

YOT Board Performance Report Q1 2021-22

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 - June 2021, there were 132 outcomes¹ for 175 offences committed by 82 young people aged 10 - 17 years at the time of their outcome. This equates to 2.13 offences per young person on average. Using these figures the outturn for the year 2021/22 can be predicted to be approximately 700 offences committed by 328 young people, however it should be noted that these predictions are made based on one quarter.

In comparison, with the same period the previous year (April – June 2020), 67 offences had been committed by 38 young people aged 10 – 17 years at the time of their outcome (1.76 offences per young person on average). Comparing the two periods, April – June 2021 has seen an increase of 108 offences against the previous period and an increase of 44 young people.

Violence Against the Person offences continues to be the dominant type of offence committed by offenders aged 10-17, followed by Sexual Offences and Motoring Offences.

There were 71 male offenders committing 142 offences, the majority of offences were committed by 17 year old males (51).

There were 11 female offenders committing 33 offences, the majority of offences were committed by 16 year old females (12).

Total throughput has increased by 50.6% (+44 outcomes) between April - June 2021 when compared with the same period the previous year.

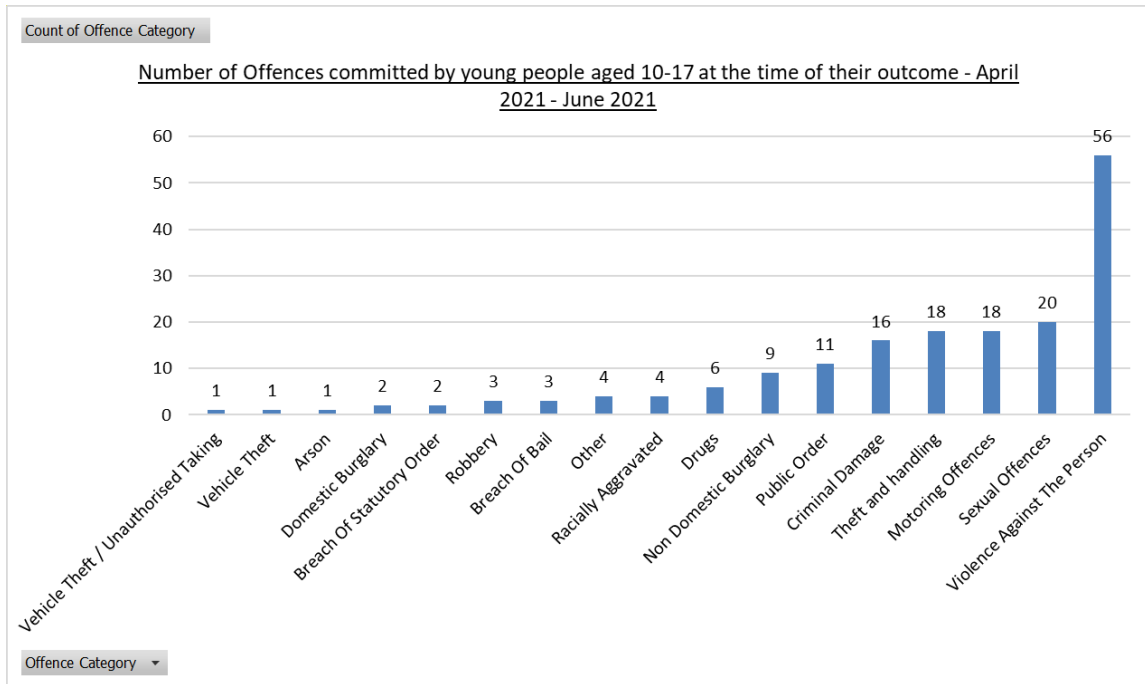
DETAIL:

The majority of offences committed between April - June 2021 were 'Violence Against The Person (VATP)' (32.0%), then Sexual Offences (11.4%) and then Motoring Offences (10.3). VATP and Criminal Damage have been the most common offences committed for at least the last 3 years and now Criminal Damage is down to the 4th most committed offence (16 offences). VATP represented 33% of all offences for the same period in 2020-21, whilst Criminal Damage was the 2nd highest offence with 27% of all offences.

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 - June 2021:



Of the 82 children committing an offence in April – June 2021, 71 were male and 11 female (86.6% and 13.4%). 2.4% 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 - June 2021:

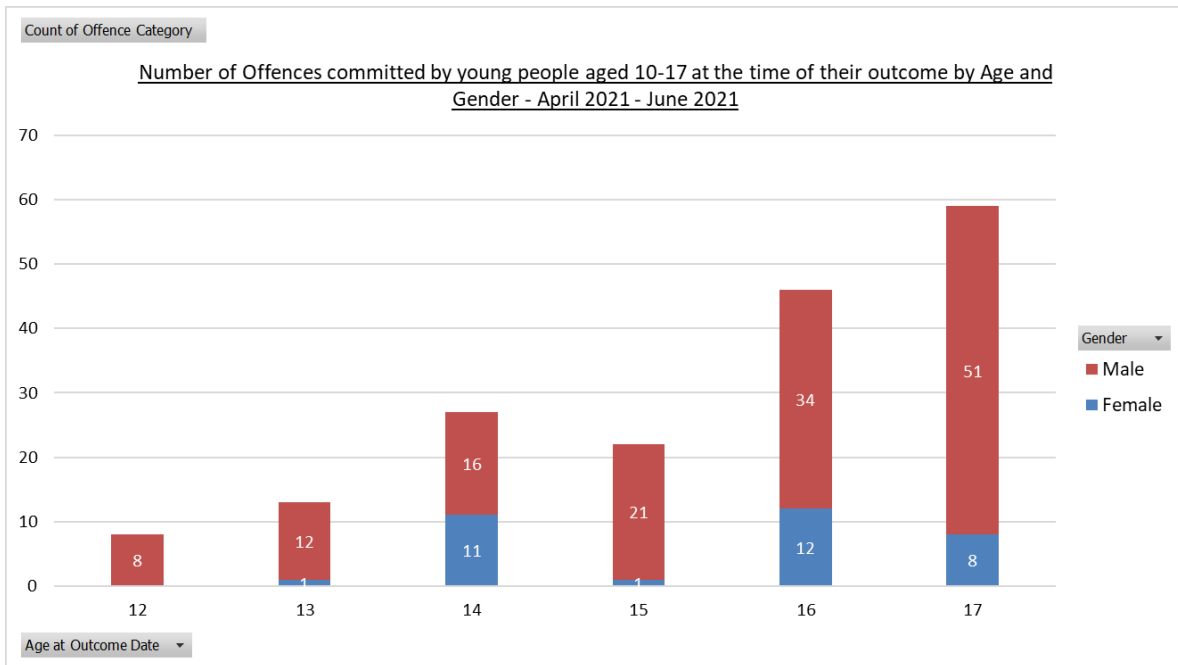


Chart 2 above shows the number of offences committed by the gender and age of the offender at the time they committed the offence. Male offenders committed 142 offences within the period, whilst females committed 33, this shows that male young offenders committed over 4 times more offences than female young offenders. On average males committed 2 offences per offender, whilst females committed 3 offences per offender. Most offences

committed by males were committed at the age of 17 (51), nearly one in three offences committed by males were committed by an offender aged 17. Most offences committed by females were committed at the age of 16 (12), just over a third of all offences committed by females occurred in this age group.

Throughput

Table 1 below shows that Total throughput has reduced by 50.6% (+44 outcomes) between April - June 2021 when compared with the same period the previous year. Total YOT Interventions have increased by 45% (+19 outcomes) and Total Interventions have decreased by 26% (-71 outcomes).

On closer inspection, Table 1 shows that key differences between April - June 2021 in comparison with the same period the previous year. This is mostly due to increases in Diversionary Intervention/Triage (+7), Youth Cautions (+6), Referral Orders (+4) and PSR's (+4). The majority of other outcomes have seen either a reduction or stayed relatively the same. There was a 57.5% (63 in total) increase in the number of Youth Courts, and a 40% (7 in total) increase in Crown Courts.

Table 1: Throughput for Stockton-on-Tees YOT April - June 2021

Throughput Data	April - June 2020			April - June 2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Community Resolution (Police)	4	3	7	2	0	2
Community Resolution (YOT)	8	3	11	6	1	7
Youth Cautions (1st and subsequent)	3	1	4	9	1	10
Diversionary Intervention/Triage	5	3	8	14	1	15
Youth Conditional Caution	3	0	3	4	2	6
Bail Supervision and Support	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISS Bail	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSR's	0	0	0	4	0	4
Youth Detention Accommodation	1	0	1	0	0	0
Referral Order	0	0	0	4	0	4
Reparation Order	0	0	0	0	0	0
YRO	5	0	5	4	0	4
YRO-ISS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detention Training Order	0	0	0	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	5	3	8	3	3	6
Bail/Remand Court	1	0	0	3	0	3
AIM Screenings	2	0	2	0	0	0
Caretaking Cases	0	0	0	2	0	2
Remand to LA	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total YOT Interventions	32	10	42	53	8	61
Total interventions	36	13	49	55	8	63
Youth Court			40			63
Crown Court			5			7
Total Services			45			70
Total Throughput			87			131

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

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

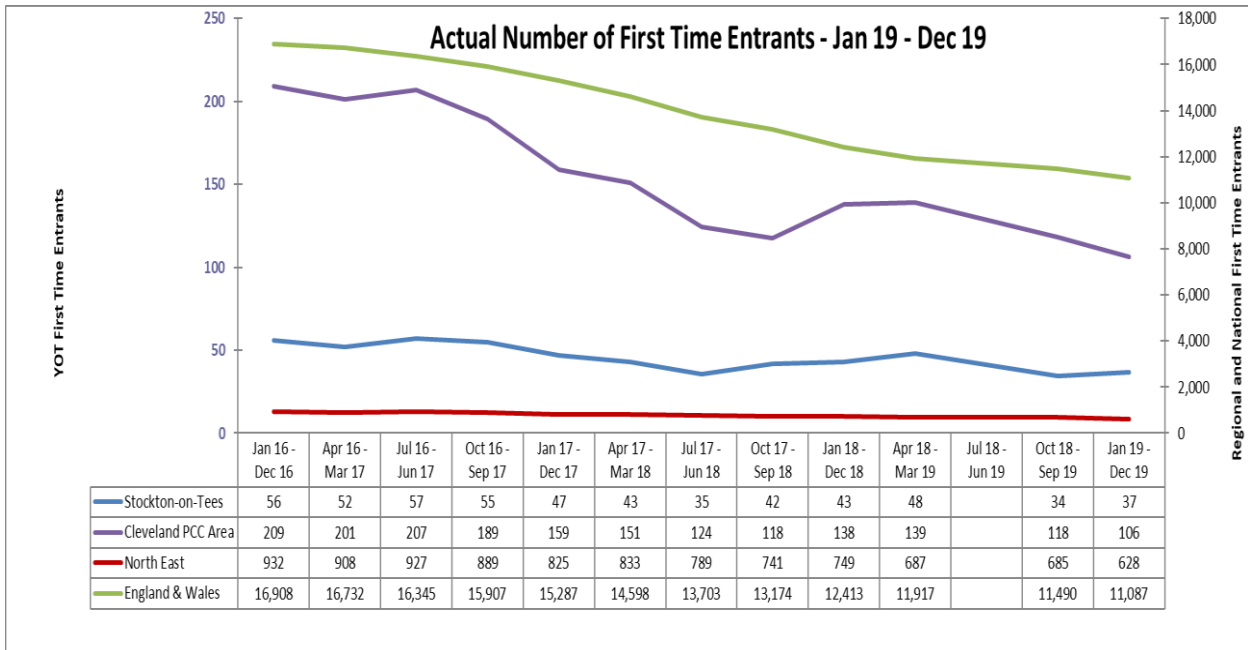


Chart 3 shows the actual number of First Time Entrants (FTE). The most recent figures for FTE for Stockton-on-Tees show a small increase (+3) in entrants against the previous data release (October 2018 – September 2019). However, the latest release is still low in comparison to previous years (with the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

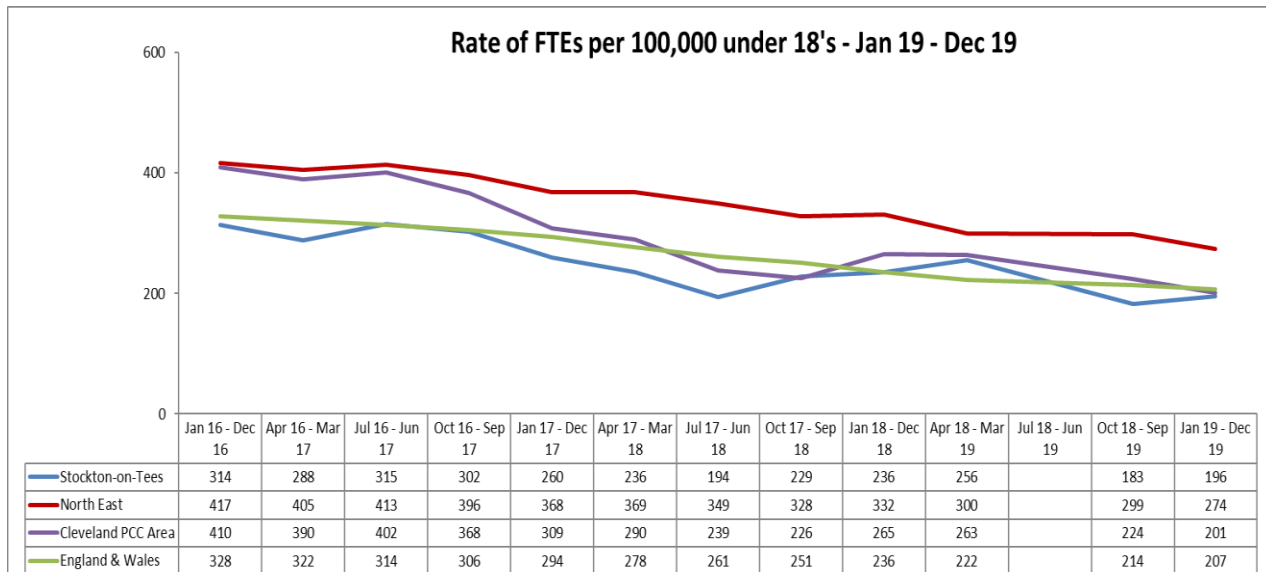


Chart 4 shows the rate of FTE's per 100,000 under 18's. Looking at Stockton-on-Tees there was a rate of 196 between January – December 2019 which was an increase of 13 against the previous data release (October 2019 – September 2019). When comparing Stockton-on-Tees against the Cleveland PCC Area, the 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 April 2018 –March 2019, Stockton-on-Tees had a lower percentage of reoffenders in the overall cohort than was the case in England & Wales overall and the North East in total, however more than in the Cleveland PCC Area and 2.7% points lower than in the Borough in the same period in 2017/18. It should however be noted that the proportion of reoffenders in the cohort overall in Stockton-on-Tees has reduced by 19.7% points on the same period in 2014/15, 18% points on the same period in 2015/16 and 12% points in the same period in 2016/17. 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)

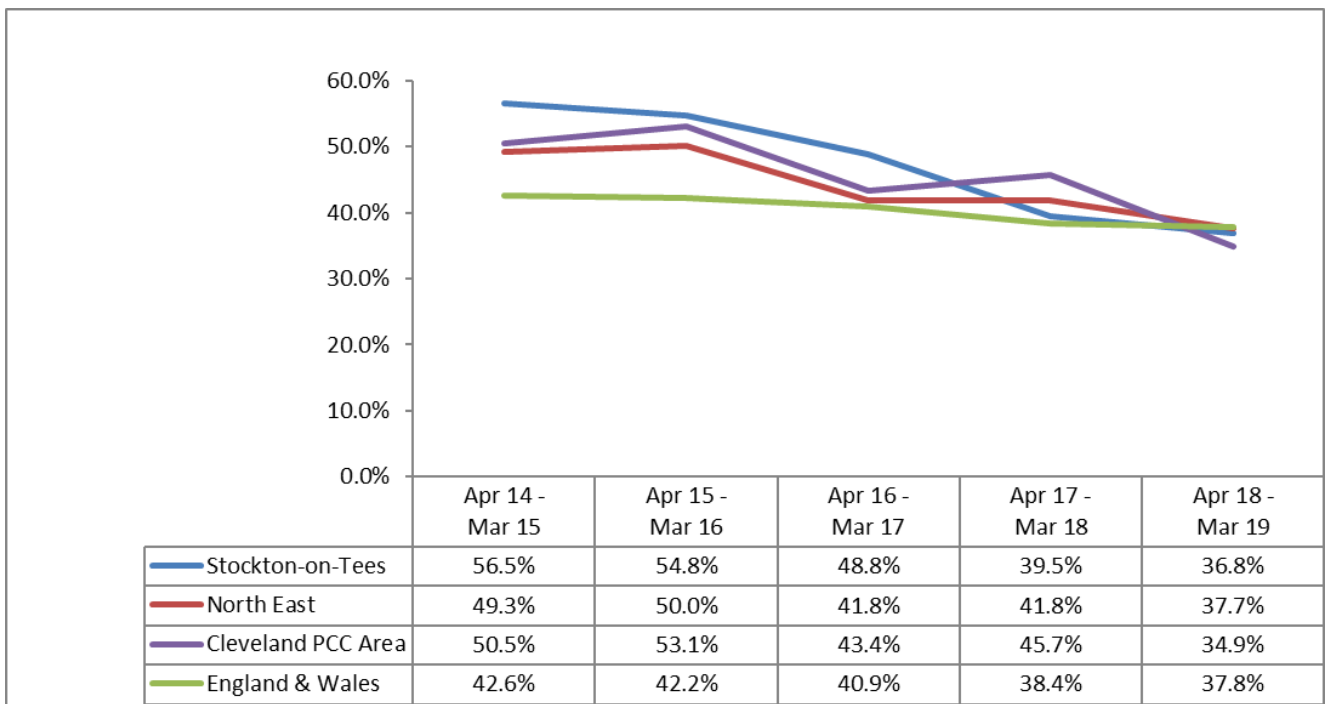


Chart 6: Reoffending Rates: Reoffences per Reoffender

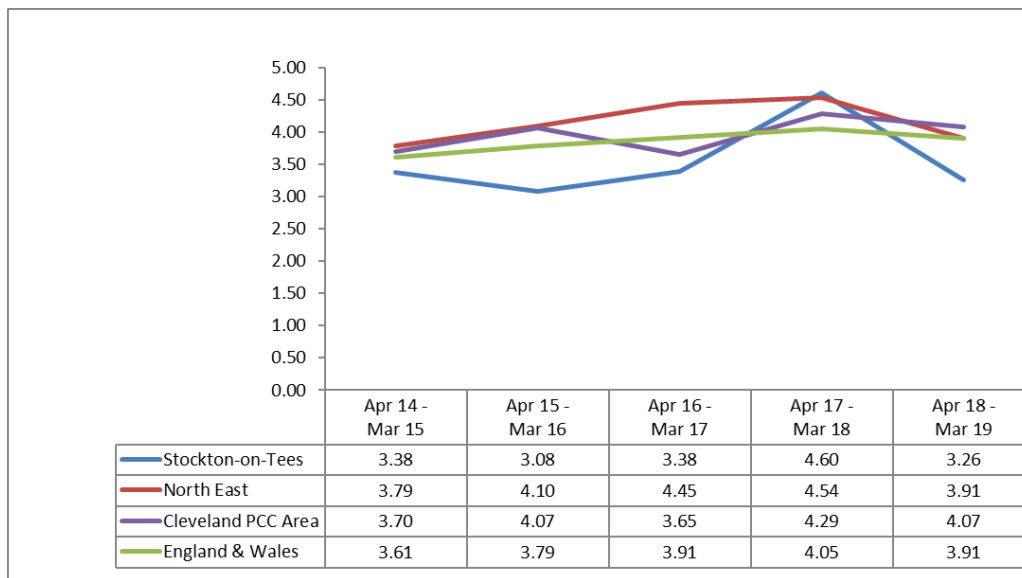


Chart 6 shows the reoffending rate (that is, the number of reoffences per reoffender). In Stockton-on-Tees for April 2018 – March 2019, offences by reoffenders has decreased by 1.34 against the same period the previous year. Stockton-on-Tees also has the lowest number of reoffences per reoffender when compared with the North East, the Cleveland PCC Area and England and Wales.

Custody Rate

Chart 7: Custody Rates per 1,000 Young People

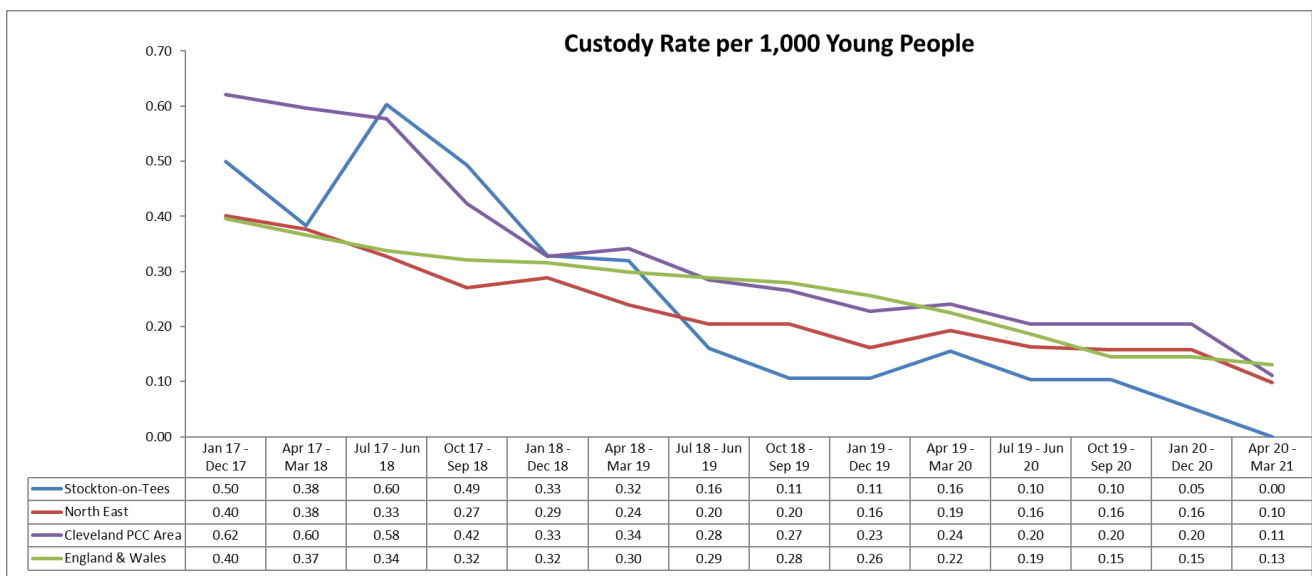


Chart 7 shows that between January 2017 – March 2021, the latest custody rate per 1,000 young people in Stockton-on-Tees was 0 and therefore the lowest across the North East, the Cleveland PCC Area and England & Wales respectively.

More recently, local tracking shows that no young people have been sentenced to custody in Q1 2021-22 and this has been confirmed in the YJB data extracts².

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