

APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. Local and national overview

Since the introduction of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO) the youth justice system has seen significant reductions in the number of children entering the system and a reduction in the numbers sentenced to custody.

2. Compared to a decade ago, the youth justice system is now supporting a smaller cohort of children who are more vulnerable and more likely to have committed serious offences. This requires a greater degree of specialist support by council and partner services.

3. Statistical Neighbours / YOS Family

When using Youth Justice Board (YJB) terminology, statistical neighbours are referred to as YOT families. This method for grouping local authorities is based on the Department for Education, Children's Services, *Statistical Neighbour Benchmarking Model*.

4. Brent YOS focuses on achieving good performance in relation to the three national Youth Justice outcomes - each of which is reported quarterly to the Youth Justice Board.

(a) Reduction in youth re-offending.

Latest Available Data and Statistical Neighbours Comparison

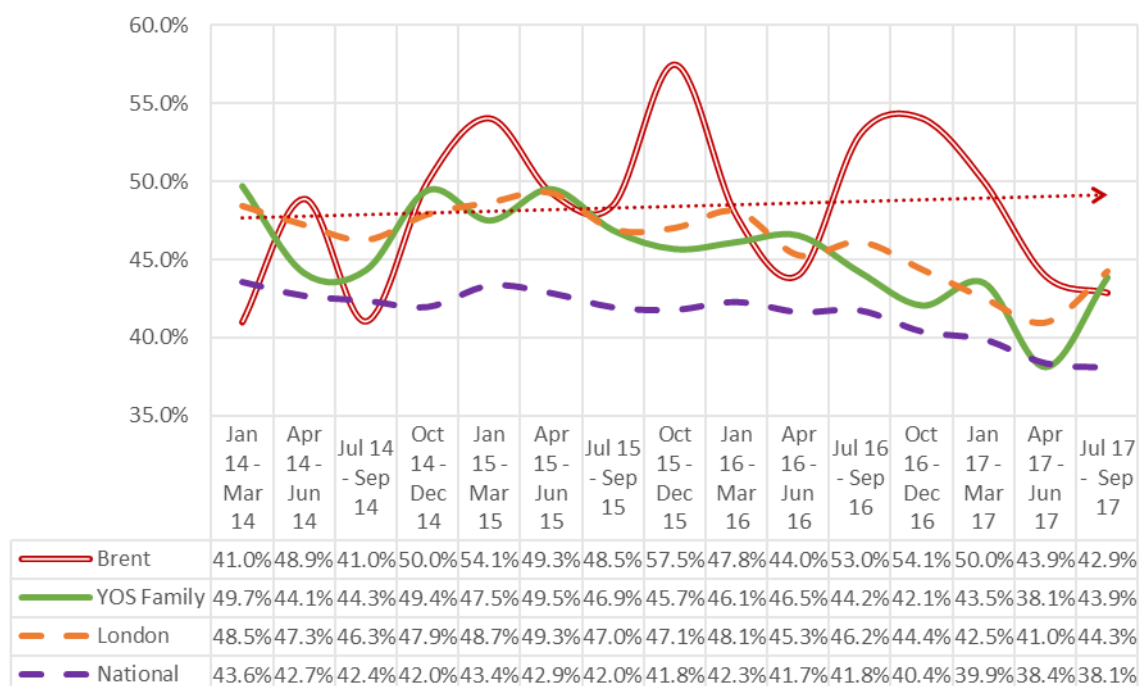
	Reoffending – Baseline			Reoffending – Current		
	Jul 16 - Sep 16			Jul 17 - Sep 17		
	No. in the cohort	No. of reoffenders	% Reoffending	No. in the cohort	No. of reoffenders	% Reoffending
Brent	66	35	53.0%	49	21	42.9%
YOS Family						
Ealing	51	19	37.3%	37	17	45.9%
Waltham Forest	39	20	51.3%	60	29	48.3%
Croydon	104	51	49.0%	111	46	41.4%
Haringey	48	27	56.3%	52	25	48.1%
Enfield	60	22	36.7%	62	27	43.5%
Newham	62	24	38.7%	37	19	51.4%
Hounslow	55	16	29.1%	49	14	28.6%
Greenwich	48	26	54.2%	52	19	36.5%
Lewisham	67	33	49.3%	74	32	43.2%
Hackney	50	20	40.0%	33	17	51.5%
Family Average	58	26	44.2%	57	25	43.9%

The period July to September 2017 is the most recent date range from which reoffending can be measured. The reasons for this are as follows:

- Measuring reoffending requires the collection and uploading of Police National Computer (PNC) offence data. This is a large dataset and there is inevitably a time delay between processing and publishing all national crime data.
- The cohort consists of all young people who received a pre-court or court disposal in the most recent date range – currently July to September 2017. The cohort is monitored for 12-months in order to determine how many proven re-offences occurring within this period lead to a court conviction or caution.
- There is then a further six-month waiting period to allow time for offences to be proven in court.
- Additionally, the publication of PNC data is currently six months behind normal deadlines due to technical issues affecting police data.

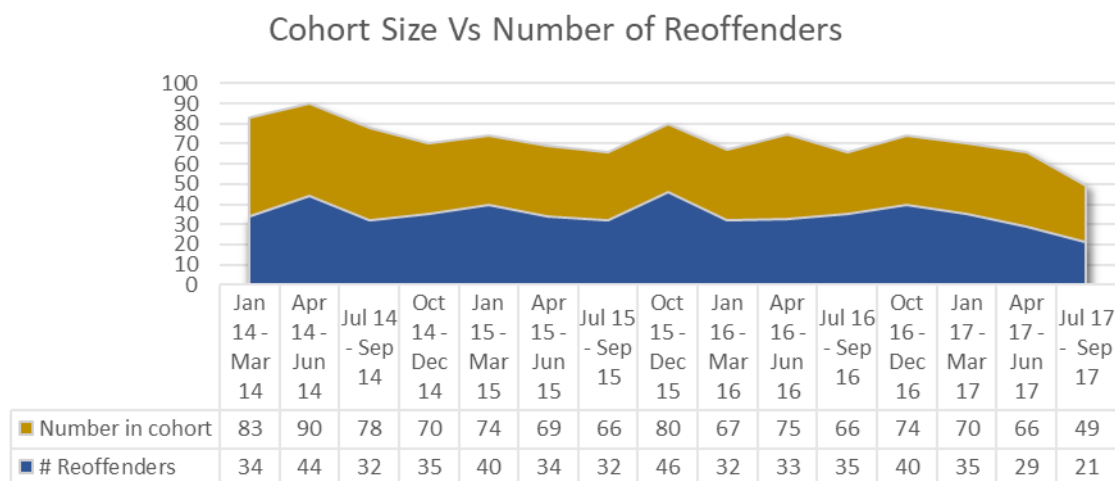
Reoffending – January 2014 to September 2017

Binary Reoffending Rate (3 month cohort)



- Whilst there has been a significant long-term reduction in FTEs and the number of children in custody, the rate of youth reoffending in Brent continues to fluctuate. This is because as the cohort has shrunk, young people with most prolific offending behaviours have remained in the system.
- Brent's rate remains volatile, ranging significantly from a low of 41% and a high of 57.5%.
- For the third reporting period in a row, the rate has reduced, currently standing at 42.9%.
- The rate is currently below both the London and YOT family rates for the latest reporting period.
- Brent's overall trend, using annual weighted averages, suggest that, despite the smaller cohort, reoffending rates appear to be stabilising. Due to the volatility of the indicator, future increases in Brent's reoffending rate may occur.

Reoffending – Cohort Size



- The above chart shows the proportion of reoffenders for each three-month cohort. The volatile nature of the reoffending rate can be partly attributed to the smaller cohort size. As the cohort is small, slight changes in the numbers of reoffenders have a large effect on the reoffending rate.
- The chart demonstrates that the number of reoffenders mostly correlates with the overall cohort size.
- As young people in this cohort are those who are at greatest risk of offending, a high proportion of case and risk management resources are used supporting this group. Live tracking of offending behaviour, trauma informed practice and multi-agency risk oversight are three of the methods that have the greatest impact on improving outcomes for this group. HMIP recognised the effectiveness of this work by rating the work of the YOS good in all four Domain 2 (Court Orders) sections: assessment, planning, implementation and delivery, and reviewing.

(b) Reduction in the numbers of first time entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system.

Local Trends

- Mirroring the national picture, the number of FTEs in Brent has dropped significantly.
- In the period January 2008-December 2008 there were 412 FTEs. Ten years on the figure was 87 (January 2018-December 2018), a 79% decrease.
- In recent reporting periods, Brent has performed stronger in comparison with its statistical neighbours with its rate lower than statistical neighbours in 9 of the last 10 reporting periods.
- Brent has also shown a larger decrease in the past five years in comparison with its statistical neighbours, a 46% reduction between 2013/14 and 2018/19. The average statistical neighbours rate declined by 38% in the same period.

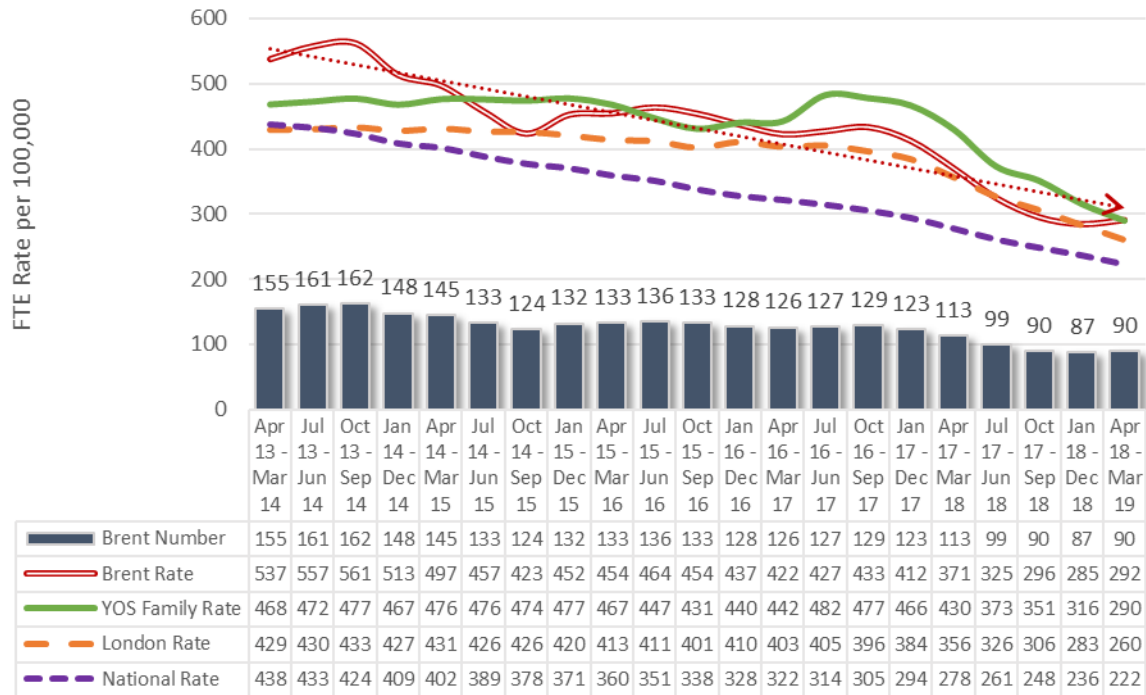
Latest Available Data and Statistical Neighbours Comparison

	First Time Entrants - Baseline			First Time Entrants Current		
	Apr 17 – Mar 18			Apr 18 – Mar 19		
	Number	2017 Population	Rate per 100,000	Number	2018 Population	Rate per 100,000
Brent	113	30,488	371	90	30,864	292
YOS Family						
Ealing	88	31,947	275	70	32,662	214
Waltham Forest	115	25,012	460	104	25,505	408
Croydon	207	38,596	536	140	39,334	356
Haringey	112	24,784	452	71	24,826	286
Enfield	132	34,476	383	105	35,229	298
Newham	120	32,685	367	98	33,347	294
Hounslow	96	23,820	403	51	24,664	207
Greenwich	108	25,594	422	63	26,380	239
Lewisham	151	25,570	591	85	26,269	324
Hackney	99	24,244	408	69	24,818	278
Family Average	123	28,673	430*	86	29,303	290*

* Average of the statistical neighbour rate

First Time Entrants: April 2013 to March 2019

The data for this indicator comes from the Police National Computer. The data is shown in rolling full-years. The latest published data is for **April 2018 to March 2019**. The bars represent Brent's absolute number whilst the lines represent the rates (Brent, Statistical Family, London and National).



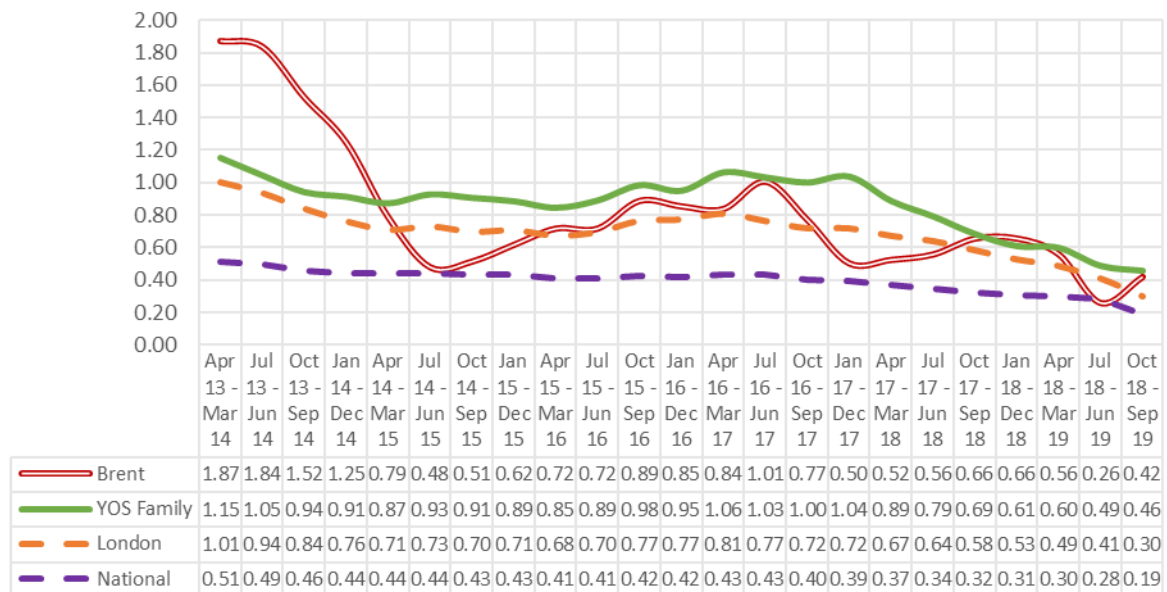
(c) Reduction in the use of youth custody

Latest Available Data and Statistical Neighbours Comparison

	Custody – Baseline			Custody – Current		
	Jul 17 - Jun 18			Oct 18 - Sep 19		
	Number	2016 Population	Rate per 1,000	Number	2017 Population	Rate per 1,000
Brent	17	30,488	0.56	13	30,864	0.42
YOS Family						
Ealing	8	31,947	0.25	12	32,662	0.37
Waltham Forest	23	25,012	0.92	11	25,505	0.43
Croydon	77	38,596	2.00	19	39,334	0.48
Haringey	19	24,784	0.77	10	24,826	0.40
Enfield	21	34,476	0.61	16	35,229	0.45
Newham	21	32,685	0.64	17	33,347	0.51
Hounslow	13	23,820	0.55	10	24,664	0.41
Greenwich	21	25,594	0.82	10	26,380	0.38
Lewisham	27	25,570	1.06	14	26,269	0.53
Hackney	8	24,244	0.33	15	24,818	0.60
Family Average	23.8	28,673	0.79	13	29,303	0.46

Custody: April 2013 to September 2019

Custody Rate per 1,000 Young People Aged 10-17



- Nationally, the youth custodial population has dropped by 70%. This is reflected in Brent's custody rate. In the period October 2012 to September 2013 there were 47 custodial sentences for Brent children and young people. For the same period in 2018/19 there were 13, a 72% reduction.
- With the exception of one reporting period, Brent's custody rate has consistently remained below that of its statistical neighbours.
- The decline of Brent's custody rate is more substantial than both the drops in the statistical neighbours and London rates. Since April 2013 - March 2014, Brent's rate has reduced by 77.5%, the statistical neighbour's rate by 60% and the London rate 70.2%.