

# PAPER D

## Leicester Youth Offending Service: Performance Report to Management Board Meeting, 11 January 2018

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The following report is based on the Youth Justice Board (YJB) YOT Data Summary released in December 2017 and is therefore the latest data available. The reporting periods for each measure are shown in the table below:

Measure	Reporting period
First Time Entrants	July 2016 – June 2017
Reoffending	October - December 2015 cohort
Use of Custody	October 2016 – September 2017
Education, Training & Employment	April 2017 – September 2017
Accommodation	April 2017 – September 2017

### Executive Summary:

There is some very encouraging performance to report but also some areas in need of further improvement. 3 of the key youth justice indicators (first time entrants, frequency of reoffending and use of custody) are improving. However the binary reoffending rate has increased.

### First Time Entrants

In terms of first time entrants to the youth justice system Leicester has continued the improving downward trajectory. The local rate is reducing faster than those for the most similar YOT areas and is now lowest in that comparator group. However it remains above the national, regional and Leicestershire PCC area rates which have also been reducing.

### Reoffending rates

The way reoffending is measured has now changed and cohorts are smaller. There is improvement in terms of frequency of reoffending but the binary rate has increased. The binary rate for Leicester is near the average for the most similar comparator YOT areas. In terms of frequency reoffending performance Leicester is just outside the top quartile nationally, and for binary reoffending rate Leicester is well inside the top half of the national table.

## Custody

In terms of the use of custody Leicester's rate has continued to reduce although it remains above national and regional averages as these have also reduced. The local rate is now 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest amongst the most similar YOT areas.

## Education, Training and Employment.

For Education, Training and Employment Leicester is performing better than the regional and national averages for both school-age and above school-age young people.

## Accommodation

For Accommodation Leicester is performing better than the regional and national averages at all 3 post-court tiers of the youth justice system.

## SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

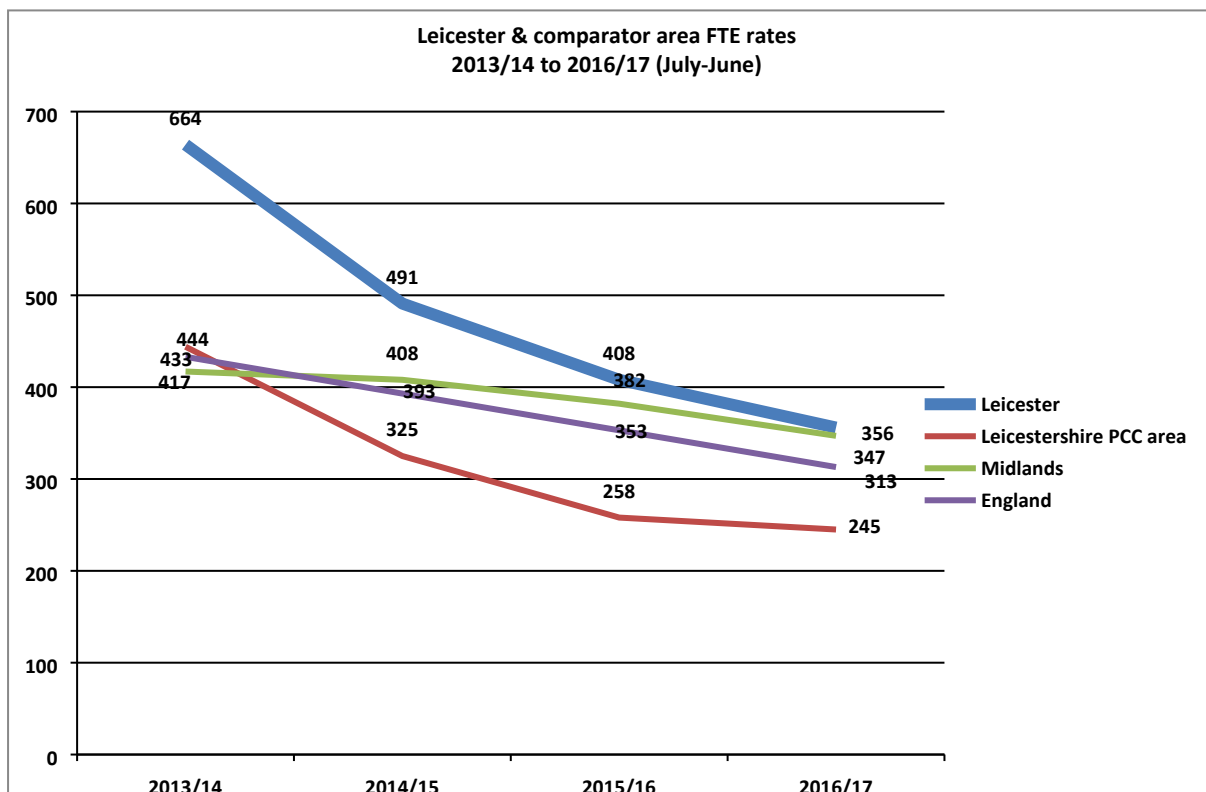
<b>FTE PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population</b>
July 2016 – June 2017: Rate of 356 per 100,000. (Number = 118 young people)
July 2015 – June 2016: Rate of 408 per 100,000. (Number = 132 young people)
<b>Reduction of 12.7%</b>
<b>Re-offending Rates after 12 months</b>
<b>Frequency rate:</b> Oct - Dec 2015 cohort (latest period) =1.21 (84 young people in cohort and 102 re-offences)
<b>Frequency rate:</b> Oct - Dec 2014 cohort = 1.31 (109 young people in cohort and 143 re-offences)
<b>Reduction of 7.6%</b>
<b>Binary rate:</b> Oct – Dec 2015 Cohort (Latest period) = 40.5% (84 young people in cohort and 34 reoffenders)
<b>Binary rate:</b> Oct – Dec 2014 Cohort = 36.7% (109 young people in cohort and 40 reoffenders)
<b>Increase of 3.8 percentage points</b>
<b>Use of Custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population</b>
Oct 2016 – Sep 2017: Rate of 0.51 per 1,000. (17 custodial sentences)
Oct 2015 – Sep 2016: Rate of 0.66 per 1,000. (22 custodial sentences)
<b>Reduction of 22.7%</b>

All the key performance indicators show performance going the right way with the exception of the reoffending binary rate.

Priority: Preventing young people entering the youth justice system

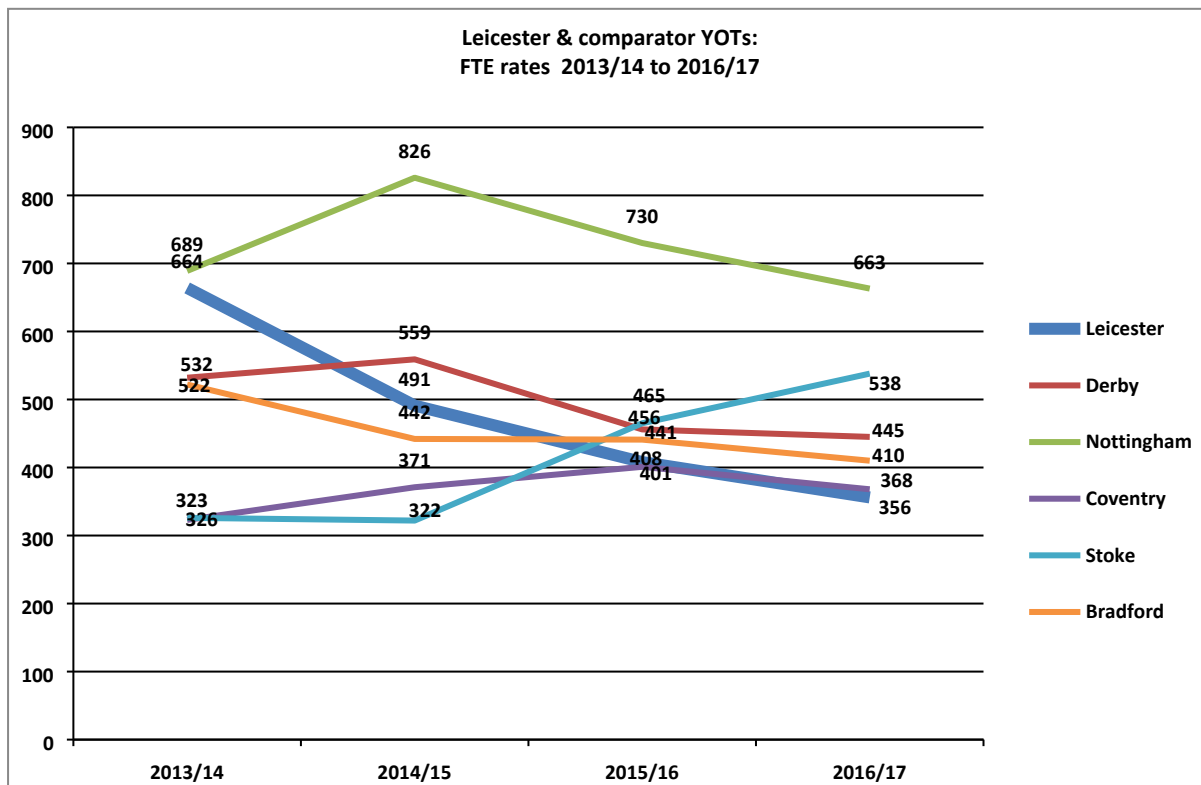
Indicator	Direction of travel	Peer comparison	Overall performance	
First-time entrants to the youth justice system	Reducing	Still above national and regional averages but lower than all the most similar areas	GREEN /	AMBER

The measure is the rate per 100,000 local youth population who enter the youth justice system by receiving a caution or a sentence. There were 118 first-time entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system in Leicester in 2016/17, equivalent to a rate per 100,000 youth population of 356. This compares to 132 young people in 2015/16. This is a 12.7% reduction on the previous 12-month period, and is a slightly more rapid reduction than those for the Midland region and England. The local rate is now lower than both the regional and national, but remains higher than the Leicestershire PCC area rate. This is illustrated in the chart below:



The chart above shows that the Leicester and Leicestershire PCC area rates have reduced more steeply than the national and regional rates over the last 4 years, and this may be linked to the effective operation of the single Leicester and Leicestershire Triage and Diversion Panel.

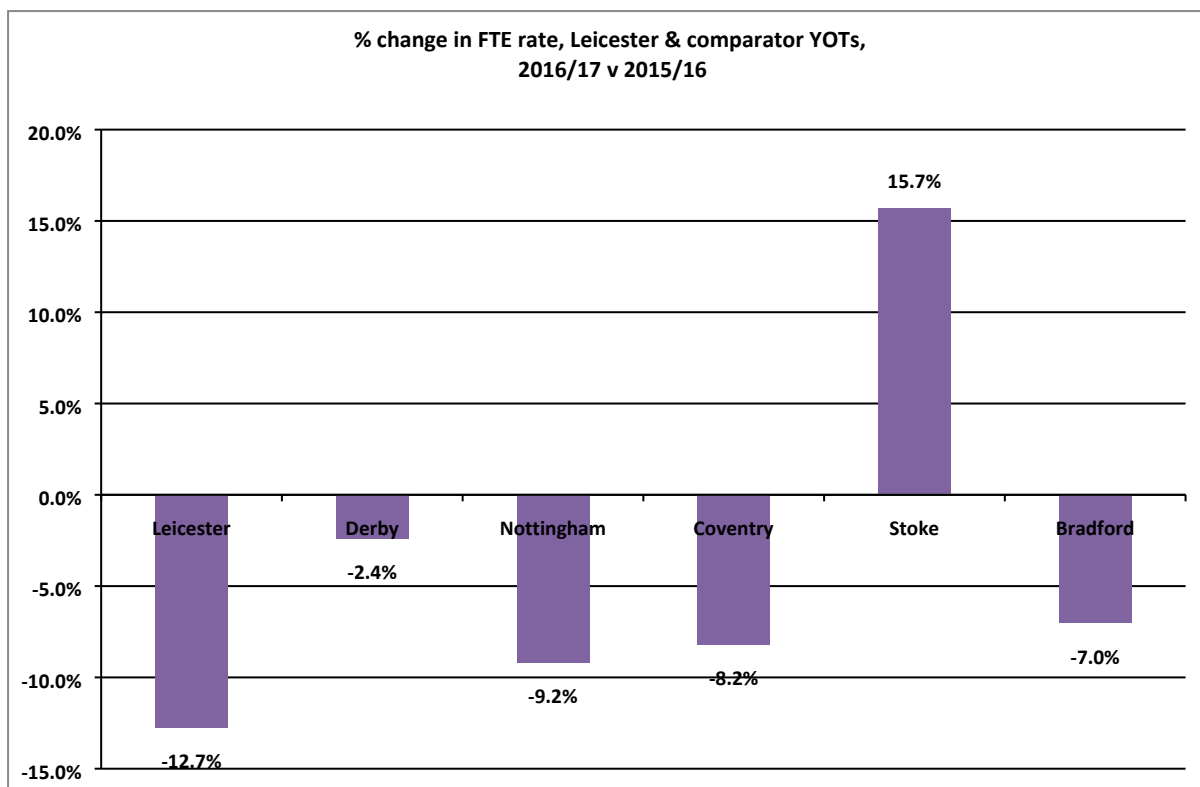
The chart below shows how Leicester's FTE rate over the last 4 years compares with those for the 5 most similar comparator areas:



- These are some of the most similar areas to Leicester.

This shows that the rate for Leicester has reduced from 664 per 100,000 in 2013/14 to 365 in 2016/17 and, having had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate 3 years ago, Leicester now has the lowest rate amongst the group of most similar YOT areas.

The chart below shows the percentage change in numbers of FTEs in the last year amongst the most similar YOTs:



Leicester has the fastest reduction in FTE rate amongst comparator areas.

A key part of the strategy for reducing first time entrants is the Triage Panel which is a meeting between the Leicester City and Leicestershire YOTs with the Leicestershire Police to share information and agree which young people can safely be diverted from the formal youth justice system. The Leicester YOS is able to offer voluntary interventions with young people who might otherwise have to be brought into the formal youth justice system and be given a criminal record.

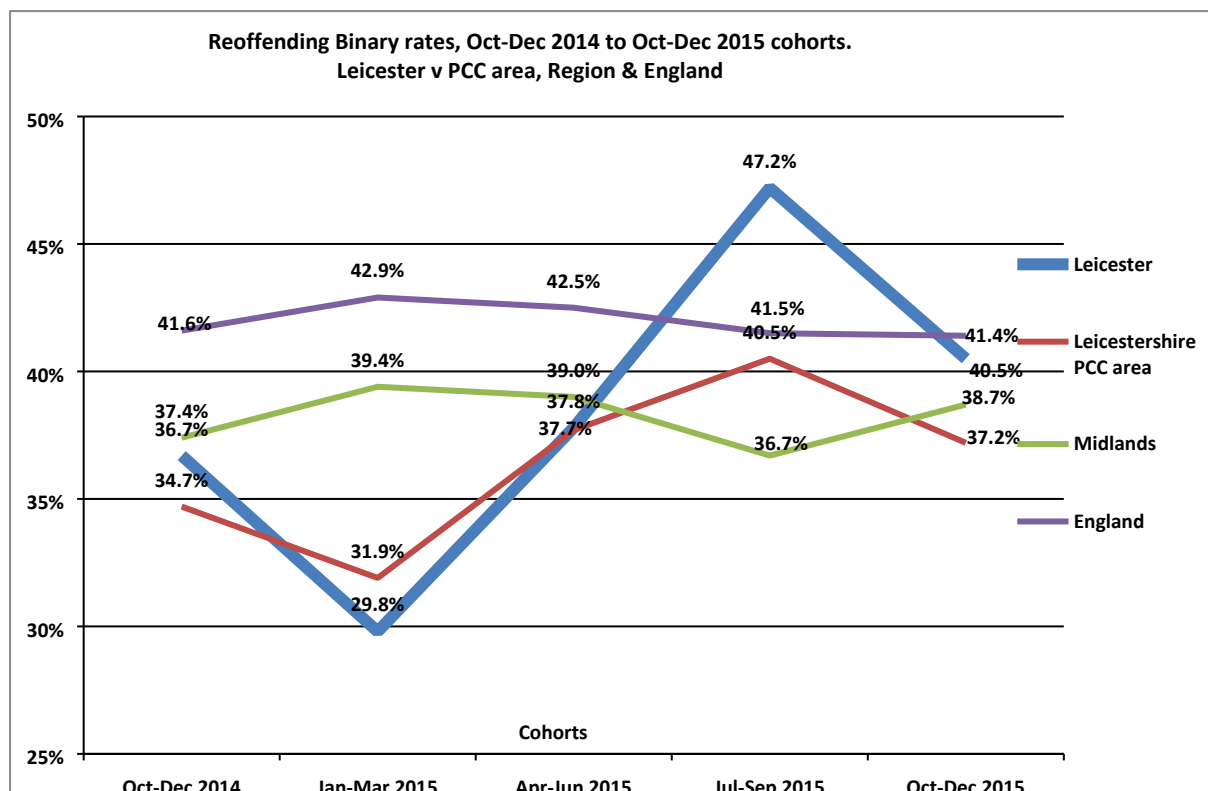
### Priority: Reducing reoffending

Indicators	Direction of travel	Peer comparison	Overall performance
<b>Reoffending.</b> The indicators are the proportion of cohort members reoffending within 12 months (binary rate) and the average number of further offences committed (frequency rate).	<b>Frequency reducing but binary increasing.</b>	<b>Better than national average, 3<sup>rd</sup> best binary rate amongst YOT comparator areas</b>	<b>AMBER</b>

Young people receiving a youth justice disposal in a 3-month period are tracked via PNC for the subsequent 12 months to see if they reoffend. There is an additional 6-month time-lag to allow for criminal proceedings to go through. The performance data is therefore only available 2 years after the activity which is being measured actually occurred. The binary rate is the *percentage* of young people in the 12-month cohort who have reoffended within 12 months of entering the cohort. The frequency rate is the number of further offences divided by the number of cohort members (or the average number of offences committed by each cohort member).

The measure has changed and is now based on a 3-month cohort (i.e. membership is all young people receiving a disposal during a 3-month window) rather than a 12-month cohort as previously. It is still based on reoffending over the following 12 months. The effect of the change is that there is likely to be more fluctuation from quarter to quarter because cohorts are much smaller, and a few persistent offenders dropping into or out of the cohort can make a bigger difference.

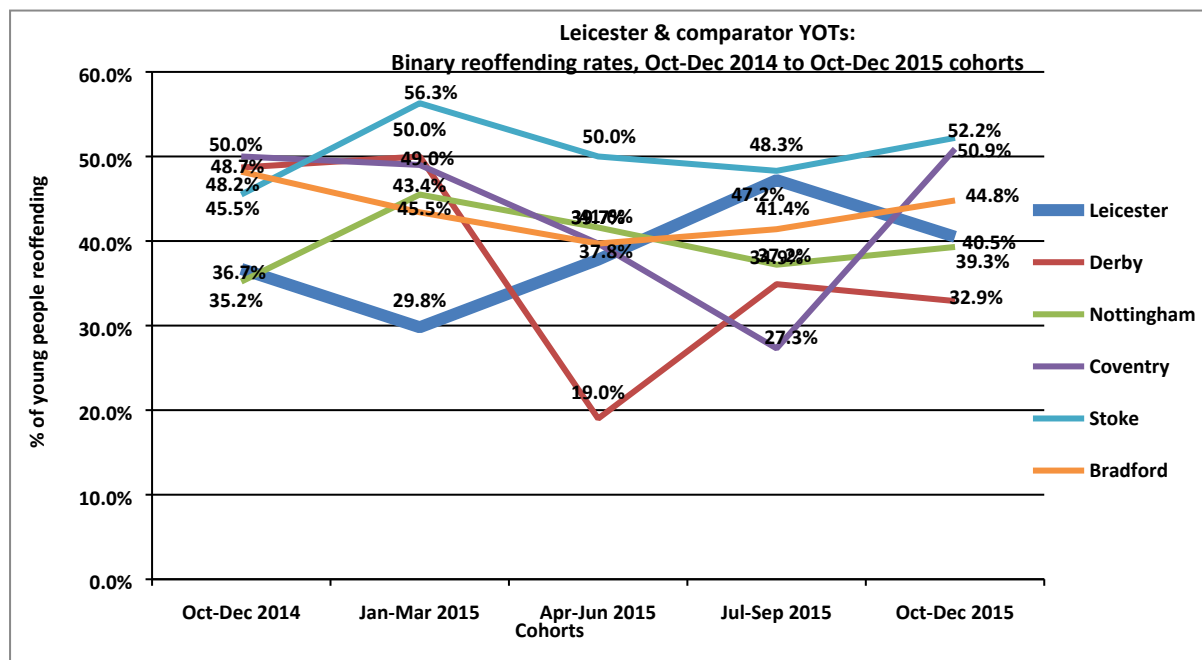
The chart below compares Leicester's binary reoffending rate with the averages for the Leicestershire PCC area, the Midland region and England over the last 5 cohort periods.



The latest binary rate for Leicester of 40.5% is down substantially (6.7 percentage points) on the previous 3-month cohort. There were 84 young people in the cohort, of which 34 reoffended, committing 102 further offences between them. This gives a frequency rate of 1.21 offences per cohort member.

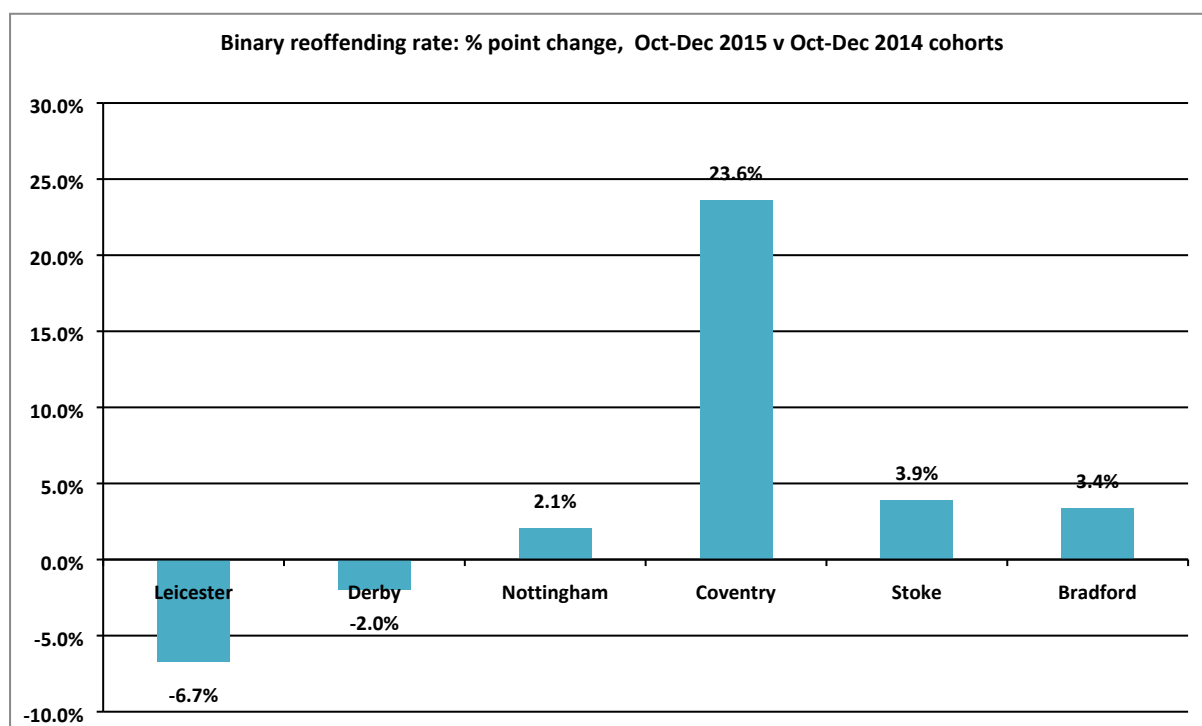
Having gone well above the national average for the previous cohort, the local binary rate is now back below the national. However the local rate remains marginally higher than the rates for the Midland region and the Leicestershire PCC area. The fact that the frequency rate is improving but the binary rate is not is due to there being fewer persistent offenders in the most recent cohort but a higher proportion of young people committing just one offence.

The chart below shows how Leicester's binary reoffending rate over the last 5 cohorts compares with those for the *most similar comparator areas*:



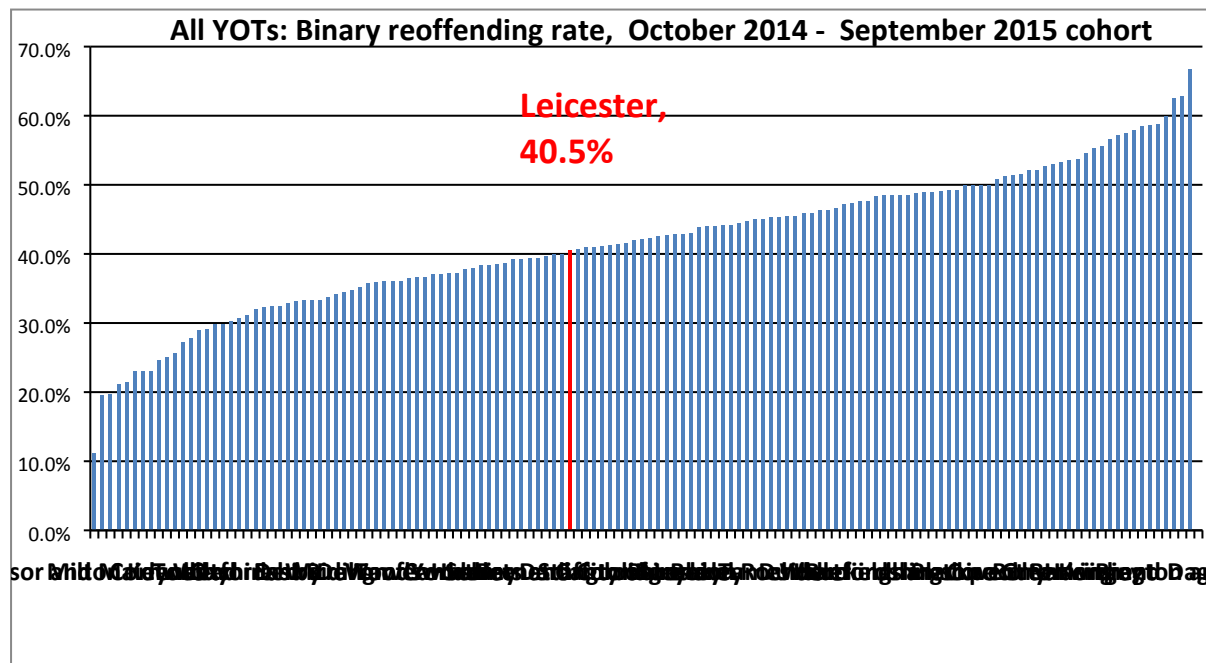
This chart shows the greater volatility in rates now that the cohorts measured are so much smaller. It shows that Leicester, having had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate amongst the 6 comparator areas for the previous cohort, now has the 3<sup>rd</sup> best rate amongst the comparator areas.

The chart below shows the change in performance for the 6 comparator areas over the last year:



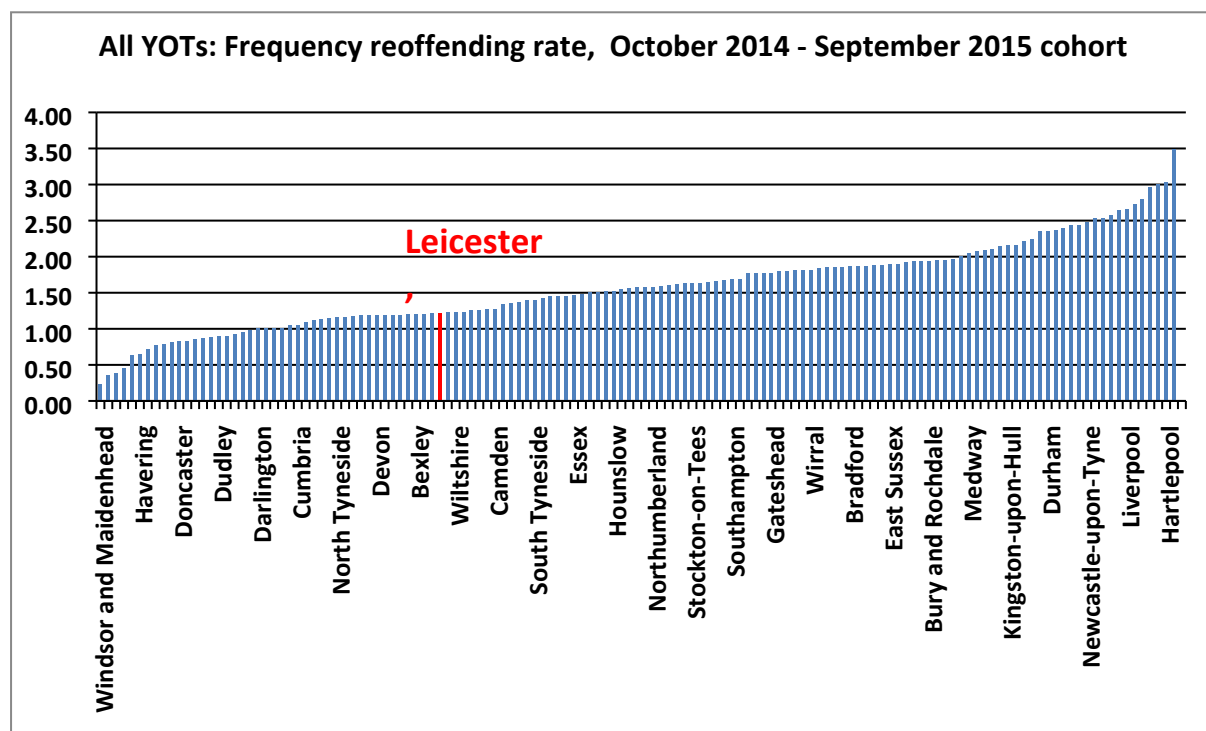
Whilst Leicester had a 6.7% reduction in binary rate over the period, most of the other areas had increases.

The chart below shows how Leicester compares with all English YOTs in terms of binary reoffending performance:



Leicester is within the top quartile nationally for binary reoffending (60<sup>th</sup> out of 137 YOTs).

The chart below shows Leicester's position nationally for the *frequency* reoffending rate (i.e. the average number of further offences per cohort member):

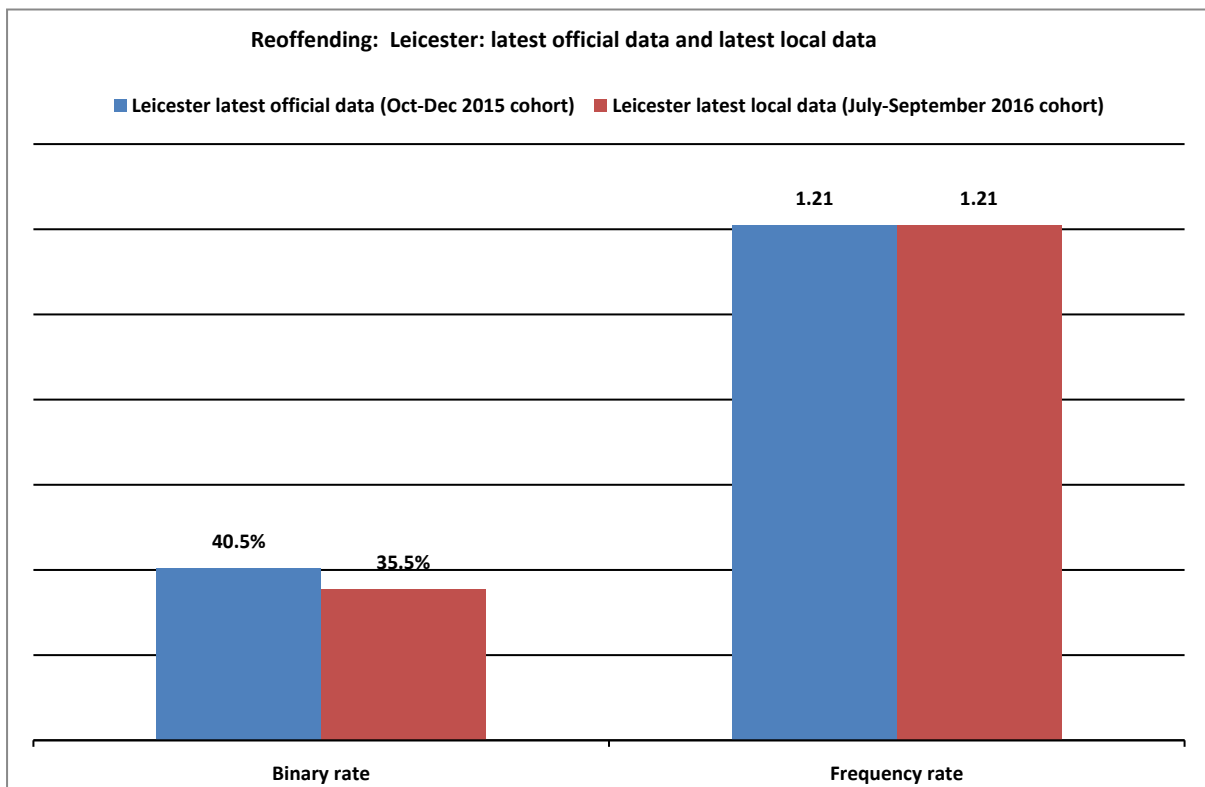




This puts Leicester in 44<sup>th</sup> place, at the top of the mid-range.

Over the last 2 years the YOS has been taking actions to improve reoffending performance by using the live tracking tool to take a strategic overview of the whole cohort and ensure the right actions are taken for the right young people at the right time.

The live tracker also enables us to get more up-to-date (albeit unofficial) local reoffending data than is available through PNC. The latest official data is for those young people in the October 2015 to December 2015 cohort. But by conducting local tracking of those young people entering the local cohort we can get a more up-to-date indication of local performance. The chart below uses locally collected data for the July 2016 to September 2016 cohort which has now completed, and compares it with the latest official PNC data:



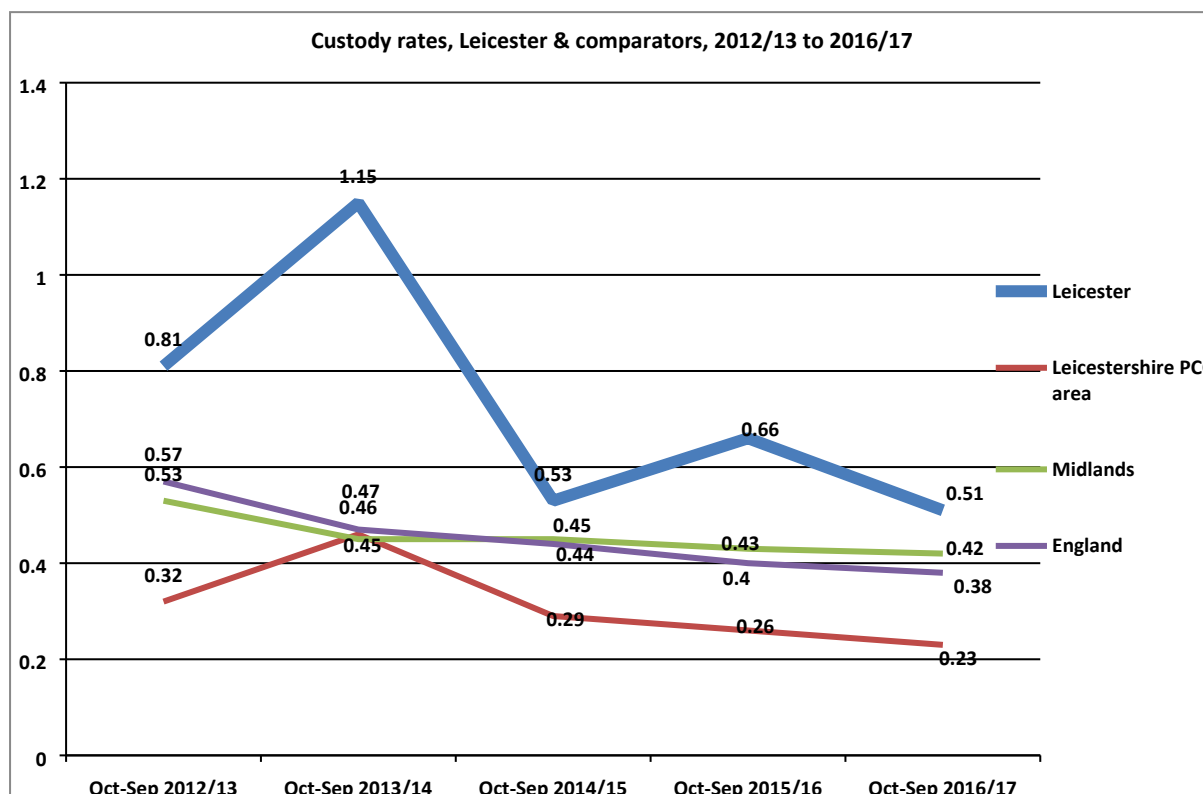
This shows that for the most recent period that data is available Leicester's binary reoffending performance has improved while the frequency remains exactly the same as for the earlier cohort. It should be emphasised, however, that the data shown here is locally collected data, not official data.

**Priority: Reducing the use of custody**

Indicator	Direction of travel	Peer comparison	Overall performance
<b>Custodial sentences. The indicator is the rate per thousand local youth population sentenced to custody</b>	<b>Reducing</b>	<b>Still higher than regional &amp; national averages but now 2<sup>nd</sup> best amongst the most similar YOT areas</b>	<b>AMBER</b>

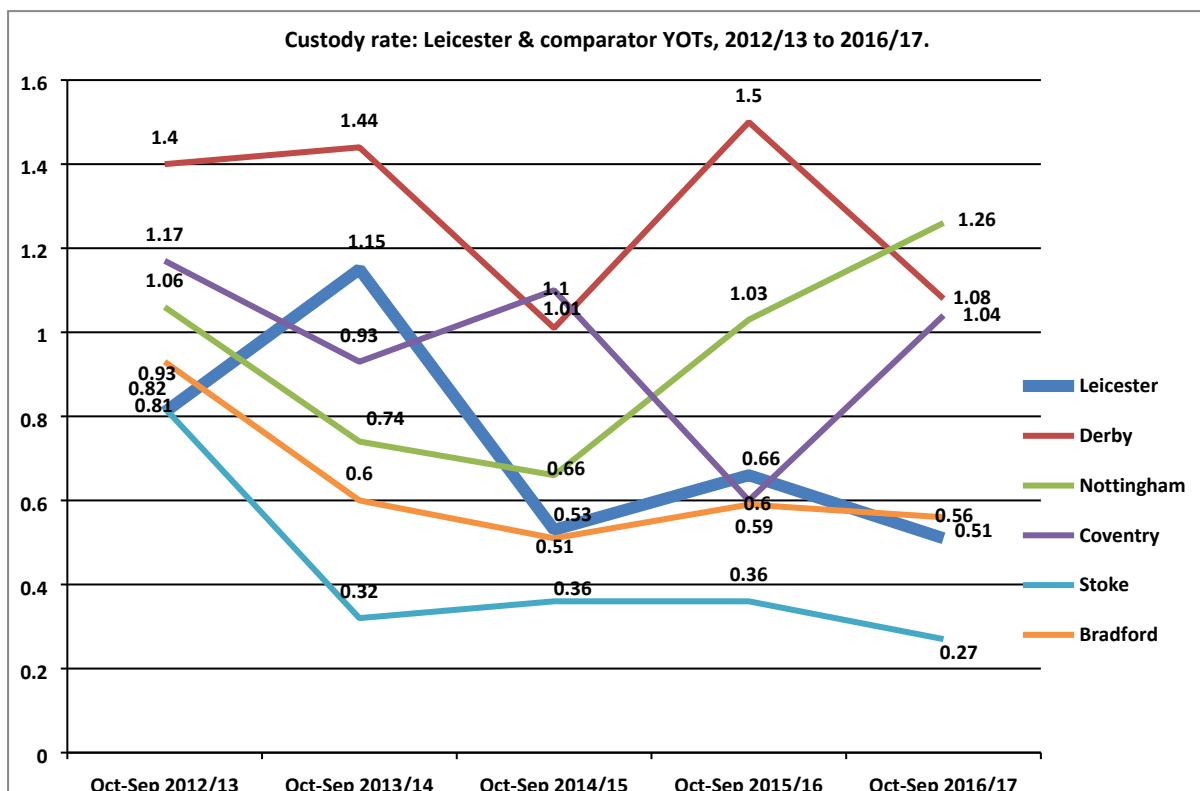
The custody rate is measured by the number of custodial sentences per 1,000 local 10-17 youth population.

Custody rates for the last 5 years for Leicester, the Midland region and for England are shown in the chart below.



It can be seen that in 2013/14 Leicester was an outlier with rates well above those for the Leicestershire PCC area, the Midland region and England, but since then the gap has narrowed considerably. Whilst the local rate continues to reduce, so too do the regional and national rates.

The chart below shows how Leicester compares with the most similar YOT areas in use of custody:

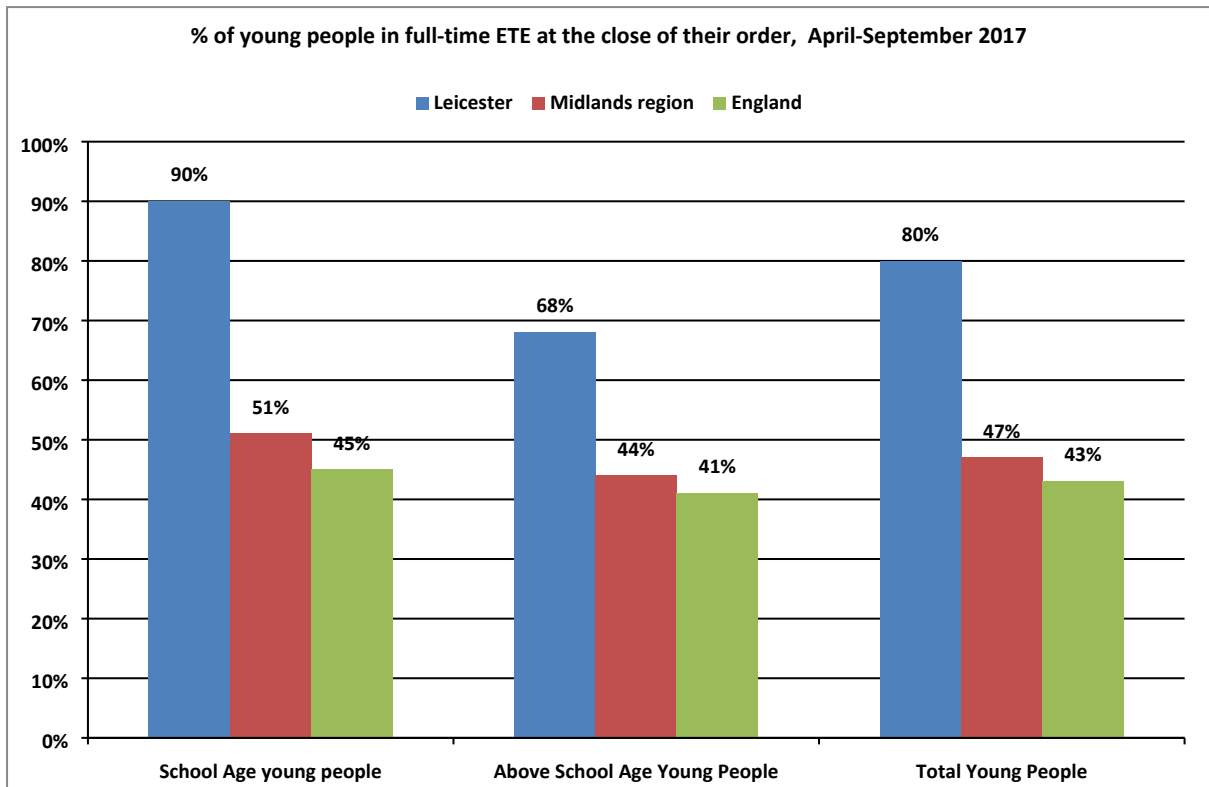


This shows that Leicester now has the 2<sup>nd</sup> best custody rate amongst the most similar group of YOTs. The rate for Leicester has more than halved since 2013/14.

In terms of actual numbers there were 17 young people sentenced to custody in the year to September 2017 as against 22 in the year to September 2016.

### **Priority: Young people in Education, Training and Employment at the close of their order**

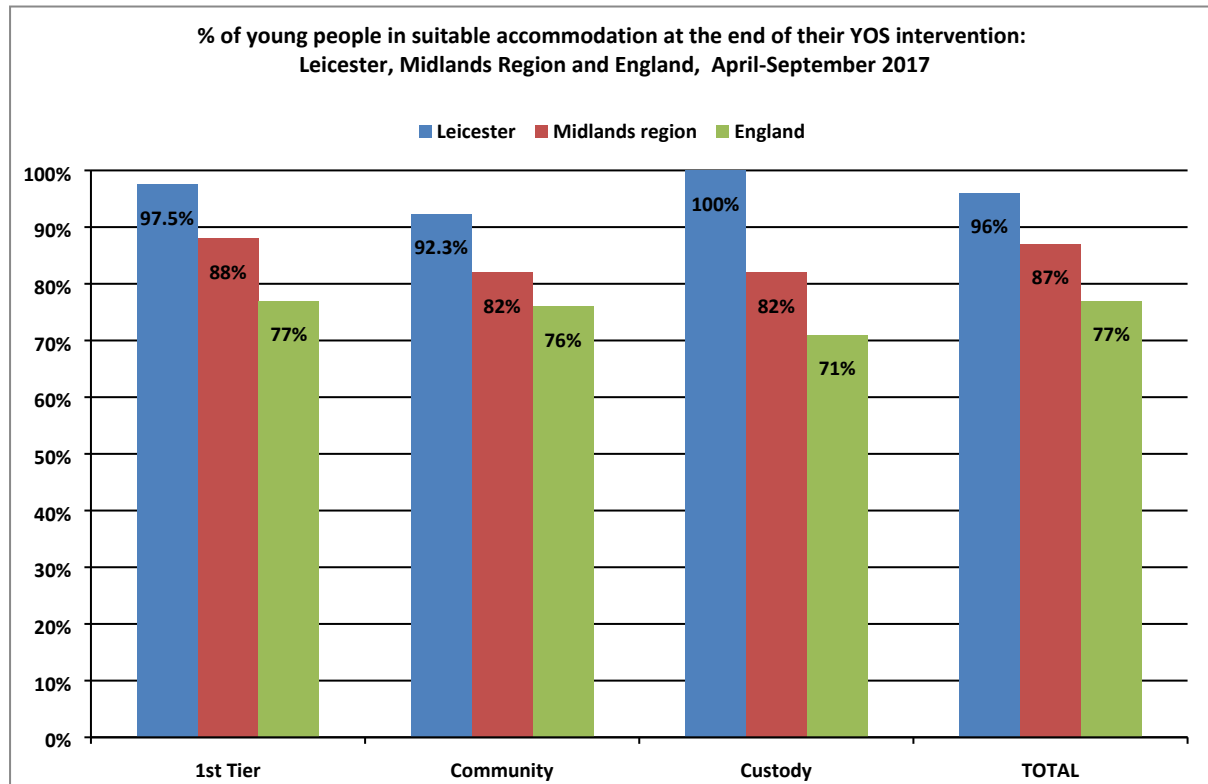
The measure is the proportion of young people who are in receipt of full-time education, training or employment (ETE) at the end of their YOT disposal. The chart below shows how Leicester performed compared to the region and England in the period April to September 2017:



This shows that in terms of both school-age and above school-age young people Leicester performed far better than the average for the Midlands and England. In terms of actual numbers for Leicester there were 42 young people of school age, 38 of whom were in full-time ETE at the close of their order, and there were 37 above school age, 25 of whom were in full time ETE at the end of their order.

## Priority: Young people in suitable accommodation at the end of their YOS intervention

The chart below shows the proportion of young people who were in suitable accommodation at the end of their YOT intervention in Leicester in the period April to September 2017 compared with the average for the Midlands region and England:



This shows that Leicester performs better than regional and national averages at all 3 post-court tiers of the youth justice system. In terms of actual numbers, 39 out of 40 young people completing 1<sup>st</sup> tier disposals were in suitable accommodation, 24 out of 26 completing community disposals and all 9 of those completing post-custodial licences.