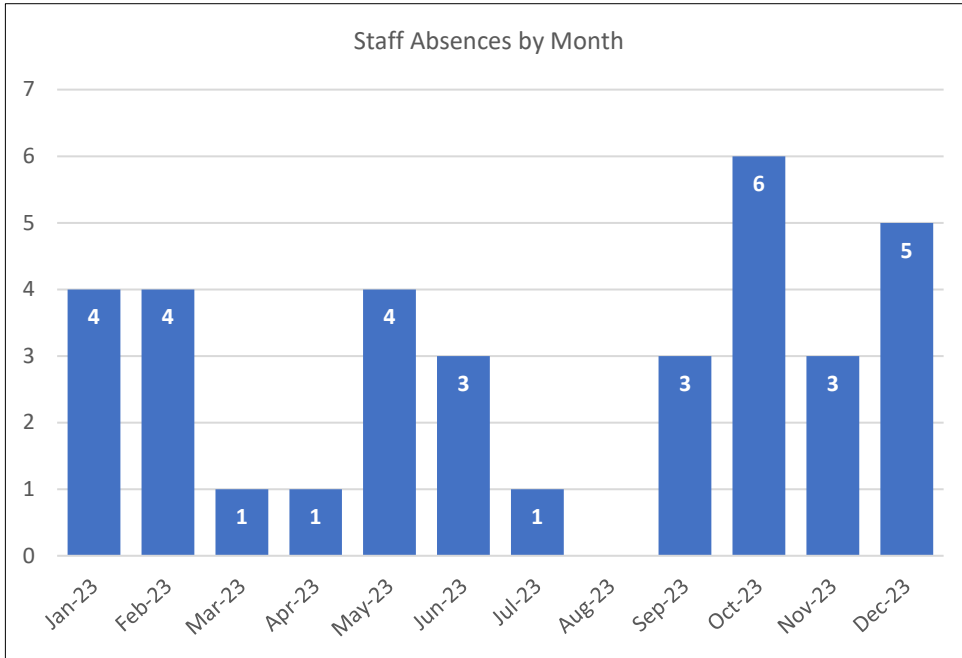


	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
20 days or less	6	22	19	17	15	14	15	8	7	5	9	4
21-49 days	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	2	3
Grand Total	9	26	19	17	15	15	17	8	9	8	11	7
% Completed on time	67%	85%	100%	100%	100%	93%	88%	100%	78%	63%	82%	57%

Comments

There were 26 Asset assessments completed within this quarter, which again is less than the last quarter. This is due to the increased use of the Prevention and Diversionary assessment tool. This tool is due to be compulsorily rolled out in the next year, and the electronic version that will follow will allow data to be drawn from the system. Currently, assessments are being completed manually (on Word) and saved to the case management system. In total, 32 prevention and diversion assessments completed in the last quarter.

A total of 26 asset plus assessments (across all stages) were completed during the last quarter. Six of the Asset plus assessments completed were either Pre-Sentence Reports or Referral Order reports. There was one Pre-Sentence Report which was **not** all options. In total, 8 assessments completed within this quarter fell outside of the 20 day timeframe for completion. That said, 24 days was the longest shortfall. Reasons for delay relate to service pressures; staff shortages and Practice Leads taking on case management tasks such as assessments, in order to relieve service pressures.



What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite service pressures, the team continue to ensure that children and young people are supported through pre and post court processes. There is a positive uptake in bail and voluntary support interventions. All 32 prevention and diversion assessments were completed within timescales. Whilst some asset plus assessments fell outside of the 20 day preferred timescale, the longest shortfall was 4 days (1 assessment). Five were signed off on 21 days, one was at 22 days and one at 23 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff supervision declined considerably during December. This is reflective of staff absences and general pressures across the Christmas period, which is a shorter month. We would expect supervision sessions to increase to normal figures following. Staff absences increased during the last. Staff absences were attributed to physical illness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need to ensure that supervisions take place regularly for all staff. We continue to try and work more closely with police colleagues to increase opportunities to engage young people with bail support interventions. Now that our staffing levels are in line with what is normal, we'd expect project worker staff to support less with Youth Bureau assessment/support, allowing them to focus more on prevention by early intervention cases.

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NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

First Time Entrants

Local Data

There were 7 first time entrants into the youth justice system in this quarter, in the previous quarter there were 13, however the quarter before that was 6.

Breakdown of First Time Entrants;

Gender	
Male	5
Female	3

Ethnicity	
White	6
Black	1

Age							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1

Comments

3 of the 7 young people were known to the service previously, 2 had previous YRD's and one young person was referred back to court from Youth Bureau.

Of the first time entrants,

- 1 young person had 3 x motoring offences and received a Referral Order. This young person was not previously known to the service. The aggravating factors associated to the offences meant that this person was not eligible to be referred back to Youth Bureau for the Drive for Change programme.
- Two young people had Referral Orders for violence against the person offences (related to the same offence). These young people are engaging positively with support and recently attended a community engagement event.
- One young person had two offences, one for possession of cannabis and for possession of a bladed article. This young person was not previously known to the service, however the seriousness of the two offences led to the Youth Caution outcome.
- One young person received a Referral Order for two offences, concerned in the supply of cannabis and assault. He was known to the service previously having been referred to prevention by early intervention and Youth Bureau. The behaviours/offences that resulted in these referrals being made relate to anti-social behaviour and being in possession of a weapon. However, at the time of these offences there was considerable instability in the young person's life. This young person is part of a peer group that the service is engaging with, known to frequent areas where anti-social behaviour is reported. Work is being delivered with this young person and their peers to break the cycle.
- Another young person received a Referral Order for a criminal damage offence. This young person was initially referred to Youth Bureau, having been referred from Youth Court. Because the young person did not attend Youth Bureau panel, at Youth Court the following day the Crown Prosecutor was

unwilling to adjourn again (which is often agreed to allow the young person another opportunity to attend Youth Bureau panel) and instead the young person was given a 9 month Referral Order. This was appealed in Court by the Court Officer, however the sentence was given.

- 1 young person had a conditional caution for a violent disorder offence. This young person was known to the service, having previously engaged with the Youth Bureau process. This young person is known and is part of a peer group where there are concerns around criminal exploitation. The aggravating factors and gravity of the offence led to the Youth Conditional Caution outcome.

YJB Data

The first time entrants is also reported as a rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population. The latest reported rate for is Oct 22 – Sept 23 which was 191. This is a 4.7% reduction compared to the previous year.

This data is now collected from the case level data sent from the YJS to the YJB and is no longer taken from PNC data. The last 12 months of data has been overwritten but year on year comparisons need to be made with caution until all the data has been reconciled.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a positive reduction in first time entrants during this last quarter. • Whilst some young people were previously known, there is positive evidence of work to address needs, being provided. With these cases, often peripheral factors (instability at home, extra familial concerns) present that appear to have had an influence on behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service recognise that any first time entrants where a young person was previously known to the service, requires exploration of work completed to address possible gaps in practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will continue to review cases where young people were previously known to the service.

Use of Custody and Remand

Local Data

Remand

There were no new remands in this quarter and there are no ongoing remands.

Custody and Licence

There are two ongoing licence interventions. These young people continue to be supported by the YJS and one has reached a reduction in his contact due to his positive engagement with his licence conditions.

Three custodial sentences ended in the quarter, two of which were 18 years old at the time of release and therefore their licences will be supervised by the National Probation Service. There was a positive handover of both cases to probation over the Christmas period, for both young people who were release leading up to and just after Christmas.

The other young person has successfully completed their licence intervention.

YJB Data

The latest youth data summary from the YJB is reporting custody figures for the period Oct 22 – Sep 23. The custody rate is 0.33 per 1,000 of 10-17 age population of Swansea. The previous year the reported rate was 0.09 so there has been an increase of 0.23 based on these rolling yearly figures. The rate for the South Wales is 0.14.

The table shows the actual number of custodial sentences given each year. This data is reconciled to local data on a quarterly basis.

2023/24 (Apr-Dec) *	3
2022/23	5
2021/22	5
2020/21	3
2019/20	6

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no new remands during this quarter. • There is positive work being completed with young people who are released from the secure setting. Neither of the young people released have committed any further offences. One of those on licence is doing incredibly well in a work placement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were significant challenges for the young people released over the Christmas period, particularly regarding housing. Agencies worked together in the months leading up to release to secure the best possible options available. However, housing options are limited and evidences the housing challenges faced by young people released from custody. In one case, the young person had legal advice to challenge the accommodation situation, and accommodation was identified by Housing Options shortly prior to release. However, the other 18 year old was released with emergency (bed and breakfast) accommodation, which is not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will continue to meet with partners across all agencies to discuss and plan for the release of young people who enter a custodial setting. There is always learning to take from the cases of the two 18 year olds, and these situations reflect the importance of early planning. However, these situations do also reflect some of the incredible challenges that face young adults coming out of custody, particularly with regard to accommodation. The YJS will reflect upon and consider how we can develop the Y2A handover for young people who turn 18 while maintained on the youth wing.

a suitable option for any young person, particularly this young person who was very vulnerable.

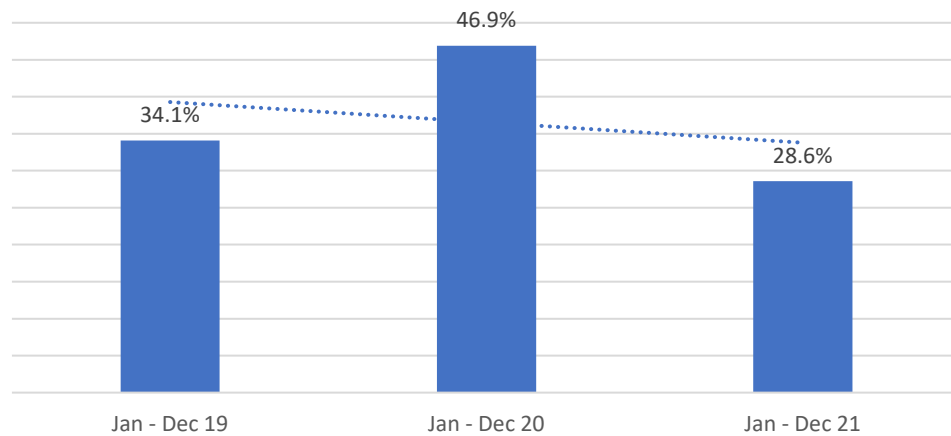
Reoffending

PNC data published by the YJB. No local data

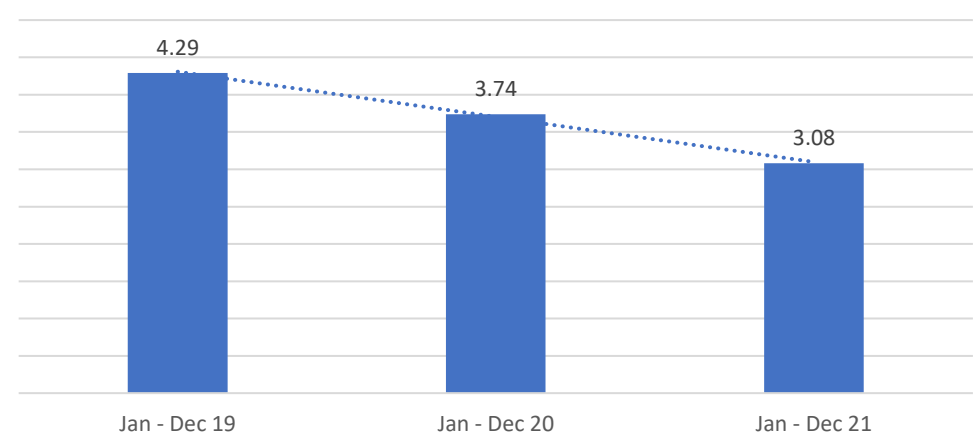
This measure tracks a cohort of young people who have received a youth caution, youth conditional caution or court outcome, known as substantive outcomes, within the period to see if they commit a further offence that also receives a further substantive outcome.

The way this is calculated is that it tracks a three month cohort instead of a 12 month cohort. The cohort is tracked for 12 months and then an extra 6 months is allowed for the conclusion of any court proceedings. This is why this data will always be reported sometime after the initial outcome has been given. The 4 quarterly figures are then added together to give a yearly figure.

Yearly Reoffending Rate



Yearly Reoffending Frequency Rates



Quarter	Percentage	Quarter	
Jan – Mar 21	16.7%	Jan – Mar 21	3.00
Apr – Jun 21	14.3%	Apr – Jun 21	7.00
Jul – Sept 21	37.5%	Jul – Sept 21	2.00
Oct – Dec 21	62.5%	Oct – Dec 21	2.20

The first graph shows the yearly percentage rates. This is also known as the binary rate. The graph shows a downward trend of reoffending within the cohort. This table shows the breakdown by quarter for the latest reported year (Jan-Dec 21), which does show that there is one quarter that is significantly higher than the others.

In addition to the binary rate there is also the frequency rate which is the number of further offences committed by young people (who have already committed an offence). This graph shows the yearly frequency rates.

The table shows the breakdown by quarter for the latest reported year (Jan – Dec 21), which shows that there is one quarter that is higher than the others. This information is all produced using PNC data. The cohort information is not currently able to be shared therefore we cannot do any data reconciliation on these figures.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a downward trend in the overall reoffending rate, furthermore, from the data we can see that when a young person reoffends, they are doing so less frequently (frequency rate). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As this information is drawn for PNC data, we are unable to determine the specific detail, which prevents us from being able to assess performance and to consider ways in which to improve practice. The length of time it takes to attain this data means that the learning is often out of date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a service we need to consider how we use our processes to capture more up to date information on reoffending and utilise this to inform practice, thereby reducing rates of recidivism.

PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION

Prevention/ Turnaround/ Bail Support

The Prevention offer has expanded to now include the Turnaround Project, as well as the traditional prevention intervention. Therefore, the data has been updated to reflect this. This section will continue to be monitored and improved.

During Quarter 3 (Oct-Dec 23) there were referrals made for early intervention support.

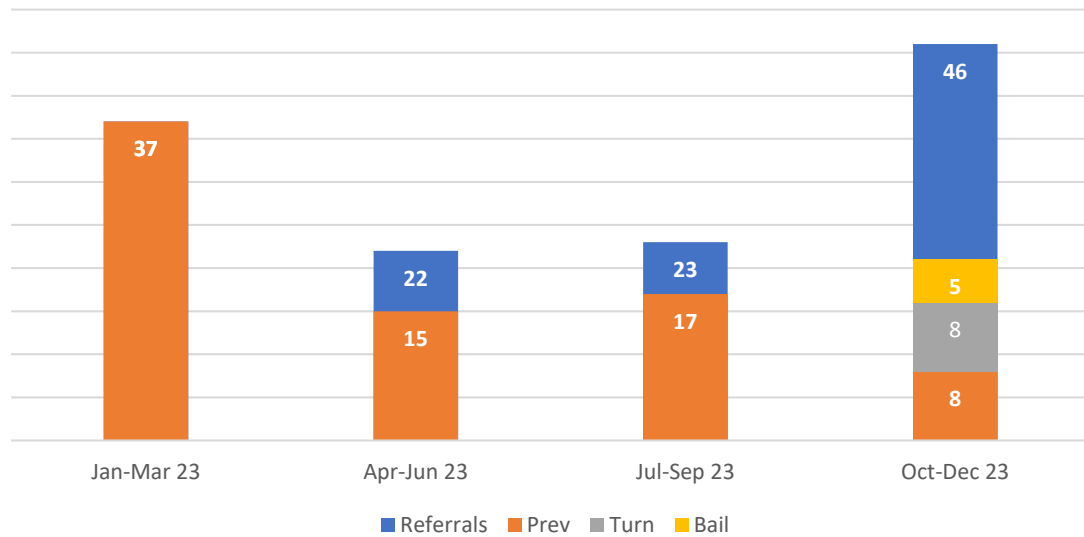
The referrals for this quarter were received from the following agencies.

REFERRING AGENCY	PREVENTION	TURNAROUND
C&FS - CMET	4	0
C&FS - EHH	0	1
C&FS - IAA	6	0
C&FS - SCP	9	4
Education	9	0
Health	1	0
Police	2	1
Safer Swansea	1	4
Third Sector	1	0
YJS	1	0

The most referrals came from Child and Family services overall (54%) with the main referring team being Supported Care Planning this quarter. The main area of concern is broken down below;

	PREVENTION	TURNAROUND
Anti-Social Behaviour	15	10
Domestic Abuse	2	0
Early Help Hubs	2	0
Hate Crime	2	0
Sexually Harmful Behaviour	4	0
Theft	1	0
Youth Violence	8	0

Interventions Starting by Qtr



There were 21 new interventions started in the quarter,

This cohort was made up of:

Gender	
Male	14
Female	7

Ethnicity	
White	20
Mixed	1

Age							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+
0	0	1	4	6	6	4	0

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our new consultation is streamlining the prevention referral process, allowing us to provide the right support to the right young people, at the right time. As part of the consultation, meeting with young people and the important people in their lives is allowing us to establish early on what young people hope to achieve from accessing the service. We have also found that this process has opened up avenues for us to share resources/advice, with colleagues in other services. Following the Anti-Social behaviour Scrutiny Panel, YJS Practice Lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though we recognise the success of Youth Bureau in keeping young people from entering the criminal justice system, in meeting this demand our project worker staff have been required to pick up these cases, which led to a slight delay (for a month) in allocating prevention cases. Referrals for anti-social behaviour related referrals appear to have increased. We do often observe this across this quarter because of the time of year. Young people who meet with friends are looking to get out of the bad weather, frequenting areas that bring them into contact with the public – bus shelters, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We hope to further roll out our ASB Programme and offer to more Primary Schools with this opportunity. As part of the thematic review of Youth Bureau cases, we are working on enhancing our targeted work to deliver to Secondary Schools, addressing the key themes found at Youth Bureau.

<p>Amanda Wilson and Prevention Co-ordinator Tom Minshall met with Helen Howells and Becki Benney from Education, to propose a pilot programme in six Local Authority Primary Schools. The aim of the programme was to deliver targeted ASB sessions to Year 5 & 6 pupils that were interactive, informative and engaging. YJS are currently gathering feedback from the pilot schools before looking to roll the programme out to Primary Schools across the Local Authority, though anecdotal information from school suggests that this programme was a success and has been welcomed by schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team has now set up a regular review processes to ensure that support remains on track. Due to a reduction in 'drift' cases, the prevention waiting list has reduced so that targeted support is being offered early on. 	<p>shops etc. This is something we will monitor and work closely with out colleague to address and support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is positive that young people are being diverted away from Court to Youth Bureau, however, the Prevention by Early Intervention Practice Lead and Prevention Coordinator are looking at whether young people are entering the service at a slightly higher stage than prevention. 		
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Contextual Safeguarding

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The YJS continue to work in partnership with colleagues within and external to the Local Authority. One Project Worker from the YJS will be the named YJS worker for the new pilot project developed by CMET. CMET United is a multi-agency 'team around the young person' and is a project funded by the Youth Endowment Fund. Its aim is to prevent youth violence outside of the home. • The Youth Justice Practice Manager and the Practice Manager for CMET have met with colleagues in National Probation Service and have discussed how the CMET united project can link in with the Y2A transition process for young people who turn 18 years old. • One of the young people open on protocol has recently been released from custody and has finished his Detention and Training Order. He is being supported by the YJS ETE worker and is actively looking for employment. Concerns in relation to exploitation, have reduced. The family engage well with the YJS which has increased safety and reduced CCE concerns for the young person. • The service have delivered group work sessions to a peer group of 6 and another smaller group with two brothers, where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 9 young people currently open on protocol, all are open to the YJS on a statutory (Court) basis. • 7 young people who are males are open due to concerns with criminal exploitation, and the 2 young females are open due to child sexual exploitation. • When young people enter the YJS where there are concerns around CCE and CSE, there can often be initial barriers to engagement. When we are working with young people where these issues have been identified, it is important that we adapt our practices to build on engagement, as often there are barriers to young people working with us. This can sometimes prove more challenging for young people on Court Orders, however, we have positive relationships with Youth Court colleagues who have a good understanding of best practice with CCE/CSE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Safeguarding Practice Lead is developing internal processes to identify, earlier on, who are at risk of exploitation. Indicators of risk will be identified and current processes enhanced (case mappings, interventions, staff training) to ensure that the team are always thinking of new and innovative ways to reduce the risk of young people at risk of/being exploited. • With our contextual work, we recognise that we need to be working, not just with young people and agencies supporting young people, but we need to be better at involving families in this work. Again, how we involve families in processes and planning is key to developing safety and achieving change. • We recognise that whilst we are delivering individual/group work with young people who have been identified as being at risk of/having experienced CCE/CSE, we need to improve how we evaluate and report on outcomes for these young people. The Safeguarding Practice Lead is developing a mechanism to be able to capture outcomes so that we can bring case examples to the next Board meeting.

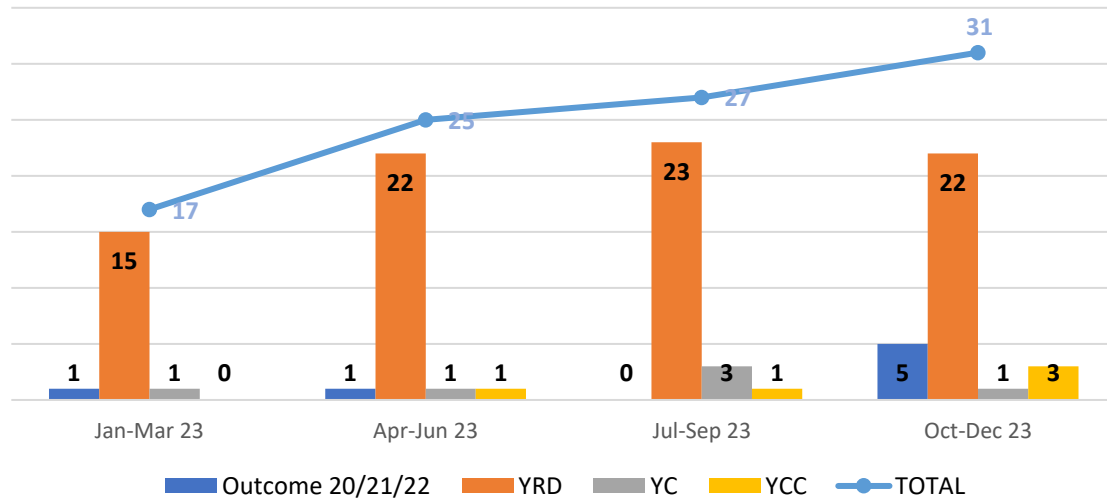
<p>CCE concerns have been identified. The focus of work has been to address issues in context with the lived experiences of the groups; exploitation, carrying weapons, youth violence etc. The groups are also competing the Youth Achievement Award, an accredited award which will give the young people GCSE equivalent qualifications. Whilst concerns remain for some of the young people, some young people have moved away from these groups and where concerns remain for others, targeted 1:1 work remains ongoing.</p>		
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PRE COURT OUTCOMES

Pre court outcomes are given at the Bureau. The Bureau decision can be that the young person will receive a Youth Restorative Disposal (Non-Criminal), a Youth Caution or a Youth Conditional Caution.

The service is also continuing to make use of outcome 22, this is a no further action (NFA) outcome which is often used in conjunction with YJS intervention/education. There is also outcome 20/21 which is also a NFA outcome but also with a YJS intervention.

Pre Court Outcomes by Quarter



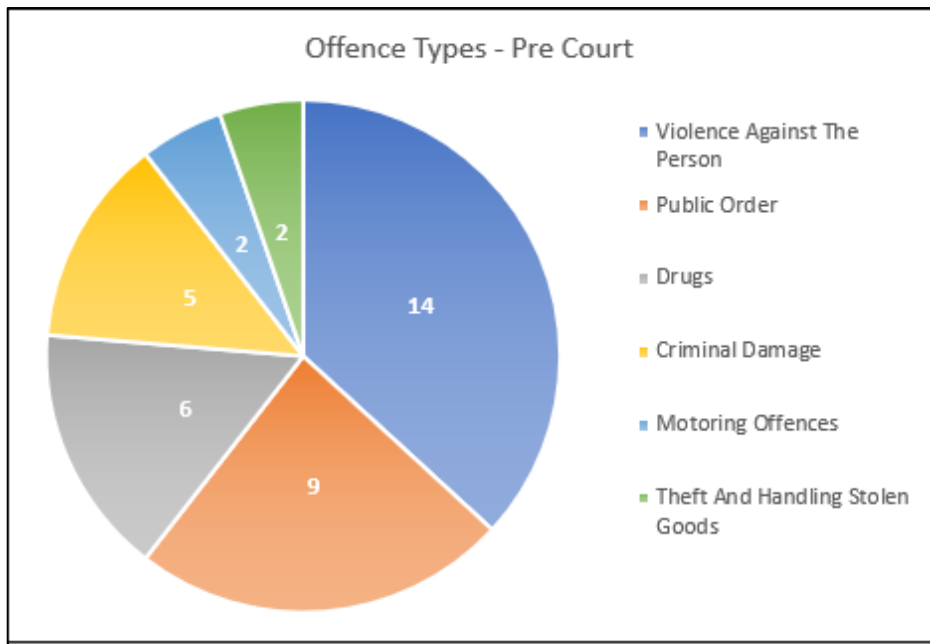
During Oct – Dec 23 there were 31 outcomes given at Youth Bureau to 31 young people. This is a slight increase overall. There is also an increase in the use of outcome 22, and youth conditional cautions this quarter. However, the rationale for the YCCs given to 3 young people, was that seriousness and aggravating factors to these offences meant this was the only likely outcome at Youth Bureau level. The offence related to violent disorder, which involved the families of the young people.

The cohort for this quarter was made up of

Gender	
Male	9
Female	22

Ethnicity	
White	30
Mixed	1

Age							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+
0	0	1	3	5	10	4	8

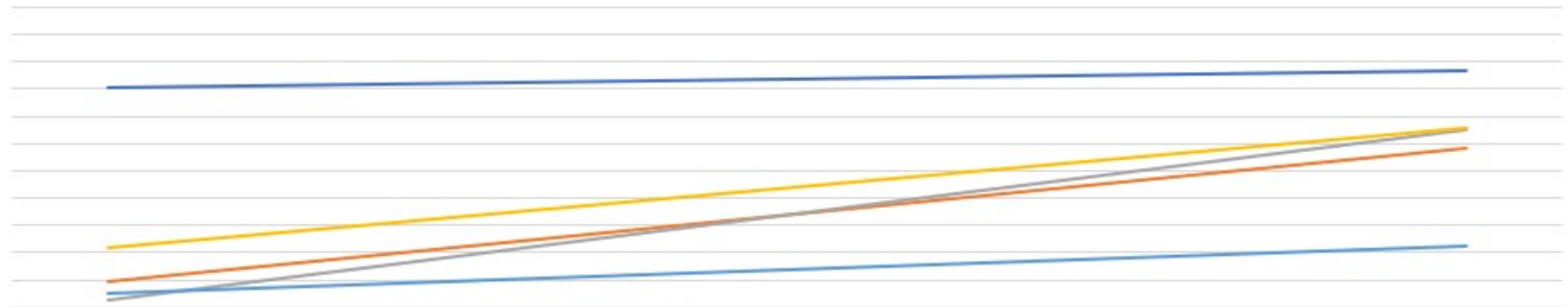


The 31 young people in the cohort committed 38 offences, broken down by type in the chart.

The highest offence type is Violence against the Person, followed by criminal damage. Motoring offences is lower this quarter with 2 offences.

This chart is looking at the trends in the offence types over a rolling 2 year period. These are the 5 offence types that had the highest numbers in total over the time frame.

Pre Court Offence Type Trends



	Jan - Mar 22	Apr - Jun 22	Jul - Sept 22	Oct - Dec 22	Jan - Mar 23	Apr - Jun 23	Jul - Sept 23	Oct - Dec 23
Violence Against The Person	15	10	1	11	8	5	11	14
Drugs	4	0	2	2	9	8	4	6
Criminal Damage	0	4	2	5	3	6	10	5
Public Order	7	2	3	5	3	5	9	9
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	1	4	1	0	3	3	5	2

— VATP Trendline — Drugs Trendline — Criminal Damage Trendline — Public Order Trendline — Theft Trendline

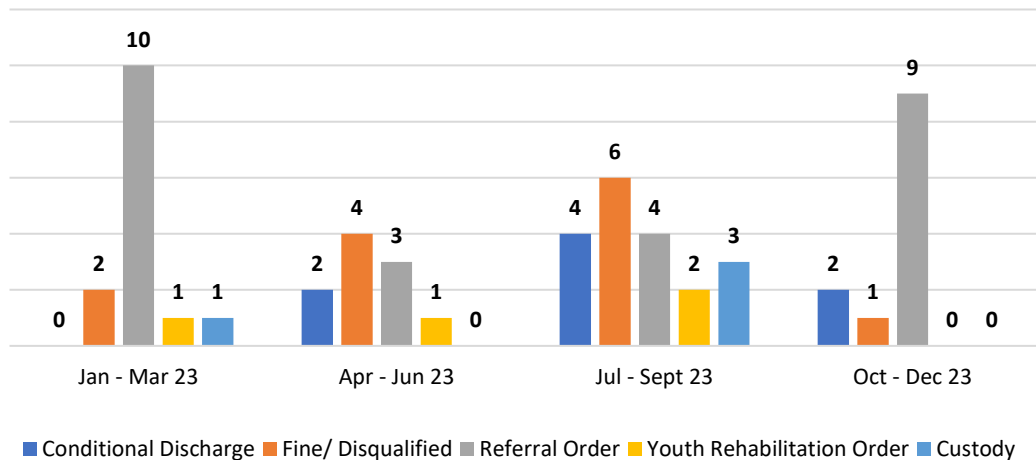
This chart indicates that there has been an upward trend in all offence types apart from theft offences.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the cohort of young people who have been supported through the Youth Bureau process, 5 young people received Outcome 22. This is a deferred prosecution, for low level (often, but not limited to, first time offences), that also allows the YJS to offer young people an opportunity to engage in educative offending behaviour work. • For violence against the person offences, all young people received either Outcome 22 or a Youth Restorative Disposal, both non-criminal outcomes. For these young people, neurodiversity, trauma, instability were issues taken into consideration when the outcomes were agreed. • Of the six drug related offences, five received Youth Restorative Disposals and four were not previously known to the service. One young person received a Youth Caution as he was also found to be in possession of a bladed article. Four young people accepted and engaged in support with the substance misuse worker. • The one young person involved in the two motoring offences was diverted from Court and engaged positively in the Drive for Change programme of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drugs offences were all related to possession of cannabis, and in one case Ketamine. One young person was open previously (in the last 12 months – poor school attendance and substance use) however, he did not engage. • Another young person, previously known for working on a prevention basis with the service, has a number of ACEs and was out late in the evening in the city centre where they were arrested for possessing cannabis and a bladed article. Given the circumstances of this case, this young person was not identified as being at risk of exploitation, rather the focus (due to immediacy) was home life and education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Practice Managers from Swansea and Neath Port Talbot are working closely together to develop the Policy in relation to Out of Court Disposals. • Our Youth Bureau process continues to work well as is evidenced by the proportion of young people that receive the lowest level outcome. Our starting point now is always Outcome 22, and discussions that follow need to balance aggravating and mitigating factors before reaching an agreed position on the most suitable outcome. Our next steps in developing the Youth Bureau process is to enhance multi agency involvement in the discussion process, as recommended in our last inspection. This will be guided by the new policy. And will be agreed on a regional basis in line with our police force area.

POST COURT OUTCOMES

During quarter 3 there were 12 outcomes given at Court given to 11 young people, broken down as shown below.

Post Court Outcomes by Quarter



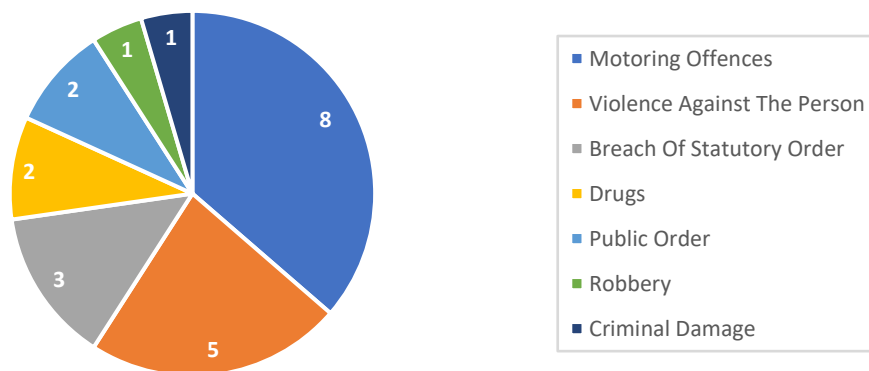
The cohort was made up of:

Gender	
Male	8
Female	3

Ethnicity	
White	9
Asian	1
Black	1

Age							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+
0	0	0	0	1	3	4	3

Offence Types - Post Court

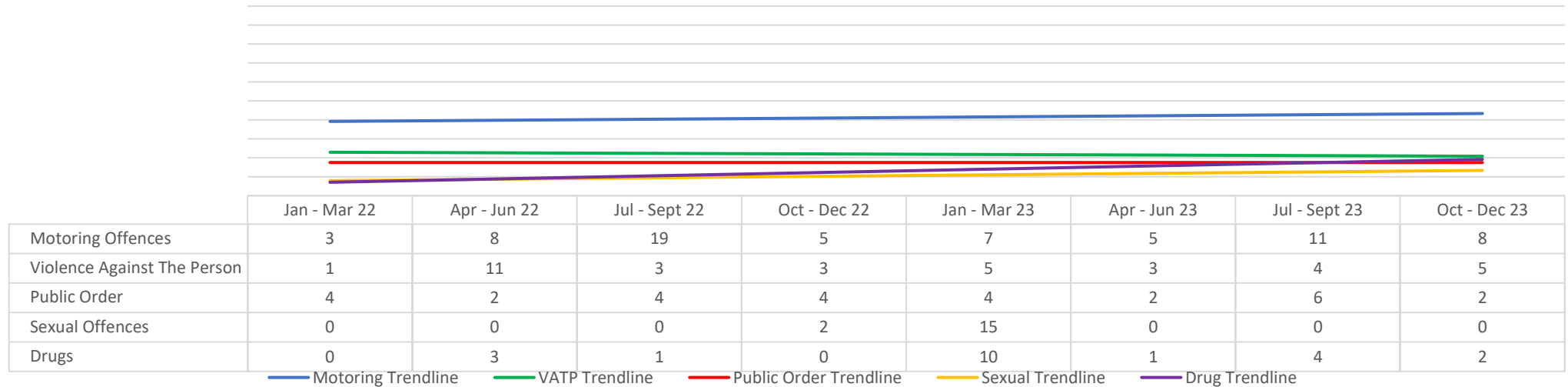


The 11 young people committed 22 offences broken down by type in the chart.

Following trends seen in recent quarters, motoring offences are higher than violence against the person. Whilst the new Drive for Change programme of work is now an option at Court, it only applies where there are no aggravating factors, which applied to both young people in this cohort. That said, those that receive a Statutory Order are still able to access this programme of work, this being part of their intervention plan.

This chart looks that the trends within the offence types where the young person has received and outcome at court. This chart includes the offences with the highest totals over the 2 year period.

Post Court Offence Type Trends



What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is positive that statutory offences have reduced during this quarter. The two young people sentenced to the eight motoring offences are still able to access aspects of the Drive for Change programme, particularly the work with Mid and West Wales Fire Service, which is very impactful. This will form part of their plan of intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The breach of a statutory order relates to one young person. This young person has a Community Protection Notice not to attend certain areas of Swansea. This young person has developmental issues, and continues to breach this notice. The eight motoring offences related to two young people. Due to the aggravating factors (driving with no licence, leaving the scene of an accident) neither of the young people were eligible for Youth Bureau on this basis. The young person who is 14 years old was sentenced to a Referral Order after he failed to attend Youth Bureau. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The YJS have been liaising with the Crown Prosecution Service in respect of the young person breaching the CPN, who are in agreement that this order is not in the interest of public protection, and that other ways of breaking the cycle needs to be considered. As it is, the young person continues to return to Court with no longer term effect. The YJS continue to support this young person, trying to find effective ways of developing their understanding around this issue.

	YJS were asking the Court for an adjournment to offer the young person (who had engaged in the Bureau assessment process) another opportunity, however this was declined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Practice Leads are working with staff across the service to consider the current framework of intervention for females.
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DISPROPORTIONALITY

Disproportionality helps the service to look if those of an ethnic minority background are overrepresented within the youth justice system, and also to examine whether this cohort receives higher penalty outcomes than those not of a minority background.

Using the data gathered above for those who have either commenced an intervention or had an outcome in this quarter, there is very little diversity at all. In the previous quarter there was a small amount of diversity in the pre-court cohort. Whereas in this quarter there is a small amount of diversity within the prevention cohort, this quarter this is seen in the court cohort.

Ethnicity - Prevention	
White	20
Mixed	1

Ethnicity – Pre Court	
White	30
Mixed	1

Ethnicity - Court	
White	9
Asian	1
Black	1

YJB Toolkit

This has not been updated since the last report.

Using the disproportionality toolkit* provided by the YJB, it tells us that of the young people that were sentenced or received cautions at pre-court bureau, 88% of them were of a white background. White young people are more likely to commit serious offences and that white children are more likely to be sentenced at court rather than receive an out of court outcome.

The table below shows the percentage of ethnic minorities within the 10-17 population in comparison to the percentage represented in the offending cohort. This would suggest that no particular ethnic group is significantly overrepresented within the Swansea youth justice cohort.

Ethnic group	2022 Offending Population	Share of total ⁽¹⁾	2021 Census 10-17 population by ethnic group	Share of total % ⁽²⁾	% Point Difference	Over-represented and Significant cohort size
Asian	2	4%	1,266	6%	-2%	No
Black	1	2%	287	1%	1%	No
Mixed	1	2%	656	3%	-1%	No

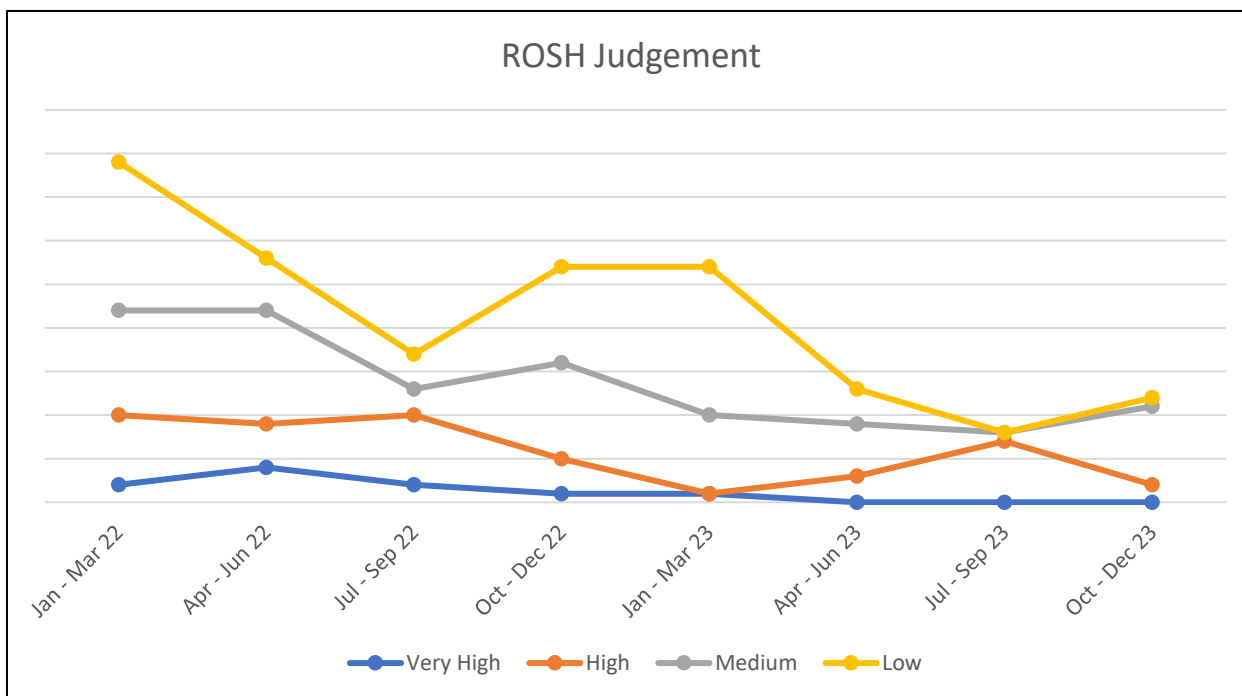
Other	2	4%	421	2%	2%	No
Ethnic minority groups ⁽³⁾	6	12%	2,630	12%	-1%	No
White	45	88%	18,757	88%	1%	No

**bespoke analysis from YJ application framework to March 2022*

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff are being guided by the next steps of the Disproportionality Policy and the Practice Managers from both Swansea and Neath Port Talbot have developed Pre-Sentence Report training, which places a greater emphasis on how we represent individual needs of young people who are disproportionately represented in the youth justice system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recently had one young person from this current cohort of young people, who was a victim of exploitation, recognised with a positive National Referral Mechanism. However, The Crown Court did not accept this as a defence and the young person was sentenced alongside the adults responsible for exploiting him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service has also been enlisted in a YJB research programme on how Pre Sentence Reports report on disproportionality within the BAME community. We hope that by being a part of this, we can share how we currently practice in this area, and take learning from this work to improve how we practice moving forward. The YJS and CMET are planning on meeting with Youth Court and Crown Court colleagues to discuss exploitation and the experiences of exploited children. By the YJS linking the young person in with the Howard League for Penal Reform, the young person mentioned has been given advice on how to appeal his sentence.

SAFEGUARDING

Risk Levels



Since Jan 22 there has been 10 initial assessments completed where the ROSH level was judged to be Very High.

As the graph shows most of the initial assessments are judged to be of a Medium ROSH level.

In this quarter, there were 12 initial assessments completed, of these;

Very High = 0

High = 2

Medium = 9

Low = 1

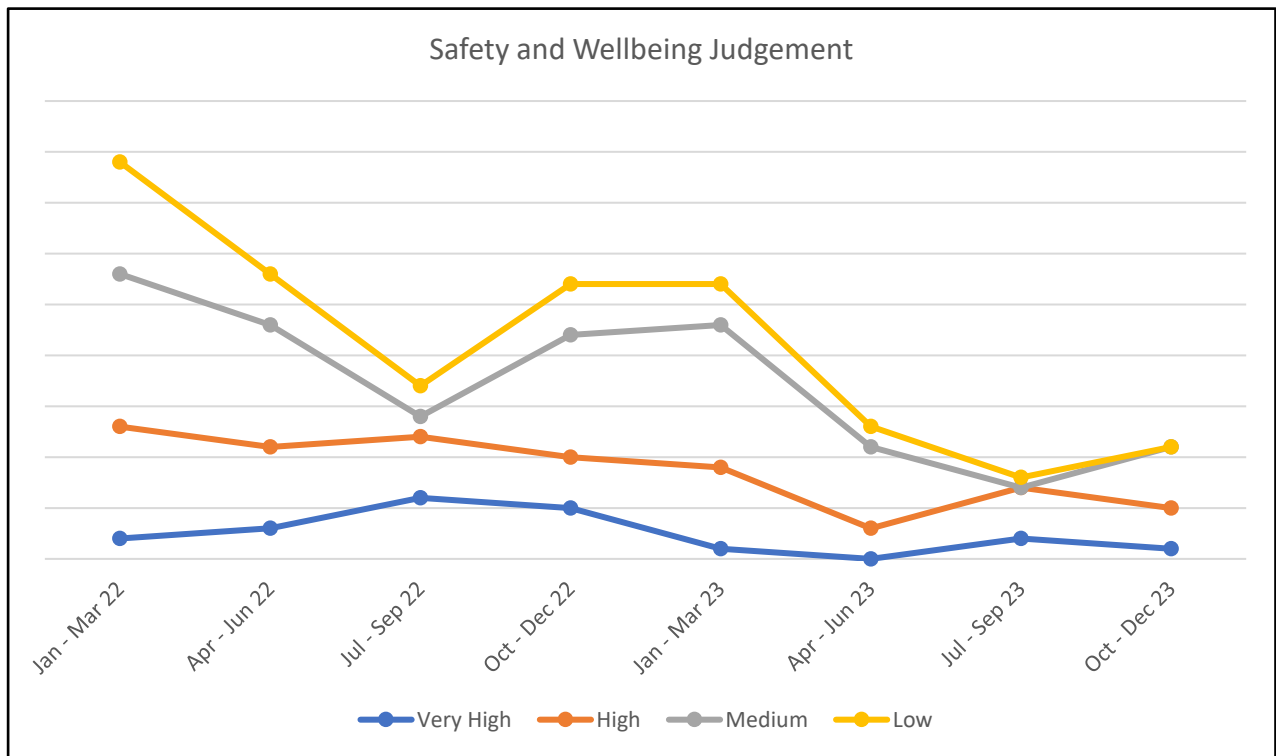
What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two young people identified as being high risk of serious harm are engaging well with their Court Orders, and are completing work specific to the risks associated to them potentially reoffending. Since being sentenced, neither young person has reoffended. There is a positive multi-agency response in respect of many of the young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst those assessed as High are done so, in part due to the nature of their offences (s18 wounding with intent; aggravating driving offences) they are also assessed as such due to 'other behaviours associated to them being at risk of/identified as being victim of exploitation – and therefore the other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We continue to hold regular risk management meeting for all cases scoring (higher) medium to high RoSH. This allows all supporting the young people, including the young person, to discuss their needs and consider next steps to appropriate support.

assessed as high/medium RoSH and regular meeting take place with the young people's involvement to discuss their plans.

behaviours include supply of substances and weapons).

- 70% of the cohort of young people are known to services and there are many concerns in respect of them potentially being victims of exploitation.

Safety and Wellbeing Levels



Since Jan 22 there have been 20 initial assessments completed that have been judged to have a Very High Level of Safety and Wellbeing concerns. Generally however, most assessments have a judgement of Medium.

During this quarter, there were 11 initial assessments completed and the majority of assessments were judged to have a high Level of Safety and Wellbeing Concerns.

The breakdown is;
 Very High = 1
 High = 4
 Medium = 6
 Low = 0

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since being sentenced to a Referral Order, the person scoring very high, has built a positive relationship with his case managing Social Worker and project worker staff, who have a plan of support in place for him. He has not reoffended since sentencing. • Of all young people scoring high, there are regular case discussions and support plans are in place to address need. All young people scoring high are working well the service. • Where we identify CSE and CE concerns within our assessments of young people, the Safeguarding Practice Lead holds discussions with case managers to ensure that planning considers the immediate and peripheral factors to address need. Support takes into consideration the barriers that we may also face when working with this cohort (though this can also be said for any young person in the service). These cases are reviewed to ensure that plans are sufficient in reducing safety and wellbeing concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The one young person scoring very high was done so as there have been considerable concerns regarding this young person (who is soon to turn 18 years old). They have been identified as a victim of exploitation and were also a victim of a stabbing, which is possibly related to supply of substances. • Three of the young people scoring high were identified in the contextual safeguarding section as young people where there are concerns in relation to extra familial harm. These young people also experience instability within a family context. • One young person who is scoring high is open to Prevent due to concerns around extremist views. This young person is very vulnerable (ASD) and is isolated. He was also suspected of being influenced by another (older young person) who shared similar views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Safeguarding Lead has finalised the Knife Crime awareness questionnaire, which is being rolled out to gather young people's experiences of this issue. This will inform the work that we complete with young people moving forward. • Where contextual risk is identified, the team work closely with agencies as part of CMET to develop a multi-agency response. • The Practice Leads are delivering a direct work workshop with case managers. This session will look at themes and how to best tailor such with young people as we recognise that this is an area of development.