

YOT Board Performance Report Q1 – Q4 2020-21

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 2020 – March 2021, there were 295 outcomes¹ for 404 offences committed by 160 young people aged 10 - 17 years at the time of their outcome. This equates to 2.44 offences per young person on average. The actual outturn for the year 2020/21 is much greater (+144 offences and +8 young people) than what was predicted at the start of the year. After the first Quarter it was estimated that for the entire year 2020/21, there would be a total of 260 offences committed by 152 young people, which would have equated to 1.7 offences per young person on average.

In comparison, at the end of the year 2019/20, 320 offences had been committed by 144 young people aged 10 – 17 years (so, 2.2 offences per young person on average). Comparing the two years 2020/21 has seen an increase of 84 offences against the previous year and an increase of 16 young people.

In comparison with 2018/19 and 2017/18 however, the total number of offences committed (528 and 553 respectively) and young people (163 and 180 respectively, aged 10 – 17 years) shows that the figures in 2020/21 were 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.

There were 124 male offenders committing 330 offences, the majority of offences were committed by 15 year old males (100).

There were 36 female offenders committing 74 offences, the majority of offences were committed by 16-17 year old females (18 respectively).

Total throughput has reduced by 16.3% (-86 outcomes) between April 2020 – March 2021 when compared with the same period the previous year.

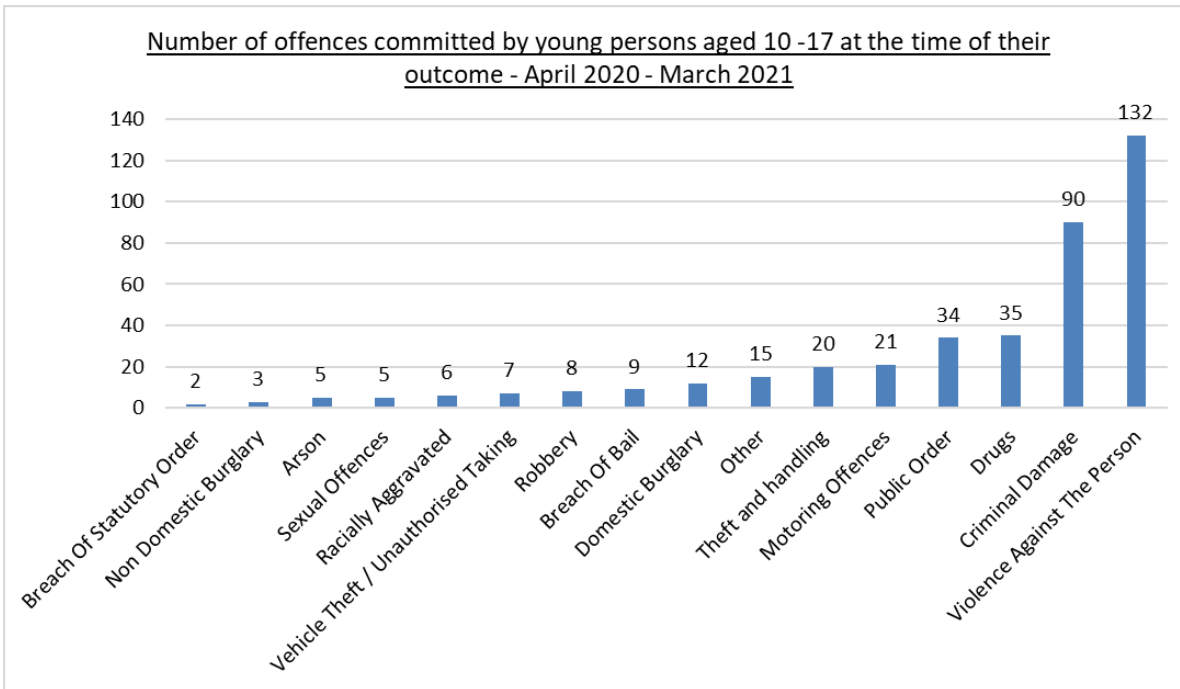
DETAIL:

The majority of offences committed between April 2020 – March 2021 were 'Violence Against The Person (VATP)' (32.7%), then Criminal Damage (22.2%) and then Drugs (8.7%). 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 22% of all offences. In the same period of 2018-19 VATP was the most committed offence type with 22% of all offences and Criminal Damage was 2nd highest with 20% of all offences being in this category.

Chart 1 below shows the number of offences committed by the offence type for all young people aged between 10 - 17 at the time of their outcome.

¹ Police / Court Outcomes

Chart 1: Number of offences committed by young persons aged 10 -17 at the time of their outcome – April 2020 – March 2021:



Of the 160 children committing an offence in 2020/21, 124 were male and 36 female (77.5% and 22.5%). 10.6% of all offences were committed by Non-White British young people aged 10- 17 years.

Chart 2: Number of offences committed by young persons aged 10 – 17 at the time of their outcome by Age and Gender April 2020 – March 2021:

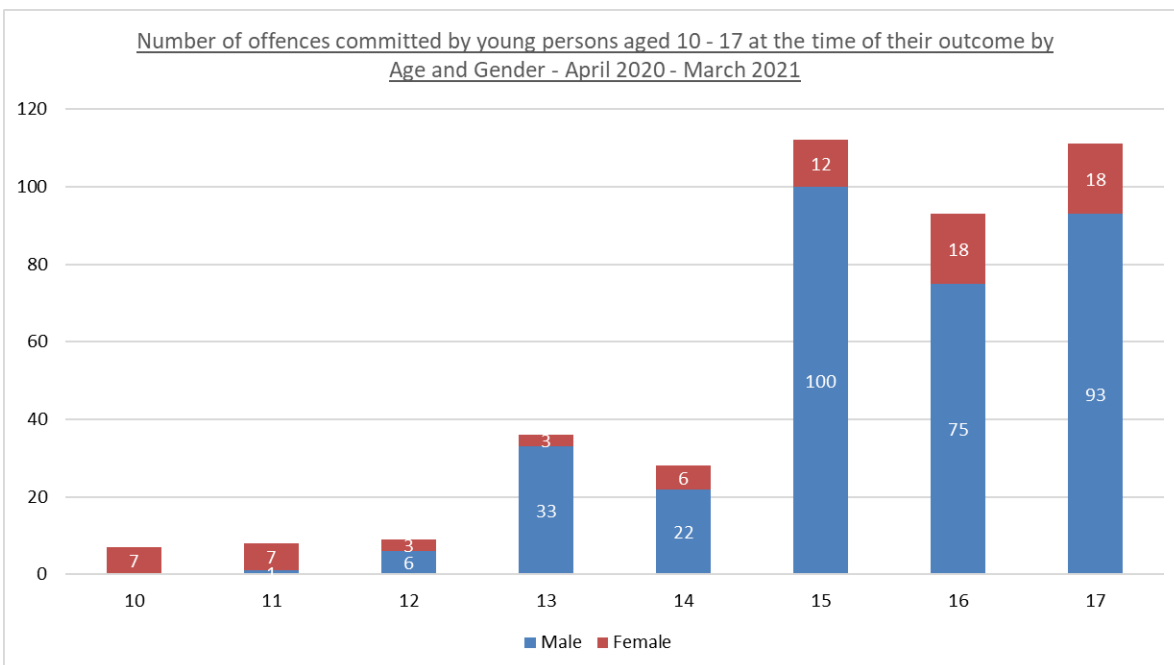


Chart 2 above shows the number of offences committed by the gender and age of the offender at the time they committed the offence. Male offenders committed 330 offences within the period, whilst females committed 74, this shows that male young offenders committed nearly 4 and ½ times more offences than female young offenders. On average males committed approximately 2.66 offences per offender, whilst females committed approximately 2

offences per offender. Most offences committed by males were committed at the age of 15 (100), nearly one in three offences committed by males were committed by an offender aged 15. Most offences committed by females were committed at the ages of 16 and 17 (18 respectively), nearly half of all offences committed by females occurred in this age group.

Throughput

Table 1 below shows that Total throughput has reduced by 16.3% (-86 outcomes) between April 2020 – March 2021 when compared with the same period the previous year. Total YOT Interventions have decreased by 31% (-84 outcomes) and Total Interventions have decreased by 26% (-71 outcomes).

On closer inspection, Table 1 shows that key differences between April 2020 – March 2021 in comparison with the same period the previous year relate to decreases in YRO's (-38), Referral Orders (-20) and Diversionary Intervention/Triage (-20). The majority of other outcomes have seen either a reduction or stayed the same however we have seen an increase in Community Resolutions completed by the Police (+13), Bail/Remand Court (+13), Appropriate Adult Services (+12), AIM Screenings (+6) and Caretaking Cases (+4). In the same period, there was a 9% (220 in total) reduction in the number of Youth Courts, and a 140% (36 in total) increase in Crown Courts.

Table 1: Throughput for Stockton-on-Tees YOT April 2020 – March 2021

Throughput Data	April 19 - March 20			April 20 - March 21		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Community Resolution (Police)	0	0	0	8	5	13
Community Resolution (YOT)	13	7	20	14	5	19
Youth Cautions (1st and subsequent)	28	5	33	17	7	24
Diversionary Intervention/Triage	56	15	71	40	11	51
Youth Conditional Caution	17	9	26	15	1	16
Bail Supervision and Support	1	1	2	1	0	1
ISS Bail	3	0	3	0	0	0
PSR's	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Detention Accommodation	3	0	3	3	0	3
Referral Order	28	7	35	14	1	15
Reparation Order	0	0	0	1	0	1
YRO	41	4	45	6	1	7
YRO-ISS	2	0	2	0	0	0
Detention Training Order	7	0	7	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	11	4	15	22	5	27
Bail/Remand Court	0	0	0	13	0	13
AIM Screenings	0	0	0	6	0	6
Caretaking Cases	0	0	0	3	1	4
Remand to LA	4	5	9	0	0	0
CBO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total YOT Interventions	214	57	271	155	32	187
Total interventions	214	57	271	163	37	200
Youth Court			243			220
Crown Court			15			36
Total Services			258			256
Total Throughput			529			443

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

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

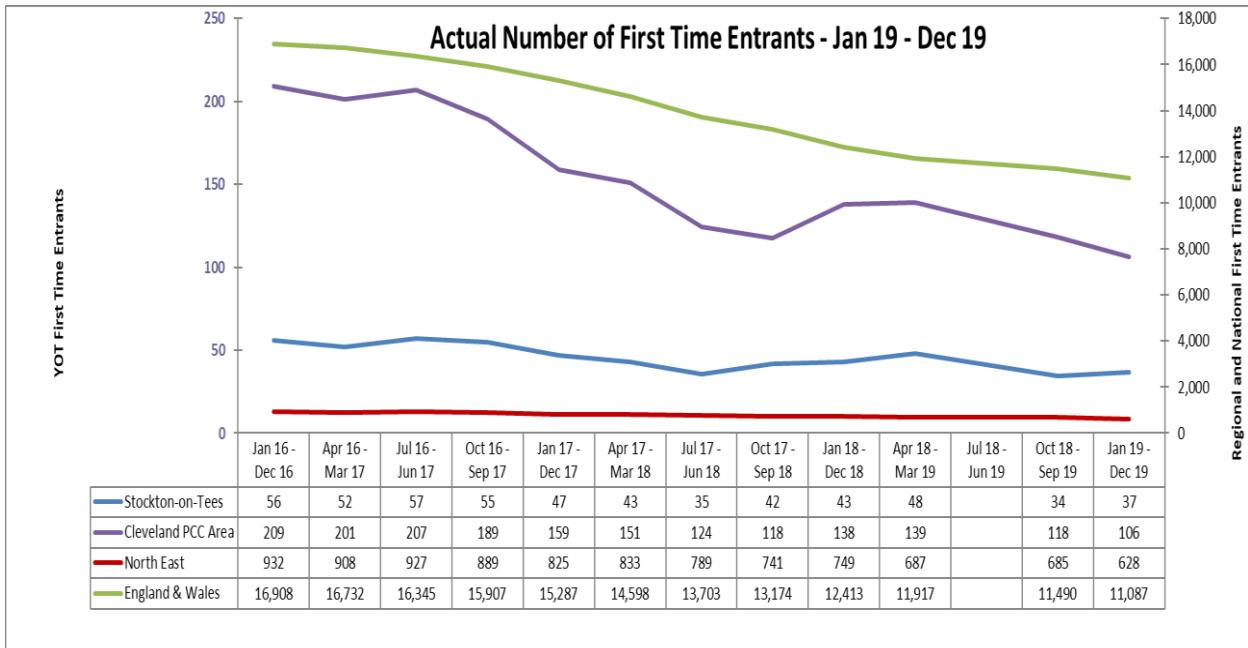


Chart 3 shows the actual number of First Time Entrants (FTE). The most recent figures for FTE for Stockton-on-Tees show a small increase (+3) in entrants against the previous data release (October 2018 – September 2019). However, the latest release is still low in comparison to previous years (with the 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.

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

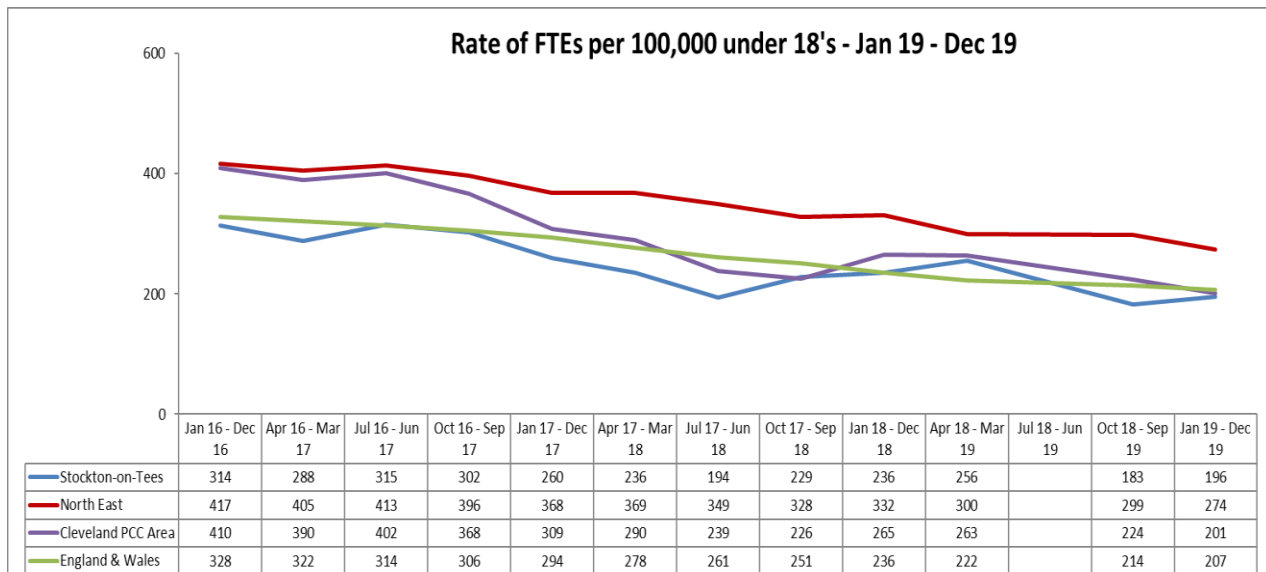


Chart 4 shows the rate of FTE’s per 100,000 under 18’s. Looking at Stockton-on-Tees there was a rate of 196 between January – December 2019 which was an increase of 13 against the previous data release (October 2019 – September 2019). When comparing Stockton-on-Tees against the Cleveland PCC Area, the 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.

Reoffending Rates:

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.

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

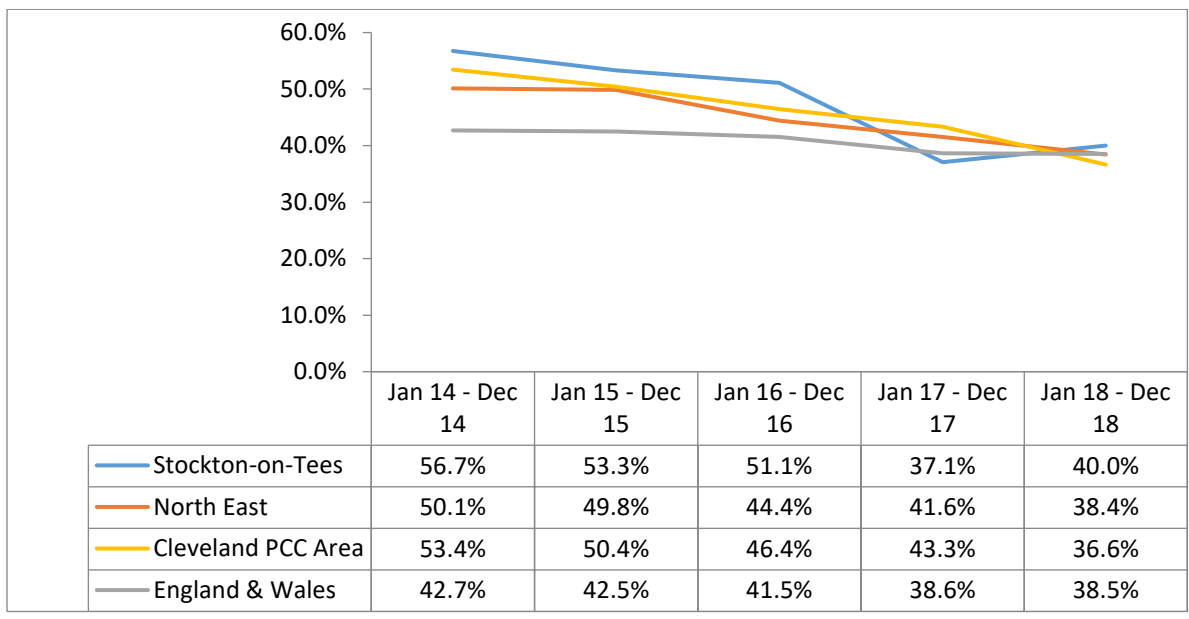


Chart 6: Reoffending Rates: Reoffences per Reoffender

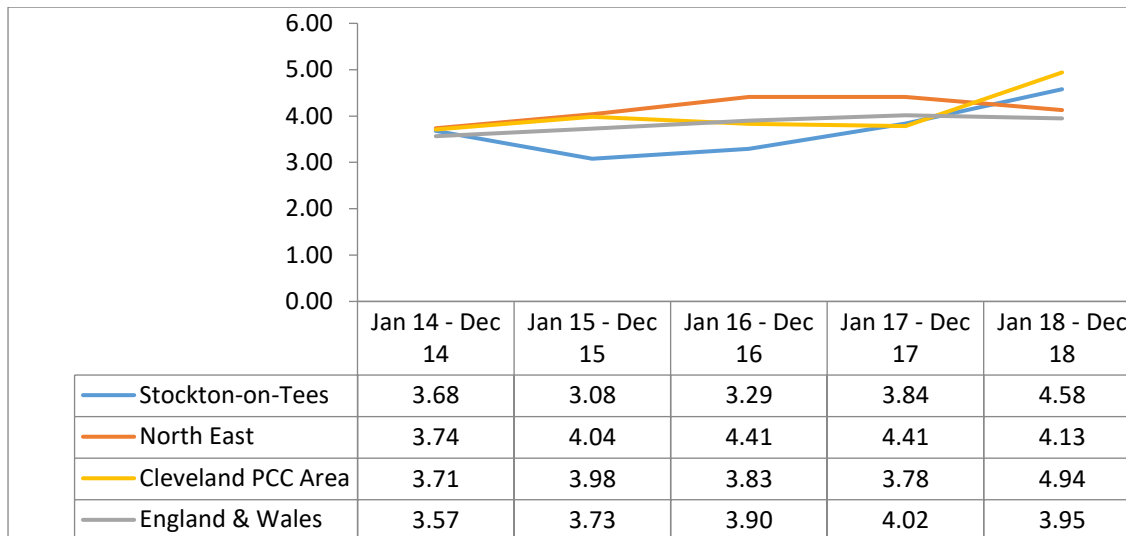


Chart 6 shows the reoffending rate (that is, the number of reoffences per reoffender). In Stockton-on-Tees, between January – December 2014 and January – December 2018, there was a trend towards increased numbers of offences committed by reoffenders. Whilst in the period January – December 2018, this 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.

Custody Rate

Chart 7: Custody Rates per 1,000 Young People

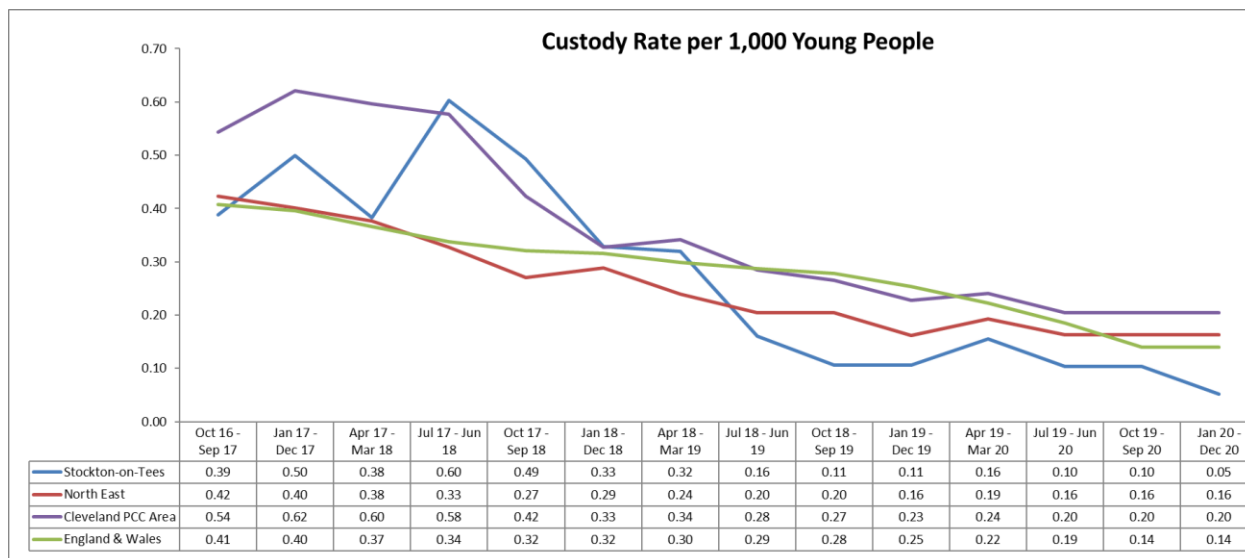


Chart 7 shows that between January 2017 – March 2019, the custody rate per 1,000 young people in Stockton-on-Tees was higher than across the North East, the Cleveland PCC Area and England & Wales respectively. But, since June 2019, it has been lower in the Borough than it has been in each of those jurisdictions. 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 extracts².

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