

YOT Board Performance Report Q1 – Q3 2020-21

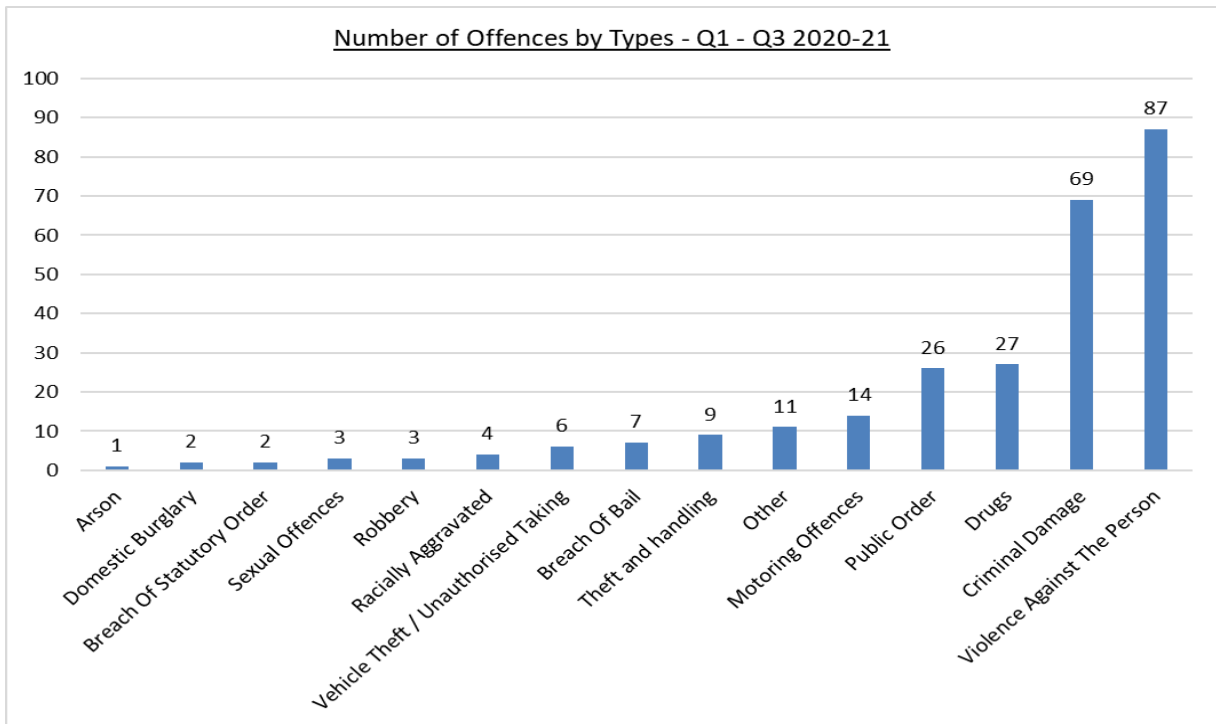
1. Youth Crime Overview

Prior to any analysis taking place in this report it is worth noting that any comparisons to previous years are likely to show a significant and varied difference due to the impact caused by Covid-19 and its restrictions.

From April – December 2020, there were 207 outcomes¹ for 271 offences committed by 118 young people aged 10 - 17 years. This equates to 2.3 offences per young person on average. Modelling this data forward², it is estimated that for the entire year 2020/21, there would be a total of 361 offences committed by 157 young people. In comparison, at the end of Q4 2019/20, 320 offences had been committed by 144 young people aged 10 – 17 years. It may therefore be estimated that in 2020/21 versus 2019/20, there would be more offences committed and more young people offending. In comparison with 2018/19 and 2017/18 however, the total number of offences (528 and 553 respectively) and young offenders (163 and 180 respectively, aged 10 – 17 years) in 2020/21 is lower.

Violence Against the Person offences continues to be the dominant type of offence committed by offenders aged 10-17, followed by Criminal Damage and Drugs.

2. Chart 1: Number of Offences by Type, Q1 – Q3 2020-21:



The majority of offences in the period Q1 – Q3 2020/21 were ‘Violence Against The Person (VATP)’ (32%), then Criminal Damage (25%) and then Drugs (10%). VATP and Criminal Damage have been the most common offences committed for at least the last 3 years. VATP represented 32% of all offences for the same period in 2019-20, whilst Criminal Damage was the 2nd highest offence with 18% of all offences. In the same period of 2018-19 Criminal Damage

¹ Police / Court Outcomes

² The method used for this calculation was to divide the figures by 3 (for the 3 quarters) then multiply by 4 for the projected full year

was the most committed offence type with 23% of all offences and VATP was 2nd highest with 20% of all offences being in this category.

Of the 118 children committing an offence in 2020/21, 89 were male and 29 female (75% and 25%). 9% of all offences were committed by Non-White British young people aged 10- 17 years.

3. Chart 2: Young Offenders by Age and Gender at Outcome Date During Q1 – Q3 2020-21:

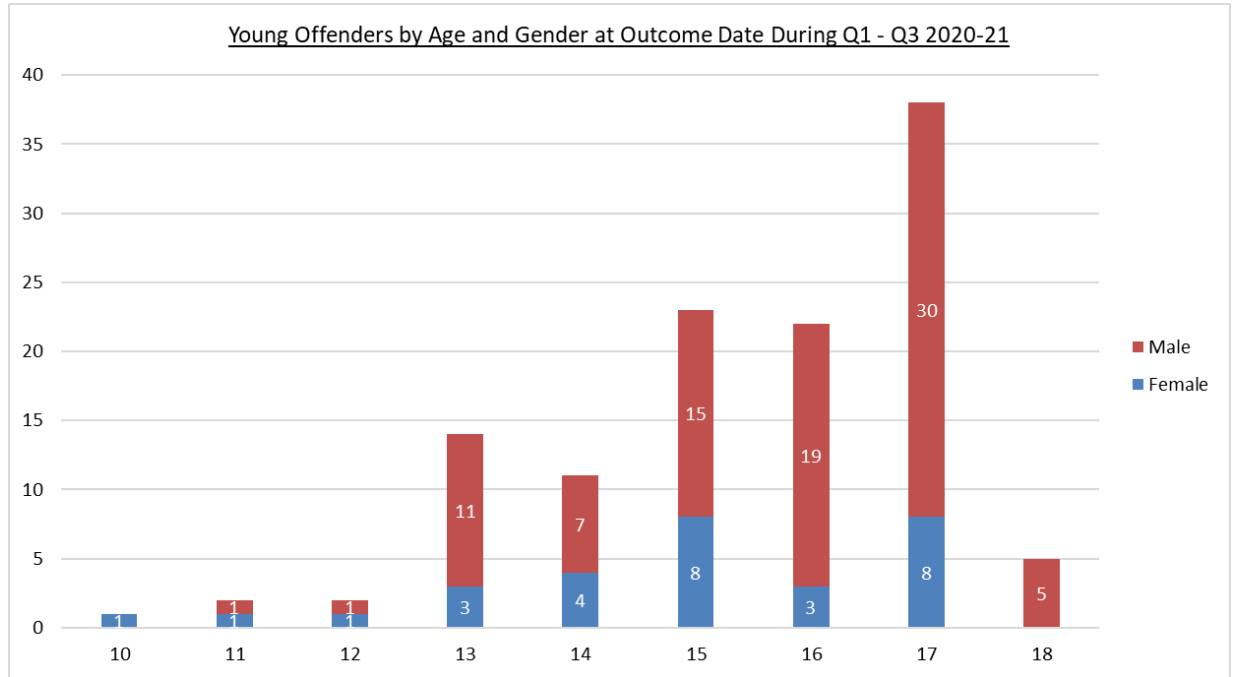


Chart 2 shows that at Outcome Date, most offenses are committed by young offenders aged 17 years. Further, most male young offenders are aged 17 years whilst most female young offenders are aged either 15 or 17 years.

4. Table 1 Throughput:

Table 1 below shows that Total throughput has reduced by 3% between Q1 – Q3 of 2020/21 and the same period in 2019/20. In contrast, Total YOT Interventions have increased by 3% and Total Interventions have decreased by 7%.

On closer inspection, Table 1 shows that key differences between Q1 – Q3 2020/21 in comparison with Q1 – Q3 in 2019/20 relate to increases in Community Resolutions (YOT), Youth Cautions, Youth Conditional Cautions, ISS Bail, Reparation Orders and Appropriate Adult Services. All other outcomes have seen either a reduction or stayed the same with particular decreases in Community Resolutions from the Police and PSR's. In the same period, there was a 13% (23 in total) reduction in the number of Youth Courts, and a notable 100% (10 in total) increase in Crown Courts.

Throughput Data	April - Dec 2019			April - Dec 2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Community Resolution (Police)	17	7	24	5	4	9
Community Resolution (YOT)	11	1	12	14	5	19
Youth Cautions (1st and subsequent)	13	2	15	12	6	18
Diversionary Intervention/Triage	30	8	38	22	10	32
Youth Conditional Caution	3	2	5	12	0	12
Bail Supervision and Support	1	1	2	1	0	1
ISS Bail	0	0	0	3	0	3
PSR's	6	2	8	0	0	0
Youth Detention Accommodation	2	0	2	2	0	2
Referral Order	10	4	14	12	1	13
Reparation Order	0	0	0	1	0	1
YRO	6	2	8	4	1	5
YRO-ISS	1	0	1	0	0	0
Detention Training Order	1	0	1	0	0	0
Section 90-92 Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 226 (Public Protection)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriate Adult Services	6	5	11	16	4	20
Bail/Remand Court	7	1	8	7	0	7
AIM Screenings	6	0	6	5	0	5
Caretaking Cases	1	3	4	0	1	1
Remand to LA	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total YOT Interventions	104	31	135	111	28	139
Total interventions	121	38	159	116	32	148
Youth Court			183			160
Crown Court			10			20
Total Services			193			180
Total Throughput			328			319

5. Outcomes – Youth justice indications: Using national Youth Justice Performance Data:

6. Chart 3: First Time Entrants: National Performance Data (January – December 2019)

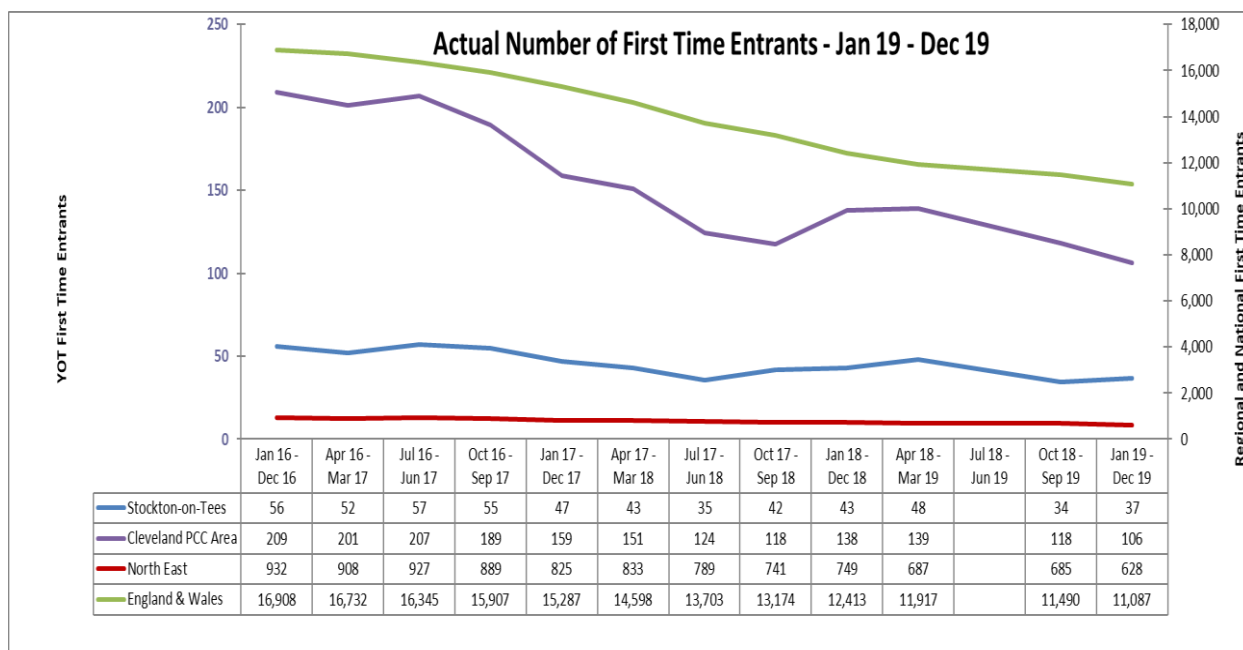


Chart 3 shows the actual number of First Time Entrants (FTE). The most recent figures for FTE for Stockton-on-Tees show a small increase (+3) in entrants against the previous data

release (October 2018 – September 2019). However, the latest release is still low in comparison to previous years (with the exception of July 2017 – June 2018 (35). When comparing Stockton-on-Tees with Cleveland PCC Area, the North East and England and Wales, Stockton-on-Tees is the only area which has seen an increase in actual numbers whereas all others have seen a reduction.

7. Chart 4: Rate of FTE’s per 100,000 under 18’s (January – December 2019)

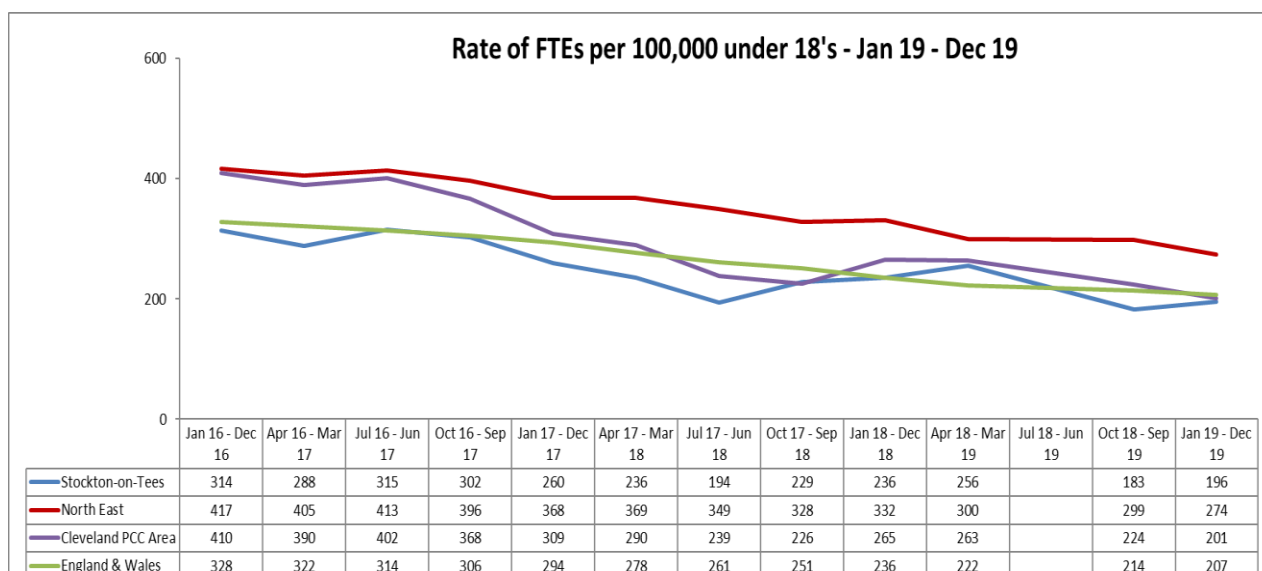


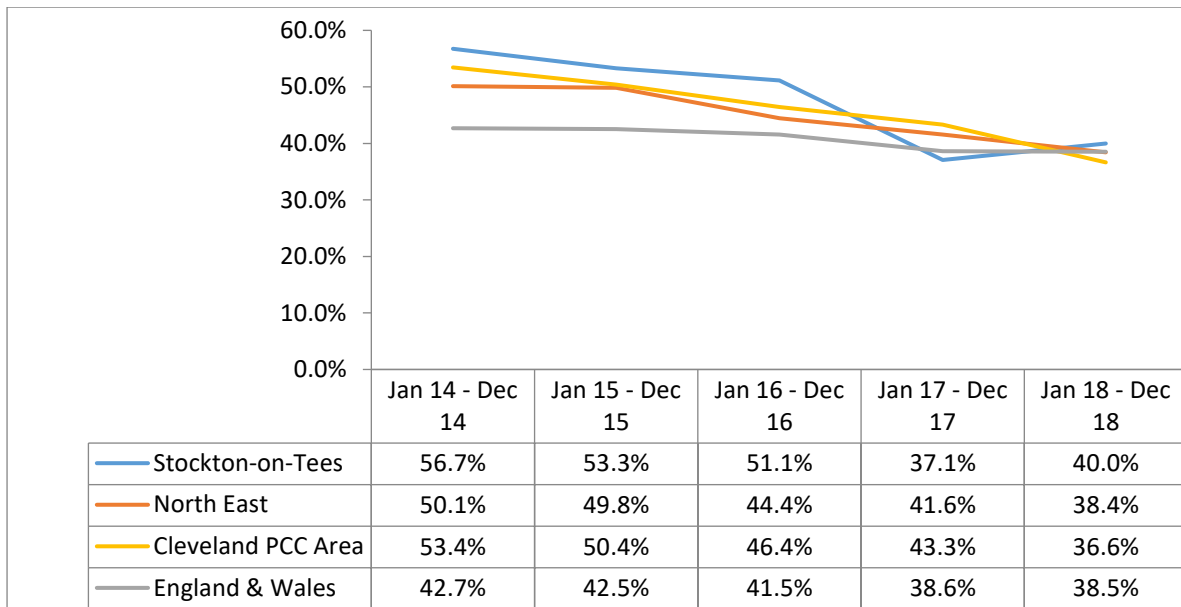
Chart 4 shows the rate of FTE’s per 100,000 under 18’s. Looking at Stockton-on-Tees there was a rate of 196 between January – December 2019 which was an increase of 13 against the previous data release (October 2019 – September 2019). When comparing Stockton-on-Tees against the Cleveland PCC Area, the North East and England and Wales these 3 areas all saw reductions in their rates against the previous data release, however despite the increase Stockton-on-Tees’ rate remains lower than all other compared rates (196).

Local tracking of FTE’s shows that we have had 27 FTE’s between April - December 2020-21, compared to 26 in the same period in the previous year. The YOT will monitor this to see if this is reflected in the national data. Forecasting at the start of the year suggested that there would be 16 FTE’s, which is 14 less than the previous year’s total of 30. However, there were only 4 FTE’s in Q1 which led to a forecast of 16 for the year.

8. Reoffending Rates:

9. Chart 5: Reoffender Rates: Percentage of Reoffenders in the Overall Offending Cohort (Binary Rate)

Chart 5 below shows that in the period January – December 2018, Stockton-on-Tees had more reoffenders in the overall cohort than was the case in England & Wales overall, the North East in total and the Cleveland PCC Area and 2.9% points more than in the Borough in the same period in 2017. It should however be noted that the proportion of reoffenders in the cohort overall (%) in Stockton-on-Tees has reduced by 16.7% points on the same period in 2014, 13.3% points on the same period in 2015 and 11.1% points in the same period in 2016. The Borough’s trend towards reduction of the proportion of reoffenders in the overall cohort is in line with the Cleveland PCC Area, the North East and England & Wales overall.



10. Chart 6: Reoffending Rates: Reoffences per Reoffender

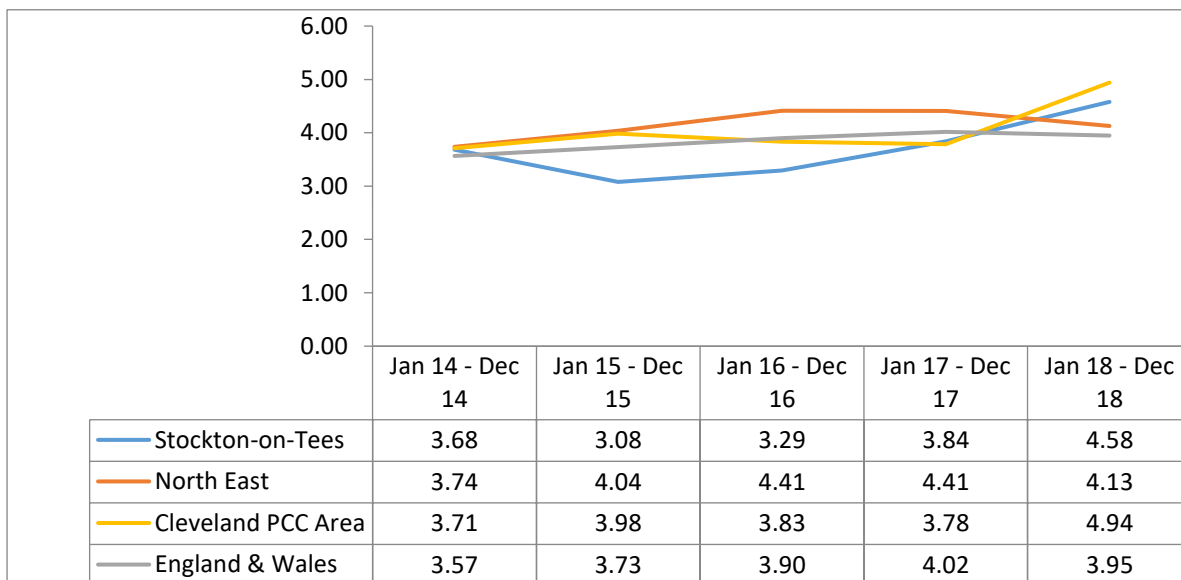


Chart 6 shows the reoffending rate (that is, the number of reoffences per reoffender). In Stockton-on-Tees, between January – December 2014 and January – December 2018, there was a trend towards increased numbers of offences committed by reoffenders. Whilst in the period January – December 2018, this Rate was lower for the Borough than it was for the Cleveland PCC Area, it was higher than it was for both England & Wales and the North East overall.

11. Custody Rate

12. Chart 7: Custody Rates per 1,000 Young People

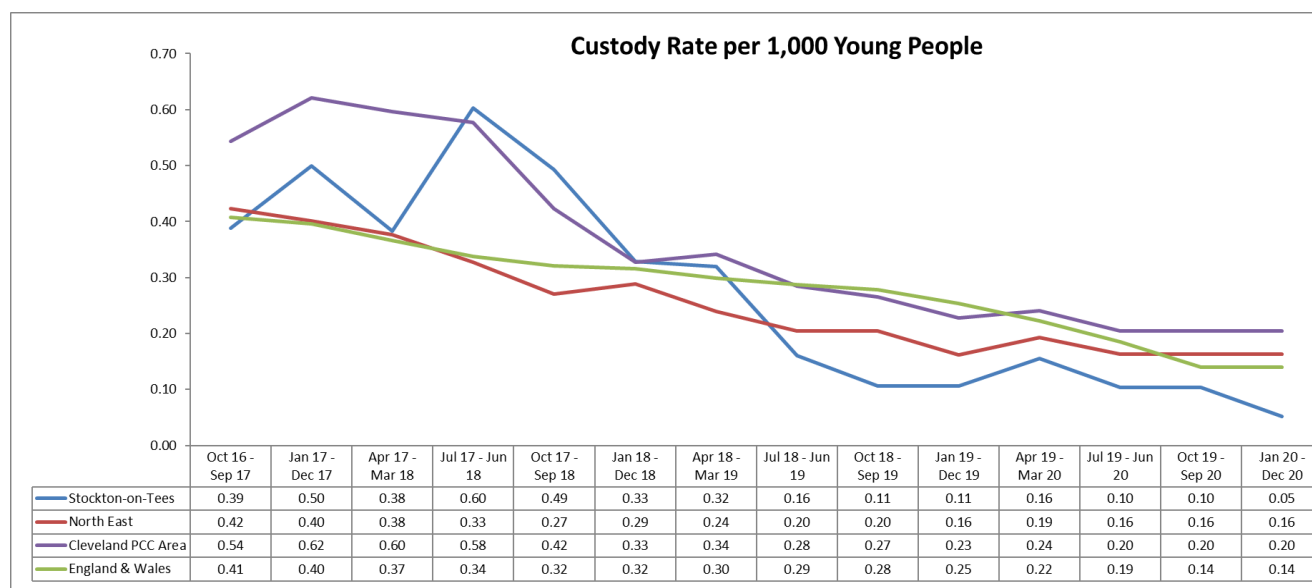


Chart 7 shows that between January 2017 – March 2019, the custody rate per 1,000 young people in Stockton-on-Tees was higher than across the North East, the Cleveland PCC Area and England & Wales respectively. But, since June 2019, it has been lower in the Borough than it has been in each of those jurisdictions. Further, it is most notable that by December 2020, the custody rate per 1,000 young people in Stockton-on-Tees was lower for the Borough than it has ever been since October 2016 and substantially lower than it has ever been for the comparative jurisdictions of the Cleveland PCC Area, the North East and England & Wales respectively.

More recently, local tracking shows that no young people have been sentenced to custody in Q3 2020-21 and this has been confirmed in the YJB data extracts³.

³ 105 Final YDS for England and Wales Apr 20 – Dec 20