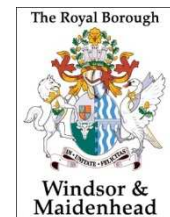


RBWM Youth Offending Team

CSP/YOT Management board

9 December 2015

Louise Hulse



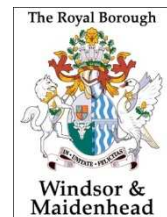
Modern Youth Justice partnerships: The role of the YOT management board

- Determine how the YOT is to be composed and funded, how it is to operate and what functions it is to carry out.
- Determine how appropriate youth justice services are to be provided and funded.
- Oversee the formulation each year of a draft youth justice plan.
- Agree measureable objectives linked to key performance indicators, including national standards for youth justice.
- YOT partnerships can be stand alone or part of a wider group.



Modern Youth Justice partnerships: Responsibilities of the board

- Leadership and oversight of youth justice services.
- Contribute to the local multi agency strategies and working with local and national criminal justice agencies.
- Safeguard young people who receive YOT services
- Act as the governance body for the local youth justice system.
- Members should have sufficient decision making powers to prevent delays in committing resources.
- YOT partnerships need to agree provision for the delivery of significant operational activity carried out in their name.



Characteristics of effective boards

- All statutory partners are represented, together with other key delivery agencies and stakeholders.
- It meets at least quarterly, with a continuity of board membership and regular attendance.
- The board works to agreed terms of reference defining its remit, membership, delegation, attendance and decision-making powers.
- Individual members are inducted into the role, are able act as local 'champions' for youth justice and have lead responsibility for key areas of activity.



Characteristics of effective boards/contd.

- The views of service users, victims of crime, sentencers and the wider community are actively sought and considered.
- Actively oversees the formulation and implementation of the youth justice plan, as required by statute, and encourages the service to invest in self assessment and peer review processes as ways of developing practice and improving outcomes.
- YOT income, expenditure and commissioning activity are regularly reviewed.



Characteristics of effective boards/contd.

- Compliance with relevant statutory standards is regularly reviewed.
- There is a culture of learning and wider dissemination of lessons from community safeguarding and public protection incidents, thematic inspections and other relevant processes through local safeguarding and public protection structures.

Membership

All statutory funding partners must be represented at the Board:

- The local authority
- Police
- Probation
- Health



Membership

In addition the Board may benefit from including a wider membership; additional partners who are often represented on YOT management boards include:

- Youth Court Magistrates
- Community Safety Managers
- Youth Support Managers
- Local secure estates
- Housing providers
- Voluntary sector reps
- Elected members



Membership

- It is important to emphasise that the partnership should reflect the most appropriate local arrangement for maximum effectiveness and therefore the composition may change over time.
- YOT are asking for challenge and support in order for this to happen multi agency commitment is needed.

Expectations of a draft agenda

Should include:

- Budget
- National development and lessons learnt from inspections
- Progress against YOT plan
- Performance Indicators
- Staffing
- Practice changes

Expectations of a draft agenda/contd.

To be decided:

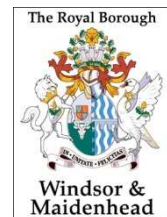
- Future YOT Management Board reporting expectations - performance
- Themes for the coming year
- Template for report

Performance overview

National indicators – end of Q2

Reoffending – **on target 0.52** (target of 0.75) known as the frequency rate, and calculated by the YJB on a quarterly basis.

- This is calculated by looking at the average number of re-offences committed by all young offenders in a 12 month period. The data is historical (the data reported in Q2 2015/16 looks at a cohort from Oct 2012 to Sept 13), this is because we are considering their reoffending in the next 12 months (Oct 13-Sept 14) and often there will be no court outcome for up to a further 6 months. The cohort is always the most up-to-date the YJB has.



Performance overview

National indicators – end of Q2

First time entrants: **On Target, 12** (Annual Target, 42)

- Although this is averaged out as 3.5 a month, it is expected that the number will vary. The YOT works with some young people who have received an informal outcome, and are considered at risk of further reoffending.

Performance overview

National indicators – end of Q2

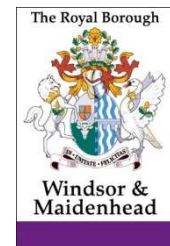
Use of custody: **On Target, 4.54%** (Annual Target, 5%) 22 outcomes in Q2

- The YOT has set the target for the use of custodial sentences to account for 5% or less of all outcomes from court.
- This indicator can be volatile due to the low number of court disposals, meaning that just one custodial sentence can have a disproportionate impact.

Finance

- In year cut from YJB – original grant amount £136 004 reduced to £116 933
- Probation contribution £16106
- PCC contribution £43389
- YJB restorative justice grant £2000
- YJB unpaid work grant £3241
- **Total £181668**

- LA contribution £220470



Asset Plus

- New assessment and planning interventions framework for the youth justice system
- Asset Plus provides greater flexibility in the use of professional judgement throughout the assessment and plan

Asset Plus

Further exploration questions

Specialist screening tools and assessments

Graphs, matrices and tables

Safety and well-being

No domain scores

Harmful behaviour and risk of serious harm

Likelihood of Reoffending

Managerial Countersignature

Integrated plan

Internal/external controls

National review of Youth Justice

Announced by Justice Secretary, Michael Gove, Sept 2015:

- *“In recent years we have seen a significant and welcome reduction in the number of young people entering the youth justice system. However, little progress has been made in reducing reoffending, with 67 per cent of young people leaving custody reoffending within a year”*

National review of Youth Justice

The review has been established to examine:

- The nature and characteristics of offending by young people aged 10-17 and the arrangements in place to prevent it;
- How effectively the youth justice system and its partners operate in responding to offending by children and young people, preventing further offending, protecting the public and repairing harm to victims and communities, and rehabilitating young offenders; and
- Whether the leadership, governance, delivery structures and performance management of the youth justice system is effective in preventing offending and reoffending, and in achieving value for money.

