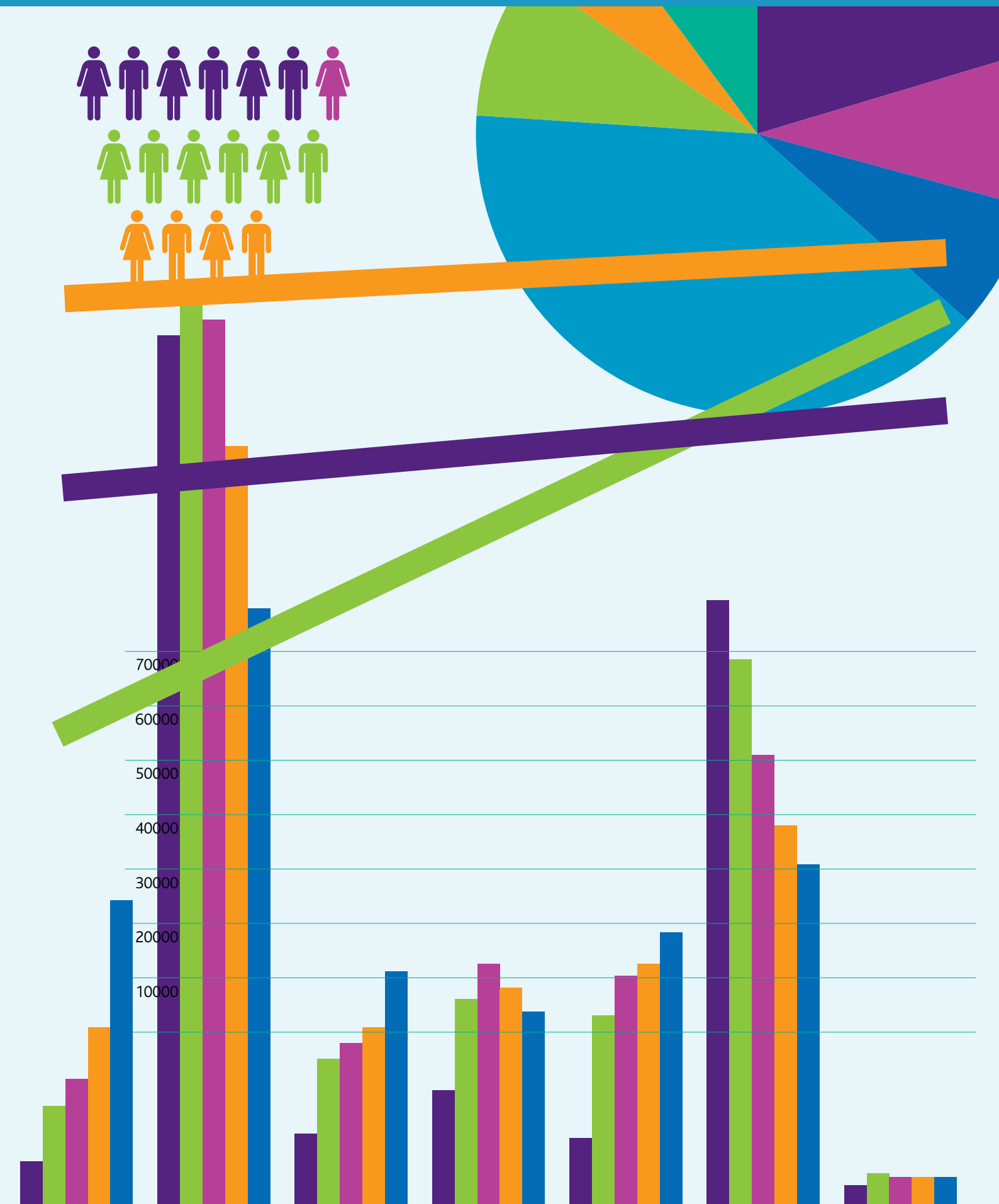
Youth Justice
Annual Workload Data 2007/08

Youth Justice Board
Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid



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Foreword

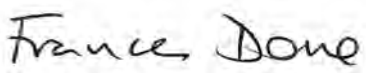
The youth justice system in England and Wales supports and works with thousands of young people, their families and communities. The scope and breadth of that work is illustrated in this 2007/08 edition of The Youth Justice Board's *Annual Workload Data*. This publication comprises data sourced from 157 youth offending teams (YOTs) and the secure estate for children and young people. Produced with comparison figures from 2006/07 and, where possible, showing trends from 2004/05, this report provides a clear and comprehensible snapshot of the performance of the youth justice system.

This year's data reveals that there were 17,143 fewer crimes committed by young people resulting in a disposal – a 5.8% decrease in comparison with 2006/07. A similar downward trend shows that the number of young people entering the youth justice system has also fallen over the last three years by a total of 10%. The prevention work detailed in this report – in particular the work of youth inclusion programmes and the support delivered to young people and their parents by YOTs – has contributed to this achievement.

This will be the last report in the current format on the performance of YOTs. From 1 April 2009, the performance framework for youth offending partnerships will be aligned with the new national performance framework for local services.

The data in this report represents the achievements of thousands of dedicated practitioners and volunteers working across England and Wales including YOTs, their partner organisations and those working in the secure estate. Their continuing hard work makes a real and lasting difference to the lives of thousands of young people and to protecting our communities every day.

Frances Done
Chair, Youth Justice Board



Frances Done
Chair, Youth Justice Board

Introduction

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB) oversees the youth justice system in England and Wales. We work to prevent offending and reoffending by children and young people under the age of 18, and to ensure that custody for them is safe, secure, and addresses the causes of their offending behaviour. Specifically, we:

- advise the Secretaries of State on the operation of, and standards for, the youth justice system
- monitor the performance of the youth justice system
- purchase places for, and place children and young people remanded or sentenced to custody
- identify and promote effective practice
- make grants to local authorities and other bodies to support the development of effective practice
- commission research and publish information.

We base all our work on evidence, where this exists.

Our *Annual Workload Data 2007/08* comprises data from youth offending teams (YOTs) in England and Wales and the secure estate collated via monthly or quarterly returns to the YJB. There are counting rules which govern the recording and collection of this information (these are available on the YJB website). This data is collated and processed by the YJB and used to monitor the performance of the youth justice system and inform national, regional and local improvement initiatives.

In the following pages, there is information on:

- YOT resources
- offences which have resulted in a disposal
- court remands
- disposals (i.e. a pre-court decision, first-tier penalty, Community Order or Custodial Order)
- intensive supervision and surveillance programmes (ISSP)
- custody
- the performance of the YOTs and the secure estate.

To ensure consistency with the *2006/07 Annual Workload Data* and previous editions of Annual Statistics, data from three years prior (i.e. 2004/05) has been used as the medium-term comparator, and the previous year's data (i.e. 2006/07) has been used as the short-term comparator. The information presented in this document does not come from the police, courts, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) or the Home Office. Therefore, due to the different counting rules involved or data sets used, these youth justice data may differ from those published in other Government documents.

PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME

The YJB has devised and supported targeted, evidence-based prevention programmes which aim to prevent young people from offending in the first place. Programmes such as youth inclusion programme (YIP) are delivered through funding from the YJB, its partners and YOT partners. These schemes engaged with over 40,000 young people and many parents during 2006/07 and 2007/08. They supported wider local strategies to reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system. The number of first-time entrants fell by 10% in 2007/08 when compared to 2005/06, exceeding the YJB's target of a 5% reduction. Reducing first-time entrants is now a national indicator in England, a key objective under Public Service Agreement 14 – 'Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success' and has been adopted by the community safety and education departments of the Welsh Assembly Government.

An independent evaluation of phase two of YIPs (which work to prevent offending among the most at risk young people in local neighbourhoods) found that, between 2003 and 2006, projects achieved an 82% engagement level among the 'core 50' most challenging individuals. Arrest rates among this group fell by 66%. The evaluation is available on the YJB's website.

REPORTED OFFENDING LEVELS

The total number of offences resulting in a disposal in 2007/08 by children and young people aged between 10 and 17 was 277,986. This is a decrease of 9,027 (3.1%) since 2004/05, and a decrease of 17,143 (5.8%) from 2006/07.

Most youth offending in England and Wales is committed by young men; 57% of offences (159,359) were committed by young men aged between 15 and 17 years. The most common offences resulting in a disposal during 2007/08 were:

- theft and handling
- violence against the person
- criminal damage
- motoring offences.

During 2007/08, the number of offences committed by young men fell by 6% when compared to 2004/05. However, over the same period, the number of offences committed by young women rose by 10%. We have already commissioned research into offending by young women and this will be published in due course. However, young males are still responsible for 79% of the offences committed by young people.

COURT ACTIVITY

The number of times young people were placed on remand fell by 33.2% between 2004/05 and 2007/08. In 2007/08, 6.5% of remand episodes were to custody. The remainder were community-based remands. Young men aged 15 to 17 are those most likely to be remanded to custody; during 2007/08 85% of remands to custody were given to young men aged 15 to 17.

Over the last four years, there has been a 49% increase in the use of electronic tagging of young offenders. This suggests that courts and magistrates are increasingly confident that this form of surveillance works. An overview of sentencing trends for youths, and a more detailed presentation of current sentencing patterns by YOT and region are given by the Sentencing Guidelines Council on their website: www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk/docs/News08_TheSentence.pdf

The total number of disposals given to children and young people increased by 7.4% between 2004/05 and 2007/08, and decreased by 2.5% between 2006/07 and 2007/08.

During 2007/08, more than 5,000 ISSPs were started. ISSPs are rigorous non-custodial sentences which combine high levels of community-based surveillance with a comprehensive and sustained focus on tackling the factors that contribute to a young person's offending behaviour.

CUSTODY

The use of custody decreased slightly from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (6,862 to 6,853) and remains low compared to other types of disposals (i.e. pre-court, first-tier and community disposals). The proportionate use of custody decreased from 3.5% to 3.2% between 2004/05 and 2007/08. At any one time during 2007/08, the average number of young people in custody was 2,932. This is a slight increase in the average number for the previous year of 2,914.

Young males between 15 and 17 years old are most likely to receive a custodial sentence; this can be attributed to the fact that the majority of offences (57%) are committed by young males aged between 15 and 17. Young females represent less than 10% of all custodial sentences. The most common form of custodial sentence given to young people is a Detention and Training Order (DTO), which combines a period of custody with a period of supervision in the community.

During 2007/08, custodial sentences were given primarily for the following offences (these sentences accounted for 30% of sentenced young people):

- robbery
- violence against the person

- breach of statutory orders (criminal)
- domestic burglary.

YOT PERFORMANCE

Local authority-based YOTs maintained a high level of performance during 2007/08. Key performance indicators were met or exceeded with regard to:

- first-time entrants (FTE)
- the use of restorative justice
- victim satisfaction rates
- the number of parenting interventions delivered in relation to young people on prevention programmes.

Additionally, targets were almost achieved for the following indicators:

- to ensure young people on a Final Warning are supported with an intervention
- reducing the number of young people sentenced to custody
- number of parenting interventions for young people on a Final Warning or DTO
- ensuring that young people in the youth justice system have appropriate accommodation
- accessing appropriate mental health services for those young people who need them
- ensuring that young offenders with substance misuse problems are assessed and receive appropriate treatment.

However, YOTs did not meet the targets for:

- securing access to education, training and employment (ETE) opportunities for young offenders. Provision of ETE has a significant impact on reoffending
- ensuring that every young person in custody has a personal detention and training plan developed within national standards timescales.

SECURE ESTATE PERFORMANCE

The increase in the average length of sentence has put increased pressure on all three types of establishments where young offenders are held (i.e. young offender institutions (YOIs), secure training centres (STCs) and secure children's homes).

As a result, despite a general improvement in performance by the secure estate since 2003/04, there was reduced performance during 2007/08 in the provision of education and training in STCs.

We enforce standards through contracts and Service Level Agreements (SLA). We work with providers to improve practice and revise standards.

More information about the YJB and our work can be found on our website at www.yjb.gov.uk.

1 Resources

YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM INCOME

YOTs work with young people aged up to 18 years who are in the youth justice system or who are on prevention programmes that serve to prevent young people offending for the first time or behaving anti-socially. YOTs are multi-agency teams made up of representatives from police, probation, education, health and social services, as required by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and specialist workers, such as accommodation officers and substance misuse workers. The strategic YOT manager is responsible for co-ordinating the local youth justice service. Generally, there is a YOT for every local authority in England and Wales; however there are some exceptions where two or more local authorities have merged to form a YOT. During 2007/08, there were 157 YOTs: 139 in England and 18 in Wales.

By incorporating representatives from a wide range of services, the YOT can respond to the complex needs of young people who have offended, or who are at risk of doing so, in a comprehensive way. The YOT identifies the needs of each young person who has offended by assessing him or her using a national assessment tool (*Asset*), which identifies the specific problems that led the young person to offend, as well as measuring the risk he or she poses to others. This enables the YOT to identify suitable programmes to address the needs of the young person, with the intention of preventing further offending.

In 2007/08, the total partnership budget provided to YOTs by statutory partners was £265 million. The YJB contributed £52 million towards this partnership funding. The YJB's grant is for supporting effective practice and improving performance; it is not for direct services. The YJB's contribution also included £8 million paid to YOTs via Home Office pooling arrangements for Young People's Substance Misuse (YPSM) services grants. In Wales, the YJB contributed £0.5 million YOT drug worker funding direct to YOTs, which is included in the £52 million figure. The YJB's contribution represents 20% of the YOTs' partnership funding.

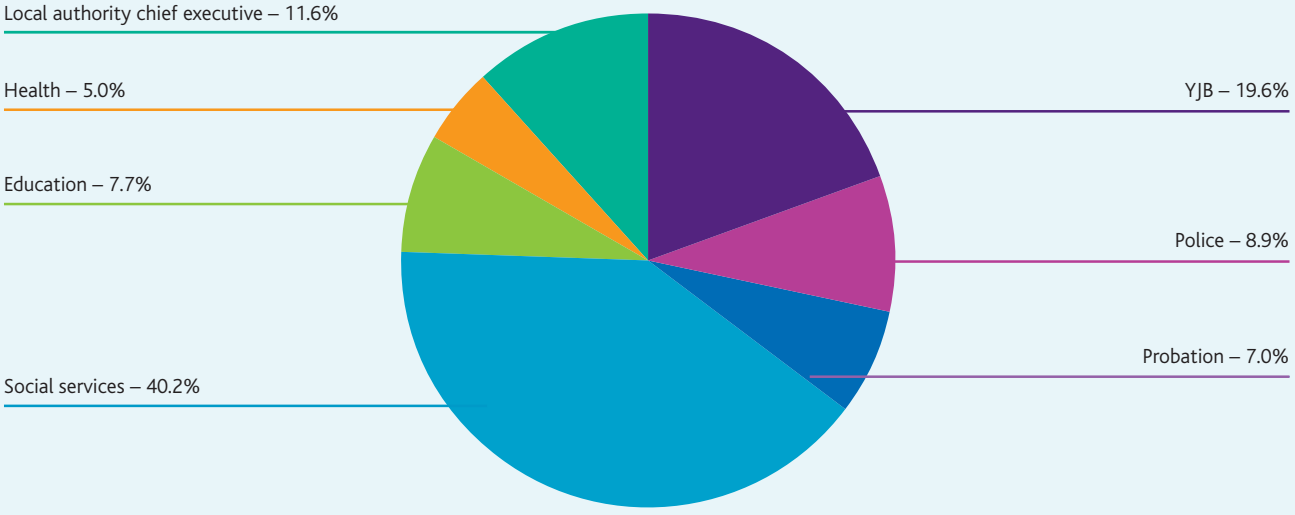
In addition to the YOT budget, the YJB contributed the following to YOTs:

- £33 million for Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) – the alternative to custody
- £31 million for targeted youth crime prevention programmes
- £16 million mainly for Resettlement and Aftercare Provision (RAP) programmes linked to substance misuse support, for Connexions community education and for infrastructure grants
- £1 million for Prevention of Violent Extremism programmes.

YOTs are also able to access other sources of funding, such as the Single Regeneration Budget, European Funding and the Children's Fund. Any other additional funding sources are not included in the figures reported here.

The chart below shows the contributions from statutory partners and the YJB. Please note that social services and education services are often combined in local authorities and, where so, the YOTs are advised to record the funding under Education services.

Funding of YOTs (2007/08) (£)



REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FUNDING OF YOTS

The tables below show the partners' contributions to YOTs by region for 2007/08 both in real terms as well as by percentage.

Regional partnership funding of YOTs 2007/08 (£)

Region	YJB	Police	Probation	Social services	Education	Health	Local authority chief executive	Total
East Midlands	3,872,866	1,865,584	1,717,069	6,307,228	1,628,666	856,688	4,165,609	20,413,710
Eastern	4,349,051	2,118,298	1,389,360	8,004,144	1,289,379	1,234,432	2,901,842	21,286,506
London	8,126,931	4,057,204	1,803,638	20,977,704	2,998,879	2,023,961	6,198,375	46,186,692
North East	3,649,934	1,391,901	948,671	7,673,082	2,528,084	959,738	776,273	17,927,683
North West	7,953,794	2,804,932	2,628,341	12,443,165	2,408,903	1,765,931	6,694,267	36,699,333
South East	5,775,551	2,775,528	2,219,081	12,899,965	2,578,602	1,431,471	2,510,235	30,190,433
South West	4,662,251	2,351,321	1,435,633	6,386,301	741,358	1,060,443	3,157,658	19,794,965
Wales	2,924,857	1,606,899	1,379,893	8,964,480	669,242	791,734	1,404,247	17,741,352
West Midlands	5,164,406	2,284,228	2,624,079	11,548,746	3,678,220	1,684,662	1,365,982	28,350,323
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,553,359	2,426,143	2,346,819	11,390,717	1,869,474	1,488,960	1,648,612	26,724,084
England and Wales	**52,033,000**	**23,682,038**	**18,492,584**	**106,595,532**	**20,390,807**	**13,298,020**	**30,823,100**	**265,315,081**

Throughout England and Wales, social services contributed the most to YOT funding, with £106,595,532 (40.2%) of the overall total.

Regional partnership funding of YOTs 2007/08 (%)

Region	YJB	Police	Probation	Social services	Education	Health	Local authority chief executive	Total
East Midlands	19.0%	9.1%	8.4%	30.9%	8.0%	4.2%	20.4%	100.0%
Eastern	20.4%	10.0%	6.5%	37.6%	6.1%	5.8%	13.6%	100.0%
London	17.6%	8.8%	3.9%	45.4%	6.5%	4.4%	13.4%	100.0%
North East	20.4%	7.8%	5.3%	42.8%	14.1%	5.4%	4.3%	100.0%
North West	21.7%	7.6%	7.2%	33.9%	6.6%	4.8%	18.2%	100.0%
South East	19.1%	9.2%	7.4%	42.7%	8.5%	4.7%	8.3%	100.0%
South West	23.6%	11.9%	7.3%	32.3%	3.7%	5.4%	16.0%	100.0%
Wales	16.5%	9.1%	7.8%	50.5%	3.8%	4.5%	7.9%	100.0%
West Midlands	18.2%	8.1%	9.3%	40.7%	13.0%	5.9%	4.8%	100.0%
Yorkshire and Humberside	20.8%	9.1%	8.8%	42.6%	7.0%	5.6%	6.2%	100.0%
England and Wales	**19.6%**	**8.9%**	**7.0%**	**40.2%**	**7.7%**	**5.0%**	**11.6%**	**100.0%**

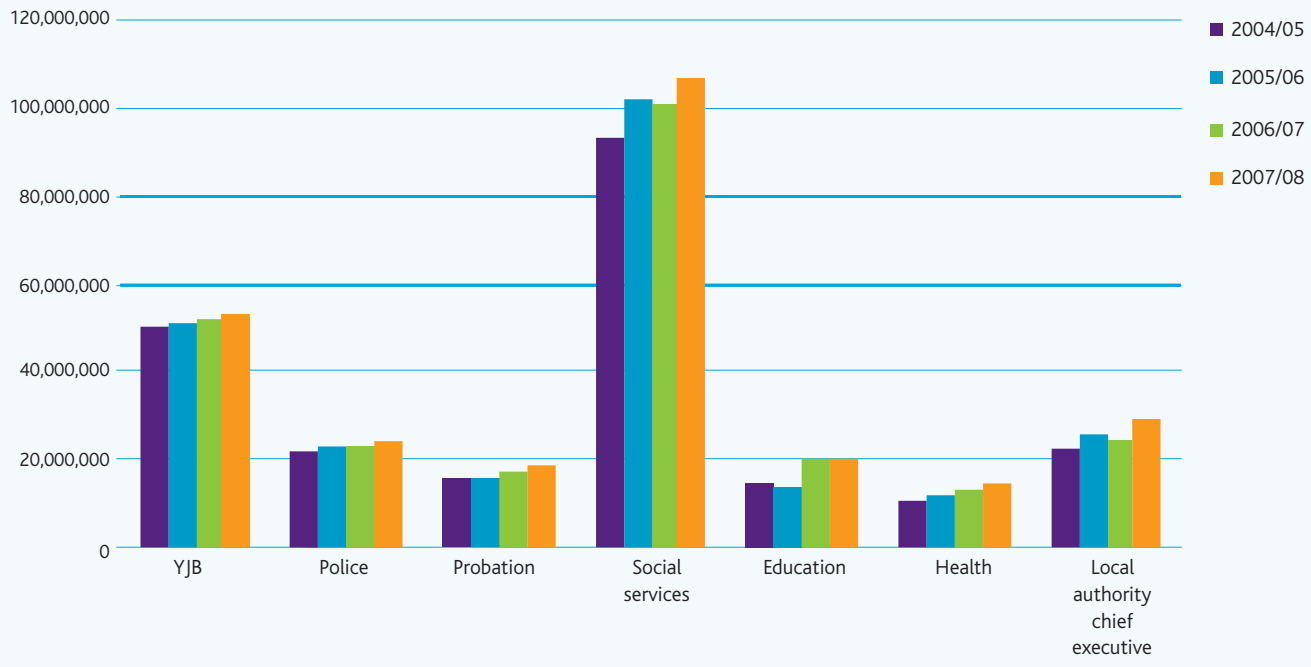
YOT INCOME TRENDS

The following table and chart show the trends in partnership funding over time.

Partnership funding over time (£)

Period	YJB	Police	Probation	Social services	Education	Health	Local authority chief executive	Total
2004/05	48,730,892	22,097,262	17,566,056	94,684,456	13,433,101	11,134,057	23,791,715	231,437,539
2005/06	50,358,959	23,382,337	17,533,136	101,992,530	12,597,996	11,718,333	27,986,318	245,569,609
2006/07	51,284,233	23,130,989	17,969,258	101,202,323	20,869,361	12,401,563	27,515,071	254,372,798
2007/08	52,033,000	23,682,038	18,492,584	106,595,532	20,390,807	13,298,020	30,823,100	265,315,081

Partnership funding over time (£)



Between 2004/05 and 2007/08, the funding provided by education showed the greatest rise of all the statutory partner agencies, with a 52% increase from £13,433,101 to £20,390,807.

For the same period, the funding provided by probation services showed the smallest rise of 5% from £17,566,056 to £18,492,584. (Note this excludes the YJB's ringfenced funding for ISSPs prevention programmes, RAP services mentioned on page 7).

Funding provided by the YJB, police, probation, social services, health and local authority chief executive all rose in 2007/08 when compared to 2006/07, while that provided by education services fell.

As stated previously, where social services and education services have been combined in a local authority, the YOTs are advised to record the funding under education services.

YOT WORKFORCE

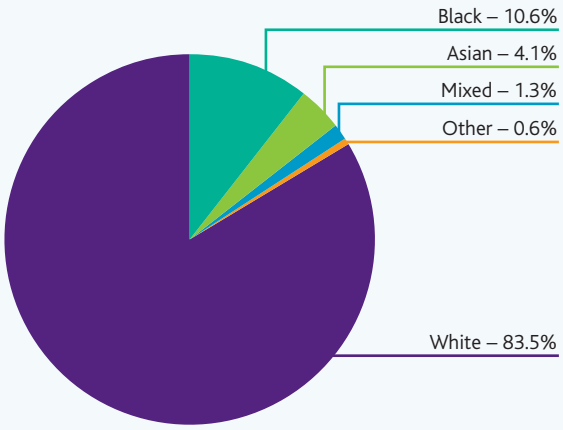
A total of 19,590 people were recorded as working in some capacity for YOTs on 31 March 2007 (30 June 2007 for YOTs in Wales), with 364 posts recorded as vacant. These figures include part-time and temporary staff and volunteers, and so are not measures of the full-time equivalent workforce.

YOTs vary in size from fewer than 50 members of staff to over 400, with an average size of about 125 staff. The diagram below shows the composition of a notional average-sized YOT, and the section also presents information on the total number of staff across all YOTs, broken down by contract status within the YOT, gender and ethnicity.

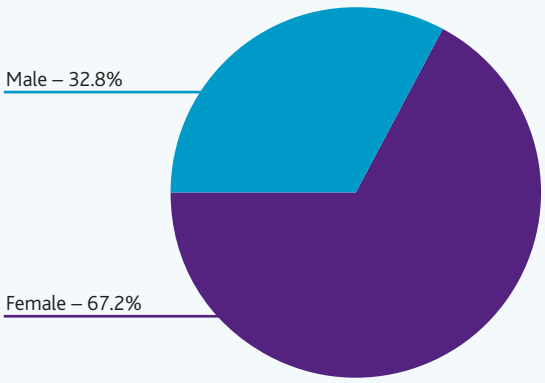
For the secure estate, amalgamated national workforce data is not available due to significant differences in staffing structures among the various types of establishment and commercial sensitivity of this data for private establishments.

Staffing– average per YOT

Ethnicity



Gender



In 2007/08, there were 7,065 practitioners (16% working part-time), 829 operational managers and 264 strategic managers. The YOTs were supported by 1,826 sessional workers and 7,602 volunteers (almost 1,000 fewer volunteers than last year).

YOT staffing by contract, gender and ethnicity

Contract status	Strategic managers	Operational managers	Full-time senior practitioners	Part-time senior practitioners	Full-time practitioners	Part-time practitioners	Administrative	Sessional	Students/ trainees	Volunteers	Total
Permanent	210	541	335	30	2,024	383	1,116	621	31	3,030	8,321
Fixed term	7	59	85	3	696	145	161	269	51	573	2,049
Secondee:											
Social services	6	87	70	11	488	78	141	70	16	149	1,116
Probation	4	8	16	1	213	27	9	0	2	0	280
Police	2	11	5	0	326	38	21	0	0	0	403
Health	0	14	16	7	153	93	4	0	3	0	290
Education	2	14	12	4	164	60	4	0	0	0	260
Connexions	2	2	1	0	137	77	2	0	0	0	221
Other	14	9	15	2	242	53	36	54	2	5	432
Outsourced	4	35	15	2	257	67	34	117	6	648	1,185
Temporary	8	22	34	1	362	45	144	763	93	3,197	4,669
Vacant	5	27	18	3	218	33	58	2	0	0	364
Total	**264**	**829**	**622**	**64**	**5,280**	**1,099**	**1,730**	**1,896**	**204**	**7,602**	**19,590**

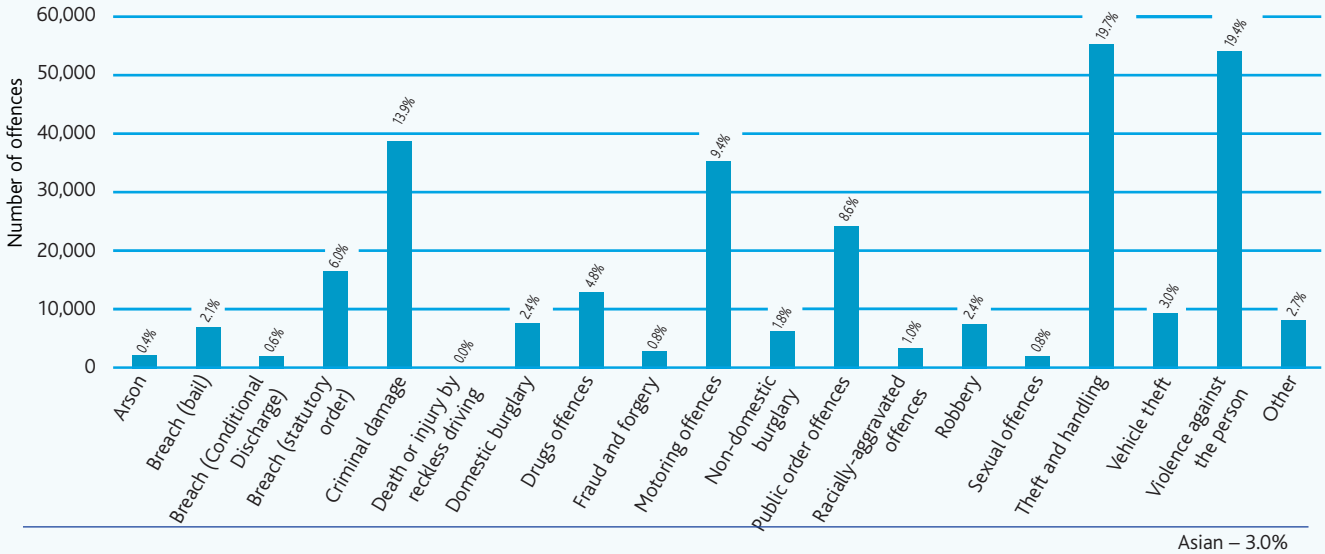
Gender/ Ethnicity											
Male:											
White	131	295	206	13	1,505	223	164	603	41	1,842	5,023
Black	6	41	40	2	278	24	21	145	11	271	839
Asian	1	10	14	0	102	12	19	46	1	126	331
Mixed	0	5	7	0	22	0	4	11	0	27	76
Other	0	0	1	1	6	1	1	5	1	14	30
Female:											
White	110	373	257	38	2,704	724	1,285	928	112	4,496	11,027
Black	7	52	57	3	304	48	87	85	19	534	1,196
Asian	3	13	15	2	93	15	66	40	17	184	448
Mixed	1	12	6	2	40	17	18	16	0	66	178
Other	0	1	1	0	8	2	7	15	2	42	78
Vacant	5	27	18	3	218	33	58	2	0	0	364
Total	**264**	**829**	**622**	**64**	**5,280**	**1,099**	**1,730**	**1,896**	**204**	**7,602**	**19,590**

2 Offences resulting in a disposal

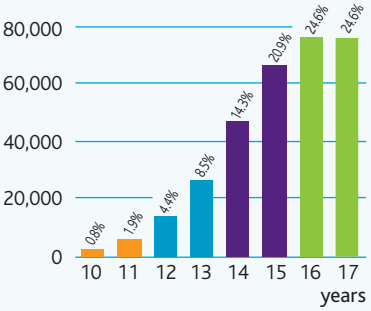
This section describes the offences committed by young people in 2007/08, as reported by YOTs, which led to a pre-court disposal (Reprimand or Final Warning) or a court disposal. These are presented nationally, and broken down by age, gender and ethnicity. Note that most of the figures presented here are the number of offences, not the number of young people and that one young person may commit multiple offences. Some data on the number of young people is included later in this section. The main offence categories are explained in Appendix B and the glossary. Note also that each of these offence categories includes a number of individual offence types, which vary in their level of severity from less to more serious.

Offences – the national picture

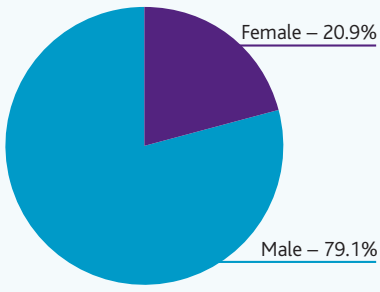
Total 277,986



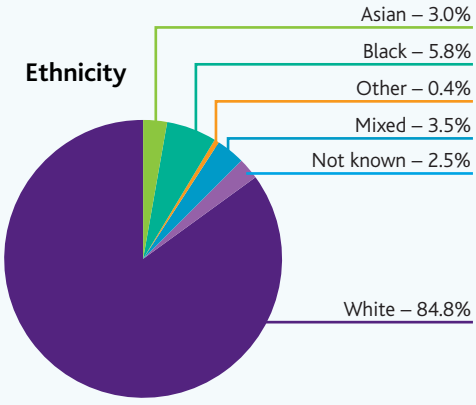
Age



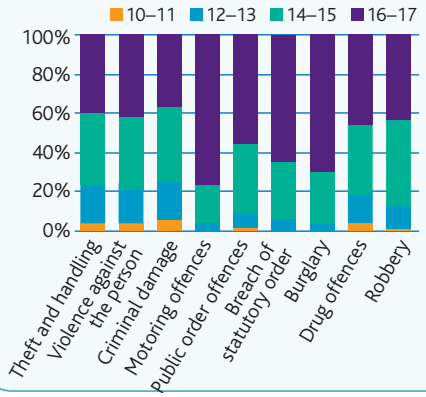
Gender

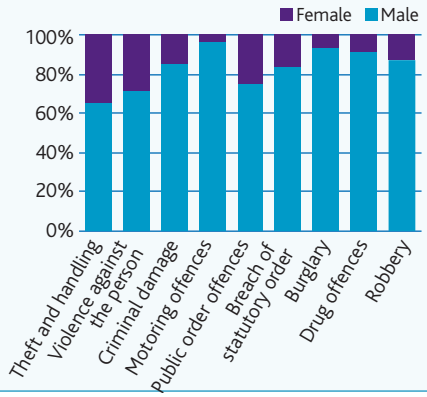


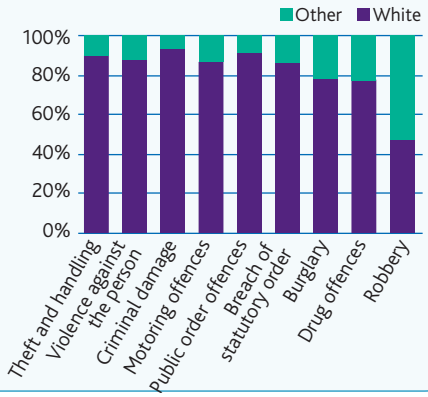
Ethnicity



Selected offences







Note: Burglary includes both domestic and non-domestic offences

National offences

Gender/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	White	Mixed	Not known
Arson	1,051	181	19	14	1	1,148	22	28
Breach of bail	4,755	1,066	162	494	21	4,818	244	82
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1,431	252	15	84	0	1,515	53	16
Breach of statutory order	14,010	2,741	304	991	50	14,481	830	95
Criminal damage	33,015	5,509	786	976	64	34,907	957	834
Death or injury by reckless driving	115	7	6	2	0	109	3	2
Domestic burglary	6,207	577	135	348	19	5,950	246	86
Drug offences	12,190	1,078	682	1,648	76	9,902	659	301
Fraud and forgery	1,558	767	114	204	30	1,816	87	74
Motoring offences	24,952	1,273	1,229	1,295	94	21,259	809	1,539
Non-domestic burglary	4,731	285	77	128	10	4,596	132	73
Public order offences	18,193	5,852	536	904	48	21,292	687	578
Racially-aggravated offences	2,036	748	84	110	1	2,444	95	50
Robbery	5,814	885	595	2,001	69	3,151	677	206
Sexual offences	2,043	45	103	140	11	1,733	47	54
Theft and handling	35,716	19,086	1,324	2,846	292	47,142	1,780	1,418
Vehicle theft	7,637	643	363	353	28	7,133	263	140
Violence against person	38,517	15,413	1,585	3,185	168	45,781	1,958	1,253
Other	6,053	1,554	221	388	20	6,539	241	198
Total	**220,024**	**57,962**	**8,340**	**16,111**	**1,002**	**235,716**	**9,790**	**7,027**

Age (years)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Arson	34	77	132	168	226	214	146	235	1,232
Breach of bail	5	14	87	261	575	1,557	2,293	1,029	5,821
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	2	13	50	174	488	626	330	1,683
Breach of statutory order	2	51	211	683	1,704	4,820	5,907	3,373	16,751
Criminal damage	656	1,461	2,670	4,588	6,871	7,722	6,336	8,220	38,524
Death or injury by reckless driving	0	0	1	5	17	35	41	23	122
Domestic burglary	74	136	276	565	963	1,740	1,517	1,513	6,784
Drug offences	5	21	75	321	980	4,4577	4,892	2,517	13,268
Fraud and forgery	5	22	43	127	203	529	1,019	377	2,325
Motoring offences	11	55	212	746	1,699	8,143	11,407	3,952	26,225
Non-domestic burglary	42	111	262	530	809	1,230	935	1,097	5,016
Public order offences	81	221	595	1,453	3,091	6,675	6,540	5,389	24,045
Racially-aggravated offences	26	63	165	229	411	668	628	594	2,784
Robbery	31	73	219	562	1,137	1,813	1,165	1,699	6,699
Sexual offences	29	65	150	286	355	419	309	475	2,088
Theft and handling	554	1,482	3,560	6,418	9,539	11,441	9,646	12,162	54,802
Vehicle theft	8	41	119	426	955	2,444	2,509	1,778	8,280
Violence against person	496	1,404	3,107	5,744	9,159	11,939	10,252	11,829	53,930
Other	26	112	218	488	991	2,032	2,168	1,572	7,607
Total	**2,085**	**5,411**	**12,115**	**23,650**	**39,859**	**68,336**	**68,366**	**58,164**	**277,986**

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

- There were a total of 146,526 young people who committed 277,986 offences resulting in a pre-court or court disposal in 2007/08. The table, *Young people*, shows a breakdown by ethnicity.

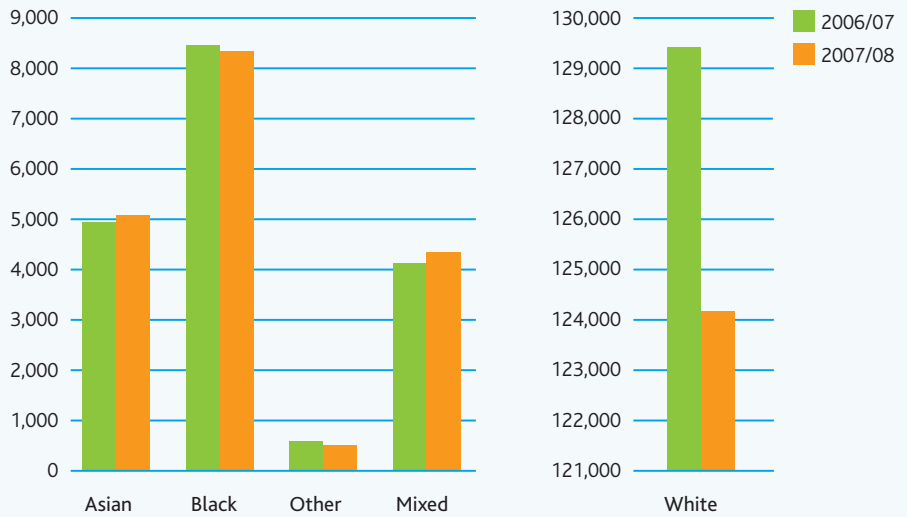
  Young people committed on average two offences each. For each offence they committed they received an average of 1.4 disposals. *It is important to note that apart from this table, all figures in this section are for the number of offences resulting in a disposal and not the number of young people offending*.

- There was a reduction in the number of young people in 2007/08 when compared with the previous financial year. The figure for 2006/07 could potentially be greater as young people of unknown ethnicity were not counted in 2006/07.

Young people

Ethnicity	2006/07	2007/08
Asian	4,946	5,133
Black	8,498	8,387
Other	638	606
Mixed	4,235	4,483
White	129,473	124,132
Not known	–	3,785
TOTAL	**147,790**	**146,526**

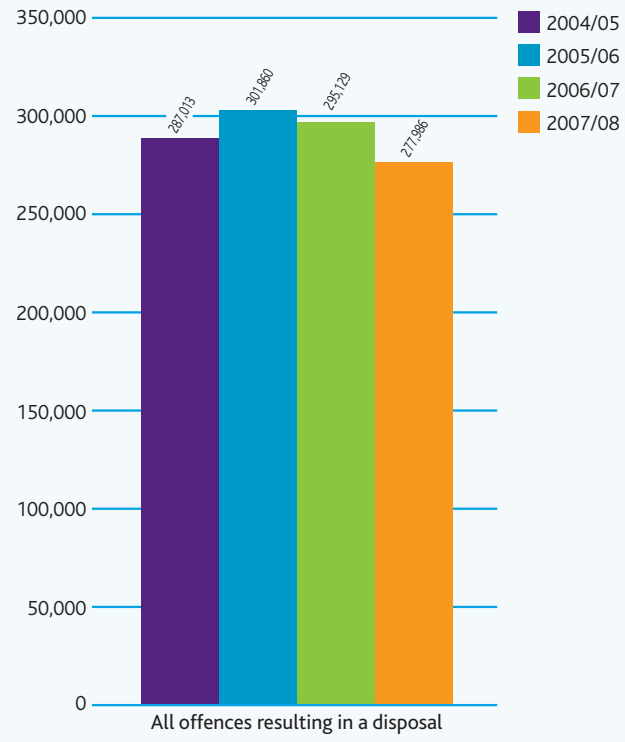
Offender trends



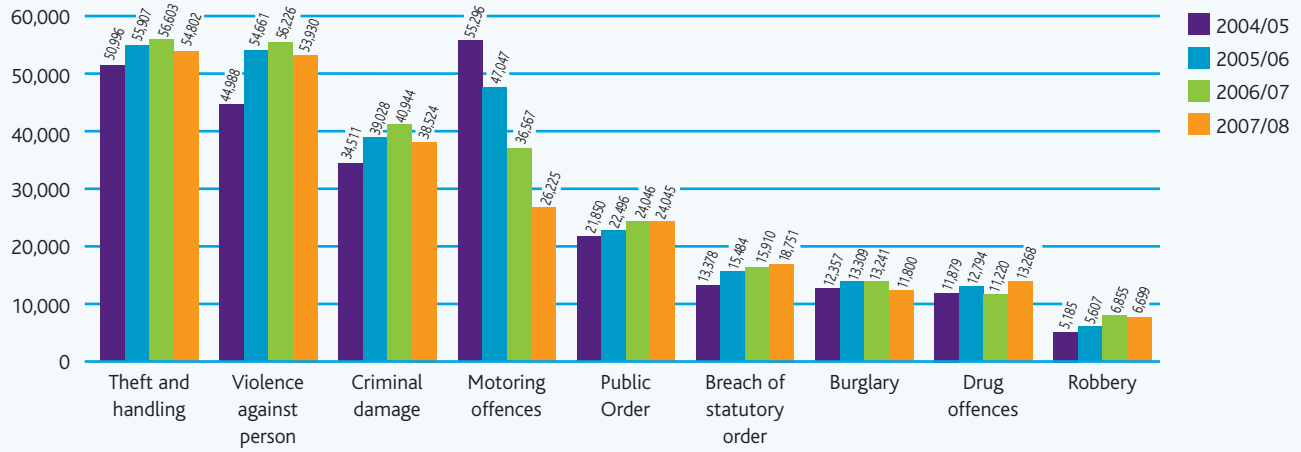
OFFENCE TRENDS

- The MORI Youth Survey 2008, conducted on behalf of the YJB, found that compared to 2005 there was a statistically significant 4% reduction in self-reported offending for young people in mainstream schools. (Research to be published by the YJB in due course).
- The British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime differ in their coverage of crime (the results of which were reported in *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08*), but both show that overall crime has fallen in the last year. All BCS crime has fallen by 10% and recorded crime by 9% compared with 2006/07; and most crime types have shown decreases: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0708.pdf
- The total number of offences in 2007/08 was 277,986. This was a 3.1% drop from 2004/05 and a 5.8% drop from 2006/07.
- Cases of robbery have increased by 29% since 2004/05 (from 5,185 to 6,699), violence against the person by 20% (from 44,988 to 53,930), drug offences and criminal damages both by 12% (from 11,879 to 13,268 and from 34,511 to 38,524 respectively), while motoring offences have decreased by 53% (from 55,296, to 26,225).

Offence trends

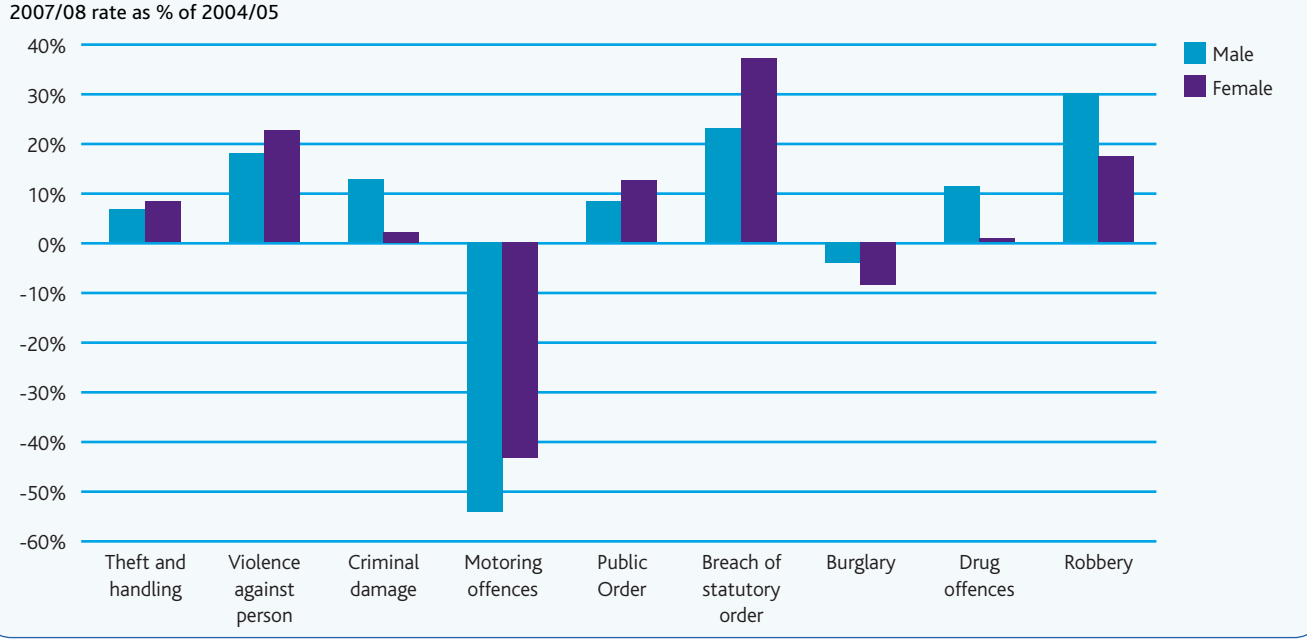


Offence trends – selected offences



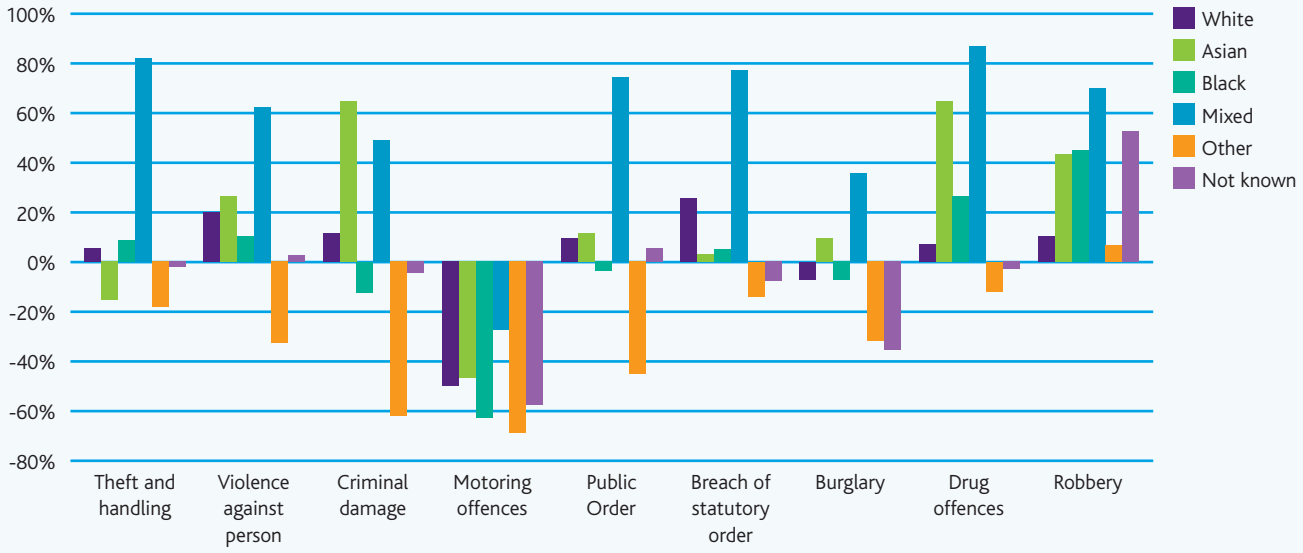
- The number of offences resulting in a disposal decreased by 6% for males from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (from 234,175 to 220,024), while there was a 10% increase for females (from 52,838 to 57,962). In 2004/05 females accounted for 18.4% of all offences committed, in 2007/08 this figure increased to 20.9%.
- Against an overall decrease in offences resulting in a disposal of 3.1% from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (from 287,013 to 277,986), numbers of offences dropped by 3.1% for White young people (243,211 to 235,716), 6.4% for Black young people (from 17,216 to 16,111), 4.6% for Asian young people (from 8,742 to 8,340), as well as decreases for the Other (from 1,654 to 1,002) and Not known groups (from 9,540 to 7,027). There was an increase of 47% for mixed race young people between 2004/05 to 2007/08 (from 6,650 to 9,790).

Offence trends – percentage change in offending by gender



Offence trends – percentage change in offending by ethnicity

2007/08 rate as % of 2004/05

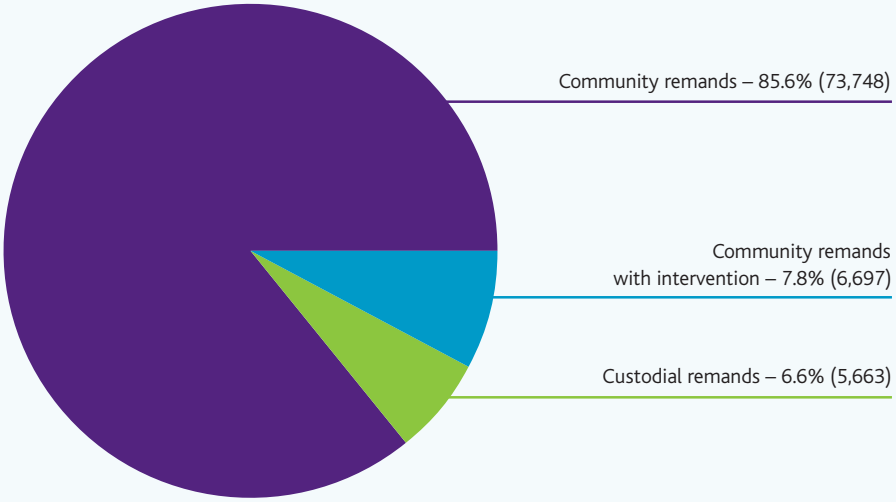


3 Court remands

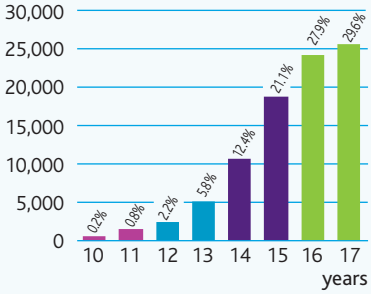
This section focuses on the number of remand episodes that took place in 2007/08. Each initial remand decision is only counted once, regardless of how many times the young person appears in court. Changes in remand decisions, for example from a conditional bail to a remand in custody, are counted. This data does not include police bail. The data are presented nationally and broken down by type of remand, age, gender and ethnicity. The remand types are described in the glossary.

Total remands – the national picture

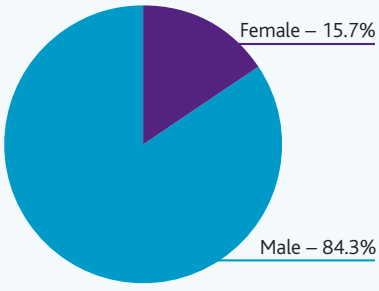
Total 86,108



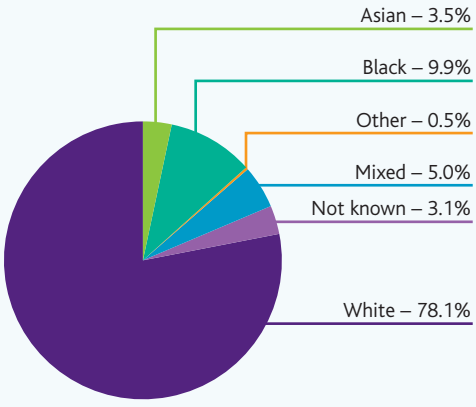
Age – Overall



Gender

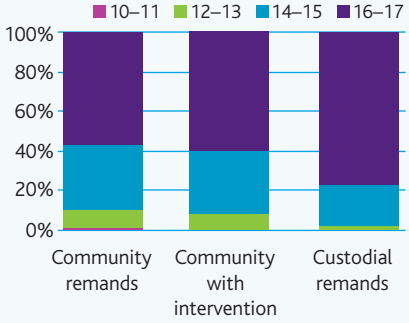


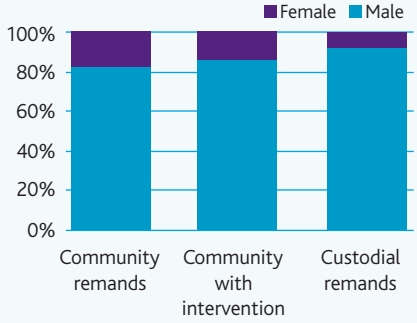
Ethnicity

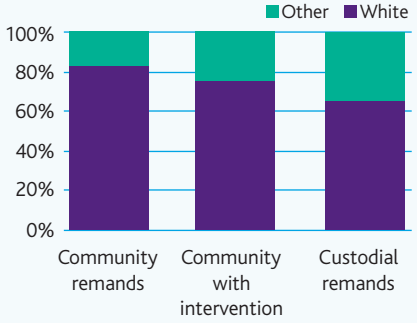


Court remand group

Age







Court remands

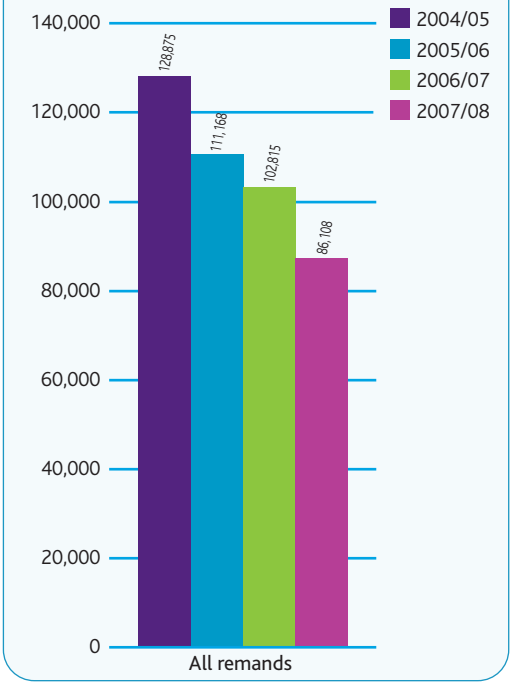
Gender/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Mixed	White	Other	Not known
Community remands								
Unconditional bail	41,797	8,721	1,638	3,925	2,143	40,767	181	1,864
Conditional bail	19,647	3,583	804	2,621	1,238	17,801	130	636
Total community remands	**61,444**	**12,304**	**2,442**	**6,546**	**3,381**	**58,568**	**311**	**2,500**
Community remands with intervention								
Conditional bail and tag	1,224	131	67	243	103	904	11	27
Bail supervision and support	1,447	212	49	186	109	1,294	11	10
Bail supervision and support and tag	774	65	27	161	61	570	10	10
ISSP bail	544	65	22	66	42	469	7	3
ISSP bail and tag	863	80	40	140	78	674	6	5
Remand to local authority accommodation	955	237	48	139	84	890	7	24
Remand to local authority accommodation and tag	88	12	2	20	8	67	1	2
Total community remands with intervention	**5,895**	**802**	**255**	**955**	**485**	**4,868**	**53**	**81**
Custodial remands								
Court ordered secure remand	517	149	16	147	55	440	1	7
Remand in custody	4,739	258	264	911	383	3,333	42	64
Total custodial remands	**5,256**	**407**	**280**	**1,058**	**438**	**3,773**	**43**	**71**
Total gender/ethnicity	**72,595**	**13,513**	**2,977**	**8,559**	**4,304**	**67,209**	**407**	**2,652**

Age (years)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Community remands									
Unconditional bail	125	466	1,335	3,205	6,604	13,929	14,040	10,814	50,518
Conditional bail	36	171	443	1,306	2,826	6,560	6,885	5,008	23,230
Total community remands	**161**	**637**	**1,778**	**4,511**	**9,430**	**20,489**	**20,925**	**15,817**	**73,748**
Community remands with intervention									
Conditional bail and tag	0	3	25	65	153	435	384	290	1,355
Bail supervision and support	0	4	22	87	177	446	585	338	1,659
Bail supervision and support and tag	0	0	12	37	86	246	287	171	839
ISSP bail	0	0	4	22	66	190	205	122	609
ISSP bail and tag	0	1	5	26	84	310	337	180	943
Remand to local authority accommodation	2	12	25	100	277	360	24	392	1,192
Remand to local authority accommodation and tag	0	2	1	10	20	35	2	30	100
Total community remands with intervention	**2**	**22**	**94**	**347**	**863**	**2,022**	**1,824**	**1,523**	**6,697**
Custodial remands									
Court ordered secure remand	0	0	19	81	246	139	13	168	666
Remand in custody	0	1	2	26	128	1,416	2,731	693	4,997
Total custodial remands	**0**	**1**	**21**	**107**	**374**	**1,555**	**2,744**	**861**	**5,663**
Total age	**163**	**660**	**1,893**	**4,965**	**10,667**	**24,066**	**25,493**	**25,493**	**86,108**

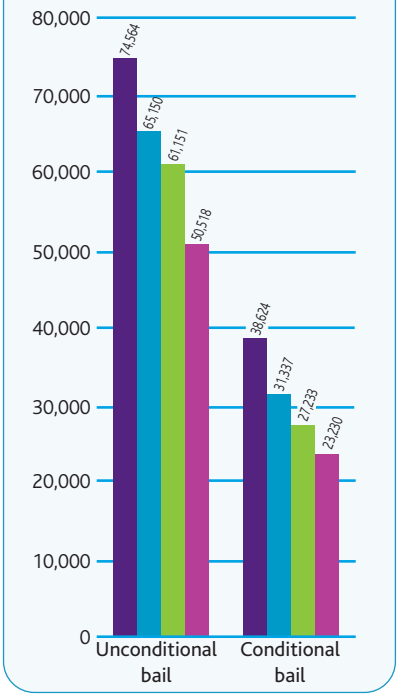
REMAND TRENDS

- There was a decrease in remand episodes in 2007/08, with remand episodes down 33.2% since 2004/05 (from 128,875 to 86,108).
- The community remand types, which include a tag, have increased over the last four years and those that are not supported by a tag have decreased. Unconditional and conditional bail has also decreased since 2004/05.
- The number of remands in custody has decreased over the last four years, so that the rate in 2007/08 was 18% less than that of 2004/05 (from 6,089 to 4,997).
- The number of court-ordered secure remands has decreased by 24% since 2004/05 (from 880 to 666).

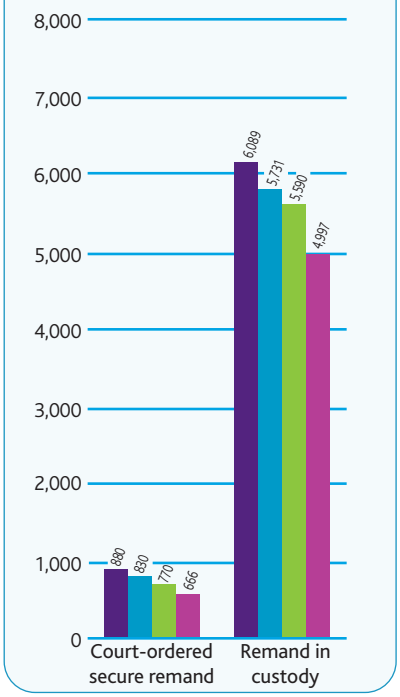
All remands



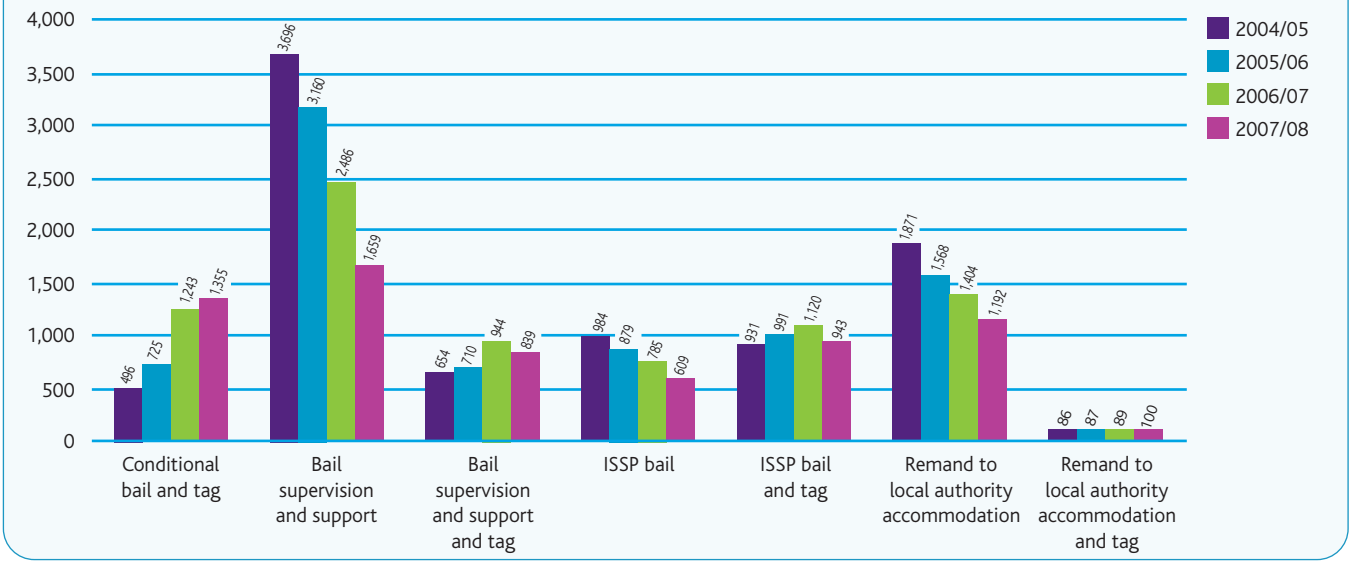
Community remands



Custodial remands



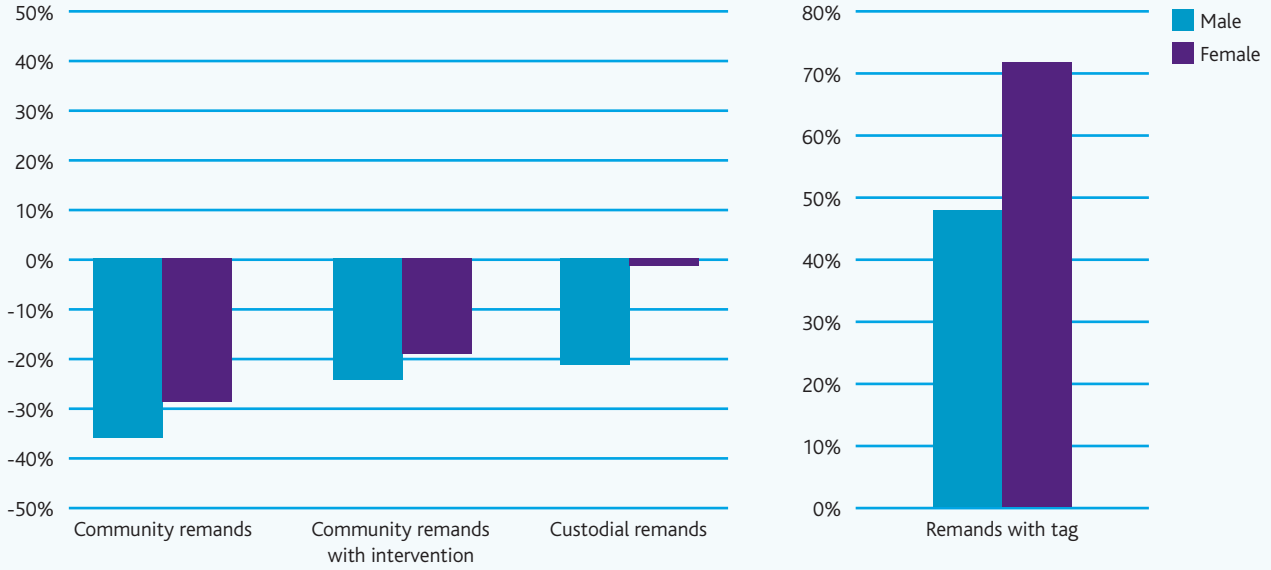
Community remands with intervention



Remand trends – gender

- The number of remand episodes for young males decreased overall by 34.2% from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (from 110,312 to 72,595), while the number of remands for young females decreased by 27.2% (from 18,653 to 13,513).
- The number of remands with a tag increased by 49% from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (from 2,167 to 3,237). In terms of percentage change, there was a 48% increase in remands with a tag for young males (from 1,999 to 2,949) and a 71% increase for young females (from 168 to 288).

Remand trends – gender (2007/08 rate as a percentage of 2003/04)



Remand trends – Ethnicity

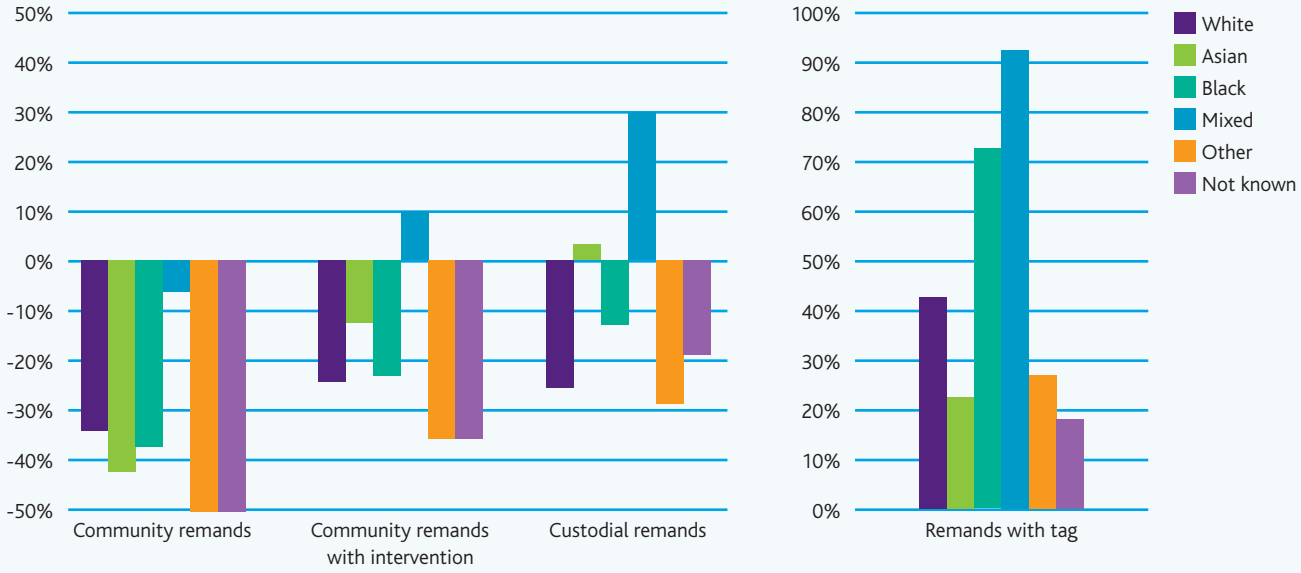
- There was a decrease in the number of remand episodes for all ethnic groups from 2004/05 to 2007/08. There was a reduction in the percentage of remands for all ethnic groups except for young people of Mixed race ethnicity, who showed a slight increase (i.e. from 3.4% to 5.0% of all remands) and young Black people, who remained stable at 9.9%. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Number of remands by ethnicity

Gender/Ethnicity	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Chinese	Not known	TOTAL
2004/05	100,814 (78.2%)	4,786 (3.7%)	12,814 (9%)	4.370 (3.4%)	780 (0.6%)	5,311 (4.1%)	128,875
2007/08	67,209 (78.1%)	2,977 (3.5%)	8,559 (9.9%)	4.304 (5%)	407 (0.5%)	2,652 (3.1%)	86,108
% Change	–33.3%	–37.8%	–33.2%	–1.5%	–47.8%	–50.1%	–33.2%

- The largest decrease in remands was seen in young people classified as Not known groups (i.e. ethnicity not recorded or not known), the 2007/08 rate being 50% of that in 2004/05 due to improved quality of data recording.
- There was an increase in the percentage of remands with tag for all ethnic groups, particularly for Mixed ethnicity (from 129 to 250) and Black young people (from 325 to 564), however the numbers involved remain low for both groups.

Remand trends – ethnicity (2006/07 rate as a percentage of the 2005/06)

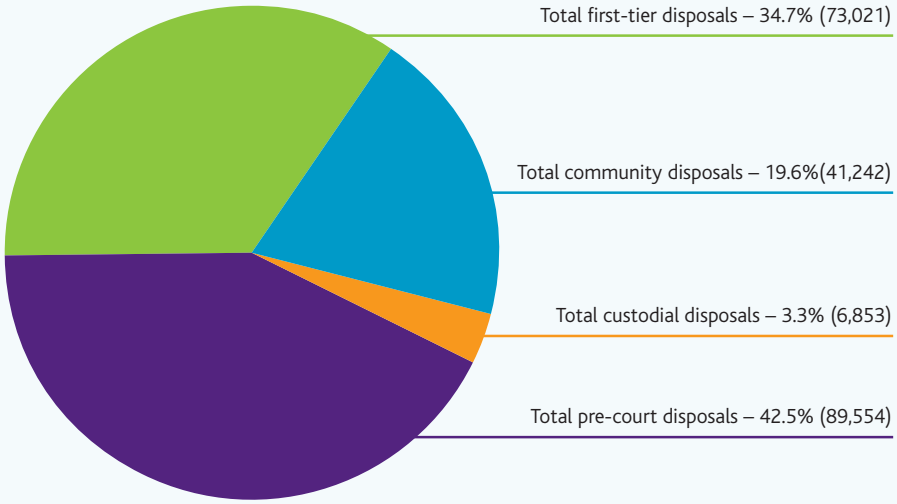


4 Disposals

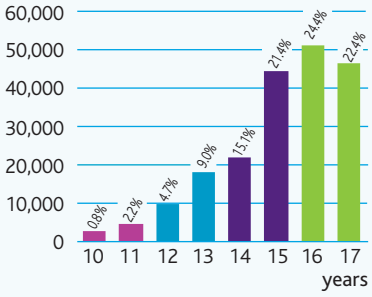
This section reports on all pre-court, first-tier, community and custodial disposals reported by YOTs during 2007/08. A disposal is a sanction given for one or more offences detected by the police. They range from pre-court disposals, usually for first or less serious offences, through to custody, which is given for more serious offences or to persistent offenders. First-tier, community and custodial disposals are given to young people by the courts. Disposals have been divided into four categories for ease and are based on seriousness of and repetition of offence. The data are presented nationally, as well as broken down by age, gender and ethnicity. Also included is some trend analysis, which provides information on use of disposals since 2004/05. It is important to note that these figures represent disposals and not young people, as one young person may receive multiple disposals. Some data on numbers of young people who receive a disposal is presented in Section 2.

Disposals – the national picture

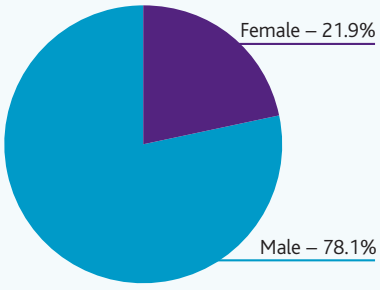
Total 210,670



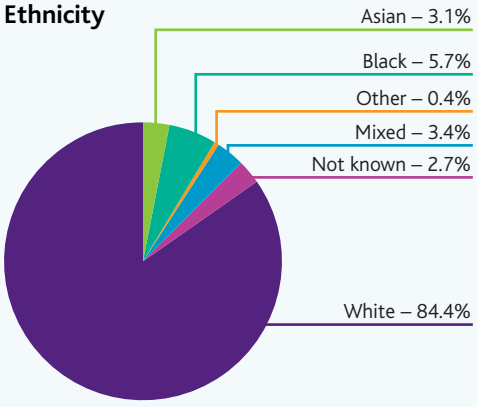
Age – Overall



Gender

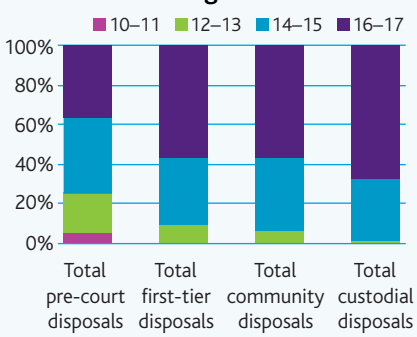


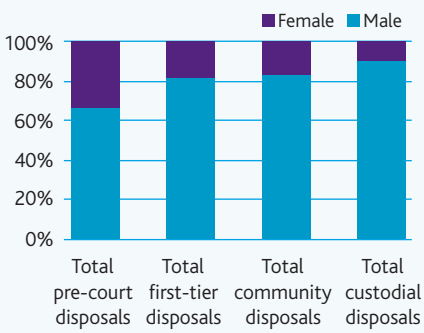
Ethnicity

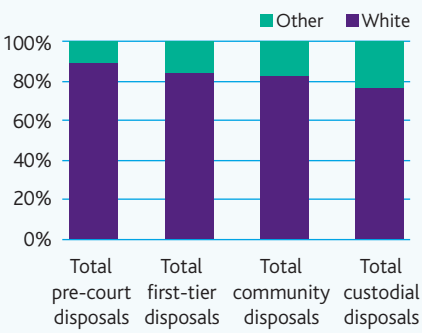


Disposal group

Age







National disposals

Age (years)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Pre-court									
Police Reprimand	1,270	2,777	5,126	7,965	10,553	11,681	10,047	6,821	56,240
Final Warning without intervention	113	355	846	1,511	2,470	3,167	3,354	2,753	14,569
Final Warning and intervention	198	551	1,155	2,177	3,534	4,347	4,033	2,750	18,745
Total pre-court disposals	**1,581**	**3,683**	**7,127**	**11,653**	**16,557**	**19,195**	**17,434**	**12,324**	**89,554**
First-tier									
Absolute Discharge	14	44	88	185	315	472	628	581	2,327
Bind over	1	2	8	34	84	128	159	218	634
Compensation Order	37	135	472	1,110	2,244	3,694	4,774	4,714	17,180
Conditional Discharge	5	35	121	390	877	1,732	2,613	2,961	8,734
Fine	1	5	41	148	435	1,172	3,395	5,360	10,557
Referral Order	121	402	1,167	2,564	4,584	6,554	6,882	6,201	28,475
Reparation Order	1	40	129	362	784	1,329	1,394	968	5,008
Sentence deferred	0	0	0	5	12	22	25	42	106
Total first-tier disposals	**181**	**663**	**2,026**	**4,798**	**9,335**	**15,103**	**19,870**	**21,045**	**73,021**
Community									
Action Plan Order	4	43	186	445	922	1,383	1,439	1,060	5,482
Attendance Centre Order	0	8	54	202	550	1,050	1,381	1,105	4,350
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	0	0	0	0	3	109	705	1,231	2,048
Community Punishment Order	0	0	1	0	5	140	1,076	2,060	3,282
Community Rehabilitation Order	0	0	0	2	1	74	806	1,635	2,518
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	0	0	0	0	0	15	101	213	329
Curfew Order	4	24	148	434	1,074	2,101	2,276	2,082	8,143
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7
Supervision Order	16	106	355	924	2,109	3,262	2,931	1,503	11,206
Supervision Order and conditions	0	11	57	262	622	1,219	1,125	581	3,877
Total community disposals	**24**	**192**	**801**	**2,269**	**5,287**	**9,353**	**11,840**	**11,476**	**41,242**
Custody									
Detention and Training Order (4 months)	0	0	17	62	231	501	760	876	2,447
Detention and Training Order (4 months to 2 years)	0	0	15	92	320	825	1,285	1,340	3,877
Section 90/91	0	1	2	9	33	75	145	118	383
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	0	3	7	15	12	37
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	0	0	0	2	7	15	8	32
Section 228	0	0	1	5	2	15	31	23	77
Total custodial disposals	**0**	**1**	**35**	**168**	**591**	**1,430**	**2,251**	**2,377**	**6,853**
Total	**1,786**	**4,539**	**9,989**	**18,888**	**31,770**	**45,081**	**51,395**	**47,222**	**210,670**

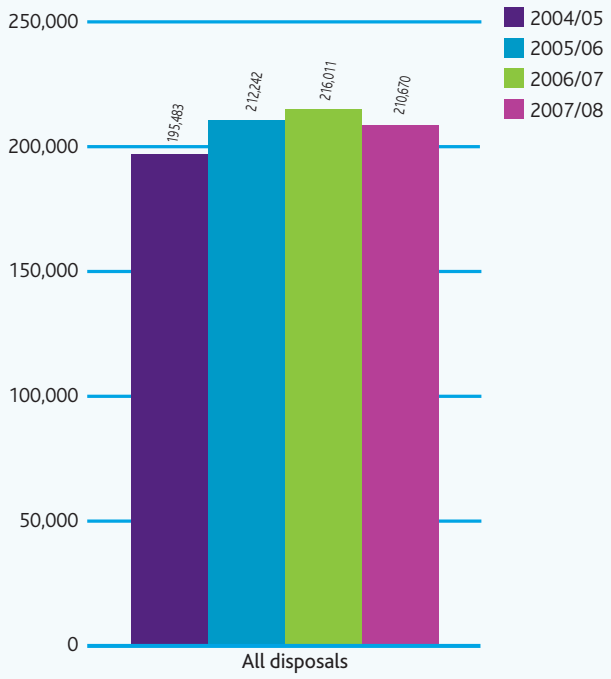
National disposals

Gender/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not known
Pre-court								
Police Reprimand	37,754	18,486	2,088	2,345	244	1,148	48,080	2,335
Final Warning without intervention	11,132	3,437	321	539	47	367	12,972	323
Final Warning and intervention	14,089	4,656	628	808	60	584	16,280	385
Total pre-court disposals	**62,975**	**26,579**	**3,037**	**3,692**	**351**	**2,099**	**77,332**	**3,043**
First-tier								
Absolute Discharge	1,906	421	45	112	4	56	2,035	75
Bind over	507	127	22	30	2	22	536	22
Compensation Order	14,305	2,875	526	805	38	584	14,871	356
Conditional Discharge	7,236	1,498	137	457	18	353	7,548	221
Fine	9,543	1,014	361	709	39	374	8,442	632
Referral Order	22,603	5,872	1,026	2,061	142	1,027	23,402	817
Reparation Order	4,148	860	66	198	3	198	4,498	45
Sentence deferred	81	25	5	11	0	9	80	1
Total first-tier disposals	**60,329**	**12,692**	**2,188**	**4,383**	**246**	**2,623**	**61,412**	**2,169**
Community								
Action Plan Order	4,382	1,100	103	289	13	207	4,835	35
Attendance Centre Order	3,872	478	106	265	16	231	3,676	56
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	1,888	160	88	227	9	99	1,600	25
Community Punishment Order	3,056	226	107	246	14	142	2,734	39
Community Rehabilitation Order	2,112	406	47	179	6	118	2,146	22
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	294	35	12	39	0	15	283	0
Curfew Order	6,986	1,157	204	570	35	404	6,860	70
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	5	2	1	0	0	1	5	0
Supervision Order	8,986	2,220	190	830	35	540	9,486	125
Supervision Order and conditions	3,333	544	149	436	12	268	2,988	24
Total community disposals	**34,914**	**6,328**	**1,007**	**3,081**	**140**	**2,025**	**34,593**	**396**
Custody								
Detention and Training Order (4 months)	2,152	295	74	231	10	167	1,950	15
Detention and Training Order (4 months to 2 years)	3,587	290	152	464	24	246	2,959	32
Section 90/91	360	23	21	115	4	29	207	7
Section 226 (detention for life)	36	1	0	10	0	1	26	0
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	32	0	0	9	0	6	17	0
Section 228	74	3	10	15	0	3	49	0
Total custodial disposals	**6,241**	**612**	**257**	**844**	**38**	**452**	**5,208**	**54**
Total	**164,459**	**46,211**	**6,489**	**12,000**	**775**	**7,199**	**178,545**	**5,662**

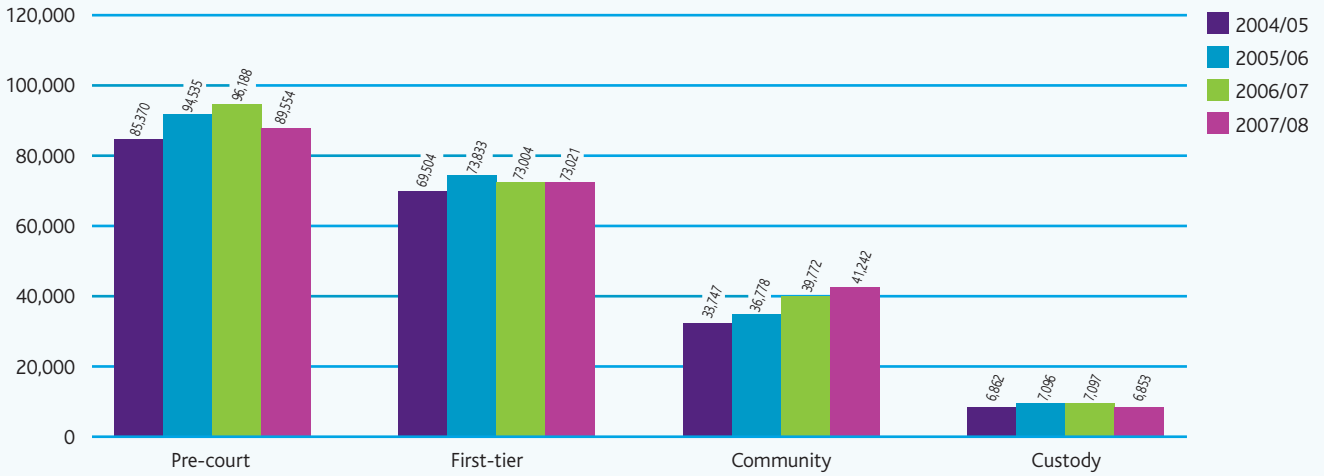
DISPOSAL TRENDS

- The total number of disposals reported by YOTs rose by 7.8% from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (from 195,483 to 210,670). However, the number of disposals fell by 2.5% from 2006/07 to 2007/08 (from 216,011 to 210,670).
- The largest increases since 2004/05 have been in community disposals, which have risen by 22% (from 33,747 to 41,242). There have been smaller increases in first-tier (from 69,504 to 73,201) and pre-court disposals (from 85,370 to 89,554) over the same period, both of which have increased by 5%. There has been no change in the number of custodial disposals.
- Over the last year there has been a fall in the number of pre-court and custodial disposals, which has fallen by 7% (from 96,188 to 89,554) and 3% (from 7,097 to 6,853) respectively. Community disposals have increased in numbers by 4% (from 39,722 to 41,242). There has been virtually no change in the number of first-tier disposals (from 73,004 to 73,021).
- Again, it is important to note that these figures are counting total offences and not the total number of young people; one person is often responsible for committing multiple offences. Therefore, one young person can receive more than one disposal as part of a single court decision, or can receive more than one disposal during the financial year (for example, a Reprimand and a Final Warning).

Disposal trends

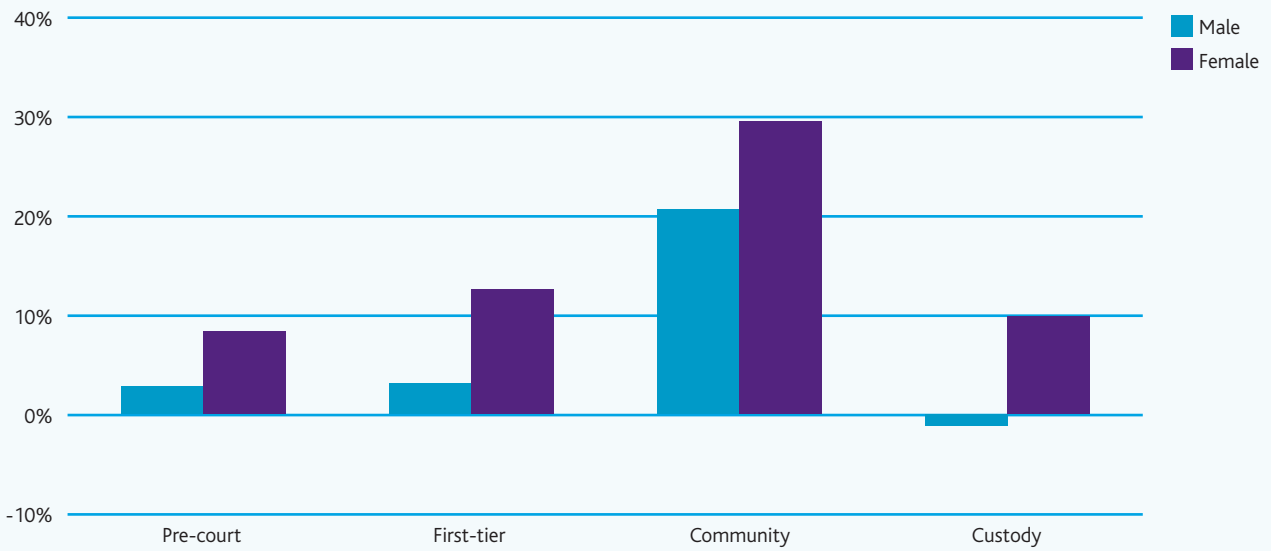


Disposal trends – disposal type



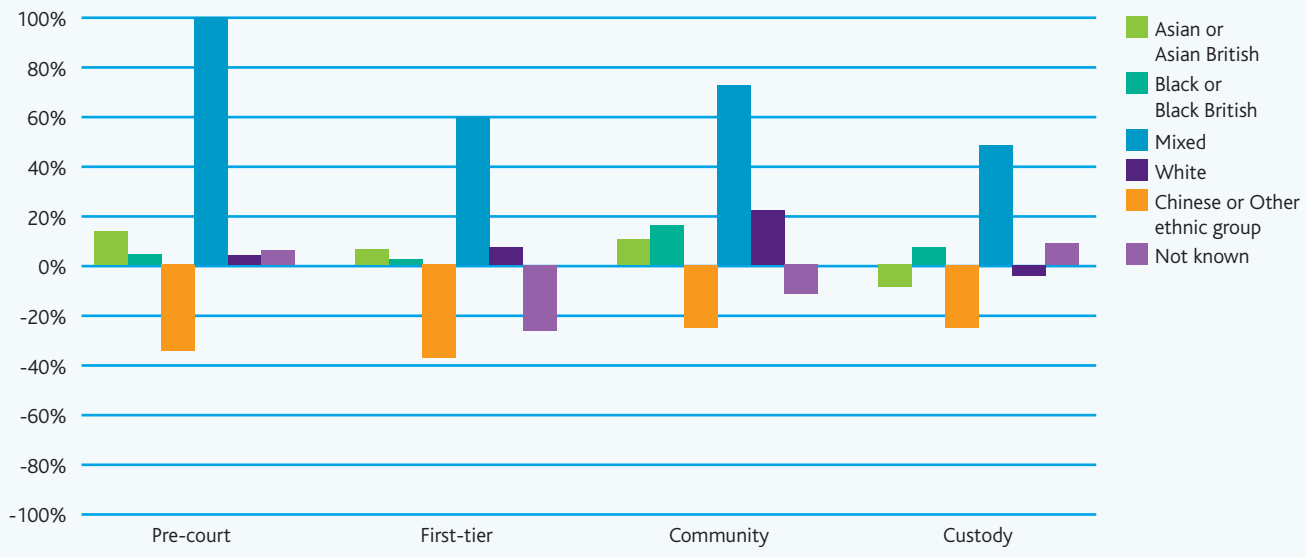
- The number of disposals given to young females rose by 11% from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (41,172 to 46,211) compared with a 7% rise for young males (154,311 to 164,459).

Disposal trends – gender (2007/08 rate as a percentage of 2004/05)



- Against an overall rise of 7.8%, the Black and White ethnic groups had increases in the number of disposals relatively similar to the overall figure, with values of 6.1% (11,305 in 2004/05 to 12,000 in 2007/08) and 7.2% (166,597 in 2004/05 to 178,545 in 2007/08) respectively. There was a slightly larger rise of 8.8% (5,966 in 2004/05 to 6,489 in 2007/08) for the Asian ethnic group. There was a large rise of 73.6% in disposals for young people of Mixed ethnicity (4,146 in 2004/05 to 7,199 in 2007/08) and decreases for the Other and Not known groups.

Disposal trends – ethnicity (2007/08 rate as a percentage of 2004/05)



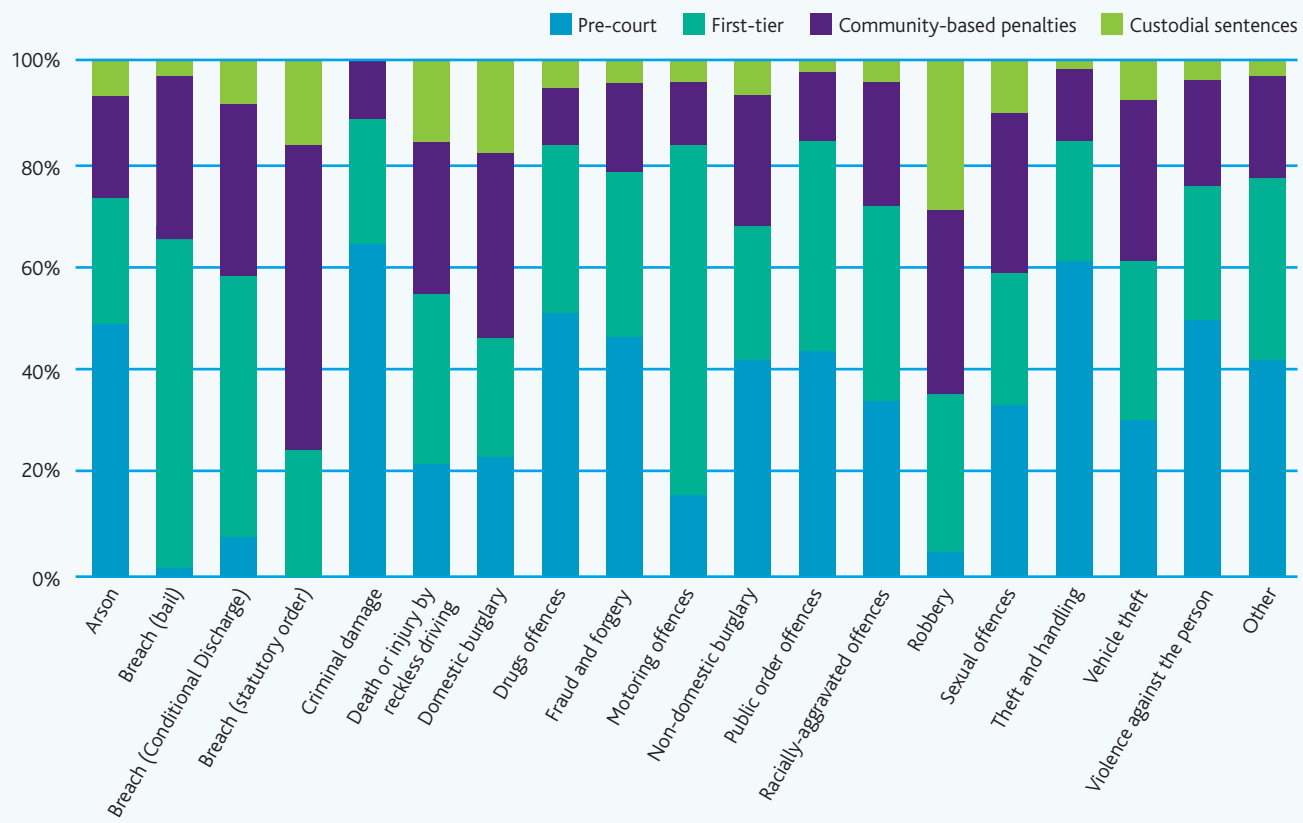
SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION

Information in this section shows which pre-court and court sentences are most commonly given in response to each offence category. Where a young person has committed two or more offences of the same seriousness, which have been grouped for sentencing purposes, they are counted more than once per sentencing occasion. Therefore, the number of offences and disposals recorded in this table does not equate to the total number of offences resulting in a disposal or disposals.

It is important to note that each offence category includes a number of individual offence types, which can vary from being less to more serious. For example, 'Violence against the person' can range from threatening or insulting words or behaviour to murder. Also 'Public order offences' can range from being drunk and disorderly to rioting.

Robbery had the highest figure for custody as a percentage of all disposals given for a particular offence. Other offences that were more likely to result in custody were domestic burglary and breach of a statutory order. Criminal damage was least likely to result in a custodial sentence and most likely to result in a pre-court disposal.

Disposals versus offence category



Sentence outcomes – all ethnicities

	Arson	Breach of bail	Breach of conditional discharge	Breach of statutory order	Criminal damage	Death or injury by reckless driving	Domestic burglary	Drugs offences	Fraud and forgery	Motoring offences
Reprimand	268	9	3	26	11,631	9	542	3,497	625	695
Final Warning	127	3	5	9	3,149	8	388	1,031	185	815
Final Warning with intervention	199	5	1	3	3,569	11	507	900	145	805
Absolute Discharge	5	83	7	123	296	0	11	201	38	527
Conditional Discharge	11	144	6	555	1,160	1	78	797	76	1.100
Bind over	4	1	0	11	42	0	0	2	1	13
Fine	0	220	26	2,171	324	0	14	982	108	5,383
Compensation Order	9	12	0	29	676	0	18	31	33	138
Referral Order	276	191	7	123	3,846	38	1,430	1,401	382	2,067
Reparation Order	11	56	15	587	1,009	4	74	173	57	244
Curfew Order	28	67	4	1,723	263	1	199	109	7	170
Attendance Centre Order	10	52	7	1,344	509	1	64	169	20	166
Action Plan Order	19	54	8	865	670	7	155	183	45	241
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	0	0	0	13	2	0	3	1	0	0
Supervision Orders	133	85	14	2,535	939	21	1,363	422	166	508
Community Rehabilitation Orders	23	38	1	592	133	2	209	131	46	182
Community Punishment Order	6	17	3	1,025	212	2	122	86	24	225
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	11	14	1	442	80	6	205	87	37	212
Detention and Training Order	60	20	9	2,085	117	11	1,098	385	76	401
Section 90/91	8	2	0	82	5	7	51	75	1	9
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	3
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
Section 228	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	3
Total	**1,209**	**1,073**	**117**	**14,355**	**28,638**	**130**	**6,534**	**10,663**	**2,072**	**13,907**

	Non-domestic burglary	Public order	Racially-aggravated offences	Robbery	Sexual offence	Theft and handling	Vehicle theft	Violence against person	Other	Total
Reprimand	758	4,448	394	65	209	20,396	974	14,262	1,328	60,139
Final Warning	491	1,508	237	68	156	4,236	499	4,575	453	17,943
Final Warning with intervention	580	1,636	206	137	216	4,314	566	5,044	321	19,165
Absolute Discharge	21	387	14	9	10	339	43	261	124	2,501
Conditional Discharge	96	1,721	108	36	21	1,675	201	1,132	394	9,312
Bind over	0	421	14	14	1	16	3	116	22	681
Fine	28	1,511	51	38	6	635	75	316	403	12,291
Compensation Order	33	94	22	28	1	346	32	350	37	1,889
Referral Order	873	2,632	567	1,914	390	6,543	1,545	9,336	722	34,283
Reparation Order	98	564	102	17	9	1,256	160	951	142	5,529
Curfew Order	114	318	60	153	26	652	274	736	114	5,018
Attendance Centre Order	79	229	51	32	27	935	228	815	111	4,849
Action Plan Order	176	433	139	94	11	1,162	289	1,647	132	6,330
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	0	1	1	0	1	17	1	3	0	43
Supervision Orders	544	826	278	1,481	375	2,795	897	4,486	370	18,241
Community Rehabilitation Orders	104	181	39	223	43	489	197	864	87	3,584
Community Punishment Order	105	221	38	77	8	571	185	777	93	3,797
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	64	184	45	229	38	254	133	655	53	2,750
Detention and Training Order	205	359	78	1,369	70	450	432	1,453	122	8,800
Section 90/91	3	20	3	310	73	17	13	177	7	863
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	1	0	7	1	2	1	12	1	36
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	2	0	0	2	8	1	0	8	0	28
Section 228	0	0	0	8	12	1	0	14	1	45
Total	**4,374**	**17,698**	**2,447**	**6,311**	**1,712**	**47,102**	**6,748**	**47,990**	**5,037**	**218,117**

PARENTING ORDERS

Parenting orders under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 were implemented across England and Wales from 1 June 2000, and were extended under both the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 and Criminal Justice Act 2003. They aim to prevent offending and anti-social behaviour by reinforcing parental responsibility. A magistrates' court may impose an order on a parent: when a child aged 10–17 years is convicted of an offence; is subject to an Anti-Social Behaviour Order; where a Child Safety Order is made; or where a parent has been convicted of failing to make sure that the child attends school.

YOTs were asked to record all such orders that they were aware of. For further details on Parenting Orders, see the joint YJB, Home Office and Ministry of Justice guidance (available from www.crimereduction.gov.uk).

In 2007/08, there were 1,649 Parenting Orders recorded by YOTs and these were mostly for parents of a child aged 10–17 years who was convicted of an offence. The number of Parenting Orders recorded has increased slightly from the previous year, when there were 1,507.

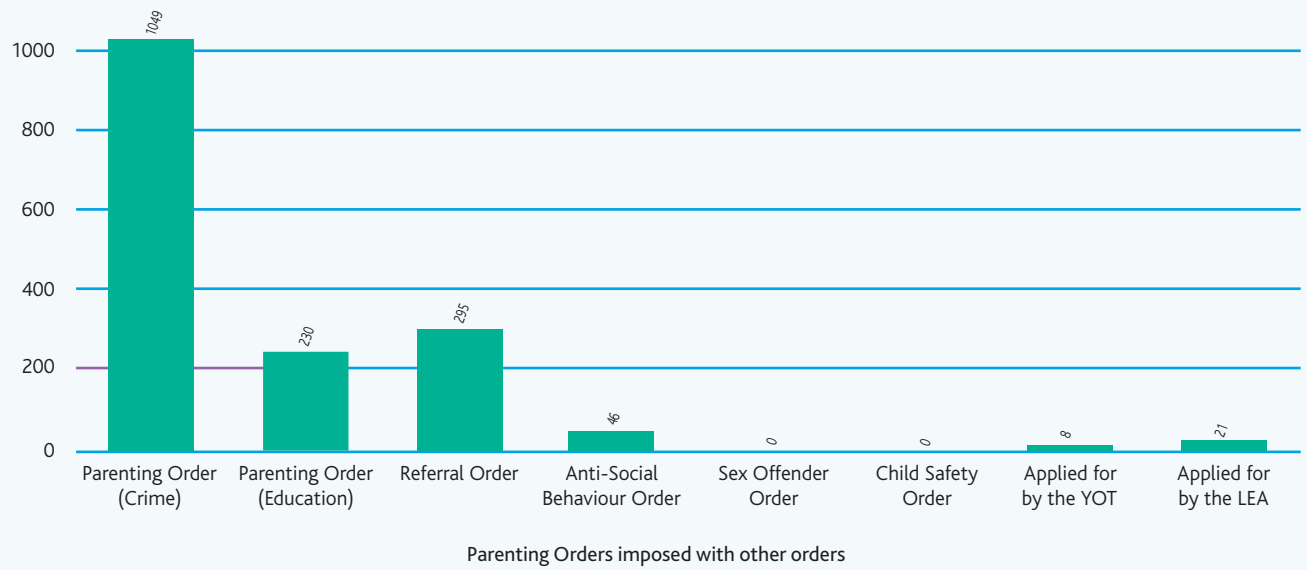
For further information please see the parenting performance data on page 50.

Parenting Orders

Parenting Order	Number
Parenting Order (Crime)	1,049
Parenting Order (Education)*	230
Parenting Orders imposed with other orders	
Referral Order	295
Anti-Social Behaviour Order	46
Sex Offender Order	0
Child Safety Order	0
Free-standing Parenting Order	
Applied for by the YOT	8
Applied for by the local education authority	21
Total	**1,649**

**Parenting Orders (Education) are linked to the conviction of parents for their child's non-attendance at school. As the YOT is not necessarily aware of the Order or involved in its delivery, it will not record all such Orders.*

Parenting Orders 2007/08



PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

The following table and chart show the extent to which the sentences passed by courts agreed with the sentences YOTs proposed to the courts in the pre-sentence report (PSR).

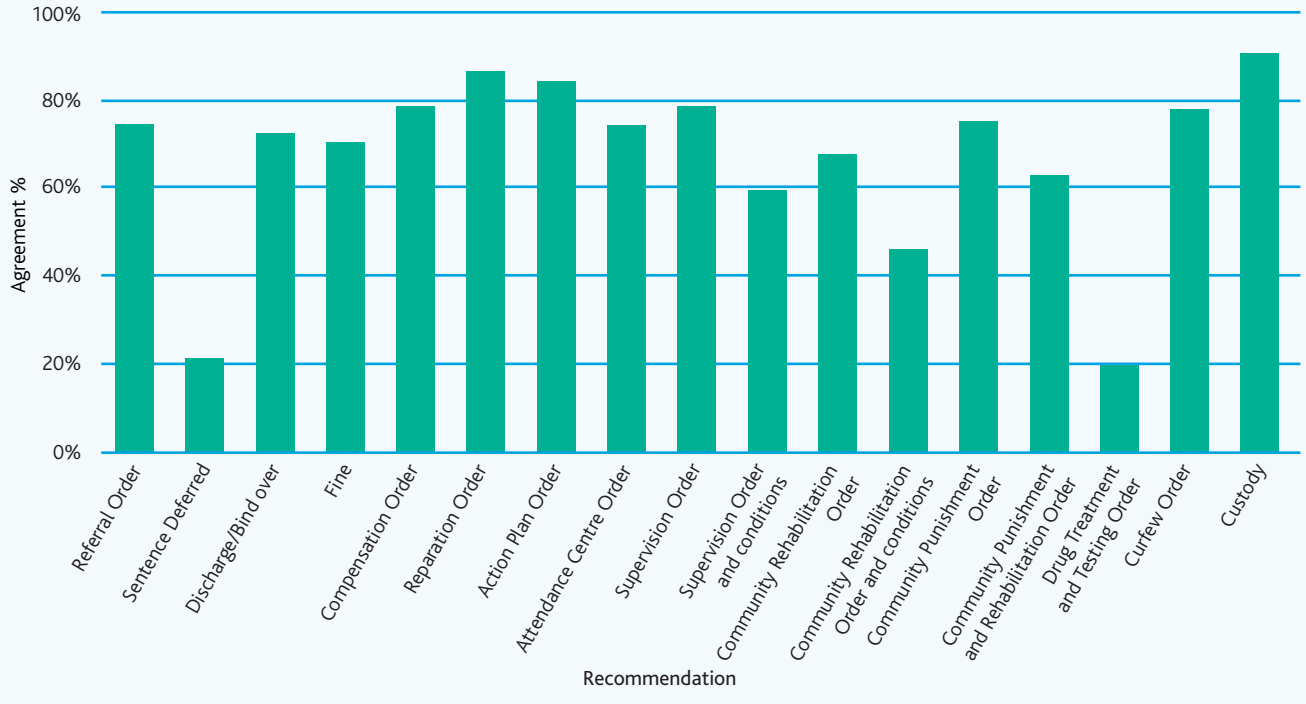
Of the 24,055 PSRs submitted to courts by YOTs in 2007/08, the courts agreed with the proposal 74% of the time (17,778 out of 24,055). This is a slight increase from 2004/05, when the level of agreement was 73% (17,016 out of 23,307).

The level of agreement between the PSR proposal and the court decision was greatest for custodial sentences and lowest for drug treatment and testing orders.

Court agreement with YOT sentence proposal

Sentence proposed by YOT	Court agreement with YOT proposal
Referral Order	73.7%
Sentence deferred	21.2%
Discharge/Bind over	71.9%
Fine	70.0%
Compensation Order	78.8%
Reparation Order	86.2%
Action Plan Order	84.3%
Attendance Centre Order	75.2%
Supervision Order	78.5%
Supervision Order and conditions	59.5%
Community Rehabilitation Order	69.4%
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	46.4%
Community Punishment Order	75.0%
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	63.4%
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	19.4%
Curfew Order	77.4%
Custody	89.7%

Court agreement with PSR recommendations



ASSET

Asset is the standard assessment tool used by YOTs for young people at all stages of the youth justice system, from Final Warning onwards. It is intended to help practitioners analyse the underlying causes of a young person's offending behaviour and to plan appropriate intervention.

There are 12 sections in *Asset*, each relating to a key factor that may contribute to a young person's offending behaviour. Practitioners are asked to give a rating for each section, on a 0 to 4 scale, reflecting their judgement about the extent to which the section is associated with the likelihood of further offending behaviour:

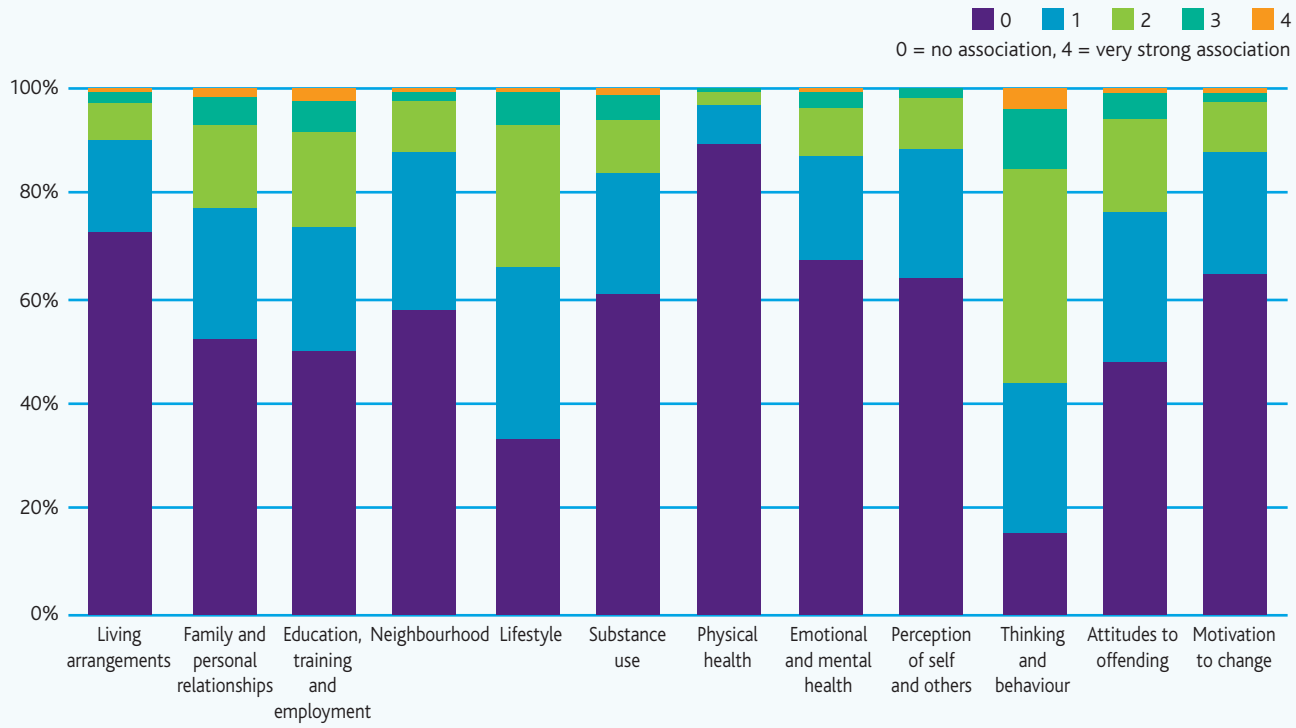
0	Not associated with the risk of further offending at all.
1	Slight, occasional or only a limited, indirect association, with the risk of further offending.
2	Moderate, but definite association. Could be a direct or indirect link. May be related to some offending, but not all. Tends to become offending-related when combined with other factors.
3	Quite strongly associated. Normally a direct link, relevant to most types/occasions of the young person's offending.
4	Very strongly associated. Will be clearly and directly related to any offending by the young person. Will be a dominant factor in any cluster of offending-related problems.

The total of these section scores gives the overall *Asset* score. Assessments should be reviewed at regular intervals and *Asset* should be completed again at the end of an order.

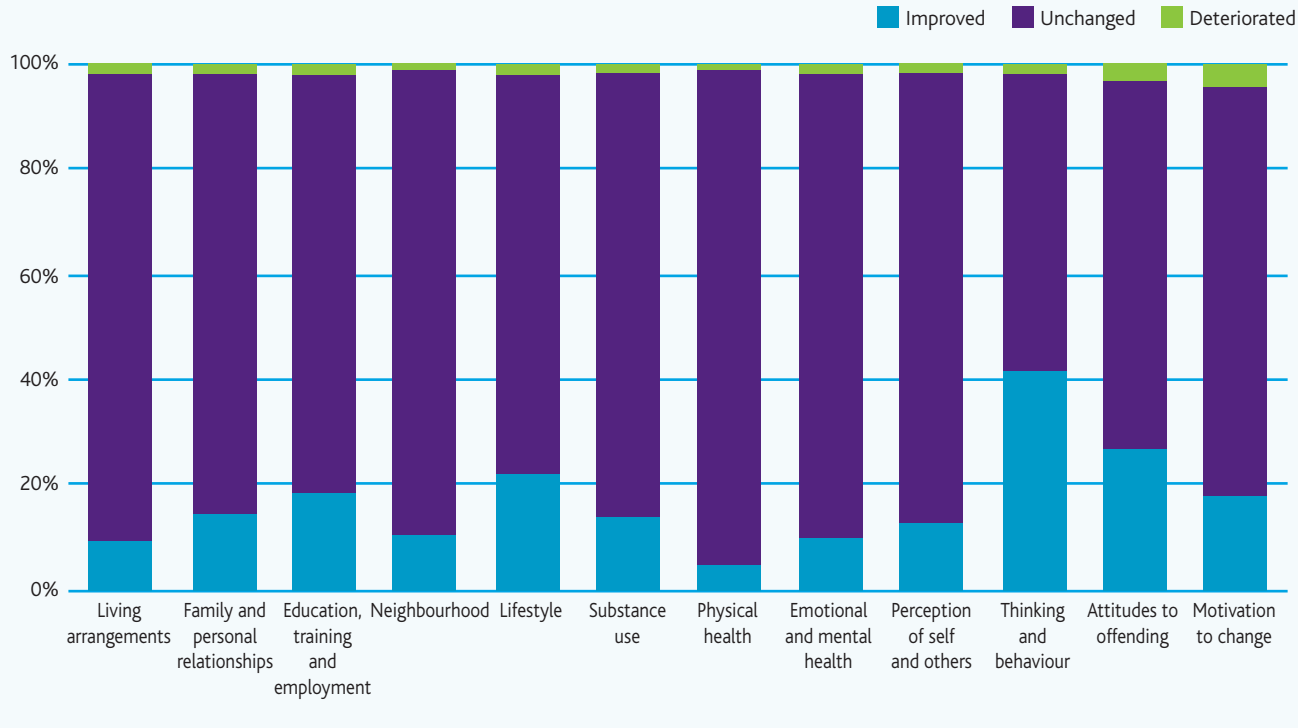
For 2007/08, the following list describes trends found in *Asset* scores:

- for Final Warnings and Community penalties, 'thinking and behaviour' and 'lifestyle factors' are the highest risks of reoffending and by the end of these disposals, these risk factors have improved more than the others
- physical health is rarely a risk factor in reoffending and does not change much over the length of the intervention
- due to the short duration of Final Warnings, most of the risks have not changed
- the risks are more complex at the start of the custodial sentences, but these have improved by the end of the community licence of their custodial sentence.

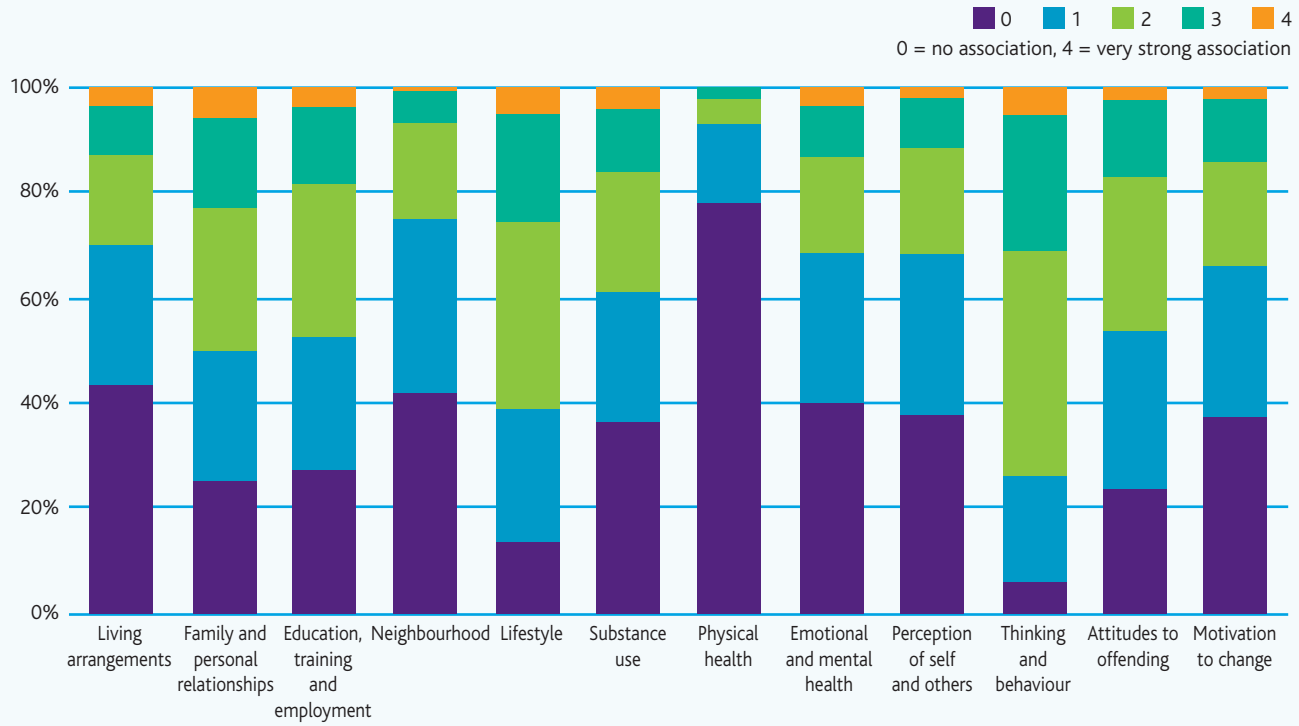
Final Warnings – initial *Asset* scores



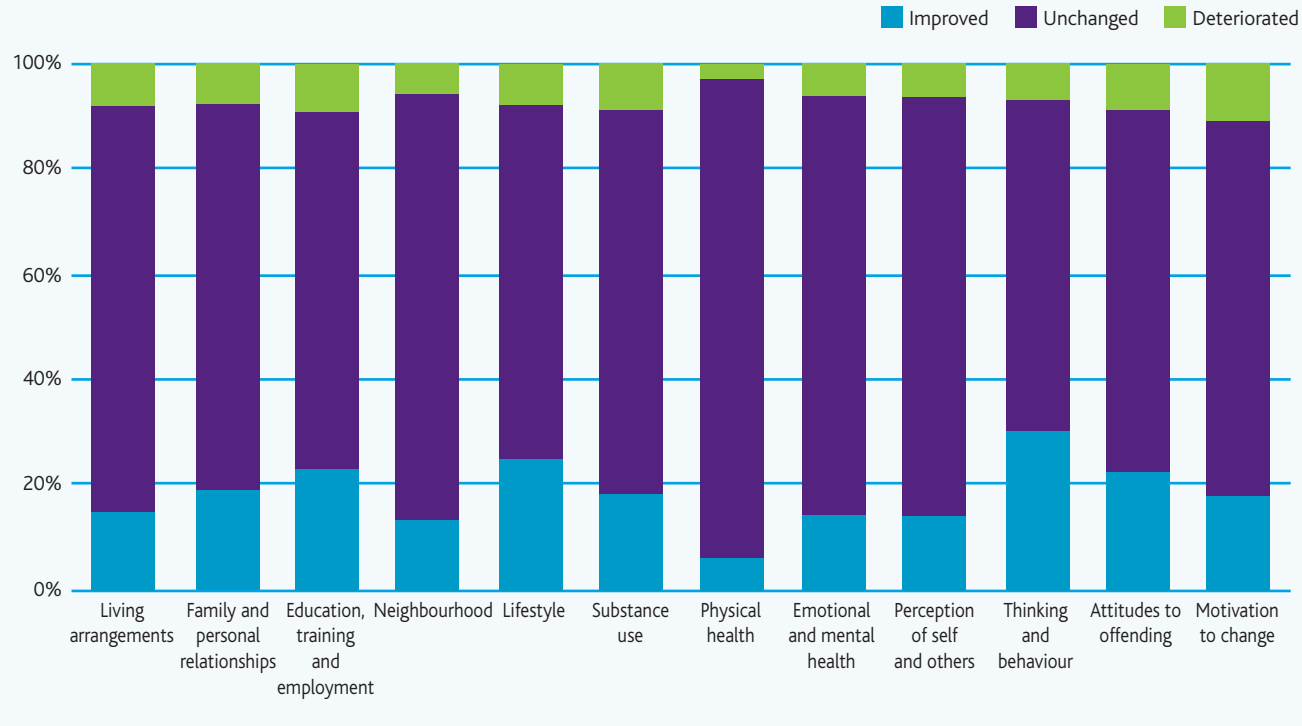
Final Warnings – end *Asset* scores



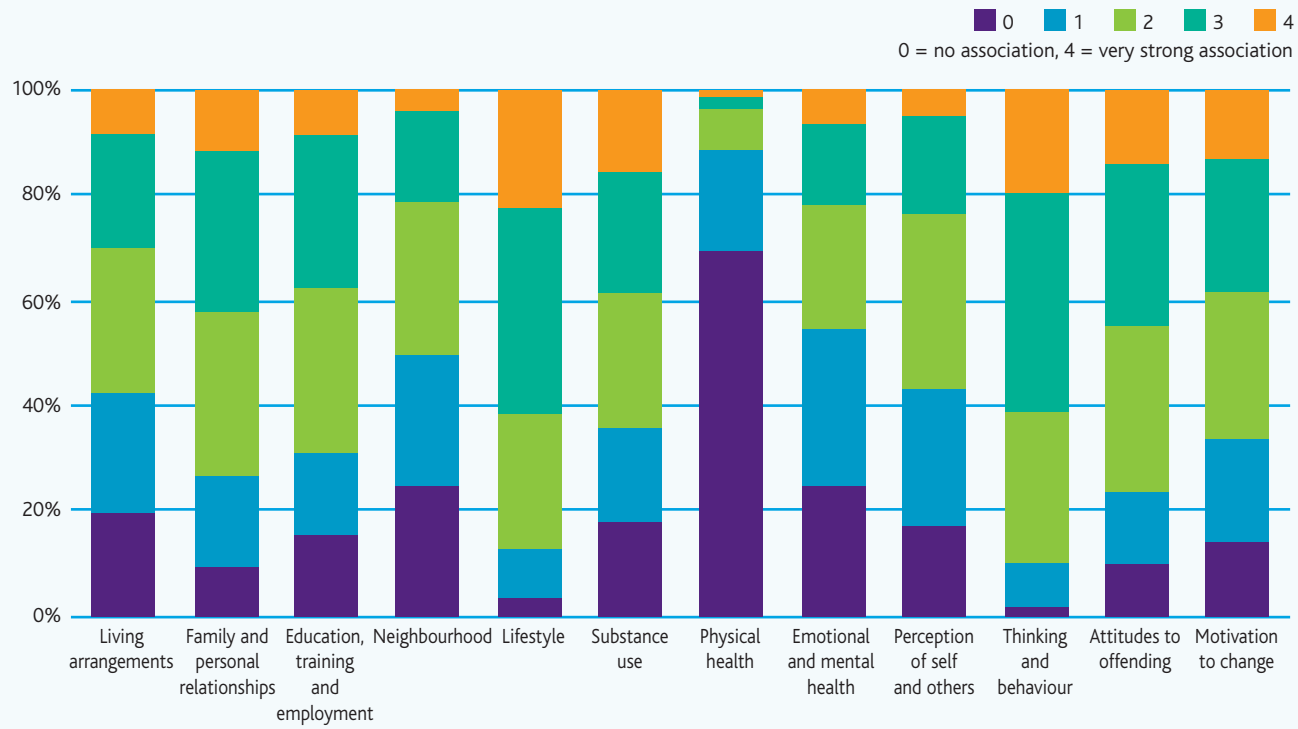
Community penalties – initial *Asset* scores



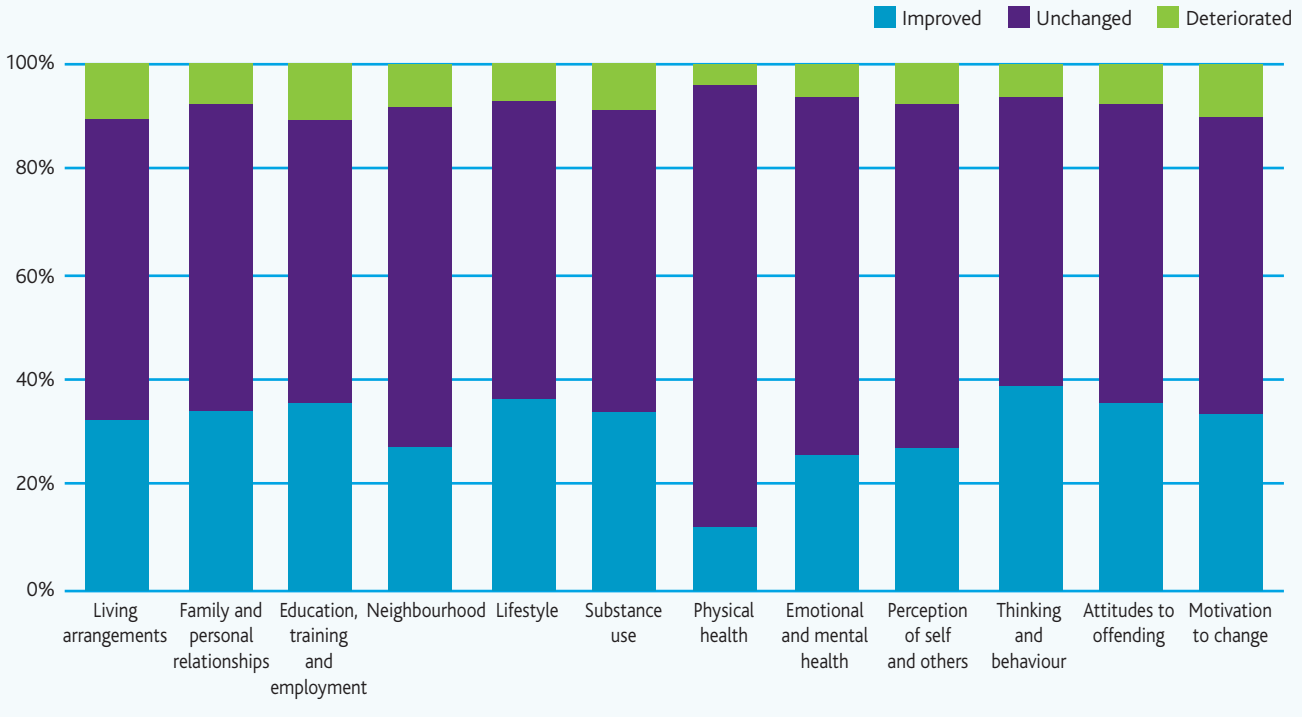
Community penalties – end *Asset* scores



Custodial sentences – initial *Asset* scores



Custodial sentences – end *Asset* scores



5 Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme

The Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) is the most rigorous non-custodial intervention available for young people who have offended, and aims to reduce the frequency and severity of offending. It combines high levels of community-based surveillance with a comprehensive and sustained focus on tackling the factors that contribute to the young person's offending behaviour. ISSP can be attached to court sentences for community orders as a condition of the order and may also be attached to a bail package and DTO licences.

In 2007/08, there were 99 ISSP schemes covering England and Wales and the intervention was available in all YOTs. Some of these ISSP schemes are based in individual YOTs, some are consortium-based and others are outsourced to such organisations as Youth Action for Peace (YAP UK) and Nacro.

This section gives information on the number of young people starting ISSPs. The figures are broken down by age, gender and ethnicity, and the outcomes of the programmes (i.e. successful and unsuccessful completions, breach and other outcomes), and the rate of court rejections. Data are provided for 2004/05 to 2007/08.

ISSP

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Starts				
Number	4,960	5,568	5,243	5,044
Start routes				
Bail	1,419	1,573	1,503	1,297
Community Rehabilitation Order	298	285	314	359
Supervision Order	2,112	2,242	2,260	2,107
Community Rehabilitation Order/Supervision Order following bail ISSP	135	214	161	155
Detention and Training Order	966	1,198	933	1,074
Section 90/91	30	56	72	52
Completions				
Total successful	2,416	2,838	2,632	2,673
Unsuccessful	1,818	1,999	1,792	2,372
Total completions	4,234	4,837	4,424	5,045
% successful	57.1%	58.7%	59.5%	53.0%
Breaches				
Custody	377	825	862	848
Return to ISSP	776	1,540	505	590
Other	191	373	197	197
Total breaches	1,344	2,738	1,564	1,635
% returned to ISSP	57.7%	56.2%	32.3%	36.1%
Court rejections				
Proposed to court	5,897	7,623	6,867	3,936
Rejected by court	1,893	2,302	1,624	1,426
% rejected	32.1%	30.2%	23.6%	36.2%

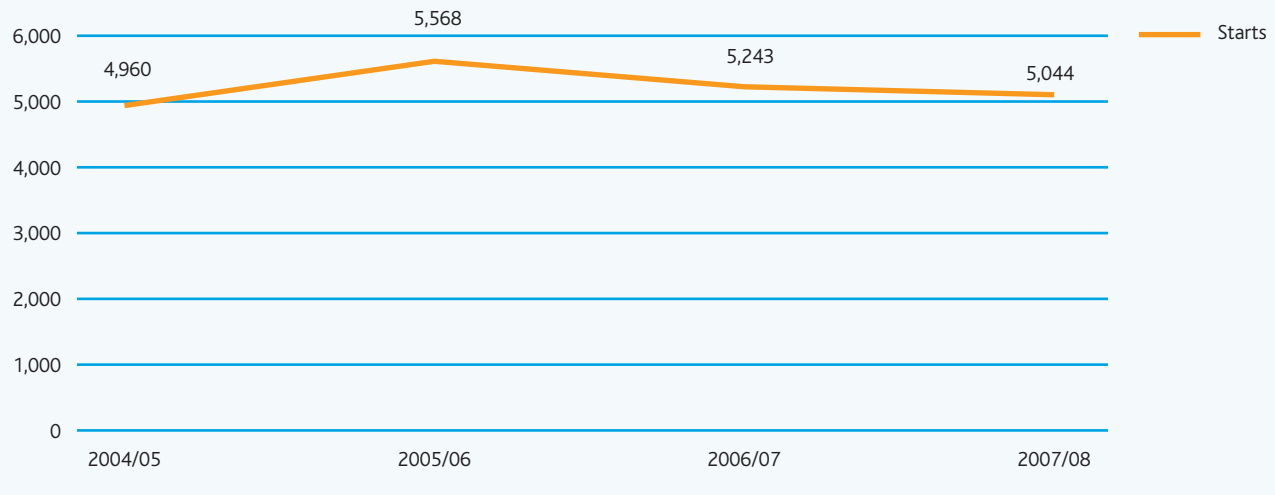
STARTS

The number of young people starting on ISSP has declined 4% from 2007/08 to 5,243 in 2006/07. This could be attributed to a decline in the number of young people receiving ISSP as part of a bail package.

ISSP starts breakdown

Starts	2007/08	%
Number	5,044	
ISSP starting by age		
10 yrs	0	0.0%
11 yrs	6	0.1%
12 yrs	38	0.8%
13 yrs	152	3.0%
14 yrs	474	9.4%
15 yrs	1,130	22.4%
16 yrs	1,566	31.0%
17 yrs	1,678	33.3%
ISSP starting by gender		
Male	4,599	91.2%
Female	445	8.8%
ISSP starting by ethnicity		
White	3,944	78.2%
Mixed	332	6.6%
Asian or Asian British	191	3.8%
Black or Black British	536	10.6%
Chinese/Other ethnic group	20	0.4%
Not known	21	0.4%

Starts against performance



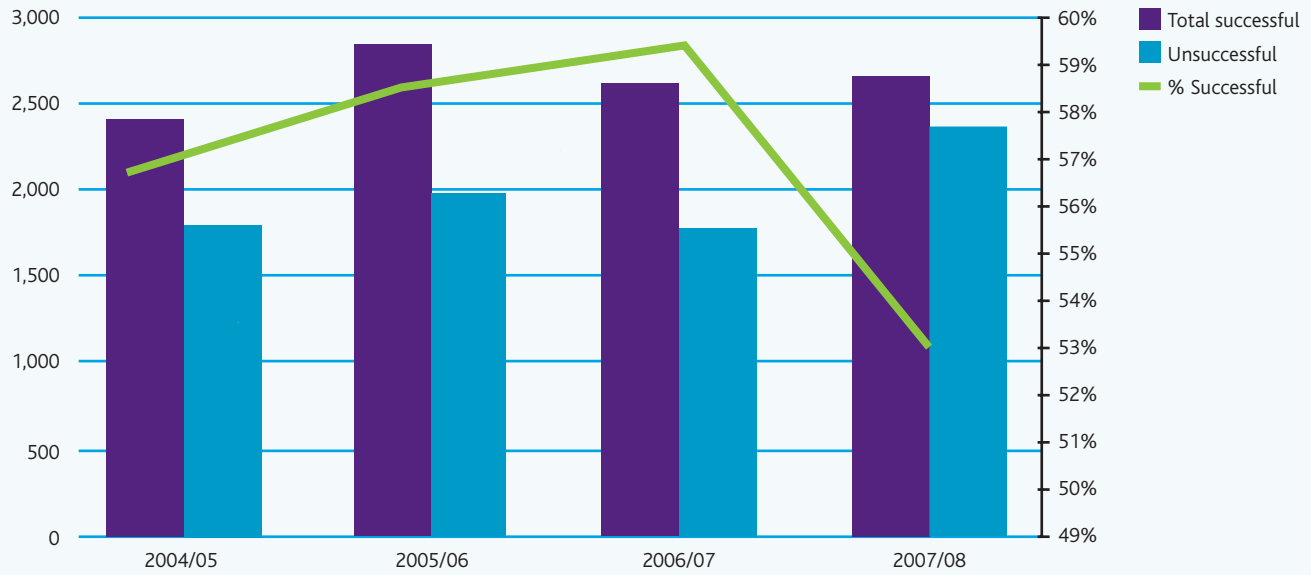
ISSP COMPLETIONS

In 2007/08, a total number of 5,045 young people left an ISSP programme, compared with 4,424 in 2006/07, an increase of 14%. This represents the number of young people who completed the programme either successfully or unsuccessfully. Unsuccessful completions include being sentenced to custody for a new offence, for a breach of ISSP or being sentenced to a new community sentence.

There has been a small rise of 2% in the number of successful completions between 2006/07 (2,632) and 2007/08 (2,673), while the number of unsuccessful completions of an ISSP programme has increased more dramatically by 32%, (from 1,792 to 2,372), resulting in a decline in performance.

This decline in completions could be attributed to an increase in the number young people starting on ISSP as part of their DTO licence and a decline in the number of young people starting ISSP as part of their bail package, as the former are more difficult to complete than the latter.

Completions



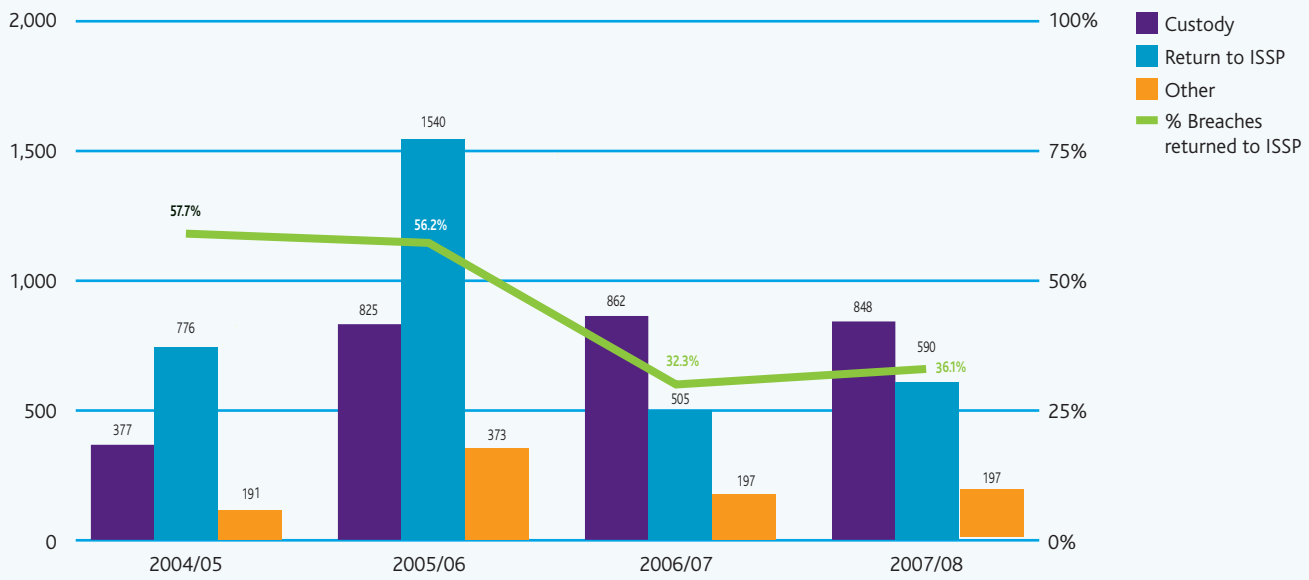
BREACHES

In 2007/08, there were 1,635 breaches of ISSP, compared with only 1,564 in 2006/07. Non-compliance with the terms and conditions of ISSP is termed a breach. In these cases, the young person is sent back to court to determine whether they should receive a custodial sentence or be allowed to continue on the programme.

In 2007/08, there were 1,635 breach cases proposed to court. Of this number, 36% were allowed to continue with the ISSP, 52% were sentenced to custody and the remaining 12% included young people who received a lesser community sentence.

In 2007/08 the number of incidents of young people returning to ISSP following a breach increased by 16% when compared with 2006/07.

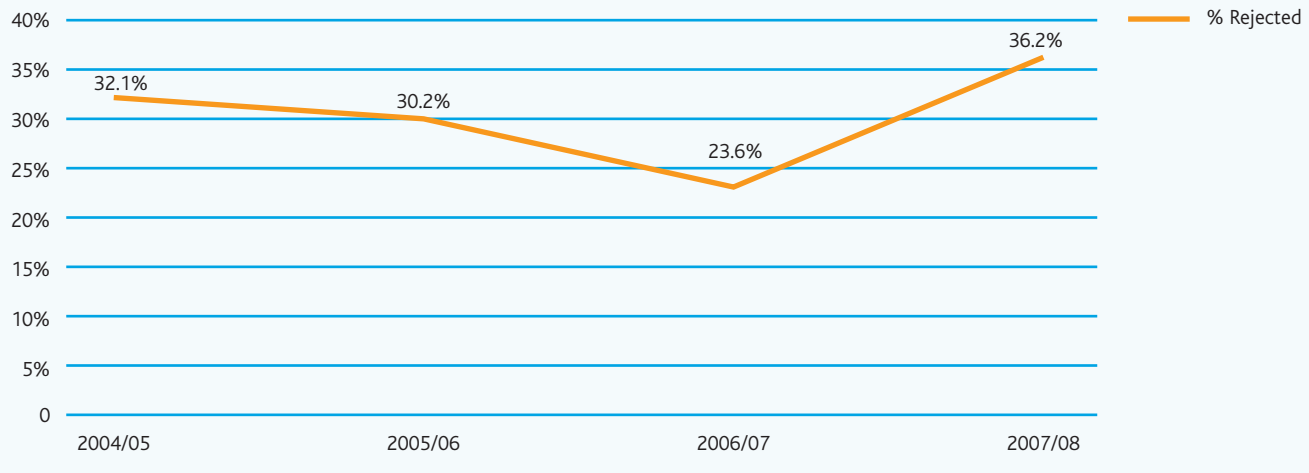
Breaches



COURT REJECTIONS

Court rejection rates for young people who met the requirements for a place on an ISSP increased from 2006/07 to 2007/08.

% Rejected



6 Custody

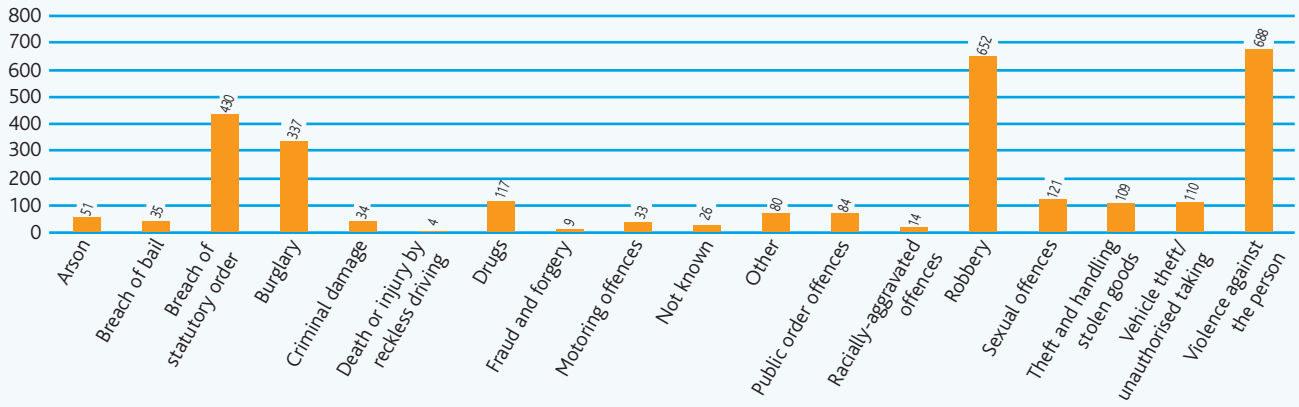
This section provides data on the population of the secure estate for children and young people in the financial year 2007/08.

The data used for the custody figures is from the YJB's Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) database for the monthly population data, a snapshot from the last Friday of the month or the first Friday of each month has been used, depending on the actual month end.

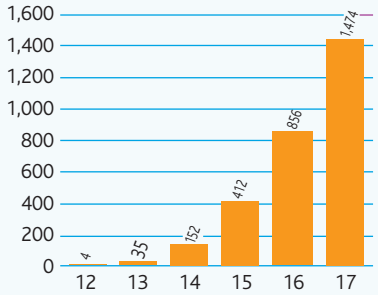
Please note that although the YJB is only responsible for 10 to 17-year-olds, some 18-year-olds remain in the secure estate for children and young people if they only have a short period of their sentence to serve, to avoid disrupting their regimes. Data on this is also provided.

Shown below is the average make-up of the secure estate for children and young people between April 2007 and March 2008.

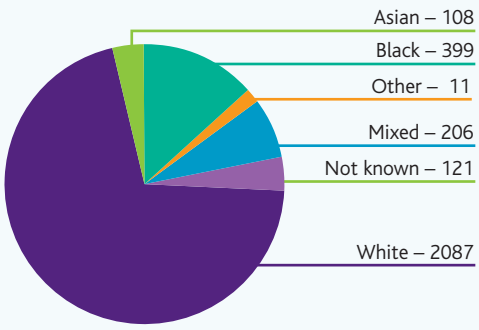
Under-18 secure population by primary offence group 2007/08 average



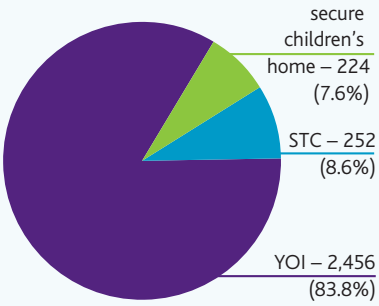
Under-18 secure population by age 2007/08 average



Under-18 secure population by ethnicity 2007/08 average

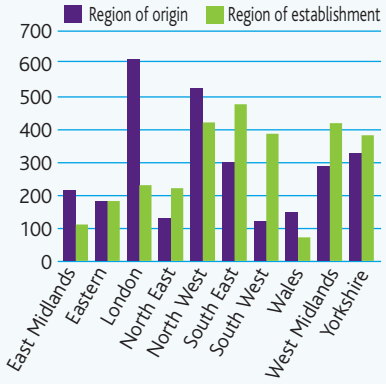


Under-18 secure population by establishment type 2007/08 average

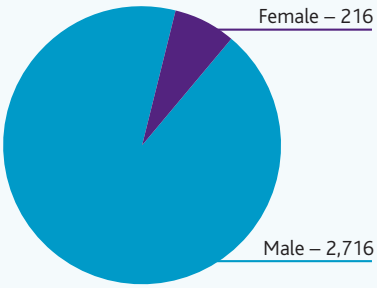


Under-18 secure population by primary offence group 2007/08 average

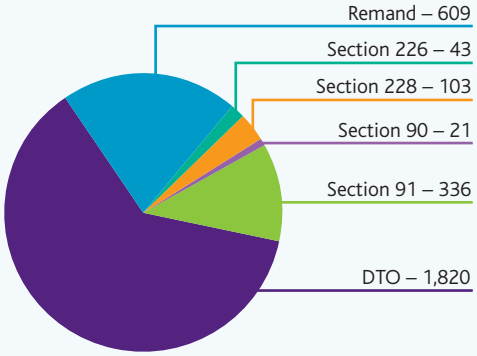
Under-18 secure population by region 2007/08 average



Under-18 secure population by gender 2007/08 average



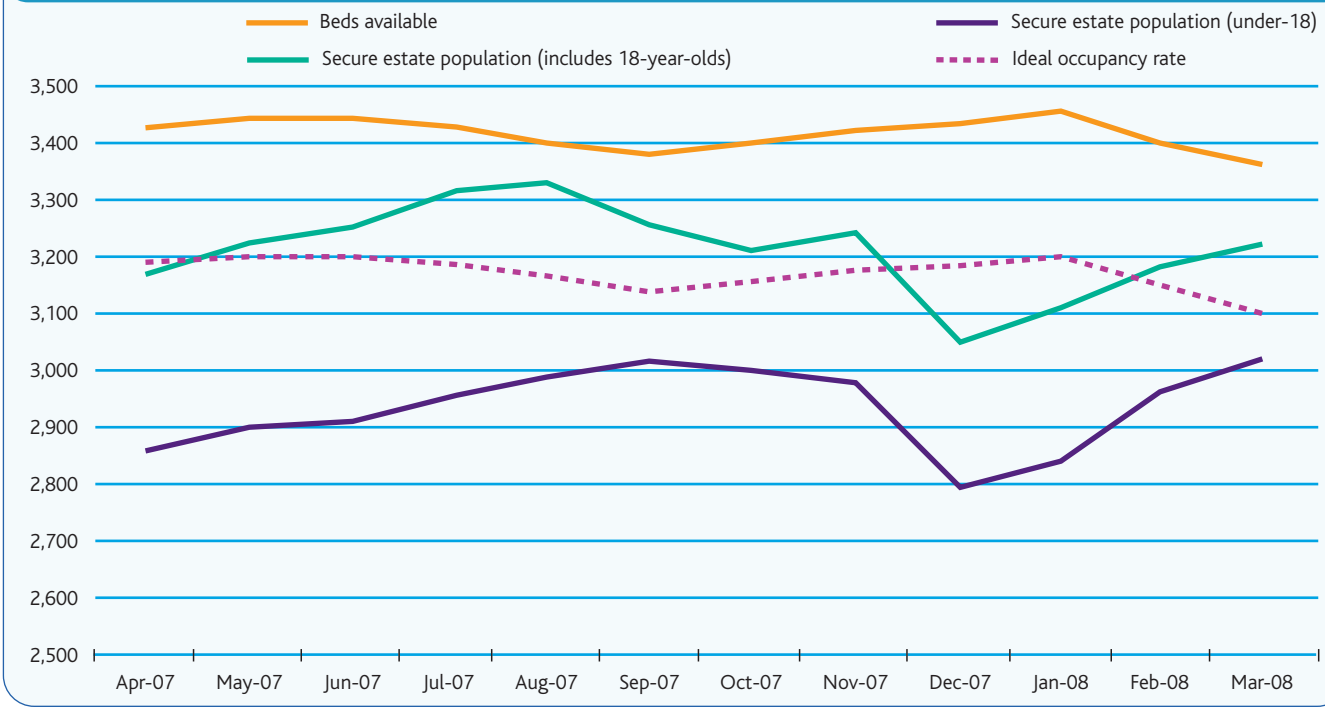
Under-18 secure population by legal basis for detention 2007/08 average



Accommodation type population

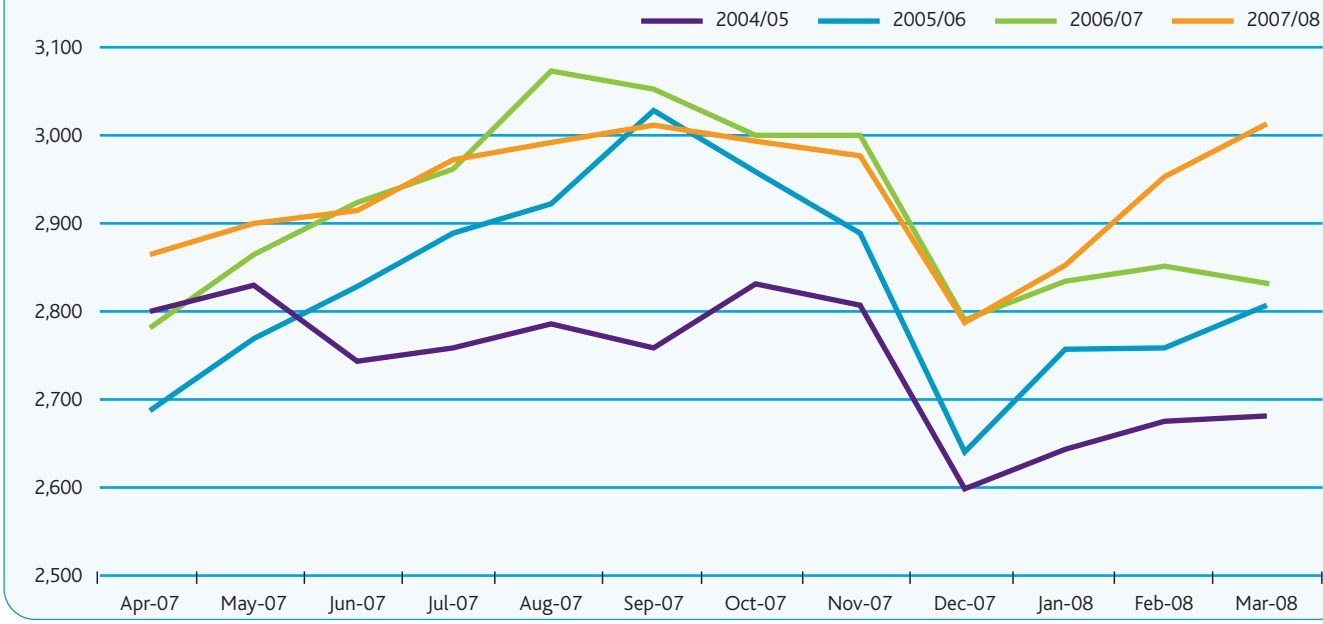
	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Average for 2007–08
Secure children's homes													
Population	230	226	212	224	238	244	224	225	221	211	218	217	224
Beds available	235	235	235	236	242	247	239	235	238	233	241	236	238
Occupancy rate	97.9%	96.2%	90.2%	94.9%	98.3%	98.8%	93.7%	95.7%	92.9%	90.6%	90.5%	91.9%	94.3%
STC													
Population	253	253	262	256	258	260	256	254	242	234	246	254	252
Beds available	301	301	301	301	301	277	277	277	277	277	277	276	287
Occupancy rate	84.1%	84.1%	87.0%	85.0%	85.7%	93.9%	92.4%	91.7%	87.4%	84.5%	88.8%	92.0%	87.9%
YOI													
Population (under-18)	2,357	2,419	2,435	2,484	2,495	2,506	2,519	2,501	2,332	2,401	2,489	2,533	2,456
Population (18-year-olds on the children and young people's estate)	336	311	338	347	321	227	205	252	256	266	232	214	275
Population total	2,693	2,730	2,773	2,831	2,816	2,733	2,724	2,753	2,588	2,667	2,721	2,747	2,731
Beds available	2,897	2,907	2,906	2,900	2,856	2,859	2,879	2,897	2,901	2,935	2,878	2,819	2,886
Occupancy rate	93.0%	93.9%	95.4%	97.6%	98.6%	95.6%	94.6%	95.0%	89.2%	90.9%	94.5%	97.4%	94.6%
Total secure estate for children and young people population													
Total population (under-18)	2,840	2,898	2,909	2,964	2,991	3,010	2,999	2,980	2,795	2,846	2,953	3,004	2,932
Total population (includes 18-year-olds on the children and young people's estate)	3,176	3,209	3,247	3,311	3,312	3,237	3,204	3,232	3,051	3,112	3,185	3,218	3,208
Beds available	3,433	3,443	3,442	3,437	3,399	3,383	3,395	3,409	3,416	3,445	3,396	3,331	3,411
Occupancy rate	92.5%	93.2%	94.3%	96.3%	97.4%	95.7%	94.4%	94.8%	89.3%	90.3%	93.8%	96.6%	94.1%

Under-18 secure estate population – monthly trend



- There was an average occupancy rate of 94.1% against our ideal occupancy rate of 93%.
- 18-year-olds in YOIs on the secure estate for children and young people on average accounted for 9% of the population.

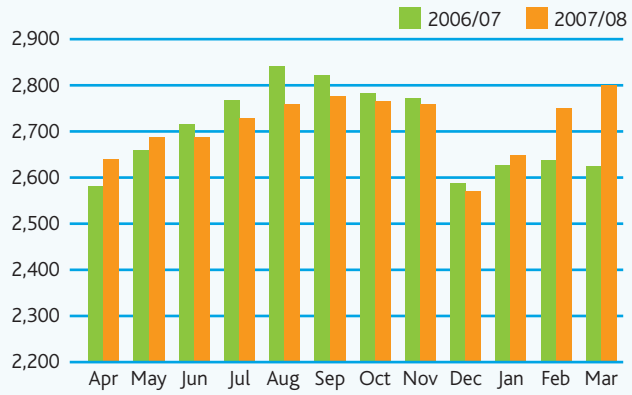
Under-18 secure estate population – year-on-year monthly trends



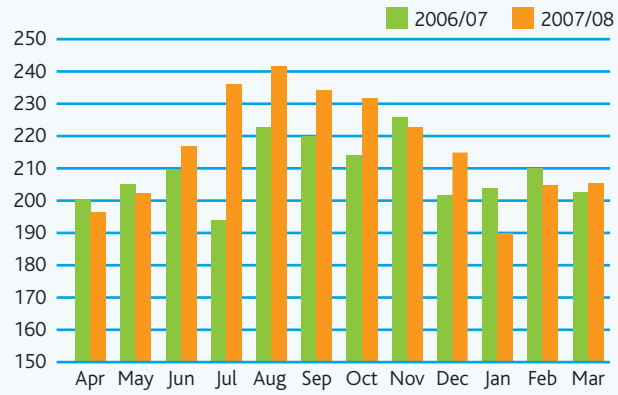
- The 2007/08 under-18 custody population was on average higher than the last three years.
- Despite the monthly population being equal to or lower than the previous year in seven of the twelve months, the under-18 population was an average of 18, 0.6% higher than the previous year, largely due to the unusually high populations in February and March. This was in spite of a decrease in custodial remands and custodial disposals in 2007/08 compared to the previous year.

Secure estate population by gender

Under-18 male population – 2007/08 against 2006/07



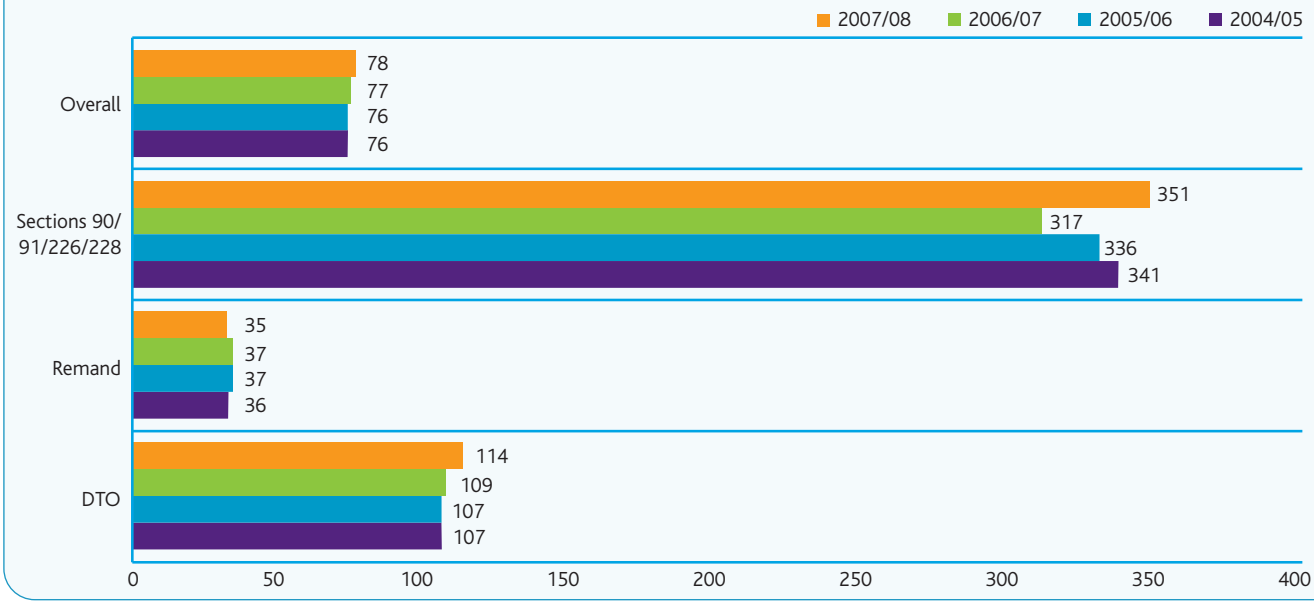
Under-18 female population – 2007/08 against 2006/07



- The male population in 2007/08 was lower than the previous year in seven of the twelve months, despite an average increase of 0.5%.
- The average female population in 2007/08 was 3% higher than in 2006/07.

Average length of stay in secure estate for children and young people by legal basis for detention

Average time in days spent in the secure estate for children and young people

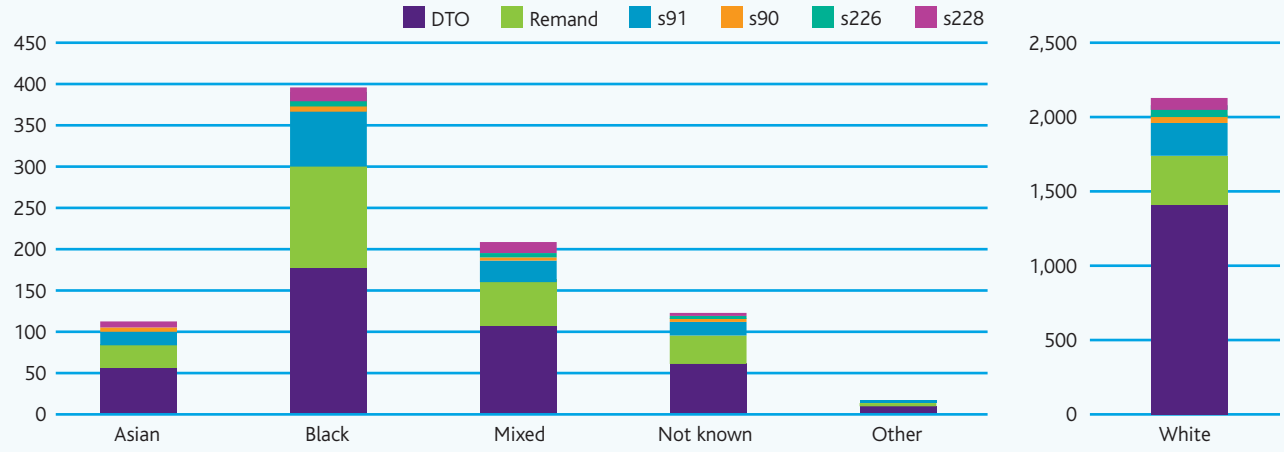


The above bar chart shows the average length of time spent in the secure estate by children and young people according to legal basis for detention. It does not reflect the total time spent in custody because it is not uncommon in longer sentences (i.e. ss 90, 91, 226 and 228 sentences) for young people to transfer to the young adult estate when they reach the age of 18, and therefore they would not be represented in this graph.

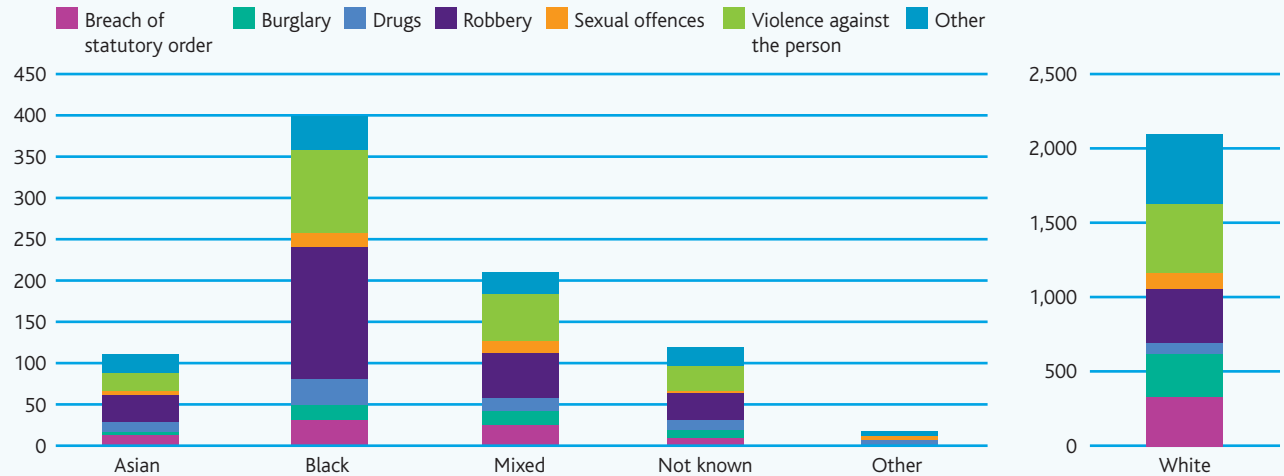
Overall, the average length of time spent in custody has decreased by two days since 2004/05 and by seven days for DTOs.

Secure estate population by ethnicity

Average population by ethnicity and legal basis



Average population by ethnicity and offence

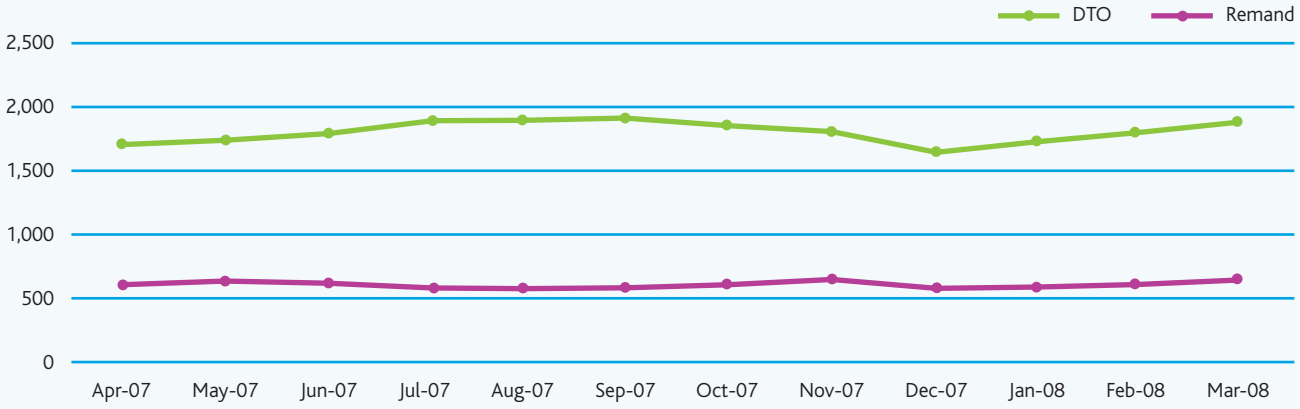


Legal basis for detention trends

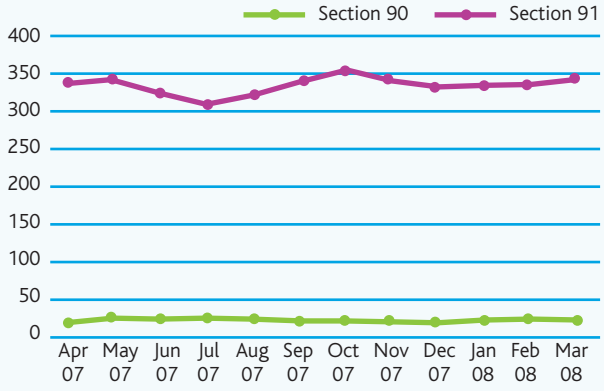
Legal basis for detention trends (under-18s only)

	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sept-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Average for 2007–08
DTO	1,742	1,780	1,807	1,883	1,908	1,904	1,856	1,830	1,704	1,749	1,828	1,845	1,820
Remand	590	608	607	598	590	598	615	629	591	602	623	654	609
Section 226 Indeterminate Sentence for Public Protection	44	43	42	41	42	43	48	45	42	40	45	45	43
Section 228 Extended Sentence for Public Protection	100	99	105	105	105	107	107	109	108	96	99	96	103
Section 90	22	22	21	22	19	21	22	22	21	20	22	22	21
Section 91	342	346	327	315	327	337	351	345	329	339	336	342	336
Total secure estate for children and young people population	2,840	2,898	2,909	2,964	2,991	3,010	2,999	2,980	2,795	2,846	2,953	3,004	2,932

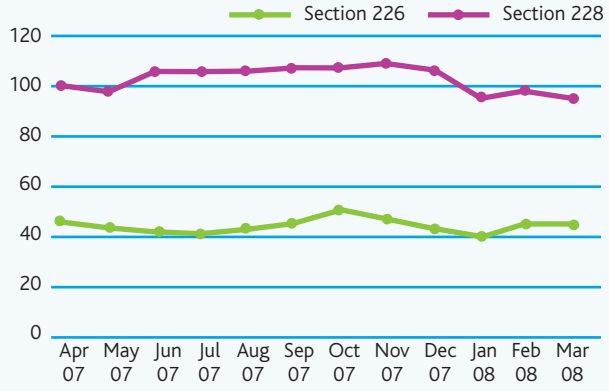
Detention and training order and remand – population trends



Section 90 and Section 91 – population trends



Section 226 and Section 228 sentences – population trends



- The number of young people serving s 226 and s 228 sentences has remained fairly constant throughout 2007/08. This is in contrast to 2006/07 where the two sentences were new and increased throughout the year.

7 Performance

PERFORMANCE

The YJB set 12 performance indicators to assess the performance of YOTs in 2007/08. YOTs were also assessed against the *National Standards for Youth Justice Services*, which represent the minimum standards of service expected of each YOT. Finally, YOTs are assessed on their Effective Practice and Quality Assurance (EPQA) processes, which aims to improve practice and to reduce reoffending.

Data on the YOTs' performance indicators, adherence to the national standards, EPQA and overall performance are presented in this section for the financial year 2007/08 and, where possible, trends over previous years are provided. This is followed by data on the secure estate's performance on its indicators for 2007/08, broken down by accommodation type and with trend analysis, where available. There are eight performance indicators for the secure estate.

The YOT performance indicators

The 12 YOT performance indicators are listed in the glossary. Please note that some of the indicators are set at 100% because although this makes them difficult to achieve and depends on the contributions of the partner agencies, the YJB believes in universal equal access to services.

1. Reoffending rates

The old YOT target was to reduce reoffending by 5% by 2008, when compared to the old 2002 baseline, and to reduce the seriousness and frequency of reoffending.

Due to the process of aligning the YOT reoffending measure with the new PSA 23 Make Communities Safer indicator for reoffending, the YJB did not collect reoffending data from YOTs during 2007/08. Instead, YOTs have been asked to submit 2005 baseline data during 2008/09 followed by quarterly updates for the 2008 data. This data will be reported in future publications of the annual workload data.

More information on the latest National Statistics for juvenile reoffending can be found at:
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm

2. First-time entrants

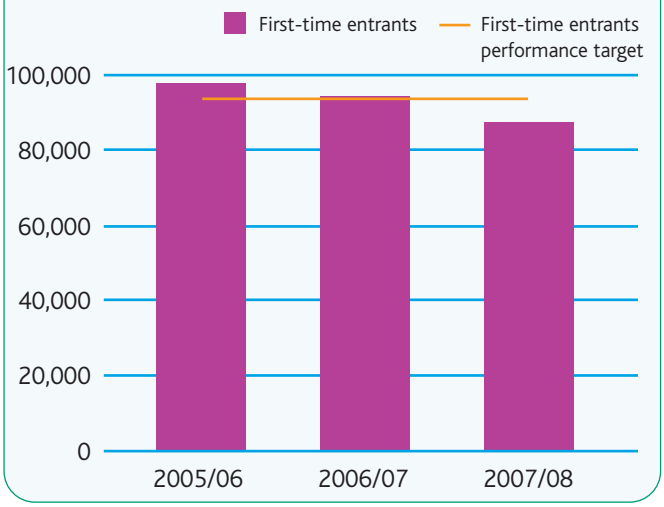
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to reduce the number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system by 5% by March 2008, compared to the 2005/06 baseline. First-time entrants are young people who have not previously come into contact with the youth justice system, who receive their first pre-court or court disposal.

- Data quality processes identified missing data for 2005/06, and following a validation exercise, the number of first-time entrants was revised to 97,329 for 2005/06. The revised figures provided by YOTs tally more closely with Police National Computer (PNC) data. Based on this revised baseline figure, the target for 2007/08 was for no more than 92,463 first-time entrants.
- A similar data validation exercise was undertaken for 2007/08, and the total number of first-time entrants for 2007/08 was 87,367. This is 9,962 fewer first-timers than in 2005/06 and represents a 10% reduction.
- Target was achieved in 2007/08.

First-time entrants

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
First-time entrants	97,329	93,730	87,367
First-time entrants target	–	–	92,463

First-time entrants



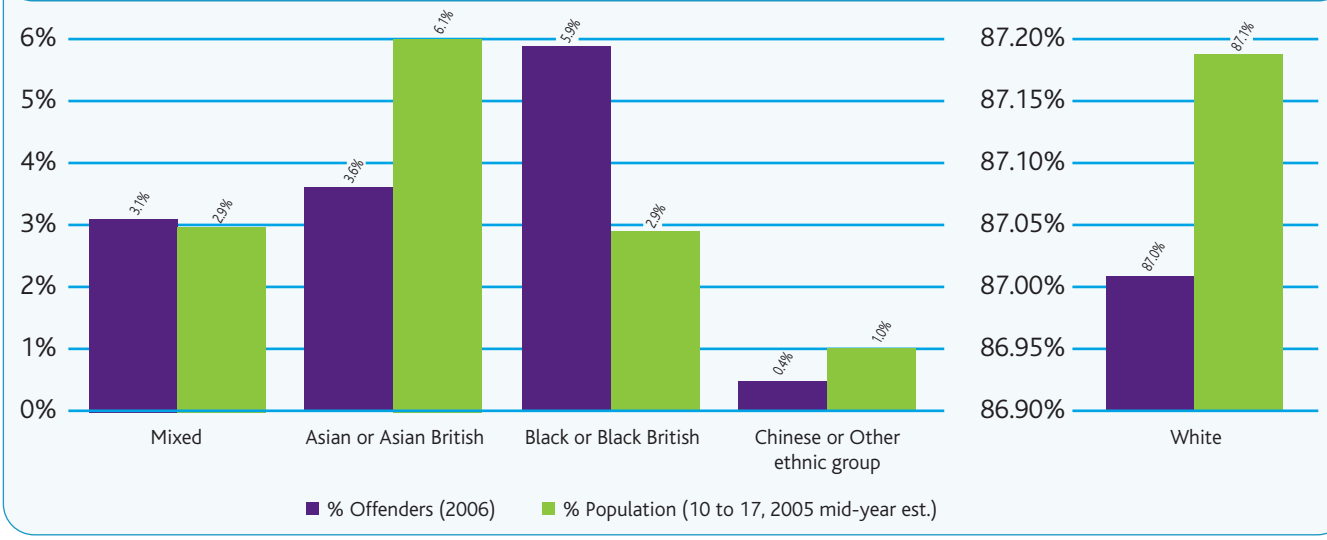
3. Ethnicity

The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that any significant difference between the ethnic composition of offenders on all pre-court and court disposals and the ethnic composition of the local community is reduced year-on-year. The indicator focuses on achieving a significant reduction (with a 90% confidence interval) in the disproportionality of the ethnic group most over-represented in 2005/06.

National

- Nationally, the Black ethnic group is the most over-represented ethnic group in the youth justice system. Black young people account for 2.9% of the 10–17-year-old general population, but 5.9% of the 10–17-year-old offending population.
- Asian young people are the most under-represented in the youth justice system. Asian young people account for 6.1% of the 10–17-year-old general population compared to 3.6% of the young offender population.
- Mixed race young people were also over-represented. They accounted for 2.9% of the 10–17-year-old population compared to 3.1% of the young offender population.

National: Percentage offenders and percentage population ethnicity



4. Final Warnings

The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that 100% of young people on a Final Warning are supported by an intervention if:

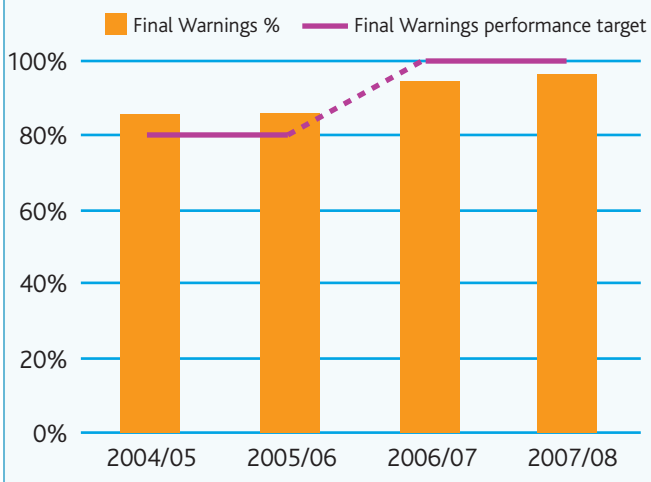
- the total *Asset* score is greater than or equal to 12
- there are any concerns of risk of serious harm to others
- the total *Asset* score is less than 12 but any sections score 4.

- Performance for this indicator was 94% against the 100% target.
- Prior to 2006/07, the indicator was to ensure that 80% of all Final Warnings were supported by an intervention. Hence it is only possible to make a comparison with performance in the previous year.
- There has been a very slight drop in performance, but the level remains high.

Final Warnings

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Final Warnings %	85.3%	85.2%	93.9%	93.6%
Target %	80%	80%	100%	100%

Final Warnings



5. Use of secure facilities

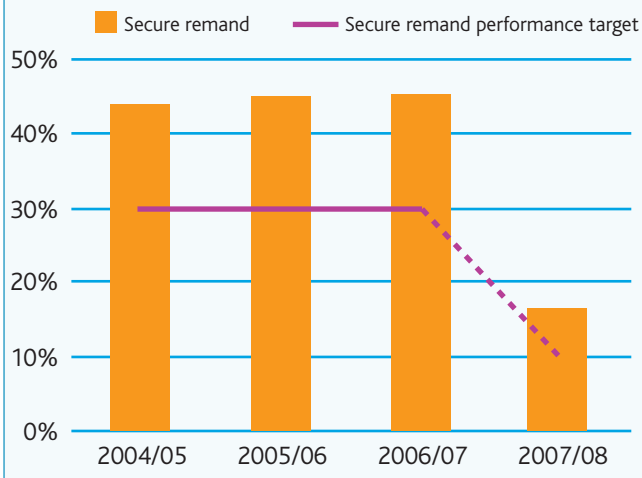
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to reduce the number of remands to the secure estate to no more than 9% of all remand episode decisions (excluding unconditional bail) and reduce the number of custodial sentences to no more than 5% of all court disposals. Note that the target for custodial sentences was reduced from 6% to 5% in 2006/07.

- Prior to 2007/08, the indicator was to reduce the number of remands to the secure estate to no more than 30% of all remand episode decisions (excluding conditional and unconditional bail), hence it is not possible to make a comparison with performance in previous years.
- The remands target has not been met.

Use of the secure estate – remands

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Secure remand	44.4%	44.7%	44.1%	15.9%
Secure remand performance target	30%	30%	30%	9%

Use of the secure estate

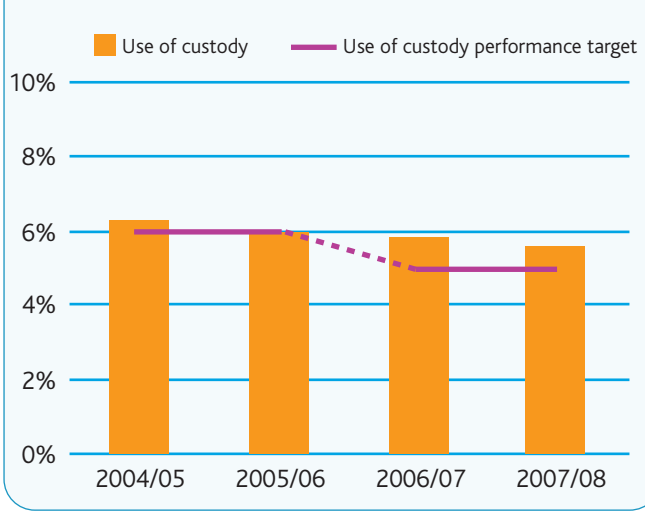


- The indicator for custodial sentences was only achieved in 2005/06; there has been progress towards the new target since 2006/07.

Use of the secure estate – custody

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Use of custody	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%	5.7%
Use of custody performance target	6%	6%	5%	5%

Use of the secure estate



6. Restorative justice

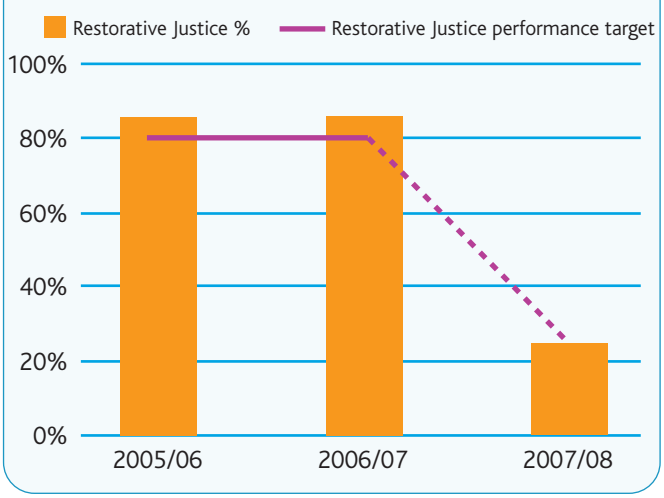
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that victims participate in restorative processes in 25% of relevant disposals referred to the YOT.

- Prior to 2007/08, the indicator was to ensure that 75% of the victims of all youth crimes referred to YOTs are offered the opportunity to participate in a restorative process, hence it is not possible to make a comparison with performance in previous years.
- The target has been met for this financial year.

Restorative justice

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Restorative justice	86.7%	86.3%	25.0%
Restorative justice performance target	75%	75%	25%

Restorative justice



Victim satisfaction

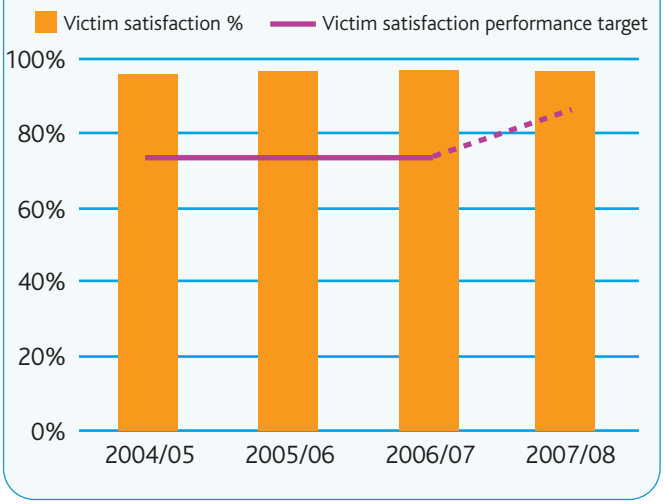
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that 85% of victims participating in a restorative process are satisfied.

- Since 2004/05, performance against the target rose by 0.7%.
- The indicator has been exceeded in all four years.

Victim satisfaction

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Victim satisfaction	96.8%	97.3%	97.4%	97.5%
Victim satisfaction target	75%	75%	75%	85%

Victim satisfaction



7. Parenting Interventions

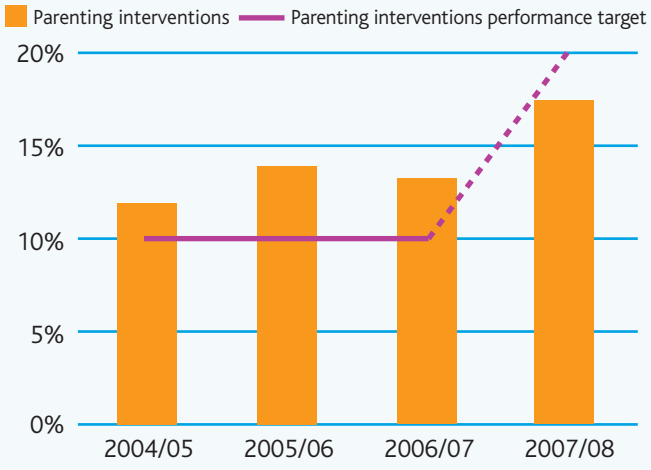
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that 20% of the parents/carers of the young people who have received Final Warnings with interventions, relevant community-based penalties or DTOs, receive a parenting intervention.

- The number of Final Warnings with intervention and community-based penalties supported by a parenting intervention rose by 5.7% between 2004/05 and 2007/08.
- The target for this indicator increased by 10% from 2006/07 to 2007/08.
- Performance has improved by 3.9% between 2006/07 and 2007/08, but the target has not been met.

Parenting interventions

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Parenting interventions	11.7%	14.1%	13.5%	17.4%
Parenting interventions target	10%	10%	10%	20%

Parenting interventions



Parenting prevention

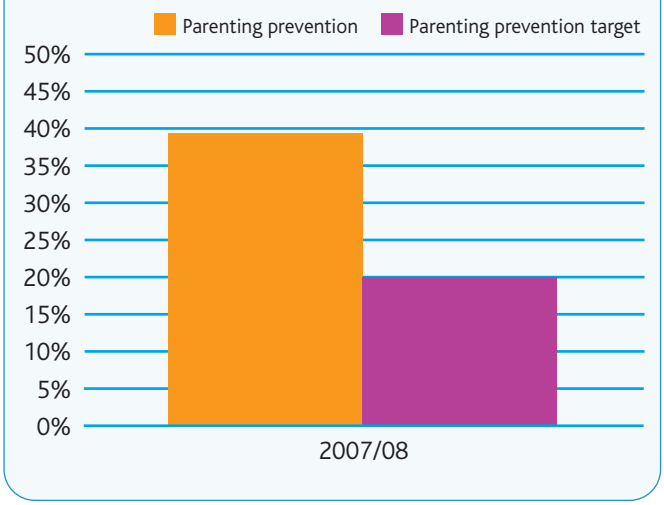
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that the parents/carers of 20% of young people on prevention programmes receive a parenting intervention.

- This target has been successfully met for 2007/08.

Parenting prevention

	2007/08
Parenting prevention	39.2%
Parenting prevention target	20%

Parenting prevention



8. Detention and Training Order Plans

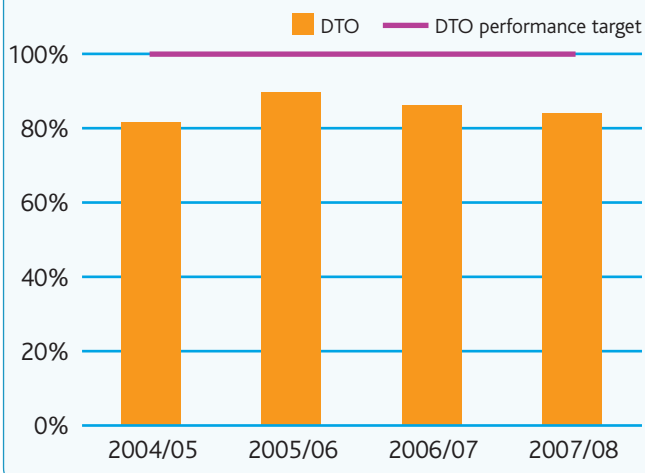
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that all initial training plans for young people subject to DTOs are developed within the timescales prescribed by national standards.

- DTO plans completion rates rose by 2.4% between 2004/05 and 2007/08.
- Completion fell by 1.4% between 2006/07 and 2007/08.
- The target has not been met..

DTO planning

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
DTO	82.1%	88.8%	85.9%	84.5%
DTO target	100%	100%	100%	100%

DTO planning



9. Education, training and employment

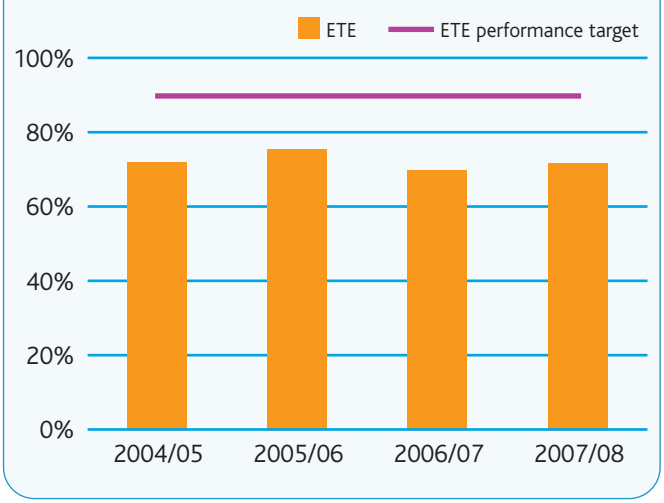
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that 90% of young offenders supervised by YOTs are in suitable full-time education, training or employment (ETE).

- Performance for this indicator rose by 2.4% between 2006/07 and 2007/08.
- The required target level has still not been met.

Education, training and employment

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
ETE	74.2%	75.1%	68.7%	71.1%
ETE target	90%	90%	90%	90%

Education, training and employment



10. Suitable accommodation

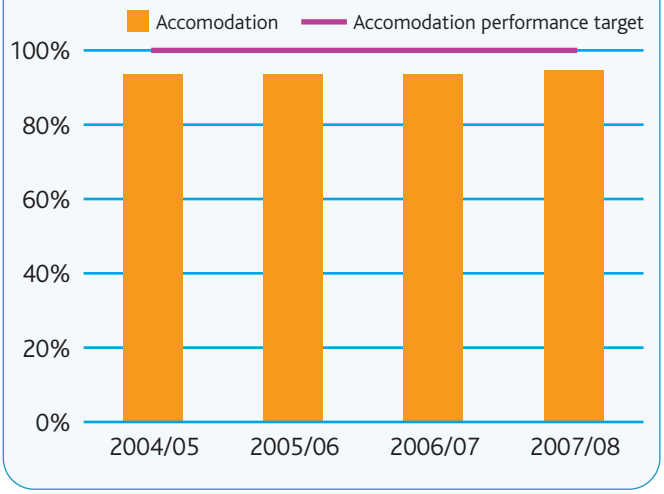
The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that all young people completing community interventions, or on release from the secure estate, have suitable accommodation to go to.

- There has been improvement in this indicator since 2004/05, but the target has not been met.

Accommodation

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Accommodation	93.6%	93.3%	93.7%	94.8%
Accommodation target	100%	100%	100%	100%

Accommodation



11. Mental health

The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure that all young people, who are assessed by *Asset* or the Mental Health Assessment Framework as manifesting:

- acute mental health difficulties are referred by YOTs to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) for a formal assessment commencing within five working days of the receipt of referral, with a view to their accessing a tier 3 service or other appropriate CAMHS tier service based on this assessment
- non-acute mental health concerns are referred by the YOT for an assessment and engagement by the appropriate CAMHS tier (1–3) commencing within 15 working days.

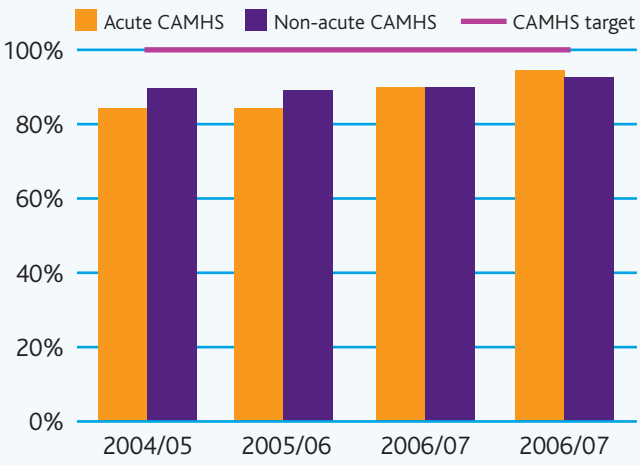
Performance against the target gives an indication of the timeliness of specialist assessments, but not the quality of the service provided.

- Performance on acute mental health services rose by 8.5% between 2004/05 and 2007/08.
- Performance on non-acute mental health rose by 2% between 2004/05 and 2007/08.

Mental health referrals

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Acute CAMHS	85.3%	85.6%	91.2%	93.8%
Non-acute CAMHS	90.4%	89.2%	91.2%	92.4%
CAMHS target	100%	100%	100%	100%

Mental health referrals



12. Substance misuse

The performance indicator for 2007/08 is to ensure all young people are screened for substance misuse, and that those with identified needs receive appropriate specialist assessment within five working days and following the assessment, access the early intervention and treatment services they require within 10 working days.

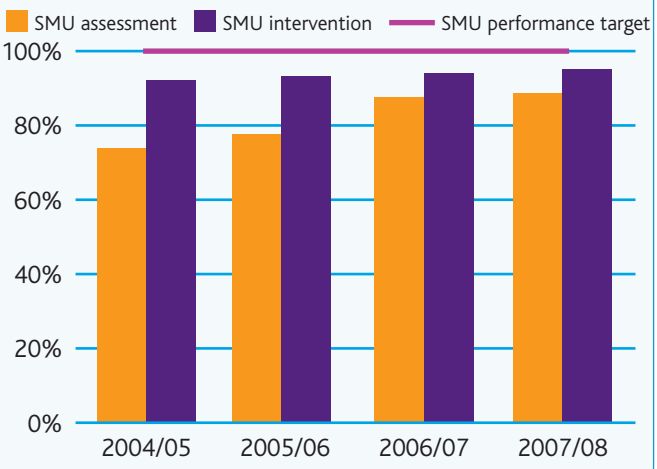
Performance against the target gives an indication of the timeliness of specialist assessments, but not the quality of the service provided.

- The timeliness of the assessments has increased steadily from 2005/06.
- The timeliness of the interventions has improved slightly.

Substance misuse

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
SMU assessment	73.5%	78.2%	87.0%	89.7%
SMU intervention	92.2%	92.9%	94.3%	95.0%
SMU target	100%	100%	100%	100%

Substance misuse



NATIONAL STANDARDS

YOTs have been audited on their adherence to the *National Standards for Youth Justice Services* since 2004. The adherence to a selection of these national standards (NS) is audited from October to December each year. For each standard, 70% compliance is considered acceptable and 90% is considered good.

The codes used to identify national standards are detailed in the handbook *National Standards for Youth Justice Services* (http://www.yjb.gov.uk/Publications/Resources/Downloads/NatStandYJS2004.pdf).

Compliance has improved for all but two of the national standards since 2006/07, with one remaining the same and another dropping. Compliance was greatest for NS 6.11, i.e. end *Assets* completed for Final Warnings with interventions (98.5%) and NS 11.4, i.e. reports being sent to secure establishments within 24 hours of sentence (98.6%).

The lowest level of compliance was for NS 8.40a, i.e. that young people on Supervision Orders or Action Plan Orders receive two contacts a week for the first twelve weeks of their order.

National standards compliance

NS Code		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	% Change from 2004/05
6.6	Start *Assets* completed within 10 working days of referral for Final Warnings	62.9%	68.3%	70.0%	73.4%	16.7%
6.11	Final *Assets* completed for Final Warning interventions closed	96.2%	97.9%	97.7%	98.5%	2.4%
2.56	Remand planning meetings at secure establishment, attended by YOT, held within five working days of arrival	30.4%	55.6%	59.5%	68.0%	123.9%
2.38	Young people subject to Bail Supervision and Support receiving three contacts a week	62.6%	68.4%	75.9%	81.4%	30.0%
8.19	Referral Order initial contacts within five working days of sentence	68.2%	68.4%	85.9%	90.0%	32.0%
8.39	Supervision/Action Plan Order initial contacts within one working day of sentence	77.0%	87.2%	88.8%	93.0%	20.7%
8.9	Supervision/Action Plan Order intervention plans within 15 working days of sentence	71.6%	78.6%	81.4%	83.4%	16.5%
8.24 (a)	Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts every two weeks in first half of order	75.9%	90.1%	87.7%	87.7%	15.5%
8.24 (b)	Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts once a month thereafter	75.4%	86.4%	86.7%	88.1%	17.0%
8.40 (a)	Young people on Supervision/Action Plan Orders receiving contacts twice a week for first 12 weeks	55.6%	64.0%	63.4%	62.4%	12.2%
8.40 (b)	Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts weekly for next three months	55.2%	63.4%	68.0%	69.7%	26.3%
8.40 (c)	Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts fortnightly thereafter	48.4%	66.2%	69.3%	73.4%	51.7%
8.7	Unacceptable failures to attend followed up within one working day	52.0%	70.0%	74.3%	81.1%	55.9%
8.8 (a)	Unacceptable failures to comply with order followed up with formal written warning	69.0%	72.9%	70.5%	74.4%	7.9%
8.8 (b)	Young people with three unacceptable failures where breach action initiated within five days or stayed by YOT manager	59.0%	71.7%	72.2%	76.0%	28.8%
11.4	Reports received by secure establishment within 24 hours of sentence	90.3%	95.8%	95.9%	98.6%	9.1%
11.16 (a)	Young people serving DTOs of 12 months or less visited monthly	74.1%	80.9%	78.7%	88.5%	19.5%
11.16 (b)	Young people serving longer DTOs visited every two months	79.7%	84.2%	84.8%	91.3%	14.6%
11.17	Young people seen by YOT supervising officer on day of transfer to community	82.5%	90.6%	90.3%	96.3%	16.7%
11.20 (a)	Young people on DTO supervision receiving contacts twice weekly for first 12 weeks	58.5%	78.5%	74.8%	81.5%	39.4%
11.20 (b)	Young people on DTO supervision receiving contacts every 10 working days thereafter	59.2%	67.5%	70.0%	78.5%	32.5%

National standards trends

The analysis of the trends in national standards compliance data has been focused on the different stages of the criminal justice process:

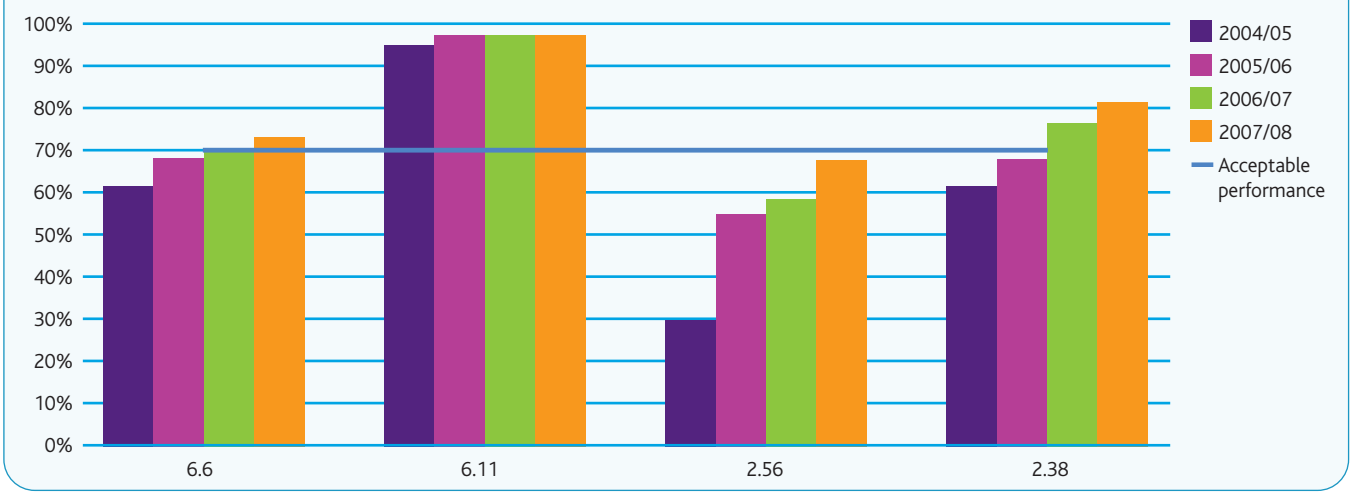
- pre-court disposals – i.e. Final Warnings with interventions, bail supervision and support, remands into custody
- community disposals – i.e. Supervision Orders, Action Plan Orders and Referral Orders
- custodial disposals – i.e. custodial and community elements of DTOs.

Pre-court disposals

The graph below shows how compliance has varied since 2004/05 on the national standards relating to pre-court disposals.

- All standards show improved compliance between 2004/05 and 2007/08.
- Compliance was 70% or higher for all pre-court national standards except NS 2.56, which has shown the most improvement for all indicators since 2004/05.

National Standards trends for pre-court orders and issues



Key

(6.6) Start *Assets* completed within 10 working days of referral for Final Warnings
(6.11) Final *Assets* completed for Final Warning interventions closed
(2.56) Remand planning meetings at secure establishment, attended by YOT, held within five working days of arrival
(2.38) Young people subject to bail supervision and support receiving three contacts a week

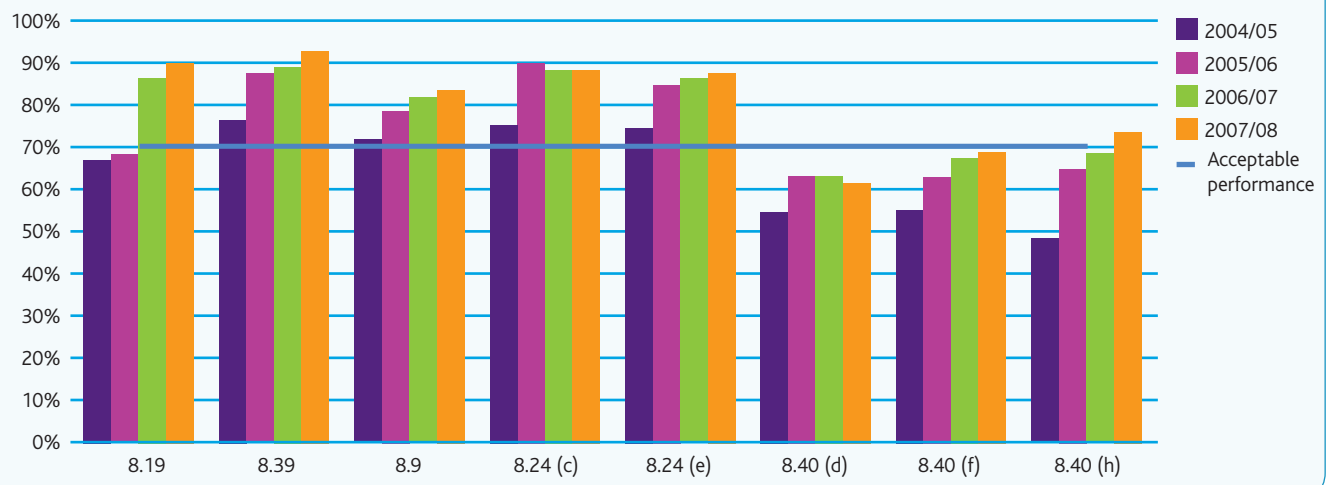
Community disposals

National standard compliance for community disposals can be broken down into two key areas – *contact* and *enforcement*.

The following indicators relate to the frequency of *contact* with young people on community disposals. The graph below show how compliance for these orders has varied since 2004/05:

- all standards show improved compliance between 2004/05 and 2007/08
- compliance is highest for young people on Referral Orders (NS 8.19, 8.24c, 8.24e), and for initial contacts and intervention plans for Supervision Orders and Action Plan Orders (NS 8.39. and 8.9)
- compliance was lower than 70% on NS 8.40(d and f), i.e. the number of young people receiving their expected number of contacts for Action Plan Orders and for Supervision Orders.

National standards trends for community penalties – contact



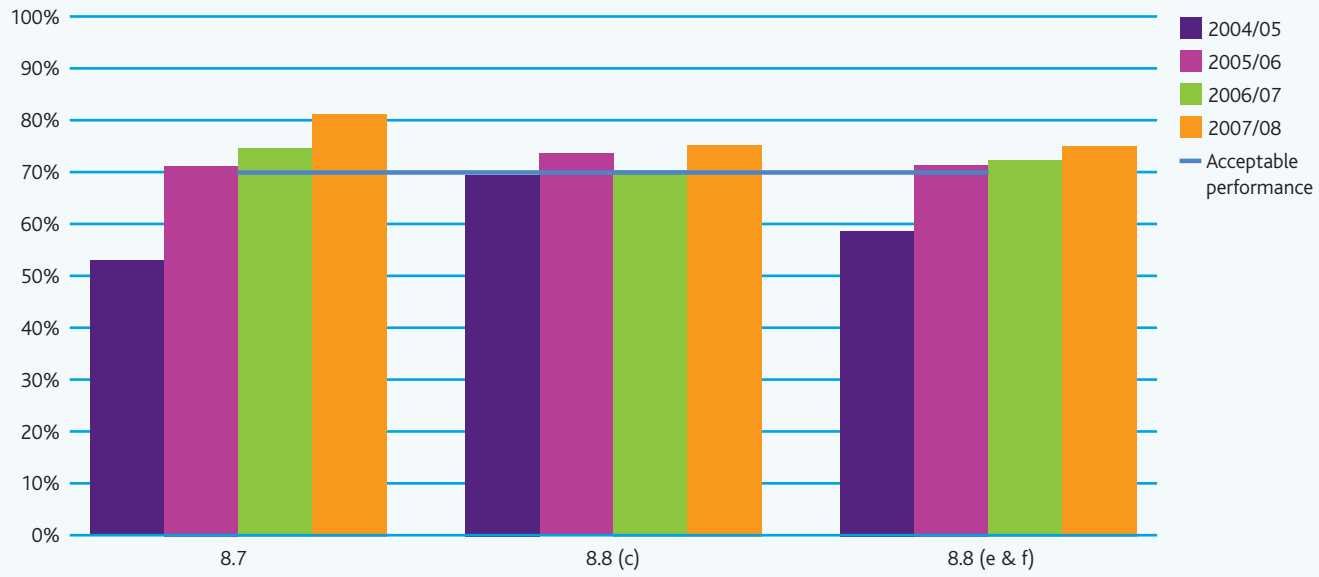
Key

(8.19) Referral Order initial contacts within five working days of sentence
(8.39) Supervision/Action Plan Order initial contacts within one working day of sentence
(8.9) Supervision/Action Plan Order intervention plans within 15 working days of sentence
(8.24c) Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts every two weeks in first half of order
(8.24e) Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts once a month thereafter
(8.40d) Young people on Supervision/Action Plan Orders receiving contacts twice a week for first 12 weeks
(8.40f) Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts weekly for next three months
(8.40h) Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts fortnightly thereafter

The following indicators relate to the *enforcement* of orders of young people on community disposals. The graph below shows how compliance on these national standards has varied since 2004/05:

- all standards show improved compliance between 2004/05 and 2007/08
- compliance with the national standards are adhered to in just over 70% of cases.

National standards trends for community penalties – enforcement



Key:

(8.7) Unacceptable failures to attend followed up within one working day
(8.8c) Unacceptable failures to comply with order followed up with formal written warning
(8.8e&f) Young people with three unacceptable failures where breach action initiated within five days or stayed by YOT manager

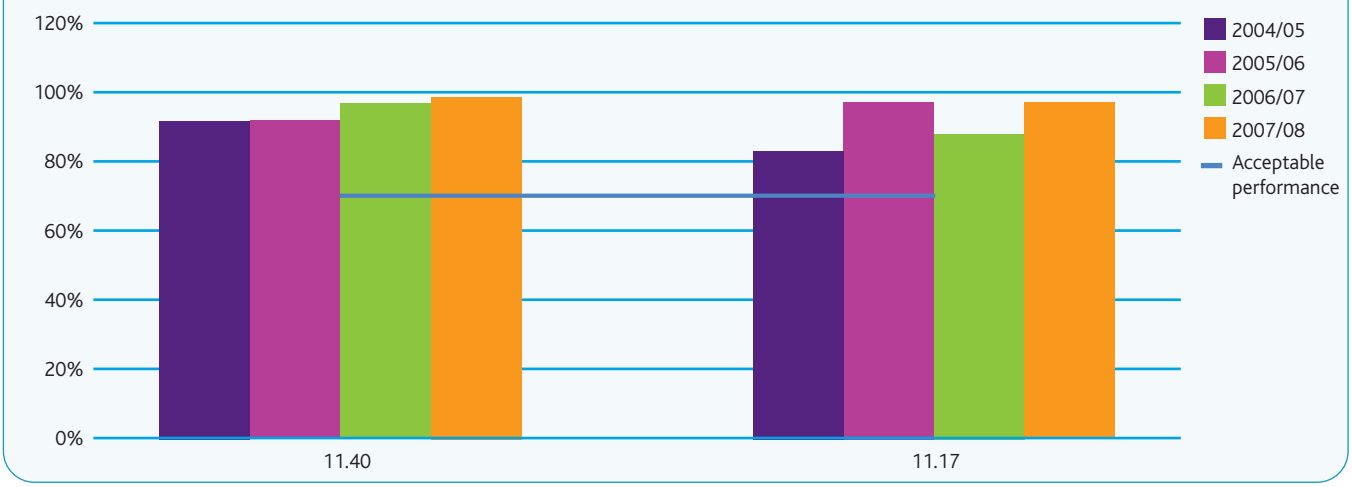
Custodial disposals

National standard compliance for custodial disposals can be broken down into two key areas – *timeliness* and *contact*.

The graph on the next page shows the timeliness of contact with young people on custodial disposals and the timelines of reports being sent to secure estate for young people on custodial disposals for the last three years.

- Both national standards are being adhered to in over 90% of cases.
- Both national standards have shown improved performance since 2006/07.
- Both national standards show improved compliance between 2004/05 and 2007/08.

National standards trends for custodial orders – timeliness



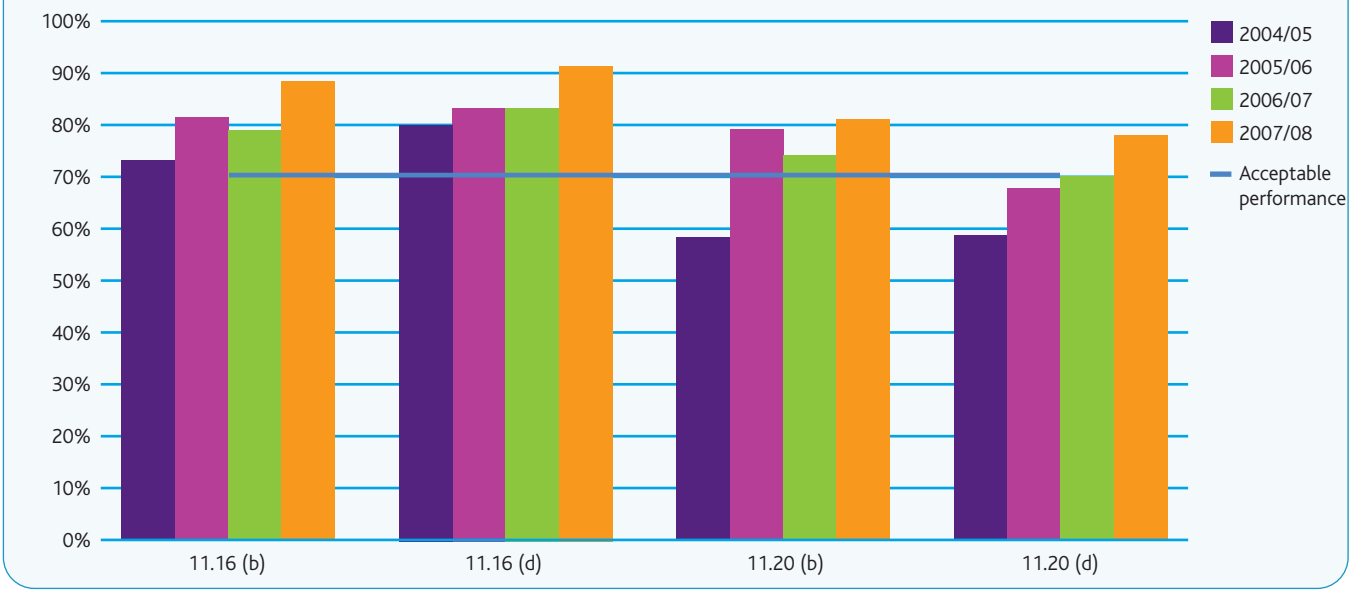
Key

(11.4) Reports received by secure establishment within 24 hours of sentence
(11.17) Young people seen by YOT supervising officer on day of transfer to community

The following graph depicts the compliance with the national standards for the *frequency of contact* with young people on custodial disposals, since 2004/05.

- For all the standards, compliance has improved between 2006/07 and 2007/08, and all adhered to the standards at least 70% of the time.

National standards trends for custodial orders – contacts



Key

(11.16b) Young people serving DTOs of 12 months or less visited monthly
(11.16d) Young people serving longer DTOs visited every two months
(11.20b) Young people on DTO supervision receiving contacts twice weekly for first 12 weeks
(11.20d) Young people on DTO supervision receiving contacts every 10 working days thereafter

EFFECTIVE PRACTICE QUALITY ASSURANCE

The EPQA framework was developed to promote effective practice and continual improvement.

The EPQA framework in 2007/08 focused on four areas of practice:

- resettlement
- substance misuse
- remand management
- mental health services.

The EPQA process involves YOTs completing a self-audit in each of these four areas, using the *Key Elements of Effective Practice* guidance, and scoring themselves on a scale of 0 to 3:

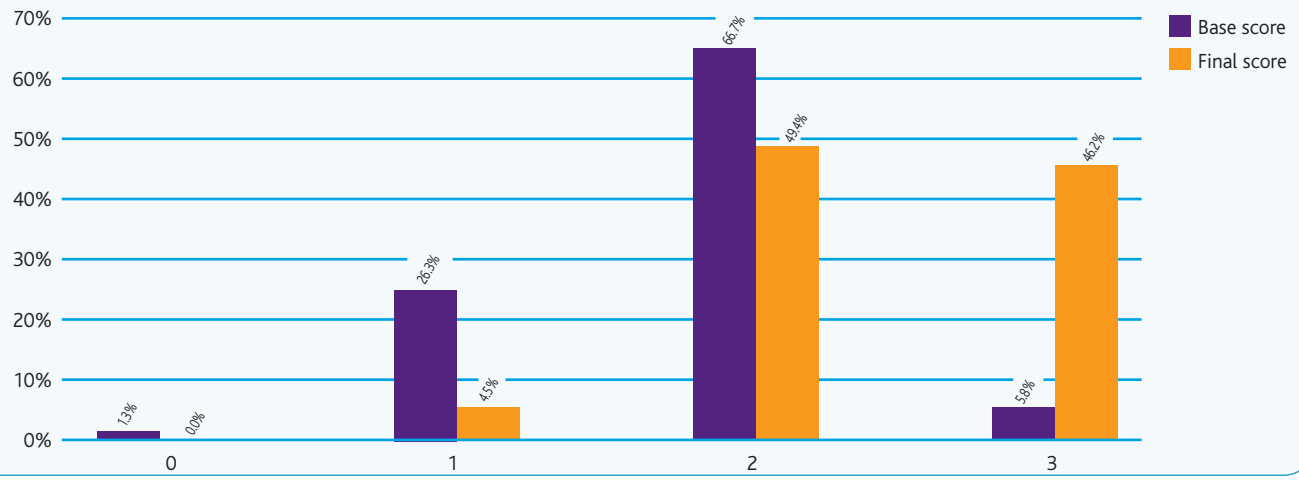
0	little or no evidence of effective practice exists
1	some evidence that effective practice is being followed, but not by all practitioners, managers and strategic partners
2	evidence that effective practice is mostly followed, but is not system-wide
3	evidence that effective practice is being followed consistently and systematically by practitioners, managers and strategic partners

These base scores are validated by the YJB and improvement plans are established, aimed at increasing the base score. The improvement plans run for about 18 months, after which the YOT reviews its progress and determines the 'final score' using the scale of 0 to 3. These final scores are also validated by the YJB.

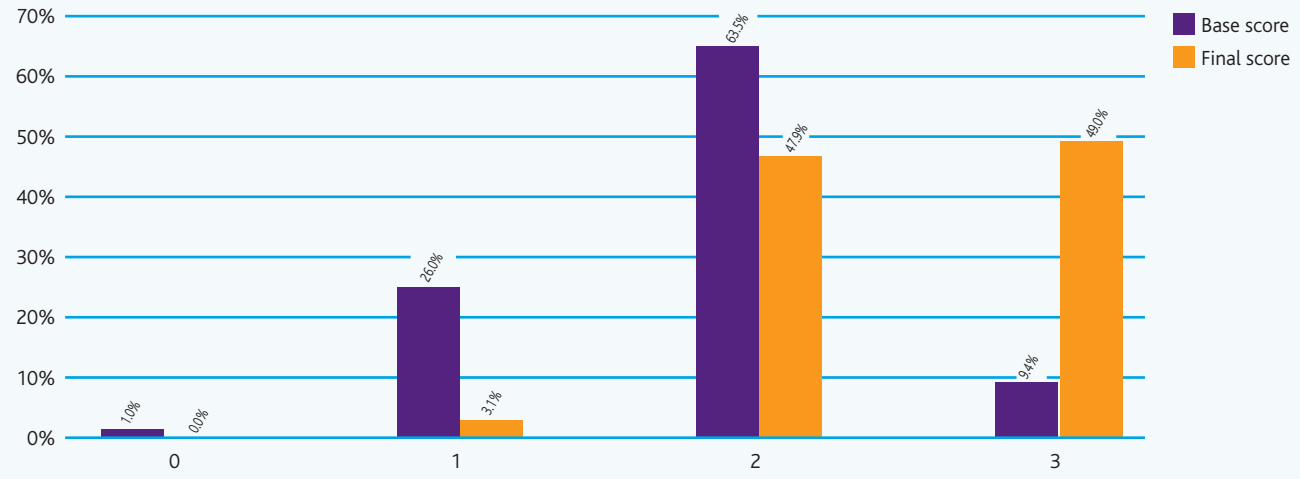
Those improvement plans that began in 2005/06 were completed in 2006/07, with each YOT focusing on 'Resettlement' and one of the three other areas of practice outlined above. The base rates and final rates of these EPQA areas are shown in the following charts, along with the number of YOTs who competed each EPQA area.

- The majority of YOTs had a base score of 2 for resettlement (67%), remand management (64%) and substance misuse (61%). The base scores for mental health tended to be lower with 55% scoring a 2.
- The final score for mental health was also lower than for the other three EPQA areas, with only 38% scoring a 3. Nearly 75% of YOTs had a final score of 3 for substance misuse. For resettlement and remand management, the YOTs final score was equally likely to be a 2 or a 3.

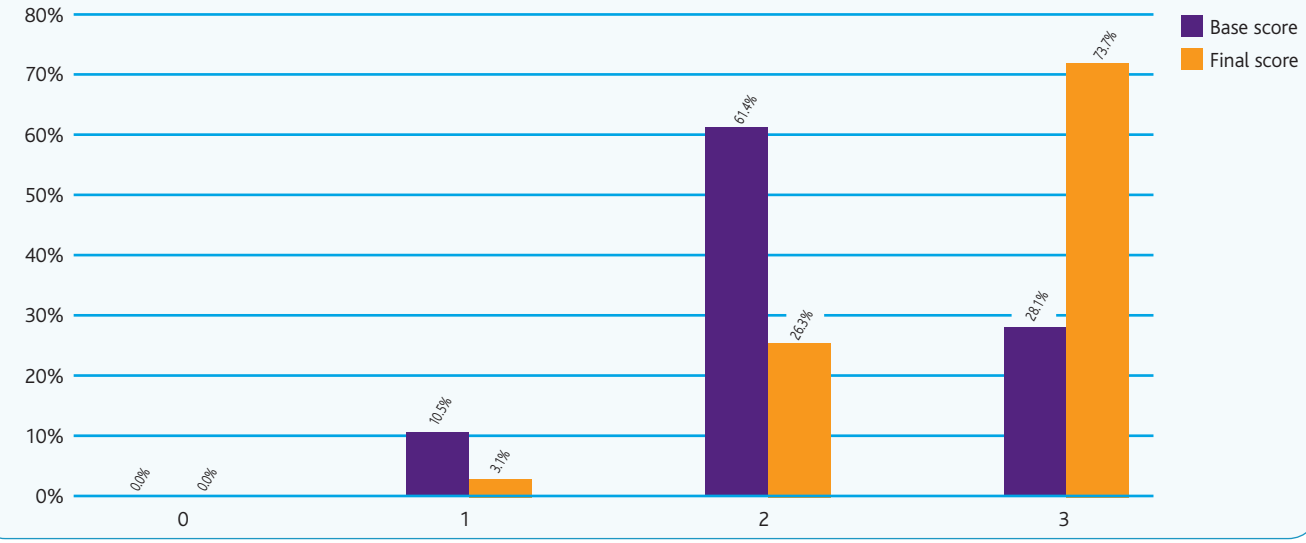
Resettlement (156 YOTs completed)



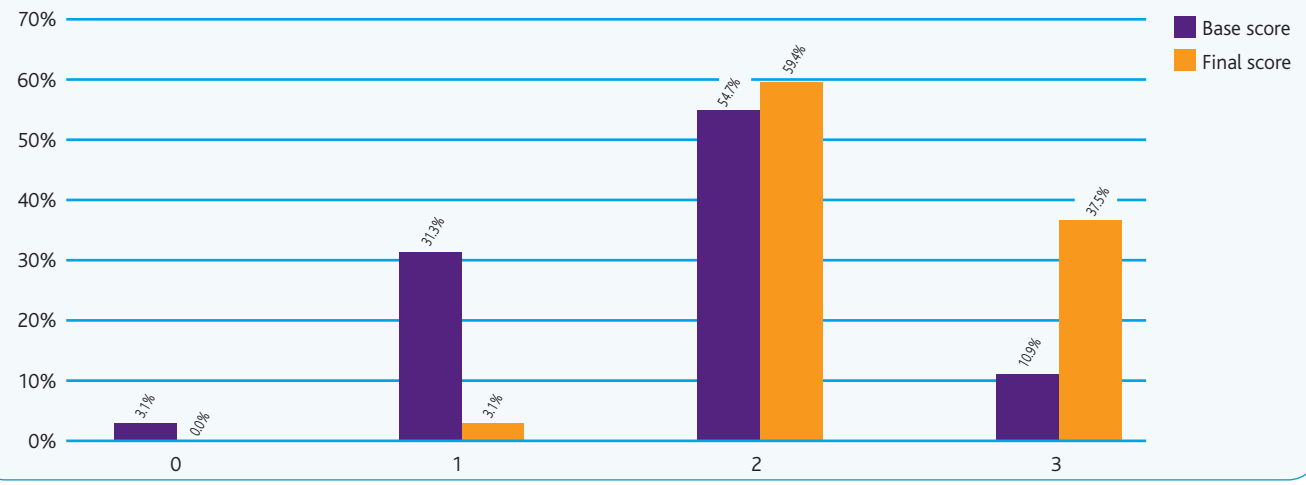
Remand management (96 YOTs completed)



Substance misuse (57 YOTs completed)



Mental health (64 YOTs completed)



OVERALL YOT PERFORMANCE

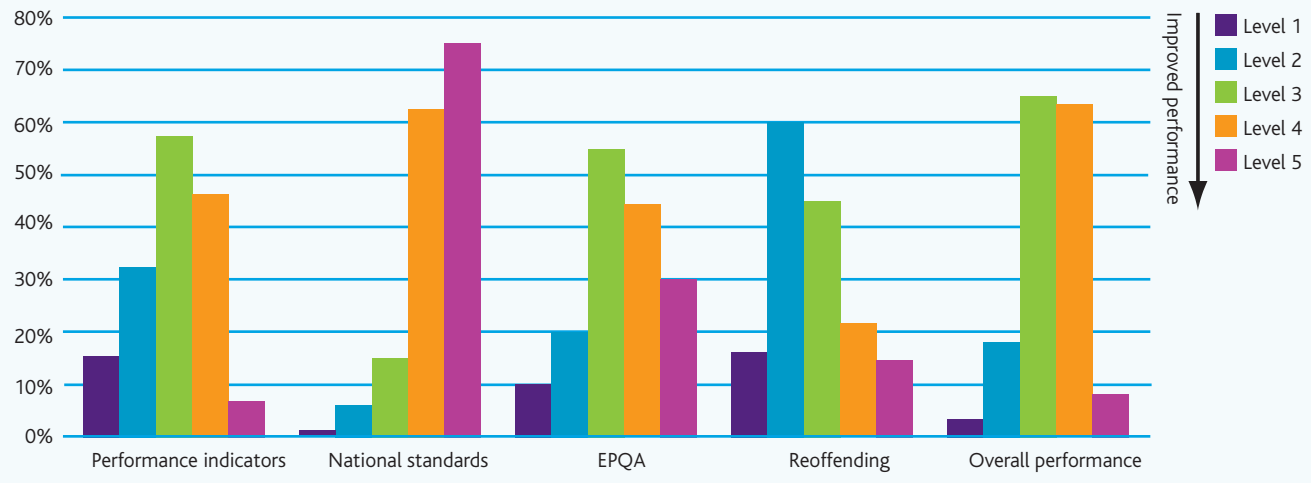
The YOT Performance Framework reflects the performance of YOTs on a range of qualitative and quantitative indicators, i.e.:

- performance indicators
- adherence to national standards
- EPQA
- reoffending rates.

These areas are each scored on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating low performance and 5 indicating high performance. The YOTs also receive a general score, which reflects the timeliness and completeness of their data returns, and this general score, along with the other four scores, are combined to give an overall performance score of 1 to 5.

- On the performance indicators, 66% of the YOTs achieved a level 3 or 4 in 2007/08.
- In their adherence to national standards, 86% of YOTs achieved a level 4 or 5.
- In EPQA, 62% scored a level 3 or 4.
- The majority of YOTs (67%) achieved a level 2 or 3 for their reoffending rates.
- In 2007/08, 42% achieved an overall performance score of level 3, 41% achieved a level 4 and 5% achieved a level 5.

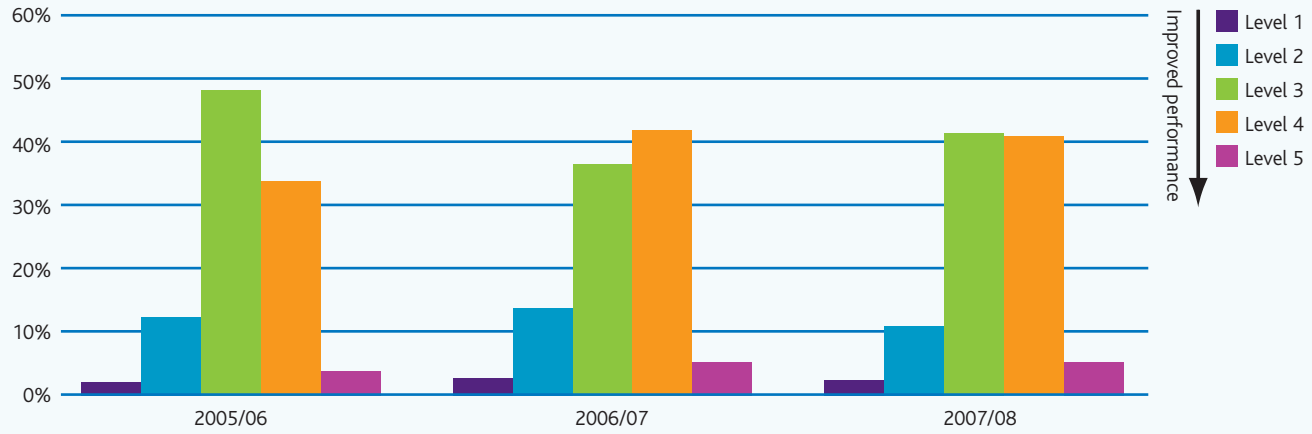
Number of YOTs in each performance level for each performance indicator



Performance trends

In 2005/06, 49% of YOTs achieved a Level 3 in their overall performance score and 34% achieved a level 4. In 2006/07 this trend was reversed, with 42% of YOTs achieving a level 4 and 37% achieving a level 3. In 2007/08 41% of YOTs achieved a level 3 and 41% of YOTs achieved a level 4.

Percentage of YOTs in each performance level 2005/06–2007/08



SECURE ESTATE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE PERFORMANCE

The YJB's performance indicators are set out in our *Corporate and Business Plan 2006/07 to 2008/09* and they are used to assess the performance of the secure estate for children and young people. The data presented in this section are shown by type of secure accommodation (i.e. YOIs, secure children's homes and STCs). It should be noted that some performance requirements vary between certain types of accommodation due to different contractual and service level agreements. During 2007/08 there were 14 secure children's homes, one of which was based in Wales; 17 YOIs, one of which was based in Wales and four STCs, all of which were based in England.

1 & 2. Information from YOTs

If a young person arrives at an establishment without an assessment form (*Asset*) or PSR, follow-up action must be taken within one hour and the young person managed as 'vulnerable' (i.e. at risk of self-harm, suicide or risk of harm to others) until the information is obtained from the YOT. In the event of information not arriving within 24 hours, the secure establishment will alert the YJB. Please note that while YOIs report missing *Assets* and PSRs together, STCs and secure children's homes report them separately. Good performance for this indicator is represented by a low percentage score.

Percentage of information missing from YOTs

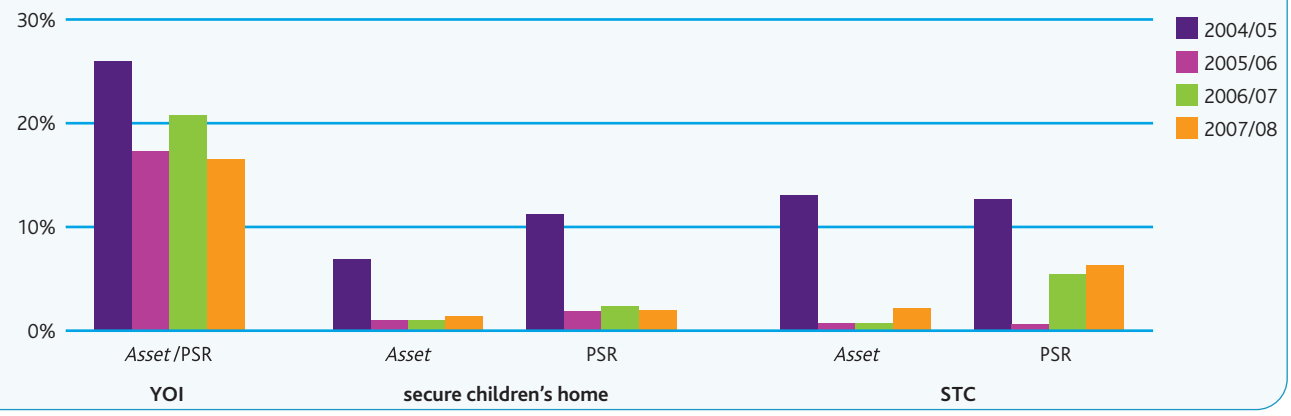
	YOI	secure children's home		STC	
	Asset/PSR	*Asset*	PSR	*Asset*	PSR
2004/05	26.1%	6.8%	11.5%	12.9%	12.9%
2005/06	16.9%	1.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%
2006/07	20.4%	1.0%	2.5%	0.5%	5.4%
2007/08	16.4%	1.1%	2.4%	1.9%	7.0%

The number of occasions when missing *Asset* was not received within 24 hours and the YJB notified.

Percentage of occasions the YJB was notified of missing information within 24 hours

	YOI	secure children's home	STC
2006/07	57.1%	31.3%	13.9%
2007/08	56.2%	38.7%	9.4%

Percentage of information missing from YOTs



3 & 4. Literacy and numeracy

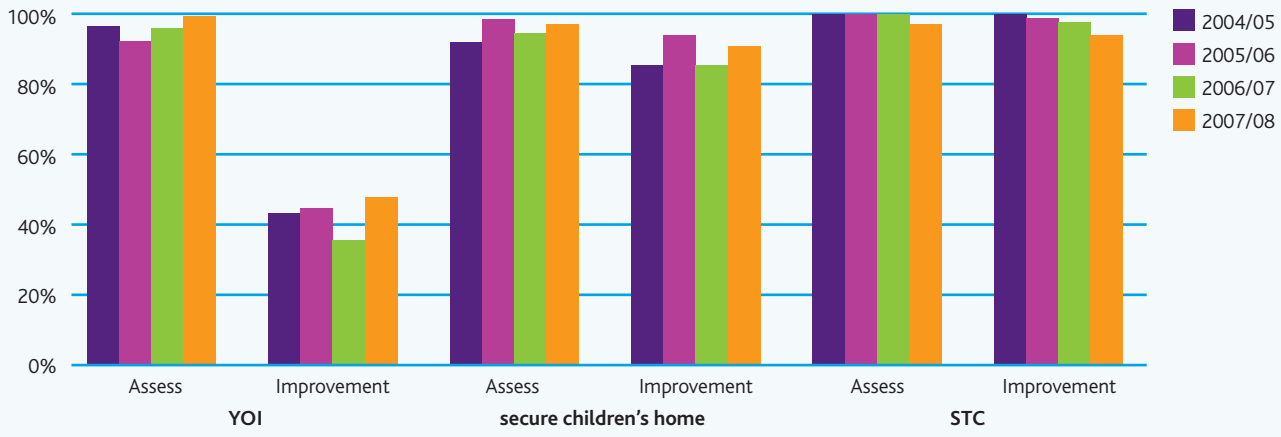
The performance indicator is to ensure that all young people entering a secure facility are assessed for literacy and numeracy, with 80% of young people improving by one skill level or more in literacy and/or numeracy from the level of need set out in the individual learning plan. This indicator relates to young people on DTOs of six months or more in STCs and secure children's homes, or DTOs of 12 months or more in YOIs.

- Both secure children's homes and YOIs have shown improved performance for both the literacy and numeracy measures.
- STCs have demonstrated a slight decline in performance, however the levels remain good.

Literacy and numeracy

	YOI		secure children's home		STC	
	Assessment	Improvement	Assessment	Improvement	Assessment	Improvement
2004/05	97.7%	41.8%	92.9%	87.9%	100.0%	100.0%
2005/06	95.1%	42.5%	98.8%	95.9%	100.0%	98.7%
2006/07	98.0%	36.1%	95.4%	88.0%	100.0%	98.1%
2007/08	99.4%	46.5%	98.2%	93.7%	97.1%	93.6%

Literacy and numeracy



5. Substance misuse care plans

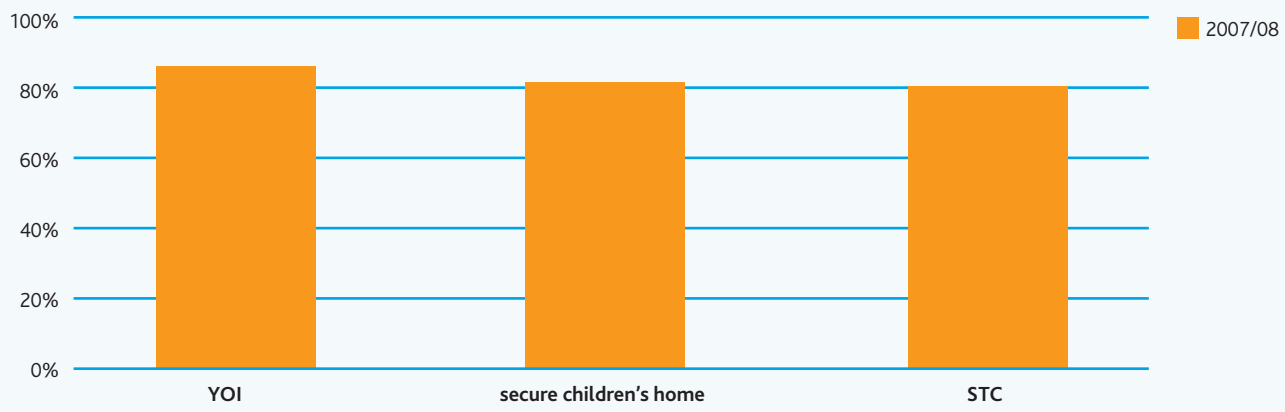
The performance indicator is that 90% of sentenced young people will have completed all the goals in their substance misuse care plan on release from custody.

- YOIs have demonstrated good performance for this indicator and have achieved the target level.
- STCs and secure children's homes have both missed the required target level.

Substance misuse care plans

	YOI	secure children's home	STC
2007/08	90.2%	82.5%	80.6%

Substance misuse care plans



Appendix A

POPULATION OF 10–17-YEAR-OLDS BY YOT AREA (FROM THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL STATISTICS, 2006 MID-YEAR ESTIMATES)

East Midlands region

Derby	24,272
Derbyshire	78,631
Leicester City	29,429
Leicestershire	69,636
Lincolnshire	69,914
Northamptonshire	71,177
Nottingham	25,585
Nottinghamshire	78,654
East Midlands total	**447,298**

Eastern region

Bedfordshire	42,428
Cambridgeshire	57,022
Essex	138,804
Hertfordshire	111,490
Luton	20,172
Norfolk	77,807
Peterborough	17,371
Southend-on-Sea	15,950
Suffolk	71,070
Thurrock	15,768
Eastern total	**567,882**

London region

Barking and Dagenham	18,285
Barnet	32,040
Bexley	24,328
Brent	23,781
Bromley	30,077
Camden	15,290
Croydon	35,854
Ealing	26,924
Enfield	28,999
Greenwich	21,092
Hackney	19,484
Hammersmith and Fulham	11,484
Haringey	19,440
Harrow	22,543
Havering	24,290
Hillingdon	25,460
Hounslow	19,826
Islington	13,762
Kensington and Chelsea	10,987
Kingston-upon-Thames	13,555
Lambeth	20,723
Lewisham	23,115
Merton	16,514
Newham	26,799
Redbridge	26,870
Richmond-upon-Thames	14,909
Southwark	21,457
Sutton	19,147
Tower Hamlets and City of London	19,208
Waltham Forest	21,355
Wandsworth	16,107
Westminster	12,465
London total	**676,170**

North East region

Darlington	10,218
Durham	49,521
Gateshead	18,814
Hartlepool	10,213
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	24,496
North Tyneside	19,005
Northumberland	30,304
South Tees	30,234
South Tyneside	15,803
Stockton-on-Tees	20,702
Sunderland	28,989
North East total	**258,299**

North West region

Blackburn with Darwen	17,606
Blackpool	14,407
Bolton	28,812
Bury	20,163
Cheshire	70,104
Cumbria	50,710
Halton and Warrington	33,396
Knowsley	17,540
Lancashire	122,916
Liverpool	42,637
Manchester	41,396
Oldham	24,679
Rochdale	23,446
Salford	21,947
Sefton	30,631
St. Helens	19,449
Stockport	29,428
Tameside	23,503
Trafford	22,001
Wigan	31,978
Wirral	33,575
North West total	**720,324**

South East region

Bracknell Forest	12,605
Brighton and Hove	20,557
Buckinghamshire	52,259
East Sussex	50,723
Kent	148,797
Medway	28,492
Milton Keynes	24,386
Oxfordshire	62,909
Reading and Wokingham	12,585
Slough	12,303
Surrey	109,191
Wessex	182,932
West Berkshire	17,157
West Sussex	77,571
Windsor and Maidenhead	15,711
Wokingham	16,476
South East total	**844,654**

South West region

Bath and North East Somerset	16,801
Bournemouth and Poole	27,365
Bristol	34,215
Cornwall	51,285
Devon	71,982
Dorset	42,025
Gloucestershire	59,967
North Somerset	19,428
Plymouth	24,264
Somerset	56,229
South Gloucestershire	26,527
Swindon	18,914
Torbay	13,013
Wiltshire	48,279
South West total	**510,294**

Wales

Blaenau, Gwent and Caerphilly	26,671
Bridgend	13,641
Cardiff	31,524
Carmarthenshire	18,602
Ceredigion	7,091
Conwy and Denbighshire	21,137
Flintshire	15,705
Gwynedd Mon	18,784
Merthyr Tydfil	6,188
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	19,900
Neath Port Talbot	14,263
Newport	15,650
Pembrokeshire	12,721
Powys	13,861
Rhondda Cynon Taff	24,691
Swansea	21,735
Vale of Glamorgan	13,805
Wrexham	13,127
Wales total	**309,096**

West Midlands region

Birmingham	111,247
Coventry	31,239
Dudley	31,862
Sandwell	30,835
Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin	48,734
Solihull	22,828
Staffordshire	83,871
Stoke-on-Trent	23,783
Walsall	27,552
Warwickshire	52,870
Wolverhampton	24,752
Worcestershire and Herefordshire	74,789
West Midlands total	**564,362**

Yorkshire and Humber region

Barnsley	23,496
Bradford	55,031
Calderdale	21,134
Doncaster	30,844
East Riding of Yorkshire	32,899
Kingston-upon-Hull	26,840
Kirklees	42,304
Leeds	73,196
North East Lincolnshire	17,895
North Lincolnshire	16,636
North Yorkshire	62,812
Rotherham	27,270
Sheffield	49,508
Wakefield	33,836
York	16,504
Yorkshire and Humber total	**530,205**

Appendix B

OFFENCE CATEGORIES BY YJB SERIOUSNESS SCORE

There are three tiers of offences:

- main offence group level
- sub-group level
- lower group level

These groups have been validated and certain offences have been merged, omitted or inserted where appropriate.

If an offence cannot be found at the lower offence group level, it should be recorded at the sub-group level. If there are no relevant offences at this level then an offence should be recorded at the main offence group level – using the weighted average score for other non-specific offences. Where an offence cannot be identified within the main offence categories then it should be inserted in the relevant location within the other main offence category.

Some discretion may be used for recording offences where necessary. For instance, if an assault on a police officer offence was more serious than a common assault, it should not be recorded under 'Assault police officer' but under the correct heading such as 'GBH'.

The higher the seriousness score, the more likely it is that the offender will receive a custodial sentence.

For information on the seriousness scores, including the research behind the current measuring system, please see the YJB Counting Rules April 2007 – March 2008 document at
www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/monitoringperformance/countingrules

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	
Abduction/kidnapping	**7**
Abduction of female by force	
Child abduction	
False imprisonment	
Hijacking	
Kidnapping	
Assault police officer (common assault)	**3**
Assault with intent to resist arrest or assaulting a person assisting a police constable	
Common assault	**3**
Assault and battery	
Assault by beating	
Grievous bodily harm (GBH) (wound or inflict)	**6**
Manslaughter	**8**
Child destruction, infanticide or manslaughter due to diminished responsibility	
Murder	**8**
Attempted murder	
Indictable firearms offences	**5**
Possessing a real or imitation firearm at the time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968	
Possession of real or imitation firearms/explosives with intent to commit an indictable offence – including resisting arrest	
Possession of real or imitation firearms/explosives with intent to cause violence	

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
Other wounding	**4**
Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (ABH)	
Possession of an offensive weapon	**3**
Having an article with a blade or point in a public place	
Threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour	**3**
Threat or conspiracy to murder	**5**
Soliciting to commit murder	
Wounding or other act endangering life	**7**
Attempting to choke, suffocate with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting)	
Burning or maiming by explosion	
Creating danger by causing anything to be on the road, or interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment	
Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm	
Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison	
Endangering railway passengers (by placing anything on railway, taking up rails, changing points and signals or by throwing anything at railway carriages)	
Causing danger to road users (throwing stones, etc.)	
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life or injure property	
Using chloroform to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence	
Using firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest	
Wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (section 18)	**7**
Other/unspecified violence against the person	**4**
SEXUAL OFFENCES	
Buggery	**7**
Gross indecency with a child	**5**
Incest	**7**
Incest with a female under 13	
Inciting a girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse	
Indecent assault	**5**
Indecent behaviour/exposure	**4**
Rape	**8**
Assault with intent to commit rape or buggery	
Attempted rape	
Conspiracy to rape	

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 13	**4**
Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 16	**3**
Other/unspecified sexual offences	**5**
DEATH OR INJURY BY DANGEROUS DRIVING	
Death by dangerous driving	**5**
Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	
Causing death by dangerous driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	
Injury by dangerous driving	**5**
Causing injury by aggravated vehicle taking	
Causing injury by dangerous driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	
MOTORING OFFENCES	
Dangerous driving	**5**
Driving under the influence of drinks/drugs	**3**
Driving whilst disqualified	**5**
Interfering with a motor vehicle	**3**
Refusing to give breath test	**4**
Road traffic/additional offences	**2**
Driving without due care and attention	
Driving on a footpath and/or common land	
Driving a defective motor vehicle	
Exceeding speed limit	
Failure to wear a seatbelt	
Failure to comply with a road traffic sign	
Failure to give particulars after an accident	
Failure to produce documents	
Failure to report an accident	
Failure to stop when requested by a constable	
Failure to stop after an accident	
Forged vehicle records/licence	
No insurance	
No L plates	
No licence	
No MOT	
Not wearing protective headgear	

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
Not well-maintained indicators/stop/hazard and light reflectors	
Pedal cycle offences	
Other/unspecified motoring offences	**3**
ROBBERY	
Robbery	**6**
Assault with intent to rob	
Conspiracy to rob	
DOMESTIC BURGLARY	
Aggravated burglary of a dwelling	**7**
Burglary with violence or threat of violence	
Burglary in a dwelling	**6**
Conspiracy to commit burglary of a dwelling	
Other/unspecified domestic burglary	**6**
NON-DOMESTIC BURGLARY	
Aggravated burglary of a non-dwelling	**7**
Burglary with violence or threat of violence	
Burglary in a non-dwelling	**4**
Burglary with intent	
Conspiracy to commit burglary of a non-dwelling	
Found on enclosed premises	**3**
Other/unspecified non-domestic burglary	**4**
VEHICLE THEFT/UNAUTHORISED TAKING	
Aggravated vehicle taking	**5**
Injury to person, damage to property or car	
Being carried	**3**
Being carried (aggravated)	**4**
Vehicle taking	**4**
Theft of motor vehicle	
Unauthorised vehicle taking (TWOC/TADA)	
Other/unspecified vehicle theft/taking	**4**

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
THEFT AND HANDLING STOLEN GOODS	
Handling stolen goods	**3**
Receiving stolen goods	
Undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of stolen goods, or arranging to do so	
Theft	**3**
Extracting electricity	
Making off without payment	
Going equipped for stealing	
Intent to steal	
Other/unspecified theft and handling	**3**
FRAUD AND FORGERY	
Forgery	**3**
Forgery, or use, of false prescription	
Fraud	**3**
Acting as a peddler without certificate	
Counterfeiting	
Conspiracy to defraud	
Fraudulent use of documents	
Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception	
Obtaining property by deception	
Public/private service vehicle and rail fare evasion	**1**
Other/unspecified fraud and forgery	**2**
ARSON	
Arson endangering life	**6**
Arson reckless as to whether life is in danger	
Arson not endangering life	**5**
Other/unspecified arson	**5**
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	
Criminal damage endangering life	**6**
Other criminal damage over £2000	**3**
Equipped with intent to commit criminal damage	
Threat to commit criminal damage	

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
Other criminal damage under £2000	**2**
Equipped with intent to commit criminal damage	
Threat to commit criminal damage	
Other/unspecified criminal damage	**3**
DRUGS	
Permitting use of premises for use of Class B or Class C drug	**3**
Possession – Class A drug	**3**
Possession – Class B drug	**2**
Possession – Class C drugs	**2**
Supply – Class A drug	**6**
Offering to supply a Class A drug	
Possessing a Class A drug with intent to supply	
Supply – Class B drug	**4**
Offering to supply a Class B drug	
Possessing a Class B drug with intent to supply	
Supply – Class C drug	**4**
Cultivation of cannabis	
Offering to supply a Class C drug	
Possessing a Class C drug with intent to supply	
Unlawful importation or exportation of a controlled drug	**5**
Other/unspecified drug offence	**2**
PUBLIC ORDER	
Affray	**4**
Bomb hoax	**5**
Dispatching articles to create a bomb hoax	
Supplying false information about the presence of bombs	
Breach of the peace	**2**
Behaviour likely to cause breach of the peace	
Drunk and disorderly	**1**

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
Other Public Order Act offences	**2**
Section 4 Public Order Act 1986 (fear or provocation of violence)	
Section 4a Public Order Act 1986 (intentional harassment, alarm or distress)	
Section 5 Public Order Act 1986 (harassment, alarm or distress)	
Placing people in fear of violence	
Rioting	**6**
Violent disorder	**5**
Other/unspecified public order offence	**2**
OTHER	
Other specified offences	
Absconding from lawful custody	**5**
Air weapons offences	**3**
Blackmail	**5**
Cruelty to animals or unlawful killing of animals	**3**
Firearms Act offences (e.g. no firearm licence)	**2**
Interfering with witness/perverting justice	**5**
Obstruct police or fire service	**3**
Public nuisance (common law offence)	**2**
Resisting arrest	**2**
Sending indecent/offensive articles	**4**
Trespassing on a railway	**2**
Other minor offences	**1**
Abusive language	
Begging	
Consuming alcohol under the age of 18 in a public place	
Concealment of birth	
Cycling in pedestrian area	
Failure to make children attend school	
Inciting a child away from local authority care	
Infuriating an animal (section 1 (1) (a) Protection of Animals Act 1911)	
Littering	
Making hoax/abusive or malicious telephone calls	
Non-payment of financial penalty	
Nuisance on educational premises	
Purchasing alcohol under the age of 18	
Urinating in a public place	
Vagrancy	
Wasting police time	
Other/unspecified offence	**3**

Offence categories

	Seriousness score
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED	
Criminal damage – racially aggravated	**3**
Other wounding – racially aggravated*	**3**
Actual bodily harm (ABH)	
Common assault	
Intentional harassment alarm or distress	
Putting people in fear of violence	
Threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour	
Wounding or other act endangering life – racially aggravated*	**6**
Wounding with intent to do GBH	
Other/unspecified racially-aggravated offence	**3**
BREACH OF CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE – this only applies where the breach has resulted in an additional substantive outcome. Where a young person has been resentenced, please refer back to the original offence for the seriousness.	
Breach of conditions of discharge	**1**
BREACH OF BAIL – this only applies where the breach has resulted in an additional substantive outcome. Where a young person has been resentenced, please refer back to the original offence for the seriousness.	
Breach of conditions of bail	**2**
BREACH OF STATUTORY ORDER – this only applies where the breach has resulted in an additional substantive outcome. Where a young person has been resentenced, please refer back to the original offence for the seriousness.	
Breach of order or licence conditions	**4**

Glossary

Absolute discharge

A young person can be given an absolute discharge when they admit guilt or are found guilty, but no further action is taken against them.

Action Plan Order

An Action Plan Order is an intensive, community-based programme lasting three months, which is supervised by the YOT. It may include:

- atoning for the harm done to the victim of the offence or the community
- education and training
- attending an attendance centre or a variety of other programmes to address a young person's offending behaviour.

Asset

Asset is an assessment tool designed to identify factors associated with a young person's offending behaviour. The national standards require an *Asset* to be completed at the start and end (and, in the case of DTOs, the mid-point where a young person is released on license) of an order.

Attendance Centre Order

This order requires a young person to attend an attendance centre for up to 36 hours where they learn discipline, physical training and social skills.

Bail Supervision and Support

Bail supervision and support is an intervention provided by the YOT to help a young person meet the requirements of bail. One of its main aims is to ensure that remands to custody and secure remands are kept to a minimum. Bail supervision and support may be accompanied by electronic tagging.

Burglary

A burglary is a theft from a building. This category has been divided into domestic and non-domestic burglary. Domestic burglary is considered to be more serious by the courts.

Child

The definition of a child in the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 is a person under the age of 14. In some cases, in this and other legislation, the definition is a person under the age of 18.

Child Safety Order

The Child Safety Order is a court disposal aimed at children under the age of 10. It is an early intervention measure designed to prevent children becoming involved in anti-social behaviour.

Community-based penalty

This is an umbrella term used to refer to the following community orders made at court:

- Action Plan Orders
- Attendance Centre Orders
- Community Punishment Orders
- Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Orders
- Community Rehabilitation Orders (with or without conditions)
- Curfew Orders
- Drug Treatment and Testing Orders
- Supervision Orders (with or without conditions)
- Referral Orders
- Reparation Orders.

Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order

A sentence available to courts for young people aged 16–17 years old. It involves elements of both the Community Punishment Order and the Community Rehabilitation Order. It can last for 12 months to three years. The unpaid community work can last between 40–100 hours.

Community Rehabilitation Order

This sentence is only available for 16–17-year-olds and is the equivalent of a Supervision Order. It may include reparation, offending behaviour programmes or an ISSP.

Connexions

Connexions is an advice service for 13–19-year-olds in England. It also provides support up to the age of 25 for young people who have learning difficulties or disabilities (or both).

Conditional bail

Conditions may be added to a bail decision in order to:

- ensure attendance at court
- prevent the young person offending while on bail
- address a concern that the young person might interfere with witnesses or obstruct the course of justice
- safeguard the young person's welfare
- ensure availability for reports
- ensure they attend an appointment.

The conditions might include not contacting a particular person or entering a particular area. The young person may additionally be electronically tagged if it is felt necessary.

Conditional Discharge

A Conditional Discharge imposes no immediate punishment. Instead a young person who offends must not commit any further offences (in a period of between six months and three years). If they do, they may be resentenced for the original offence as well as the new one.

Curfew Order

This requires a person to be at a specific place for between 2–12 hours a day. The sentence can be for no more than three months if the person is under 16 or up to six months where they are 16 and above.

Custodial sentence

This is an umbrella term used to refer to the following custodial sentences made at court:

- DTOs
- section 90/91
- section 226
- section 228.

Detention and Training Order (DTOs)

DTOs may be from four months to two years in length. The order is split between a young person spending the first half of the order in custody and the second half released on licence. Should they offend while on licence, they may be returned to custody.

DTO Training Plan

This training plan for young people on a DTO is developed by the young person and staff from the YOI and the YOT. The reasons for a young person's offending are identified and the plan is made to reduce these risks.

Disposal

Disposal is an umbrella term referring both to sentences given by the court and pre-court decisions made by the police. Disposals may be divided into four separate categories of increasing seriousness:

- pre-court
- first-tier
- community-based penalties
- custodial sentences.

Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO)

The DTTO is used for young people who offend who have drug misuse issues that require treatment. The order can last between six months and three years and the young person must agree to comply with it before it can be made. Under the order, the young person receives regular drug testing and treatment in the community. The young person receiving the order is supervised by the probation service.

Effective Practice and Quality Assurance (EPQA)

EPQA was introduced by the YJB to identify good practice over a range of key areas of YOT work. Each of these areas is covered by Key Elements of Effective Practice guidance. Of the 15 Key Elements, eight have so far been assessed. These are as follows:

- assessment, planning interventions and supervision (APIS)
- education, training and employment (ETE)
- final warnings
- mental health
- parenting
- resettlement
- remand
- substance misuse.

These scores form a part of the YOT Performance Framework. Refer to page 60.

Effective Regimes Monitoring Framework (ERMF)

The ERMF monitors every stage of a young person's stay in custody namely:

- arrival in custody
- quality of services while in custody
- transfer back into the community.

The framework allows secure estate monitors to act, where necessary, to improve practices within the secure estate.

First-tier penalty

This is an umbrella term used to refer to the following orders made at court:

- bind over
- Compensation Orders
- discharges
- fines
- Referral Orders
- Reparation Order
- sentence deferred.

Indeterminate sentences

These are custodial sentences of unspecified length which are used in cases where there is an assessed need for the public to be protected on the grounds of the dangerousness of the offender.

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSPs)

ISSPs are the most rigorous non-custodial interventions available for young people who offend. They combine intensive community-based surveillance with a comprehensive and sustained focus on tackling the factors that contribute to the young person's offending behaviour. ISSPs target the 3% of young people believed to be responsible for 25% of youth crime in any given area.

ISSPs can be attached to court sentences for community orders as a condition of the order or to custodial licences. ISSPs may also be attached to bail and may be accompanied by tagging.

National Standards for Youth Justice Services

These underpin the whole of the YOTs workload and represent the minimum standards that the YJB expect the YOTs to work to. An annual audit of the key national standards is undertaken every October to December and this is scored in the YOT Performance Framework.

Parenting Order

Parenting Orders can be given to the parents/carers of young people who engage in anti-social behaviour, offending, truancy or who have received a Child Safety Order, Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) or Sex Offender Order. It lasts for up to 12 months. It does not result in the parent/carer getting a criminal record.

A parent/carer who receives a Parenting Order will be required to attend counselling or guidance sessions. They may also have conditions imposed on them, such as attending their child's school, ensuring their child does not visit a particular place unsupervised or ensuring their child is at home at particular times. A failure to fulfil the conditions can be treated as a criminal offence and the parent/carer can be prosecuted.

Performance indicators

YOTs are currently assessed against 14 performance indicators. These are as follows:

1. accommodation
2. *Asset*
3. DTO
4. education, training and employment
5. ethnicity
6. final warnings
7. mental health
8. parenting
9. pre-sentence reports
10. first-time entrants
11. reoffending rates
12. restorative justice
13. substance misuse
14. use of custody.

The scores from each of these measures are fed into the YOT Performance Framework. Refer to page 45.

Pre sentence report

This is a report to the sentencing magistrates containing background information about the crime and the defendant to assist them in making their sentencing decision.

Public order offences

This is a broad category of offences which includes breach of the peace and being drunk and disorderly.

Racially-aggravated offences

A wide range of offences may be considered to be 'racially aggravated' if the motive for the offence was racially-based. An offence is considered more serious if it is racially aggravated.

Referral Order

If a young person who pleads guilty to an offence appears in court for the first time, then the court must make a Referral Order. The exception to this is if the offence is so serious that it merits a custodial sentence (DTO, s 90/91, s 226 or s 228) or so minor that a fine or discharge may be given.

The order requires the young person who offends to attend a youth offender panel consisting of a YOT representative and two lay members. The panel agrees a contract with the young person lasting between three and 12 months. The contract will include reparation and a number of interventions felt suitable for that young person (for example, substance misuse, anger management, etc.). If completed successfully, the Referral Order is considered a 'spent' conviction and need not be declared.

Remands

Refer to Section 3 for remand episodes 2007/08. Below are descriptions for the different remand types.

Community remand

Community remands consist of the following types of remand decision:

- bail supervision and support (with or without tag)
- conditional bail and tag

- ISSP bail (with or without tag)
- remand to local authority accommodation (with or without tag)

Court-ordered secure remand

A court-ordered secure remand allows courts to remand young people into secure children's homes or STCs. This provision applies to any 12, 13 or 14-year-old and to 15 or 16-year-old girls. This also applies to 15 or 16-year-old boys who are deemed by the court to fall within the vulnerability definition in s 98(3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and for whom a place is available.

Custodial remand

If the court is not satisfied that imposing community-based bail will ensure compliance then it may order a remand in custody. This applies to 15, 16 and 17-year-old boys not deemed vulnerable by the YOT and 17-year-old girls.

Remand to local authority accommodation

A young person may be remanded to local authority accommodation, which may or may not be secure. This remand may be accompanied by electronic tagging.

Resettlement and Aftercare Programme (RAP)

RAP is a support programme for young people on the community part of their DTO.

Reparation Order

Reparation Orders require a young person who offends to undertake reparation either directly for the victim or for the community at large (for example, cleaning up graffiti or undertaking community work).

Resettlement and Aftercare Programme (RAP)

RAP is a support programme for young people on the community part of their DTO.

Restorative justice

Restorative justice processes provide offenders and victims with the opportunity to communicate and agree how to deal with an offence. Restorative approaches include direct or face-to-face and indirect processes, including Referral Order panels, victim-offender mediation and restorative and family group conferencing.

Reparation, whether direct to the victim or indirect to the community, will normally be included, but indirect community reparation does not count as restorative unless there has been prior consultation with the victim.

Robbery

Robbery is a theft accompanied by force or the threat of force.

Section 90

Any young person convicted of murder is sentenced under section 90.

Section 91

Equivalent to a discretionary life sentence, the indeterminate s 91 sentence is for young people convicted of an offence other than murder for which a life sentence may be passed on an adult, where the court considers, on the basis of the risk presented by the young person, an extended sentence would be inadequate to protect the public. The court shall, if appropriate, sentence a young person to detention for life.

The court may impose a determinate custodial sentence under s 91 for:

- serious, non-specified offences where the maximum sentence as an adult is 14 years or more
- specified offences where the young person is not determined dangerous.

Section 226 (detention for life and detention for public protection)

This is a sentence of 'detention for public protection' imposed if the court decides that on the basis of the risk presented by the young person, an extended sentence would be inadequate to protect the public.

Section 228

For specified offences where the young person is assessed as dangerous the court must impose an extended sentence for public protection. The extension applies to the licence period and does not affect the length of the custodial term.

Secure children's home

Secure children's homes are run by local authorities in conjunction with the Department for Children, Schools and Families and the Department of Health in England, and the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales. They are small in size ranging from six to 40 beds and are generally used to accommodate young people who offend aged 12 to 14 years of age, as well as girls and vulnerable boys up to the age of 16. They focus on the emotional, physical and mental health needs of the young people they accommodate.

Secure estate

There are three strands of the secure estate. These are:

- secure children's homes
- STCs
- YOIs.

Secure estate performance measures

YOIs, STCs and secure children's homes are all assessed under seven different areas. These are as follows:

- access to advocacy services
- assessment by clinician upon arrival at reception
- hours of education and training
- literacy and numeracy assessments and improvement
- receipt of *Asset*/PSRs from the YOTs
- time spent out of room
- training plans
- feeling of safety.

Secure training centre (STC)

STCs are purpose-built centres for young offenders up to the age of 17. They house vulnerable young people who are sentenced to custody in a secure environment where they can be educated and rehabilitated. They differ from YOIs in that they are smaller in size with a much higher staff-to-offender ratio.

Sexual offences

This is a very wide category encompassing offences ranging from unlawful sexual intercourse to rape.

Statutory agencies

These are the agencies named in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, that are required to work together to prevent youth crime i.e. police, probation, education, health and social services.

Supervision Order

These may last for up to three years and may have a number of 'specified activities' attached to them, such as ISSP, drug treatment and curfews. The young person may also be required to undertake programmes run by the YOT to address the offending behaviour (e.g. anger management) or to make good harm done to a victim (through reparation).

Theft and handling

Theft is defined as the 'dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of its use'. If it is accompanied by force it is defined as robbery. This category also includes the handling of stolen goods.

Unconditional bail

The presumption is that all young people appearing before the court will receive unconditional bail unless the court considers there are sufficient grounds for imposing conditions or remanding in custody. A young person on unconditional bail is required to attend court at a specific date and time but there are no other conditions attached.

Vehicle theft

Theft of vehicles is a separate category from other thefts.

Violence against the person

This category of offences is very broad and encompasses all those incidences where an element of violence has occurred. Offences in this category range from common assault to murder.

Young offender institution (YOI)

YOIs accommodate young people who offend aged from 15 to 21. However, the YJB is only responsible for housing young people up to the age of 18. YOIs tend to be much larger than either STCs or secure children's homes and are therefore less able to address the needs of individual young people. Consequently, they are not considered suitable for housing more vulnerable young people.

Youth Offending Team Performance Framework

The YOT Performance Framework covers four main areas:

- EPQA
- KPIs
- National standards
- reoffending rates.

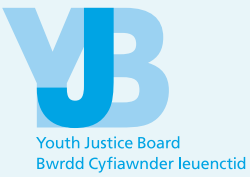
Each of these four areas is scored separately and then fed into an overall score which is then turned into a level. There are five levels, with 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest.

Young person

The definition of a young person in the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 is a person over the age of 14 but under 18.

Further copies of this document can be obtained from:

Telephone: 0870 120 7400 or
Facsimile: 0870 120 7401
Stock code: B380



Youth Justice Board for England and Wales

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