



SWANSEA YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE

PERFORMANCE REPORTING 2022/23

Quarter 3

October - December 2022

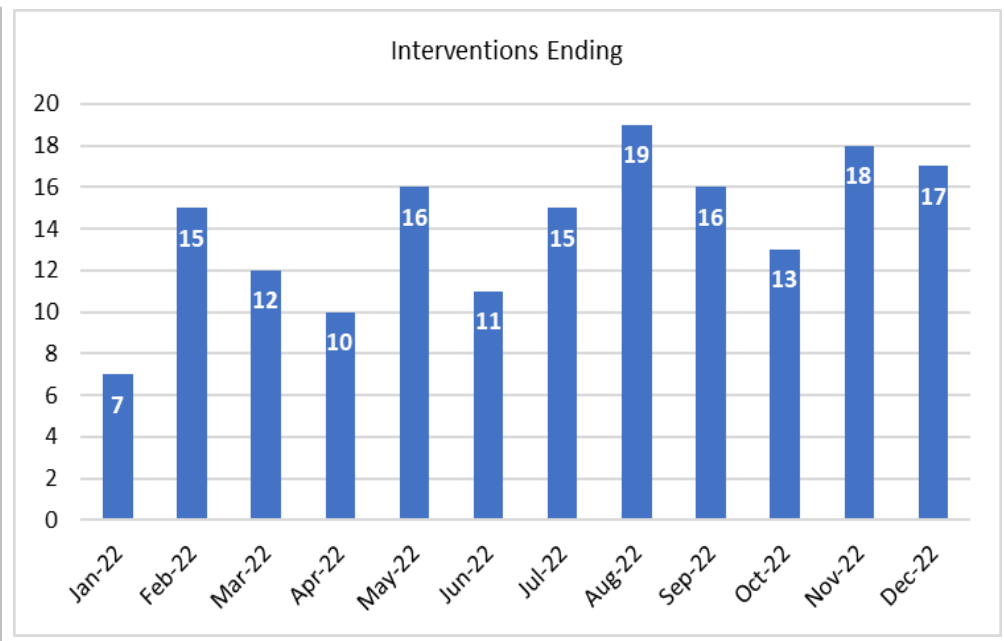
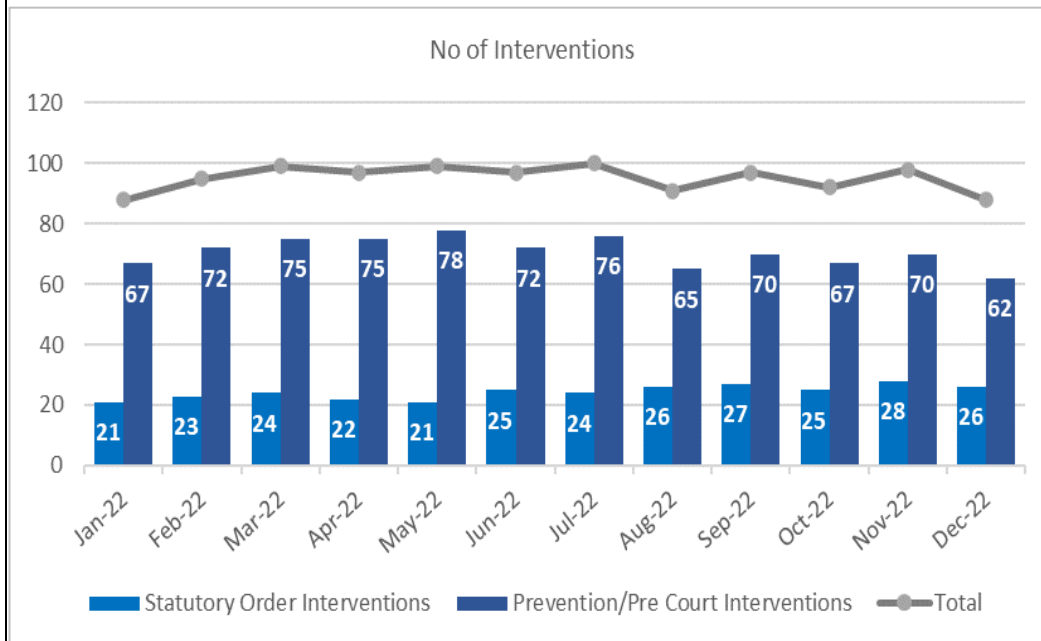
SERVICE PERFORMANCE

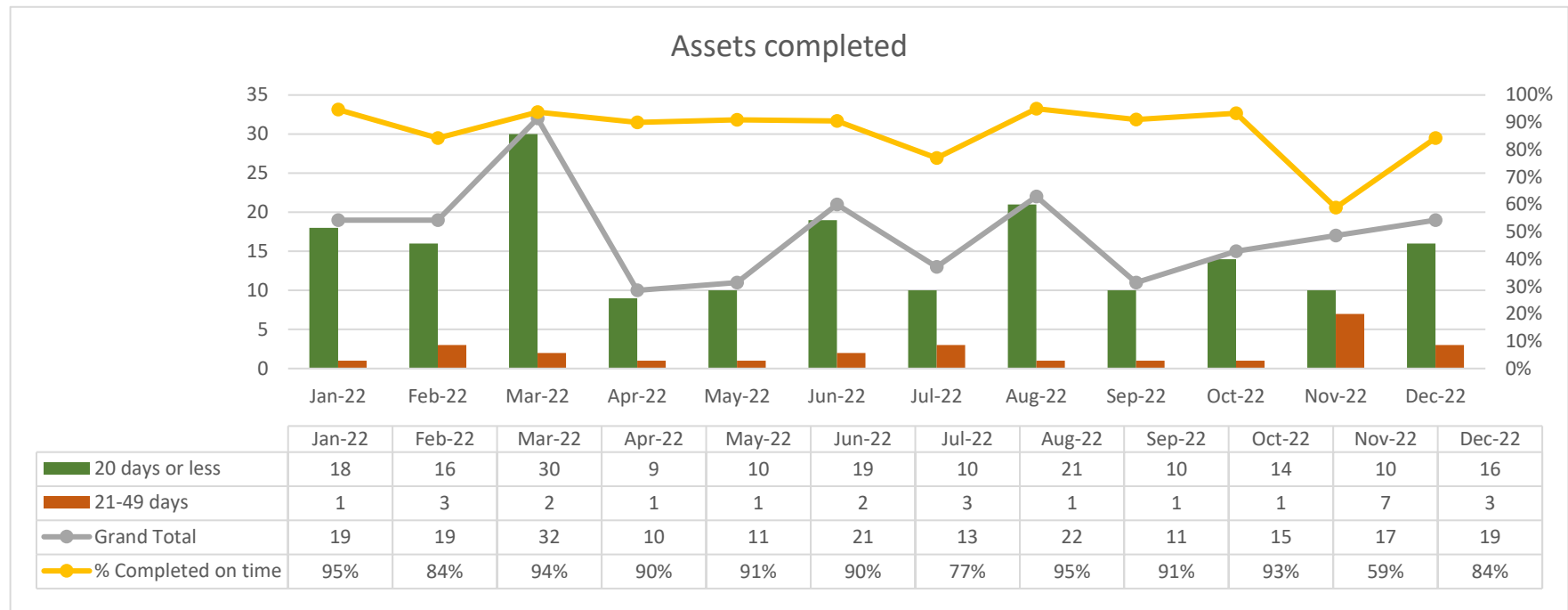
This table shows the number of interventions ongoing within the quarter.

No of Interventions	Jan - Mar 21	Apr - Jun 21	Jul - Sep 21	Oct - Dec 21	Jan - Mar 22	Apr - Jun 22	Jul - Sept 22	Oct - Dec 22
Prevention	58	61	66	67	64	60	69	60
Pre Court (Bureau)	40	39	39	41	39	40	36	36
Court	37	34	30	29	28	32	37	37
TOTAL	135	134	135	137	131	132	142	133

Comments

- The quarter (Oct – Dec) shows a decrease in Prevention interventions back to 60.
 - Pre-Court interventions have remained the same.
- Court interventions have also remained the same. However there is some fluctuation in the cohort, Referral Orders and Youth Rehabilitation Orders have gone up by 1 each yet custody has reduced by 2.



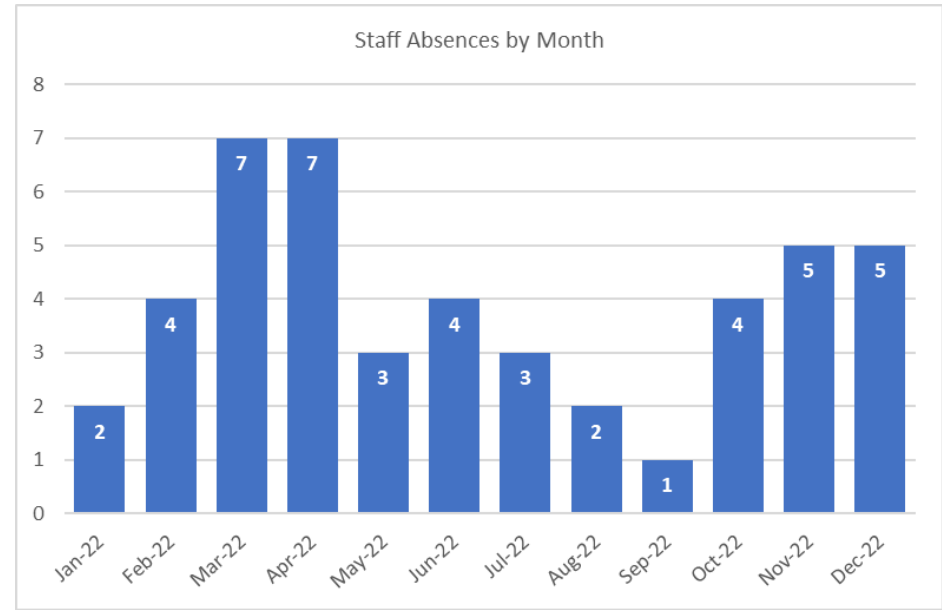
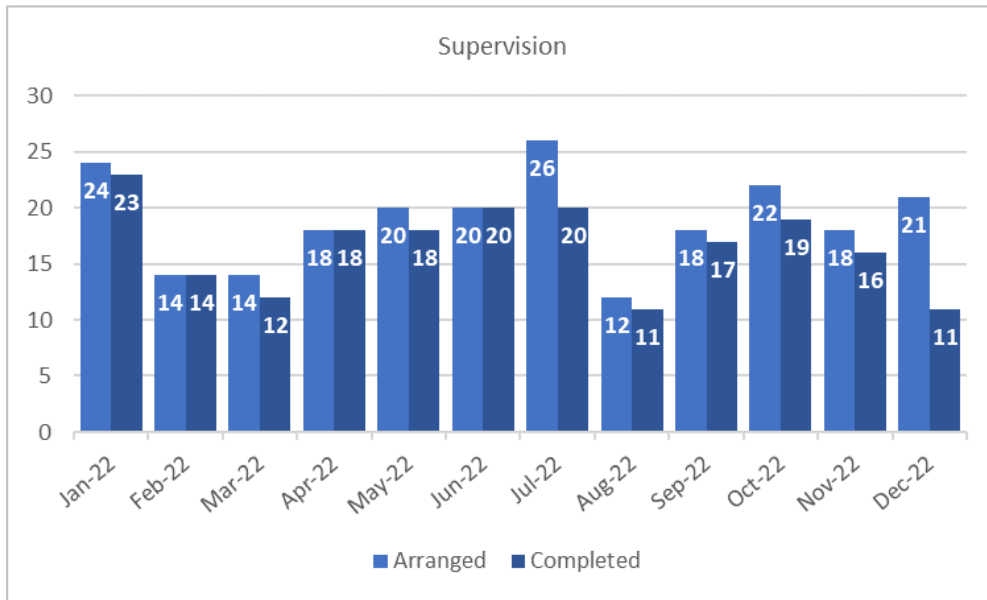


Comments

There were 51 assessments completed within this quarter.

In terms of new demand on the service during the quarter, 29 of the Assets completed were either pre-sentence reports, bureau reports or referral order reports. All of the 5 pre-sentence reports all were all options reports, meaning that the custody threshold had been met. These reports require additional input including paperwork for potential secure estate placements and preparation for more intensive community-based interventions as a direct alternative to custody.

There were 11 assessments completed within this quarter that went over our timeframe of 20 days. The report stages varied, 2 were closure stages, 4 were review stages, 3 were out of court disposal stages. Having reflected on the reasoning for these delays, we have identified that an increase in staff sickness across this period affected the timely completion of all reports. Moving forward, the senior management team have now reviewed and made changes to the quality assurance process which is now being embedded across the team.



What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this quarter there has been a slight dip in prevention intervention numbers, whilst pre and post court interventions remain consistent. Pre and Post Court are allocated at the point of entry, and some project staff have supported to meet the intervention demands across these services. This has meant that there are some prevention referrals awaiting allocation. However now that two members of the prevention staff team have recently returned to work, these cases are being allocated. Whilst there has been some fluctuation in asset plus stages being completed within expected timescales, the service continues to strive to complete assessments within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a notable rise in staff sicknesses during this quarter, which naturally increases workload pressure on staff who are remain in work. Quantifying the reasons for staff sickness, 60% were off work with either stress or anxiety related issues. There appears to be some difference in the number of supervisions arranged and those completed across this quarter. The service recognises the importance of staff supervision being provided to all members of the team. Naturally, service pressures have impacted on staff supervisions taking place, and this is particularly pertinent during December when there appeared to be a focus on increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service will continue to develop and deliver meaningful and targeted interventions to our young people who enter at all stages. It is important to note that despite the increase in pressure across the service, the whole team strive to work together in overcoming periods of challenge, and this quarter is not different. Overall, team morale is good, and staff are looking forward to stability being embedded within the service. Now that there is a full management structure in place, there will be a focus on providing all staff with meaningful supervisions, with a particular focus being given to staff wellbeing. Where staff are identifying periods of

<p>expected timescales. The fluctuation during this quarter can be attributed to an increase in staff sickness and increased pressures across the service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>the completion of assessments on time. In addition, there was a new interim service manager in post and only two Practice Leads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a potential for further instability across the next couple of months with one Social Worker leaving the team and two Project Workers moving to the wider child and family service to complete their Social Work studies. The team always strive to support one another and pull together as a team; however, this is additional pressure that the team will encounter. 	<p>challenge, support will be identified and provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The systems review is nearing completion, and this review will provide the team with an opportunity to consider workable changes that can be implemented to streamline practice across the service. This will hopefully provide staff with confidence that the service is evolving and will further embed the principles of Swansea Youth Justice practice across the team. • The Social Work post is being advertised and although two Project Workers are leaving, they are being replaced with two Social Work students with experience of working within C&F Services. • A new Practice Manager and Pre Court-Practice Lead have been appointed and have now started with the service. This will provide stability within the management structure, whilst also increasing capacity to meet the demands across the service.
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NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

First Time Entrants
Local Data & PNC Data

YJB Data

The first time entrants is also reported as a rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population. The latest reported rate for July 21 – June 22 is 130 per 100,000 population. This is the same as our YOT family (130), but slightly higher than the figure for Wales (124), and higher than the South Wales PCC area (95)

This information is produced using PNC data. The cohort information is not currently able to be shared therefore we cannot do any data reconciliation on these figures

Using local data there were 8 first time entrants into the youth justice system in this quarter, in the previous quarter there were 10.

Breakdown of First Time Entrants;

Gender	
Male	7
Female	1

Ethnicity	
White	8

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

Comments

3 of the 8 young people were known to the service previously, 2 on Prevention interventions and 1 had a previous YRD given at bureau. The other 5 young people were not known previously to the service at all.

Of the 8 first time entrants,

- Of the 8 first time entrants to the Youth Justice Service, 2 young people committed motoring offences. Both of these young people were males. One received a Fine and the other had a Referral Order. Neither of these young people had been known to the service before.
- There were 2 young people who committed violence against the person offences. A female received a Youth Caution and a male who received a Referral Order for a Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) offence. Again, neither of these young people were previously known to the service.
- A male was sentenced to a Referral Order for sexual offences. He was not known to the service prior to him committing these offences, however, identification early on allowed the Youth Justice Service to work with him on a voluntary support basis for 2 months prior to sentencing which helped us demonstrate to the court that he was capable of engaging in a community order.
- Across this quarter there were 3 young people who were sentenced to custody for public order offences all three were males.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of first time entrants into the YJS have has reduced slightly across this quarter. • One young person was sentenced to a Referral Order for the motoring offence. His Order was for 4 months which provided the YJS with an opportunity to deliver targeted work on the risks associated to his offence. This young person will complete an indirect reparation project, producing awareness leaflets on driving under the influence, which will be circulated to schools and colleges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three young people involved in a public order offence received a custodial sentence. Two young people were previously known to the Youth Justice Service. Both were previously referred via the prevention service and one received an Out of Court Disposal in 2022. Involvement with both related to them presenting behaviours that challenge in school or at home, as well as them being at risk of school exclusions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is our intention to complete mapping exercises on the young people involved in recent public order offences using these opportunities to develop our learning; recognising strengths to practice and possible opportunities missed. This will be a multi-agency exercise led by the YJS. • Across the last three years the YJS has built upon and developed positive working relationships with our partner agencies. Subsequent to the missed strategy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service continues to offer preventative interventions following the point of arrest. This provides the YJS with opportunities to work with young people before they are sentenced, which can impact on the likelihood of community sentencing options. • This quarter the evidence the ongoing commitment of the Youth Justice Service when advocating for the best interests of young people involved in the Court process. • When considering the seriousness of a GBH offence, this meets the threshold for a custodial sentence. However when the range of this young person's needs were advocated at Court, a community sentence with a specific intervention plan, was agreed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a system oversight which led to the YJS not being invited to a strategy discussion regarding the young person who committed the sexual offence. This resulted in the YJS being unable to contribute to the safety plan, further causing a slight delay in the YJS being involved with this young person at the earliest possible opportunity. • There are currently delays in specialist services for young people involved in sexually harmful behaviours, which provides barriers to some of the more specialist support that this young person is able to access at this stage. • There appears to be an increase in sexual related offences over the last few months. 	<p>discussion, the Practice Lead for Safeguarding has liaised with colleagues in wider Child and Family Services to ensure that the YJS are routinely invited to these meetings. The service continues to build upon the positive working relationships developed to identify young people at risk of/or who are displaying offending type behaviours, so that we are identified as a key service that can support in completing targeted interventions, early on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are in the process of developing specific interventions that address motoring offences to address the increase in such offences. • AIM 3 training was rolled out across the team and some staff have carried out the assessments. As a service we recognise how other staff who may not have had the opportunity at that point may lack confidence to support young people who have committed sexual related offences. It is our intention moving forward, to increase the capacity within the team to assess and appropriately address sexual related offences, and we will look at AIM3 training being offered again.
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Use of Custody and Remand
Local Data & PNC Data

Remand

There have been no new remands given in this quarter and there are no ongoing remands.

Custody and Licence

There is one ongoing custodial licence but the young person has turned 18 and is still only open to the service to continue to support the transition to probation.

There were 3 new custodial sentences given in the quarter all of which were for public order offences.

YJB Data

The latest youth data summary from the YJB is reporting custody figures for the period Oct 21 – Sep 22. The custody rate is 0.09 per 1,000 of 10-17 age population of Swansea. The previous year the reported rate was 0.23 so there has been a significant drop based on these yearly figures. The rate for the South Wales is 0.07 and 0.06 for Wales as a whole, therefore we are reporting slightly higher than both.

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

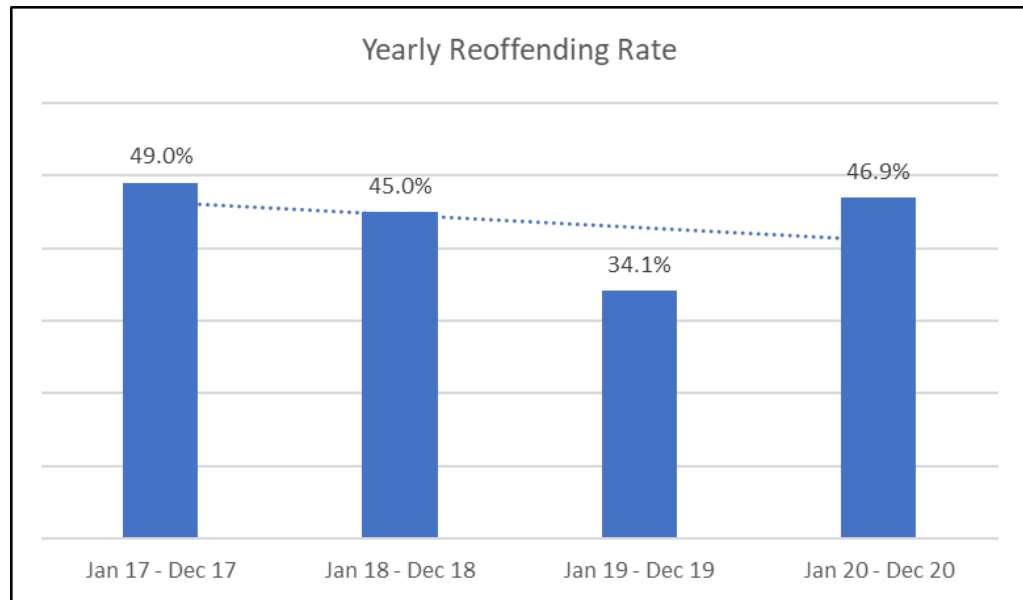
2022/23 (9mths)	4
2021/22	5
2020/21	3
2019/20	6

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this period as with previous quarters we have identified young people at risk of receiving a custodial sentence, offering support at the earliest opportunity. We supported some young people 18 months in advance of sentencing taking place. This allowed us to demonstrate that young people are capable of engaging with services and this can assist in encouraging the Courts to see that their risk can be managed in the community. Whilst this did not affect custodial sentences being imposed on three young people involved in public order offences, the service has supported other young people to avoid custodial sentences across this quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custodial sentences for our population of young population have increased in the last year. Whilst this is attributed to the seriousness of offending, this is an outcome that the service would always advocate against. During this quarter, and of the 3 new custodial sentences given, those involved were, white males. The sentences varied in length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue to provide targeted preventative work on addressing some of the issues specific to our population of young people in Swansea, at the earliest possible opportunity. We will continue to collaborate with partner agencies to address contextual risk factors and be a key service when providing support to address thematic issues. The YJS will endeavour to work with young people at the earliest possible opportunity to advocate the best possible outcomes.

- One of the young people at risk of custody was given a community sentence when his mental health needs and the significant concerns over an escalation in his mental ill health should he receive a custodial sentence were conveyed to the Court.

**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.



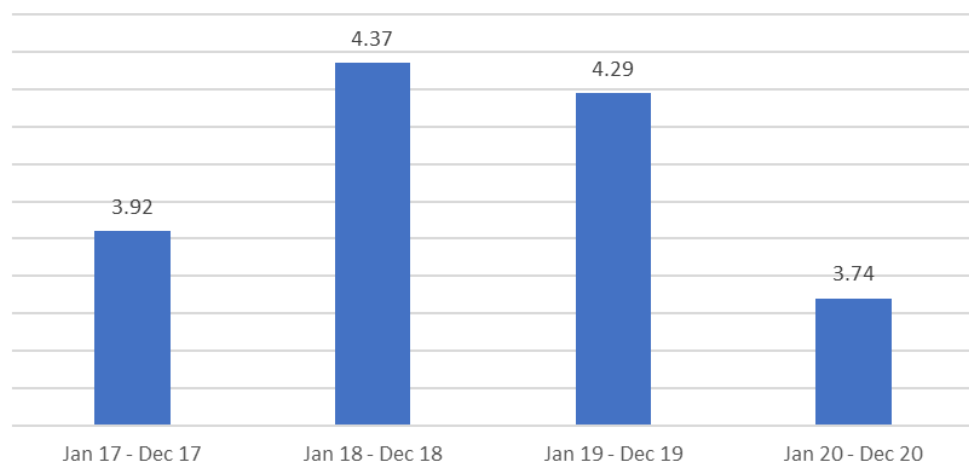
The way this is calculated is that it tracks a three month cohort instead of a 12 month cohort. The cohort is tracked for 12 months and then an extra 6 months is allowed for the conclusion of any court proceedings. This is why this data will always be reported sometime after the initial outcome has been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

The graph shows the yearly percentage rates. This is also known as the binary rate. The graph shows a downward trend.

This table shows the breakdown by quarter for the latest reported year (Jan 20 – Dec 20), which does show that there is some fluctuation by quarter.

Quarter	Percentage
Oct 19 - Dec 19	46.2%
Jan 20 - Mar 20	30.0%
Apr 20 - Jun 20	50.0%
Oct 20 - Dec 20	50.0%

Yearly Reoffending Frequency Rates



In addition to the binary rate there is also the frequency rate which is the number of reoffences committed by those who reoffend. This graph shows the yearly frequency rates, and there is a decrease to be seen in the most recent year, but there has been some fluctuation in previous years.

This table shows the breakdown by quarter for the latest reported year (Jan 20 – Dec 20), which shows that there is one quarter that is higher than the others.

Quarter	Frequency Rate
Oct 19 - Dec 19	2.17
Jan 20 - Mar 20	2.67
Apr 20 - Jun 20	5.00
Oct 20 - Dec 20	3.50

In comparison to the YJS family, who had a binary rate of 32.5%, the service has a higher rate of reoffending, and is also higher than both the rate for Wales (32.2%) and the rate for South Wales PCC area (34.5%). In terms of the frequency rate, the service is slightly higher than the YOT family (3.71), and the Wales rate (3.01) as well as the rate for South Wales which is 2.87.

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.

*NB there is a quarter of data missing from the YJB data set. This does not effect the yearly figure.

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 in terms of the frequency (individual young people who re-offend over a tracked 12-month period) there is a reduction. Whilst there is a slight increase in reoffending rates, there continues to be a downward trend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of the reoffending and frequency (individual young people who re-offend over a tracked 12-month period) we are noticing that the Swansea rate is marginally higher than that of our YJS family, Wales and South Wales PCC area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenge for the service is that without knowing the cohort data used in the production of these figures we are not able to confirm the figures. The service needs to look at getting a more up to date set of data locally to discover themes and trends to focus interventions. However, this is a time-consuming task.

WELSH DEVOLVED INDICATORS (WDI's)

During this quarter (Q3), there were 9 statutory interventions that closed; 6 Youth Rehabilitation Orders and 3 Referral Orders. The cohort was made up of 8 young people, all Males, all aged 16-17+ years old except one who was aged 10-15 years. 6 were of a White ethnicity, 1 Black ethnicity and 1 from a Chinese or Other ethnic background.

Education Training and Employment (ETE)

1 young person was of school age at the start and end of their order, 7 young people were above school age at the start and the end. There are 5 young people who have recently turned 18 years old.

The young person who was of school age was attending 9 hours throughout their order.

Of the 8 interventions that ended where the young person was above school age the average number of hours attended at the start was 8.8 and this reduced by 27% to 6.4 hours at the end.

Access to Suitable Accommodation

The young person who was of school age was in suitable accommodation at both the start and the end of their intervention.

Of the 8 interventions that ended where the young person was above school age, 5 young people were assessed as being in suitable accommodation at the beginning and 5 at the end of the Order. Reflecting on the living situations of the young people, 5 were living in semi or independent living at the end. One young person who was the most difficult to reach was living in B&B accommodation, following efforts to support him to access supported accommodation which were not successful.

Access to Substance Misuse Services

Of the 9 interventions that ended, 7 young people were identified as requiring a substance misuse assessment, of those 2 was already in receipt of a service, 4 young people were identified as 'refusing' a service, with 2 of those refusing to be referred. The other young person was assessed within 5 days of referral and then received tier 2 treatment within 10 days of assessment.

Access to Mental Health Services

6 of the young people in this cohort were identified as requiring an assessment, all 6 were already in receipt of a service. 1 young person, with 2 interventions was being supported via the CAMHS provision within the service having been referred during a previous intervention, 4 were already being supported by CAMHS or under the GP.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is clear evidence that access to our in-house tutor has been offered to 8 of this cohort 	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There continues to be barriers for some of our most hard to reach young people accessing 	<p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important that we understand the young person's journey through the service and

<p>of young people, an important provision that is bridging the gap to education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One young person was offered a full time education provision, but due to his learning and development he has struggled with this level of education in a mainstream setting. As an alternative, this young person attends an educational provision on a reduced timetable which he enjoys and attends consistently. This was further bolstered by education being offered by the Youth Justice Service's Tutor to bridge the gap. • Two of the young people within the cohort have previously served a custodial sentence. Those who receive custodial sentences can be some of the hardest to place young people in education, training or employment. However, one of the young people is now in full time education. Regarding the other young person and despite several barriers to attending education and accessing employment, he has received tuition sessions with the YJS tutor, has been jointly supported by the YJS and the NEET Team to access a CSCS card. • One of the young people subject to a Youth Rehabilitation Order is engaging with Training on a full time basis. Due to the nature of his offences, it has been particularly difficult to advocate for him to be accepted in education and training settings. However, through the work that the ETE worker has completed with education provisions locally a placement has been successfully sought. • It is positive that the YJS has fortnightly drop-in sessions with Careers Wales, and three weekly consultations with the NEET team to identify and target young people who are at risk of or who are currently NEET. 	<p>education opportunities, with periods of no education, or limited education hours being made available to most of this cohort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further exploration required regarding the number of education hours young people of school age and above are accessing, and consideration is required to understand the barriers; both with the young people and with education providers. • There are three young people in this cohort whose range of needs; substance misuse issues, history of trauma and mental health issues and presenting behaviours that challenge have made finding and delivering education provision externally and in-house, difficult. • A particularly hard to reach young person was encouraged to consider different opportunities including education and training to employment. However, despite concerted efforts, this person was not accessing any training nor were they in employment at the conclusion of their Order. This young person was a victim of exploitation, and the difficulties in engaging with him can be representative of many young people who have similar experiences of exploitation that are not identified or supported early enough. Often the pull back to those who exploit them can be too great. <p>Accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst accommodation is identified as being suitable, it is important to note that most were in semi or independent living, of which some of these provisions naturally lack that level of support or protective element of a 	<p>whether their specific needs were identified and appropriately met (i.e. ethnicity, gender, substance misuse issues, mental health etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst we are supporting young people who are involved with the service to access educational opportunities, further exploration is required with our colleagues across other agencies to better understand the barriers to education and consider what more needs to be done to broaden the availability of options. • We will continue to support our colleagues in education to understand the risks associated with young people who offend, delivering specific training that will help education providers to feel confident that they can manage potential risks, keeping all young people in that provision safe. • We will continue to work closely with our partners in CMET to develop best practice when working with young people who are at risk of or who have been exploited. <p>Accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that the YJS work with our partner agencies and housing providers to encourage the broadening of suitable accommodation opportunities being made available to our young people. It is important that barriers presented to young people because of their accommodation issues are addressed in assessments and plans and that plans reflect the support that each young person will require. • The YJS will continue to ensure that the right resettlement opportunities are available to young people released from custody, as without the right provision and particularly secure and safe accommodation, to move
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<p>Accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the young people in this cohort, 5 were deemed to be in appropriate accommodation at the beginning and at the end. This is important given the risks and vulnerabilities of these young people and the difficulties in finding appropriate and suitable accommodation. <p>Substance Misuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is pleasing to note that, two of the young people identified and accessing services were two young people identified as having problematic substance misuse issues that was impacting other areas of their life, including their ability at that time to engage with the YJS. One of the young people who was referred to as having refused substance misuse services was not assessed as having substance misuse issues per se. This young person admitted that they accessed this service due to their concerns over a family members misuse of substances and declined support once they had received advice and guidance. <p>Mental Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All young people who required mental health support within this quarter were receiving or had received the support they required through CAMHS provision. This is important given the range of significant mental health needs of young people across this quarter. The position for the YJS CAMHS Nurse has been assigned. The Operational Manager 	<p>parent/carer provides in encouraging engagement with services and with the requirements of their Order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One young person was living in B&B accommodation. The YJS and wider C&F service recognise the little structure and/or support this provision offers and many attempts were made to support this young person to access supported accommodation or to reside with family members however he would not accept support. <p>Substance Misuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From this cohort, 4 young people refused to access substance misuse support. We continue to see high numbers of children and young people using substances and this can often be a factor in their offending behaviour. Substance use amongst young people is a contributory factor to risk taking and offending behaviour and is often referred to in risk assessments as a concerning factor. The information provided also examples the challenges that substance misuse, even when services are provided, can present and that a young person's journey requires them to be ready to access support. <p>Mental Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cohort of young people across this quarter continue to evidence the complex nature of the multiple needs of our young people, and how the range of young people's needs impacts on their offending behaviour and their ability to work with the YJS and on their Orders. 	<p>young people away from further offending and towards positive outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The YJS have very close links with housing providers and partner agencies, and we will continue to work closely with supported accommodation providers and other professionals, as part of resettlement plans. In doing so, we want to ensure that a package of support is in place around a young person to assist them to manage and maintain accommodation. <p>Substance Misuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recognise that within this cohort there were some young people who did not engage fully with the support offered to them. On reflection some may not fully understand that the purpose of the work being harm reduction and not about lecturing or policing use of substances. We will continue to monitor that and focus on ways we can assist young people to consider the importance of sessions around understanding risks and keeping safe. <p>Mental Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focus will be to support the new CAMHS Nurse to settle within the service and to understand the needs of our population of young people. Staff feel that specific training to address current and/or emerging issues would support them to feel confident when working with complex issues in relation to the mental health needs of our young people. This is part of the agreed offer from CAMHS.
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<p>from Neath Port Talbot and Practice Manager from Swansea were invited to attend the interview panel. This person appointed has YJS experience having stepped in to support both services recently. This person will start with the service at the end of February, before which time there will be a discussion with the both the managers of both YJSs and CAMHS on how best this role can meet the demands of each service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAMHS are in the process of completing the outstanding YJS case management records and case notes relating to all young people who were supported by the previous CAMHS Nurse. 			
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PREVENTION AND PRE COURT

PREVENTION

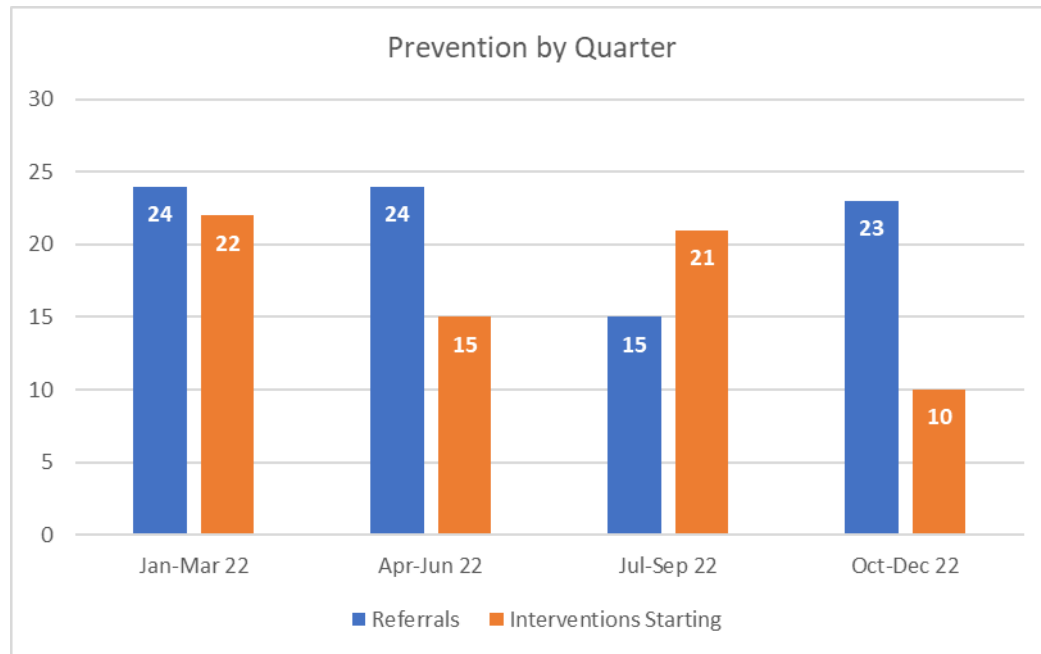
This part of the service is accessed by referral only as the young people will not generally have an offence so will not be dealt with at Bureau or in Court. Prevention eligibility criteria includes sufficient concerns that the young person is highly likely to become involved in anti-social or criminal behaviour. Consent of the parent(s) and young person is required. The Youth Justice Service accepts referrals for children and young people aged from 10 to 17 years. Referral sources include: Schools, Pupil Referral Units and Colleges; IIAA and Social Services teams, Evolve, CAMHS, PCSOs and the Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Team.

During Quarter 3 (Oct – Dec 22) there were 23 referrals made for a Prevention Intervention which is lower than previous quarters.

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

Education	5
C&FS - IAA	4
C&FS - EHH	4
C&FS - SCP	8
C&FS - CMET	1
Police	1

The most referrals came from Child and Family services overall (74%) but the main referring team in this quarter was Supported Care Planning (35%), which is the same as last quarter.



10 new prevention interventions started

This cohort was made up of:

Ethnicity	
White	10

Gender	
Male	9
Female	1

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	1

Comments:

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsequent to the lower than average number of prevention referrals received during the last quarter, the Prevention Coordinator has worked to raise the profile of the service with our partner agencies, leading to a significant increase in referrals being received. This has led to 10 new young people receiving support. Where referrals may not have met the criteria for prevention support, the Prevention Coordinator is providing a consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 3 referrals received that did not meet the criteria for prevention services with the YJS. Staff have discussed how the Quality Assurance process, including the length of time this can take and the additional information they are then required to complete following on from this process, can be challenging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to continue to raise the profile of the prevention service and in doing so developing a more thorough understanding with our partner agencies of the service and its function. It is important that we continue to build resilience within the service so that staff members feel comfortable when asked to step in and support in areas of the service they are less familiar with. This is important and a key consideration moving forward to ensure that

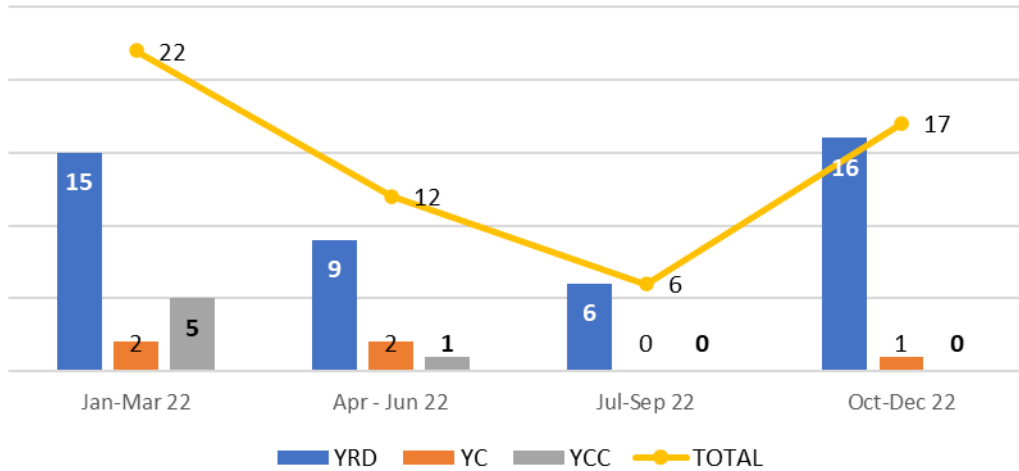
<p>and/or signposting service to ensure that young people who may be experiencing difficulties, receive support from a more appropriate provision as soon as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In team meetings, there has been a focus on increasing performance in terms of case recordings, following processes and completing tasks, plans and goals. As a result, regular reviews of cases are taking place. The review process continues to develop, and staff are reviewing prevention cases on a three-monthly basis. • From these reviews, there has been very positive feedback about prevention staff and the support they provide young people. Young people and their families view their workers in a very positive way, reporting that they feel well supported and understood. • The Prevention Coordinator has the reasons why young people are referred to the service. Recognising the need to develop services to address current needs and issues, the service is now developing group work sessions. An Outdoor Pursuit Group is currently being delivered, enabling project staff to tackle issues such as Anti Social Behaviour, Criminal Exploitation, youth violence and weapons, in a safe and fun environment for young people. There appears to be an increase in young people being referred for reasons relating to exploitation, and the service has close links with CMET and agencies that support young people with targeted interventions. 		<p>there are no delays in services reaching young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a focus on continuing to improve all aspects of performance across the service, this ensures that young people are supported in the right way, to achieve what matters to them.
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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"> We have continued to work closely with the Contextual Safeguarding Team and our partner agencies during this quarter. The team have continued to maintain a close working partnership with the CMET project workers and meet regularly for information sharing purposes. We continue to support our colleagues in CMET to deliver community interventions in youth clubs and schools to undertake targeted pieces of work with young people identified as causing anti-social behaviour in the community. Internal NRM training has taken place, which several staff members attended. Feedback was very positive and moving forward the YJS Safeguarding Practice Lead would like to roll this training out to the remainder of the team. The development of this training was supported by CMET. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NRM process being delayed for some young people has caused concern due to the delay in this process being actioned. This naturally causes delays in services being offered to young people. This also affects delays with the Court processes and when advocating for the right outcome for young people who have been exploited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have recognised that the National Referral Mechanism and the 'first responder' duty is not always as streamlined as it could be. A meeting has been set up the YJS Police Officers and Police Sergeant to develop an internal process to ensure that the NRM referral process is completed at the earliest possible opportunity at the point of arrest. The internal process will act as a guide for all staff working with the YJS to follow throughout this safeguarding process.

PRE-COURT OUTCOMES

Pre Court Outcomes by Quarter



Pre court outcomes are given at the Bureau. This is a joint initiative between South Wales Police and the Swansea Youth Justice Service. 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.

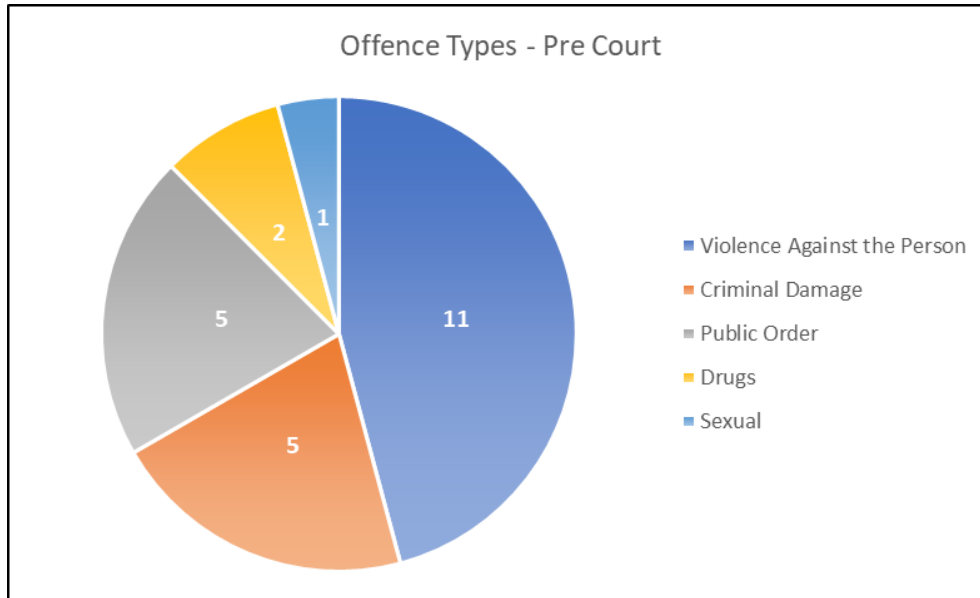
During Oct – Dec there were 17 outcomes given at Bureau to 16 young people, which is significantly higher than is last quarter. See breakdown below.

The cohort for this quarter was made up of

Ethnicity		Gender	
White	15	Male	10
Asian	1	Female	6

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	1	0	1	7	2	1	4	

Offence Types - Pre Court



The 16 young people in the cohort committed 24 offences, broken down by type in the chart.

This quarter sees that Violence against the Person is once again the highest offence type, which shows that last quarter's high number of public order offences was not a trend.

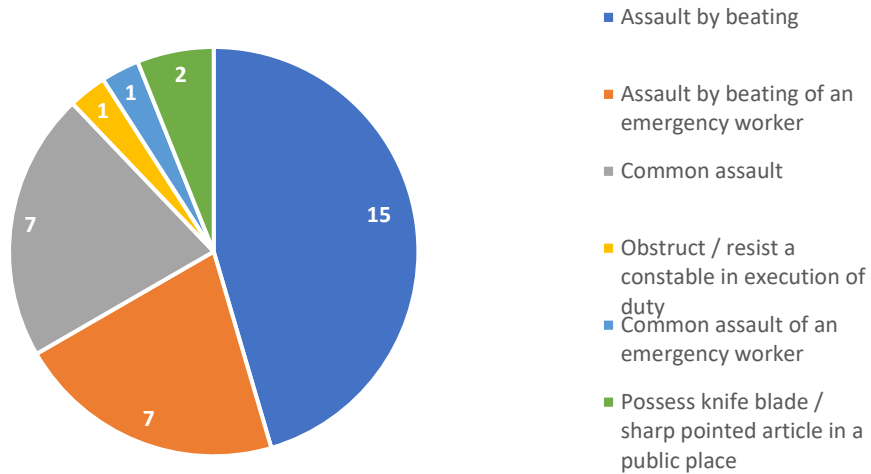
The 11 violence against the person offences were
 8 x Assault by beating
 2 x Common assaults
 1 x Assault of an Emergency worker

These resulted in YRD's for all except one young person who had a Youth Caution.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the number of young people receiving an Out of Court Disposal has increased during this last quarter, 16 young people received a (non-criminal) Youth Restorative Disposal. One young person received a Youth Caution for a violence against the person offence. It is possible that this could have resulted in a Court outcome, which demonstrates how the bureau process helps to divert young people away from the Court process. • The YJS continues to participate with the out of court disposal scrutiny panel which discusses three cases from bureau or those who have received a police restorative disposal. All outcomes and interventions from bureau cases presented to scrutiny panel have been endorsed as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person offences continue to be the highest offence type, with this quarter being no exception. It is important to understand the lived experiences of our population of young people when developing preventative services that address issues and need. • Of the 9 young people responsible to the assault offences, 6 were females. When looking at the lived experiences of these females, they have all experienced trauma, 4 have been Children Looked After by the Local Authority, all have experienced mental health difficulties, 4 have received support via CAMHS, all misuse substances and 2 young people have been at risk of exploitation. All have experienced a disrupted school life. • One of the young people in this cohort was 11 years old which is very young to go through the bureau process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to continue to evaluate themes specific to our local population of young people which will continue to guide us in developing preventative services that target the needs of young people we support, at the earliest possible opportunity. • There continues to be a number of females coming through the YJS at the Pre Court stages. This demonstrates the importance of early identification of adverse life experiences and the impact that such can have on a young person's development. Furthermore, we need to continue to develop our support for young females to address their specific needs, issues and vulnerabilities. • The YJS remain committed to working with our partner agencies in developing local strategies; including intervention offers that address anti-social behaviour in the community.

This chart shows a breakdown from **Jan 22 to Dec 22** of all the offences that were classified as **Violence against the Person**. These have all received a pre-court outcome.

Violence Against the Person Breakdown - Pre Court



There were 36 offences that received an outcome at Bureau for violent offences in this time period. Assault by Beating is the highest offence type, accounting for 42%.

These offences were committed by 26 young people who were given the outcomes as shown,

Youth Restorative Disposal	21
Youth Caution	4
Youth Conditional Caution	1

The cohort was made up of:

Gender	
Male	9
Female	17

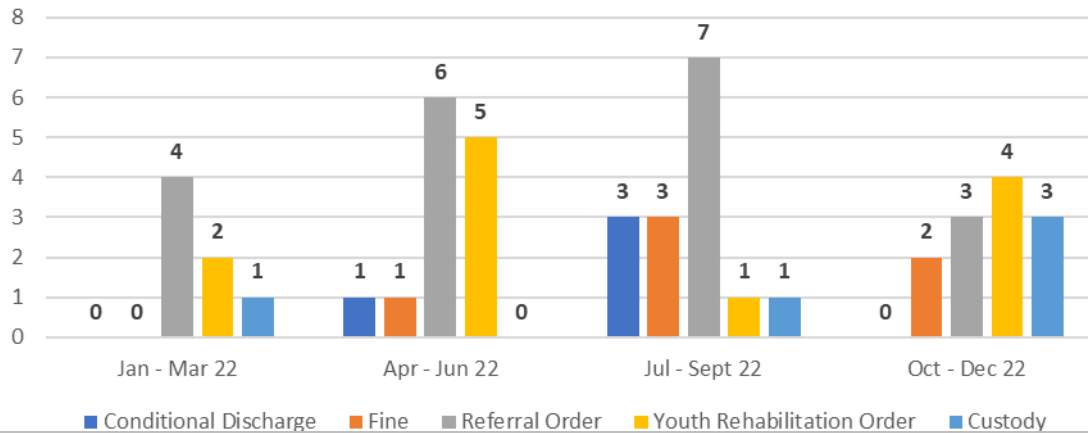
Ethnicity	
White	26

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

POST COURT OUTCOMES

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

Post Court Outcomes by Quarter



The were 12 outcomes given to 11 young people, 1 young person had 2 outcomes in this period.

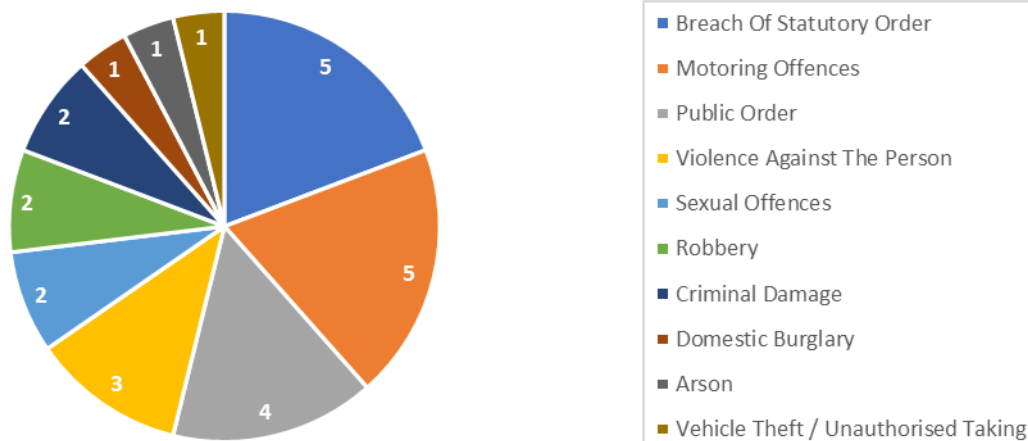
The cohort was made up of:

Gender	
Male	11
Female	0

Ethnicity	
White	11

Age							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9

Offence Types - Post Court

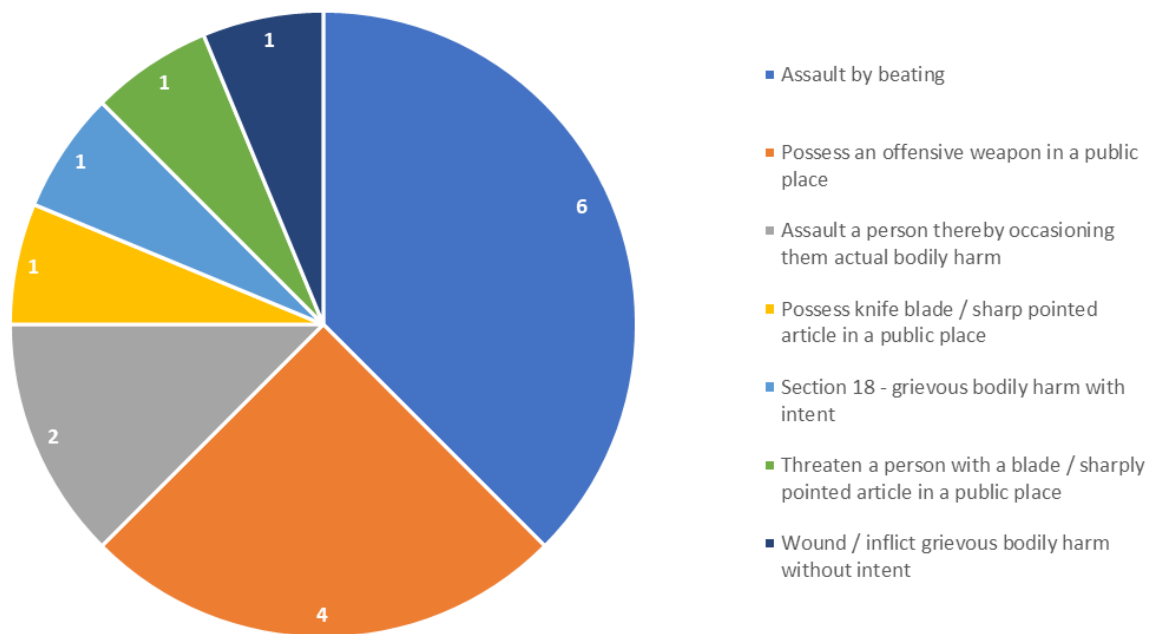


The 11 young people committed 26 offences broken down by type in the chart.

The motoring offences are one of the highest offence types again this quarter but not to the same extent as the previous quarter. Unusually Public Order and Breach of a Statutory Order are both higher than the Violence against the Person, which is usually the first or second highest offence type. However, a number of young people have been sentenced in this quarter for the public order offences

This chart shows a breakdown from **Jan 22 – Dec 22** of all the offences that are classified as **Violence against the Person**. These have all received an outcome at court.

Violence Against the Person Breakdown - Court



Within this time period there were 16 offences categorised as Violence against the Person.

Assault by beating was the highest offence type which accounts for 6 of the 16 offences (37.5%) closely followed Possess an offensive weapon in a public place which also accounted for 4 of the 16 offences (25%).

These offences were also had the highest number in the last quarter.

These offences were committed by 11 young people and resulted in 11 outcomes at court –

The outcomes received are broken down below

Referral Order	5
Youth Rehabilitation Order	6

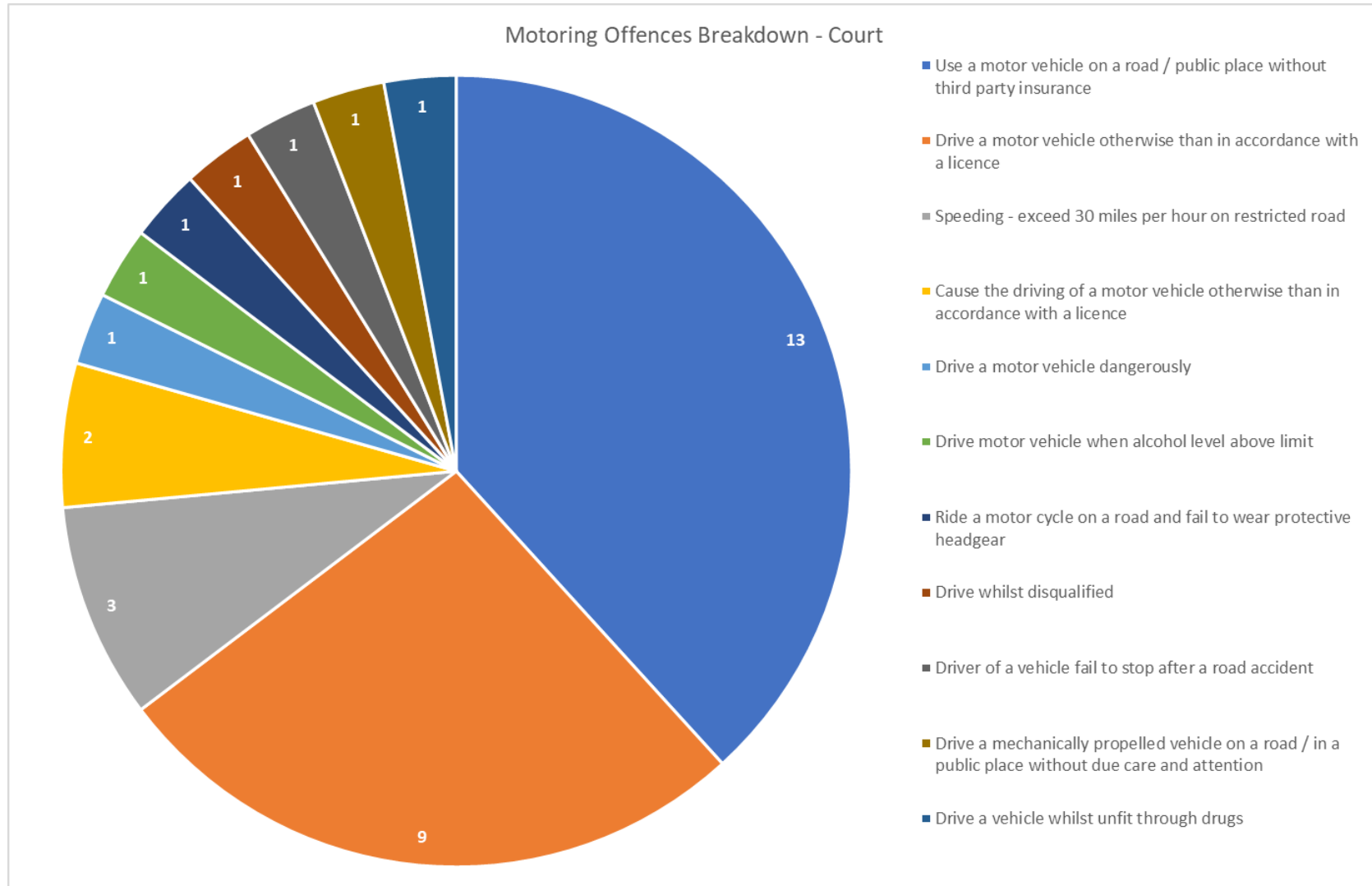
The cohort of the 11 young people was made up of:

Gender	Count
Male	9
Female	2

Ethnicity	Count
White	8
Black	2
Chinese or Other	1

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

This chart shows a breakdown from **Jan 22 to Dec 22** of all the offences that are classified as **Motoring Offences**. These have all received an outcome at court.



Within this time period there were 34 offences categorised as Motoring Offences, of these the highest number of offences was driving without insurance (13) and driving other than in accordance with a licence (9) which together account for 65% of all the motoring offences.

These offences were committed by 17 young people and resulted in 17 outcomes at court –

The outcomes received are broken down in the table

Conditional Discharge	3
Fine	6
Referral Order	7
Youth Rehabilitation Order	1

The cohort of the 17 young people was made up of:

Gender		Ethnicity		Age							
Male	15	White	15	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Female	2	Asian	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	9

NB if the young person had more than one outcome then the age was counted at the time of their latest outcome.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positively, this quarter shows a reduction in the overall number of offences. There were no drug related offences recorded during the last quarter. Whilst motoring offences accounted for the highest number of offences during this quarter, that was a slight reduction in these offences when compared to the last quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There appears to be an increase in the seriousness of violent offences during this quarter. These offences were committed by 11 young people and resulted in 11 outcomes at Court, which shows an increase since the last quarter. The YJS recognises that alongside motoring offences, Beach of a Statutory Order was the highest recorded offence. Whilst Violence Against the Person was not the highest recorded offence type during this quarter, we recognise that these offences are consistently one of our largest offence types, this quarter being no different. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the YJS it is important that we continue to measure themes and develop local strategies to manage all offence types. Across the last year. It is important that we develop an understanding of why these offences occur, and continue to develop local strategies, with our partner agencies, to consider how best to develop and deliver interventions that prevent of all types, from occurring/recurring. We also aim to upskill our staff to feel confident when working with young people who have committed such offences. The YJS and South Wales Police are developing a diversionary offer to young people involved in motoring offences. Young people will be able to be referred to the Pre-Court process instead of receiving fines and/or disqualifications at Court, which will also allow the YJS to offer tailored

interventions to these young people on the risks associated to such offences.

DISPROPORTIONALITY

Disproportionality helps the service to look if those of an ethnic minority background are overrepresented within the youth justice system, and 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 the most ethnic diversity is within the cohort who received orders at court, whereas this quarter there is a small amount of diversity in the pre-court cohort. This young person received a YRD at bureau, the lowest level outcome available.

Ethnicity – Prevention	
White	10

Ethnicity – Pre Court	
White	15
Asian	1

Ethnicity – Court	
White	12

The cohort open to the service on the last day of this reporting period totals 88 young people (this is for all intervention types and includes any caretaking cases we are currently supervising), below is a breakdown of their ethnicity.

Ethnicity	No	%
White	80	92%
Black or Black British	2	2%
Chinese or Other	2	2%
Asian or Asian British	1	1%
Mixed	3	3%

The cohort is predominantly of a white background as it was at the end of the previous quarter.

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. Black 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	2021 Offending Population	Share of total ⁽¹⁾	2011 mid year 10-17 population by ethnic group	Share of total % ⁽²⁾	% Point Difference	Over-represented and Significant cohort size
Asian	3	5%	821	4%	1%	No
Black	3	5%	205	1%	4%	No
Mixed	1	2%	319	2%	0%	No
Other	0	0%	169	1%	-1%	No
Total No in Ethnic minority groups ⁽³⁾	7	12%	1,514	7%	5%	No
White	50	88%	19,745	93%	-5%	No

* collated from data taken directly from our case management system to year ending March 2021.

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information presented suggests that no ethnic group is overrepresented during this quarter. There is a draft Disproportionality Policy which will be finalised and ready for ratification in preparation for the next Management Board Meeting. The Equality monitoring form is near completion and has been developed by the diversity steering group. This has taken into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When considering disproportionality, it appears that there are a high number of females accessing the YJS currently. Whilst our disproportionality reporting considers ethnicity it does not recognise gender and other characteristics that our young people identify with. This may limit our understanding of the many and varying needs of our young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equality Monitoring form is nearing completion. This form has been developed to consider the range of identifying characteristics of our young people. We want to ensure that the YJS is shaped to best support each individual young person. It is now important that the YJS gain young people's feedback on the form. In addition, we want our young people to participate in sharing their experiences of the service.

consideration the range of needs of the population of our young people. For this to be ready to use, the participation of our young people is required.

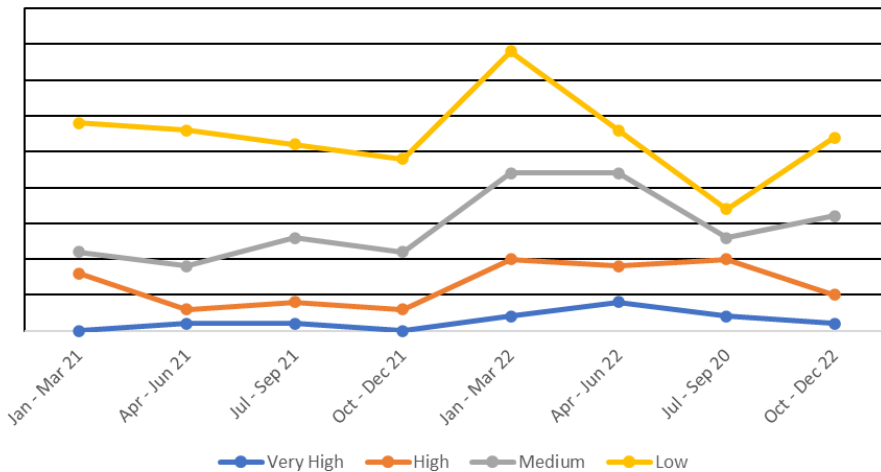
- We continue to develop our intervention offer for our population of young females, through the work being delivered with the girls group. More recently the service has developed the Period Poverty Programme, which is supporting young people to access important information, support, advice and sanitary products.

- When considering disproportionality, we need to think about diversity in its wider context. The YJS are committed to ensuring that we develop and deliver an inclusive service that identifies the needs of all our young people and is equipped to deliver services that meet the needs of our young people.

SAFEGUARDING

Risk Levels

ROSH Judgement

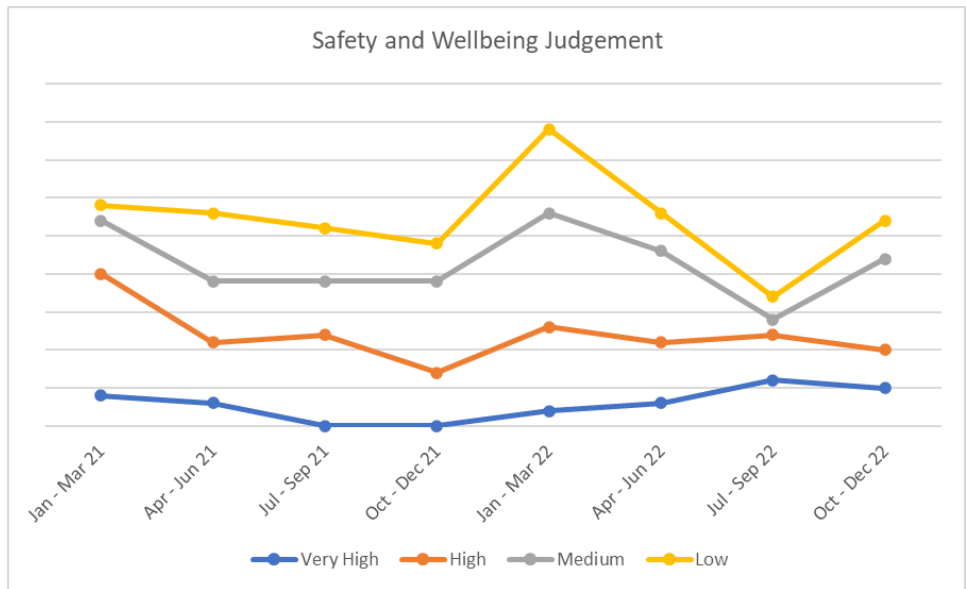


Since Jan 2021 there has been 11 initial assessments completed where the ROSH level was judged to be Very High, 1 of which was completed in the reporting period. As the graph shows most of the initial assessments are judged to be of a Low or Medium ROSH level.

In this quarter, there were 27 initial assessments completed, of these;
 Very High = 1
 High = 4
 Medium = 11
 Low = 11

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the young people assessed as high in terms of Risk of Harm (RoSH), the reflection of support and intervention plan provided by the service represented the level of risk assessed. • There are fortnightly planned risk management meetings in place. This provides staff with a multi-agency forum in which to discuss ongoing concerns or escalation in risk and helping practitioners to further develop risk, safety plans and support. Staff feedback suggests that these opportunities provide an additional layer of scrutiny, and develops practitioner confidence with managing some of the more complex needs and issues. The uptake on these meetings is always very positive, and where urgent matters need to be discussed, unplanned meetings can take place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are noticing an increase in young people assessed as being high risk of serious harm where there is a coexisting concern over their safety and wellbeing (SaW). This is evidence of the many complexities of the needs of our young people which, when supporting young people particularly on intensive orders, and presents barriers to engagement. • There has been a delay in a specialist therapeutic service that support young people with sexualised histories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that we audit our cases regularly to ensure that assessments are accurate, and that work reflects the way that we manage cases where both RoSH and SaW are High/VeryHigh. Liaison with our partner agencies is imperative to appropriately address need and identify appropriate support. • We need to continue to liaise with our partner agencies to develop and enhance the availability of interventions that can help us to reduce risk. Where gaps are identified due to service pressures elsewhere, it is important that we raise these issues and a strategic level so that we, as a collective group of services who work to support the complex needs of young people, can develop solutions.

Safety and Wellbeing Levels



Since Jan 2021 there have been 23 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 High or Medium.

During this quarter, there were 27 initial assessments completed and the majority of assessments were judged to have a Medium Level of Safety and Wellbeing Concerns.

The breakdown is;
 Very High = 5
 High = 5
 Medium = 12
 Low = 5

What is working well?	What are we worried about?	What do we need to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 10 young people within the Very High/High cohort, the majority were receiving ongoing support by Childrens Services (and if they were not, there had been referrals and relevant assessments). We continue to work closely with our partners in Child and Family Services and are routinely invited to strategy meetings (for all young people) and asked to contribute to safety and support planning, where a young person is known to us. Furthermore, where it is identified that they may benefit from the support of YJS, these meetings will generate prevention referrals. • The YJS is managing a larger number of people with Very High/High SaW concerns, which is higher than those assessed High/Very High ROSH. As noted above, there is a correlation between the Very High SaW scores and RoSH with some of our young people, and 2 of these young people that scored High SaW in this quarter were being managed on intensive interventions. The YJS will always strive to work in conjunction with partner agencies and the Courts in meeting the needs our young people, and supporting some of our young people with complex needs is no exception. Advocating for the SaW needs of these young people, particularly, evidenced a fairer and more child centred outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The High/Very High SaW related to young people who had experienced a number of ACEs in their formative years and were experiencing ongoing difficulties in terms of family breakdown. Two of these young people had been referred to the NRM process due to concerns around exploitation. There are also concerns related to mental health in the case of two of them. Of the three with mental health concerns, 2 had received ongoing YJS mental health support with the third declining support. • When working with young people where there are SaW concerns under our Pre Court remit, it can be more difficult to promote engagement when this may be voluntary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The YJS staff group will always be supported through various means; supervision, risk meetings etc. to feel confident in managing the complex needs and issues of our young people. • We will always work with our partner agencies to either support our engagement or to provide consultation on how best a more trusted person can work with them on the risks (applicable to young people not on statutory orders). • We have recently appointed a new CAMHS Nurse who has YJS experience. It is the intention of this person to provide training on thematic issues, including suicide prevention, alongside providing important consultation and direct support to some young people.