

In house Local and National Performance Indicators

1. Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders

INDICATORS		Q1 2016/17 (Apr-June)	Q2 2016/17 (Jul-Sept)	Q3 2016/17 (Oct-Dec)	Direction of Travel 2016/17	End of year performance 2015/16
1	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (in house National)	4.2% (1 of 24)	9% (1 of 11)	Not available	5.7% (2 of 35)	15% (18 of 119)
2	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody (in house National)	3.7% (1 of 27)	5% (1 of 20)	4% (1 of 25)	4.2% (3 of 72)	8.5% (11 of 130)
3	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10–17 (in house National)	17 Entrants	12 Entrants	16 Entrants	45 Entrants	68 Entrants
4	Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training at end of their Order (local)	21% (4 of 19)	37.5% (6 of 16)	50% (8 of 16)	32.3% (10 of 35)	56.8% (29 of 51)
5	Young offenders access to suitable accommodation (local)	96.7% (29 of 30)	100% (20 of 20)	100% (14 of 14)	98.4% (63 of 64)	>95%
6	BME composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals (local)	60% (21 of 35)	44% (11 of 25)	58.3% (14 of 24)	54.8% (46 of 84)	<63%

Practitioners continue to focus on both risk and positive factors ensuring that appropriate and timely actions are taking place to reduce re-offending. Effective partnership working and advocacy provides a holistic intervention package in young people's interventions.

2. Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody

One young person received a custodial sentence for failing to comply with the requirements of a youth rehabilitation order. Their original offences were Violent Disorder and Possession of an offensive weapon. The number of custodial sentences received as a conviction this quarter is similar to that of last quarter with only 1 young person receiving a custodial sentence.

3. First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10–17

We continue to expand our work in Prevention, providing comprehensive interventions which build desistance in young people and as a result reduce the numbers that enter the youth justice system. We can report that numbers are lower overall since April 2016/17 and direction of travel is positive as we approach the end of quarter three.

4. Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training at end of their Order

ETE figures increased following the new school year with many young people above statutory age enrolling in colleges and further education as well as employment. Our ETE worker continues to maintain close links with establishments to address early signs of disengagement in courses and non-attendance. There has been an increase of 12.5% of young people who were in ETE at the end of their Order. However, this quarter's outcome is still well below the set target.

5. Young offenders access to suitable accommodation

One young person's placement was unsuitable in Q1 as they were placed in semi-independent housing for which they did not have enough life skills to cope in such an environment. The young person was eventually moved elsewhere. We consistently exceed the local target set in this area.

6. BME composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals

The number of young people of BME backgrounds entering the youth justice system has remained below the proportion detailed in the CENSUS. It should be noted that within the BME numbers that young people of Mixed heritage are over-represented.