

GLOUCESTERSHIRE YOUTH JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Management Information

**QUARTER 3
2021/22**

INTRODUCTION

This report focuses upon the Youth Justice Service performance and is based upon information collected locally through the case management system (IYSS), and nationally through the Ministry of Justice YJ Application Framework (YDS), Home Office, and Police National Computer.

The report covers the following national measures:

- First Time Entrants (FTE)
- Reoffending Rates
- Custody Rates

The national figures shown are subject to various time lags. Reoffending figures in particular may seem quite dated. This is due to the process of tracking reoffences over a 12-month period which then requires a further 6 months for conviction before the rates can be calculated.

In spite of the significant delays, national measures remain a valuable indication of performance, particularly the comparative data at a family, regional and national level.

The report covers the following local performance measures:

- Interventions opened during the quarter (Statutory and *Children First* – Gloucestershire’s Diversion Scheme)
- Education, training, and employment (ETE)
- Health
- Children’s Social Care

Local data relates to the latest quarterly figures available. As we are able to identify cases and specific circumstances impacting upon performance, it is possible to drill down in far more detail into the local data.

Point of note – this quarter is compared to the previous quarter (Q3 2020/21) to show where rates have improved or worsened and is also compared to the same quarter the year before to allow direct year on year comparisons. It should also be noted that with regard to the reoffending cohort, these children entered the service between April and June 2020 which is when the Covid-19 national lockdown started.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DATA SNAPSHOT – QUARTER 3 2021/22 (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2021) *Unless otherwise stated*

NATIONAL MEASURE:

FIRST TIME ENTRANTS (FTE)

October 2020 – September 2021:

45 FTEs which equates to
77 per 100,000

This is the **lowest** across SW, Family and national averages.

NATIONAL MEASURE:

REOFFENDING RATE (PUBLISHED DATA)

3-month cohort (from Q4 2019/20):

Binary Rate – ***38.1%**

Frequency per reoffender – ***15.00**

***This data is significantly higher than our local data shows, and we are querying with MoJ**

NATIONAL MEASURE:

CUSTODY RATE (PUBLISHED DATA)

Between January 2021 – December 2021, **0.03 per 1,000** 10 – 17-year-olds in Gloucestershire were sentenced to custody.

This equates to two children.

Custody sentences continue to remain low.

Our rate is now below SW and Family YOS rates, and significantly below national rates.

LOCAL MEASURE:

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

38% of children were engaged in education by the end of their intervention during quarter 3.

This compares to 28% in the South-West and 40% nationally.

LOCAL MEASURE:

CHILDREN FIRST DIVERSION (LOCAL DATA)

59% of the children opened to Youth Justice this quarter have been diverted from the Criminal Justice System and are being supported through *Children First Pathways*.

13% of the cohort have been diverted on more than one occasion.

LOCAL MEASURE:

HEALTH

29% of the children with statutory interventions are open to CAMHS, compared to **39%** of those diverted through the Children First Pathway.

FIRST TIME ENTRANTS (FTE) QUARTER 3 (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2021)

**Latest published data for FTE rate per 100,000 is
Oct 20 – Sept 21:**

Gloucestershire - **77 per 100,000**
South-West – 126 per 100,00
National – 154 per 100,000
YOT Family – 115 per 100,000

- 8 Children of Gloucestershire became First Time Entrants in Quarter 3 meaning they received a youth caution or a court conviction for the first time.
- Gloucestershire continues to have one of the lowest First Time Entrant rates in the country.
- An audit of First Time Entrants showed a total of 6 males (75%) and 2 females (25%) received a substantive outcome for the first time. 4 (40%) of the males are white British, 2 (20%) were from other ethnic groups. 1 female (10%) is of dual heritage and the further female (10%) is white British.

FTE OUTCOME TYPES:

| Outcomes | Q3 2021/22 | Q2 2021/22 | Q3 2020/21 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Youth Caution | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Youth Conditional Caution | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Referral Order | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Conditional Discharge | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Order | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 8 | 18 | 12 |

- There continues to be a prevalence of Cautions contributing to FTE outcomes.
 - 2 cases were not sentenced in Gloucestershire courts this quarter.
 - 2 children received Youth Cautions, 1 was issued by another authority, the other was given in county for cannabis possession which is not in line with our current guidance.
 - A further 3 cases were awarded Youth Conditional Cautions. All 3 had been through the Children First panel
 - A further case was returned to officer for charge from Children First panel due to having previously been diverted and having a subsequent knife offence. This child was sentenced to a Referral Order. The two additional Referrals Orders were given in courts outside of Gloucestershire but were for offences that cannot be diverted.

FTE OFFENCE TYPES:

| Offence Category | Q3 2021/22 | Q2 2021/22 | Q3 2020/21 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Drugs | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fraud & Forgery | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Blackmail | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Domestic Burglary | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Motoring Offences | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Racially Aggravated | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Non-Domestic Burglary | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Possession of a knife/bladed article | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Sexual offences | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Vehicle Theft/Unauthorised Taking | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Violence against the Person | 4 | 11 | 2 |
| Criminal Damage | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Public Order | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Theft and Handling Stolen goods | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Robbery | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | 18 | 36 | 19 |

It is notable from this data that the number of children becoming first time entrants for possession of a knife /bladed article has increased, this coincides with the Children First Joint Decision Panel no longer diverting any knife offences. The data also shows that motoring offences have consistently made children first time entrants, and this is another offence category that is currently unable to be diverted. There has been an increase in the use of Youth Cautions (YCC) since 2019, and while the numbers remain small, we note the percentage of girls receiving a formal criminal record by way of YCC. In 2021 33% of the YCC's were given to girls – nationally girls make up 16% of the Youth Justice Cohort. The YJS do not view Youth Conditional Cautions as a steppingstone in seriousness to the Children First Diversion offer, it is of course a multi-agency panel decision. We have a robust Diversion offer within the CFP scheme and with a reoffending rate at 17%, this offer has proven to perform better than the national caution reoffending rate.

REOFFENDING RATES

The data for this indicator comes from the Police National Computer and is published by the Ministry of Justice. Each cohort consists of children receiving a pre-court or court disposal or released from custody during a three-month period who are then tracked over a 12-month period for any further offending.

Please note that the YOT families have been updated. These YOT families are child focused and will enable benchmarking based on the socio-demographic factors in each area. The benchmarking is based on the DfE's statistical neighbour model which uses the five 'Every Child Matters' criteria.

Following a move by the Youth Justice Service to tracking a 3-month cohort, numbers are smaller and reoffending rates subject to significant fluctuations.

The **binary reoffending rate** is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of reoffenders in cohort}}{\text{Number of children in the cohort}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Binary reoffending rate}$$

The **reoffences per reoffender** rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of reoffences committed}}{\text{Number of offenders in cohort}} = \text{Reoffences per reoffender rate}$$

Table 1

| Reoffending - binary rate | Gloucestershire | South-West | YOT family | National |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| <i>April – June 2020 Q1 (local data)</i> | 30% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>January – March 2020 Q4 (local data)</i> | 23.8% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>January – March 2020 Q4</i> | 38.1% | 32.9% | 32.5% | 34.0% |
| <i>October 2019 – December 2019 Q3 (local data)</i> | 24.2% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>October 2019 – December 2019 Q3</i> | 36.7% | 32.4% | | |
| <i>July 2019 – September 2019 cohort (Q2 (local data))</i> | 21.1% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>July 2019 – September 2019 cohort Q2</i> | 47.6% | 32.8% | 29.2% | 33.1% |

Table 2

| Reoffending – reoffences per reoffender | Gloucestershire | South-West | YOT family | National |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| <i>April – June 2020 Q1 (local data)</i> | 9.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>January – March 2020 Q4 (local data)</i> | 7.80 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>January – March 2020 Q4</i> | 15.00 | 4.14 | 3.23 | 3.59 |
| <i>October 2019 – December 2019 Q3 (local data)</i> | 5.50 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>October 2019 – December 2019 Q3</i> | 7.36 | 3.67 | | 3.53 |
| <i>July 2019 – September 2019 cohort Q2 (local data)</i> | 5.25 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>July 2019 – September 2019 cohort Q2</i> | 10.20 | 3.93 | 3.71 | 3.81 |

Due to the limited national and comparative data, the tables included in the report provide little longitudinal information but highlight discrepancy between the national data and that which is produced locally. It is also worth considering that the YJB Diversion Summary (June 2021) identified that diversion as a percentage of caseloads across the country for the 2020/21 year varied between 6% and 85% (52% average for England). The more effective a diversion system is, the greater the concentration of children with highly complex needs becomes evident in statutory cases and associated reoffending rate due to smaller numbers.

The following tables show the numbers behind the reoffending rates for Gloucestershire, South-West, YOT family and National:

Table 3

| Reoffending rates per cohort – STATUTORY OUTCOMES | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Locality and Quarter | No. of Children in cohort | No. of Reoffenders in cohort | No. of Reoffences committed | Reoffences per Reoffender | Binary Reoffending % |
| Gloucestershire – April – June 2020 Q1 (local data) | 10 | 3 | 29 | 9.7 | 30% |
| <i>Gloucestershire – January – March 2020 Q4 (local data)</i> | 21 | 5 | 39 | 7.80 | 23.8% |
| Gloucestershire – January – March 2020 Q4 (published data – actual numbers) | 21 | 8 | 120 | 15.00 | 38.1% |
| South West – January – March 2020 Q4 (published data (average numbers)) | 407 | 134 | 555 | 4.14 | 32.9% |
| Family YOT – January – March 2020 Q4 (published data (average numbers)) | 45 | 15 | 48 | 3.23 | 32.5% |
| National – January – March 2020 Q4 (published data (average numbers)) | 4,858 | 1,654 | 5,934 | 3.59 | 33.0% |

The reoffences per reoffender rate for April – June 2020 has been heavily influenced by one child who had 19 reoffences, this child was also one of the 2 children sentenced to custody. It is notable that the effectiveness of the diversion system in Gloucestershire reduces the number of children who receive statutory outcomes to those with the most complex needs. This invariably impacts on the reoffending rates.

It is also notable in both the statutory and Children First reoffending cohorts that the numbers of children are significantly lower. This is likely the impact of Covid-19 which reduced the use of court during this time.

Statistician's comment Office of National Statistics:

- The reoffending follow-up period for the October to December 2019 offender cohort continues to overlap with the first set of national lockdown restrictions implemented on 23 March 2020, following the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Limits on court activity led to a sharp decrease in the number of cases processed at the criminal courts between March and May 2020. While more recent figures are showing signs of recovery, the impact of the pandemic on the courts is still evident, particularly in the outstanding caseload and court timeliness performance. Furthermore, police recorded crime figures fell substantially during the first lockdown period. The reoffending follow-up period for the October to December 2019 cohort also starts to coincide with the second national lockdown which began on 5 November and ended on 2 December 2020. While there were no court closures over this period, overall crime levels continue to have been affected.

CHILDREN FIRST QUARTERLEY REOFFENDING RATES

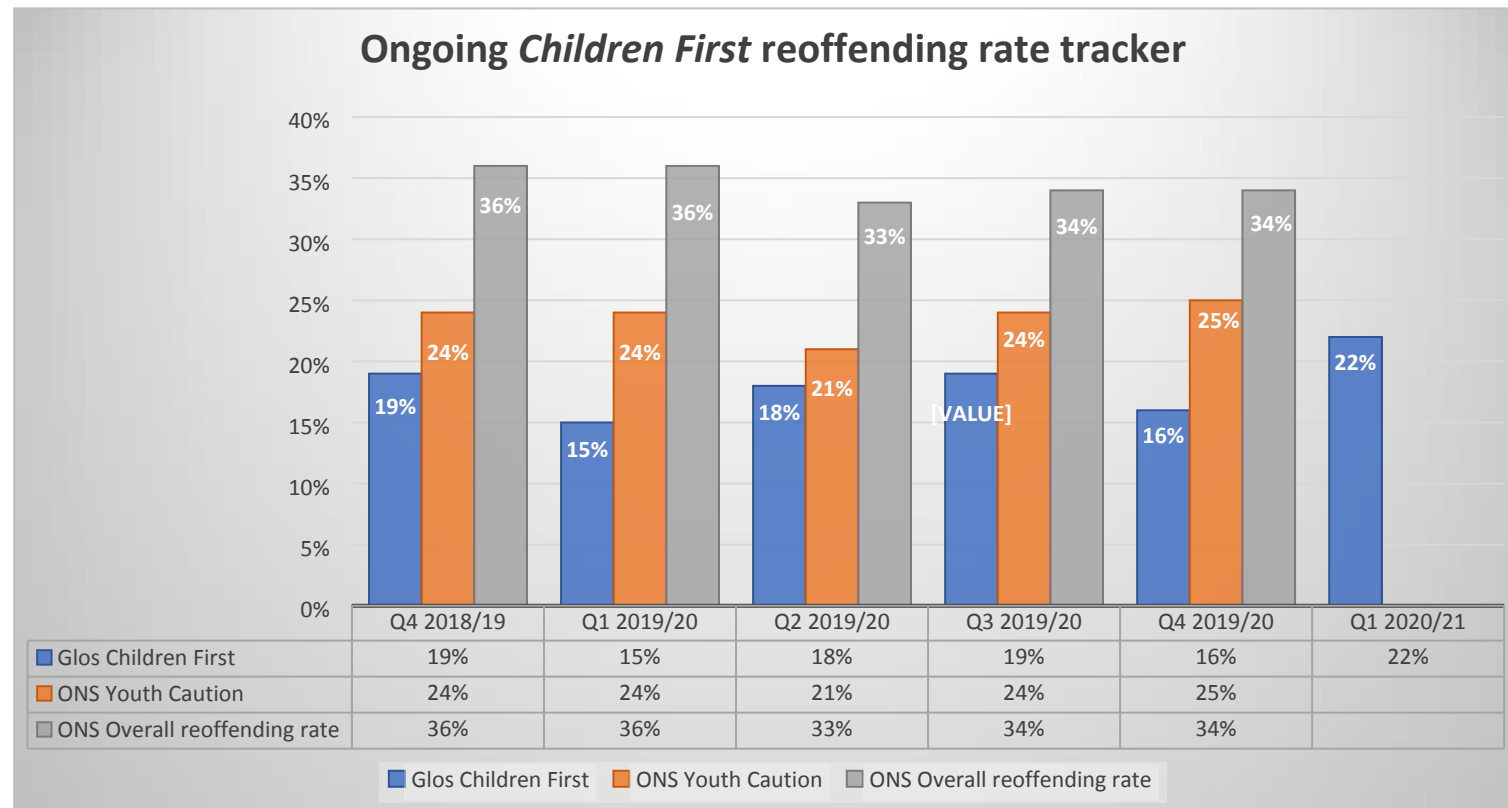
Table 4

| Reoffending rates per cohort – Gloucestershire <i>CHILDREN FIRST PATHWAY</i> | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Locality and Cohort | No. of Children in cohort | No. of Reoffenders in cohort | No. of Reoffences committed | Reoffences per Reoffender | Binary Reoffending % |
| <i>Gloucestershire (local data) April – June 2020</i> | 32 | 7 | 13 | 1.86 | 21.9% |
| <i>Gloucestershire (local data) January – March 2020</i> | 45 | 7 | 11 | 1.6 | 15.6% |

As was evident with the statutory reoffending cohort, the number of children in the diversionary reoffending cohort is notably smaller than previous quarters. April-June 2020 was the start of the Covid-19 pandemic and whilst the JDP continued to operate, decisions were made around prioritising those with the greatest needs.

As such, whilst the number of children who reoffended and the number of reoffences committed are broadly comparable to the previous quarter, the reduction in total cohort has adversely impacted the binary reoffending percentage.

CHILDREN FIRST REOFFENDING TRACKER



This chart shows the reoffending by quarter for Children First (including second or subsequent CFP) in blue compared with national reoffending data for Youth Cautions (orange) and the overall national reoffending rate (grey).

In the year April'19 – March'20 a total of 210 CFP's were issued with a reoffending rate of 17%. The reoffending rate has consistently been below the National Youth Caution reoffending rate. The increase in Q1 2020/21 is likely to be related to the Covid-19 pandemic – while the same number of children reoffended as the previous quarter the cohort was smaller. Multiple factors are likely to have impacted this such as the JDP focusing resources on children with the greatest need and taking no further action against children for minor offences.

CUSTODY

The custody rate shows national custody rates as reported in the last four quarters. Custody rates use case level data from the Youth Justice Application Framework (YJAF) measuring the number of custodial sentences in the period given to children with a local residence and aged under 18 years on the date of the first hearing.

Successfully appealed sentences are discounted and if a young person was awarded more than one custodial sentence on the same day, this will only be counted once.

The YOT families are child-focused and enable benchmarking based on socio-economic factors in each area. The benchmarking is based on the DfE's statistical neighbour model which uses the five 'Every Child Matters' criteria.

Table 5

| Custody rate per 1,000 of 10 – 17-year-old population | Gloucestershire | South-West | YOT family | National |
|---|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Jan 21 – Dec 21 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.11 |
| Jul 20 – Jun 21 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.14 |
| Apr 20 – Mar 21 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.13 |
| Jan 20 – Dec 20 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.15 |

CUSTODY RATE (PUBLISHED DATA)

Between January 2021 – December 2021, **0.03 per 1,000** 10 – 17-year-olds in Gloucestershire were sentenced to custody.

This equates to two young people. One was a 2year, 4month sentence for wounding with intent and possession of an offensive weapon.

The other was a 4month DTO for 2 offences of Common Assault, Criminal Damage and Threats to Kill, there had been extensive prior support for this child on community orders.

One was female and of dual heritage and one was male and of dual heritage.

One of these children has since been successfully resettled from custody in the community within the year and has since turned 18.

Custody sentences continue to remain low.

Our rate is now below SW and Family YJS rates, and significantly below national rates. It is however important to note that due to a serious incident in county we currently have had a significant increase in the number of children currently in custody on remand.

Between January 2021 – December 2021 6 children were remanded to custody 1 female & 5 male, 5 children were of dual heritage and 1 child white British. 2 of the children remanded to custody went on to receive custodial sentences.

4 children remained on remand at the end of this year.

1 of the 4 that remained on remand at the end of 2021 has since received a custodial sentence. In addition to the remaining 3, a further 5 children have been remanded to custody for the same offence of murder. 1 has subsequently been released following all charges being withdrawn. The further 5 children were all male and ethnicity identified as one white British, one white Irish, two dual heritage and one Czech.

As of today, there are 7 children remanded to custody for murder, and 1 child remanded to the care of the local authority for Section 18 Wounding and possession of an offensive weapon.

Point of note: Nationally, in the year ending March 2021, 74% of children remanded to youth detention accommodation did not subsequently receive a custodial sentence.

It is pertinent to note that the reoffending rate for juveniles **released from Custody** (between October to December 2019) was 62.2% '*Proven reoffending statistics quarterly bulletin, October to December 2019 – Published 28 October 2021*' [Proven reoffending statistics quarterly bulletin, October 2019 to December 2019 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

INTERVENTIONS OPENED DURING QUARTER 3 (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2021)

Table 6

| Local data - Youth Justice statutory interventions (Including Youth Conditional Cautions, Referral Orders etc.) | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Quarter | No. in cohort | No. of interventions | No. and % of females | No. and % ethnic minority |
| Q3 2021/22 | 20 | 21 | 2 (10%) | 8 (40%) |
| Q2 2021/22 | 19 | 22 | 2 (10.5%) | 6 (31.6%) |
| Q1 2021/22 | 23 | 28 | 5 (21.7%) | 6 (26%) |
| Q4 2020/21 | 25 | 25 | 7 (28%) | 9 (36%) |

Statutory outcome details:

20% (4) outcomes awarded this quarter were Referral Orders, and 25% (5) were Youth Conditional Cautions.

Table 7

| Local data – <i>Children First Pathways (CFPs)</i> | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Quarter | No. in cohort | No. of interventions | No. and % of females | No. and % ethnic minority |
| Q3 2021/22 | 30 | 30 | 8 (27%) | 4 (13%) |
| Q2 2021/22 | 34 | 34 | 12 (35.3%) | 7 (20.6%) |
| Q1 2021/22 | 39 | 39 | 12 (31%) | 5 (13%) |
| Q4 2020/21 | 38 | 38 | 5 (13%) | 6 (16%) |

Children First details:

59% (30) of children opened to Youth Justice during this quarter were diverted away from the formal Criminal Justice System.

13% (4) of children have been diverted for a second or third time.

Exploring Disproportionality

| Local data - Youth Justice statutory interventions (Including Youth Conditional Cautions, Referral Orders etc.) | | | | Local data – Children First Pathways (CFPs) | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Quarter | No. in cohort | No. and % of females | No. and % ethnic minority | Quarter | No. in cohort | No. and % of females | No. and % ethnic minority |
| Q3 2021/22 | 20 | 2 (10%) | 8 (40%) | Q3 2021/22 | 30 | 8 (27%) | 4 (13%) |
| Q2 2021/22 | 19 | 2 (10.5%) | 6 (31.6%) | Q2 2021/22 | 34 | 12 (35.3%) | 7 (20.6%) |
| Q1 2021/22 | 23 | 5 (21.7%) | 6 (26%) | Q1 2021/22 | 39 | 12 (31%) | 5 (13%) |
| Q4 2020/21 | 25 | 7 (28%) | 9 (36%) | Q4 2020/21 | 38 | 5 (13%) | 6 (16%) |
| Total | 87 | 16 (18.4%) | 29 (33.3%) | Total | 141 | 37 (26%) | 22 (15.6%) |

There has been a reduction in females receiving statutory intervention in the last two quarters, although note previous observations in the increased number of females specifically receiving Youth Conditional Cautions.

There continues to be an overrepresentation of children from ethnic minorities though out the quarters in the statutory cohort.

There are a higher number of females in the diversion cohort than that of the statutory cohort for the last three quarters. This can be viewed in the context that there are attempts to reduce disparity at later points in the criminal justice system. There are a disproportionate number of children in the diversion cohort from an ethnic minority, again this is significantly lower than the statutory cohort for the same time period.

Arrest rates in Gloucestershire:

The arrest rate for **white children** in Gloucestershire is **6.5 per 1,000**

The arrest rate for **all children** in Gloucestershire is **8 per 1,000**

The arrest rate for **black children** in Gloucestershire is **75.1 per 1,000**

The arrest rate for **mixed children** in Gloucestershire is **24.3 per 1,000**

HMIP (2020) 16% of YJ caseloads nationally are girls. 6% of the youth population in Gloucestershire is from a black or minority ethnic population (ONS 2019 UK Population estimates, mid-2018). The higher rates of arrest for children from non-white backgrounds may be resulting in disproportionality in the youth justice cohort. However, it is also notable that the percentage is higher in the statutory cohort, indicating a need to both prevent and divert these children earlier.

Children in Care

Gloucestershire – April – June 2020 Q1 (local data)

Of the 10 children in the statutory cohort 80% (8) were known to children's services and 40% (4) were children in care.

All of the 3 children who reoffended in this quarter were children in care or had child protection plans.

Of the 32 children in the Children First cohort 31% (10) were known to children's services and 13% (4) were children in care.

None of the 7 children who reoffended in this quarter were children in care.
3 had Child Protection or Child in Need Plans.

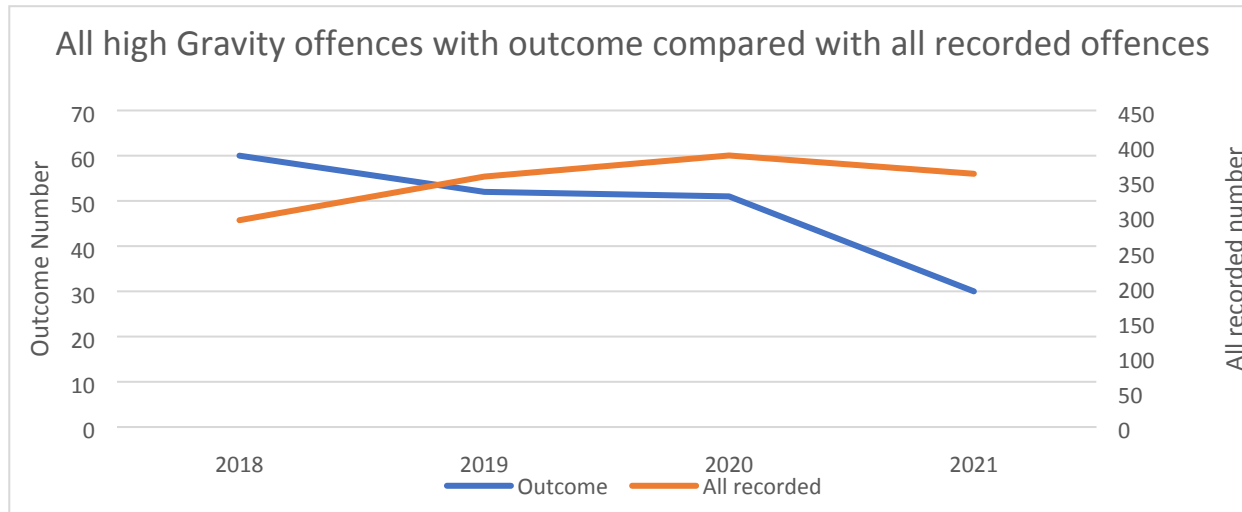
Youth Violence

Number of serious (gravity score 4 or more) violence against the person offences in Gloucestershire

| | Total number of recorded serious violence offences | | Number of serious violence offences that received an outcome | |
|-------------|--|-------|--|---------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 2018 | 13 | 5 | 1 (7%) | 0 (0%) |
| 2019 | 29 | 11 | 4 (13%) | 2 (18%) |
| 2020 | 28 | 6 | 3 (10%) | 1 (16%) |
| 2021 | 36 | 9 | 3 (8%) | 1 (11%) |

These two charts show that while the number of recorded incidences of serious violence attributed to children have been increasing, the number receiving an outcome (CFP or above) has not.

This disconnect between the number of children believed to have been involved in a serious offence and those receiving an outcome and resulting in support from the YST has remained largely static over the past 4 years. This would indicate that there are more instances of serious youth violence but fewer are resulting in an outcome and support.



Offences with No Further Action taken:

Analysis has taken place on the YST’s IYSS database to look at the number of children recorded as having NFA’s following anecdotal information about children entering the YJS having had multiple NFA’s increasing. This appears to be borne out in the data with the total number of offences concluded remaining largely consistent but the percentage receiving an outcome (CFP, YCC, court etc. declining). We would like to explore this further with police colleagues from their data and identify if this reduction is a result of COVID-19, resourcing, etc. When this data is combined with the data from the previous slide it indicates that there are a number of serious offences that are not receiving an outcome, and this is worthy of further understanding.

| Year (Jan-Dec) | Number of NFA’d offences | Number of offences with a recorded outcome | Total | Percentage of offences receiving outcome |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|--|
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----|------|-----|
| 2018 | 1565 | 532 | 2097 | 25% |
| 2019 | 2295 | 515 | 2810 | 18% |
| 2020 | 2472 | 394 | 2866 | 13% |
| 2021 | 2254 | 335 | 2589 | 13% |

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT - QUARTER 3 (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2021)

The ETE measure looks at how many children are in suitable education, training, or employment by the end of their intervention with Youth Justice.

Information is collated from the case management system IYSS and Capita. The MoJ publishes this information on a cumulative 12-month basis.

Table 8

| Locality | School Age children | | | | | Above School Age children | | | | | Total children | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Orders ending | In full time ETE (25hrs +) | In ETE but not full time (<25 hrs) | Not in ETE or ETE status not known | % YP Supervised in full time ETE | Orders ending | In full time ETE (16hrs +) | In ETE but not full time (<16 hrs) | Not in ETE or ETE status not known | % YP Supervised in full time ETE | Orders ending | In full time ETE | In ETE but not full time | Not in ETE or ETE status not known | % YP Supervised in full time ETE |
| <i>Gloucestershire – Quarter 3 local data</i> | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 50% | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 33% | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 38% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Gloucestershire Apr 21 – Dec 21 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 63% | 30 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 50% | 38 | 20 | 4 | 14 | 53% |
| South-West Apr 21 – Dec 21 | 117 | 28 | 20 | 69 | 24% | 338 | 100 | 26 | 212 | 30% | 455 | 128 | 46 | 281 | 28% |
| YOT Family Apr 21 – Dec 21 | 119 | 38 | 22 | 59 | 32% | 262 | 95 | 15 | 152 | 36% | 381 | 133 | 37 | 211 | 35% |

Education, training, and employment is an area we continue to focus on throughout the duration a young person's time with us. We have a dedicated Education Lead who continually liaises with schools and colleges to support children into an appropriate education provision, or transition on to training or employment.

There are meetings held within the county on a regular basis to track and review those children who are at risk of not receiving their full provision. However, there are real concerns in terms of the number of hours some of our more complex children access and this needs to be a priority for Youth Justice and Education colleagues in the coming year.

During the quarter, 4 children were not in education, employment, or training (NEET) at the end of their intervention. The following table summarises the range of issues involved:

| Quarter 3 -Type of intervention ending | Key issues in preventing engagement in education, training, or employment | Care status | EHCP | Ethnicity |
|--|--|---|------|-------------------------|
| Referral Order | primary school attendance was ok but poor attendance at secondary school was PEX and was put on roll at APS and refused to attend, parents did not see the importance of education so missed out on 3 years education no qualifications or aspirations. We tried to get the YP into school numerous meetings working alongside professionals but just refused to attend. | Child Protection Plan | No | White British |
| Youth Rehabilitation Order | No appropriate bespoke specialist school provision as needed 1-1 Individualized bespoke practical education | Care Leaver | Yes | White British |
| Referral Order | Attended numerous secondary schools also on a part timetable at Alternative Provision. SEN Support attendance was the barrier -No qualifications or aspirations | Full Care Order | No | White & Black Caribbean |
| Youth Rehabilitation Order | PEX mainstream on roll APS part timetable refused to attend missed 3 years of education no qualifications or aspirations. We tried everything with the team of professionals but just refused. | Single period of accommodation under section 20 | No | White& Black Caribbean |

38% of children were engaged in education by the end of their intervention during quarter 3. This compares to 28% in the South-West and 40% nationally.

9% (27) of children being supported by the YJS in February 2022 had an EHCP. Of these children 63% are not currently in suitable education.

HEALTH - QUARTER 3 (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2021)

Table 9

| Local data - Youth Justice statutory interventions (Including Youth Conditional Cautions, Referral Orders etc.) | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Q3 2021/22 | Q2 2021/22 |
| Open to CAMHS | 9% | 17% |
| Open to Speech & Language | 14% | 27% |
| Open to Substance Misuse | 6% | 14% |
| Open to Physical Health | 3% | 5% |

Q3.

9% of statutory cases were open to CAMHS in
Speech and language Therapy worked with 14% of Statutory cases.

Table 10

| Local data – Children First Pathways (CFPs) | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Q3 2021/22 | Q2 2021/22 |
| Open to CAMHS | 7% | 7% |
| Open to Speech & Language | 20% | 19% |
| Open to Substance Misuse | 17% | 21% |
| Open to Physical Health | 2% | 10% |

7% of Children First cases were open to CAMHS in Q3.
Speech and Language Therapy worked with 20% of Children First cases.

Finance and Staffing

Breakdown of expenditure to accompany 2020-21 certificate

Gloucestershire

| INCOME | Youth Justice Board ¹ | Local Authority | Police | Police and Crime Commissioner | Probation | Health | Welsh Government | Other | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Cash | £509,915 | £1,026,930 | | £190,526 | £5,000 | £242,398 | | | £1,974,769 |
| In-kind | | | £62,000 | | £31,000 | £194,000 | | | £287,000 |
| Total income | £509,915 | £1,026,930 | £62,000 | £190,526 | £36,000 | £436,398 | £0 | £0 | £2,261,769 |

1. This includes all grants received from YJB

If possible, please provide a breakdown against each funding source. If this information is not retained, please give details of the total amounts spent against each area.

| EXPENDITURE | Youth Justice Board ² | Local Authority | Police | Police and Crime Commissioner | Probation | Health | Welsh Government | Other | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Salaries | £461,121 | £850,185 | £62,000 | £180,156 | £31,000 | £431,268 | | | £2,015,730 |
| Activity costs | £219 | £1,757 | | £378 | | £872 | | | £3,226 |
| Accommodation | £852 | £662 | | £142 | £1,250 | £329 | | | £3,235 |
| Overheads | £43,624 | £160,278 | | £6,829 | £2,500 | £0 | | | £213,231 |
| Equipment | £4,099 | £14,047 | | £3,020 | £1,250 | £3,930 | | | £26,346 |
| Total expenditure | £509,915 | £1,026,930 | £62,000 | £190,526 | £36,000 | £436,398 | £0 | £0 | £2,261,769 |

The table above provides the information submitted to the Youth Justice Board annually in regard to the income and expenditure for Gloucestershire's Youth Justice Service (YJS). This information is gathered each April and submitted to the board in May/June. We are currently in the process of collating this information for the YJB for 21/22 and will include in the next board report.

The "in kind" element refers to the staffing submitted to the YOS from other agencies.

Staffing:

The Gloucestershire Youth Justice Service continues to have a largely stable and experienced workforce. Karon McCarthy, Head of Service left us in March 2022, and we successfully appointed to the role. Fiona Walker will join us after her three-month notice period. Fiona is an experienced manager who will join us from the GCC academy and is a qualified and experienced probation and youth justice practitioner and manager. We are very pleased to welcome her to the team.

In the interim period we have Hannah Clune and Sarah Penny stepping up into the HOS role on a job share basis. Hannah and Sarah are experienced Team Managers and have picked up the work effortlessly.

There have been some opportunities for development for a number of the YJS including some taking up particular areas of responsibility including a Trauma Informed Champion which was funded by some additional monies for this area, from the YJB via the NHS.

Ongoing training is something we are passionate about; in this way we can ensure our staff have the most up to date skills, knowledge and confidence to provide the excellent service our young people need. In this quarter we have supported staff through the YJB trauma informed training and have secured training from Dr Anna Draper and her team which will start to be delivered in May. In addition, we take students from the university and support them through a placement. This allows us to ensure that there are upcoming skilled practitioners. We recognise the importance of succession planning and ensuring that our staff have the opportunity to develop their skills and knowledge and progress should they wish to do so. Our quarterly appraisal and PDP process allows us to identify areas of strengths and challenges along with areas of interest and support development.