

Youth Justice Plan

Service	Doncaster Youth Offending Service
Service Manager/ Lead	Andy Hood, Assistant Director of Practice Improvement
Chair of YJS Board	Superintendent Neil Thomas, South Yorkshire Police

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1. Introduction, vision and strategy

Introduction from the Chair

Like everywhere else in the UK, the past 12 months have been a difficult time for children, young people and their families. The disruption that the pandemic has caused in terms of children’s education and their emotional health and wellbeing cannot be understated.

Here in Doncaster we have seen significant increases in the number of children with complex mental health needs, more children in need of help and support from children’s social care teams and more children entering the care system. In this context it becomes more important than ever that children receive the help and support they need when they come into contact with the Criminal Justice System to ensure that they can lead happy, safe and aspirational lives in the future.

We have always been focused on preventable offending from children who are Looked After to ensure that their care status does not negatively impact on offending. This year, for the first time, the partnership will seek to ensure that the rate of children in the Criminal Justice System who are looked after is not greater than that of the general population. This becomes ever more important as the number of children entering care increases.

The YOS remains committed to ensuring that we constantly review our therapeutic offer to ensure that we have the right specialisms to meet the needs of our young people. This year we have added a young person’s Counsellor to our existing compliment of therapeutic specialists including; Forensic Psychologist, Systemic Family Psychotherapist, Speech and Language Therapist and Substance Misuse Worker. We are confident that working alongside our highly skilled and experienced Youth Justice Officers, we will be equipped to meet the needs of Doncaster’s children and young people.

As ever we have been focused on new opportunities to engage young people in new and creative ways. To that end, this year saw the opening of the EPIC young person’s Hub in the Frenchgate Shopping Centre. As a space to promote creativity and education whilst reducing anti-social behaviour and offending, the Hub has regularly attracted between 50 and 60 young people every day. We are looking forward to welcoming Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking children to utilise this space for their ESOL (English for Speaks of Other Languages) lessons in the new year and hope that it becomes utilised for different groups across the borough as a safe space.

This year has also been noteworthy as the YOS participated in an HMIP Thematic Inspection focused on Education, Training and Employment (ETE). This external scrutiny has enforced my belief that the structure, offer and approach of Doncaster YOS as a

child first, therapeutically informed organisation is the right one and is well equipped to meet whatever challenges may arise in the future. It was also highly encouraging to hear HMIP's views about Doncaster's alternative learning provision offer and its efficacy in ensuring children return to mainstream settings in a timely way. As we all know, good education, training and employment opportunities and outcomes are pivotal in supporting children to live offence free lifestyles.

As we focus on the future, we are again facing a period of substantial change, 7 years since its inception, the Trust will cease to exist and all the functions it currently undertakes will return to the control of the Council. This represents an exciting time for both organisations, Children's Trusts themselves are created when there is a need for rapid improvement and our return to the Council indicates that the issues that required the Trust to be formed have now been resolved.

Addressing issues relating to young people and offending requires a multi-agency, strategic response that cannot be achieved by the YOS alone. I therefore welcome the opportunity to work more closely once again with Doncaster Council and look forward to seeing the synergies that will occur by the YOS being aligned to a larger organisation.

As the Chair, I am focused on the wellbeing of all our employees, I will periodically review this in the following areas:

Leadership – do the service leaders understand and utilise wellbeing within their management processes

Environment – does the working environment within the YOS support good wellbeing

Access to services – what services does the YOS have to support wellbeing and how easily can they be accessed

Mental Health – what Mental Health support is in place

Personal Resilience - how do we monitor and improve this

As with any new year, there will be challenges and opportunities, but I am confident that the offer we have created will be effective in reducing re-offending, reducing First Time Entrants and reducing the custody rates. All of which is obviously important, however, it is more important to me and the Board that children feel safe in the places that they live, that they have access to opportunities to improve their lives and where they need help, they receive it in a timely way.

Vision

First and foremost, we are an organisation for children, shaped by their experiences and informed by research into what works when supporting children in the Criminal Justice System. We believe every child has a right to define their identity, be safe, thrive and to achieve their full potential.

We operate a multi-agency, relationship based, trauma informed practice model designed to help children address the underlying issues which brought them into contact with the Criminal Justice System.

We believe that communities should be safe and inclusive and residents should be safe and free from the fear of crime. Where it is needed we apply robust risk management processes to keep children and communities safe from harm or offending.

We recognise the impact that crime can have on victims and work collaboratively with victims of crime to ensure their voice is part of the work we do with children and families

We believe that children should have access to evidence based, clinical and therapeutic services when they need them, as well as high quality careers information, advice and guidance.

We value our staff and promote training and development opportunities. We operate a flat hierarchy management approach and encourage positive and constructive challenge at all levels of the organisation.

2. Local context

Doncaster's population total is 310,542 and ranks 41 in the ranking for deprivation.

66,918 children and young people under the age of 18 years live in Doncaster (based on ONS Mid-Year Estimates). This is 21% of the total population in the area.

Approximately 22% of the Local Authority's children aged under 16 years are living in low-income families.

The proportion of children entitled to free school meals:

- in primary schools is 20.5% (the national average is 17.7%)
- in secondary schools is 19.5% (the national average is 15.9%)

Children and young people from minority ethnic groups account for 11% of all children living in the area, compared with 27% in the country as a whole.

The largest minority ethnic groups of children and young people in the area are White Eastern European, including Gypsy/Roma communities.

The proportion of children and young people with English as an additional language:

- in primary schools is 12.0% (the national average is 21.3%)
- in secondary schools is 8.9% (the national average is 17.1%)

Children In Need (CIN): the total number of open CIN cases is 2,216.

Doncaster has 409 children with a Child Protection Plan, 577 children are in care and there are 306 Care Leavers.

Team Doncaster Charter

Our purpose – Doncaster Council’s purpose is to ensure that Doncaster and its people thrive. We will ensure that value for money is at the heart of everything we do.

PEOPLE - Putting people first and helping them to help themselves.

PLACE - Creating, regenerating and supporting communities.

PRIDE - Proud of Doncaster and our contribution to it.

PROGRESS - Taking advantage of opportunities and aiming to be the best we can.

Doncaster Children Services Trust Values

Excellent

We’ll constantly strive to provide the best service for our children, young people and families, by ensuring their voices are at the heart of everything we do.

Respectful

We’ll always treat everyone as equal, be reliable, fair and honest. Above all we will take pride in our work and take ownership of our actions.

Make a difference

We’ll always be child focussed;

We’ll take the time to listen;

It’s a two way conversation;

We’ll support families to help their children and young people have a good start in life.

And above all we will help our children and young people achieve their hopes and dreams.

3. **Child First** (Page 9 of the Guidance)

Doncaster is fully committed to the four tenants of Child First practice principles. This section will outline Doncaster’s response to the tenants.

Prioritise the best interests of children and recognising their particular needs, capacities, rights and potential. All work is child-focused, developmentally informed, acknowledges structural barriers and meets responsibilities towards children.

Doncaster YOS obtains regular feedback from children about their lived experience within the Criminal Justice System. We also undertake an annual survey to understand more broadly what life is like for children living in the Borough. Strategically, we undertake an annual analysis of offending patterns for young people, their assessed individual needs, the preponderance of individual service uptake and Doncaster YOS structures its services based upon this information.

Collated together this information allows us to plan and deliver services that are responsive to the changing needs of children and families.

Our work to prevent children entering the Criminal Justice System always begins with the starting point that, where possible, children should not be criminalised, but should in fact receive help support and intervention to lead safe and aspirational lives. Our low

First Time Entrants rate coupled with our low binary re-offending rate indicates that the majority of the time our assessment of risk and need for these children is accurate.

More importantly, the feedback we receive from children, young people and families indicates that the services they receive are helpful to them, inclusive and ultimately help them to address the underlying issues which brought them into contact with the Criminal Justice System.

Promote children's individual strengths and capacities to develop their pro-social identity for sustainable desistance, leading to safer communities and fewer victims. All work is constructive and future-focused, built on supportive relationships that empower children to fulfil their potential and make positive contributions to society.

The work of both the YOS and EPIC is informed by desistance theory and a commitment to create and develop opportunities for young people to thrive. Many young people who come into contact with EPIC may have otherwise become involved in the Criminal Justice System, but through engagement with pro-social and evidence based interventions, they go on to achieve their full potential. Our alternative learning provision for children who may have become involved in difficulties at school is a good example of how we are looking holistically at the issues which bring children into contact with statutory services and intervene in their lives before this escalates to formal outcomes.

Encourage children's active participation, engagement and wider social inclusion. All work is a meaningful collaboration with children and their carers.

The YOS has always been committed to concepts of social justice, participation and engagement. Young people's feedback is consistently sought (and provided in appendix 3). We know that some young people have felt unsafe in the Town Centre and as a result of this, in partnership with the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), we have opened a Town Centre Hub. The Hub is a safe space for young people to congregate and access opportunities around education, training and positive activities.

Our relationship based practice approach extends to families as well as children we work with and we consistently receive good feedback from parents regarding the efficacy of our interventions and the support their family receives from us.

We are always mindful to be proportionate in the level of intervention offered to families, a child's Youth Justice Order is not a determining factor in what interventions they can access. Simply put, if an intervention is needed by a child or family, we will provide it.

Promote a childhood removed from the justice system, using pre-emptive prevention, diversion and minimal intervention. All work minimises criminogenic stigma from contact with the system

The YOS has operated a youth crime diversion programme, EPIC, for over 6 years. This means that many children that may have come into contact with the Criminal Justice System have been prevented from doing so. Over time, this approach has extended from

community based delivery to engagement with schools, the development of awareness raising around Child Exploitation and a Virtual Reality (VR) programme to highlight the dangers of Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE).

Where a child is Looked After, the YOS's starting point is always to ensure they are not unduly criminalised by the fact that they do not live in a traditional family setting. Our close partnership with South Yorkshire Police (SYP) has allowed us to take a proportionate approach to all children that come into contact with the Criminal Justice System. Our first priority is always ensuring that a child can achieve their full potential, even when they may be subject to robust risk management procedures.

We know that successful education, training and employment destinations are one of the greatest factors in supporting desistance. Because of this, we operate a dedicated Careers, Information, Advice and Guidance service (Pathways to Progression) and if a child ends their order without appropriate ETE in place, we will continue working with them for as long as it takes (up to the age of 19) to ensure they achieve their potential.

4. Voice of the child

Doncaster's ambition is to be the most child-friendly borough in the country. In order to establish the views of young people, the YOS routinely asks young people for their views in order to ensure the offer they receive is appropriate for them and for young people who access the service in the future. The YOS's relationship based practice supports this as young people get to know their Case Managers as well as relevant Interventions Team members and members of the Youth Justice Management Team who are active in supporting young people's cases.

Doncaster also utilises young people on their interview panels for operational staff in order to ensure that staff recruited are able to build a positive relationship with young people

In respect of this year's Youth Justice Plan, the views of **42** young people have been provided in terms of the feedback about their experience of the YOS and what life is like in Doncaster now, **27** of which are included in Appendix 3.

Several of these are included below and throughout the Youth Justice Plan. The YOS consistently collects young people's feedback throughout the year, however specifically for the Youth Justice Plan, young people were consulted. The total number of young people who responded to these questions was **15 (we are expecting more feedback as the plan enters its iterative process and this section will be updated in May)**.

Young people have been consulted on the below questions:

1. Do you feel safe in the area where you live?
2. Do you think there are enough things to do in Doncaster?
3. Do you think you can achieve all your hopes and goals for your life here in Doncaster?

4. What do you like most about living in Doncaster?
5. What's one thing you would change about Doncaster?
6. What things make you feel worried?
7. Do you know where to go to get help with your mental health or if you are unwell/hurt?
8. Do you know where to get help if you need more support with anything?
9. Is there anything else you think the YOS should help you with?

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **I get to talk about things with Emma**

What things in your life have got better? **I've got a job now and earning money. I'm gonna try and push it more, maybe rent a flat for myself.**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **I am looking at my emotions and ways to help me**

What things in your life have got better? **Me and mum are getting on good most of the time**

What things in your life have got better? **Having an education place**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **Litter picking, having to get up at 8am, waiting in for meetings**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **Loads of earache (*just in jest*)**

Who will help you with any problems after you leave here? **6 months voluntary support (YOS)**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **Learning how to deal with emotions and how to deal with situations**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **On your case all time**

5. Governance, leadership and partnership arrangements

Doncaster Youth Offending Service is housed within the wider Young People's Services. This includes a range of specialist and therapeutic provisions which are provided to all tiers of young people from universal provision to Children Looked After (CLA). Young People's Services are overseen by the Assistant Director for Practice Improvement and 2 Service Managers. One Service Manager with discreet responsibility for statutory aspects of provision including therapeutic services and one Service Manager aligned to Prevention services.

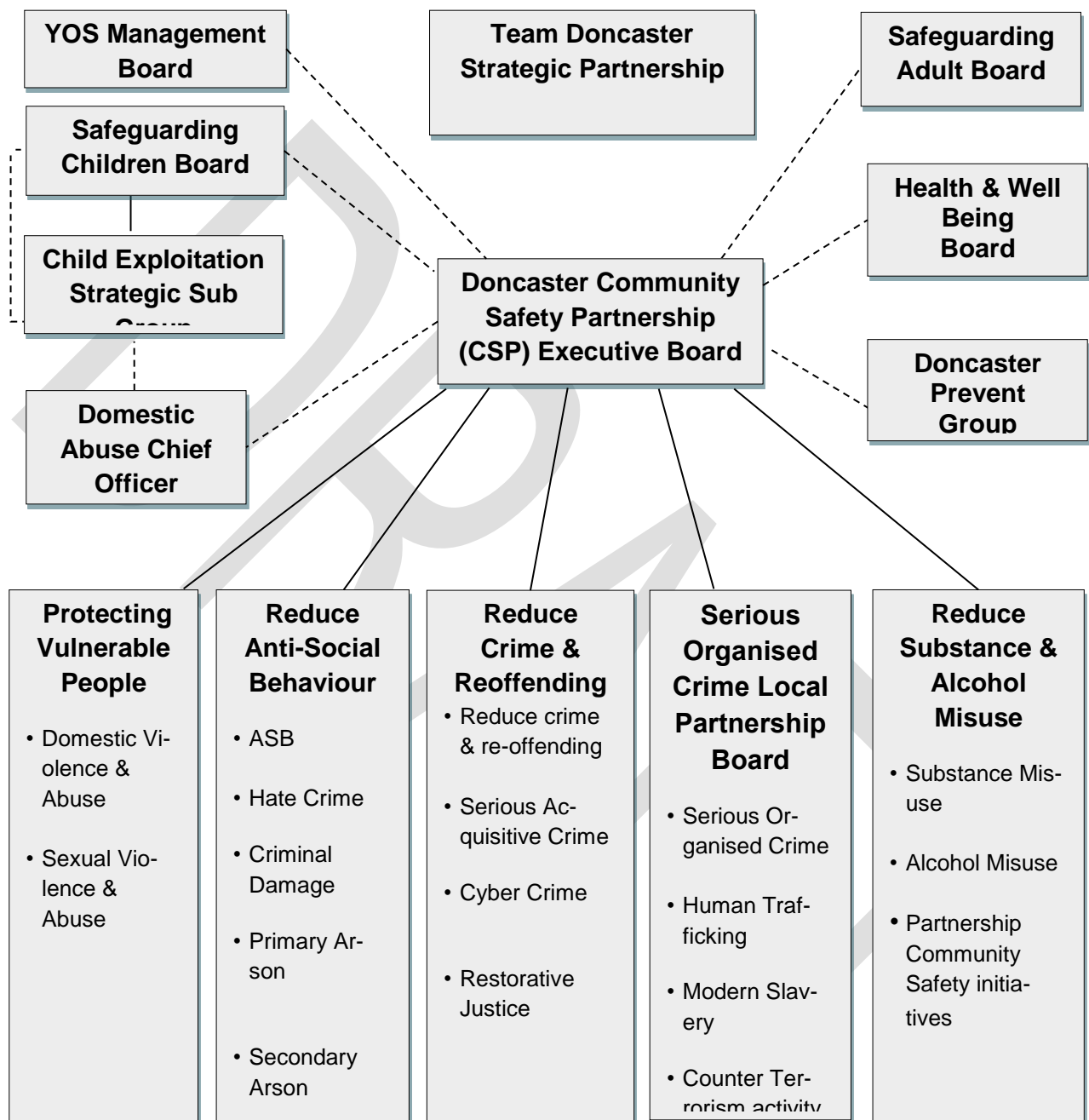
The YOS is overseen by a multi-agency Management Board comprised of the key partners as listed in Appendix 1.

The Board meets regularly to review all issues pertaining to prevention, diversion, statutory activity as well as broader issues which impact on children's lives including education, training and employment, therapeutic support, locality specific issues and child exploitation.

The Board benefits from a consistent chair who has been in post for over 3 years, and was the Deputy Chair for 4 years preceding this, as such the Board benefits from consistent and rigorous leadership which holds the work of the YOS to account. The YOS itself provides robust performance information including full copies of the re-offending toolkit which allows Management Board members to interrogate a range of performance indicators. In addition, at every Board meeting operational staff attend to present case studies which highlights both the success and the challenges that the YOS faces.

The current Board Chair is due to retire from SYP in November 2022 and the YOS Board has taken the view to retain an Independent Chair from this date.

The YOS forms part of the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP) and the HOS is both a member of SSDP Executive Board and the Organised Crime Board and also the Vice Chair of Prevent. As such, the work of the YOS is well integrated into the borough's overall response to issues relating to crime and disorder. A diagrammatical representation of the structure of this is below:



In respect of operational partnership arrangements, the YOS has benefited from secondments of 2 Police Officers, 0.5 FTE Probation Officer and 1 Speech and Language Therapist. In respect of other services, financial contributions from partners have allowed for the development of in-house therapeutic and clinical provisions including Forensic Psychologist, Systemic Family Psychotherapist and Substance Misuse specialist. The YOS also benefits from a dedicated Careers Information, Advice and Guidance service. An organogram of all YOS staff can be found in Appendix 2.

6. Resources and services

Partner contributions to the youth offending partnership pooled budget 2022/23 and variance from 2021/22:

The figures below are indicative until final confirmation of funding is received, however, most organisations have committed to a static position. The core Youth Justice grant is not yet known but is not expected to be substantially different from last year:

Agency	Cash (£)	Payments in kind – (Including staffing) (£)	TOTAL (£)	Variance from 2021/22 (£)
Youth Justice Board for England & Wales (YJB)	£664,523	£0	£664,523	£0
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	£833,541	£0	£833,541	£0
National Probation Service	£0	£54,609	£54,609	£0
South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner	£152,000	£0	£152,000	£0
Doncaster CCG	£57,348	£67,832	£125,180	£0
South Yorkshire Police	£0	£88,524	£88,524	£0
Youth Custody Service	(YCS grant not yet received, to update following receipt).	(YCS grant not yet received, to update following receipt).	(YCS grant not yet received, to update following receipt).	(YCS grant not yet received, to update following receipt).
Total	£1,707,412	£210,965	£1,918,377	£0

The YOS is committed to ensuring that it constantly reviews its performance and strategic offer to ensure that it meets the needs of young people. This has never been more important than now following the Covid-19 pandemic. Doncaster YOS has benefited from its core partners maintaining or increasing funding allowing the YOS to maintain high levels of individualised service for children and young people.

Grant Funded Activities

The grant from the YJB is used exclusively for delivery of Youth Justice Services, the largest proportion being allocated to fund the staffing establishment. However, it should be recognised that the majority of the contribution from partners is an “In Kind” resource in terms of the provision of staff as listed in the table above.

The totality of the Youth Justice Board grant is aligned to the YOS staffing budgets and operational running costs. Partner contributions are either in kind in relation to seconded staff or include cash sums to support seconded staffs activity within the organisation. The largest single contributor to the YOS budget remains DMBC and these funds are also allocated against staffing, but include commissioned services in the following areas:

- Appropriate Adult Services (Change, Grow, Live), are commissioned on a regional basis by the 4 south Yorkshire YOT’s. Change, Grow, Live (formerly SOVA) have delivered this contract in excess of 10 years. This has included 2 re-tendering opportunities for which Change, Grow, Live have been the preferred candidate. Performance in relation to Appropriate Adults attending interviews within 1 hour of a request is consistently over 95% across the region
- Sexually harmful behaviour services provided by The Junction Project

Provision	Cost for 21/22
The Junction Project 2022-23	£45,828
Appropriate Adult – Change, Grow, Live (formerly SOVA)	£18,118

In addition, some staff require clinical supervision in respect of their professional disciplines and this is also maintained through the overall budget.

The budget also is designed to provide specialist reports as required by the Court.

2021/22 was highly challenging in respect of remand costs, which significantly exceeded the grant allocation. (YCS grant not yet received, to update following receipt).

7. Progress on previous plan (Page 10 of the Guidance)

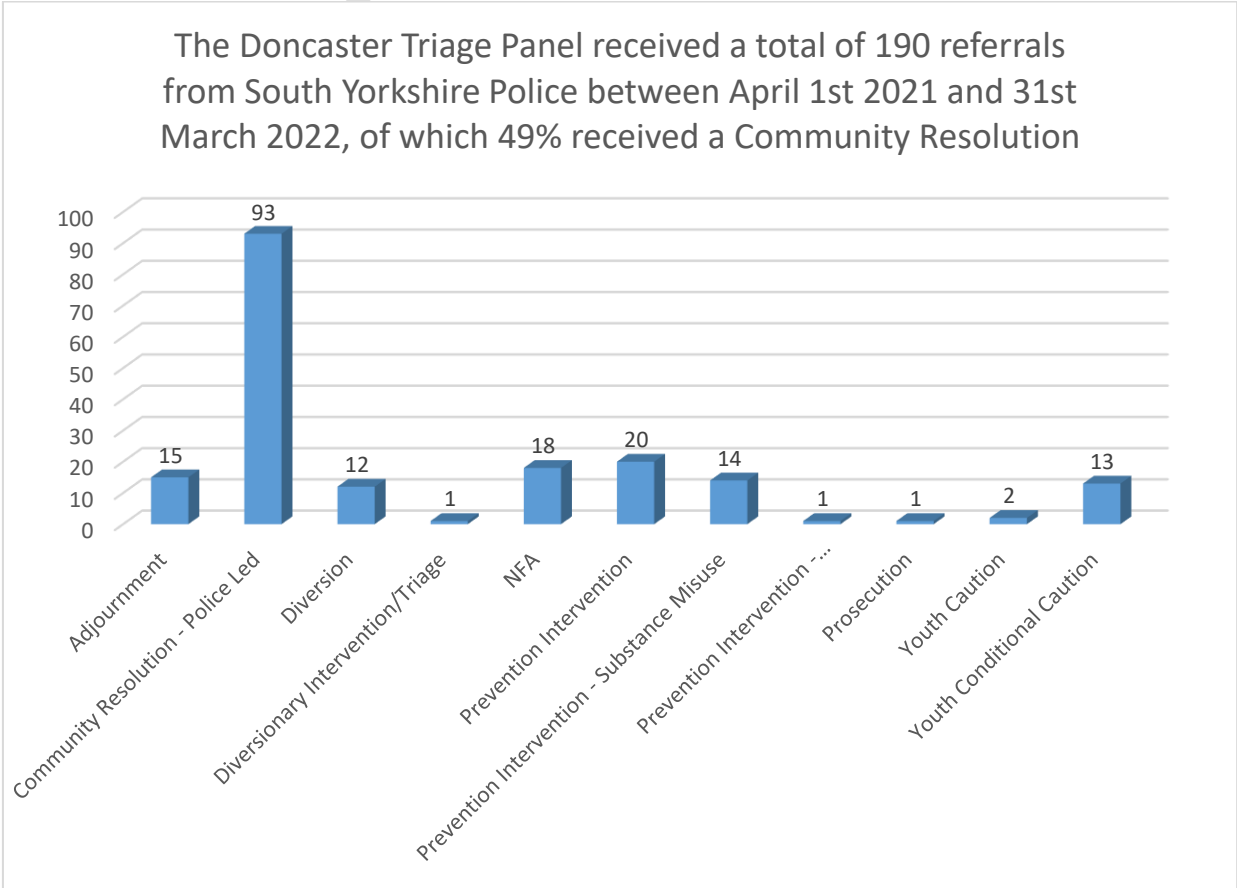
The last year was challenging due to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic and this is reflected in some aspects of the YOS’s performance. In other areas, the YOS has performed well despite these challenges. The following section will detail how the YOS has achieved its results against these targets in the past year.

First Time Entrants

Young people who enter the Youth Justice System for the first time are known as First Time Entrants (FTE’s). Entering the Youth Justice System can have a severe impact on young people’s career prospects as they acquire a criminal record which may have to be disclosed to prospective employers. There is also a risk that bringing young people into the Youth Justice System prematurely can “criminalise” them, such that they start to see themselves as “offenders” and begin to adopt pro-criminal associates and lifestyle.

Therefore, bringing young people into the Youth Justice System should be a last resort, taken only when all other viable options for diversion have been exhausted.

Where children have come into contact with Criminal Justice agencies, the multi-agency triage process has continued as normal. This has meant that wherever possible, children have been diverted to the lowest possible disposal in line with an assessment of their risks, needs and vulnerabilities.



Despite the ongoing covid-19 pandemic, Team EPIC continue to be actively engaged in communities where there are higher instances of youth crime and anti-social behaviour with the purpose of reducing young people coming into contact with Criminal Justice agencies through the offer of positive and aspirational activities.

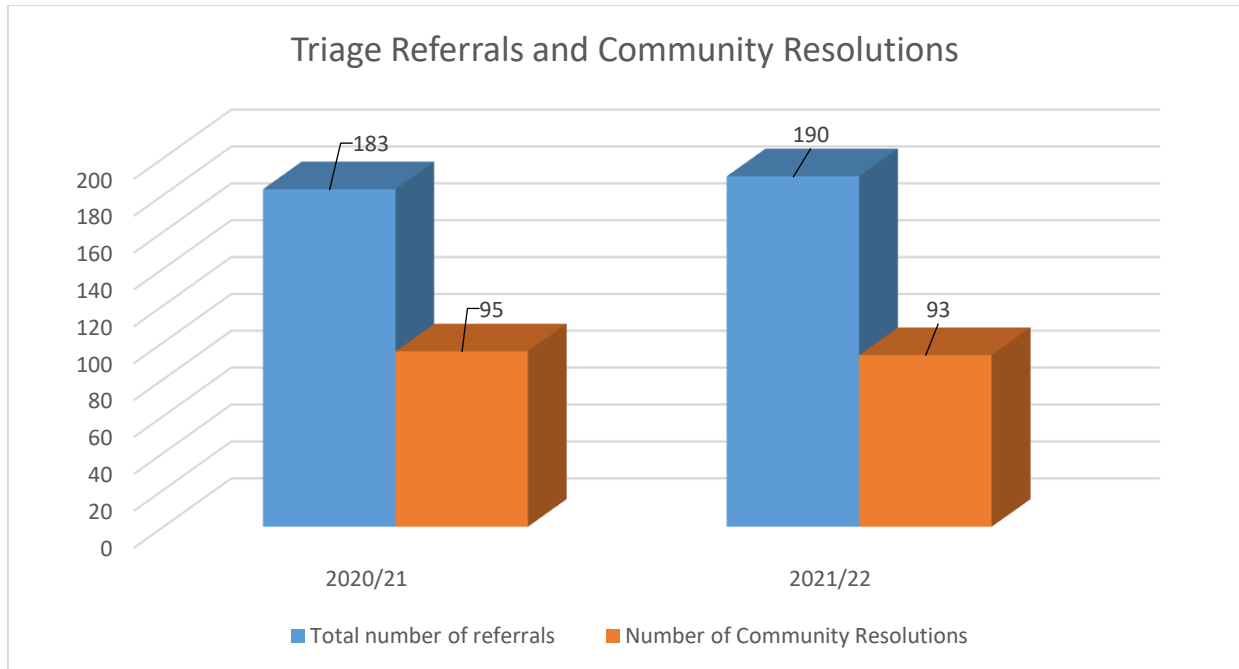
Doncaster had a significant decrease in the FTE rate from 2019 to 2020. It was taken into account the impact of lockdown restrictions, due to Covid, during this time. However, this decrease was maintained in 2021.

This is due to:

- Innovative work by the EPIC Team
- The Triage panel looking at each individual young person and tailoring interventions and support to meet their needs following assessment
- Multi-professional approach

- Engagement and support from partners

Comparing the published data for all YOTs in England and Wales, Doncaster is just outside the top quartile for performance reducing FTE's.



The above chart shows a marginal increase in the number of referrals into Triage with a small reduction in the number of Community Resolutions issued.

In Doncaster, making a young person an FTE is only done so when it is appropriate. The Youth Justice Triage Panel can use a number of different disposals to ensure that a young person doesn't become an FTE whilst ensuring that the victims views are considered alongside the needs of each individual young person. Doncaster has a locally devised assessment tool which is used to identify the most appropriate disposal for each young person as well as informing any interventions that will be completed with the young person and their family to try and prevent further offending.

The Restorative Practitioner is a permanent member of the Youth Justice Triage Panel, representing the victims views and, where appropriate, carrying out restorative interventions.

The target set for FTE's in 21/22 was **57** young people equating to a rate of **194** per **100,000 of 10-17 year olds** with a 15% variance to mitigate the additional challenges arising from the covid-19 pandemic.

Performance indicator	Outturn year ending Sept	Target year ending Sept

	2020	2021
First Time Entrant (FTE) PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population YJB data. This comprises young people who receive a Police Caution or a Sentence.	124 (37 young people)	194 (57 young people)

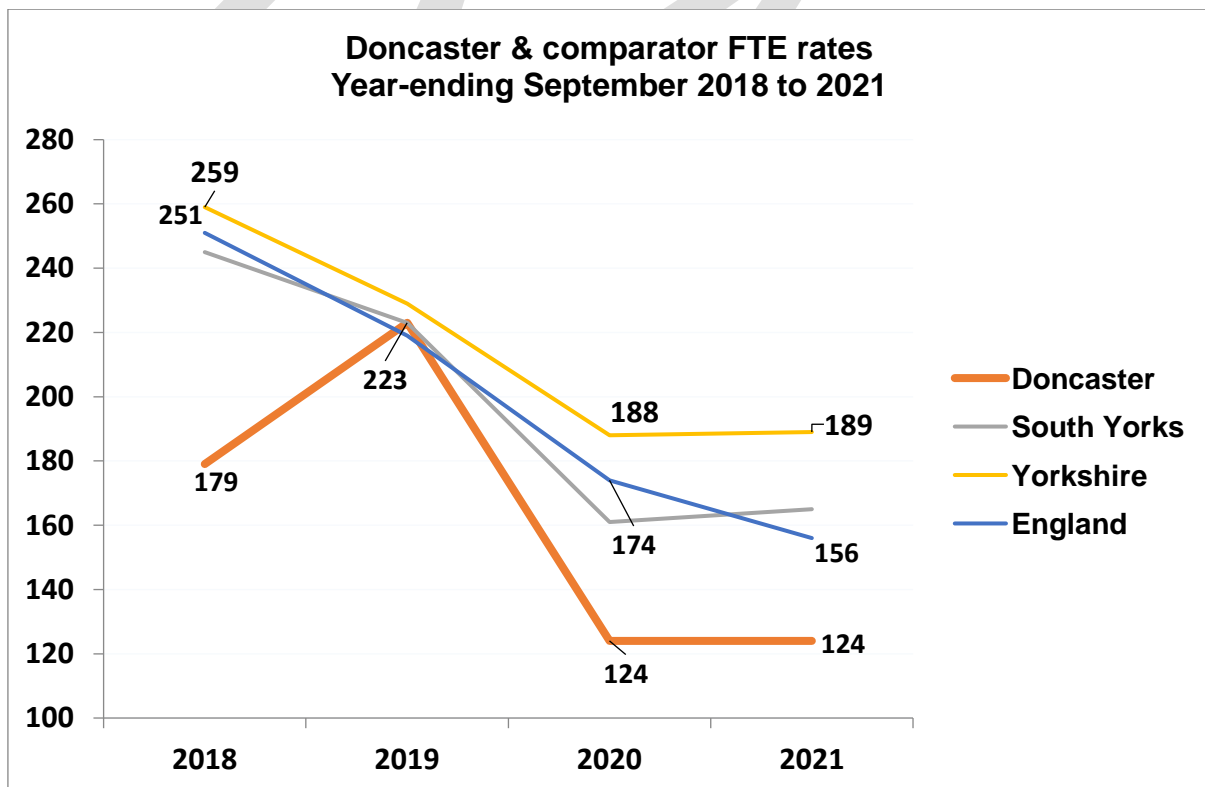
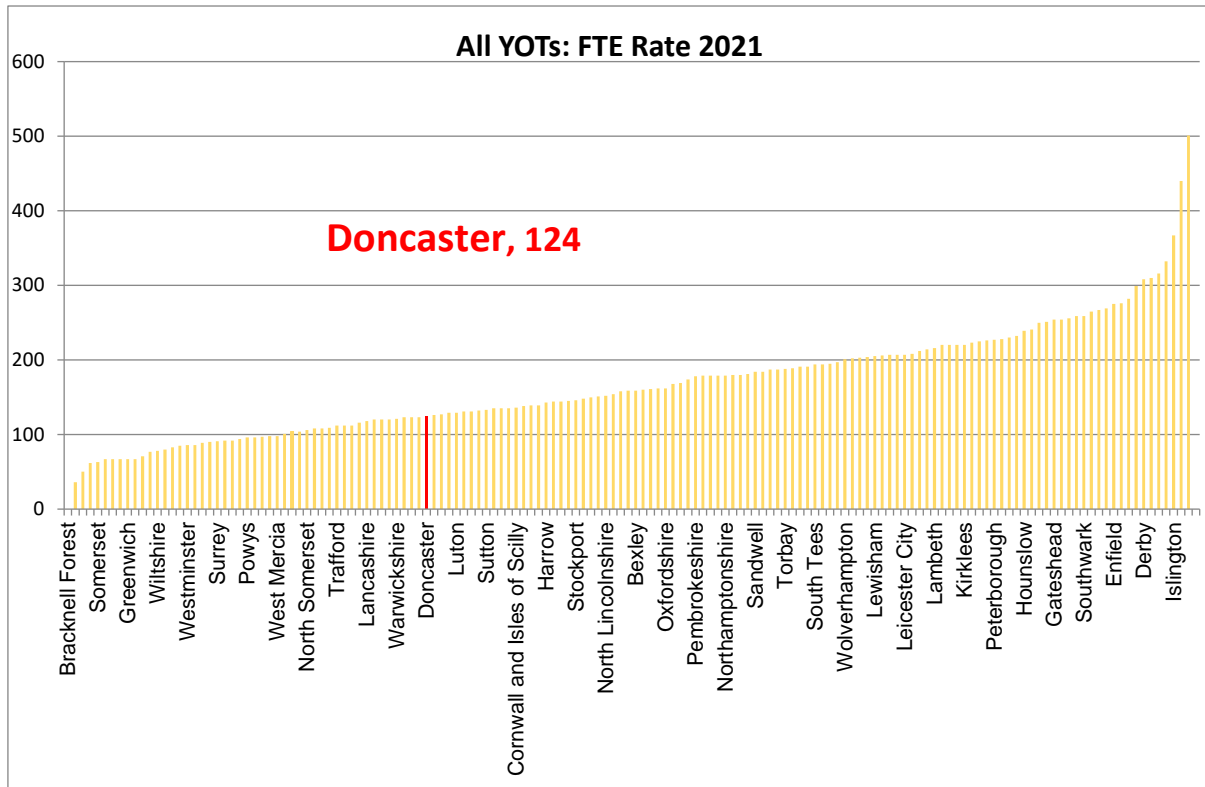
The data shows a significant decrease in the number of young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time. The following chart represents the most recently published full year cohort.

	Doncaster	Yorkshire	PCC Area	YJS Family	England
Oct 20 – Sept 21	124	189	165	160	156
Oct 19 – Sept 20	124	188	161	141	174
% change from selected baseline	0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	13.6%	-10.4%

As such, the target set in the Youth Justice Plan 21/22 has been significantly surpassed, although in reality performance has remained static.

It is worth noting that when the target was set there had been a delay in the publication of PNC data and the YOS was entirely reliant upon data held within the re-offending toolkit. At that time, it was expected that the lifting of restrictions would lead to young people becoming more involved in risk taking behaviours, bringing them to the attention of Criminal Justice agencies and potentially becoming a First Time Entrant. However, the efficacy of the Youth Justice Triage Panel continues to ensure young people receive the right outcome and offers young people support in order to avoid them being unduly criminalised.

We continue to regularly review the outcomes from the Triage panel and are assured that young people are receiving the right level of intervention which prevents them from escalating to a formal outcome at a later time.



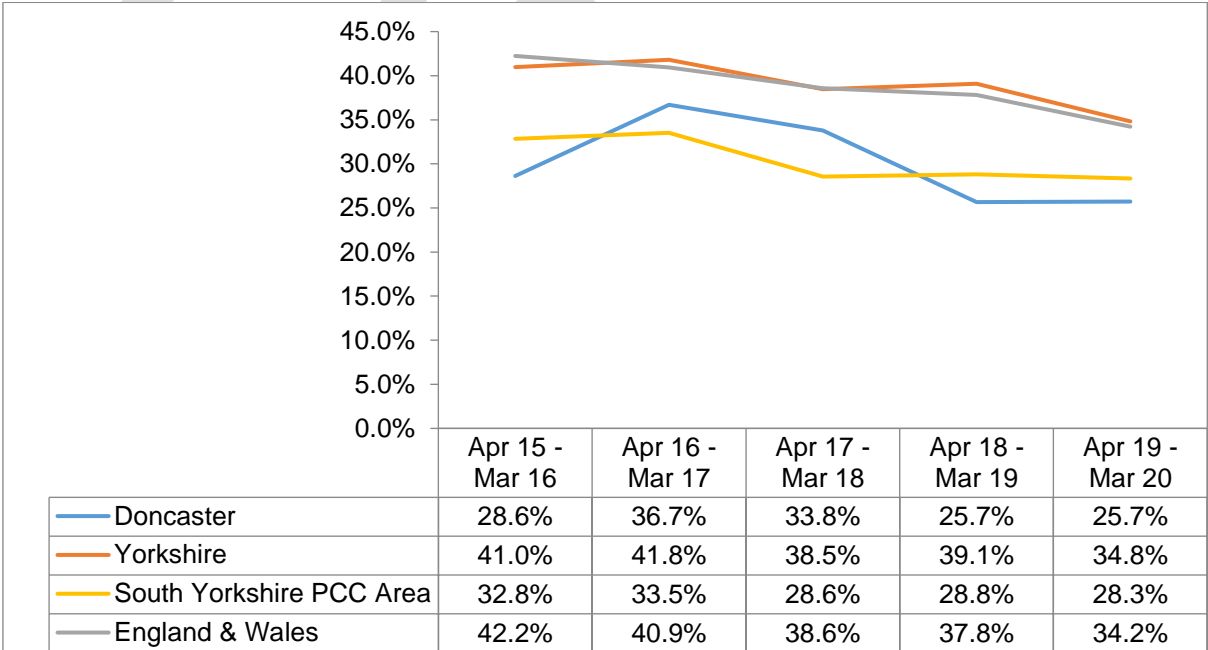
Re-offending

The target for 2021/22 was a **25%** binary re-offending rate and based on the official PNC data, the rate has been marginally missed with a nationally reported rate of **25.7%**. There

is a marginal difference with the live tracked local data which reports a rate of **25.4%**, this demonstrates the overall efficacy of the live tracked data.

Performance Indicator	Outturn Mar-Apr 2019 cohort	Target Mar-Apr 2020 cohort	Target Mar-Apr 2021 cohort
Proven binary re-offending rate for cohort members. This is the percentage of young people who re-offended in the identified cohort	25.7%	37%	25%

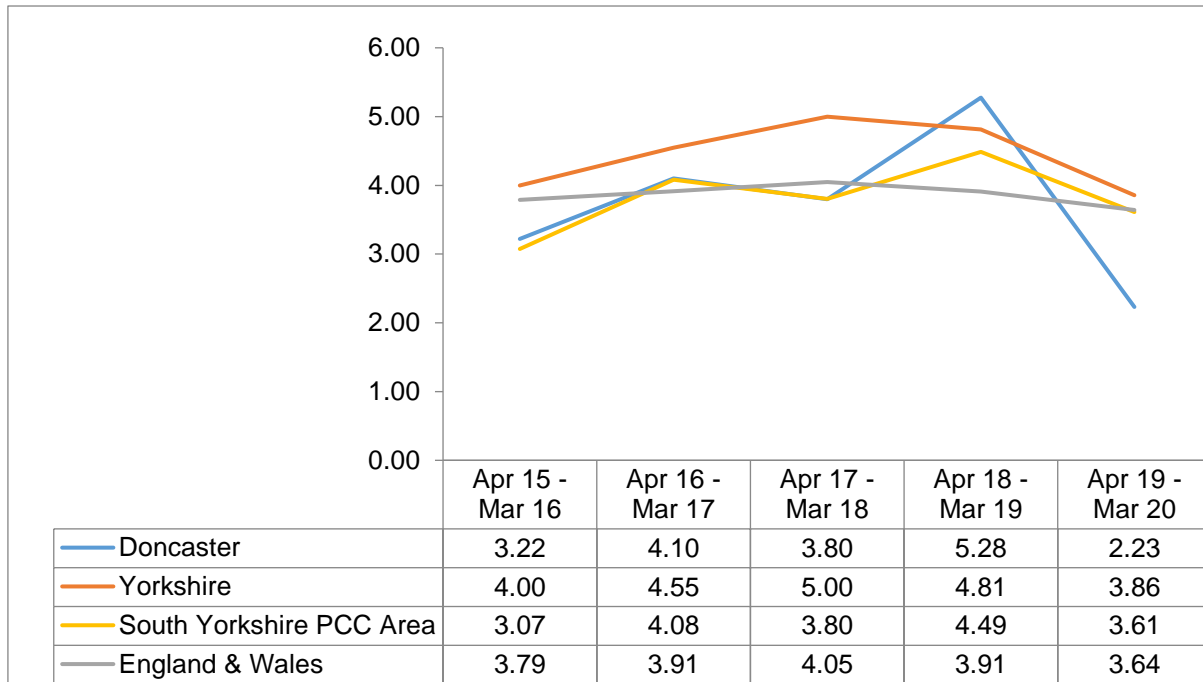
Annualised Binary Re-offending data



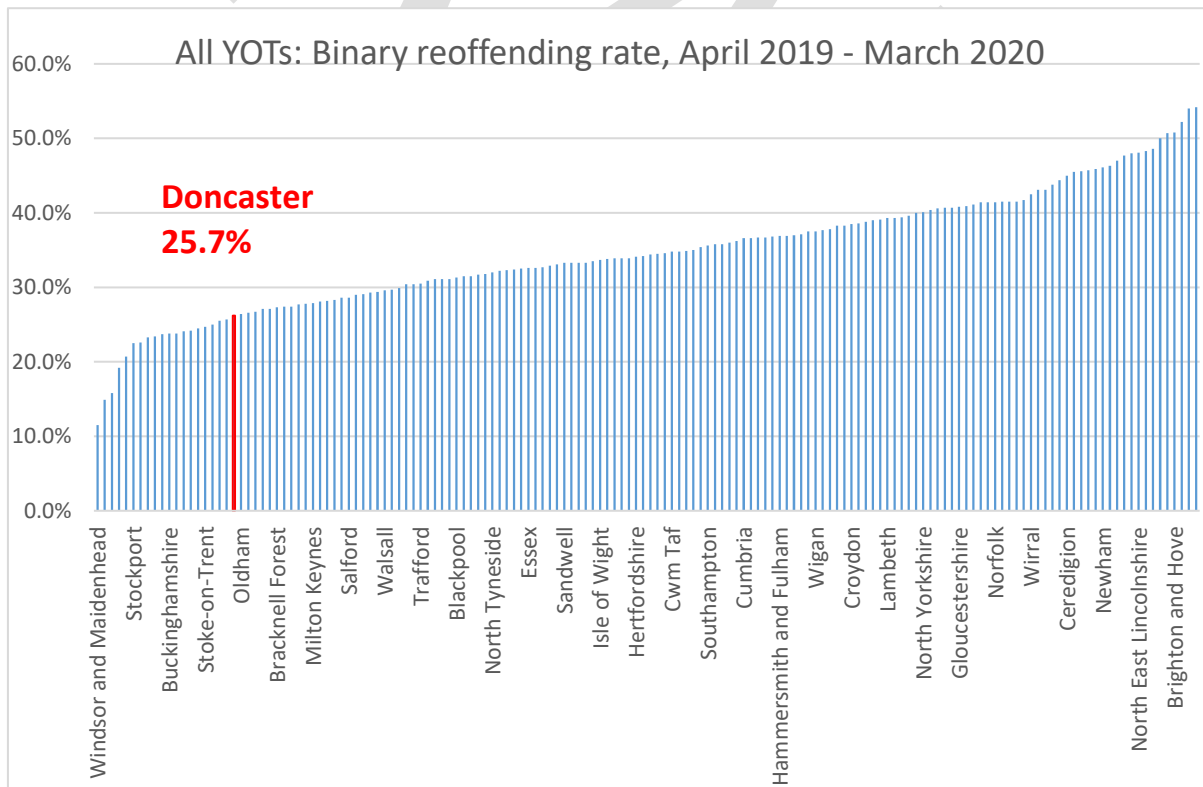
The annualised PNC information indicates that Doncaster has a binary rate of **25.7%**. Consequently, the target has been marginally missed by 0.7%, the positive performance and the rate is substantially below both the English and Yorkshire averages although it is worth noting that both Doncaster and the South Yorkshire PCC area are significantly lower than the Yorkshire and England and Wales rates.

Annualised Frequency Re-offending

Doncaster has seen a significant reduction in the frequency of re-offences by those young people re-offending. This is in contrast to a relatively static performance by those we measure against.



Doncaster has seen a reduction from **5.28** re-offences per young person to **2.23** which shows that young people are committing significantly less re-offences where they go on to offend again.



Doncaster's rate is **25.7%** which places us in the top quartile for performance. This is an impressive performance in terms of Doncaster's efficacy in preventing re-offending and it is noteworthy that Doncaster has been below the England average for the last 4 years.

Re-offending – Local Data

Doncaster utilises the YJB re-offending toolkit in order to monitor and measure the live re-offending data as it happens due to the delay in nationally published figures. The live tracked data is reported to the Management Board quarterly to support collaborative working with partners in reducing re-offending. This also provides the YOS Management Team with strategic oversight of the data as it is happening rather than being reliant on waiting for official data to be published. The MoJ uses PNC data which does not facilitate interrogation of data i.e. we do not have access to the details of the young people in the MoJ cohort to determine factors leading to re-offending.

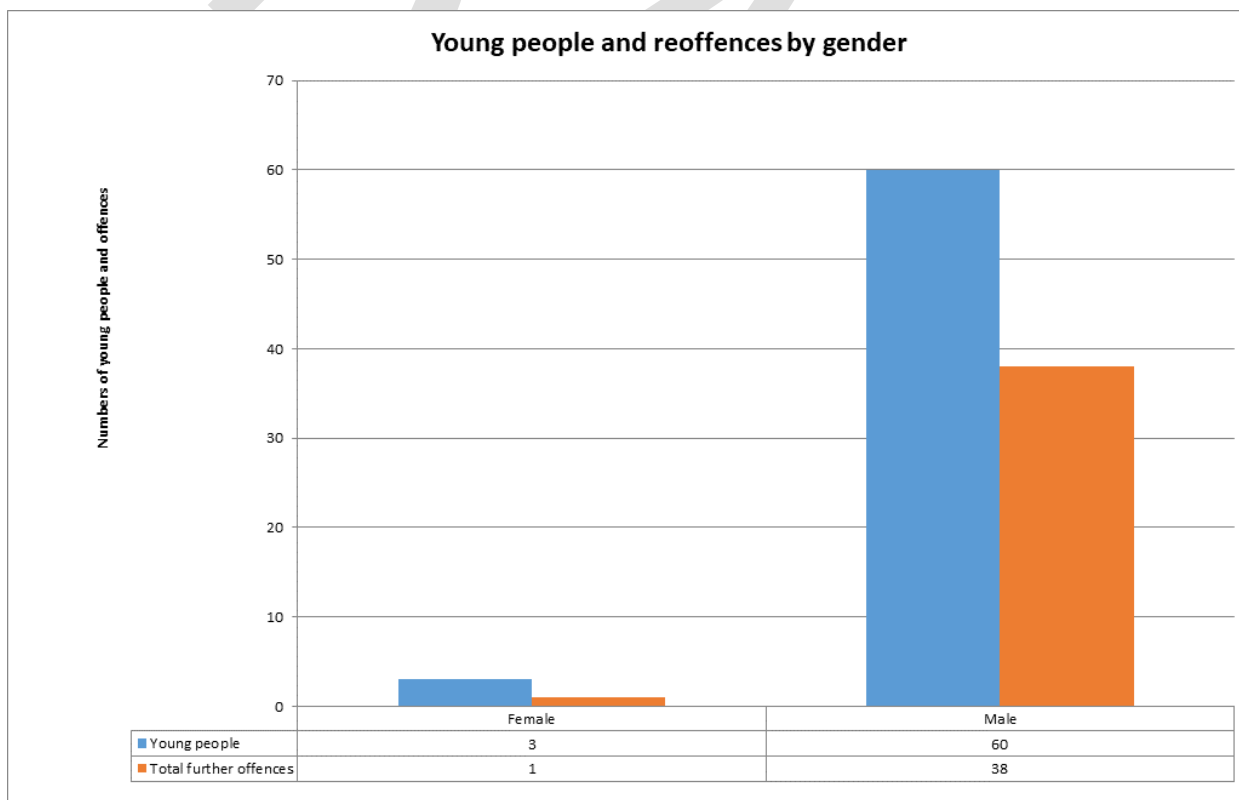
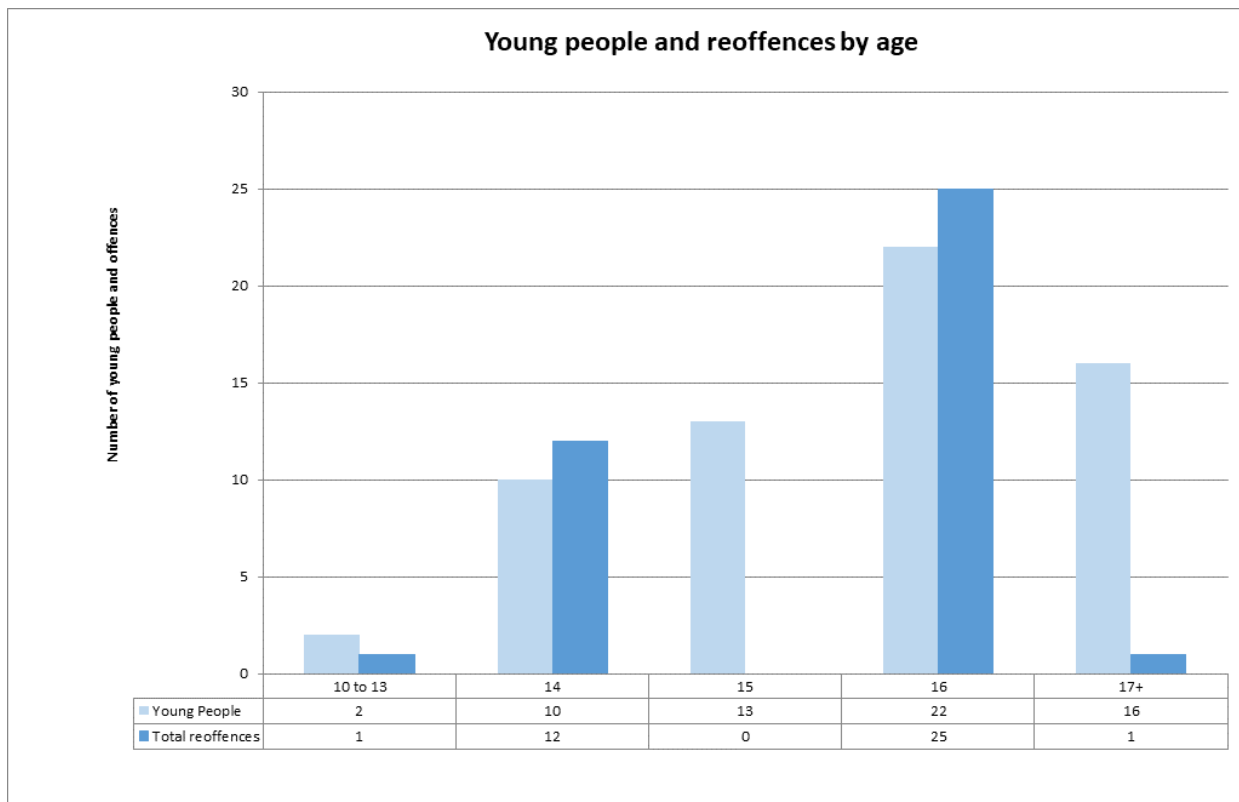
It is worth noting that there is only a **0.3%** variance between the nationally published PNC data and the data from the re-offending toolkit, this shows the overall efficacy of the live tracked data which provides assurance to both the Management Board and the YOS Management Team.

A cohort of young people with a substantive outcome, 1st January 2020 – 31 December tracked for re-offending up 11 March 2022

Summary headline data from the cohort:

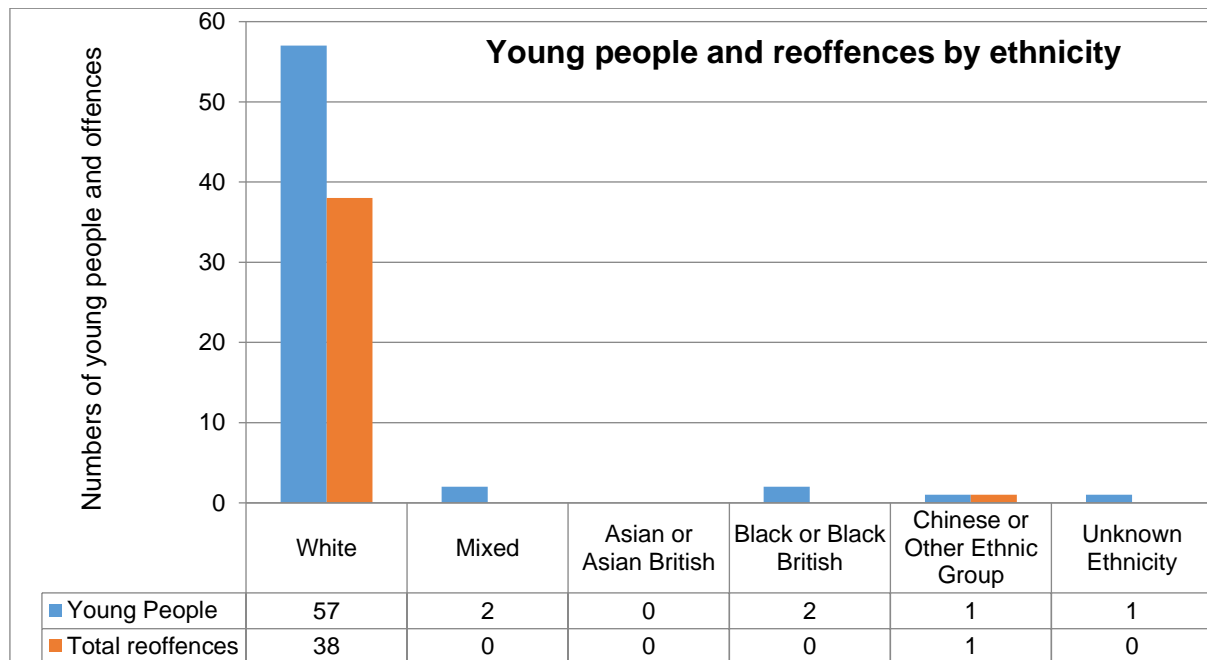
Overall binary rate for the cohort is **25.4**

Number of young people in cohort:	63
Number of young people reoffending:	16
Number of further offences committed by cohort members:	39
Number of further offences	
% of young people committing only 1 further offence:	11.1%
% of young people committing 5+ further offences:	3.2%
% of all further offending committed by those committing 5+:	38.5%

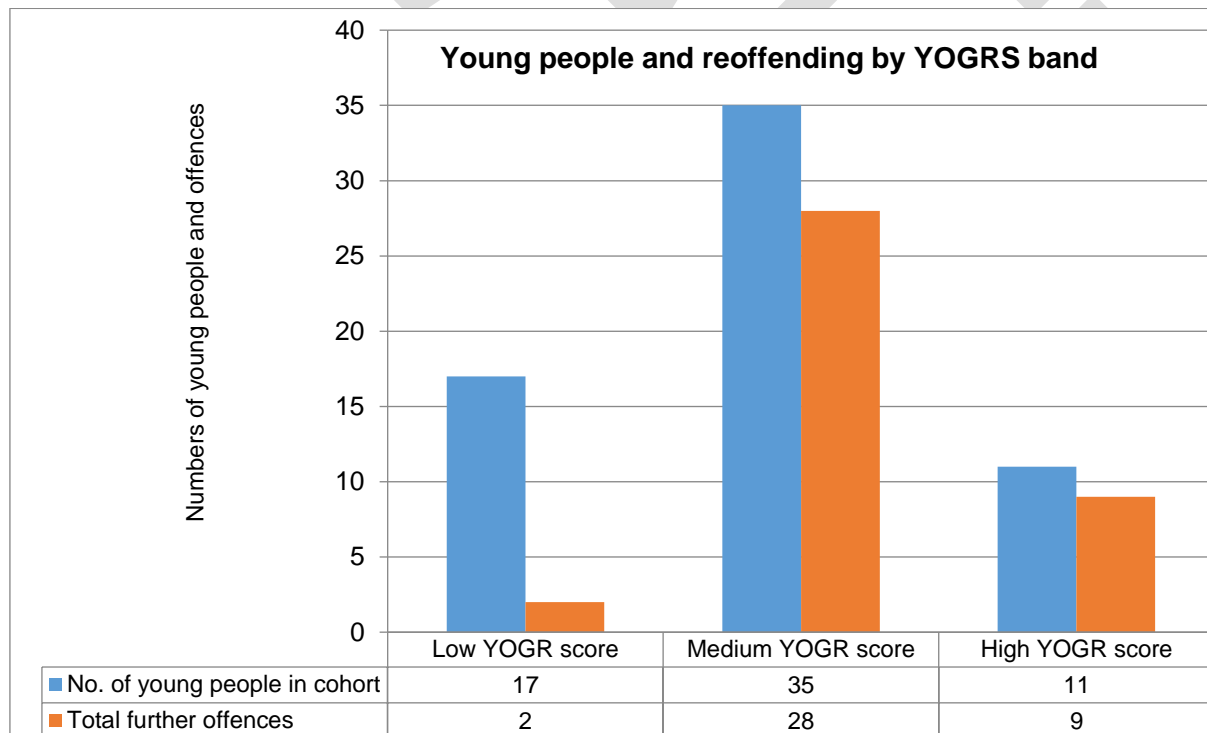


The above demonstrates both the age difference and gender split of the cohort in terms of re-offending.

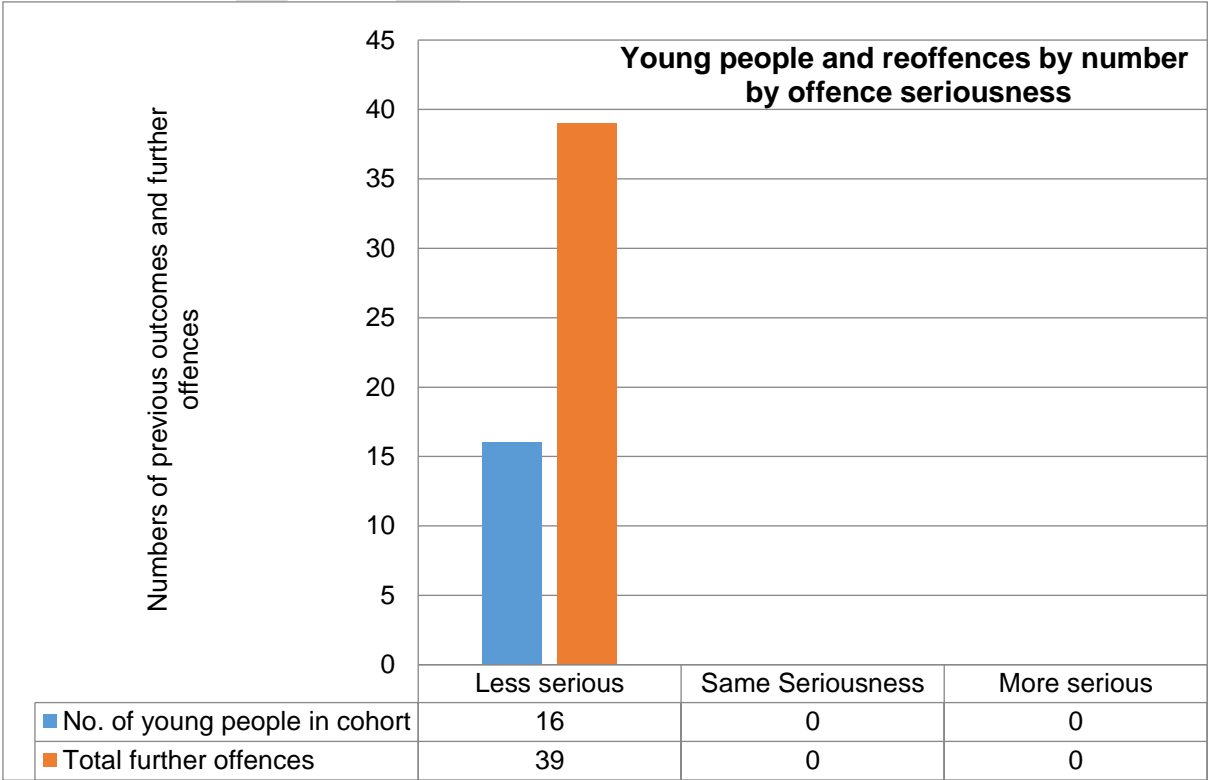
The age profile of young people within the Criminal Justice System in Doncaster has remained broadly consistent for the last 5 years. Young people aged between 16 and 17 continue to constitute the majority of the cohort.



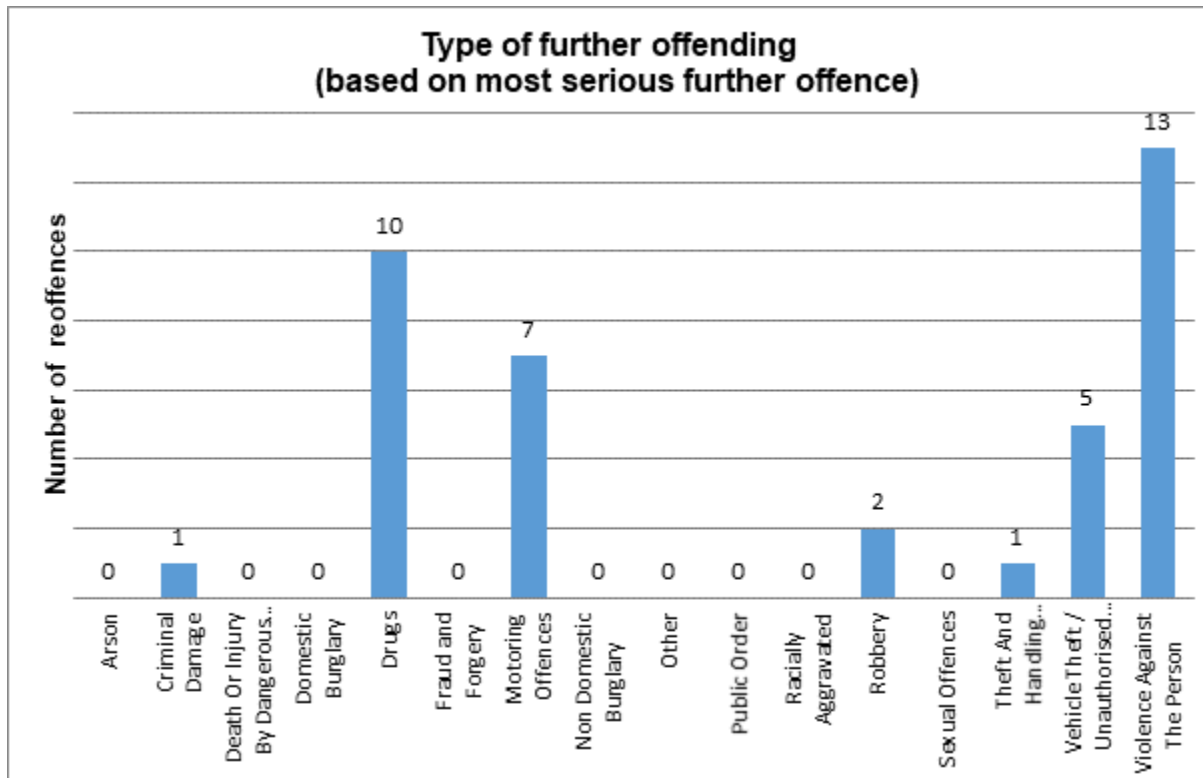
The above chart is reflective of Doncaster’s 10-17 demographic which is mostly made up of White British young people. Doncaster currently has no disproportionality issues. In the Youth Justice System in Doncaster there is no over-representation of any ethnic groups.



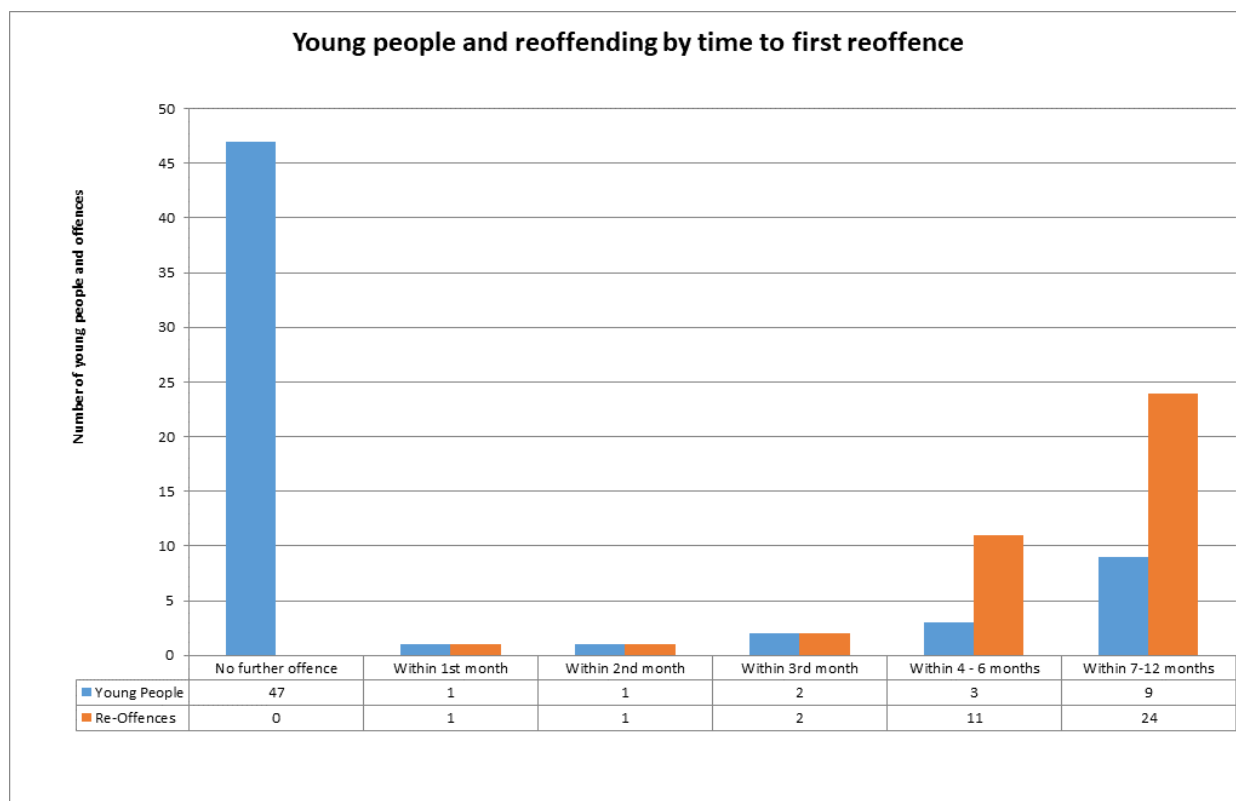
The above chart demonstrates the effectiveness of the congruence between the assessed likelihood of a child re-offending and actual re-offending episodes. In most cases, the YOS is accurate in its assessed level of re-offending risk in that, the number of re-offences in each of the domains is broadly what you would expect to see in relation to the assessed risk level. As part of AssetPlus methodology, a Youth Justice Officer can apply a manual override of the YOGRS score if there are exceptional circumstances relating to a child’s offending episode. It is estimated that override judgements are applied in between **10 – 20%** of cases per year and therefore the above should be considered within that context. Even with the variances described, the congruence levels are still strong.



The above chart is highly encouraging and indicates that in the past 12 months no child has gone on to commit an offence which is more serious than the offence which brought them into the Criminal Justice System. This is a good indication of the efficacy of the intervention offered by the YOS. That said, for some young people, although they may be offending at a less serious level, the frequency of their offending at a lower level will still have a demonstrable impact on their lives and the communities they live in.



The above chart represents re-offending by the original offence type. Whilst most young people do not go on to re-offend, the greatest risk is aligned to offences relating to violence. This, as previously indicated, relates to issues around emotional regulation and our analysis of the time from receiving an order to a child's first re-offence indicates that the majority of these episodes occur towards the end of the child's order. Previously, the highest risk time was in the first 2 months following an outcome, this was because it took a longer period of time for practitioners to build the relationships which support children not to re-offend. However, our change of practice model during the pandemic where all our work is carried out in children's homes or locality settings, has led to practitioners building meaningful relationships quicker than when they were required to attend a centralised office. Now the greatest period of risk is aligned to when contact reduces and/or the order ends. Consequently, the YOS will continue to review its practice model to examine if anything else can be done towards the end of a child's order to ensure that the risk of recidivism is reduced.



Custody

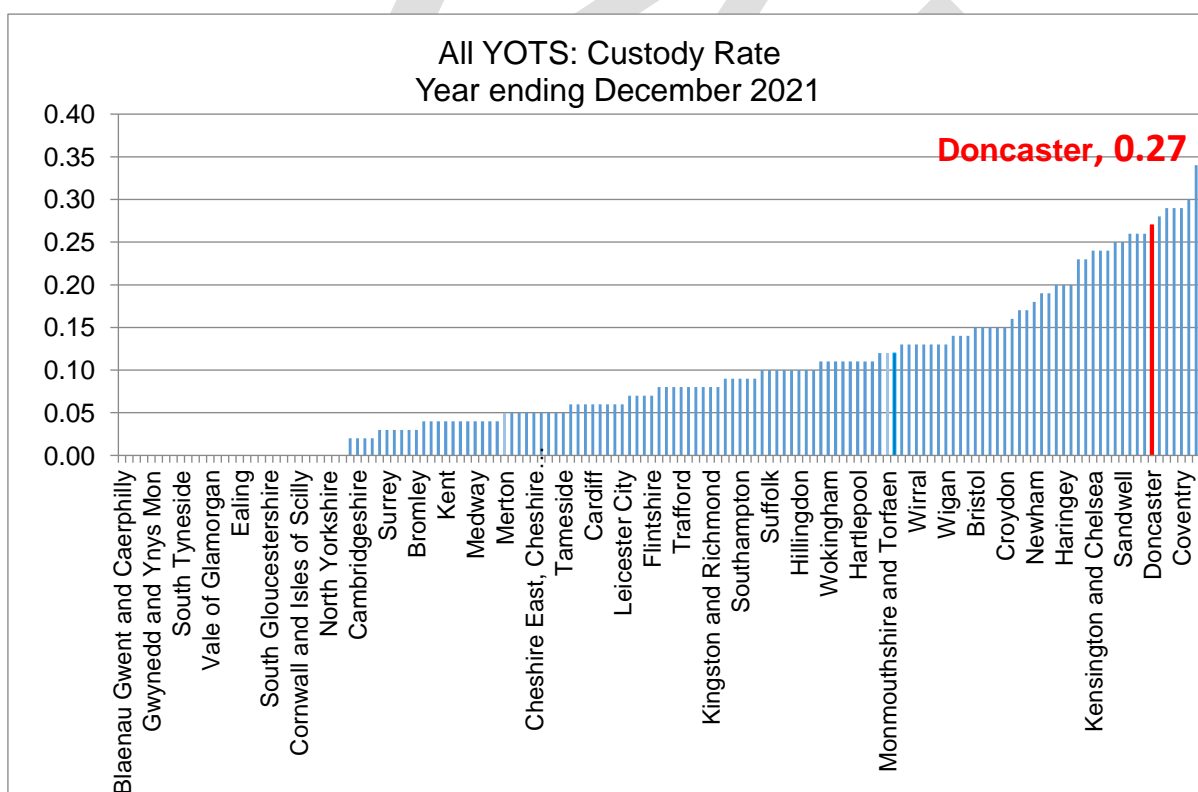
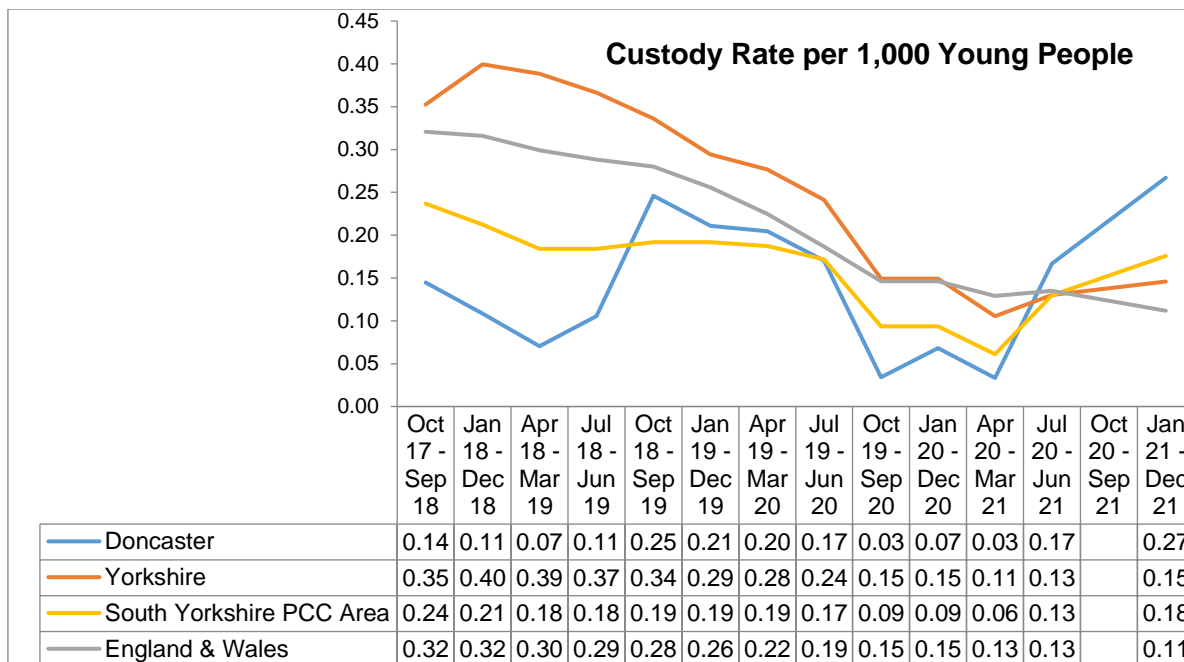
The following demonstrates the total use of custody in the period ending December 2021, which is the most current published data. Doncaster has experienced a significant increase in its custody rate during this period owing to a number of young people being sentenced for serious offences following a period of remand. This is an anomalous rate that could not have been predicted as the young people who committed these offences were not known to services prior to them committing these offences. In real terms this equates to an increase from 1 young person in 2020/21 to 7 young people in 2021/22.

It is noteworthy that 4 of these young people were not known to the YOS prior to receiving a custodial sentence and were all linked to 2 serious offences. Consequently, whilst the YOS will continue to report on the overall usage of custody, the target this year will focus upon custodial episodes for young people known to the YOS at the point of receiving sentence, as this will provide greater analysis in the efficacy of YOS intervention once children are known.

Use of custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population - Ministry of Justice published data. It should be noted that there was no published data between October 2020 and September 2021.

	Doncaster	Yorkshire	PCC Area	YJS Family	England
Jan – Dec 2021	0.27	0.15	0.18	0.08	0.11

Jan – Dec 2020	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.15
change from selected baseline	0.20	0	0.08	-0.09	0.04



The above chart contextualises Doncaster’s performance on a national level in terms of use of custody. Doncaster finds itself in the bottom quartile in performance, however this

can be contextualised in terms of young people committing very serious offences linked to organised crime activity and exploitation who were not known to services at the time they committed the offences. The YOS Management Board has analysed and discussed this performance when setting next years target owing to this anomalous performance.

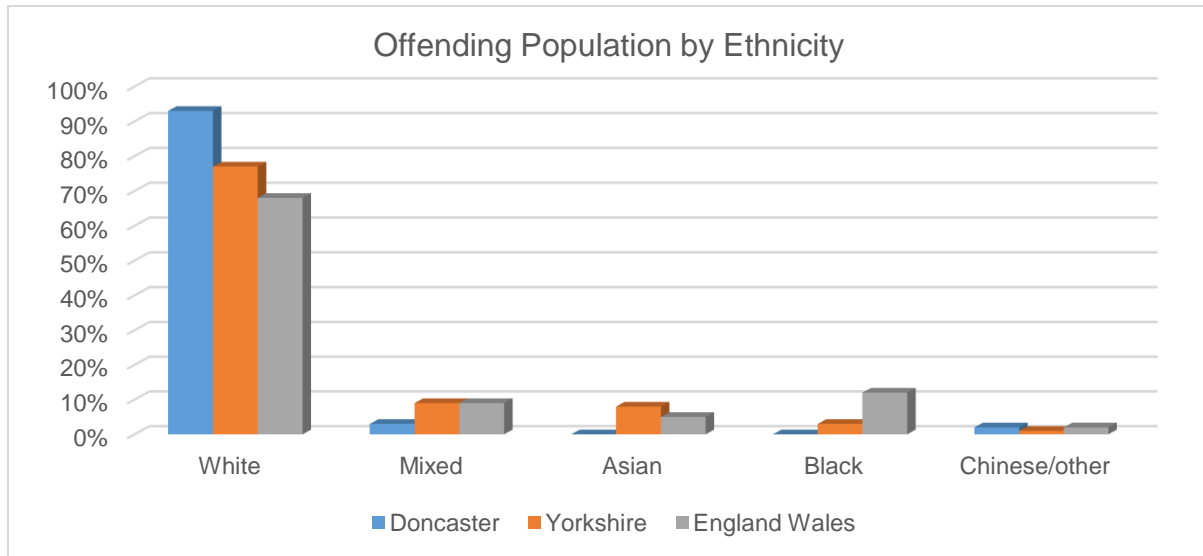
Disproportionality

Over-representation of particular ethnic groups in the Youth Justice System is a national problem. Each Youth Offending Team should undertake an annual analysis of disproportionality within the local Youth Justice System at a summary level. If the summary analysis indicates a significant over-representation of a particular ethnic group then a case-level analysis should be carried out to gain an understanding of how, when, where and why this arises in order to tackle the problem.

April – December 2021 - Offending Population by Ethnicity						
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or Other	Ethnic minorities (excluding White minorities)
Doncaster	93%	3%	0	0	2%	5%
Yorkshire	77%	9%	8%	3%	1%	20%
England & Wales	68%	9%	5%	12%	2%	28%

The summary analysis for Doncaster is shown below.

The latest figures available are for the year ending December 2021. The chart below is taken from the Youth Justice Board’s published data and shows the extent to which each ethnic group has been over or under-represented in Doncaster’s Youth Justice System over the last 7 years.



Reducing the offending of Children Looked After

In Doncaster we are particularly concerned to reduce the number of Children Looked After within the Youth Justice System. We undertake an annual audit of the number and proportion of Children Looked After 10-17 who are in the system.

We are also mindful that children who are looked after are at greater risk of exploitation than other children. This also has the potential to bring them into contact with Criminal Justice organisations. In order to mitigate this, EPIC staff have been working on a one to one basis with children who may be at risk from Exploitation and offending to ensure that they do not become First Time Entrants or their offending escalates to more serious disposals.

For the first time, Doncaster has decided to set a target in relation to the reduction of Children Looked After entering the Criminal Justice System to ensure that the rate of children looked after entering the Criminal Justice System is not greater than the rate of the wider population.

What things in your life have got better? I've got a job now and earning money. I'm gonna try and push it more, maybe rent a flat for myself.

8. Performance and priorities

In this section the YOS will outline its statutory performance targets for 22/23, however we will also outline our intervention priorities to ensure that children are protected, supported and have the opportunity to thrive.

FTE

Doncaster has seen static performance over the past 2 years after some turbulence in the preceding 2 years in relation to its FTE's. Consequently rather than using an arbitrary target based on 1 years performance, the Management Board has elected to set a target based on the average FTE rate for the past 4 years with a 20% reduction against the average.

The average FTE rate over the past 4 years is **162.5** per 100,000 of the 10-17 population. A 20% reduction against the average does provide a rate target of **130** per 100,000 of the 10-17 population. This will broadly represent a stand-still position on the previous 2 years performance if achieved.

Re-offending target

Doncaster's re-offending performance has been strong for a number of years and this did not change during the pandemic. Currently the YOS is **8.5%** below the national average. This should be considered as extremely strong performance in relation to Doncaster's deprivation indices. It is also strong evidence that the child first, relationship based practice approach is effective. The re-offending toolkit utilising live data indicates that the binary rate is **25.4%** and the nationally reported data is **25.7%**. A highly aspirational target is being set at **22%** for the binary re-offending rate and if this is achieved it will represent Doncaster's best ever performance against this indicator.

Custody

The custody target has been more challenging to set. Last year, we were realistic in our target knowing that we had a number of young people remanded for serious offences who were likely to receive custodial sentences. These young people were not known to the Youth Offending Service at the time they committed these offences which means there had been no opportunity to utilise the YOS's trauma informed, relationship based methodology to prevent these offences.

Considering the above, the Board agreed to set an aspirational target of **2** young people who were currently on an order when they committed the offence that they were sentenced to a custodial sentence for. The YOS will continue to track and report on young people who are sentenced to custody, however these anomalous offences will not be counted towards the target. Our target of **2** young people equates to a rate of **0.07** young people per 1,000 of the 10-17 population.

EET

Last year we set a target of **90%** which was a highly aspirational target, regrettably this was not achieved with the final annualised rate being **73.1%**. Although this is significantly higher than the national average for children in the Criminal Justice System, it is not good enough for the children and young people of Doncaster and therefore the Board will again aim for a **90%** target.

Suitable Accommodation

The YOS continues to be highly aspirational and aims for **100%** of young people to be in suitable accommodation at the end of their order. Doncaster has always achieved this target and expects this to continue.

CLA

The total number of diversionary and statutory outcomes for young people during the period was **240** of which **25** were Children Looked After. It is noteworthy, however, that **5** became Looked After by virtue of their time spent on remand under LASPO (Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders) Act 2012. This indicates that **10.4%** of the total number of outcomes were attributed to Children Looked After. This equates to **4.2%** of Doncaster's total Looked After population. The target therefore will be measured against the general population rate which is **0.6%** of the 10-18 population in Doncaster. This will be incredibly challenging to achieve, however the YOS is committed to ensuring that outcomes for Children Looked After are not disproportionately different to those children living in more traditional settings.

Whats been good about coming to the YOT? 'helps me get stuff off my chest, if I didn't have you to speak to things would build up and I would probably be stressed and depressed, but its like a relief getting it off my chest'

9. National standards

The YOS is required to annually measure its compliance with National Standards and to submit this audit to the YJB.

The standards the YOS are evaluated against are as follows:

- Out of Court Disposals
- At Court
- In the Community (Court Disposals)
- In Secure settings
- On Transitions and Resettlement

The process for undertaking the audit is determined by the Youth Justice Board, it requests that 20 actual cases are reviewed across the 5 standards between the period of Sep 19 and March 2020. This was then allocated to a member of the YOS Management Team to undertake a qualitative review of each person against the standard.

Executive Summary of Results

In the vast majority of the standards, the YOS has been successful in meeting, and in some cases exceeding the standards expected. Part of this success is linked to the fact that the YOS operates local standards that means that cases are reviewed with greater frequency than National Standards mandate.

For example Asset Plus assessments and cases reviews are undertaken on a four monthly basis rather than a six monthly basis. This means that even when local standards were not met (one case, for example, was reviewed in 10 weeks rather than 8 weeks) the National Standard was still met as it was reviewed significantly before the 24 week national expectation.

In respect of the first four standards, there is good evidence of management, partnership working, robust assessment practices and managerial oversight. In respect of transition planning there are some issues which require further attention, although that said, compliance overall was broadly good.

Standard 1: Out of Court Disposals

In relation to this standard, the YOS has again met the National Standards in every case reviewed. There is a robust multi-agency triage panel in place in Doncaster which assesses young people using a local assessment (the Short Assessment Form) which primarily focuses on desistance, public protection and the safety and wellbeing of young people.

Young people receiving an Out of Court Disposal have all been subject to proportionate intervention plans which focus on key risk indicators whilst promoting strengths which exist for the young person and their families. The YOS benefits from the input of a Forensic Psychologist and, where appropriate, there is good evidence of young people receiving a Cognitive Functioning test (WISC) to ensure that the YOS is in the best possible position to impose interventions which are meaningful to the young people receiving them. There is good evidence of parental involvement in both assessment and planning, and the cases highlight that staff are able to form positive professional relationships with children that allow for the effective implementation and delivery of Out of Court Disposals.

Standard 2: At Court

In relation to this standard, there is substantial evidence of the YOS consistently meeting all but one of the National Standards.

The YOS provides a court duty service, which is clearly in-line with the expectations clearly outlined within the standard, Pre-Sentence Reports, and Asset Plus usage is evident in all cases and there is timely and accurate recording of Court outcomes in every case.

There is clear evidence of compliance with the youth custody service requirements relating to remand and parents are always informed of the outcome a child has received in a timely way.

There is one significant area of improvement, however, relating to an administrative point. The custodial warrant issued by the court when a young person is remanded or sentenced to youth detention accommodation, should be issued to the YOS, however, it is apparent that the current process generates an electronic warrant which is sent directly from the Court to the secure transport provider. It is not routinely shared with the YOS at the point at which it is issued. It is important to note that this does not impact on outcomes for the young person or the timely transfer of a young person to a secure establishment following a period of remand.

Consequently, in the vast majority of standards relating to work undertaken within the court arena, the YOS is meeting all National Standards bar the aforementioned point.

Action: Operational Manager Youth Justice Team to establish a protocol relating to the YOS receiving a copy of the custodial warrant upon its issue at Court.

Standard 3: In the Community (Court disposals)

In relation to this standard, the YOS has met all standards in every case. There is strong evidence of engagement and the YOS's policies of relationship based practice with children and families being undertaken throughout the body of the casework. In respect of desistance work, the YOS is able to demonstrate clear activity in supporting young people to develop pro-social identities and even in cases where the relationship has been difficult due to a young persons diagnosis (for example, ASD). There is evidence of creative practice in relation to the use of Systemic Family Psychotherapy for example. All cases were assessed using Asset Plus and there is clear evidence of plans which focus on desistance, public protection, safety and wellbeing and protective factors.

At a local level, the YOS has determined that all assessments are reviewed on 4 monthly rather than 6 monthly basis and, of course, where there is a substantial change in the child's circumstances. This means that in practice, even when a local standard wasn't met, which was only 1 case, the assessment was still reviewed significantly prior to the 6 month national expectation.

Interventions for young people were well co-ordinated with other agencies where it was applicable and there is clear evidence of liaison with relevant partner organisations. In addition, one of the young people benefited from accessing Dialectical Behaviour Therapy which supported his improved presentation in the community, evidenced by his interactions with DMBC's estate based community staff.

In summary, the YOS has met all of the standards relating to practice undertaken with court disposals in a community setting, it facilitates a range of interventions and therapeutic approaches which directly benefit young people and their families, and support the desistance, public protection and safety and wellbeing of young people within the Criminal Justice System.

Standard 4: In Secure settings

In the main, the National Standards in each case have been met, although there are some areas where complications in individual cases resulted in some difficulties with re-settlement. For example, in one case the young person was due to return to the care of their parent and two days prior to their release, the parent determined they were no longer able to care for their child, resulting in Social Care having to secure placement at short notice. This delayed the sentence planning, although not the child's ultimate release who still achieved his early release despite these challenges. We would highlight that there was little that could be done to prevent this given that the parent had clearly indicated up to that point that he intended for the young person to return to his care.

There is clear evidence throughout that appropriate safeguarding procedures have been undertaken in the custodial setting and it is clearly recorded through the assessments and plans.

There is an issue at a national level relating to the electronic transfer of assessments between the youth custodial estate and Youth Offending Service's. The original functionality which was anticipated has not been achieved and, in reality, YOS staff have to access a national portal to view a copy of the assessment undertaken in custody and then use that assessment to update the relevant sections of AssetPlus for the release planning of a young person. Whilst in none of the cases reviewed this presented a significant issue, the reliance on the individual practitioner judgement to incorporate relevant aspects of the AssetPlus assessment as it pertains to risk does present an organisational risk and a recommendation arising from the audit is that all custodial assets will be created on the system by business support colleagues to ensure all information pertaining to a young person is fully and accurately recorded. I would again highlight that this is a national issue and not a local issue. In relation to sentence planning, there is clear evidence of timely reviews in custody in all cases and a clear focus on young people developing meaningful education opportunities and, where appropriate, having access to specialist services. This was particularly evident in one case where a Speech and Language assessment undertaken whilst in custody directly informed how the YOS communicated with the young person on release. There is clear evidence that consideration for Release On Temporary Licence (ROTL) is considered and in one case the young person utilised a ROTL to view their residential placement upon release thus minimising the anxieties that that young person was experiencing.

There is clear evidence throughout that risk management in all three domains is considered at all stages in the sentence and that the progress with interventions in custody is continued (where appropriate) in a community setting.

Overall, the quality of work undertaken in custody is good and keeps young people safe. There is good evidence of engagement with therapeutic interventions where required and sentence planning is timely throughout. In addition, there is clear evidence of interaction and engagement between youth custodial estate staff and Youth Justice Officers including where there is a potential for a recall on licence to occur, the YOS ensuring that the custodial estate are kept abreast of progress for a young person so that in the event of recall, the impact of interventions is not lost.

Action: The YOS to ensure that in every case where an AssetPlus assessment is completed by the youth custodial estate, that this is manually copied and recorded on the young person's file

Standard 5: On Transition and Resettlement

In relation to this standard, there are some areas of good practice and some areas for improvement. In all cases, young people had an up to date and representative plan which was cognisant of issues relating to desistance, safety and wellbeing and public protection, however, where transitions were a feature, i.e. between the YOS and NPS, explicit risks relating to transition were not always fully articulated, whilst there is substantial evidence of transition work evidenced through case notes and managerial supervisions on the electronic case file, this did not always translate directly into the transition plan itself. In one case where a young person transferred from a regulated children's home to a semi-independent living provider, the plan did not accurately reflect this significant change. Although, that said, the assessment was reviewed appropriately in line with this change. Overall, whilst there is good evidence across the body of the case work, in relation to transition activity, whether that be liaison with NPS, a different authority or the secure estate, it is not always expressed as clearly as it could be within the actual plan itself. To be clear, this has not impacted on the outcomes or safety of young people, but more work is required within the YOS to ensure the totality of the practice around transitions is effectively represented in the plans of the young people it supports.

Action: In all cases relating to transition, the Operational Manager of the Youth Justice Team will be required to directly quality assure the transition plan for that young person. In addition, a further audit focusing on transitions will be undertaken by 01/09/20 to ascertain that this practice has been successfully implemented.

10. Challenges, risks and issues

The ongoing pandemic continues to be a concern and although currently there are no restrictions in place, a new strain of Covid-19 could cause restrictions to be reintroduced and potentially even further lockdowns. Doncaster managed the pandemic well and continued to meet with young people safely throughout, however we remain cognisant

of the issues that further lockdowns may have on young people's wellbeing and our ability to meet their needs.

It is acknowledged that the various Covid-19 restrictions that have been in place over the last 2 years will have impacted on young people's emotional wellbeing, this poses a challenge for all agencies to ensure appropriate support is in place for young people.

The remand grant continues to be a challenge, in the year 2021/22 the YOS overspent on remands by over 100% owing to the way the remand budget is allocated and the number of young people remanded for serious offences related to criminal exploitation. Currently the YOS has 2 young people on remand, one of these is due to be sentenced at the end of April, the other has a Trial date set for May so these are not expected to be extended periods of remand that would cause challenges to the budget.

In December 2021 the YOS was subject to an HMIP Thematic Inspection focusing on ETE. The feedback was highly complimentary of the YOS's work and aspects of work were highlighted as national examples of best practice. However, EET continues to be a concern because of how the rate is measured. The rate is counted on whether young people were in any form of education, training or employment on the final day of their order, particularly as the YOS continues to offer support up to the age of 19 for children whether they are subject to an order or not. Consequently, the rate on the final date of the order may not accurately reflect the EET performance of the organisation as a whole.

Child Criminal Exploitation continues to be an issue for all areas of the UK and this is no different in Doncaster. We have developed sophisticated mapping, intervention and disruption models to counter this risk. However, we remain cognisant of the risk this poses to children and the new approaches that organised crime groups develop to exploit children.

11. Service improvement plan

Arising from the last National Standards Audit and the recommendations from the most recent HMIP Thematic EET Inspection, the YOS will be focused on developing its practicing systems in the following areas:

Standard 1: Out of Court Disposals

No specific improvement actions identified

Standard 2: At Court

Action: Operational Manager Youth Justice Team to establish a process relating to the YOS receiving a copy of the custodial warrant upon its issue at Court by 30/06/2022.

Standard 3: In the Community (Court disposals)

No specific improvement actions identified

Standard 4: In Secure settings

Action: The YOS to ensure that in every case where an AssetPlus assessment is completed by the youth custodial estate, that this is manually copied and recorded on the young person's file by 30/06/2022.

Standard 5: On Transition and Resettlement

Action: In all cases relating to transition, the Operational Manager of the Youth Justice Team will be required to directly quality assure the transition plan for that young person by 01/09/2022.

In addition to the very specific actions above, the YOS regularly reviews the outcome of audits and we are aware that whilst practice is generally to high standards there are some areas where improvement is still required. These include:

- The consistent recording of young people's voice in Risk Management Meeting minutes
- Ensuring that appropriate plan B for accommodation is in place for all children, when released from custody (on 2 occasions a parent declined to provide care for an older child within days of release leading to uncertainty for the child while new accommodation was sourced)
- The consistent provision of PACE beds continues to be a challenge and the YOS will be focused on a sub-regional solution to this challenge in 2022/23

12. Evidence-based practice and innovation

Multi Agency Child Exploitation Mapping Meetings

The purpose of the meeting is to bring partner-agencies together to share information regarding young people and their connections to one another or known adults/groups of concern. The meeting works in conjunction with the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meetings to identify those at risk or involved in Child Exploitation (CE). Young people will be RAG rated using the criteria employed at MACE to highlight concerns. The meeting explores particular areas of Doncaster in each meeting, linked to Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) that are known to operate in those areas. The groups' activity will be explored using police information and then any links to young people with these groups will be examined. In addition to this, information received from Return Home Interviews highlighting any missing episodes from these areas will be examined and cross-referenced.

Mapping meetings help to safeguard the young people of Doncaster in a number of ways. Typical actions that result from the meeting will be as follows:

- Intelligence reports to be submitted to police where there is information held by other agencies that hasn't been shared prior.

- Where information is shared that raises concerns regarding a young person's safety and they are not open to services, a referral into the Front Door will be requested.
- Additional monitoring will be requested from involved agencies and information sharing pathways created outside of the meeting
- Similarly where there are concerns regarding exploitation specifically but they are open to an Area Team with the Trust, an action will be taken for them to be referred into the MACE process.
- When an adult is open to Probation actions may be taken to consider specific licence conditions such as Non-Contact or Exclusion Zones
- In a recent meeting (March 2022) a previous victim of CSE was returning to the area where he was previously groomed and where the perpetrator still lived. An action was taken for an urgent meeting to take place between YP Social Worker and the perpetrator's Probation Officer/Social Worker to safety plan this situation.

EET

The information below relates to young people finishing a Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO), Referral Order (RO) or Detention and Training Order (DTO) in the quarters 1-4.

Over the year there were 52 young people closing to the service.

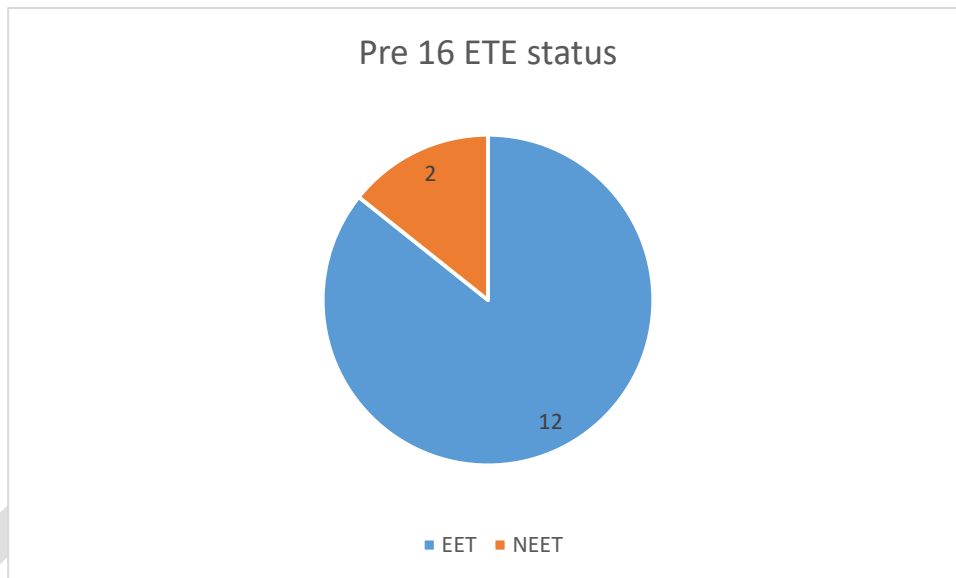
38 young people were in EET at the end of their order and 14 were NEET. The EET figure for the year was **73.1%** with an improvement in post 16 figures following Quarter 1 when a tracking and monitoring plan was instigated for education and the ESF Ambition Programme ensuring the effective targeting of the Careers Adviser's ETE support.

The split between Pre and Post 16 is as follows:

Pre 16		Post 16	
EET	12	EET	26
NEET	2	NEET	12
Total YP	14	Total YP	38

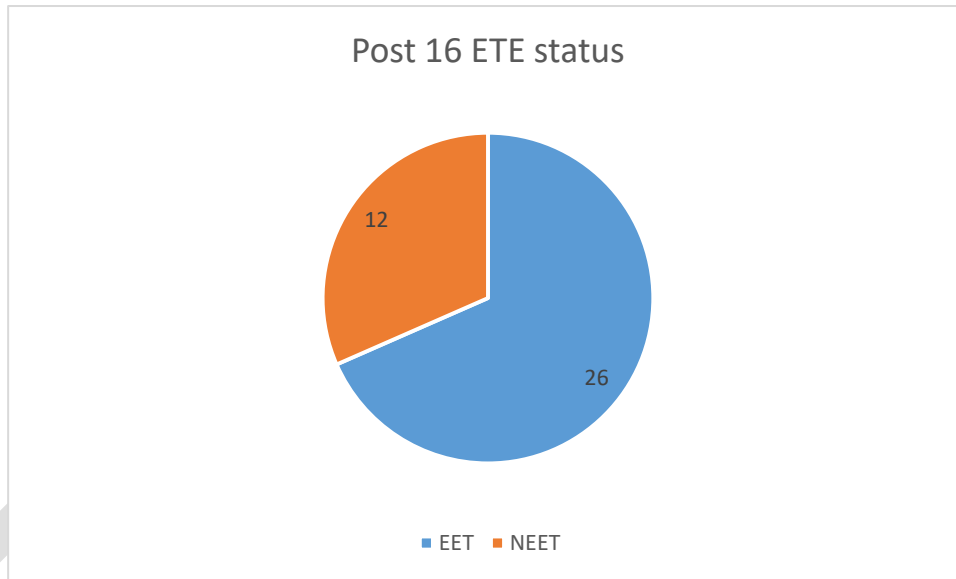
Summary

The number of disposals closing over the year varied widely from a low of 7 in Quarter 1 to a high of 21 in Quarter 2. In the smaller cohorts, each young person not in ETE made a big difference to the percentage engaged and the strongest performance was in Q2 with the larger cohort. The less entrenched offenders on YCC's are often more likely to be engaged in ETE and there was a pattern of low numbers closing over the year along with low numbers of DTO's. The majority of closures were Referral Orders and Youth Rehabilitation Orders. The Covid 19 pandemic was still having some effect on this year from lockdowns and reducing engagement by delaying ETE starts and having long term effects on vulnerable young people where ETE has been fragmented by it.



A lot of good work is being done to target the ETE at the end of a client's order and this was strengthened following Quarter 1 when a tracking and monitoring plan was instigated for ETE ensuring the effective targeting of ETE support. We were however unable to re-engage 14 young people as outlined above. Themes affecting engagement in ETE include complex SEN needs, the breakdown of family relationships and limited positive parental influence, mental health and accommodation instability. Some of the young people were content to wait for benefits or work and turned down the education/training opportunities offered with the young people not willing to take the advice about the longer term gains of further education. We were unfortunate with the timings of some young people who secured employment but didn't start until after their orders ended. Combined, these themes had a significant impact, reducing the ETE engagement figure.

This was a year with some disappointment with the team working hard but not achieving the challenging aspirational target of 90%, but at 73.1% we were significantly above the national ETE figure of 34% and we achieved many positive results where young people were re-engaged with ETE through our support. We continue to aspire to achieve the positive results and 90% target.



Over the year **16.7%** of young people with a YCC/Order ending had an EHCP, greater than the overall population.

We rarely get EHE clients which is positive as the best place for the majority of young people to learn effectively is in school. Over the year **1.2%** of young people with a YCC/Order ending were EHE.

Speech and Language Therapy

There is a considerable evidence base which highlights that young people with undiagnosed speech, language and communication difficulties are more likely to enter the Criminal Justice System than a comparator group.

The YOS is committed to ensuring that where children enter the system, they receive the offer of a Speech and Language assessment and support which may also include screening for dyslexia where appropriate. Children subject to Diversion outcomes who go through the Triage Panel also receive the offer of SLCN assessment and support.

In addition, the Speech and Language Therapist supports the YOS to ensure that its outward facing materials, particularly those for young people, are written in such a way that they are easily accessible and understood.

The following information details the total number of young people who have received a speech and language assessment and/or intervention in 2021/22.

1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022

Number of Young People on Court Orders who have received/are receiving an assessment	25
Number of Young People on Court Orders who were offered but declined/would not engage	5
(Number of Young People on Court Orders who have previously had SALT assessment meaning it was not offered)	(3)

Number of Young People on Diversion Outcomes who have received/are receiving an assessment	23
Number of Young People on Diversion Outcomes who were offered but declined/would not engage	7
Number of assessments of Young People who attended/attending EPIC Learning	11

As can be seen from the figures above the take up rate for this offer is extremely positive. The YOS SALT works in collaboration with Youth Justice Team case workers to promote the offer and works flexibly and creatively to ensure accessing this meets the needs of our young people.

Systemic Family Psychotherapy

Multi-Systemic Family Psychotherapy (MSFP) is utilised to improve familial functioning in cases where the family dynamics have a direct correlation to the issues which brought a child into the Criminal Justice System.

The average length of a therapeutic intervention with a family is 6 months. Although in some cases, this is extended if progress is demonstrable but all outcomes have not yet been achieved. Quite often, this means that the MSFP Therapist continues to work with families after the Youth Justice element of the order has been completed.

The provision utilises a dedicated assessment to understand familial issues and utilises the Score 15 evaluation tool which families complete at the start and end of intervention to understand the efficacy of the intervention.

The number of families worked with this period is **22**. These families are often incredibly complex with multiple and extended numbers of family members and households that need to be worked with. Often significant amounts of time need to be spent several times a week with families and this can increase to daily if they are in crisis.

Of the families worked with all apart from **8** have made progress according to the Score 15. The **8** as yet have not had a second Score 15 due to them being new cases.

Substance Misuse

The YOS offers discreet Substance Misuse services to young people who have either committed an offence involving the possession or supply of substances, or for young people for whom substance misuse is a secondary issue to their offending. For the vast majority of cases where the index offence did not include possession of substances, the young person's offending profile is predominantly acquisitive and associated to their substance misuse.

The substance misuse provision offers 2 predominant intervention activities, the first is singular awareness sessions for young people subject to out of court disposals. The second is direct intervention which can take place over a period of between 3 and 9 months.

The approach to supporting young people is based around relationship based practice incorporating elements of auricular and talking therapies. The service also offers voluntary urine screening to young people and non-invasive STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) screening (within the confines of Covid restrictions).

	Total client numbers						
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Total
Existing							
New	3	7	4	4	0	5	23
Closed							

	Total client numbers						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Existing							
New	3	2	2	5	3	4	19
Closed							

The total number of referrals from April 2021 to March 2022 is **42**, this includes young people subject to Court Orders, Diversion cases from Triage Panel and interventions delivered at EPIC learning.

Forensic Psychology

Doncaster YOS recognises that some young people have complex needs which require specialist assessments in order to fully understand the underlying issues which bring young people into contact with the Criminal Justice System.

As part of this offer, the Psychological Service works across the Trust with children who present various levels of risk, some of whom have not yet come into contact with Criminal Justice agencies, but whose behaviours and needs are indicative of children who are on the periphery of offending. Consequently, the Psychological Service is considered as part of both the prevention offer and the statutory offer.

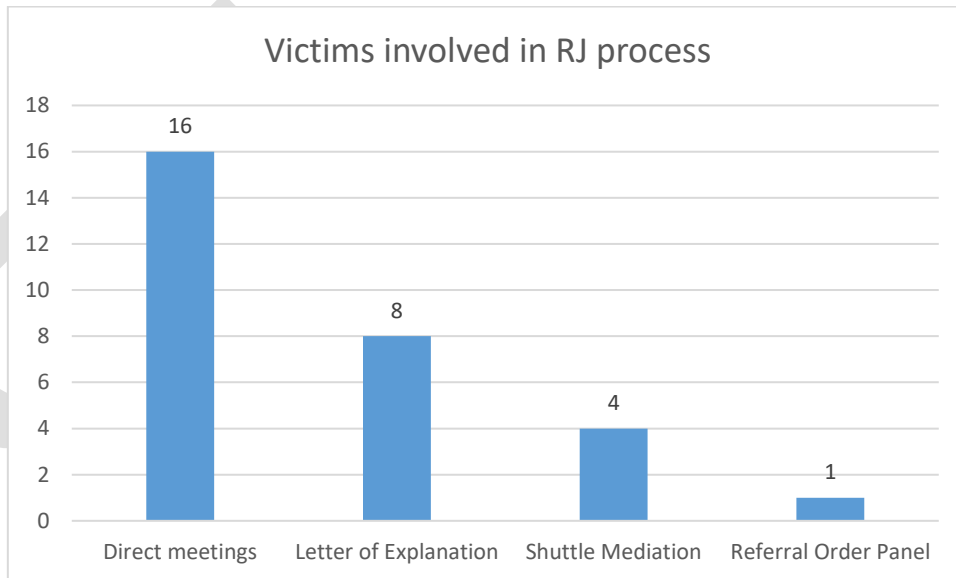
The Psychology Service also offers training to the YOS and broader children's services teams in the areas of:

- Emotional awareness and regulation
- Attachment and trauma
- DBT awareness
- Personality Disorder awareness

In the past year, the Psychological Service has worked with **20** young people open to the YOS or EPIC with varying degrees of risk and need.

Restorative Practice/Victim work

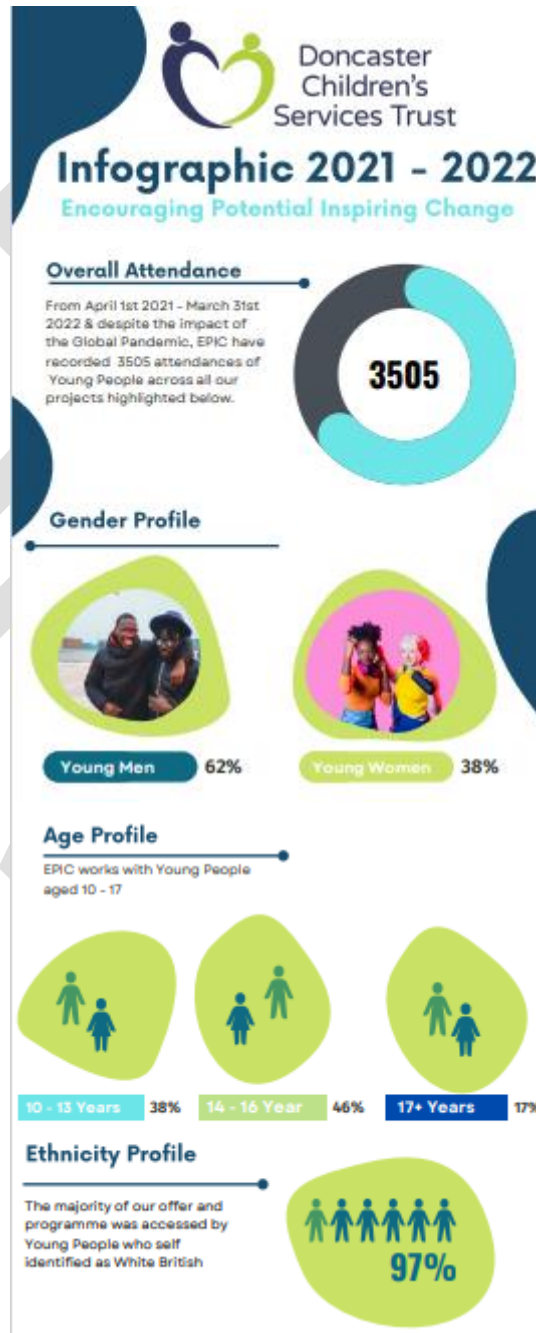
The Restorative Practitioner works in accordance with the Victims Code (updated 2015) which sets out the minimum level of service that victims of crime should receive. In all cases where consent to contact is given the Restorative Practitioner makes contact with victims and supports them to make informed choices about participation in Restorative Justice.

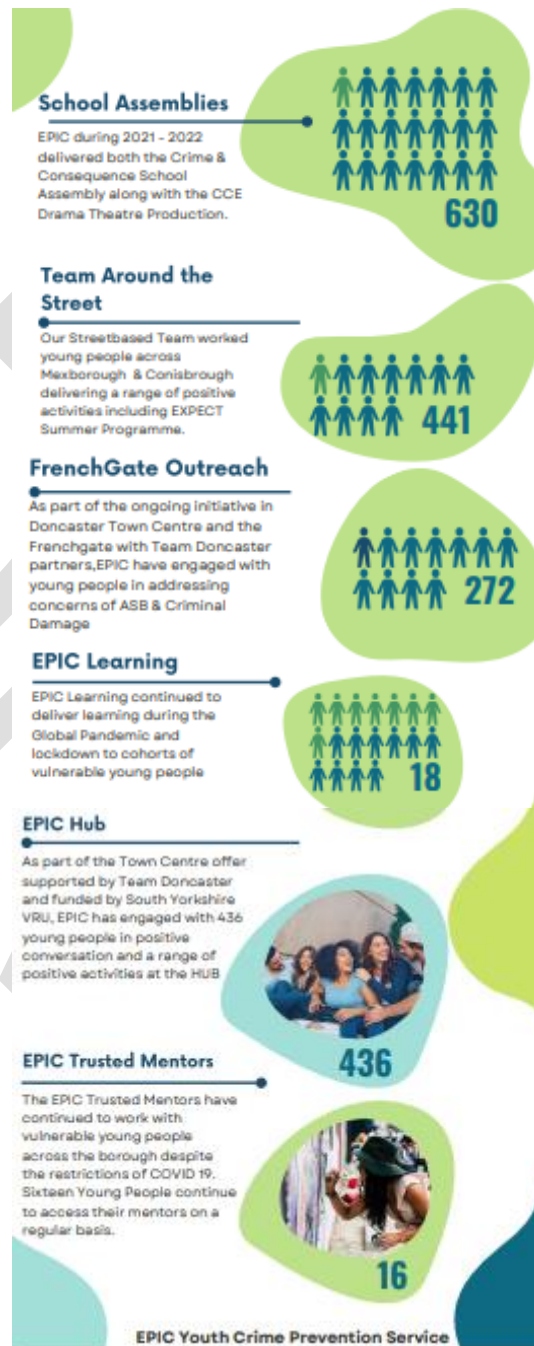


From April 2021 to March 2022 **91** victims were consulted, **54** accepted an initial meeting/discussion with the Restorative Practitioner, following this **8** declined further involvement and **17** young people chose not to participate in RJ. The breakdown is as follows for the **29** victims that went on to participate in an RJ process: **16** had a face to face meeting with the young person who caused the harm, **8** received letters of explanation from the young person, **4** participated in shuttle mediation and **1** attended a Referral Order panel meeting.



EPIC Infographic





The EPIC Youth Crime Prevention Service continues to expand and in the last year has added the EPIC Hub to its portfolio. The EPIC Hub, funded by the South Yorkshire VRU, is based in the Frenchgate Shopping Centre and is a safe space for young people to attend. Opened in December 2021, the Hub has already engaged **436** young people in positive conversations and a range of positive activities. The Hub's aim is to divert young people from anti-social behaviour in the Town Centre and through the use of positive activities, support young people into accessing pro-social and aspirational activities.

EPIC now has responsibility for the EPIC Trusted Mentors. This was established as part of DfE funding and has now been incorporated into the EPIC portfolio. The Trusted

Mentors initiative has 1 Mentoring Co-Ordinator who oversees 16 volunteer Mentors that are currently Mentoring 16 young people.

EPIC Learning aims to provide an alternative learning provision for students aged 11-16 years who find mainstream school difficult to engage with and who are at risk of exclusion or have been excluded as a result of anti-social behaviour. To date, we have worked with 26 young people across a 12-week programme, delivering a blended learning programme supported by a multi-disciplinary team of practitioners.

EPIC has recently developed an innovative Virtual Reality programme funded by the Home Office focused on engaging and informing young people on how to tackle the inherent risks associated with Criminal Exploitation and 'County Lines'. We have now utilised this technology to enhance professional learning and understanding of child exploitation. Launched in January 2022 EPIC has delivered the CCE Virtual Reality Training to colleagues from DWP, DCST Social Work Teams and Hungerhill Academy with a total of 41 delegates attending the CCE Virtual Reality workshops.

13. Looking forward

Due to some YOS Court Orders being much shorter than the existing Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) programme being run in Doncaster YOS, we have discovered that DBT has not been accessible for all young people. Therefore it is planned to produce a shorter DBT based awareness package which is 8-10 weeks long. This will cover aspects of DBT including mindfulness, distress tolerance, emotional regulation, walking the middle path and interpersonal effectiveness. This will allow young people open to YOS to have access to some therapeutic intervention, which is short enough to be completed whilst on their order, yet provide them with a basic overview of skills to help them manage in times of difficulties.

It is envisaged that this will be an add on to the more in-depth emotional regulation work that is covered by Case Managers.

14. Sign off, submission and approval

Chair of YJS Board - name	Superintendent Neil Thomas
Signature	
Date	

15. Appendix 1

The operational work of Doncaster YOS is overseen by its strategic Management Board which is composed of Senior Managers and leaders from partner organisations who have the operational and strategic expertise to challenge and develop the offer from Doncaster YOS.

The Management Board composition is as follows:

Neil Thomas	Superintendent - South Yorkshire Police - Chair
Rebecca Wilshire	Director of Children's Social Care, Doncaster Children's Services Trust
Claire Scott	Head of Service, Communities and Wellbeing - DMBC
Luke Shepherd	National Probation Service
Cllr Lani-Mae Ball	Lead Members for Education, Skills and Young People, DMBC
Jane Cresswell	Virtual Head - DMBC
Carrie Wardle	Public Health Specialist – DMBC
Emma Price	Head of Strategy and Delivery – CCG
Alex Heeley	Commissioning Officer – OPCC
Kathryn West	Operational Manager - YOS

In addition to the core members, several other organisations who are involved in the commissioning of services which impact on the work of the YOS also attend on occasion as required and receive copies of the minutes These include:

- The Youth Justice Board
- St Leger Homes
- Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Services (HMCTS)

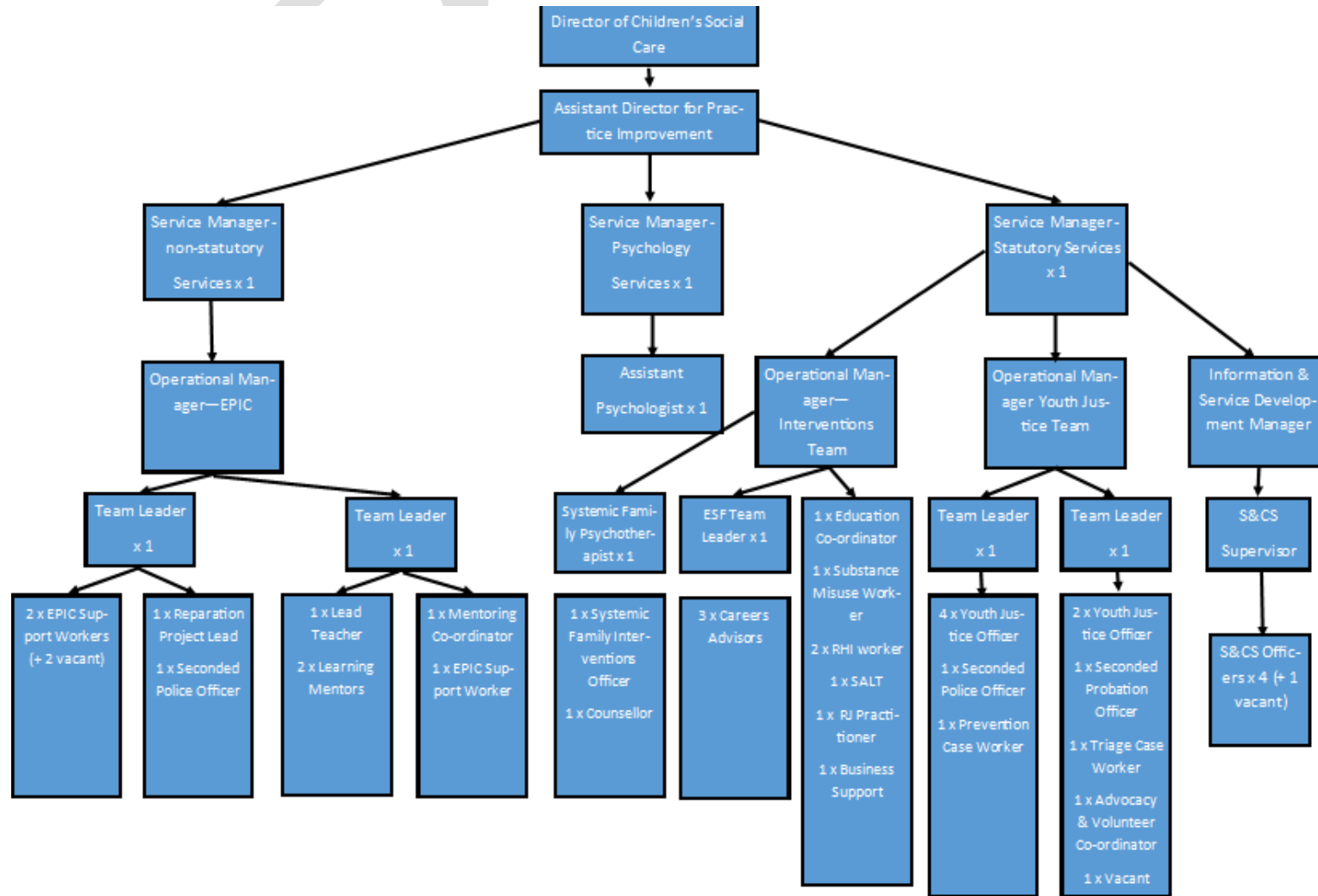
YOS Management Board meetings are held quarterly and in order to be quorate there must be senior representation from DMBC, South Yorkshire Police and Doncaster Children's Services Trust. A comprehensive performance report is presented to each Board meeting and the Head of Service is held to account for performance, casework quality, safeguarding, staffing/secondment arrangements, commissioning of services and other key strategic issues affecting the development of the service.

	8th April 2021		13th May 2021		22nd July 2021		7th October 2021		13th January 2022	
	Name	Agency	Name	Agency	Name	Agency	Name	Agency	Name	Agency
Attendees	Neil Thomas (Chair)	SYP	Neil Thomas (Chair)	SYP	James Thomas (Chair)	DCST	Neil Thomas (Chair)	SYP	Neil Thomas (Chair)	SYP
	Andy Hood	YOS	Andy Hood	YOS	Andy Hood	YOS	Andy Hood	YOS	Andy Hood	YOS
	James Thomas	DCST	James Thomas	DCST	Councillor Ball	DMBC	James Thomas	DCST	Rebecca Wilshire	DCST
	Caroline James	NPS	Caroline James	NPS	Caroline James	NPS	Claire Scott	DMBC	Claire Scott	DMBC
	Carrie Wardle	Public Health	Carrie Wardle	Public Health	Joanne Evans	DMBC	Councillor Ball	DMBC	Councillor Ball	DMBC
	Councillor McGuinness	DMBC	Emma Price	CCG	Linda Mayhew	OPCC	Luke Shepherd	NPS	Amy Holden	NPS
	Claire Scott	DMBC	Kathryn West	YOS	Kathryn West	YOS	Linda Mayhew	OPCC	Kathryn West	YOS
	Kathryn West	YOS	Alex Heeley	OPCC	Martin Clayton	SYP	Kathryn West	YOS	Jane Cresswell	DMBC
	Alex Heeley	OPCC	Carol Harris	YOS	Carol Harris	YOS	Jane Cresswell	DMBC	Alex Heeley	OPCC
	Carol Harris	YOS	Andy Bowling	DMBC	Kate Wood	SALT	Amy Hughes (Minute taker)	YOS	Carrie Wardle	Public Health
	Andy Bowling	DMBC	Linda Mayhew	OPCC	Amy Hughes (Minute taker)	YOS			Rachel Reynolds	CCG
	Amy Hughes (Minute taker)	YOS	Amy Hughes (Minute taker)	YOS					Carol Harris	YOS
								Amy Hughes (Minute taker)	YOS	
Apologies	Mark Steward	St Leger	Mark Steward	St Leger	Neil Thomas	SYP	Alex Heeley	OPCC	Luke Shepherd	NPS
	Richard Cherry	Court	Richard Cherry	Court	Claire Scott	DMBC	Andy Bowling	DMBC	Linda Mayhew	OPCC
	Cate Barnett	YJB	Cate Barnett	YJB	Alex Heeley	OPCC	Carrie Wardle	Public Health	Mark Steward	St Leger
	Martyn Owen	DMBC	Martyn Owen	DMBC	Andy Bowling	DMBC	Mark Steward	St Leger	Richard Cherry	Court
	Marie Carroll	OPCC	Marie Carroll	OPCC	Carrie Wardle	Public Health	Richard Cherry	Court	Marie Carroll	OPCC
	Emma Price	CCG	Claire Scott	DMBC	Mark Steward	St Leger	Cate Barnett	YJB	Emma Price	CCG
	Jane Cresswell	DMBC	Councillor McGuinness	DMBC	Richard Cherry	Court	Martyn Owen	DMBC		
				Cate Barnett	YJB	Marie Carroll	OPCC			

				Martyn Owen	DMBC	Emma Price	CCG		
				Marie Carroll	OPCC	Carol Harris	YOS		
				Emma Price	CCG				
				Jane Cresswell	DMBC				

BRAND

16. Appendix 2 – Service Structure Chart



Type of Contract	Strategic Manager (PT)	Strategic Manager (FT)	Operational Manager (PT)	Operational Manager (FT)	Practitioners (PT)	Practitioners (FT)	Administration (PT)	Administration (FT)	Sessional	Students/trainees	Referral Order Panel Volunteer	Other Volunteer	Total
Permanent	0	1	0.8	2	2.5	26	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	41.1
Fixed-term	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Outsourced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Secondee Children's Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Probation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Secondee Police	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Secondee Health (Substance misuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Health (Mental health)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Health (Physical health)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Health (Speech/language)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other/Unspecified Secondee Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Connexions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondee Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0.8	2	5.5	29	0.8	9	0	0	0	0	48.1
Disabled (self-classified)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity	Managers Strategic		Managers Operational		Practitioners		Administrative		Sessional		Student		Referral Order Panel Volunteer		Other Volunteer		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Asian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Black	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1	0	0	2	15	22	0	8	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	1	20	42
Any other ethnic group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	16	22	0	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	22	43

17. Appendix 3 – Young People's Feedback

DC

What things in your life have got better? **Live back with my mum**

Whats been good about coming to the YOT? **'helps me get stuff off my chest, if I didn't have you to speak to things would build up and I would probably be stressed and depressed, but its like a relief getting it off my chest'**

Whats been bad about coming to the YOT? **its not been bad - no reasons**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you to sort out any problems in your life? **none of my problems have been fixed yet but that's not their fault**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **Yes**

I know where to get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems you have after you leave here? **Emma and Margaret still can, Mum**

What other help do you think you will need? How can the YOT help you get it? **For Margaret to still help me with a job**

EM

What things in your life have got better? **I have started to understand my emotions a bit more and how to express them**

Have any things in your life got worse? **Not really I can speak to people about my emotions and express them more**

Whats been good about coming to the YOT? **Emma has made me understand more about emotions and Claire came to talk to me and helped me a bit more**

Whats been bad about coming to the YOT? Why has it been bad? **Nothing has been bad Claire and Emma have helped me so much**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you to sort out any problems in your life? **About my emotions and how to express them a bit more than usual**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

I know where to get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems you have after you leave here? **My mum, grandma, best friend**

What other help do you think you will need? How can the YOT help you get it? **I don't think I need anymore help**

BH

What things in your life have got better? **Behaviour and mates**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

Whats been good about coming to the YOT? **It kept me out of trouble**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you to sort out any problems in your life? **Talking to John, taking advice**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **sometimes**

What other help do you think you will need? How can the YOT help you get it? **Don't need help**

LP

What things in your life have got better? **Anger**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

Whats been good about coming to the YOT? **Its helped the relationship**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you to sort out any problems in your life? **House rules**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

What other help do you think you will need? How can the YOT help you get it? **none**

JA

What things in your life have got better? **Relationships with family and friends**

Have any things in your life got worse? **I lost my job**

What things would you like to change? **Employment status obviously and independent living**

What's been good about coming to YOT so far? **Someone to speak to**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? **Not much really. Like I say its helped me because yous have spoke with my social worker because I don't see her much, I know you more**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **Like I said you get my point across to the social worker, you know what I mean?**

Is there anything else you would like YOT to help you with? **No**

RJ

What things have got better in your life? **Don't know**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What been good about coming to the YOT? **Don't know**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **'Nothing'**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **Don't know**

I worry about what might happen after I finish YOT? **No**

I know where to get help if I need it in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Family**

What other help do you think you think you will need? How can YOT help you get this? **Don't know**

CQF

What things have got better in your life? **Education – Vega good better than school**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What been good about coming to the YOT? **Kate Wood assessment and support re new placement**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **'Nothing'**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **New placement re education Vaga, Kate Wood assessment, John did consequences of actions**

I worry about what might happen after I finish YOT? **No**

I know where to get help if I need it in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Dad, Mam, Step-Mother**

What other help do you think you think you will need? How can YOT help you get this? **Careers, YOT's closing case but careers going to contact close to 16th birthday**

DL

What things in your life have got better? **I've got a job now and earning money. I'm gonna try and push it more, maybe rent a flat for myself.**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No, things have got better.**

What things would you still like to change? **I'm happy at the moment, just a different job.**

What's been good about coming to the YOT so far? **Helping me with Court issues, helping with College you and John (Jackson).**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **I couldn't see you (Emma) all the time because sometimes I forgot, now I have a job.**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **Helping me with the Court case in Sheffield Magistrates.**

Is there anything else you would like the YOT to help you with? **At the moment no, I'm happy.**

RC

What things in your life have got better? **Stayed the same**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What things would you still like to change? **My criminal record**

What's been good about coming to the YOT so far? **Not too sure**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **Nothing**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **I get to talk about things with Emma**

Is there anything else you would like the YOT to help you with? **No**

TC

What things in your life have got better? **Me and mum are getting on good most of the time**

Have any things in your life got worse? **Not really**

What things would you still like to change? **I would like to get my provisional licence and maybe get a scooter**

What's been good about coming to the YOT so far? **I can talk with Steve**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **Nothing**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **I am looking at my emotions and ways to help me**

Is there anything else you would like the YOT to help you with? **No**

AA

What things in your life have got better? **Having an education place**

Have any things in your life got worse? **Nothing**

What things would you still like to change? **No**

What's been good about coming to the YOT so far? **Nothing**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **My meetings**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **No**

Is there anything else you would like the YOT to help you with? **No**

SM

What things in your life have got better? **I don't know not be causing commotion on the streets**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **Someone to talk to**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **On your case all time**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What helped you sort out problems in your life? **Not really cos not got any**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **'No'**

I know where to get help if I need it in the future? **'Yes'**
Who will help you with any problems you have after you leave here? **My mum**
What other help do you think you will need? How can this YOT help you get this? **None**

DJ

What things in your life have got better? **Back living with mum, got a nice boyfriend**
Have any things in your life got worse? **No except smoking weed**
What's been good about coming to the YOT? **McDonalds**
What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **Litter picking, having to get up at 8am, waiting in for meetings**
Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What helped you sort out problems in your life? **Taking me to camhs appointments**
I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **'No'**
I know where to get help if I need it in the future? **'Yes'**
Who will help you with any problems you have after you leave here? **Mum and dad, will sort it out myself.**
What other help do you think you will need? How can this YOT help you get this? **Project 3, take to camhs, hair and beauty and course**

DJ

Did someone tell you in a way you could understand, why you were working with YOS? **Yes**
Did you understand what would happen if you didn't come to appointments or work with YOS? **Yes but I can't remember everything that was said it was ages ago and it's all behind me now**
How did you find Youth Court? **It was ok but I can't really remember now**
Which people did you see from YOS? **Hayley and then some others but I only saw them a once or twice, I can't remember their names**
Did you understand what their jobs were? **No**
How did people from YOS treat you? **Ok**
Were you told that you could read the assessment YOS had written about you? **Probably like I said I can't remember**
Do you feel you had a say in what went into your Contract/Plan? **Don't know**
Did the YOS do what they said they would in your Contract/Plan? **Yes**
Was there anything else that could have helped you? This could be an activity or help with something specific. **No , helped me with everything**
What did YOS do well? **Hayley was good she helped me**
What could YOS do better? **Nothing**

What things in your life have got better? **'Split up with my boyfriend, cos we were bad' 'Staying in more – use to cause trouble when out' 'Getting on with mum more' 'Cirque is alright' 'don't hang around with little b****ds anymore'**
Have any things in your life got worse? If yes, what? **No**
What's been good about coming to the YOT? **I don't know**
What's been bad about coming to the YOT? Why has it been bad? **No**
Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **'Going to Cirque'**
Who will help you with any problems you have after you leave here? **My sister**
What other help do you think you will need? How can the YOT help you get this? **None**

BB

What things in your life have got better? **Only using cannabis, nearly got cscs card**

Have any things in your life got worse? **My head**

What's been good about coming to the YOT so far? **The support**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **Loads of earache (just in jest)**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **Fiona - black box - feels like youre walking on air, jenny - helped get cscs card, kate - cant remember, hayley - gives me support. trys and helps sort things out. support me to see mum**

I worry about what might happen after I finish YOT? **No**

I know where to get help if I need it in the future? **yes**

Who will help you with any problems after you leave here? **6 months voluntary support (YOS)**

What other help do you think you will need? How can YOT help you get this? **Nothing**

KG

What things in your life have got better? **Don't fight as much**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What's been good about coming to the YOT so far? **I didn't get sent to Wetherby**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? Why has it been bad? **nothing**

Think about the things that you have been doing at YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **Nothing**

I worry about what might happen after I finish YOT? **No**

I know where to get help if I need it in the future? **yes**

Who will help you with any problems after you leave here? **Myself**

What other help do you think you will need? How can YOT help you get this? **Nothing**

HT

What things in your life have got better? **Learning how to deal with my emotions**

Have any things in your life got worse? **Nothing has gotten worse for me**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **Learning how to deal with emotions and how to deal with situations**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **Nothing has been bad**

Think about the things that you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **How to deal with emotions**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

I know where I can get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Friends, family**

HT – Parent

Has the support given to you or your child helped you as a parent? **Yes, Emma has supported XXXX with care and compassion and has explained everything to us and how it effects XXXX's future**

Has there been a change in your childs behaviour? **Yes, XXXX has been more open with feelings and ready to discuss things**

What do you feel has helped your child the most during their time with YOT? **Emmas support and making him understand how his emotions affect his behaviour and vice versa**

Do you think the YOT has provided your child with the help and services he/she needed? **Most definitely. Emma is to be commended on bringing XXXX out of himself and working with him on understanding his emotions.**

JF

What things in your life have got better? **I now have a full time job**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **I haven't reoffended. Learnt some new facts about substance**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **Nothing**

Think about the things that you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **More advice on substances, learnt facts about justice system**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

I know where I can get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Peers**

What other help do you think you will need? How can the YOT help you get this? **None**

JA

Did your case manager tell you in a way you could understand, why you were working with Youth Offending Service (YOS)? **Yes**

Did you understand what would happen if you didn't come to appointments or work with YOS? **Yes**

Which people did you see from YOS? **Just Danny**

Did you understand what their jobs were? **Yes**

How did people from YOS treat you? (mum) **Absolutely Fabulous, Danny is a really nice man**

Were you told that you could read the assessment YOS had written about you? **Yes**

Do you feel you had a say in what went into your Plan? **Yes**

Did the YOS do what they said they would in your Plan? **Yes**

What did YOS do well? **Danny did everything well**

What could YOS do better? **Nothing**

Was there anything else that could have helped you? This could be an activity or help with something specific. **No**

CC

What things in your life have got better? **Things are better at home. No big arguments or owt**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What things would you still like to change? **Nothing. Just want to leave school and get a job**

Whats been good about coming to the YOT so far? **Nothing good but nothing bad I just have to do it**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT so far? **Same as before**

Think about the things you have been doing at the YOT. What is helping you sort out problems in your life? **I am better at keeping calm. I now avoid getting into big fights**

Is there anything else you would like YOT to help with? **No**

RC

There are things I find difficult telling a worker about? **No**

Have you been to this or another YOT before? **No**

What things did you like about being at the YOT? **Seeing Emma**

What problems did the YOT help you with? **Keeping out of trouble**

What things at the YOT didn't you like doing? **Nothing**

Did you find it easy to attend your appointments? **Yes** Why? **Mostly home visits then my dad has taken me**

CW

What things in your life have got better? **Applied to college, had an interview with careers**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **Explained court and out of court disposals, no further reoffending – could put my future ambition at risk**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **Nothing**

Think about the things that you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **I know the risk of reoffending and how it can affect career prospects**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

I know where I can get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Mum, dad, career worker**

JS

What things did you like about being at the YOT? **Liked having someone to help me with things**

What problems did the YOT help you with? **I'm calmer, helped me think differently about things, everything was helpful, get support with my mental health now, glad I got housing sorted**

What things at the YOT didn't you like doing? **Meetings all the time**

Did you find it easy to attend appointments? **Yes, reminded by Emma (case manager)**

RD

What things in your life have got better? **Got back in touch with my best mate**

Have any things in your life got worse? **Nothing pretty much**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **Not sure not thought about it**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **Nothing**

Think about the things that you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **Talking to people**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

I know where I can get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Mum, Dad, sisters**

MF

What things in your life have got better? **Nobody not bullying me**

Have any things in your life got worse? **No**

What's been good about coming to the YOT? **Helping me out**

What's been bad about coming to the YOT? **It has not been bad**

Think about the things that you have been doing at the YOT. What helped you sort out any problems in your life? **Don't know**

I worry about what might happen after I finish at the YOT? **No**

I know where I can get help in the future? **Yes**

Who will help you with any problems when you leave here? **Mum, Dad, Teacher**

Common youth justice terms, please add any locally used terminology

ACE	Adverse childhood experience. Events in the child's life that can have negative, long lasting impact on the child's health, and life choices
AIM 2 and 3	Assessment, intervention and moving on, an assessment tool and framework for children who have instigated harmful sexual behaviour
ASB	Antisocial behaviour
AssetPlus	Assessment tool to be used for children who have been involved in offending behaviour
CAMHS	Child and adolescent mental health services
CCE	Child Criminal exploitation, where a child is forced, through threats of violence, or manipulated to take part in criminal activity
Children	We define a child as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. This is in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and civil legislation in England and Wales. The fact that a child has reached 16 years of age, is living independently or is in further education, is a member of the armed forces, is in hospital or in custody in the secure estate, does not change their status or entitlements to services or protection.
Child First	A system wide approach to working with children in the youth justice system. There are four tenants to this approach, it should be: developmentally informed, strength based, promote participation, and encourage diversion
Child looked-after	Child looked-after, where a child is looked after by the local authority
CME	Child Missing Education
Constructive resettlement	The principle of encouraging and supporting a child's positive identity development from pro-offending to pro-social
Contextual safeguarding	An approach to safeguarding children which considers the wider community and peer influences on a child's safety
Community resolution	Community resolution, an informal disposal, administered by the police, for low level offending where there has been an admission of guilt

EHCP	Education and health care plan, a plan outlining the education, health and social care needs of a child with additional needs
ETE	Education, training or employment
EHE	Electively home educated, children who are formally recorded as being educated at home and do not attend school
EOTAS	Education other than at school, children who receive their education away from a mainstream school setting
FTE	First Time Entrant. A child who receives a statutory criminal justice outcome for the first time (youth caution, youth conditional caution, or court disposal
HMIP	Her Majesty Inspectorate of Probation. An independent arms-length body who inspect Youth Justice services and probation services
HSB	Harmful sexual behaviour, developmentally inappropriate sexual behaviour by children, which is harmful to another child or adult, or themselves
JAC	Junior Attendance Centre
MAPPA	Multi agency public protection arrangements
MFH	Missing from Home
NRM	National Referral Mechanism. The national framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery in order to gain help to support and protect them
OOCD	Out-of-court disposal. All recorded disposals where a crime is recorded, an outcome delivered but the matter is not sent to court
Outcome 22/21	An informal disposal, available where the child does not admit the offence, but they undertake intervention to build strengths to minimise the possibility of further offending
Over-represented children	Appearing in higher numbers than the local or national average
RHI	Return home Interviews. These are interviews completed after a child has been reported missing
SLCN	Speech, Language and communication needs
STC	Secure training centre

SCH	Secure children's home
Young adult	We define a young adult as someone who is 18 or over. For example, when a young adult is transferring to the adult probation service.
YJS	Youth justice service. This is now the preferred title for services working with children in the youth justice system. This reflects the move to a Child First approach
YOI	Young offender institution

DRAFT