



(Appendix 10)

YJS Management Board Data Analysis Report

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Key Summary Points

1 First-Time Entrants

- Performance: **MEETS TARGET - IMPROVED**
- Our latest MOJ figure shows a rate of 335 for Jan – Dec 2020

2 Reoffending

- Performance: **MEETS TARGET - IMPROVED**
- Current latest available MOJ shows rate of 34%. Projection figures currently do not have the rate increasing

3 Custody

- Performance: **MEETS TARGET - STABLE**
- Latest local data shows a continued low custody rate

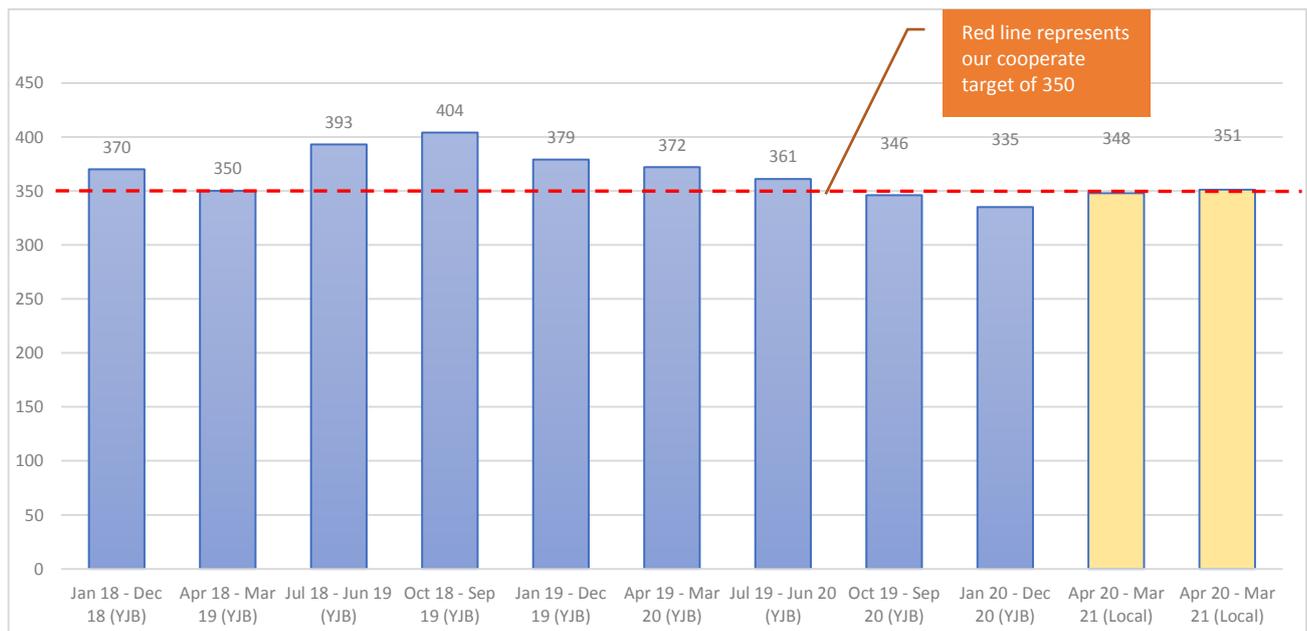
1 First-Time Entrants (FTE) Analysis

There are still no available YJB data for FTE's. The following is based on local data.

Latest MOJ figure:
Jan – Dec 2020:
335

Latest Local trend figure:
Jul 2020 - Jun 2021:
351

1A MOJ & LOCAL First-Time Entrants Trend Data



The chart shows, **in yellow, the local data** that covers the periods where the MOJ (or YJB) will report on in the next 2 national data reports. We can therefore see that currently we can expect our FTE rate to be around 350 for the next 2 MOJ reports, which is hitting our cooperate target.

Based on the local trend data we can still see a **positive direction of travel**. The rate has decreased and is remaining around our current cooperate target

The FTE action plan is now being implemented, with more community resolutions being issued by police within the borough (as of August 2021). This should further reduce the FTE rate.

More information regarding how the rate can be reduced will be analysed in this section.

1B Latest MOJ First-Time Entrants YOT Family Comparison Data

YOT Family Comparison	Jan - Dec 2019 (Baseline Data)			Jan - Dec 2020 (Latest Data)			RANK
	Number	2018 Population	Rate per 100,000	Num	2019 Population	Latest Rate per 100,000	
Hammersmith and Fulham	31	14086	220	12	14558	83	1
Luton	34	22776	149	29	23089	127	2
Westminster	23	19014	121	32	20004	160	3
NATIONAL	11087	5360653	207	9136	5466338	170	4
LONDON	2098	806285	260	1831	823431	227	5
Camden	57	21377	267	51	22397	229	6
Manchester	170	47861	354	120	49109	244	7
Family Average	103	34621.9	298	86	35233.7	245	8
Islington	61	16616	367	43	16938	252	9
Haringey	82	24826	330	66	24779	267	10
Birmingham	410	121498	337	328	122952	267	11
Waltham Forest	96	25505	376	77	25674	299	12
Newham	90	33347	270	101	33356	301	13
Hackney	73	24818	294	82	25155	324	14
Tower Hamlets and City of London	107	28247	379	98	29330	335	15

As the above chart shows, although our FTE rate has improved, and we are within our cooperate target. However, we still sit bottom of our YOT family and well below the London average of 227.

Below is a chart showing the percentage of improvement for each YOT in our YOT family:

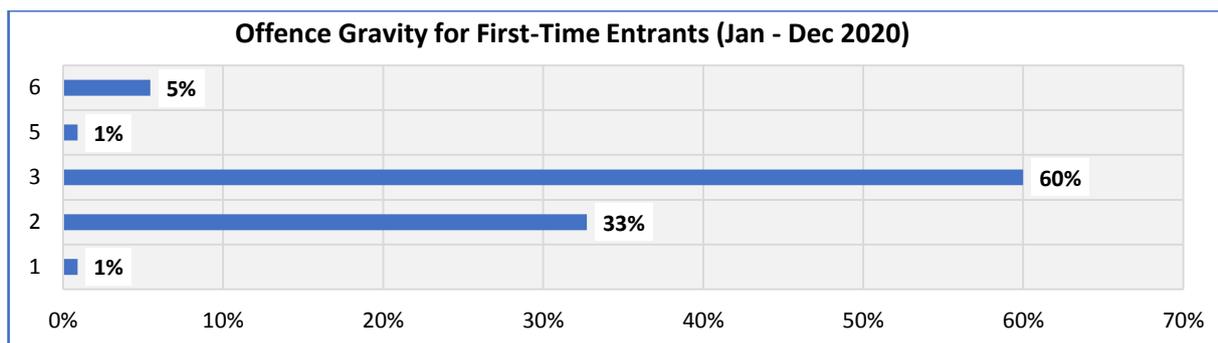
YOT Family FTE Rate Improvement Chart				
YOT	Current (2020)	Baseline (2019)	Comparison %	RANK
Hammersmith and Fulham	83	220	-62.3%	1
Islington	252	367	-31.4%	2
Manchester	244	354	-31.0%	3
Birmingham	267	337	-20.9%	4
Waltham Forest	299	376	-20.5%	5
Haringey	267	330	-19.2%	6
NATIONAL	170	207	-17.9%	7
Family Average	245	298	-17.6%	8
Luton	127	149	-14.8%	9
Camden	229	267	-14.0%	10
LONDON	227	260	-12.7%	11
Tower Hamlets and City of London	335	379	-11.6%	12
Hackney	324	294	10.2%	13
Newham	301	270	11.6%	14
Westminster	160	121	31.9%	15

As the above chart shows, although we have the worst overall rate, we still improved our rate by 11.6% compared with the previous year. This was the 12th best within our YOT family.

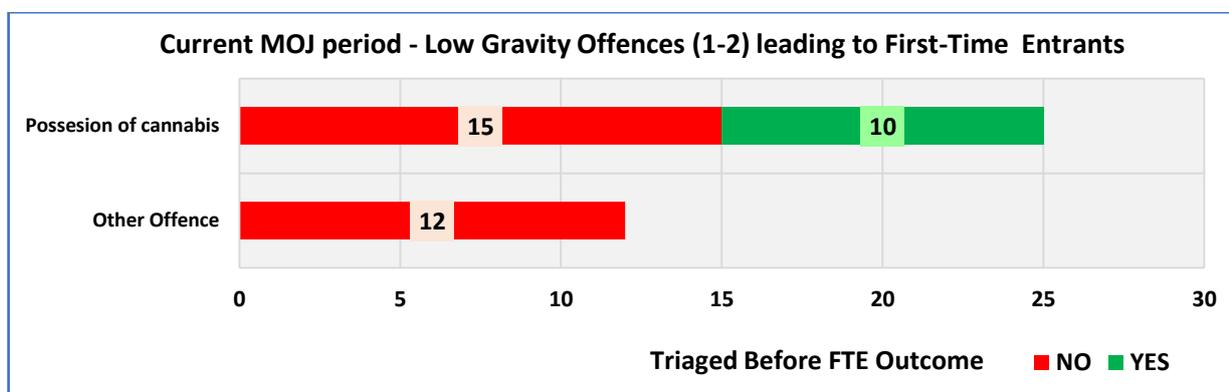
However, as we can see, Hammersmith & Fulham, Islington, Manchester, Birmingham, Waltham Forest, and Haringey all had major improvements of 19% or more compared to the previous year.

The board may want to consider contacting some of these YOT's to see if they have implemented anything different during the past 12-18 months to have achieved such improvements.

1C Offence Analysis for First-Time Entrants (MOJ latest period - Jan – Dec 2020)



The above chart clearly shows that most first-time entrants in the latest period covered by the MOJ committed gravity 2-3 offences. Potentially, there could be scope for reducing the rate by analysing further those committing gravity 1-2 offences as the chart below shows.



As the above chart shows, 37 young people committed low gravity offences and possession of cannabis clearly is the main low gravity offence for young people in our borough. Also, overall, 27 of these young people were not previously triaged (73%).

If we concentrate solely on possession of cannabis, we can see that of the 25 young people committing this offence, **15 were not previously triaged**. If these young people were triaged or given another alternative instead of becoming an FTE, the effect on the FTE rate would be as follows:

FTE Rate if Non-Triaged Possession of cannabis cases were Triaged		
	No. of YP's	FTE RATE
Current MOJ (Jan-Dec 2020)	98	335
If above 15 possession of cannabis cases were triaged instead	83	284
Improvement %		15%

As the chart shows, we could potentially have had an improvement of 15% for the latest MOJ first-time entrants' rate by providing a triage or other alternative pre-court outcome to young people committing a possession of cannabis offence, where they had not previously benefitted from a triage. This would have moved us from bottom of our YOT family table to 12th.

1D First-Time Entrants Ethnicity Disproportionality Analysis



The above chart shows that in 2021-22, there has been a clear shift in ethnicity disproportionality of first-time entrants. Previous trend data had young people of black and mixed ethnicity as disproportionately overrepresented, but now both groups are underrepresented.

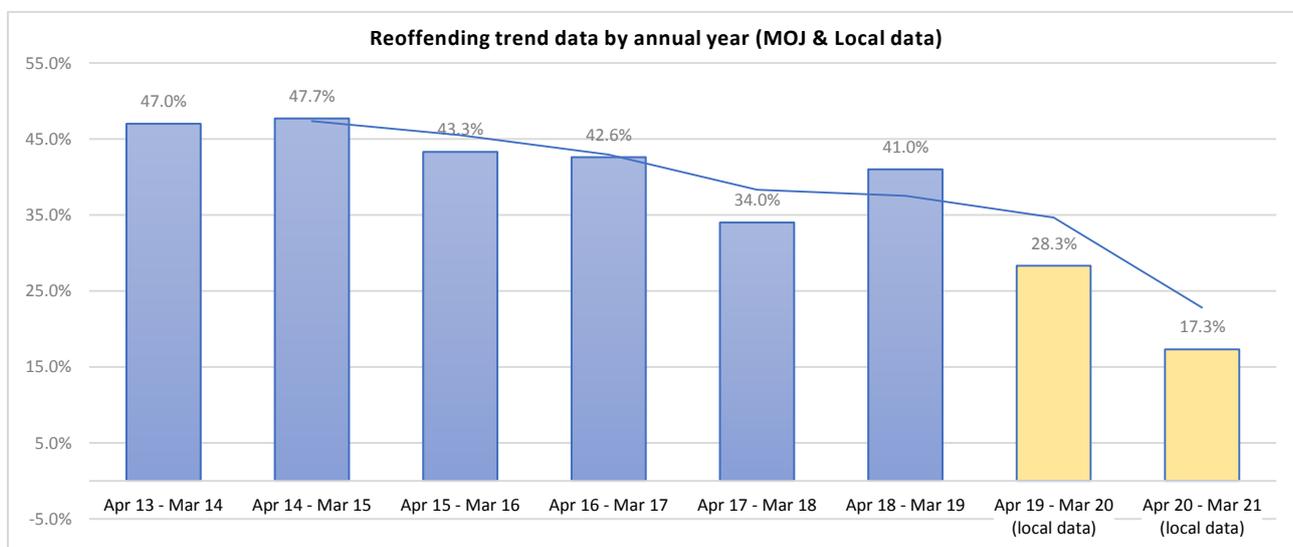
The red line represents significant overrepresentation, and we can see that so far in 2021-22, the only group significantly overrepresented are Asian young people. Historically, Asian young people have always been underrepresented.

1E	Service Manager Comments
	As outlined in the comments above, the data highlights a significant shift in disproportionality, with Asian young people being the group most overrepresented. Scrutiny panels have highlighted that the YJS is on the whole making the appropriate decisions regarding FTE’s, however there are other factors that contribute to this issues that will need to be explored with partners such as the police as why there has been a change in this area.

2 Re-offending Analysis

The MOJ has now provided the latest available reoffending data for both 12-month aggregate and 3-month cohorts.

2A Reoffending Rate – 12-month cohorts (YJB and LOCAL DATA)



Apart from 2018-19, the trend and forecast for reoffending is very good. For 2018-19, we already know that there was a spike in reoffending for young people on youth conditional cautions, as was revealed by previous analysis. The subsequent work done by the YJS to address seems to have worked as reoffending for conditional cautions has since decreased:

- YCC reoffending rate (2018-19): 45% ↑
- YCC reoffending rate (2019-20): 26% ↓
- YCC reoffending rate (2020-21): 12% ↓

2B MOJ latest Annual Cohort Reoffending Data (Oct 2018 – Sep 2019)

MOJ YOT Family Re-offending Cohort (Oct 2018 – Sep 2019)							
YOT	Number in the cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Reoffences per reoffender	Reoffences per offender	% Reoffending	RANK
Birmingham	689	200	780	3.90	1.13	29.0%	1
Manchester	358	109	597	5.48	1.67	30.4%	2
<i>Tower Hamlets & City of London</i>	206	70	185	2.64	0.90	34.0%	3
Luton	71	25	118	4.72	1.66	35.2%	4
Family Average	191.4	67.8	265.1	3.91	1.39	35.4%	5
NATIONAL	22250	7914	30119	3.81	1.35	35.6%	6
Waltham Forest	197	72	182	2.53	0.92	36.5%	7
Haringey	159	60	208	3.47	1.31	37.7%	8
Hackney	115	45	118	2.62	1.03	39.1%	9
Camden	88	35	158	4.51	1.80	39.8%	10
LONDON	4068	1631	5581	3.42	1.37	40.1%	11
Islington	95	42	119	2.83	1.25	44.2%	12
Newham	194	90	311	3.46	1.60	46.4%	13
Hammersmith and Fulham	79	38	127	3.34	1.61	48.1%	14
Westminster	66	34	115	3.38	1.74	51.5%	15

The latest available annual reoffending data from the MOJ covers Oct 2018 – Sep 2019. As the chart shows, we sit 3rd in our YOT family and better than both the London and National averages. As mentioned in the trend analysis, the forecast for reoffending rates looks good. There are no current spikes in reoffending.

2C Quarterly 3 Month Reoffending Measure and projections

The MOJ primarily uses a 3-month cohort method for analysing reoffending. This method can result in fluctuating reoffending rates depending on the number of individual reoffenders present in each cohort. However, over time this measure will show a similar trend to the 12-month aggregate cohort.

As a council, we now use the reoffending rate (3-month measure) as one of our outcome-based performance indicators. The following will look at the latest data from the MOJ and YOT family comparison and some current projections for the next two quarterly cohorts.

MOJ 3 month quarterly reoffending comparison data (Jul – Sep 2019)							
YOT	Number in the cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Reoffences per reoffender	Reoffences per offender	% Reoffending	RANK
<i>Tower Hamlets & City of London</i>	50	13	23	1.77	0.46	26.0%	1
Birmingham	171	46	189	4.11	1.11	26.9%	2
Manchester	75	21	147	7.00	1.96	28.0%	3
Haringey	37	12	43	3.58	1.16	32.4%	4
NATIONAL	5341	1767	6735	3.81	1.26	33.1%	5
Luton	14	5	33	6.60	2.36	35.7%	6
Family Average	47	17.2	66.6	3.87	1.42	36.6%	7
Waltham Forest	51	20	44	2.20	0.86	39.2%	8
LONDON	996	408	1339	3.28	1.34	41.0%	9
Newham	54	26	97	3.73	1.80	48.1%	10
Hackney	33	16	35	2.19	1.06	48.5%	11
Camden	22	11	30	2.73	1.36	50.0%	12
Hammersmith and Fulham	26	13	43	3.31	1.65	50.0%	13
Islington	23	13	31	2.38	1.35	56.5%	14
Westminster	15	9	18	2.00	1.20	60.0%	15

As the above shows, for the latest 3-month cohort, we have the best reoffending rate in our YOT family.

SB7.7 Reoffending of young people (cooperate target)	33.7%
Variance +10%	37.1%
MOJ Quarterly Reoffending Rate (Jul-Sep 2019)	26.0%

The table above shows the current cooperate target and our current performance. We are well within our target.

Also based on local data, we currently expect the reoffending rates for the next 2 quarters to be:

- Q3 (Oct – Dec 2019): **23%**
- Q4 (Jan 2019 – Mar 2020): **17%**

The above figures will change once reoffences have been proven but we do not expect dramatic increases and thus we expect to meet of current cooperate target for the next 2 quarters.

2D	Service Manager Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above is really positive data and reinforces that once young people are working with the YJS, there appears to be impactful work that is completed, which is reducing re-offending. This data is taken from a pre covid and restructure period, therefore it will be interesting to assess whether there are any changes in the re-offending picture. However, I think its important to reiterate that this is a really positive picture in terms of re-offending data.

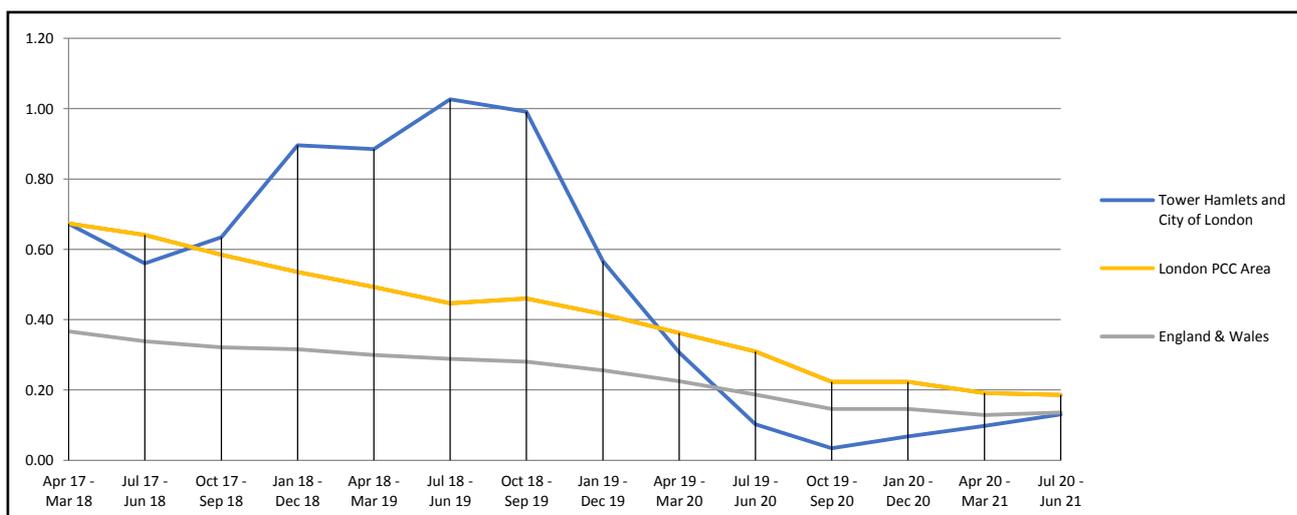
3 Custody Analysis

3A MOJ YOT Family, London & National Custody Data

YOT Family Comparison		Jul 19 – Jun 20 (Base-line Data)			Jul 20 – Jun 21 (Latest Data)		
YOT	Number	2019 Population	Rate per 1,000	Num	2020 Population	Rate per 1,000	RANK
Camden	1	22397	0.04	0	23592	0.00	1
Westminster	2	20004	0.10	1	21470	0.05	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	9	14558	0.62	1	15076	0.07	3
Islington	5	16938	0.30	2	17613	0.11	4
Luton	6	23089	0.26	3	23527	0.13	5
NATIONAL	1021	5466338	0.19	756	5600736	0.13	6
<i>Tower Hamlets and City of London</i>	3	29330	0.10	4	30659	0.13	7
Newham	13	33356	0.39	5	33524	0.15	8
Waltham Forest	6	25674	0.23	4	25962	0.15	9
LONDON	255	823431	0.31	161	845463	0.19	10
Haringey	17	24779	0.69	5	24946	0.20	11
Family Average	13.9	35233.7	0.39	9.5	35993.8	0.26	12
Hackney	11	25155	0.44	7	25531	0.27	13
Manchester	19	49109	0.39	16	50750	0.32	14
Birmingham	56	122952	0.46	55	123909	0.44	15

As the chart shows, we have 1 additional custody case compared to the previous 12 months. Overall, our performance is very good. There has only been one additional custody case in July 2021.

3B Custody rates trend data



The above chart shows our custody rates trend data compared with the National and London averages. We can see a steady decrease for both London and National but a much more dramatic decrease for Tower Hamlets & City. Although our rate has increased slightly, in comparison with the other averages and previous history, it is still very good.

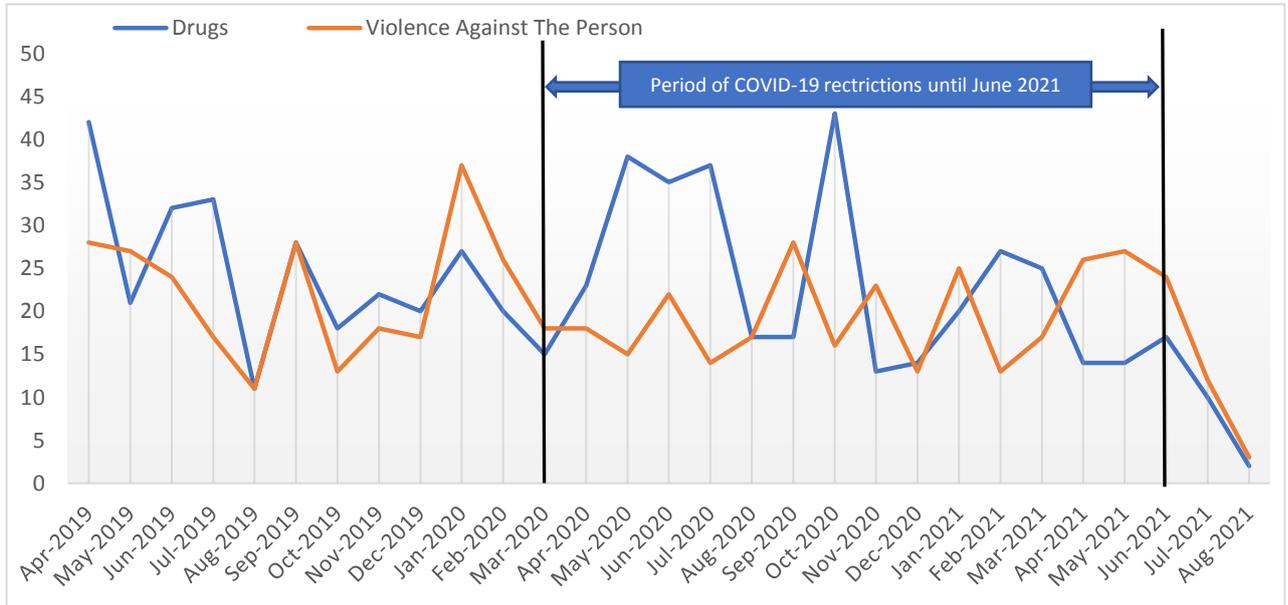
3C Service Manager Comments

Tower Hamlets & the City continues its trend of low custody rates, which is very positive. In addition to this the YJS has been successful in presenting appropriate bail support packages to the Court that would have potentially resulted in custodial remand, which has helped continue our positive custody rate. There is of course a concern that some of our bail support cases could receive a custodial sentence, but this will be monitored in the months to come.

4 Offences Trend Analysis

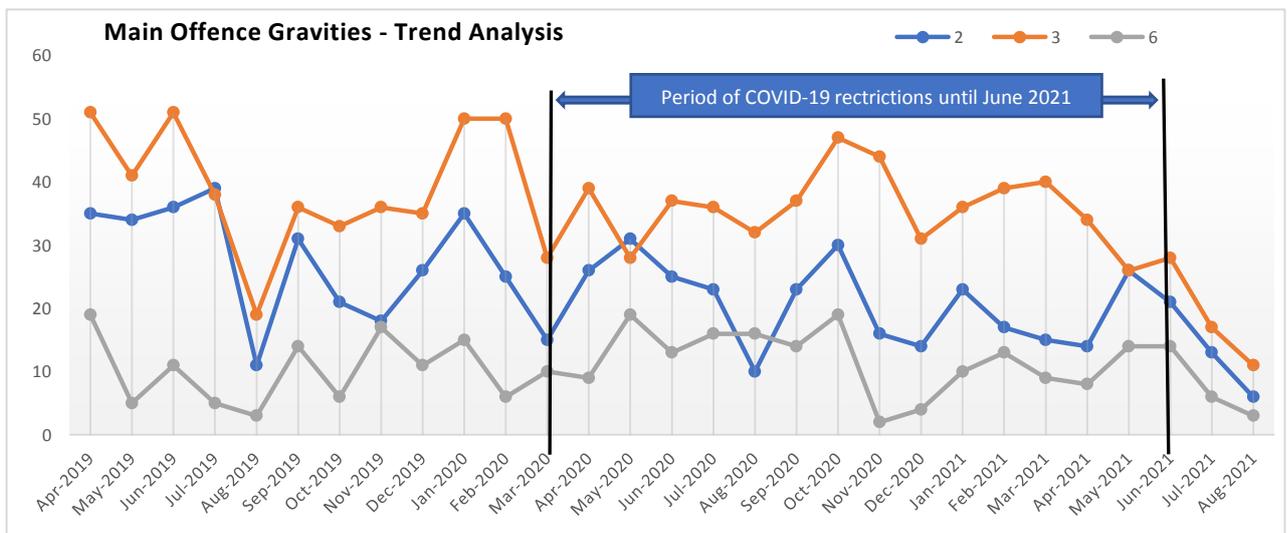
The analysis below is based of offences recorded in the YJS system (Child View) from April 2019 to August 2021. The data does not differentiate between proven and unproven offences but rather the objective of this analysis is to give an overview of the trends the YJS board needs to be aware of.

4.1 Main Offence Categories – Trend Data (April 2019 – Aug 2021)



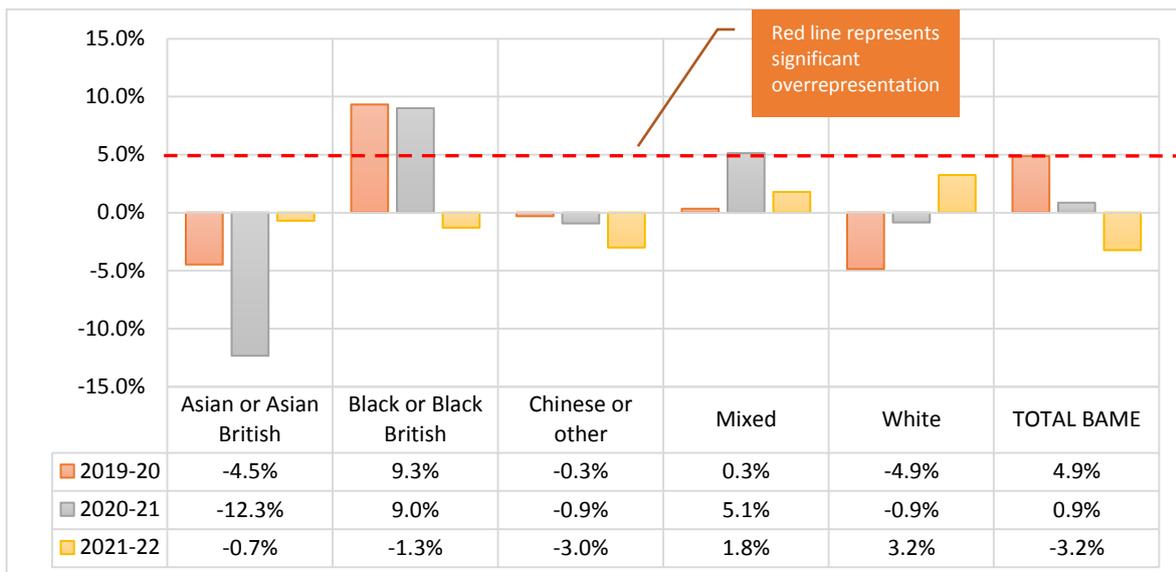
- Drugs & Violent offences remain the main categories in terms of overall numbers, however, there has been a clear decrease in numbers of reported offences since June 2021.
- Drug offences were sporadically very high during the start of the pandemic but have since decreased significantly since March 2021.
- There was a spike in violent offences from April – Jun 2021, but this has since decreased significantly.

4.2 Main Offence Categories for April & May 2021



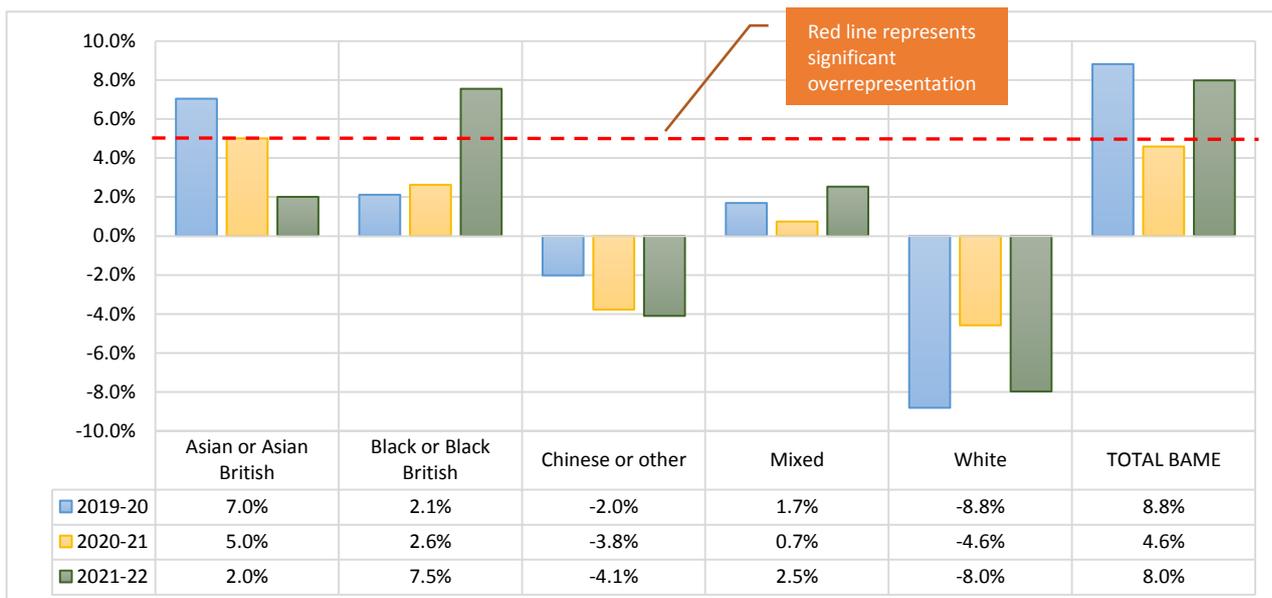
In terms of numbers, offence gravity of 3 is our highest, followed by 2 and then 6. For all these offence gravities the trends are similar, especially gravity scores of 3 and 6, which both likely include linked violent & robbery offences.

4.5 Violent Offences Ethnicity Disproportionality Trend Data



Black young people were previously significantly overrepresented, but in 2021-22 thus far, they have been underrepresented. The opposite is true for white young people.

4.6 Drug Offences Ethnicity Disproportionality Trend Data



Asian young people previously were significantly overrepresented for drug offences, but this is gradually decreasing. The opposite is true for black young people. White and Chinese/other are both consistently underrepresented.

Most of our drug offences are low gravity offences (i.e., possession of cannabis etc), hence the above disproportionality trends may well be linked to the disproportionate police stop & search trends discussed in the disproportionality phase 1 analysis.

5 Education, Training & Employment Analysis

5.1 ETE YOT family comparison data for young people ending orders – Q1 April – June 2021

YOT Family Comparison Data (Q1 (Apr – Jun 2021))	Total Young People					
	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	% YP Ending NEET
Birmingham	95	1	0	94	1%	99%
Camden	9	7	0	2	78%	22%
Hackney	26	18	3	5	69%	19%
Hammersmith and Fulham	3	1	0	2	33%	67%
Haringey	22	11	0	11	50%	50%
Islington	13	7	2	4	54%	31%
Luton	6	6	0	0	100%	0%
Manchester	45	22	10	13	49%	29%
Newham	32	23	0	9	72%	28%
TOWER HAMLETS & CITY	28	12	4	12	43%	43%
Waltham Forest	20	6	1	13	30%	65%
Westminster	6	3	1	2	50%	33%
YOT Family Average	25	10	2	14	52%	55%
London	544	254	48	242	47%	44%
England	2334	897	244	1193	38%	51%

The above data relates to young people ending Referral Orders, YROs or DTO Licences during April – June 2021. Below is a summary of where we sit in our YOT family for both young people ending in full-time ETE and ending NEET:

Ending in Full-Time ETE – Q1 2021-22		
YOT	% YP in full time ETE	Rank
Luton	100%	1
Camden	78%	2
Newham	72%	3
Hackney	69%	4
Islington	54%	5
YOT Family Average	52%	6
Haringey	50%	7
Westminster	50%	8
Manchester	49%	9
London	47%	10
TOWER HAMLETS & CITY	43%	11
England	38%	12
Hammersmith and Fulham	33%	13
Waltham Forest	30%	14
Birmingham	1%	15

Ending NEET – Q1 2021-22		
YOT	% YP Ending NEET	Rank
Luton	0%	1
Hackney	19%	2
Camden	22%	3
Newham	28%	4
Manchester	29%	5
Islington	31%	6
Westminster	33%	7
TOWER HAMLETS & CITY	43%	8
London	44%	9
Haringey	50%	10
England	51%	11
YOT Family Average	55%	12
Waltham Forest	65%	13
Hammersmith and Fulham	67%	14
Birmingham	99%	15

- We are below our YOT family average and London average for young people ending orders in full-time ETE.
- We are better than both London and YOT family averages for young people ending NEET, mainly because we have more young people ending orders in partial ETE when compared to other YOT's in our family group.
- Newham have similar numbers to us but have a much better percentage of young people ending orders in full-time ETE. *It maybe worth the contacting Newham to understand what they are doing to achieve this.*

5.2 ETE quarterly trend data for young people ending Referral Orders, YROs or DTO Licences

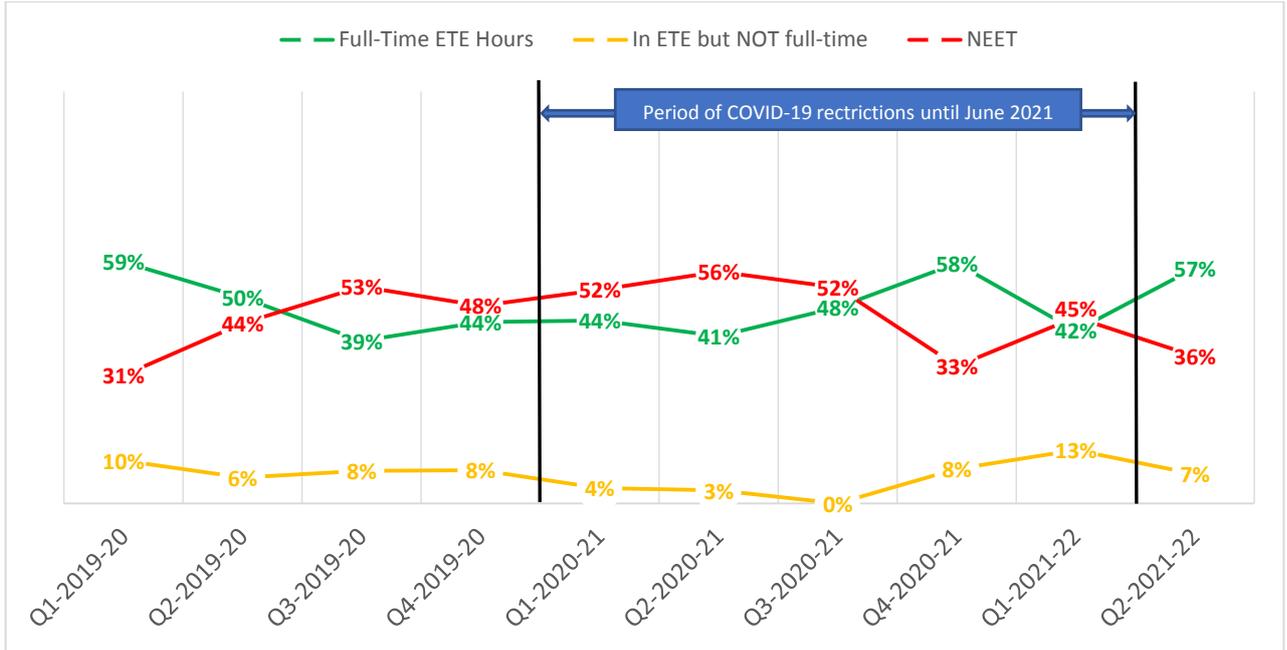
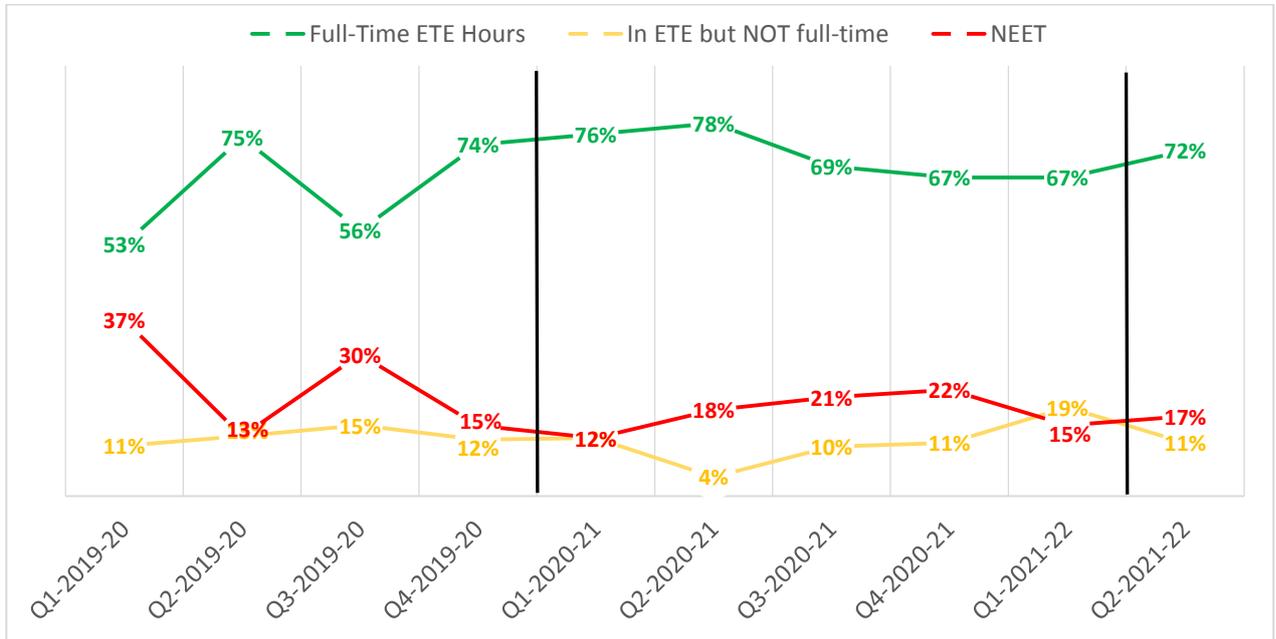


Chart shows that overall trends for young people ending in full-time ETE have improved, especially during the main periods of COVID-19 restrictions. There have been no recent alarming negative trends with regards to young people ending NEET, although we would like to see a lower figure consistently.

5.3 ETE quarterly trend data for young people ending Triage & Conditional cautions



The trend for young people ending either a Triage or conditional caution in full-time ETE has been more consistent throughout the pandemic, compared to prior.

Both charts indicate a positive direction of travel in terms of consistency and improvement.

5.4 Current NEET performance for 2021-22

Young People Ending NEET	
BENCHMARK: 2020-21	43%
Variance +10%	47%
Latest 2021-22 figure	42%

Ending NEET – School Aged	
BENCHMARK: 2020-21	12%
Variance +10%	13%
Latest 2021-22 figure	0%

Ending NEET – Above School Aged	
BENCHMARK: 2020-21	53%
Variance +10%	58%
Latest 2021-22 figure	45%

The current performance for young people ending NEET is very good compared with last years figures.

The main group pushing the numbers up is young people above school age.

5.6	Service Manager Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The above data provides a promising picture in regard to NEET/ETE performance , particularly during challenges of COVID and highlights the improvements that have been made. The YJS now has an established Education Officer since 2019, which helps provide appropriate support and advocacy for young people in the YJS. There are still improvements to be made and we could explore what has worked well in other local authorities to continue to the positive progress