

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

11 NOVEMBER 2014

CARDIFF YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE – ANNUAL PLAN 2014 - 2015

Background

1. The Cardiff Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a statutory partnership set up under The Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The YOS Partnership is staffed by seconded social work and education staff from Cardiff Council, police officers seconded by South Wales Police, probation officers from South Wales Probation Service, and health workers seconded by the Cardiff and Vale University Health Board.
2. The service is provided across a number of teams:
 - Court and Case management Team
 - Prevention and early intervention team
 - Prevention Co-ordinator
 - Intensive Intervention Team
 - Careers Wales Team
 - Business support Team

Purpose of the Report

3. The purpose of this report is to provide the Committee with a copy of the Youth Offending Service's Annual Plan 2014-15 (attached at **Appendix A**) which includes an update on the Youth Offending Team's progress in achieving its key objectives utilising the Results Based Accountability (RBA) methodology. Copies of the RBA cards are attached at **Appendix 3 – 11 of Appendix A**).

Issues

4. The newly established Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Alun Michael is keen to develop close working relationships with South Wales Youth Offending Services. Cardiff YOS agreed to set aside £78,700, over which the Commissioner now has direct control. Whilst discussions are ongoing that this year's funding can be reclaimed and utilised as 'business as usual' it is not at all clear whether this will be the case next year, nor is it certain whether reductions will be made in future.
5. The Welsh Government funding stream: Youth Crime Prevention Fund has as one of its conditions that monies be spent in a regional and joined up way in line with the 'Regional Footprint', which in our case comprises Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan Council areas.
6. Increased collaboration with the Vale YOS is now in place in respect of a number of projects and initiatives, but caution must be applied as financially our colleague YOS is not as well resourced, and there is an ongoing risk that the Vale YOS will benefit disproportionately from enhanced joint service delivery.
7. The Service's principal aims are to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people. The YOS works to six Youth Justice Board key indicators that measure its performance. These are:
 - the number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System;
 - the number of young people receiving substantive outcome who re-offend;
 - the number of young people receiving a custodial sentence
 - The level of engagement of young people in education, training or employment
 - The number of young people in suitable accommodation

- The number of young people who, following assessment, receive timely substance misuse intervention.
8. Attached to this report at **Appendix 3 - 11** of the Annual Report are a number of Results Based Accountability report cards which offer considerable detail about how the YOS works towards achieving the above indicators.
9. Also attached are RBA report cards in respect of YOS prevention work:
- Triage Project (Page 37 of the Report)
 - Youth Inclusion Support Projects (Page 38 of the Annual Report)
 - Staysafe (Page 40 of the report)
 - Neighbourhood Resolution panels (Page 41 of the report)
 - Victim Work (Page 43 of the report)).
10. The Youth Offending Service has a clear management and governance structure. It has a multi-agency Management Board that is accountable to the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, whose role it is to monitor the performance of the youth justice system and advise relevant Westminster ministers accordingly.
10. The Youth Offending Service is managed by the local authority and performance information about the service is therefore included in the quarterly performance reports provided by Children's Services to the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee. In addition the Committee's annual work programme includes consideration of the Annual Youth Justice Plan prepared by the YOS so that its plans, initiatives and performance are publicly scrutinised.
11. Councillor Sue Lent, Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children & Families will attend Committee, and may wish to make a statement. Ingrid

Masmeyer (Cardiff YOS Manager) will present the report and be available to answer any questions Members may have.

Previous Scrutiny Comments

12. Committee considered last years Annual plan at its meeting on 8 October 2013, following consideration of the report the Members agreed to write to the Cabinet member stating that Members were impressed with the plans set out by Ingrid Masmeyer, and feel that the good work of the Youth Offending Service should be applauded.

13. Members also highlighted a number of key points, namely:

- While they can see the value of reporting via RBA Report Cards, Members were aware that the quality of the report cards was variable. We understood and supported Ingrid's to empower her teams to report in this way, and to build and standardise the capacity of her managers to provide quality report cards.
- We were pleased to note that the cessation of funding to the YISP Project was not creating difficulties for the Service, and Ingrid's confidence that the service users would not suffer as a result of the end of funding. As you will note from the comments contained in the next item, the ability to confidently and effectively manage funding reductions without significantly impacting the service is likely to be an important pre-requisite for managers in coming years.
- We are concerned at the potential for partners to reduce their commitment to the Youth Offending Service to a statutory minimum, particularly noting the potential loss of capacity regarding CAMHS. We have been made aware that Dr Claire Ball recently met the Council's Corporate Parenting Panel, and we may programme some future scrutiny around this issue.
- We are similarly uneasy that – at the same time as there is a threat to mental health support from Health – education resources are also being reduced to the YOS Team and more generally through reductions in the number of schools nurses, making it more difficult to diagnose dyslexia, hearing and visual impairments which might have links to future offending behaviour.
- In response to a Member's question about the disproportionate level of young Muslims engaged with the criminal justice system, we noted Ingrid's offer to revisit links between ethnicity, culture, offending

behaviour and culturally appropriate interventions. We would like to revisit this when next considering YOS performance.

In conclusion you will be aware that we firmly believe in the early intervention, preventative and restorative agenda that you are undertaking, but that it is facing risks and uncertainties in the current financial climate. If we have one overarching recommendation for you, it is that you work effectively with Councillor Julia Magill and Health colleagues in coming months to generate solutions across service area and organisational boundaries, so that the effective work of the YOS (and more generally of Children's Services) can be protected.

Way Forward

14. Members may wish to comment or make recommendations to the YOS Management Board on the RBA report cards, attached at **Appendix A**.

Legal Implications

15. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct legal implications. However, legal implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any legal implications arising from those recommendations. All decisions taken by or on behalf of the Council must (a) be within the legal powers of the Council; (b) comply with any procedural requirement imposed by law; (c) be within the powers of the body or person exercising powers of behalf of the Council; (d) be undertaken in accordance with the procedural requirements imposed by the Council e.g. Scrutiny Procedure Rules; (e) be fully and properly informed; (f) be properly motivated; (g) be taken having regard to the Council's fiduciary duty to its taxpayers; and (h) be reasonable and proper in all the circumstances.

Financial Implications

16. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct financial implications at this stage in relation to any of the work programme. However, financial implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. These financial implications will need to be considered before any changes are implemented. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any financial implications arising from those recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members note the information contained in **Appendix A** and submit any comments or recommendations to the Youth Offending Service Management Board and the YOS Manager.

Marie Rosenthal

County Clerk and Monitoring Officer

5 November 2014



CARDIFF YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE

ANNUAL PLAN

2014 – 2015

Contents

Introduction	3
Management Board Members	5
A. Structures, governance and partnership arrangements	6
B. Resourcing, value for money and risk of future delivery	7
1. The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) to the Youth Justice system.....	9
2. Re-offending	13
3. Custody	19
4. Education, training and employment (ETE) – Wales only.....	22
5. Accommodation – Wales only	26
6. Substance misuse – Wales only	28
Appendix 1 – YOS Staffing Structure	30
Appendix 2 – Financial Statement Year Ending 2013-2014	31
Appendix 3 – Results Based Accountability – First Time Entrants	32
Appendix 4 - Results Based Accountability – Custody & Re-offending	34
Appendix 5 - Results Based Accountability – Triage	37
Appendix 6 - Results Based Accountability – ASB Team.....	38
Appendix 7 - Results Based Accountability – StaySafe	40
Appendix 8 - Results Based Accountability – Neighbourhood Resolution Panels	41
Appendix 9 - Results Based Accountability – Resources Team.....	42
Appendix 10 - Results Based Accountability – Victim Work	43
Appendix 11 - Results Based Accountability – Careers Wales	44
Appendix 12 – YJB Profiling Exercise 2012	45

Introduction

The Youth Justice Plan is produced for and submitted to the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB), which monitors the work and performance of Youth Justice Services, a responsibility not devolved to the Welsh Government (WG).

The YJB no longer prescribes the format of the plan in line with the UK Government's commitment to greater local determination. As a consequence, this plan is formulated within the framework of Results Based Accountability (RBA) a method of performance reporting which Cardiff YOS has been applying to the full range of our work and compliance with YJB Key Performance Indicators over the last five years.

The YJB monitors YOS performance against 3 UK wide prescribed Key performance Indicators:

- **The number of First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System (FTEs)**
- **The number of young people receiving a substantive outcome who re-offend**
- **The number of young people receiving a custodial sentence**

A further 3 KPI's apply to Youth offending Services in Wales only:

- **The level of engagement of young people in education, training or employment (ETE)**
- **The number of young people in suitable accommodation**
- **The number of young people who, following assessment, receive timely substance misuse interventions**

Each of the above will be commented upon both in terms of current performance and future planning. Our extensive number of RBA 'cards' will be used to 'tell our story' and illustrate how we intend to further 'turn the curve'. Our use of RBA cards is a work in progress – we are refining both the process as well as the resultant cards.

A number of staff are involved in populating the templates and this has a very positive impact on the understanding of practitioner staff about the performance requirements on the YOS.

In addition, each of the YOS prevention projects as well as the statutory services we provide will be described and commented upon under the relevant KPI.

The year 13/14 saw an increase in the number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system, although a reduction has already occurred during the first quarter of the current year (14/15). As in previous years, a consequence of overall maintaining much lower levels of FTEs is that we have the challenge of responding to the risk and need of a small group of those whom we have not been able to divert away from the criminal justice system. They are frequently repeat offenders, who increasingly require more intensive and specialist interventions.

Our ability to achieve a significant reduction in both numbers of re-offenders and the number of offences they commit has become a major challenge that continues to be addressed. It has been our aim for the last 2 years to focus on this group and the Plan will report that progress so far has been limited but further plans have been formulated by means of a Performance Improvement Plan following dialogue with the Youth Justice Board.

The past year also saw the tragic death of a young man who took his own life and latterly had been supervised by the YOS on a Youth Rehabilitation Order with a condition to attend our Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) scheme. The Local Safeguarding Children Board was informed at the earliest opportunity and the Youth Justice Board received both a Critical Learning Review and an Extended Learning Review (ELR) as required. The latter is accompanied by the YOS response to the recommendations made in the ELR which identified some YOS processes that require attention but the report concluded that the YOS and its staff, partner agencies and others could not have predicted or prevented his suicide. The implementation of the ELR will be overseen by the YOS Management Board and the LSCB is taking a keen interest in how YOS practice and processes can be enhanced as well as the application of our learning experience in partner organisations.

YOS staff and managers who supervised and supported this young man over a number of years are commended for their care and dedication which extended to subsequent support for those close to the boy as well as other young people who attended the ISS programme at the time.

The Cardiff Management Board has always been chaired by the director of Children Services. Due to changes in the senior management structure and subsequent interim arrangements in the Council, the Board has had interim Chairs as a consequence. With the permanent appointment of Tony Young as Director of Children Services and Chair of the Board, we are confident that we have entered a period of stability.

In the current climate of austerity, reducing budgets both in the Council and in partner agencies will affect the YOS and make it imperative that we maximise resources and ensure we apply a flexible, creative but cost effective approach to all our work that minimises the impact on direct work with children and young people. The report will provide more detail about the financial position of the YOS partnership and also make reference to our increasing collaboration with our colleague YOS in the Vale of Glamorgan with whom we jointly deliver several prevention projects as well as share resources such as providing services in the Courts.

This plan has been signed off by the chair and members of the Management Board.

Ingrid A S Masmeyer,
YOS Manager
September 2014

Management Board Members

Tony Young – Director Children’s Services Cardiff Council (Chair)	Ingrid Masmeyer – YOS Manager Children’s Services Cardiff Council
Sue Holder – Principal Officer Justice & Partnerships South Wales Police	The current Local Education Authority representative will be leaving the Authority shortly. A replacement on the Management Board is yet to be identified.
Graham Bowd – Cardiff Area Manager Careers Wales	
Belinda Davies – Chief Superintendent, Divisional Commander, South Wales Police	
Rose Whittle – Children’s Therapy & Integrated Partnership Lead, Cardiff & The Vale University Health Board	
Sally Lewis – Legal Manager, Her Majesty’s Court Service	
Peter Greenhill – Cardiff Probation Delivery Head, Wales Probation Trust	
Alun Michael – Police & Crime Commissioner, South Wales Police	

A. Structures, governance and partnership arrangements

The staffing structure of the YOS is attached as Appendix 1. This year has seen an internal adjustment to the structure as we absorb the loss of one team manager as a result of local authority cuts.

The membership of the Management Board is outlined above. Meetings of the Board take place quarterly and members receive both performance and financial information at each meeting.

The strategic aim of the local service and partnership is to contribute to the overall objective of the YOS which is to prevent offending and re-offending.

We contribute and participate in a range of local structures with the aim of ensuring that the voice of children and young people at risk of offending and those who have offended is heard and taken into consideration. We are also committed to help achieve the local aims and objectives of the wider partnerships, which include:

- Integrated Partnership and relevant Programme Boards
- Area Planning Board and relevant sub groups
- Cardiff Criminal Justice Group
- Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Families First Steering Group
- Multi Agency Early Intervention and prevention Group
- Child Sexual Exploitation Group

In respect of the relationship with our statutory partners and other organisations that contribute to the work of the YOS we continue to work in collaboration, which is all the more important in the current financial climate which affects all partner organisations.

- As in previous years, in consultation with the chair of the youth court bench YOS staff delivered 3 awareness raising events to magistrates about several areas of our work.
- In collaboration with The Vale YOS we continue to deliver prevention projects such as Triage and the Neighbourhood Resolution Panels.
- We continue to negotiate with the Commissioner's office to contribute to the delivery of a Triage project for both men and women aged 18 – 21 as part of the overall pilot programme for prevention/diversion for the 18 – 25 year old pilot.
- As the National Offender Management Service develops a Triage for women aged 18 – 25 we are offering our support on the basis of our experience.
- The Probation Service has now transferred the delivery of the 'unpaid work' requirement for 16 and 17 year olds to the YOS.

- We await further guidance and decisions about incorporating the Junior Attendance Centre further into the work of the YOS with effect from April 2015. This remains a valuable resource for Cardiff YOS and increasingly for the Vale YOS.
- We continue to collaborate closely with Cardiff Children Services and we have recently refreshed our Interface protocol, a new Remand Protocol in the light of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (2012) and a revised Remand Strategy for internal use by YOS staff.
- An ongoing initiative by Children Services and the Cardiff Housing department is supported by the YOS and is intended to develop a joined up approach to homelessness of 16 and 17 year olds.

B. Resourcing, value for money and risk of future delivery

A copy of the 'end-of-year' financial statement is attached as Appendix 2.

The YOS is funded by a range of partner agencies and benefits from a number of grants as outlined in the financial statement.

Whilst the YOS has seen reductions in seconded staff from partner agencies such as the police and health in previous years, we have not been affected by such reductions during the past year. However, the Probation Service did not replace a probation officer who left the YOS in April 2013. As a consequence Cardiff YOS was the first in Wales to create a 'transition' post for children who reach the age of 18 whilst under YOS supervision and transfer to the Probation Service South Wales Police plans to review the role of police officers in YOS's may affect their capacity to carry out tasks which have assisted the work of the YOS but may not have been part of the 'traditional' police constable role.

The YOS receives a grant from the Welsh Government, the Youth Crime Prevention Fund, which is a funding stream that is expected to be spent on a regional and joined up way in line with the 'Regional Footprint'. In our case this comprises Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan local authority areas.

The South Wales Police & Crime Commissioner, Alun Michael, continues to develop close working relationships with the South Wales Youth Offending Services. Cardiff YOS reclaims £ 78,700 from the Commissioner this year, which is funding that previously came directly to the YOS from the YJB but now falls under the control of the Commissioner, and for which the YOS now produces a business case that must accord with the Commissioner's overall priorities and objectives.

In line with the austerity measures of Cardiff Council, the YOS will be subject to further reductions in its funding from the local authority which will result in the loss of practitioner staff.

Increased collaboration with the Vale YOS is now in place in respect of a number of projects and initiatives but caution has to be applied as financially our colleague YOS is not well resourced and there is an ongoing risk that the Vale YOS will benefit disproportionately from enhanced joint service delivery.

In respect of risks to future delivery, this is difficult to anticipate with any accuracy. It is fair to say that the YOS has not seen the drastic reductions in funding that others in the public sector have suffered. Clearly any reductions in funding will have a negative impact on future service delivery.

1. The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) to the Youth Justice system.

The overall reduction in FTEs is directly related to the prevention work the YOS has been engaged in over the last 4 years which comprises:

- The YOS Anti Social Behaviour team (ASB)
- The StaySafe initiative
- The Triage project
- Neighbourhood Resolution Panel provision

The ASB team

The Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) team works with young people who have been issued with warnings in accordance with the ASB legislation as a result of their problematic behaviour within the community.

The team offers comprehensive assessments of young people and their families that inform individually tailored intervention packages. In addition to our assessment young people and their parents/carers are given the opportunity to complete a self assessment where they identify their own needs.

Problematic behaviour is challenged and young people are encouraged to think about the impact of their behaviour on victims and communities.

Engagement with education and training, health and substance misuse, family support services and positive diversionary activities within the community are also integral to the success of the interventions offered.

The Co-ordinator of the project also provides advice and practical support in relation to neighbour nuisance issues and has assisted in resolving disputes through the use of restorative approaches.

Collaborative prevention work has also been undertaken in schools where anti-social behaviour has been identified as an issue.

StaySafe

StaySafe is a prevention project run by Cardiff YOS and South Wales Police and works in partnership with the Accident & Emergency department (A & E), Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), Wales Ambulance Trust, Street Pastors, Cardiff Youth Service and the local authority Trading Standards / Licensing team.

The project is demand led and runs in specific geographical areas where there are reported incidences of youth anti social behaviour. Utilising the powers of Section 46 of the Children Act the Police are able to detain and remove a child to a place of safety when a constable has reasonable cause to believe that a child would otherwise be likely to suffer significant harm.

The young person is offered an intervention by a StaySafe worker, using Motivational Interviewing techniques to look at the incident that has brought them to the attention of the police and to use this 'teachable moment' to instigate change in their behaviour / lifestyle.

Young peoples' parents are usually contacted and both parents and young people are offered further support from resources in the Youth Offending Service, Youth Service or by means of a referral to an outside agency.

Where parents are unable to collect their child, StaySafe staff may escort young people home with a police officer to offer an intervention in the home. StaySafe staff may also escort young people to A&E to meet parents should the young person be intoxicated.

Triage

This project is based in the Cardiff Bridewell and aims to divert young people from re-offending following arrest for a first offence.

The custody sergeant in conjunction with Triage staff decides whether a young person is eligible for the project: the decision is based on both the relative seriousness of the offence and an indication of remorse. The young person must also have a willingness to co-operate voluntarily with an intervention that is decided upon on the basis of a subsequent assessment.

Most interventions are of a short duration, may result in a referral to a universal service and, where possible and appropriate will be based on a restorative approach that ensures victims of the crimes are listened to and valued and their concerns and wishes are fed back to repair the harm caused and that there is a range of restorative justice processes available to meet their needs.

Neighbourhood Resolution Panels

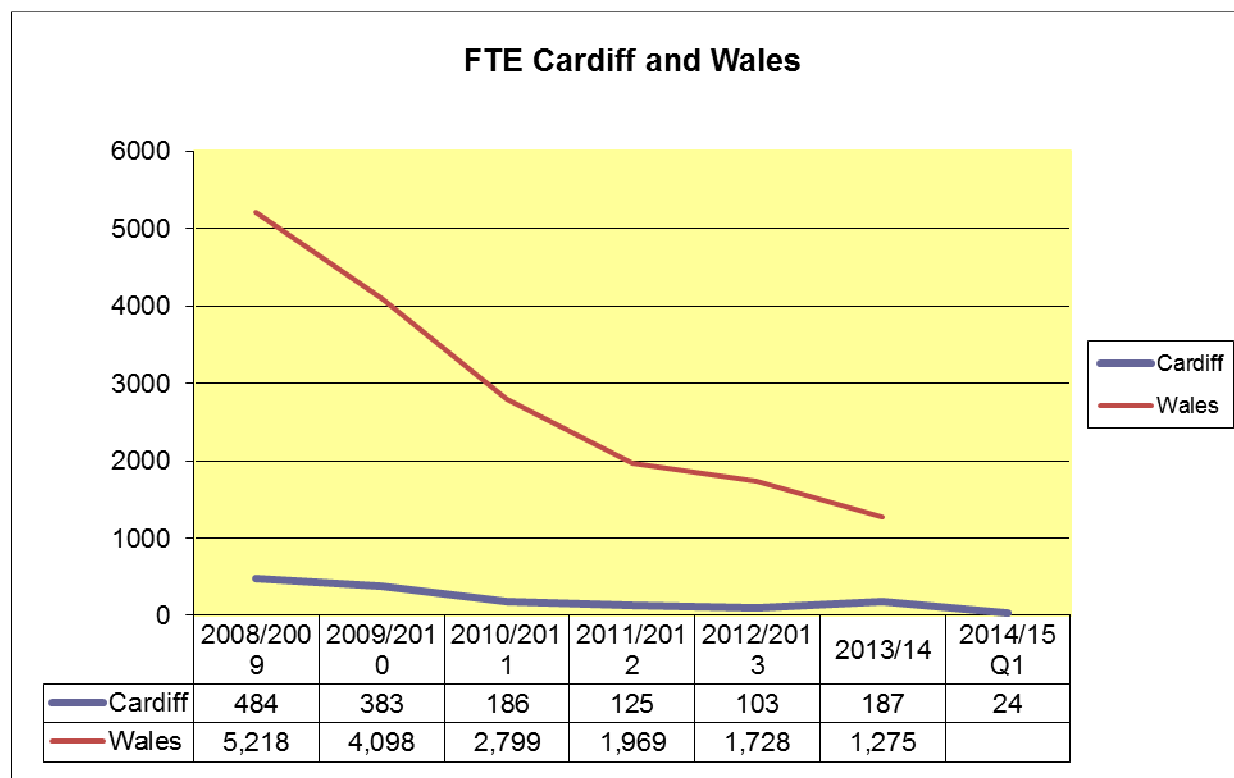
The Neighbourhood Resolution Panels have become a powerful, additional means of dealing with low level offending and as they are in essence a restorative conference, and have already proved to be very effective in preventing further anti social behaviour and/or offending in other areas of service delivery e.g. schools.

We are utilising the NRPs in the context of the 'Out of Court' arrangements: Cautions and Conditional Cautions (Out of Court Disposals –OoCD) as well as providing a restorative intervention in the case of Court Orders.

In respect of the OoCD we are implementing a consistent and good practice approach with the assistance of staff in both Cardiff and The Vale, as well as South Wales Police, to ensure a timely response to these arrangements that will continue to allow appropriate diversion for children engaged by Triage as well, when relevant.

1.1 Current performance

The combined service delivery as outlined in the attached RBA cards (Appendix 4 to 8) has helped to maintain an overall reduction in numbers of FTE since 2008/9 although the last year saw an increase of 84 children. The following chart provides an overview of the last 5 years and includes quarter 1 of the current financial year 2014/15 when a decrease is noted.



1.2 Plans for future performance

It can be seen that the past year has seen a significant increase in FTEs. Whilst it was anticipated that the economic climate would result in an adverse effect on overall offending levels, this is the first year that the impact is felt and is not in line with the experience elsewhere in Wales, where reductions in FTE's continue to occur.

The introduction of the Caution and Conditional Cautioning arrangements in April 2013, which replaced the Reprimand and Final Warning disposals, took some time to 'bed in' and there was some concern that they might have been the cause of an increase in FTEs as Triage as an option might have been bypassed.

We therefore analysed all the cases of all the young people who were issued with a Caution or Conditional Caution during 2013/14 to ascertain whether any might have been 'triated' instead and it can be seen that apart from 11 cases in which a reason for bypassing Triage is not recorded, no children bypassed Triage unnecessarily.

Of 118 children who received cautions as an FTE, 50 had previously received an intervention from the Triage project. The remainder are explained as follows:

- 7 = no remorse
- 10 = refused triage
- 9 = offence seriousness
- 5 = domestic violence
- 2 = racially aggravated
- 5 = weapons
- 5 = sexual offences
- 4 = previous convictions
- 6 = ASB involvement
- 2 = moved out of County
- 11 = no reason on file
- 2 = should not have been included

Against this background the YOS will:

- Resolve recording discrepancies (i.e 11 cases where no reason recorded)
- Re-open the debate with South Wales police about 'no remorse case'
- Revisit with Triage staff the need to emphasise the consequences of refusing Triage intervention

- Ensure YOS court staff remain vigilant and make representation in respect of appropriate cases to be referred 'back' to Triage

2. Re-offending

The YOS delivers its statutory interventions to children and young people in accordance with a risk-led approach usually referred to as the 'Scaled Approach'. The approach ensures that children and young people who pose a high risk of re-offending and/or harm to self and others receive the most intensive supervision regime with interventions that are aimed at the highest areas of criminogenic need, and those that are assessed as 'low risk' receive a moderated level of intervention ensuring resources are allocated where they are needed most.

Our Scaled Approach is supported by our CPF (Case Planning Forum) system where those assessed as 'high-risk' are discussed on a regular basis with all relevant professionals involved in the case, with a view to ensure a joined up approach to reducing the assessed risk a young person poses and address any issues of vulnerability that may have been identified. The forum is chaired by a team manager and the police always attend so that any intelligence that may be relevant is shared with them and responded to by the YOS.

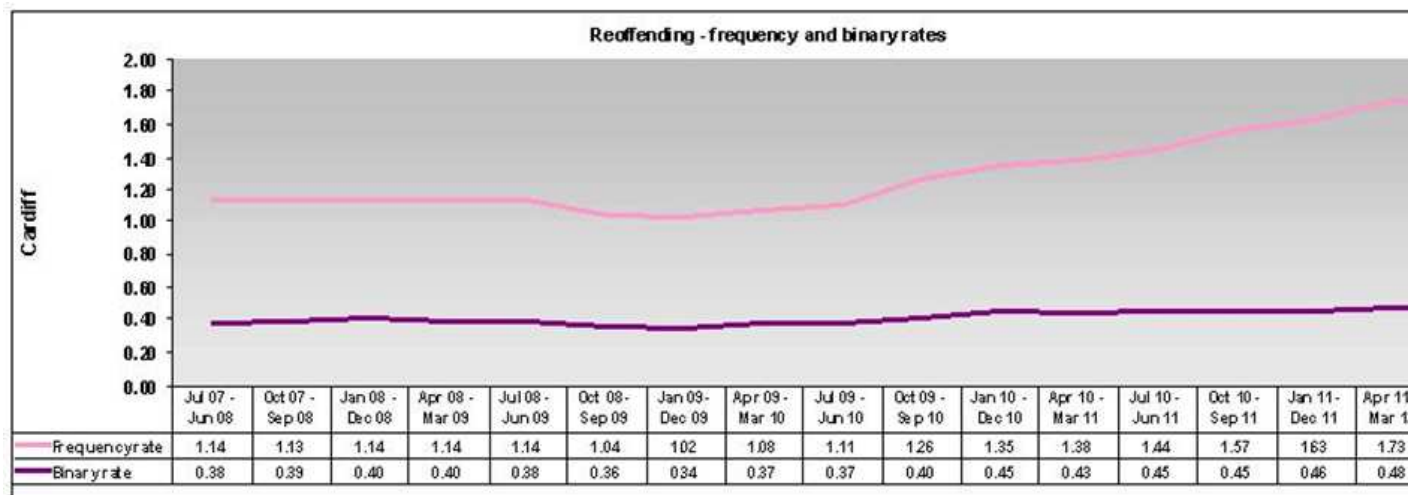
Cardiff YOS continues to deliver the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance programme (ISS), which is aimed at those high risk and/or prolific young offenders who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. The ISS programme consists of 25 hours' supervision per week that includes a number of elements including offending behaviour work, restorative justice, education, training and employment, family support and interpersonal skills.

Cardiff YOS also continues to employ a dedicated IRS (Integrated Resettlement Support) worker who, in addition to the standard supervision on Licence, offers additional support to young people in custody and following release. Our custody figures can be seen on the relevant RBA card (Appendix 4).

1.3 Current performance

The measure relates to young people whose offences lead to a substantive outcome in any given year. The cohort (young people subject to a substantive outcome between January and March) is then tracked for a year, with the proportion of young people re-offending, and the average number of offences per offender being reported via PNC (Police National Computer). This includes young people receiving both low level outcomes, community supervision as well as those on licence following custody.

Below is the most up to date chart.



When comparing July 2010 – June 2011 with July 2011 – June 2012 the frequency of offending increased from 1.44 to 1.67. During the same period across South Wales there was increase in frequency of offending from 1.13 to 1.24 and across the whole of Wales an increase from 1.04 to 1.07.

The binary rate for Cardiff increased from 45.3% to 48%. The rate for South Wales had increased from 39% to 41.2% and across the whole of Wales from 36% to 36.7%.

A number of reasons can account for this:

- ◆ As the YOS increasingly intervenes early in order to prevent escalation into the criminal justice system, those young people who do go on to commit further offences are likely to be the most problematic young people who require the most intensive interventions if their offending behaviour is to cease.
- ◆ Frequently these young people present as at a considerable disadvantage. This can be illustrated by the results of a profiling exercise carried out in 2012 by the Youth Justice Board at our request. This has been reported in previous YOS plans and is once more attached as Appendix 12.

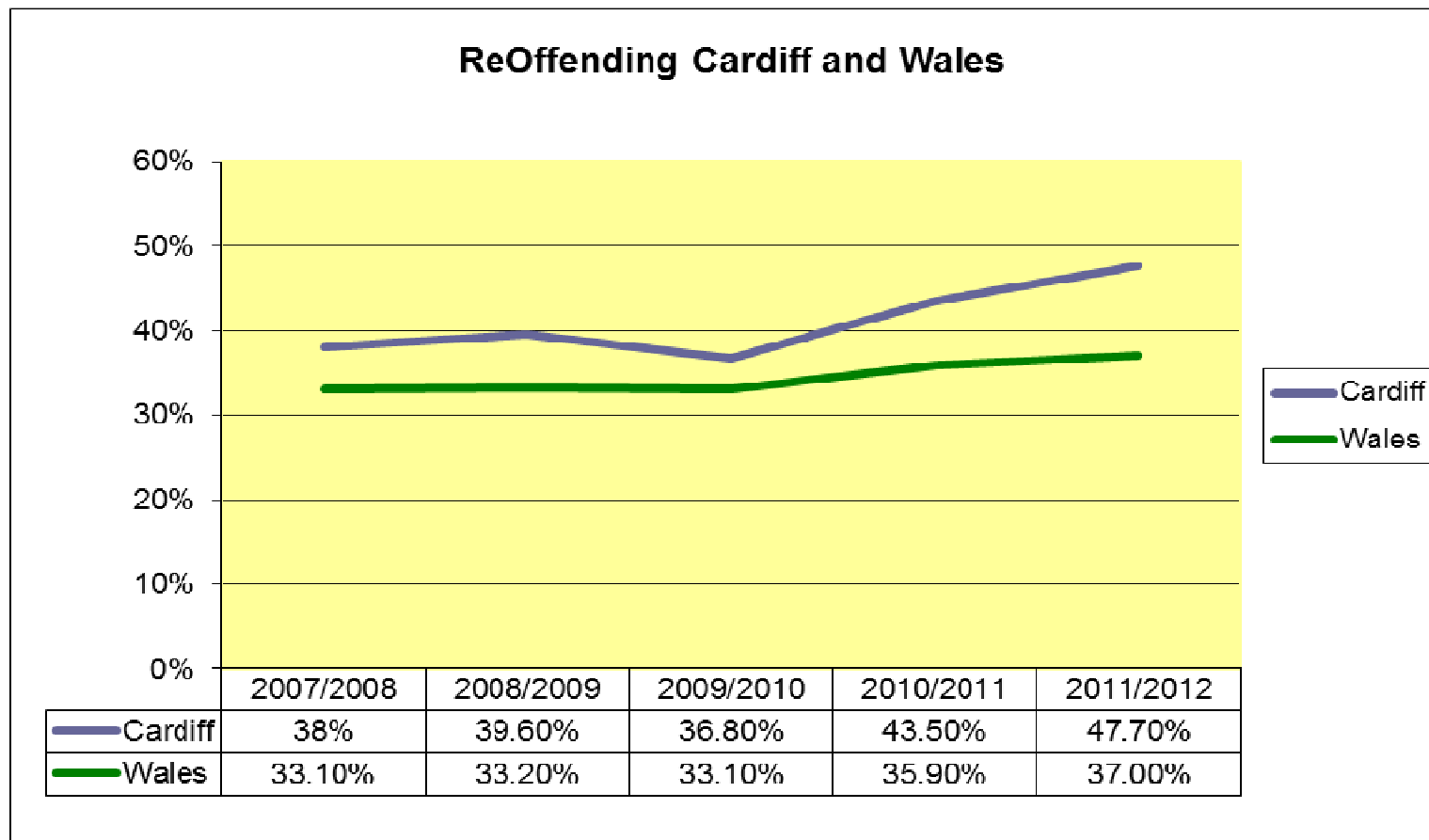
Currently, the YOS purchases services from Cardiff Prison Forensic Psychology department in order to offer children who exhibit serious mental health difficulties an assessment and necessary interventions aimed at offering both treatment and reducing offending behaviour.

This provision is to be extended by means of a part time secondment of a psychologist of the Prison Forensic Psychology department whose will be to provide support and consultation for case managers who supervise children who exhibit less serious behaviours.

At a wider, strategic level the YOS manager is party to discussions with the UHB which are making significant progress towards designing a mental health service for children and young people that will deliver services in a radically different manner from the conventional CAMHS approach.

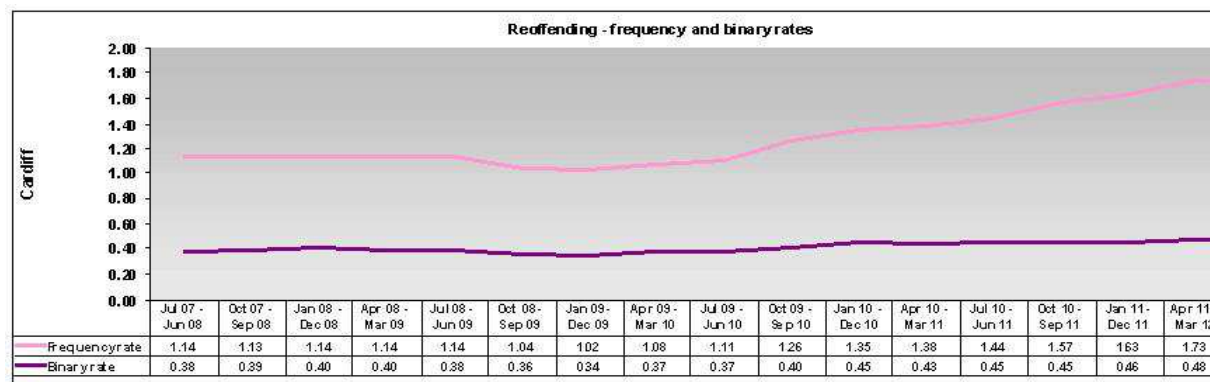
Based on the latest PNC information, during July 2010 – July 2011, out of 419 children 190 re-offended committing a total of 603 crimes. During the year July 2011 – June 2012 the number of children in the criminal justice system had reduced to 323, of whom only 155 re-offended committing 539 offences in total.

Cardiff YOS has now begun to utilise the YJB reoffending toolkit which populates with YJMIS (Youth Justice Management Information System) information, usually considered to be more accurate than PNC statistics.



	Cardiff	South Wales	Wales
April 2007 to March 2008 Offending Cohort			
Number of Offenders in Cohort	992	3285	9093
Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend	38%(377)	33.8%	33.1%
Average Number of Offences per Offender	1.3	0.98	0.89
Apr 2008 to Mar 2009 Offending Cohort			
Number of Offenders in Cohort	946	3149	8623
Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend	39.6% (375)	34.9%	33.2%
Average Number of Offences per Offender	1.14	1.01	0.91
Apr 2009 to Mar 2010 Offending Cohort			
Number of Offenders in Cohort	782	2645	7129
Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend	36.8% (288)	34.2%	33.1%
Average Number of Offences per Offender	1.08	1.03	0.96
Apr 2010 to Mar 2011 Offending Cohort			
Number of Offenders in Cohort	460	1952	5373
Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend	43.5% (200)	37.6%	35.9%
Average Number of Offences per Offender	1.38	1.07	1.01
Apr 2011 to Mar 2012 Offending Cohort			
Number of Offenders in Cohort	363	1182	4067
Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend	47.7% (173)	42.6%	37.0%
Average Number of Offences per Offender	1.73	1.31	1.09

In respect of those children who re-offend there is as yet no up-to-date information available. The YJB Community Division Quarterly Review – Quarter 4 2013-2014 (Appendix 1) offers the following chart which indicates that the frequency of offending has increased when comparing July 2010 – June 2011 (1.44) with July 2011 – June 2012 (1.67).



During the same period across South Wales there was an increase in frequency of offending from 1.13 to 1.24 and across the whole of Wales there was an increase from 1.04 to 1.07.

The binary rate¹ has increased from 45.3% to 48% for the same time period in Cardiff. The rate for South Wales had increased from 39% to 41.2% and across the whole of Wales from 36% to 36.7%.

The report points out that in July 2010 – June 2011 out of 419 children 190 re-offended committing a total of 603 offences. During the year June 2011 – July 2012 the number of children in the criminal justice system had reduced to 323 of whom only 155 re-offended committing 539 offences in total.

¹ The binary rate is a measure of re-offending (i.e. the number of young people who re-offend expressed as a percentage of a given cohort). The frequency rate measures the average number of re-offences per young person in the cohort.

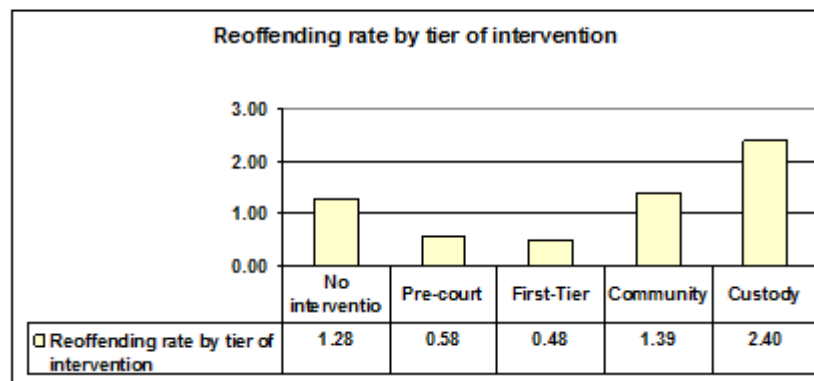
The author concludes: 'This supports the argument that those young people now left in the system are the most prolific and complex young people'.

However, Cardiff YOS has now populated the YJB 'toolkit' and the subsequent analysis is represented below:

Youth Justice Board



The average reoffending rate for Pre-Court interventions in Cardiff was 0.58 compared to 0.61 average in England and Wales.
 The average reoffending rate for 1st tier interventions in Cardiff was 0.48 compared to a 1.13 average in England and Wales
 The average reoffending rate for community interventions in Cardiff was 1.39 compared to a 2.27 average in England and Wales
 The average reoffending rate for those leaving custody was 2.4 compared to a 2.88 average in England and Wales



This chart indicates that Cardiff YOS during the financial year April 2011 – March 2012 performed better than the UK national reoffending rate in all cohorts.

1.4 Plans for future performance

That the PNC (Police National Computer) data differs from the local YJMIS information is a longstanding problem which all Youth Justice professionals are aware of, and YJMIS information is usually considered to be more accurate than PNC data.

Notwithstanding any of the above Cardiff YOS will, in line with the recommendations outlined in the analysis produced by the YJB, following the initial completion of the YJB toolkit (Presentation - Appendix 2), undertake to:

- Look in greater depth at the offending of 17 year olds.

The type and frequency of offending in this age group will inform us about current trends in criminal behaviour and enable us to formulate an appropriate response.

- Look at the offending patterns of children from other ethnic groups

Whilst not highlighted as among the prolific offenders, we are aware of an increase in children from Eastern Europe coming to our attention and a more up to date breakdown of ethnicity and the types of offences they commit will be helpful.

- Domestic burglary

The analysis indicates that Cardiff may have a greater number of children committing offences of burglary than elsewhere. If more up-to-date information continues to indicate this, the YOS will need to consider what specific actions can be taken to work with this group of young people.

- We will populate the YJB toolkit with more recent information

This will enable us to analyse last year's (April 2013 – March 2014) cohort of children in the criminal justice system in order to formulate an appropriate response to the re-offending figures.

2 Custody

Custody remains 'the last resort' in the criminal justice system as it affects children and young people and in Cardiff there is strong evidence to support this.

The YOS provides high quality pre-sentence reports and it is evident that our judgment as the most appropriate disposal is respected and relied upon. In recent years we have asked the magistrates their opinion by means of a questionnaire attached to a number of reports and the feedback has invariably been positive.

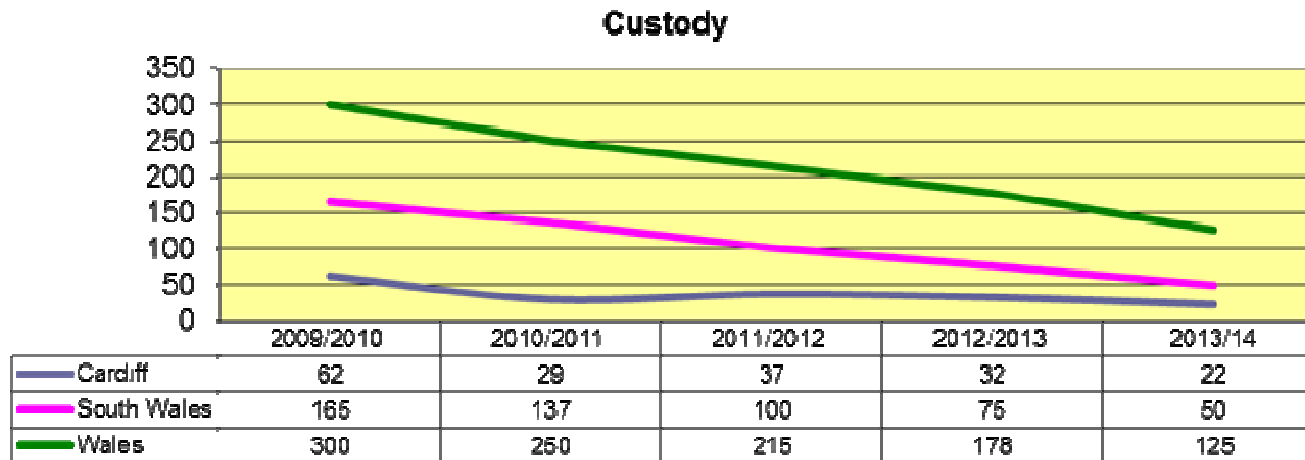
The YOS organises regular events for magistrates that aim to ensure that they are well informed about our interventions, including alternatives to custody such as our Intensive Intervention programmes and our work with victims of crime.

This year has seen 2 joint training events, one around communication needs and learning styles of young people and a second on Restorative Approaches. Further events that will inform magistrates about our intensive intervention work is scheduled to take place later this year.

We have a good relationship with the Chair of the youth bench, who with her deputy attend the YOS management meeting on a regular basis.

2.1 Current performance

Whilst our re-offending rate remains high, the custody rate is extremely low in Cardiff as well as across Wales. The graph below illustrates this.



To be specific about the reasons why this should be so is difficult and cannot be related to any one causal factor. However, some tentative suggestions can be made:

- It is not unusual for the prevention projects to engage with children who have committed acts of anti social behaviour and/or very low level offending, about whom there are serious concerns in respect of their welfare and personal circumstances. Early identification and appropriate sign-posting to universal services such as Children’s Services and CAHMS may prevent these children from becoming very high risk young offenders very quickly and escalation to a custodial sentence.
- We continue to have the confidence of the courts and children who previously might have been disposed of by means of a custodial sentence are more likely to receive a community sentence

Below is outlined the type of offences children and young received custodial sentences for:

Offence Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Robbery	15	2	7	2	7
Burglary	11	6	6	14	7
Affray	0	0	0	3	0
Breach of order	13	13	19	7	5
Assault	5	8	6	2	6
Supplying drugs	0	0	0	2	0

In each case a reduction has occurred, apart from assault which was higher in the last year.

2.2 Plans for future performance

We welcome the establishment of the South Wales Resettlement Board chaired by senior policy officers from the Youth Justice Board in Wales. The Resettlement Board aims to bring together the strategic leads for crucial statutory services such as Health and Social Care as well as the Third Sector and offer a ‘top-down’ approach to ensure children who receive a custodial sentence are given the right level of support on release.

An element of the above project is to establish multi agency panels that consider all children to be released from custody and arrive at jointly owned resettlement plans. Cardiff YOS has in place a long-standing arrangement whereby we convene a Case Planning Forum, chaired by a team manager, which discusses not only children in custody but also all high risk cases in the community. All relevant professionals are invited to the Forum and contribute to a joint supervision plan for each child.

Also described above is our commitment to support the local collaboration to enhance the 'menu' of accommodation for young people: it remains a crucial factor in preventing re-offending.

Our recent ability to utilise the YJB Re-offending toolkit enables us to look in much more detail at this group and formulate an appropriate response.

Education, training and employment (ETE) – Wales only

This measure looks at the number of hours a child receives ETE at the end of an intervention (the last full week) compared with the number at the start (the full week before the intervention commences). The measure is divided into those of statutory school age and those above.

Our ability to liaise with schools is much enhanced by the presence in the YOS of a worker seconded from the local Education department. However, it is not always easy to facilitate the return to school of children who either have not attended by choice or who have been excluded.

We previously managed a small education unit staffed by a teacher and two teaching assistants funded out of the now defunct Cymorth Fund. This resource has not been transferred into the new Families First arrangements and is a loss to the YOS.

3.1. Current performance in respect of school age children

Below is outlined a chart indicating an overall downward trend:

	Q1 2013/14	Q2 2013/14	Q3 2013/14	Q4 2013/14	Total
Number of YP of statutory School age	19	17	7	12	55
Av. No of hrs in ETE of YP - start order	21.7	19.4	17.1	11.8	18.2
Av. No of hrs in ETE of YP - end order	20.4	16.5	8.0	10.6	15.5

3.2 Plans for future performance in respect of children of statutory school age

The YOS will respond by:

- Ensuring that we avoid any inconsistencies in recording. Only the YOS education worker will update YOS records with information from the local education authority about the numbers of hours a young person spends in education.
- Looking at the hours of education children are offered, when excluded, and to collate this information alongside the levels of attendance. This provides a more accurate picture of attendance and pre-empts the intention of the YJB to amend the existing KPI so that it will include this information.
- Exploring the possibility of transferring our current partnership with Agored to the YMCA who are able to offer elements of qualifications which carry a greater value for young people we work with. It is our intention to train some 8 practitioner staff across the YOS teams as internal verifiers of education units children may have completed with the assistance of their supervising case manager.
- Aim to give our ability to assist children in this a greater profile, and intend to support the YMCA in their wish to roll out their programme of accredited education units more widely in Cardiff with a view to make this a more 'portable' means for young people to acquire a qualification.
- Continue to engage with the Cardiff Council wide initiative, that has cross directorate commitment, and in partnership with other organisations, to develop a robust, strategic response to the problem of children who are NEET in the city.

3.3 Current performance in respect of children above statutory age

As far as older young people are concerned our performance also fluctuates but is improving. However, this remains below the recommended 16 hours' engagement per week.

	Q1 2013/14	Q2 2013/14	Q3 2013/14	Q4 2013/14	Total
Number of YP above statutory school age	21	25	18	26	90
Av. No of hrs in ETE of YP - start order	13.3	13.3	12.1	13.8	13.2
Av. No of hrs in ETE of YP - end order	17.4	11.5	8.3	14.2	13.0

Our ongoing partnership with Careers Wales is invaluable. We continue to employ 4 careers advisors who are able to offer intensive support to facilitate entry and ongoing participation in either training or employment and engender long term career management skills. However, they too are working with a group of young people who have much higher support needs than in previous years. Substance misuse, unstable accommodation and lack of opportunity as well as issues such as a lack of self-esteem have had a significant impact on outcomes into ETE.

In addition, opportunities for young people to engage with education and training have reduced as a consequence of the increase of waiting times for appropriate training, and progression routes are limited, which results in young people becoming disengaged. Lack of engagement in training is a strong factor in de-motivating young people.

The recession has had a significant impact on employment opportunities for young people in the criminal justice system who find themselves competing against candidates with more work experience and qualifications.

Initiatives such as Jobs Growth Wales have been welcomed, although once again young people in contact with the YOS find themselves not meeting the job requirements, and supported vacancies are few in the Cardiff area. For the main part, training providers are ill equipped to work with young people with such complex needs, which leads to a breakdown of the placement.

Budget restrictions in Career Wales have resulted in a loss of provision at Llamau's Learning for Life Centre which was previously an ideal stepping stone for YOS young people into mainstream training. This provision supported as many as 15 young people over a 12 month period.

However, recent developments such as the introduction of the Symud Ymlaen/Moving Forward project have been a positive step towards improving ETE opportunities together with the new "Strikers" programme with Cardiff City Football Club.

Referrals to these opportunities and other short courses being run across the city should result in a continued improvement in the post 16 ETE figures over the coming year.

3.4. Plans for future performance in respect of children above statutory school age

Our ability to make use of the services of the Forensic Psychology department in Cardiff Prison, already described, is likely to assist us in better understanding any difficulties that young people may have that prevent them from engaging. Frequently, as a result of prolonged absence from school, children in the criminal justice system have not been assessed for potential learning difficulties. We hope that we can encourage more children and young people to make use of learning and employment opportunities with targeted and well informed support.

We will also, with the assistance of our team of Careers advisors, develop good practice in respect of enhanced referral routes and the staff will be expected to refer every young person for careers intervention. This needs to be embedded into all practice.

Careers staff are now fully trained in Restorative Approaches and mentoring and support is being delivered using these principles. This method of working is now being applied in Work-Based Learning setting with YOS young sustaining placements which they would have previously lost due to their attitudes and behaviours.

Working alongside the YOS Education worker we focus more of our work around young people making a transition from Year 11 into a positive and sustainable post 16 outcome.

Together with Cardiff and the Vale College we are developing a structure whereby young people's transition from custody into college is seamless. This is only effective through a member of the careers team working in partnership with HMP Parc to support the young person in setting out the ETE section of their resettlement plan.

The team has a strong ongoing relationship with current training providers in Cardiff namely ACT, ITEC and Rathbone. This relationship is vital in order to facilitate a seamless entry into training and to maintain young people's continuous engagement.

We continue to engage with other organisations targeted with addressing the NEET agenda with a view to sourcing appropriate training opportunities for YOS young people.

4. Accommodation – Wales only

This second Wales-only measure looks at the accommodation status of a young person at the beginning of their Court Order and compares with that at the end.

Whilst this measure clearly has an element of subjectivity attached to it, the definition of 'suitable accommodation' excludes bed and breakfast accommodation and any living arrangement that makes a young person more vulnerable.

A more relevant issue is that measures such as these do not provide an indication of the accommodation status of young people during the intervention, and for a number this is subject to change, with regular episodes of homelessness and/or periods of very unsatisfactory accommodation.

As already indicated accommodation is a significant factor in preventing offending and re-offending.

4.1 Current performance

The availability of suitable accommodation is not under our control but it is clear that our much smaller caseload of more challenging young people who experience a lot more difficulties in obtaining safe accommodation.

The YOS continues to work in partnership with Llamau in providing 5 supported accommodation units in the Clive Street project, managed by Llamau on our behalf, offering accommodation as well as the guidance and support needed to prepare young people for independent living.

Below is outlined our recent performance.

Access to suitable accommodation	
	YOT
<i>Number of yp with closed disposals</i>	174
<i>Suitable accommodation before the start</i>	169
<i>Suitable accommodation at the end</i>	166
% point change -all sentences -start vs end	-1.7%
<i>Number of yp with a closed custody sentence</i>	16
<i>Suitable accommodation-start of custody sentence</i>	15
<i>Suitable accommodation-start of custody licence</i>	14
% point change -custody -transfer vs start	-6.3%
<i>*good performance is typified by a positive percentage</i>	

4.4. Plans for future performance

Reference has already been made to the joint Children’s Services, Housing and YOS collaboration to take a more strategic approach to the housing needs of young people and the intention to expand and enhance the ‘menu’ of available housing for 16 and 17 year olds.

5. Substance misuse – Wales only

This measure applies to all those children who have been referred to our substance misuse workers for a specialist assessment. The measure looks at time frames: assessments must commence within 5 days of referral and should treatment/counselling be considered appropriate such interventions must commence within 10 working days following assessment.

This measure tells us little about impact and only about process.

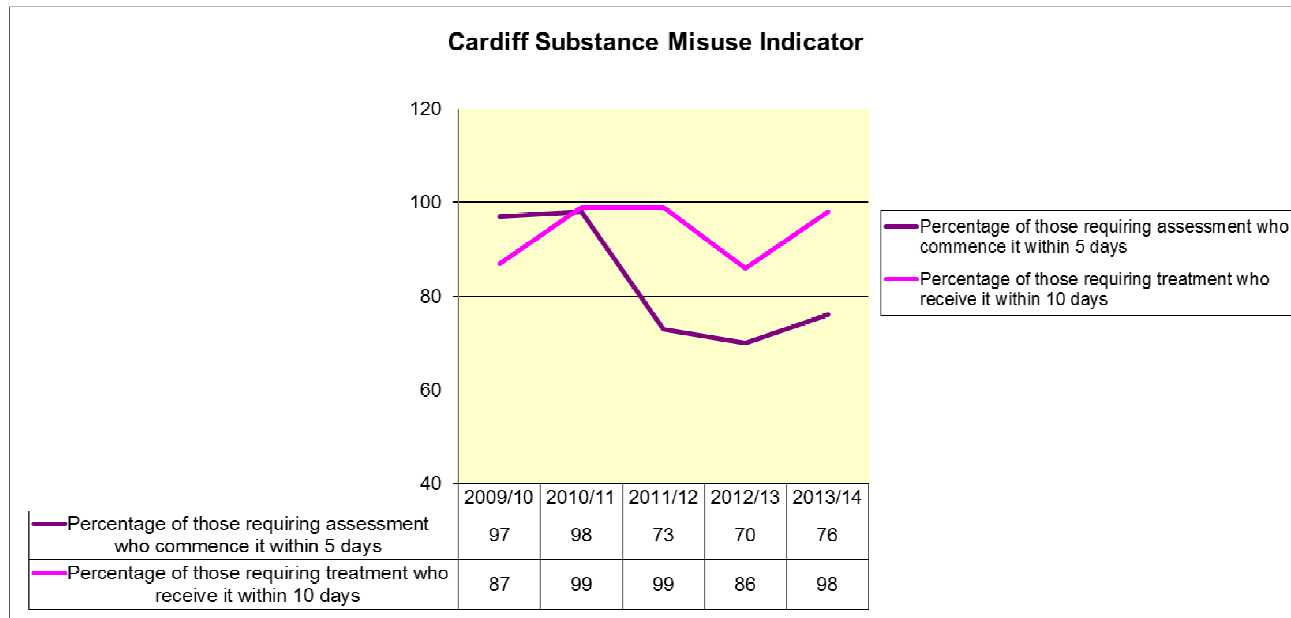
5.1 Current performance

As can be seen from the chart below our performance has deteriorated. Whilst there are issues that need addressing (see below under Plans for future performance) it is also the case that we are now working with a smaller, more challenging group of young people who are more difficult to engage and who are less likely to attend appointments and there will be a number amongst this group who will have been assessed before when subject to previous Court Orders and therefore less committed to attend.

It is important to point out that when a young person does engage the 10-day deadline for commencing treatment is almost invariably met (98%).

The YOS substance misuse workers are both seconded, from Inroads and CRI (Crime Reduction Initiative). Due to the funding arrangement for this post (UHB) the Inroads worker has become a member of the Area Planning Board's service for children and young people 'It's Up to U'. Whilst it is recognised that her main workload will remain YOS focussed the project will offer enhanced opportunities for transferring young people following YOS supervision and be offered ongoing support as part of an exit strategy from YOS involvement.

As part of our response to one of the recommendations in the aforementioned ELR, the APB has proposed that all the substance misuse workers will receive clinical supervision in addition to the current management arrangements.



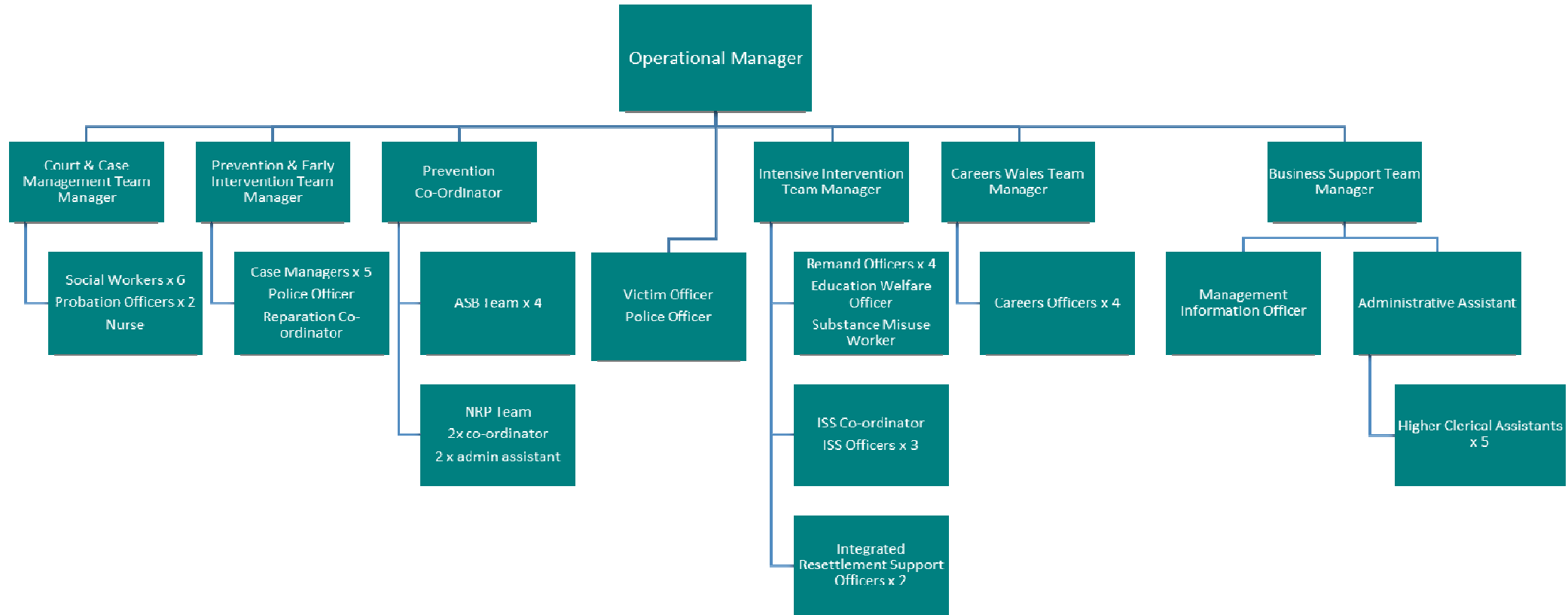
5.4. Plans for future performance

As a number of children re-offend they will be referred at the start of each new Order and the likelihood of attending a meeting with a substance misuse worker declines.

The YOS response will be:

- ◆ Identify the children who have received multiple referrals and seek to offer contact, such as a home visit which is easier to comply with
- ◆ Ensure that all missed appointments are followed up robustly

Appendix 1 – YOS Staffing Structure



Appendix 2 – End of Year Financial Statement 2013-2014

Narrative	Estimate 2013/2014 £	Total to Date £	Year End Projection £	Variance £
Partnership Funding:				
Children's Services	1,007,860	871,974	871,974	-135,886
Health (Staffing Contribution)	41,649	41,649	41,649	0
Education (Staffing Contribution)	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Wales Probation Trust (Staffing Contribution)	140,134	140,134	140,134	0
South Wales Police (Staffing Contribution)	102,196	102,196	102,196	0
	<u>1,324,839</u>	<u>1,188,953</u>	<u>1,188,953</u>	<u>-135,886</u>
Grants				
YJB Funded Projects:				
YOS Good Practice Funding	278,687	220,852	220,852	-57,835
ISSP	135,000	138,235	138,235	3,235
IRS	38,000	20,985	20,985	-17,015
Education/Training/Employment Restorative Justice Development	186,000	186,000	186,000	0
	900	900	900	0
Sub Total:	<u>638,587</u>	<u>566,972</u>	<u>566,972</u>	<u>-71,615</u>
South Wales Police Cash Contribution:	8,270	8,270	8,270	0
Police Crime Commissioner:	48,662	48,662	48,662	0
Wales Probation Trust Cash Contribution:	5,440	5,440	5,440	0
Arts Council Summer Arts Project:	2,070	2,070	2,070	0
Youth Crime Prevention Fund (WG):				
Neighbourhood Resolutions	90,000	68,476	68,476	-21,524
Psychology Services	25,000	2,000	2,000	-23,000
ASB Project	130,000	130,000	130,000	0
Victim Worker	35,000	29,603	29,603	-5,397
RA Training	6,353	6,353	6,353	0
Triage	200,000	180,000	180,000	-20,000
Stay Safe	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Sub Total:	<u>516,353</u>	<u>446,432</u>	<u>446,432</u>	<u>-69,921</u>
Total Annual Budget	<u><u>2,544,221</u></u>			

Appendix 3 – Results Based Accountability – First Time Entrants

Cardiff Youth Offending Service

Results Based Accountability Report Card – First Time Entrants

April 2013 to March 2014



Population

Children and Young People under 18 at risk of offending

What other data do we need? (Data Development Agenda)

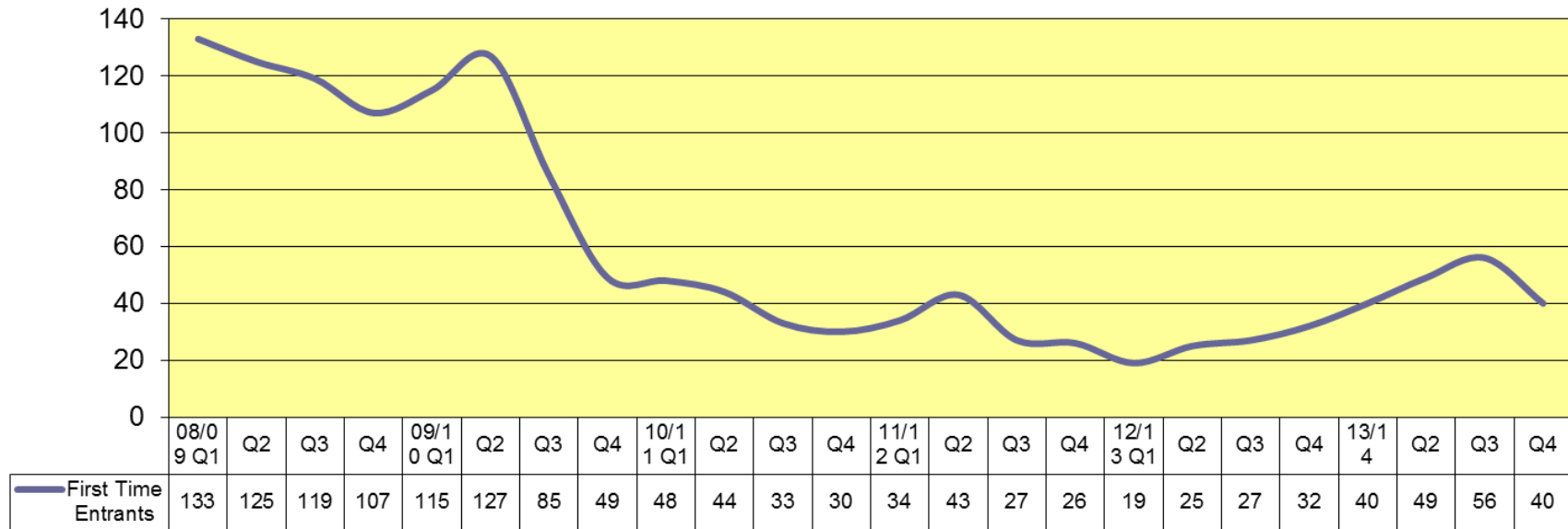
Outcome

Safe and Feel Safe, Full Potential, Healthy

Outcome

What is the curve we need to turn?

First Time Entrants



Story behind the curve

The projects referred to will have, or are working towards, a performance report which will highlight the project in more detail.

The Story	Performance Card Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE's have been decreasing steadily since 2009 with the advent of our prevention projects. However, this seems to have evened out in this financial year. 	1,2,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of Neighbourhood Resolution Panels (NRP), offer a restorative response to the cautions and conditional cautions are designed to prevent re-offending by this group of young people 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> StaySafe events continue to be held regularly when it is anticipated that large numbers of very young people congregate in areas of the city. The aim of the initiative, which relies on collaboration with a number of partner agencies, is to remove children at risk of harm or offending and to keep them safe 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are indications that pupils who participated in ASB workshops within school have improved attendance and behaviour 	2

Action Plan		
Action Point	By Who	Progress
Monitor Out of Court disposals (Track cohort re-offending rates at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months)	Early Intervention Team Manager	In progress.
Ensure that all Out of Court disposals result in a NRP where appropriate	Early Intervention Team Manager/ NRP Co-ordinators.	41% (56/136) of OOC's resulted in a NRP.
Continue to monitor FTE's	YOS Manager/ Information Officer	See FTE analysis.
Continue to monitor Triage figures (Track cohort re-offending rates at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months)	Triage Manager	See card 1
Continue to monitor ASB figures (Track cohort re-offending rates at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months)	ASB Manager	See card 2
Continue to monitor StaySafe	StaySafe Leads	See card 3

Appendix 4 – Results Based Accountability – Custody and Offending

Cardiff Youth Offending Service
Results Based Accountability Report Card – Custody and Offending
April 2013 to March 2014



Population

Children and Young People under 18 at risk of offending

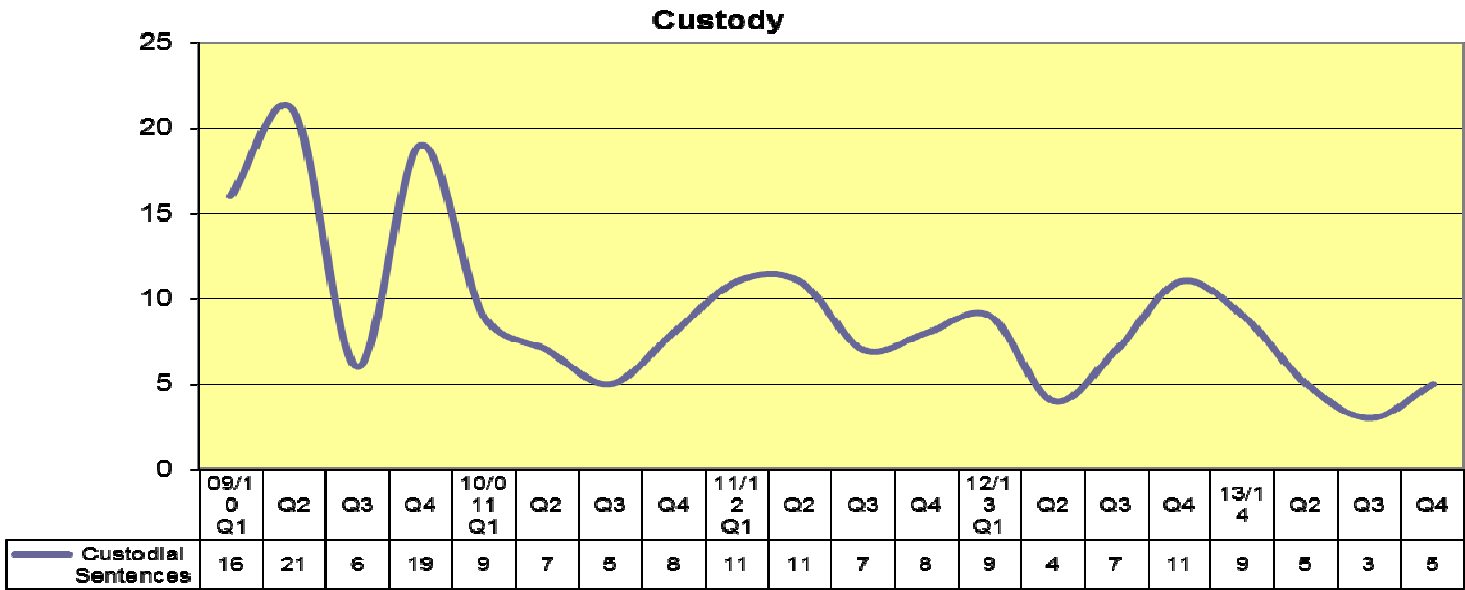
What other data do we need? (Data Development Agenda)

Outcome

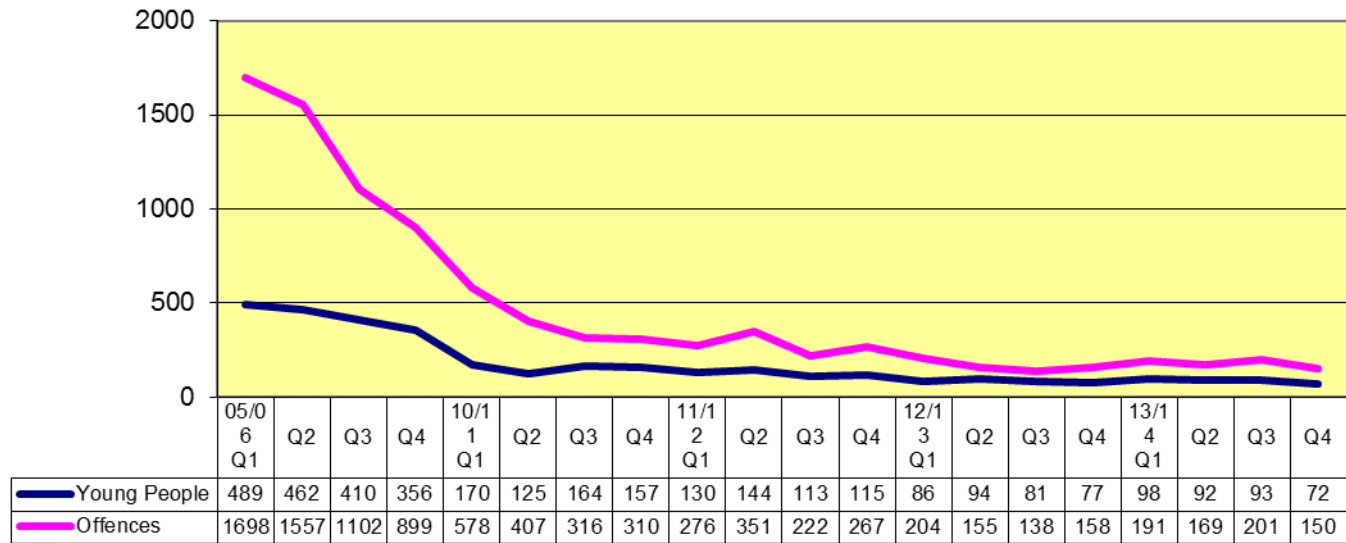
Safe and Feel Safe, Full Potential, Healthy

Outcome

What is the curve we need to turn?



Offending



Story behind the curve

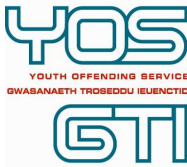

The projects referred to will have, or are working towards, a performance report which will highlight the project in more detail.

<p>The Story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custody figures are reduced by the use of Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) as an alternative but are also affected by the 'knock-on' effect of the reduction of FTE's and young people on Orders, in this quarter 2 young people received ISS (12 this year) instead of custody. • The Integrated Resettlement Support (IRS) project supports young people leaving custody to help prevent re-offending • Certain serious offences will always result in custody • The number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) has reduced, which may contribute to a reduction in re-offending • Scaled Approach deploys resources on the basis of risk. This is supported by Case Planning Forums (CPF) to manage and reduce high levels of risk. • We monitor numbers of young people retained overnight in police cells and discuss with police the reasons why. In this quarter 3 young people were remanded in custody. • 92% (23/25) of young people asked said that they felt positive about their future following involvement with the YOS. 	<p>Performance Card Reference</p> <p>6</p>
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Action Plan

Action Point	By Who	Progress/Comments
Complete our planning to 'buy in' additional mental health capacity to assist those with mental health problems	YOS Manager	We have established a partnership arrangement with the forensic psychology department at Cardiff prison, to where we are now making referrals in respect of young people with deeply entrenched difficulties. Experience so far suggests that the intensive assessment and intervention provided by this service is very challenging for the young people concerned.
Complete our planning to appoint a part time psychologist	YOS Manager	In light of our partnership with Cardiff Prison this action point is no longer relevant.

Appendix 5 – Results Based Accountability - Triage

Card Reference 1	Results Based Accountability Report Card Triage April 2013 to March 2014	 
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Project description:

Triage works with young people aged 10-17 from Cardiff and the Vale who are arrested and brought to Cardiff Bay Police Station for offences that qualify for a Youth Restorative Disposal. Restorative work is also undertaken with victims which invites them to be involved in a process with the aim of giving them closure and the ability to move on from the offence.

How many did we do

- 405 referrals (269 from Cardiff, 125 from Vale 11 from other areas). From the 269 Cardiff cohort 212 were accepted
- 84 YP required referrals into universal services
- We assessed 82 young people arrested for shoplifting
- 11 Shoplifting awareness sessions held. One of these was for young people for whom English is second language
- 174 victims identified by the victim worker
- 47 Young people and 3 parents referred to the MAC counselling service
- 118 counselling sessions held
- Provided an Appropriate Adult for 21 young people

How well did we do it?



- Of the 212 Cardiff young people assessed and then accepted, 98% (207) of these engaged.
- 98% (82/84) young people that required referrals accepted the referral.
- 100 % (82/82) young people attended and completed shoplifting awareness workshops
- 83% (129/155) of victims contacted engaged
- 86% (89/103) of restorative interventions requested have been completed or are on going
- 94% (44/47) of young people referred engaged in counselling
- 96%(52/54) young people (who completed questionnaires) stated they got the help they needed

Is anyone better off as a result?

- 207 young people engaged with Triage and have been diverted away from the criminal justice system and given support in addressing their offending behaviours
- 89 victims took part in restorative interventions
- From our cohort of 62 young people being tracked to measure re-offending 6 have re-offended at the end of this 12 month period
- Feedback received states that (Triage had) “developed a sensitive, trusting relationship with our daughter and provided a level of support and interaction which could never have been provided as parents” another parent stating, (The Triage worker had) “helped my son with coping strategies and being a good role model for his little brother.”

Created by: Sam Heatley

Appendix 6 – Results Based Accountability – ASB Team

Card Reference 2	Results Based Accountability Report Card DART ASB Team April 2013 – March 2014	 
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Project description:

To work with young people and their families to address the causes of anti-social behaviour and to reintegrate the young people into their own community in a more positive manner. To reduce the number of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders that are issued to young people within the city and county of Cardiff.

How many did we do?

- 188 referrals received: 164 male, 24 female, 177 identified as White British, 4 as Asian and 7 as Mixed Race.
- Of the 188 young people referred, 33 had received a stage 1 warning letter, 104 had received a stage 2 warning letter, 23 were at stage 3 (ABC), 3 were at stage 4 (ABC breach) and 25 were referred by social services and the police but had no recorded incidents of ASB.
- 154 were accepted for intervention as 11 young people declined any contact, 14 were already engaged with the YOS or Triage, 8 referrals were not accepted as these young people had already been offered intervention recently and declined or had stopped engaging and 1 was over 18 and therefore outside the remit of the project.
- 87 hours of Diversionary Activities were delivered in graffiti workshops, t-shirt printing, animation, rock climbing and ice skating with the Cardiff Devils.
- 65 hours of ASB workshops were delivered at Glyn Derw High School, Greenhill Special School, North Ely Pupil Alternative Curriculum Centre and the Eastern High Inclusion Unit.

How well did we do it?

- 66% (102/154) of those accepted attended an initial assessment.
- 23% (35/154) declined the service after receiving initial appointment letter and did not attend an assessment.
- 11% (17/154) had assessments pending at the end of quarter 4.
- 71% (72/102) of young people who attended an initial assessment are actively engaged in support sessions as the other 30/102 declined the service after initial assessment.
- 100% of young people parents who engaged with the team felt that the support they received was positive.
- 100% (5 team members) attended two days of Risk Assessment Training
- 60% of staff (3 team members) attended the 3 day Peer Mediation Training which looks at giving young people the skills to manage conflict within their peer groups and 2 (40%) attended AIM 2 training which deals with young people displaying Sexually Harmful Behaviour.
- One member of staff (20%) attended Understanding Suicide Training, one (20%) attended Understanding Eating Disorders and one (20%) attended Youth Justice Foundation Training.
- 100% of staff at Greenhill Special School who were asked to provide feedback on a programme delivered in Q1 stated that it


	was very useful and that the interaction with the pupils was very good.
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Is anyone better off as a result?

- 93% (67) young people who engaged in an intervention plan with the team have not gone on to offend.
- 90% (65) young people who engaged with the team have not progressed further through the ASBO process
- 100% of young people who agreed to intervention completed sessions on ASB and Victim Awareness.

Created by: Sarah Manley / Theo Charalampidis

Appendix 7 – Results Based Accountability - StaySafe

Card Reference 3	Results Based Accountability Report Card StaySafe April 2013 – March 2014	
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Project description:

StaySafe is a joint project with Cardiff YOS and South Wales Police with the following aims: reduce anti social behaviour, safeguard children, reduce first time entrants to the criminal justice system, develop a vibrant and safe night time economy, assist people and communities to feel safe and reduce damaging alcohol consumption.

How many did we do?

- 69 StaySafe operations were run in the city centre, 6 of which were Oceana Under 18's discos, 1 which was part of the Mardi Gras festival 2 which were part of Operation Bang and 3 which were run to address particular ASB hotspots across the city.
- 19 young people were taken to a place of safety. Only one needed further treatment at A&E and this was as a result of concerns about a possible pregnancy. Ten of the young people reside outside of Cardiff.
- StaySafe staff engaged with approximately 3832 young people, 1419 male and 1426 female .
- 168 bottles of water, 94 condoms and 66 pairs of flip flops were given to protect young people. First aid was administered on 5 occasions. One young person was also signed up to the C-Card scheme.
- The team painted approximately 300 faces at the South Wales Police Eastern BCU and Specialist Operations Open Day at Cardiff Castle.
- 1 young person who was spoken to by the team was referred to Children's Services as a result of significant concerns about her welfare. 19 young people were referred to the School Nurse service as they were intoxicated when removed to the Place of Safety.

How well did we do it?




- 100% (52/52) of StaySafe operations were multi agency. 86% (60/69) worked from the Alcohol Treatment Centre in Cardiff.
- 94% (16/17) of young people presenting with alcohol misuse were referred to the school nurse for follow on work.
- The team engaged with 25 parents who were required to collect their children from the place of safety.
- 2 awareness raising sessions were presented by StaySafe staff to British Transport Police and St John's Ambulance. The team also participated in the LSCB Sexual Exploitation Conference.
- The project leads met with the new Manager of Oceana and the Police Licencing Officer in order to review the Under 18's safeguarding policy.
- Staff were given the opportunity to showcase the work of the team to the Princess Royal as a result of a Butler Trust Award.
- The project was shortlisted for a South Wales Police Partnership Award.
- Staff have undertaken training on Human Trafficking and Missing Persons.

Is anyone better off as a result?

- 19 young people who were removed to the place of safety by police received intervention from the team.
- 3 young males were assisted in finding transport home following their attendance at an under 18s event as they were experiencing difficulties with taxi drivers.
- 1 young person who was assaulted received immediate treatment from medical staff at the ATC.
- 1 young person who was identified as having substance misuse issues is now receiving ongoing support from Substance Misuse workers at the Youth Offending Service.
- 1 young person who was being threatened by a group of older males was escorted safely home by the team.
- Staff at Oceana Nightclub are now aware of the work of the team and are able to refer young people who attend the Under 18's nights under the influence of alcohol.

Created by: Sarah Manley

Appendix 8 – Results Based Accountability – Neighbourhood Resolution Panels

Card Reference 4	Results Based Accountability Report Card Neighbourhood Resolution Panels January – March 2014	  
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Project description:
 A Neighbourhood Resolution Panel (NRP) is a form of restorative justice conferencing that can be facilitated by trained community volunteers, supported by agencies with a stake hold in local problem solving e.g. Youth Offending Services, ASB and housing teams, Police, and community cohesion leads. NRP's can be used to problem solve with young people and adults, to address harmful behaviours that are not serious enough to prosecute, or that should be subject to more formal out of court disposal. This is a collaborative project between Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan. The figures in this card only relate to the Cardiff element of the project.

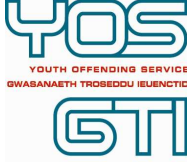

<p>How many did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 new referrals during this quarter. • 2 referrals were relating to incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB), while 42 were Out of Court Disposals (OOCd). • The 42 OOCd referrals were as a result of the following 51 offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o10 Common Assault o7 Possession of Cannabis o7 Theft from Shop o7 Criminal Damage o5 Public Order o3 Theft from Motor Vehicle o2 Interfering with a Motor Vehicle o2 Attempted Robbery o1 Arson o1 Assault occasioning ABH o1 Assault with intent to resist arrest o1 Assault on a Police Officer o1 Fraud o1 Public Order (Racially Aggravated) o1 Resisting Arrest o1 Sexual Assault • In total 19 NRP's took place 9 of which related to cases which were referred in the previous quarter. All 19 were as a result of OOCd's. 	<p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 19 NRP's held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 5 were attended by direct victims o 15 were attended by indirect victims o 13 used Victim Impact Statements (VIS) o 3 were attended by interpreters In some instances indirect victims attended and VIS's were used as part of the same panel. • All 19 NRP's were held at community venues throughout the city such as libraries, youth centres and leisure centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2 were held in Cardiff North o 1 were held in Cardiff East o 4 were held in Cardiff South East o 4 were held in Cardiff South West o 8 were held in Cardiff West
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Is anyone better off as a result?

- 7 (36%) NRP's resulted in 10 letters of apology from the young person to the victim.
- 6 (31%) NRP's resulted in a verbal apology from the young person to the victim at the Panel.
- 5 (26%) young people were subsequently referred to the YOS substance misuse worker.
- 1 (5%) young person was subsequently referred to the YOS Nurse for anger management sessions.
- 3 (15%) young people were subsequently referred to the YOS Careers Wales team.
- 1 (5%) young person suggested fundraising for charity as a means of paying back and is actively engaging with their caseworker in doing this.
- 19 new volunteers from within communities across Cardiff were recruited to become Facilitators and are currently undergoing training.

Created by: Sarah Manley/Declan Carey

Appendix 9 – Results Based Accountability – Resources

Card Reference 5	Results Based Accountability Report Card Resources April 2013 to March 2014	 
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Project description:

To work with young people and their families who are referred following their ASSET assessment on improving health, mental health, substance misuse, accommodation and ETE. These areas are identified as triggers that may lead to offending behaviour or contribute to the ongoing criminal behaviour of young people on orders at Cardiff YOS.

How many did we do

- 92 substance misuse referrals
- 110 health referrals
- 5 referrals to forensic psychologist from Cardiff and 1 from the Vale of Glamorgan.
- In Q4 our Inroads Substance Misuse worker received 12 referrals which break down as 8 having cannabis and 2 having alcohol as the primary drug and 2 having alcohol as a secondary drug.
- 18 females and 98 males partook in reparation activities this year
- 90 of those were on Referral Orders, 25 on Youth Rehabilitation Orders and 1 on an other order.

How well did we do it?

- 67% (62/92) of the health referrals attended an assessment.
- 1,596 hours of reparation have been completed this year
- 5 young people received a level 3 entry level Agored Cymru OCN through the YOS.

Is anyone better off as a result?

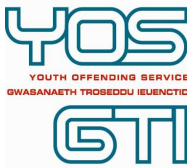

Percentage of those requiring substance misuse assessment who commence it within 5 days (Q4)	73%	Taken from YOS KPI
Percentage of those requiring substance misuse assessment who commence it within 10 days (Q4)	100%	
Percentage difference in suitability of accommodation between start and end for all sentences (Q4)	-4.7%	Taken from YOS KPI

Specialist health nurse has worked with 75 young people addressing issues such as sexual and emotional health and referring onwards to services such as CAMHS, the GP and SARC.

Inroads worker worked with a young person in supporting him reduce his cannabis use, by taking him to the gym. This diversionary activity helps with his reduction as he is spending time away from his friends who smoke cannabis every day. He has since started going to the gym in his own time, and has reduced his cannabis use as a result.

Created by: Rhonwen Edwards

Appendix 10 – Results Based Accountability – Victim Work

Card Reference 6	Results Based Accountability Report Card Victim Work Oct 2013 to March 2014	 
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Project description:

The Youth Offending Service has had two victim officers in post since October 2013, who make initial contact with all victims of youth crime in Cardiff. The workers aim to engage victims with the criminal justice process to help repair the harm caused in a restorative manner.

How many did we do

- 80 YOS victim referrals via PSR process
- 88 victim referrals via Referral Orders
- 113 Victim referrals via Out Of Court Disposals
- 5 other referrals
- 188 victims were willing to engage
- 129 Victim impact statements available
- 81 Restorative conferences took place

How well did we do it?




- 86% (247/286) victim cases were offered to participate in an RJ process and/or were updated
- 66% (188/286) victims engaged in contact with the worker
- 45% (129/286) victim impact statements available
- 28% (81/286) victims attended a restorative conference

Is anyone better off as a result?

- Victims were able to forgive young people and enabled to move on
- Retailers were pleased to be offered feedback on what had happened with young person
- Young person agreed to fundraise for victim/charity
- Victim of sexual offence was pleased to have had the opportunity to talk about the incident and have her voice heard

Created by: Rhonwen Edwards

Appendix 11 – Results Based Accountability – Careers Wales

Card Reference 7	Results Based Accountability Report Card Careers Wales (YOS Youth Gateway) January 2014 to March 2014	  
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Project description:

To ensure that Young People above school age who are working with the YOS are engaged in education, training or employment (ETE) to support a reduction in first time entrants, re-offending and the number of young people given custodial sentences and to support a reduction in the NEET (16-18) population across Cardiff.

How many did we do?

- 40 new referrals
- The team is currently engaging with a total of 112 clients

For 16/17 year olds the breakdown of tiers is as follows:

Tier 5 – 7 (0.2% 4586 Cardiff total)
 Tier 4 – 9 (4% of 222 Cardiff total)
 Tier 3 – 52(21% of 248 Cardiff total)
 Tier 2 – 16 (29% of 67 Cardiff total)

22 young people were in Year 11 at point of referral.

- 160 mentoring contacts were undertaken focussing on Career Management competencies including interview skills, job searching techniques and improving self-awareness.
- 27 young people were offered WBL interviews.
- 17 job applications were completed and submitted with young people.

How well did we do it?

- 100% of referrals were responded to within 5 days
- The team has taken responsibility for 2 clusters across Cardiff to work in a structured approach with the current Year 11 cohort in line with the Local Authority NEET agenda
- 7 CPFs were attended during the period
- 3 DTOs were attended during the period
- Everyone in the team attended Risk Assessment training
- 2 members of the team attended training in preparation of writing Learning and Skills plans for client leaving statutory education.
- The team received a demonstration on the new “Common Application Process” to be introduced from September 2014
- One member of the team has maintained links with HMP YOI Education wing at Parc to support young people from Cardiff in custody.

Is anyone better off as a result?

- 7 young people started a training course during the period.
- 1 young person started a college course during the period.
- 3 young people found employment during the period.
- 8 young people started the “Symud Ymlaen/Moving Forward” project and are attending Learning for Life as part of this.
- 13 young people accessed the Careers’ drop-in service
- 17 young people were supported to write a CV

Created by: Debbie Powell

APPENDIX 12 – YJB Profiling Exercise 2012

Fifteen (15) cases were looked at in detail and information was analysed as contained both in case files and on ASSET assessments.

- 9 had received their first caution at the age of 10 or 11
- 14 had received their first conviction before their 16th birthday
- 4 had been referred to Social Services at some point
- 8 were noted as having disorganised home life including 7 who were living with known offenders
- 5 had experience of abuse and 2 had witnessed violence within family context
- 5 had experienced significant bereavement or loss
- Out of 10 of statutory school age 5 were on fixed term or permanent exclusion from school
- None were in full time work
- 10 had no academic qualifications
- 5 had difficulty with both literacy and numeracy
- 11 associated with predominantly pro-criminal peers
- 10 admitted to alcohol abuse
- 13 smoked
- 12 used cannabis
- 3 were assessed that offending was undertaken to obtain money for substances
- 4 were assessed that substance misuse was linked to offending (e.g. offending whilst under the influence)
- 2 had a physical health condition that significantly affected everyday life
- 10 were finding it hard to cope with their current circumstances (stress, sadness, anxiety)
- 2 had formal diagnosis of mental illness
- 2 had self harmed and 1 had previously attempted suicide
- 9 were assessed as vulnerable as a result of their own behaviour (risk taking, drugs etc.)
- 4 cited the behaviour of others as making them vulnerable (abuse, bullying, exploitation)

The above gives an indication of the range of serious difficulties these young people face and the consequent challenge they pose in helping them to make the changes necessary to refrain from offending. Frequently their past experiences and lack of intervention and support makes it difficult for our partners in Children Services, Health and Education to provide the services necessary to turn their lives around.