

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TITLE:	FIRST TIME ENTRANTS (FTE) TO THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM
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SUBTITLE:	1.4 Rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning, youth caution or conviction per 100,000 population
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Domain:	Domain 1: Improving the wider determinants of health
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Frequency of Availability:	Annually
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Time Period Of Data Analysis:	2010/11 to 2014/15
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AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward / NELCCG Practice	No
Neighbourhood	No
Socioeconomic Differences	No
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

KEY POINTS

- NE Lincolnshire's FTE rate of 424 (per 100,000 population of 0-17 year olds) is below the statistical neighbour average of 440.
- This ranks NEL as 5th lowest in a statistical group of 11 local authorities, where the highest rate is 608 (Doncaster) and the lowest rate is 236 (Redcar and Cleveland).
- Trend data for NE Lincolnshire shows that the 2014/15 rate of 424 is the lowest of the last 5 years, continuing the downward trend over the last 4 years. The downward trend has however almost reached a plateau over the last year with only a small decrease of 7% from the previous year as compared with 34% decrease from 12/13 to 13/14.

DESCRIPTION

A FTE is an offender who has received their first reprimand, warning, caution or conviction for an offence processed by a police force in England or Wales or by the British Transport Police. The measure excludes any offenders who at the time of their first conviction or caution, according to their PNC record, were resident outside England or Wales. Penalty notices for disorder, other types of penalty notice, cannabis warnings and other sanctions given by the police are not counted.

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The Local Authority figures have been calculated by mapping individuals to Local Authorities using the home address or postcode recorded by police on the Police National Computer (PNC). For those with no address recorded the postcode of where the offence was committed has been used. For those with no home address information or offence postcode, a model, based on the patterns of offenders dealt with by police stations, has been used to allocate offenders to Local Authorities. The breakdown of FTEs by police force area has been calculated using details of the police force that processed the case rather than the area in which the offender lived.¹

Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other children. This indicator is included to ensure that vulnerable children and young people (aged 10-17) at risk of offending, are included in mainstream planning and commissioning.

Mapping relevant risk factors associated with youth crime, for example school absence and low educational attainment, can help inform local authority and NHS commissioning of evidence-based early intervention, therefore maximising the life chances of vulnerable children and improving outcomes for them. A lack of focus in this area could result in greater unmet health needs, increased health inequalities and potentially an increase in offending and re-offending rates, including new entrants to the system. The impact of incorporating these vulnerable children into mainstream commissioning also has the potential benefit of impacting on a young person's wider family now and in the future, particularly when they themselves may already be parents.

Since 8th April 2013 there have been a number of changes in out of court disposals. The previously known reprimand and warning disposal categories for juveniles have been replaced with a new out of court disposal: The Youth Caution for young offenders. The guidance is published at the link <http://www.justice.gov.uk/out-of-court-disposals>.

For this indicator the numerator is defined as the "Number of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning, youth caution or conviction" whilst the denominator is the "ONS mid-year population estimates, ages 10-17".²

¹ Source: A Guide to Criminal Justice Statistics, available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly>

² Source: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, Part 2: Summary technical specifications of public health indicators, available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-improving-outcomes-and-supporting-transparency>

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NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

Figure 1

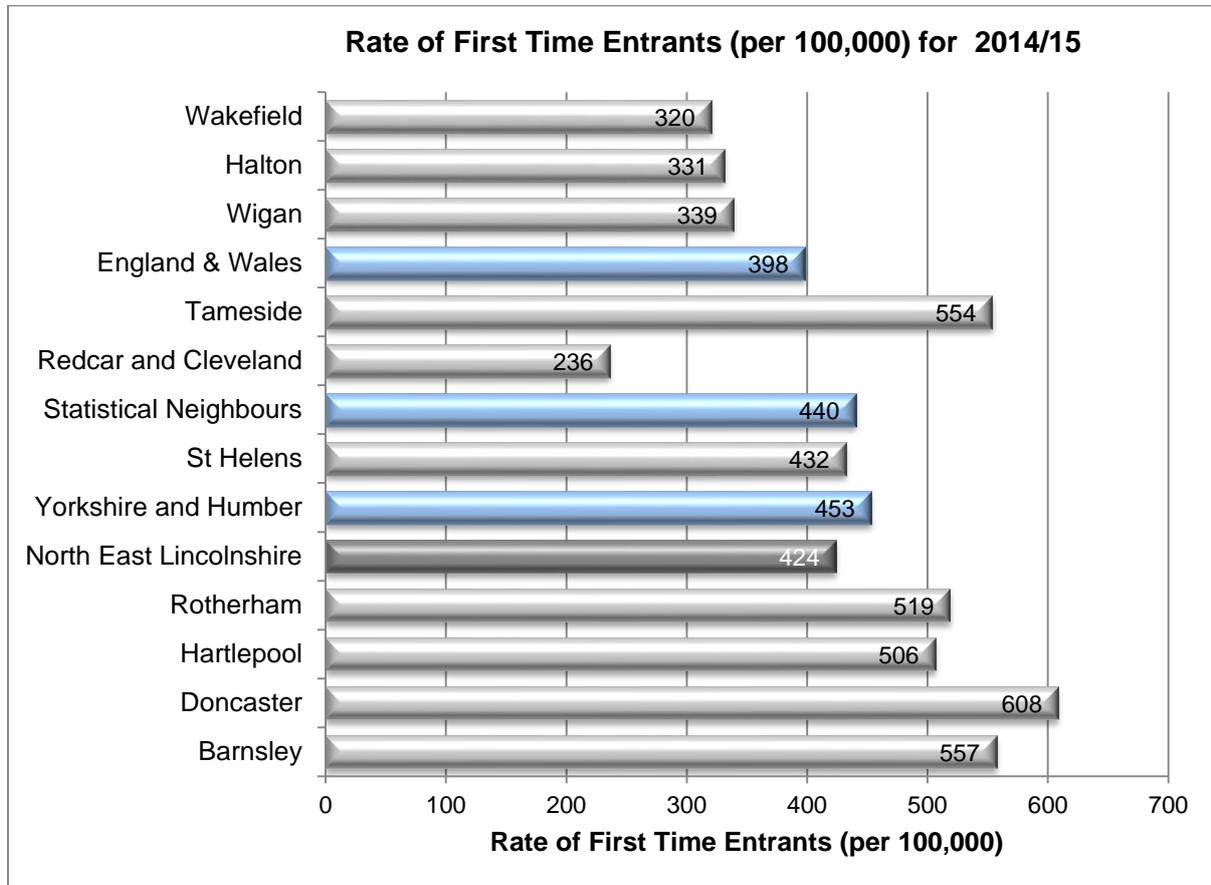


Figure 1 shows a comparison of first time offender rates for North East Lincolnshire against its statistical neighbour authorities.

North East Lincolnshire's rate of 424 is below the statistical neighbour average of 440 and the regional average for Yorkshire and Humber of 453. The average for all local authorities in England is however lower than North East Lincolnshire at 398

Within the statistical neighbour group North East Lincolnshire Council is ranked 5th lowest from a group of 11 local authorities, where good performance is defined as a low ranking. The highest rate is Doncaster with 608 and the lowest rate is Redcar and Cleveland with 236.

In preparation for the introduction of new Out of Court disposals on 8th April 2013 North and North East Lincolnshire worked in partnership with Humberside Police to develop a consistent South Humber approach to all juveniles at risk of receiving or being considered for an Out of Court disposal. The system includes thorough assessment of all young people by the Youth Offending Service. The YOS follow the assessment with a recommendation to the Police. This process was welcomed and supported by the Police and has been the principle reason for the further reductions in FTEs during this period. The assessments aid

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decision making and allow services to identify those at risk of further offending at the earliest opportunity.

TARGETS, TRENDS & PROJECTIONS

Figure 2

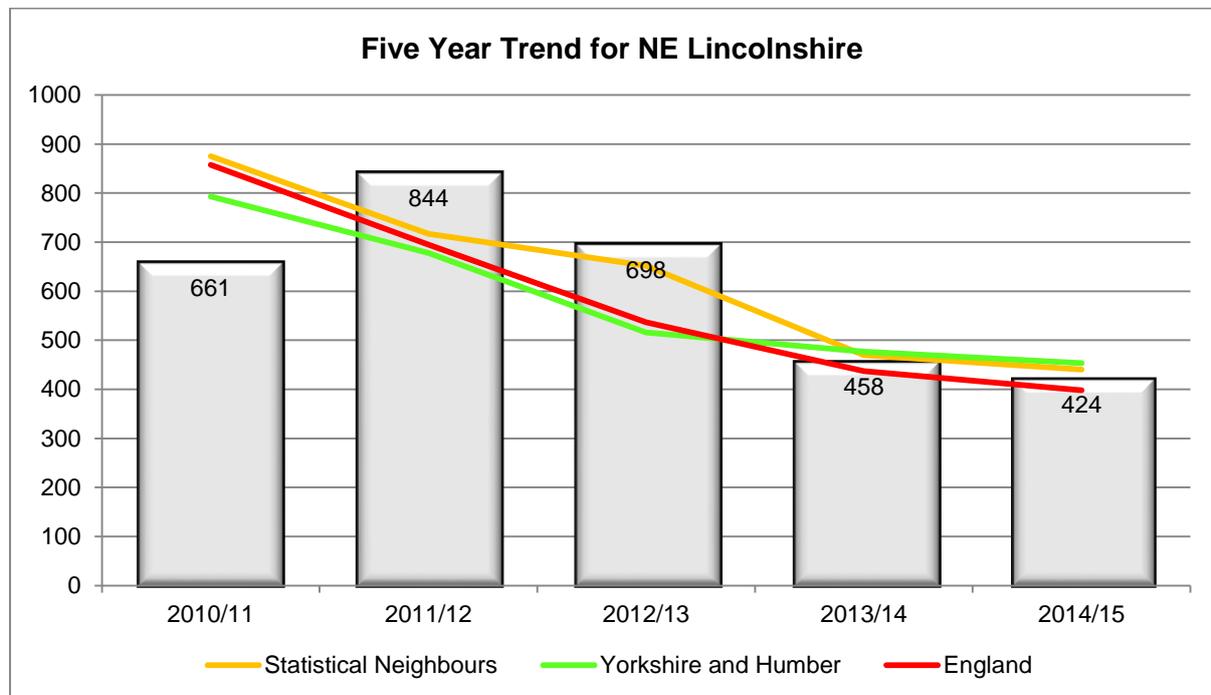


Figure 2 shows a five year trend for First Time Entrants within North East Lincolnshire. Good performance is defined a low rate of entrants and/or a downward trend.

The latest data shows that NE Lincolnshire's rate in 2014/15 was the lowest in the last 5 years. The downward trend has started to plateau over the last year and represents a 7% decrease on the rate seen in 2013/14 as compared with a 34% decrease from 2012/13 to 2013/14.

This represents a significant decrease in the number of FTEs in NE Lincs. In real terms there were 104 FTEs in 2010/11 compared to 61 in 2014/15. This is largely due to the change in practice and the development of the South Humber model. It does appear that this figure has started to plateau over recent quarters.

Public Data Sources:	<i>Police National Computer, Ministry of Justice</i> https://www.gov.uk/government
	<i>Youth Justice Statistics</i> https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-annual-statistics-2013-to-2014