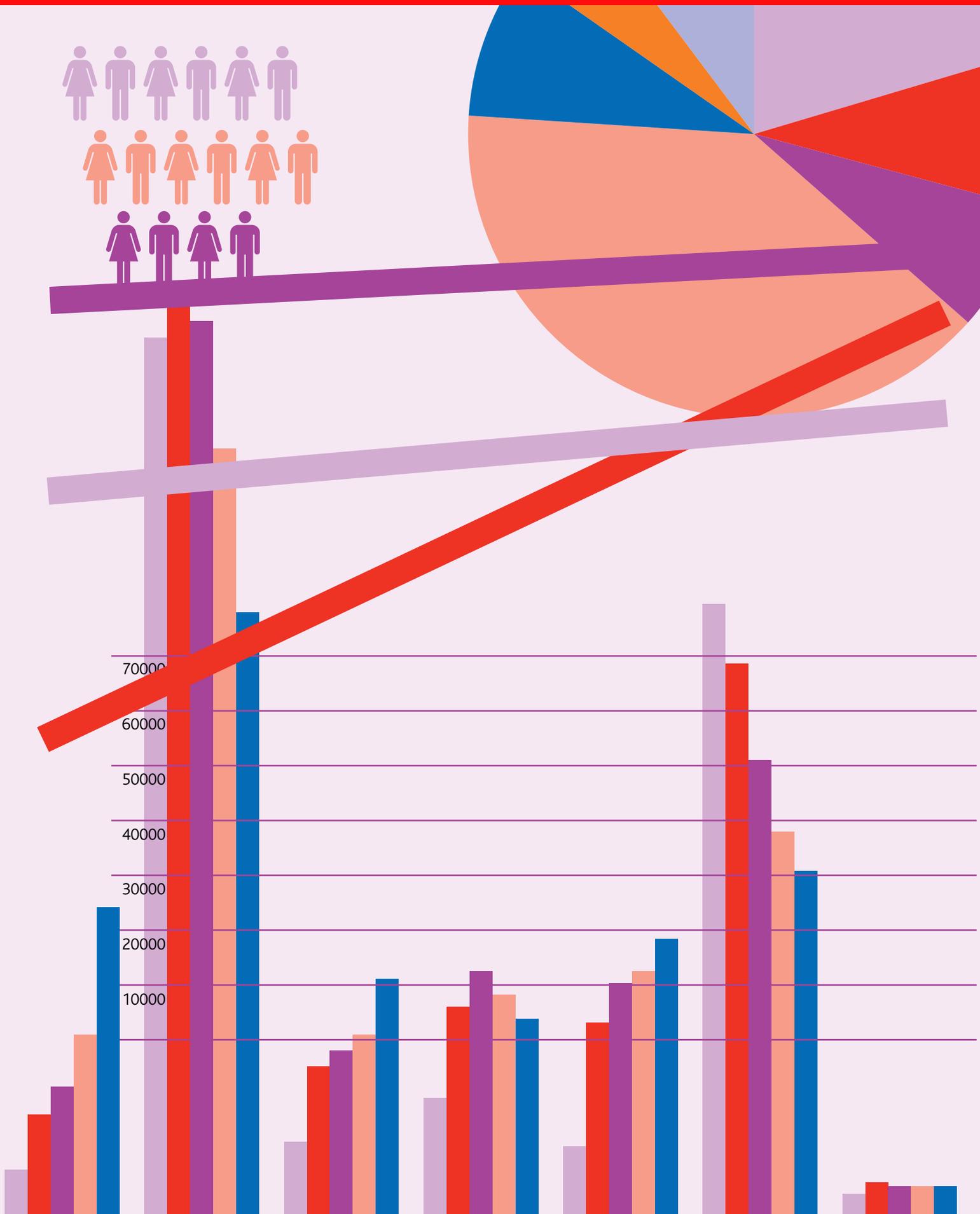
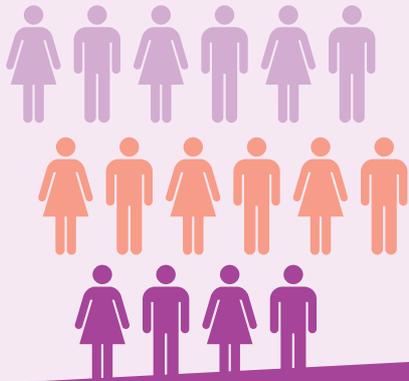


Youth Justice Annual Workload Data 2006/07



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Introduction

The 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 at the Ministry of Justice and the Department for Children, Schools and Families 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.

The data described in this document comes from the youth offending teams (YOTs) and the secure estate 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.

This *Youth Justice Annual Workload Data 2006/07* document consists of information on:

- YOT resources
- offences which have resulted in a disposal
- court remands
- disposals
- intensive supervision and surveillance programmes
- custody
- the performance of the YOTs and the secure estate.

The information presented in this document does not come from the police, courts, Ministry of Justice or the Home Office. Therefore, these youth justice data may differ from those published in other government documents because of the different counting rules involved or data sets used. For example, the reoffending rates described in this document differ from those in the Ministry of Justice's bulletin *Reoffending of juveniles: results from the 2005 cohort, July 2007*. The two different methodologies of calculation are explained fully in the 'Performance' section on page 44.

PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME

Local prevention programmes (supported by both YJB and local funding) engaged with around 25,000 young people and 11,000 parents during 2005/06. This helped contribute to a 3.7% fall in the number of children and young people entering the youth justice system in 2006/07 when compared to 2005/06.

An independent evaluation in 2003 of Youth Inclusion Programmes (YIPs) which target 8 to 17-year-olds found that over the first three years of the programme, projects worked with nearly three-quarters of the young people targeted locally as being at risk of offending. As a result, arrest rates in areas where a YIP was in operation fell by 65%. The seriousness of crimes committed by the minority of young people who did go on to offend also fell.

OFFENDING LEVELS

Most youth offending in England and Wales is committed by young men, the majority of whom are White and aged between 15 and 17 years of age. The most common offences committed during 2006/07 were:

Introduction

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

The number of offences resulting in a disposal in 2006/07 by children and young people aged between 10 and 17 years of age was 295,129. This is an increase of 7,246 (2.5%) since 2003/04, but a decrease of 6,731 (2.2%) from 2005/06. We attribute this rise, in part, to a police target to increase the number of offences brought to justice (including adult offences) to 1.25 million by March 2008. We recognise that a number of high-profile crimes committed by, and on, children and young people has affected the public's perception of youth crime and their confidence in the youth justice system.

During 2006/07 the number of offences committed by young men fell by 2% when compared to 2003/04. However, over the same period, the number of offences committed by young women rose by 25%. We will do more research into why there has been a marked rise in offending by young women and report back in due course. However, young males are still responsible for 80% of the offences committed by young people.

COURT ACTIVITY

The number of times young people were placed on remand fell by 14% between 2003/04 and 2006/07. Six per cent of remand episodes in 2006/07 were remanded to custody. The remainder were community-based remands.

Over the last four years, there has been an 85% increase in the use of electronic tagging on young people who offend. This suggests that courts and magistrates are increasingly confident that this form of surveillance works.

The total number of disposals (i.e. a pre-court decision, first-tier penalty, Community Order or Custodial Order) given to children and young people increased by 16.7% between 2003/04 and 2006/07, and by 1.7% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This is directly related to the rise in offences leading to a disposal described above.

During 2006/07 more than 5,000 Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) 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 rose by 2% from 2003/04 to 2006/07 and remains low compared to other types of disposals (i.e. pre-court decisions, first-tier penalties, Community Orders). This demonstrates the success of initiatives designed to ensure that custody is used only where appropriate. Nonetheless, at any one time during 2006/07 an average of more than 2,900 children and young people were held in custody.

Both male and female custodial populations are growing. The YJB will continue to work with magistrates and youth offending teams to reduce the number of young people sentenced to custody.

Young males aged between 15 and 17 years of age are most likely to receive a custodial sentence. Young females represent less than 10% of all custodial sentences. Although the custodial population is overwhelmingly White, young people from Black communities are over-represented in custody. We are working with partners in the youth justice system to address this issue as a matter of urgency.

The most common form of custodial sentence given to young people is a Detention and Training Order (DTO), which combines a period in custody with a period of supervision in the community.

During 2006/07, custodial sentences were given primarily for:

- robbery
- violence against the person
- domestic burglary
- breaching a statutory court order.

PERFORMANCE

Local authority-based YOTs maintained a high level of performance during 2006/07. Key performance indicators were met or exceeded with regard to:

- the use of restorative justice
- victim satisfaction rates
- the number of parenting interventions carried out
- the satisfaction of parents who took part in parenting interventions.

Additionally, YOTs almost achieved the required level of performance for the following indicators:

- the number of Final Warnings issued
- producing pre-sentence reports
- assessing the needs of young people in the youth justice system
- ensuring that young people in the youth justice system have appropriate accommodation
- accessing appropriate mental health services for those young people who need them.

However, YOTs continue to struggle with the indicators for:

- reducing the number of young people sentenced to custody
- ensuring that every young person in custody has a personal detention and training plan
- securing access to education, training and employment opportunities for young people who offend
- ensuring that young people who offend with substance misuse problems are assessed and receive appropriate treatment
- reducing reoffending rates.

The overall reoffending rate for the 2005 cohort was 37.4%¹. Reoffending rates were highest among those young people who received a custodial sentence (64.3%) and lowest among those who received a pre-court disposal such as a Final Warning (24.6%). Reoffending rates fell by 8.1% (2.0 percentage points) between 2003 and 2005, but fell by only 2.2% (0.9 percentage points) between 2002 and 2005. Providers of mainstream services such as healthcare, housing and education must play a full role in the care of young people who offend in order to reduce reoffending further. The YJB will continue to work nationally, regionally and locally to ensure that all those with a role to play in preventing offending and reoffending do so.

The 2% increase in custodial sentences since 2003/04 has put increased pressure on all three types of establishments where young people who offend are held (i.e. young offender institutions, secure training centres and secure children's homes).

As a result, despite a general improvement in performance by the secure estate since 2003/04, there were areas of falling performance during 2006/07 in areas such as the provision of education and training in young offender institutions and

1. Please note that this reoffending rate is from the YOT's performance data and not from the Ministry of Justice's data, as published in the statistical bulletin: 'Re-offending of juveniles: Results from the 2005 Cohort, July 2007'.

secure children's homes, improvements in literacy and numeracy skills and the timeliness of detention and training plans in secure training centres. Good performance was achieved in the following:

- the assessment of young people on arrival in custody
- the amount of time young people spent out of their cells
- improvements in the assessments of literacy and numeracy skills
- hours of education and training in secure training centres
- the creation of detention and training plans in young offender institutions and secure children's homes.

The YJB does not directly manage the secure estate. However, we work hard with all providers of accommodation and services for young people in custody to ensure that the standards of care provided continue to improve.

1 Resources

YOT INCOME

YOTs work with young people aged up to 18 years who are in the youth justice system. YOTs are made up of representatives from police, probation, education, health and social services, as required by the Crime and Disorder Act (1998), as well as specialist workers (such as accommodation officers and substance misuse workers). Therefore YOTs are multi-agency teams. The strategic YOT manager is responsible for co-ordinating the local youth justice service. There is a YOT in every local authority in England and Wales. During 2006/07, there were 156 YOTs, 138 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 lead 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.

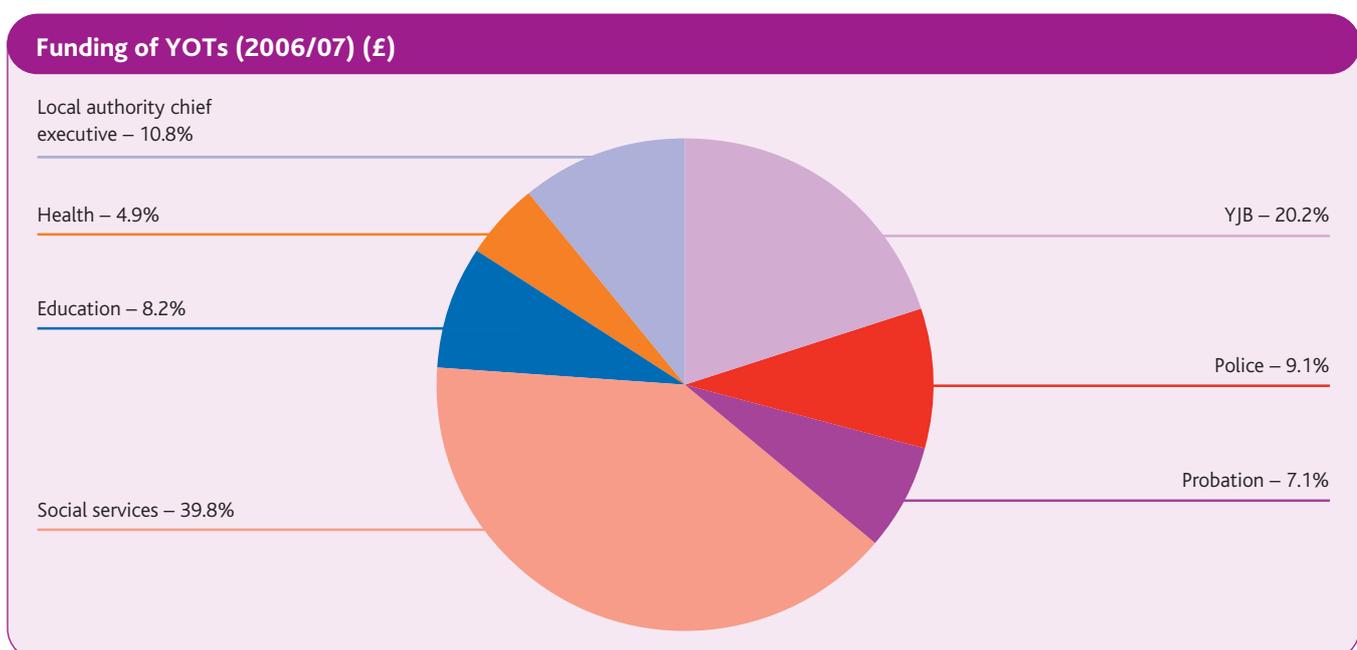
In 2006/07, the total core budget provided to YOTs by statutory partners was £254 million. The YJB contributed £51 million towards this core funding. The YJB's grant is to support effective practice and performance improvement and is not for direct services. This included £8 million of Named YOT Drug Worker Funding now paid via the Drug Action Team's pooled budget, in England. In Wales, the YJB contributed £0.5 million of Named YOT Drug Worker funding direct to YOTs, which is included in the £51 million figure. The YJB's contribution represents 20% of the YOTs' core funding.

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

- £33 million for Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) – the alternative to custody
- £24 million for targeted youth crime prevention programmes
- £19 million mainly for Resettlement and Aftercare Programmes linked to substance misuse support, for Connexions community education and for infrastructure grants.

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

The chart below shows the contributions from the 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.



REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FUNDING OF YOTS

The tables below show the partners' contributions to YOTs by region for 2006/07 both in real terms as well as by percentage.

Partners' contributions to YOTs, by region, 2006/07 (£)

Region	YJB	Police	Probation	Social services	Education	Health	Local authority chief executive	Total
East Midlands	3,817,167	1,774,753	1,549,493	5,153,868	757,702	882,568	5,397,603	19,333,154
Eastern	4,292,444	2,135,514	1,371,034	8,083,649	502,194	1,186,790	2,681,073	20,252,698
London	8,021,536	4,083,336	1,907,848	19,226,217	4,745,973	1,817,540	4,023,504	43,825,954
North East	3,602,106	1,432,881	909,086	8,724,151	692,004	943,736	982,651	17,286,615
North West	7,848,287	2,801,569	2,507,159	12,565,672	1,227,433	1,754,606	7,176,656	35,881,382
South East	5,653,238	2,764,788	2,172,749	13,203,307	3,397,469	1,398,829	1,072,340	29,662,720
South West	4,599,192	2,014,374	1,277,679	6,472,245	787,920	989,511	2,323,790	18,464,711
Wales	2,876,233	1,499,590	1,345,071	8,660,587	607,153	732,181	1,328,555	17,049,370
West Midlands	5,094,706	2,302,598	2,592,970	11,146,587	3,699,775	1,372,408	1,183,790	27,392,834
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,479,323	2,321,586	2,336,169	7,966,040	4,451,738	1,323,394	1,345,109	25,223,359
England and Wales	51,284,233	23,130,989	17,969,258	101,202,323	20,869,361	12,401,563	27,515,071	254,372,798

Partners' contributions to YOTs, by region, 2006/07 (%)

Region	YJB	Police	Probation	Social services	Education	Health	Local authority chief executive	Total
East Midlands	19.7%	9.2%	8.0%	26.7%	3.9%	4.6%	27.9%	100%
Eastern	21.2%	10.5%	6.8%	39.9%	2.5%	5.9%	13.2%	100%
London	18.3%	9.3%	4.4%	43.9%	10.8%	4.1%	9.2%	100%
North East	20.8%	8.3%	5.3%	50.5%	4.0%	5.5%	5.7%	100%
North West	21.9%	7.8%	7.0%	35.0%	3.4%	4.9%	20.0%	100%
South East	19.1%	9.3%	7.3%	44.5%	11.5%	4.7%	3.6%	100%
South West	24.9%	10.9%	6.9%	35.1%	4.3%	5.4%	12.6%	100%
Wales	16.9%	8.8%	7.9%	50.8%	3.6%	4.3%	7.8%	100%
West Midlands	18.6%	8.4%	9.5%	40.7%	13.5%	5.0%	4.3%	100%
Yorkshire and Humberside	21.7%	9.2%	9.3%	31.6%	17.6%	5.2%	5.3%	100%
England and Wales	20.2%	9.1%	7.1%	39.8%	8.2%	4.9%	10.8%	100%

Throughout England and Wales, social services made the biggest contribution to YOT funding of £101,202,323 (39.8%) of the overall total.

The smallest contribution was made by health who contributed £12,401,563 (4.9%) of the overall total.

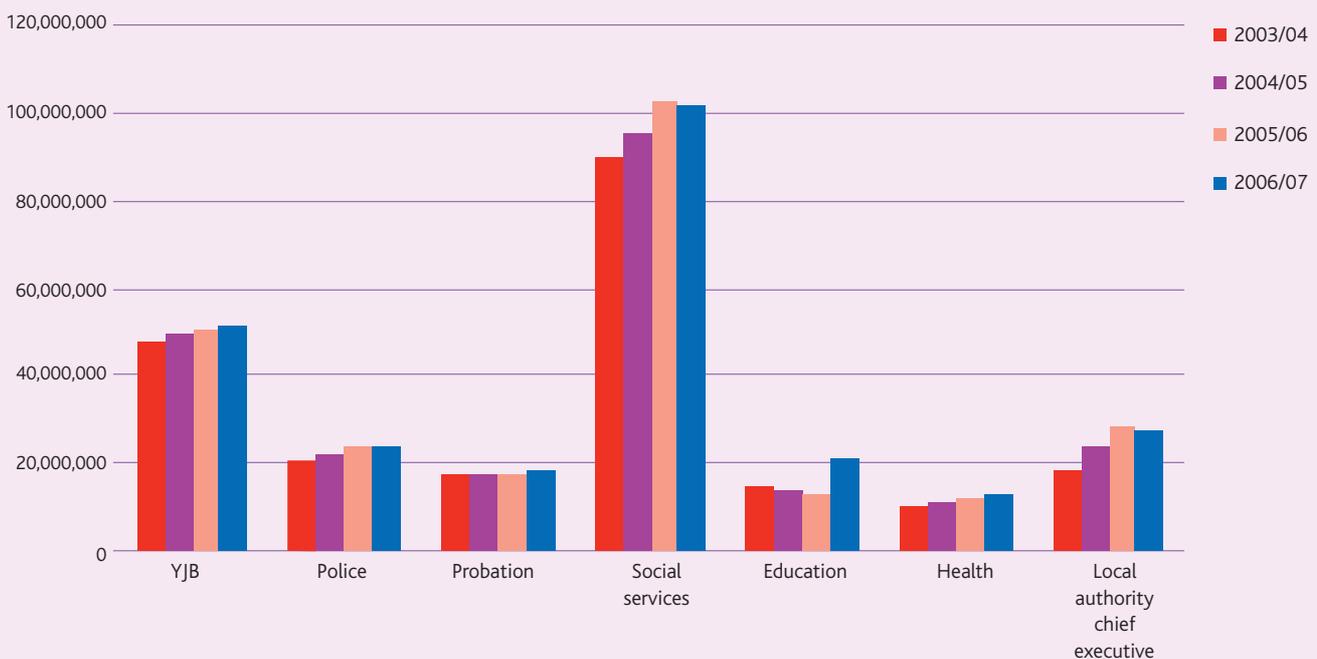
YOT INCOME TRENDS

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
2003/04	47,542,333	20,948,650	17,187,426	89,535,256	14,322,547	10,074,213	18,245,754	217,856,179
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

Partnership funding over time (£)



Between 2003/04 and 2006/07, the funding provided by local authority chief executives departments showed the greatest rise of 50.8% of all the statutory partner agencies.

For the same period, the funding provided by the probation service showed the smallest rise of 4.5%.

Funding provided by the YJB*, probation, education and health all rose in 2006/07 when compared to 2005/06, while that provided by the police, social services and local authority chief executives 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.

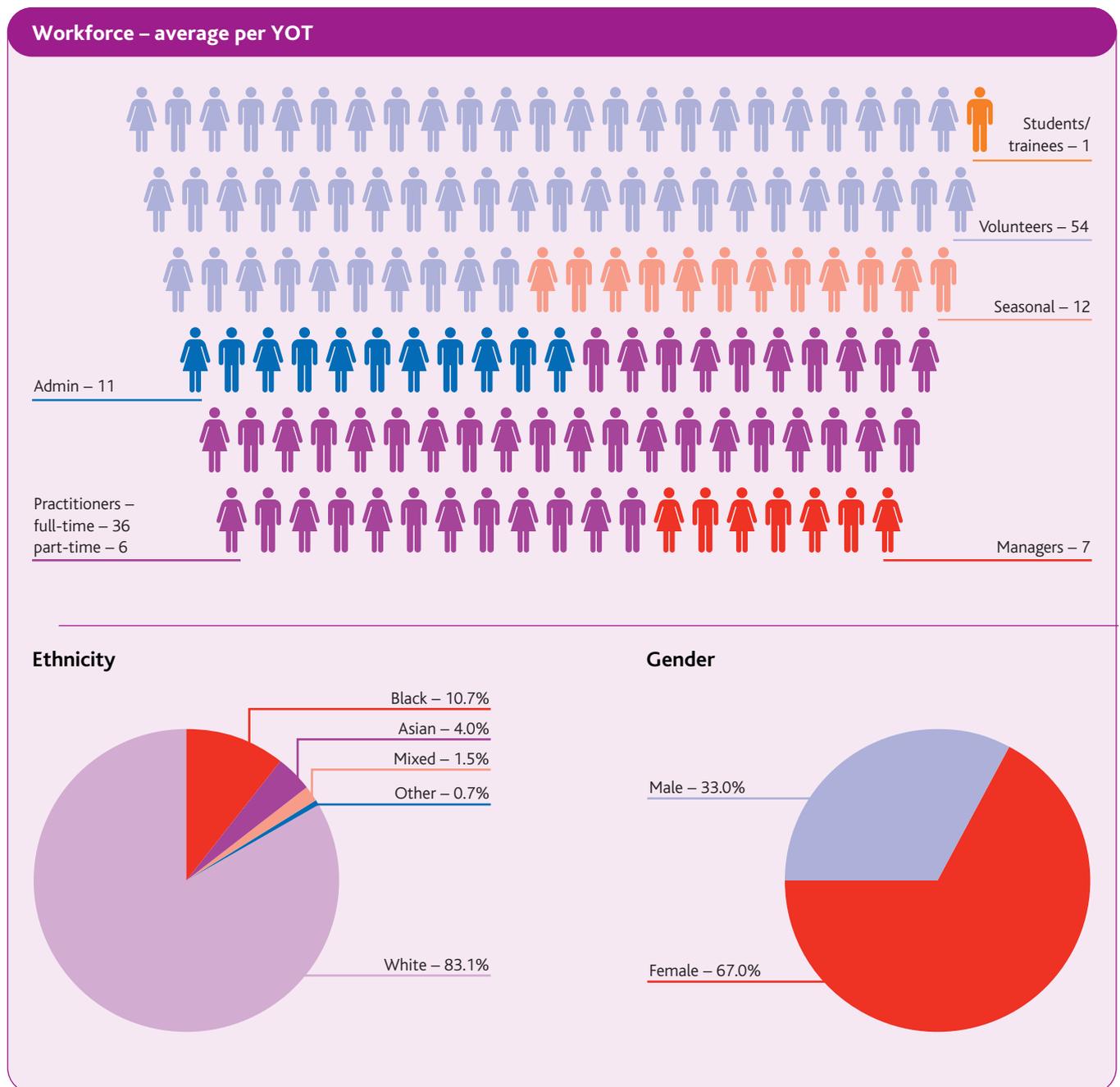
* (Note this excludes the YJB's ringfenced funding for Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes, prevention programmes, resettlement and after-care services mentioned on page 7).

YOT WORKFORCE

A total of 19,356 people were recorded as working in some capacity for YOTs on 31 March 2006 (30 June 2006 for YOTs in Wales), with 460 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 127 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 structure among the various types of establishment and commercial sensitivity of this data for private establishments.



In 2006/07, there were 6,644 practitioners (15% working part-time), 802 operational managers and 279 strategic managers. The YOTs were supported by 1,810 sessional workers and 8,421 volunteers (almost 1,000 more volunteers than last year).

YOT workforce 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	214	493	280	20	1,873	276	1,057	648	33	2,876	7,770
Fixed term	8	63	70	5	605	120	134	182	44	457	1,688
Seconded:											
Social services	9	85	82	6	489	107	165	126	11	546	1,626
Probation	5	12	18	3	234	28	14	0	3	0	317
Police	2	11	18	1	322	38	13	0	0	0	405
Health	1	16	16	3	156	72	3	0	3	0	270
Education	11	26	24	6	227	61	30	20	0	2	407
Connexions	3	3	2	1	145	60	3	1	1	0	219
Other	4	7	13	2	189	56	3	58	0	0	332
Outsourced	9	32	6	1	220	56	24	121	7	871	1,347
Temporary	7	31	22	1	329	34	146	654	96	3,655	4,975
Vacant	6	23	40	4	243	60	69	0	1	14	460
Total	279	802	591	53	5,032	968	1,661	1,810	199	8,421	19,816

Gender/ Ethnicity

Male:

White	138	294	193	12	1,463	198	163	586	40	2,027	5,114
Black	7	28	38	2	271	25	23	129	7	309	839
Asian	3	6	13	0	97	17	17	37	2	125	317
Mixed	0	4	6	0	18	1	6	12	0	32	79
Other	0	0	1	0	13	1	2	9	2	15	43

Female:

White	116	379	242	25	2,491	597	1,202	860	116	4,941	10,969
Black	5	43	45	7	286	42	94	99	22	596	1,239
Asian	3	13	8	1	92	16	69	39	5	213	459
Mixed	1	11	3	2	48	8	7	24	2	105	211
Other	0	1	2	0	10	3	9	15	2	44	86

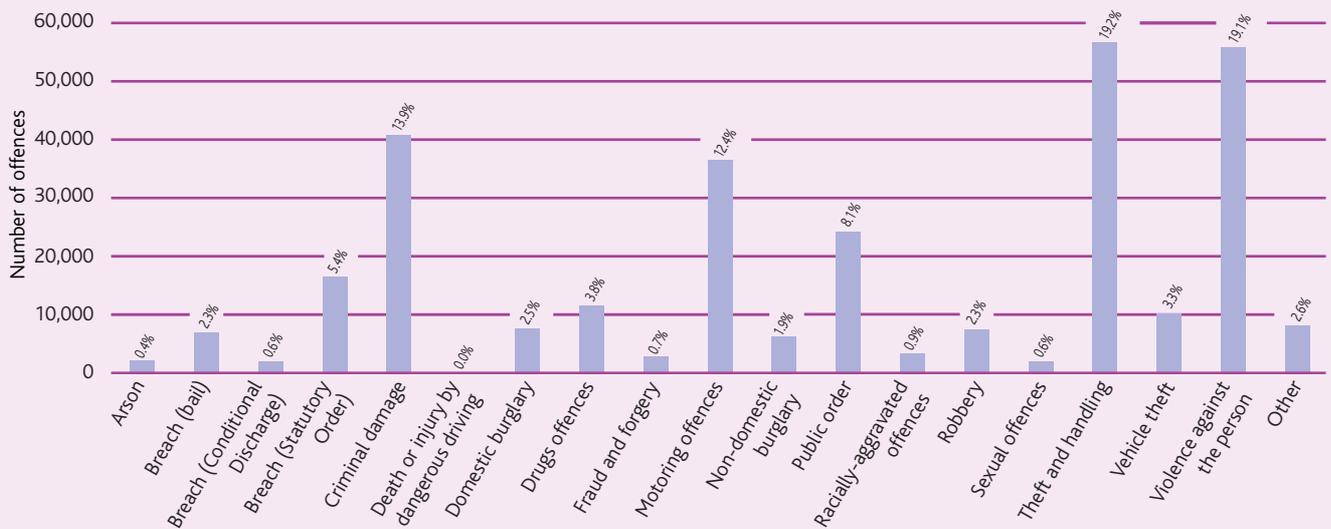
Vacant	6	23	40	4	243	60	69	0	1	14	460
Total	279	802	591	53	5,032	968	1,661	1,810	199	8,421	19,816

2 Offences resulting in a disposal

This section describes the offences committed by young people in 2006/07 as reported by YOTs, that led to a pre-court disposal (Reprimand or Final Warning) or a court disposal. These offences are presented nationally, and broken down by age, gender and Ethnicity. Note that most of the figures presented here are the number of offences and 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 from being less to more serious.*

Offences – the national picture

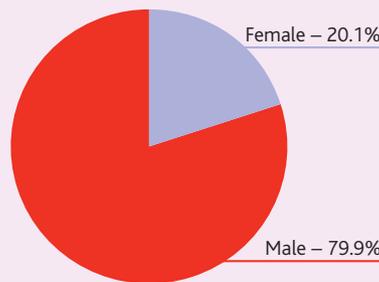
Total 295,129



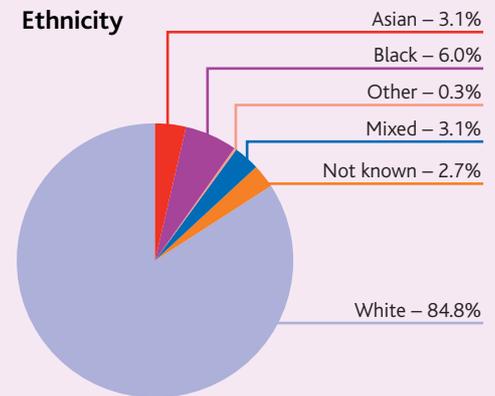
Age



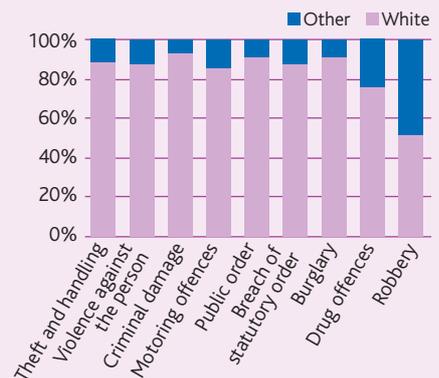
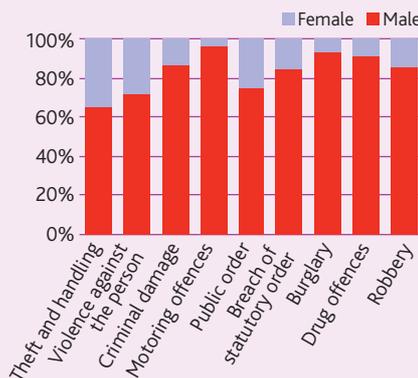
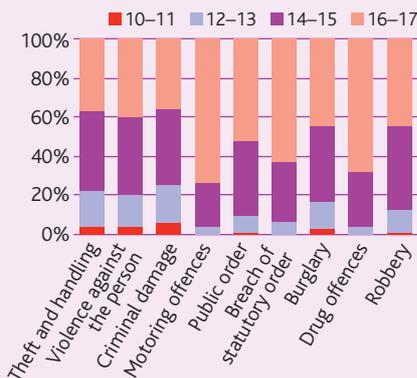
Gender



Ethnicity



Selected offences



Note: Burglary includes both domestic and non-domestic offences

National offences

Gender/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not known
Arson	1,073	180	33	26	2	26	1,133	33
Breach of bail	5,586	1,115	191	566	29	296	5,558	61
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1,403	233	27	83	1	65	1,437	23
Breach of statutory order	13,366	2,544	308	989	43	731	13,741	98
Criminal damage	35,196	5,748	675	1,166	61	902	37,113	1,027
Death or injury by dangerous driving	90	7	4	1	0	2	87	3
Domestic burglary	6,835	662	157	324	11	245	6,657	103
Drug offences	10,266	954	610	1,458	66	498	8,333	255
Fraud and forgery	1,462	613	96	193	27	76	1,595	88
Motoring offences	35,104	1,463	1,624	2,232	132	1,009	29,458	2,112
Non-domestic burglary	5,452	292	98	149	16	138	5,240	103
Public order	18,082	5,964	497	996	33	579	21,357	584
Racially-aggravated offences	2,006	677	92	100	7	77	2,357	50
Robbery	5,833	1,022	537	1,977	56	702	3,425	158
Sexual offences	1,786	44	93	119	9	64	1,501	44
Theft and handling	36,881	19,722	1,796	3,064	286	1,547	48,580	1,330
Vehicle theft	8,788	849	308	404	24	247	8,476	178
Violence against person	40,554	15,672	1,659	3,365	161	1,838	47,830	1,373
Other	6,130	1,475	223	398	23	237	6,503	221
Total	235,893	59,236	9,028	17,610	987	9,279	250,381	7,844

Age (years)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Arson	49	61	120	198	254	250	183	138	1,253
Breach of bail	3	25	105	331	691	1,174	1,761	2,611	6,701
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	4	24	55	184	321	447	601	1,636
Breach of Statutory Order	7	48	262	718	1,772	3,073	4,532	5,498	15,910
Criminal damage	738	1,565	3,030	4,874	7,361	8,721	8,007	6,648	40,944
Death or injury by dangerous driving	0	0	0	4	8	23	28	34	97
Domestic burglary	63	147	334	667	1,180	1,625	1,821	1,660	7,497
Drug offences	7	20	65	302	977	2,243	3,679	3,927	11,220
Fraud and forgery	5	19	40	87	170	329	587	838	2,075
Motoring offences	16	68	276	1,001	2,623	5,495	10,979	16,109	36,567
Non-domestic burglary	64	138	284	528	958	1,303	1,316	1,153	5,744
Public order	71	247	642	1,476	3,266	5,720	6,498	6,126	24,046
Racially-aggravated offences	20	62	127	241	417	575	662	579	2,683
Robbery	16	61	219	544	1,201	1,734	1,739	1,341	6,855
Sexual offences	18	41	104	214	372	407	378	296	1,830
Theft and handling	631	1,713	3,746	6,788	10,255	12,525	11,522	9,423	56,603
Vehicle theft	19	51	173	505	1,192	2,075	2,828	2,794	9,637
Violence against person	534	1,479	3,338	6,049	9,719	12,635	12,327	10,145	56,226
Other	37	103	265	493	896	1,610	2,107	2,094	7,605
Total	2,298	5,852	13,154	25,075	43,496	61,838	71,401	72,015	295,129

Offences resulting in disposals

NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS

- There were a total of 147,790 young people who committed one or more offences resulting in a pre-court or court disposal in 2006/07. The table shows a breakdown by Ethnicity. Young people committed an average of two offences each, for which they received an average of 1.5 disposals each. *It is important to note that apart from this table, all figures in this section represent the number of offences resulting in a disposal and not the number of young people offending.*

Ethnicity

	Total
Asian	4,946
Black	8,498
Other	638
Mixed	4,235
White	129,473
Total	147,790

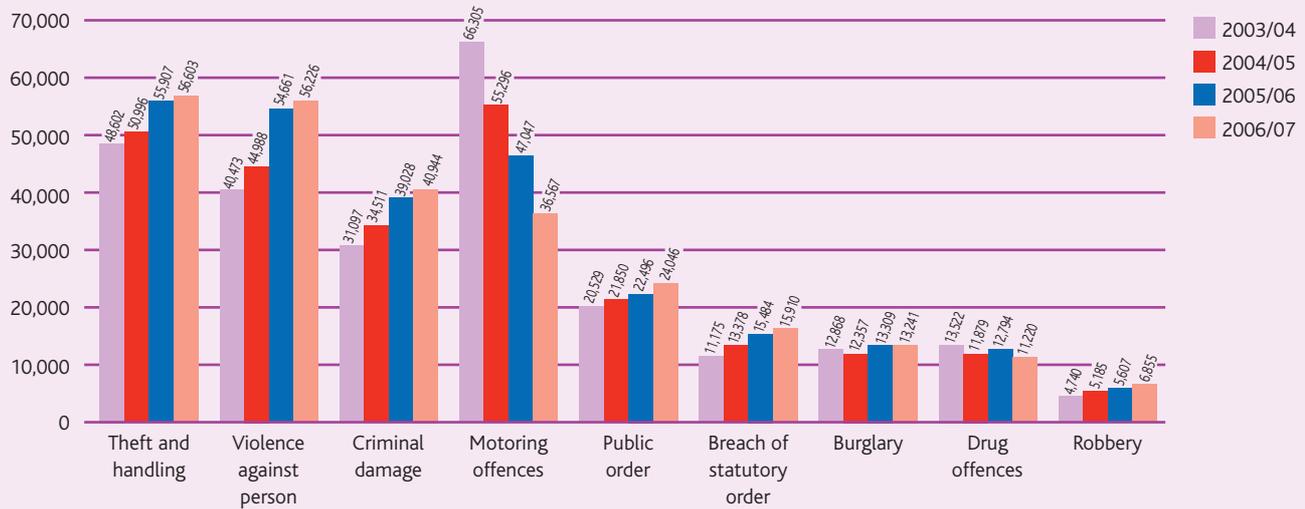
OFFENCE TRENDS

- The British Crime Survey (the results of which were reported in *Crime in England and Wales 2006/07*) found that there was no significant change in the level of crime in 2005/06 and there was a 2% decrease in police-recorded crime. The 2005 *Offending, Crime and Justice Survey* shows that the level of offending young people self-report that they are committing has remained stable.
- The total number of offences in 2006/07 was 295,129. This was a 2.5% increase from 2003/04 but a 2.0% drop from 2005/06.
- Cases of violence against the person (can range from common assault to murder) have risen by 39%, criminal damage by 32%, public order by 17% and robbery by 45%, while motoring offences have decreased by 45%.
- Young people were found in breach of a statutory order in 42% more cases in 2006/07 than in 2003/04, but in breach of bail in 5% fewer cases. Inclusion of the 'enforcement' National Standard in the YOT Performance Framework since 2004/05 and greater attention on enforcement generally have contributed to this increase, with enforcement levels improving from a low base.

Offence trends



Offence trends – selected offences



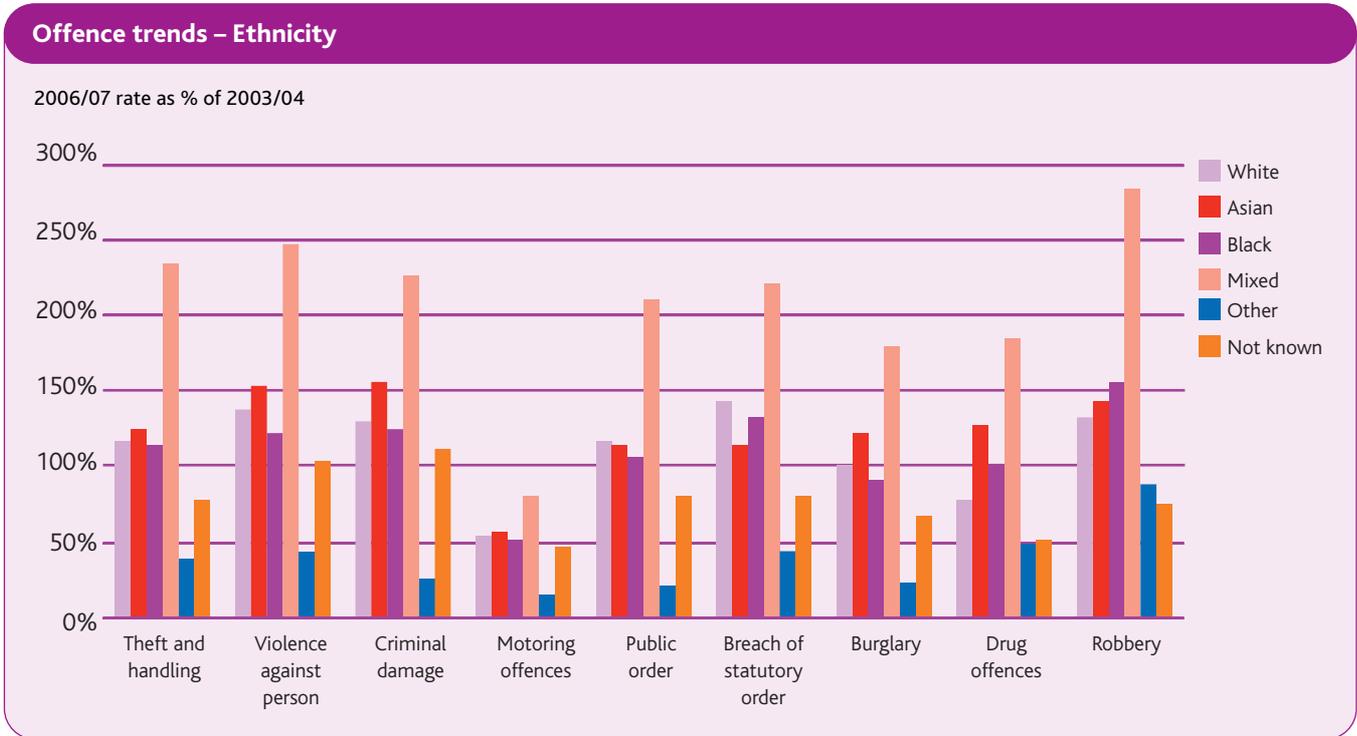
Note: Burglary includes both domestic and non-domestic offences

- The number of offences committed and resulting in a disposal by young females rose by 25% from 2003/04 to 2006/07 (from 47,358 to 59,236), compared with a 2% drop for young males.
- Against an overall rise in offences resulting in a disposal of 2.5% from 2003/04 to 2006/07, numbers of offences rose by 3.5% for White young people, and by 2.5% for the Asian ethnic group, while for Black young people they fell by 0.5%. There was a large increase in numbers of offences for the small Mixed Ethnicity group, and large decreases for the small 'other' and 'not known' groups.

Offence trends – gender



Note: Burglary includes both domestic and non-domestic offences

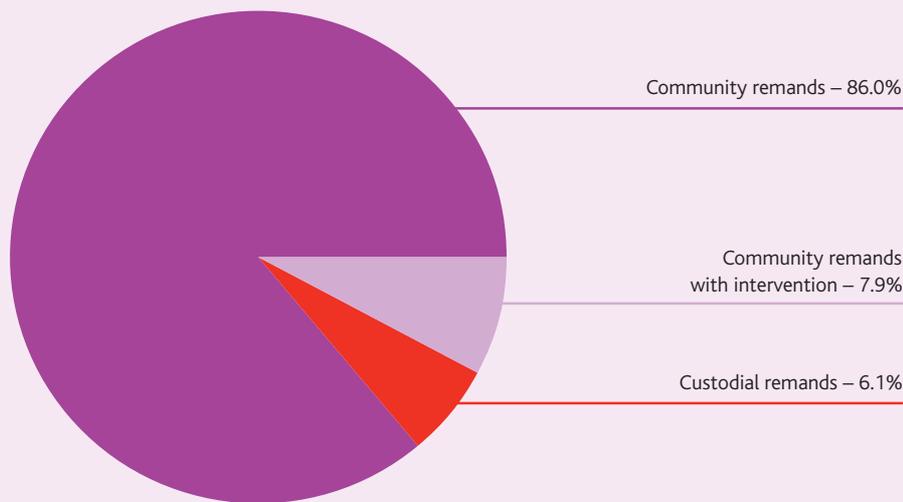


Note: Burglary includes both domestic and non-domestic offences

3 Court remands

This section focuses on the number of remand episodes that took place in 2006/07. Each initial remand decision is counted once and is not counted again, 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.

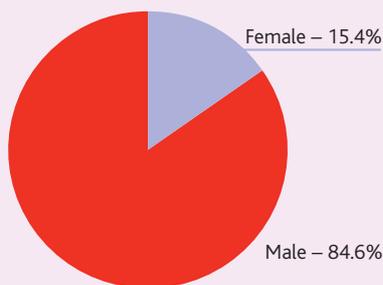
Total remands – the national picture



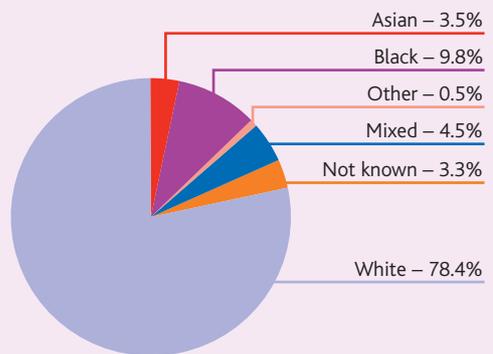
Age



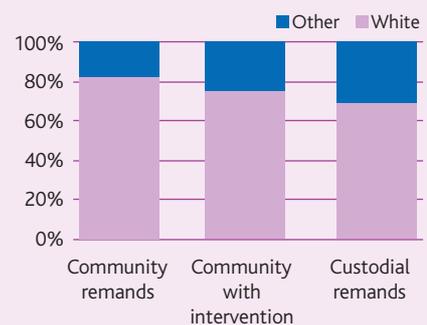
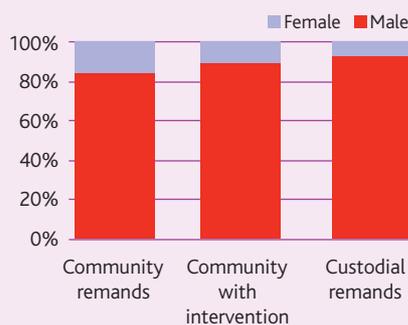
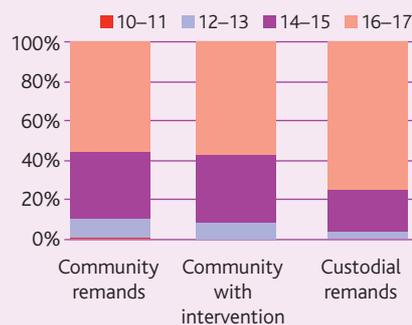
Gender



Ethnicity



Court remand group



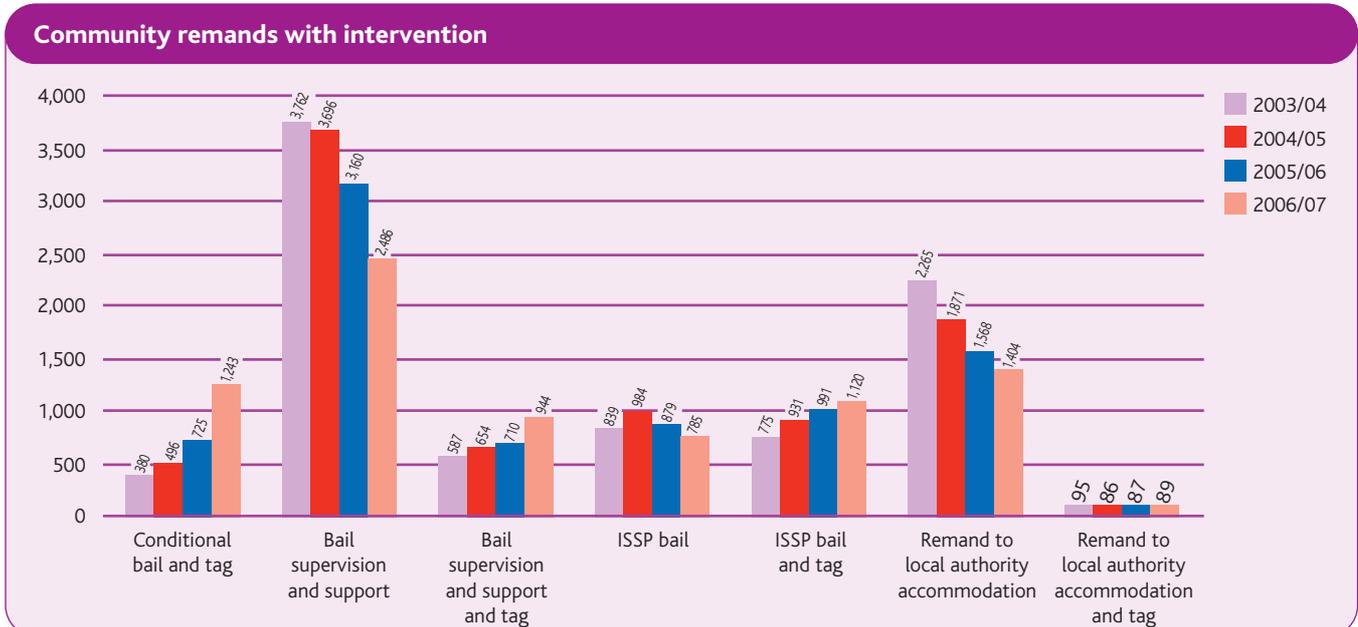
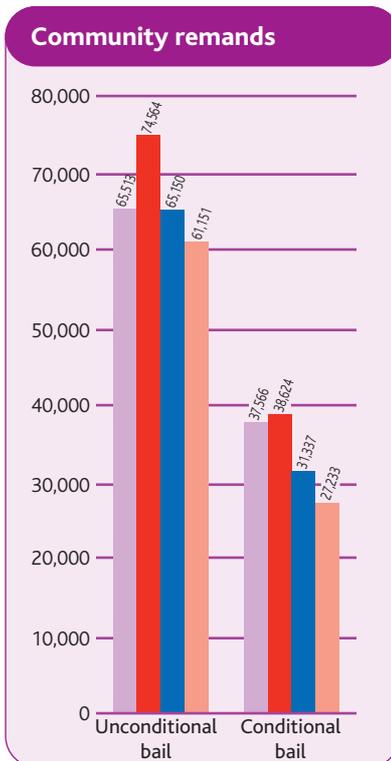
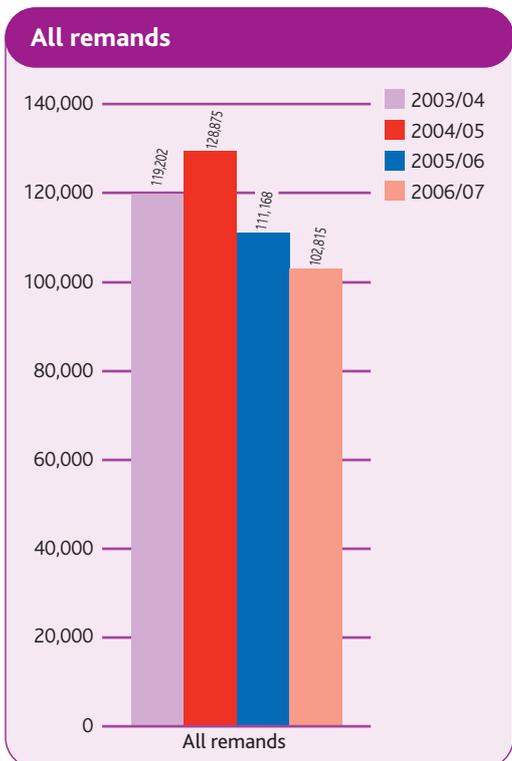
Court remands

Gender/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other	White	Not known	
Community remands									
Unconditional bail	50,733	10,418	2,070	4,686	2,454	256	49,289	2,396	
Conditional bail	23,203	4,030	1,011	3,036	1,331	147	20,891	817	
Total community remands	73,936	14,448	3,081	7,722	3,785	403	70,180	3,213	
Community remands with intervention									
Conditional bail and tag	1,117	126	64	255	77	7	822	18	
Bail supervision and support	2,141	345	52	327	132	32	1,917	26	
Bail supervision and support and tag	850	94	29	181	54	11	664	5	
ISSP bail	725	60	17	127	47	3	587	4	
ISSP bail and tag	1,039	81	41	135	57	7	876	4	
Remand to local authority accommodation	1,192	212	42	178	91	10	1,068	15	
Remand to local authority accommodation and tag	80	9	2	11	3	0	73	0	
Total community remands with intervention	7,144	927	247	1,214	461	70	6,007	72	
Custodial remands									
Court ordered secure remand	603	167	27	134	63	5	536	5	
Remand in custody	5,297	293	269	978	324	41	3,910	68	
Total custodial remands	5,900	460	296	1,112	387	46	4,446	73	
Total	86,980	15,835	3,624	10,048	4,633	519	80,633	3,358	
Age (years)									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Community remands									
Unconditional bail	147	557	1,700	4,083	8,195	13,313	16,677	16,479	61,151
Conditional bail	52	198	531	1,627	3,504	5,842	7,480	7,999	27,233
Total community remands	199	755	2,231	5,710	11,699	19,155	24,157	24,478	88,384
Community remands with intervention									
Conditional bail and tag	2	4	22	68	122	298	347	380	1,243
Bail supervision and support	0	6	25	121	289	465	665	915	2,486
Bail supervision and support and tag	0	0	15	46	117	201	265	300	944
ISSP bail	0	3	2	31	85	158	263	243	785
ISSP bail and tag	0	2	4	40	114	244	320	396	1,120
Remand to local authority accommodation	4	10	38	146	293	434	443	36	1,404
Remand to local authority accommodation and tag	0	0	3	8	24	34	19	1	89
Total community remands with intervention	6	25	109	460	1,044	1,834	2,322	2,271	8,071
Custodial remands									
Court ordered secure remand	0	1*	20	89	296	189	148	27	770
Remand in custody	0	0	1	33	144	827	1,558	3,027	5,590
Total custodial remands	0	1	21	122	440	1,016	1,706	3,054	6,360
Total	205	781	2,361	6,292	13,183	22,005	28,185	29,803	102,815

* 10–11-year-olds cannot receive a court-ordered secure remand. This is the age of the young person at the time of arrest.

REMAND TRENDS

- There was a decrease in remand episodes in 2006/07, with remand episodes down 14% since 2003/04.
- The community remand types which include a tag have increased over the last four years (with the exception of remand to local authority accommodation and tag which decreased slightly) and those that are not supported by a tag have decreased. Unconditional and conditional bail have also decreased since 2003/04.
- The number of custodial remands has decreased slightly over the last four years, so that the rate in 2006/07 was 14% less than that of 2003/04.
- The number of court-ordered secure remands has decreased by 31% since 2003/04.



Remand trends – gender

- The number of remand episodes for young males decreased by 15.6% overall from 2003/04 to 2006/07, while the numbers of remands for young females decreased by 1.6%.
- The number of remands with a tag increased by 85% from 2003/04 to 2006/07. In terms of percentage change, there was an 82% increase in remands with a tag for young males and a 115% increase for young females.

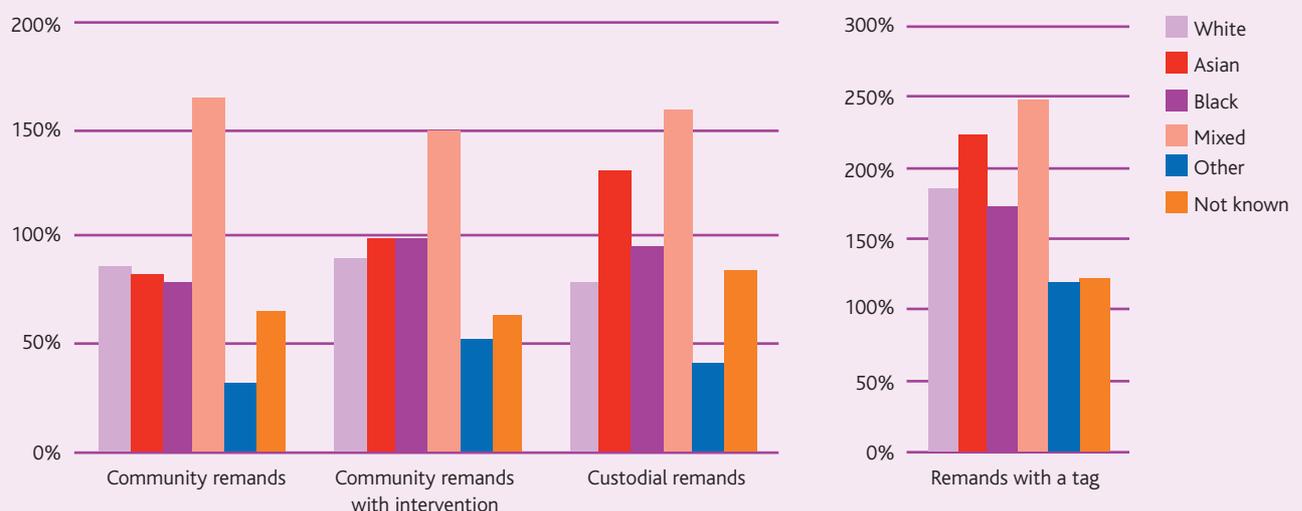
Remand trends – gender (2006/07 rate as a percentage of 2003/04)



Remand trends – Ethnicity

- There was a decrease in the percentage of remands for all ethnic groups from 2003/04 to 2006/07, except for young people of Mixed Ethnicity, who showed a 64% increase (i.e. from 2,828 to 4,633 remand episodes).
- The largest decrease in remands was seen in young people classified as 'Other' ethnic groups, the 2006/07 figure being 33.6% of that in 2003/04.
- There was an increase in the percentage of remands with tag for all ethnic groups, particularly for Mixed Ethnicity and Asian young people, however the numbers involved remain low.

Remand trends – ethnicity (2006/07 rate as a percentage of the 2003/04)

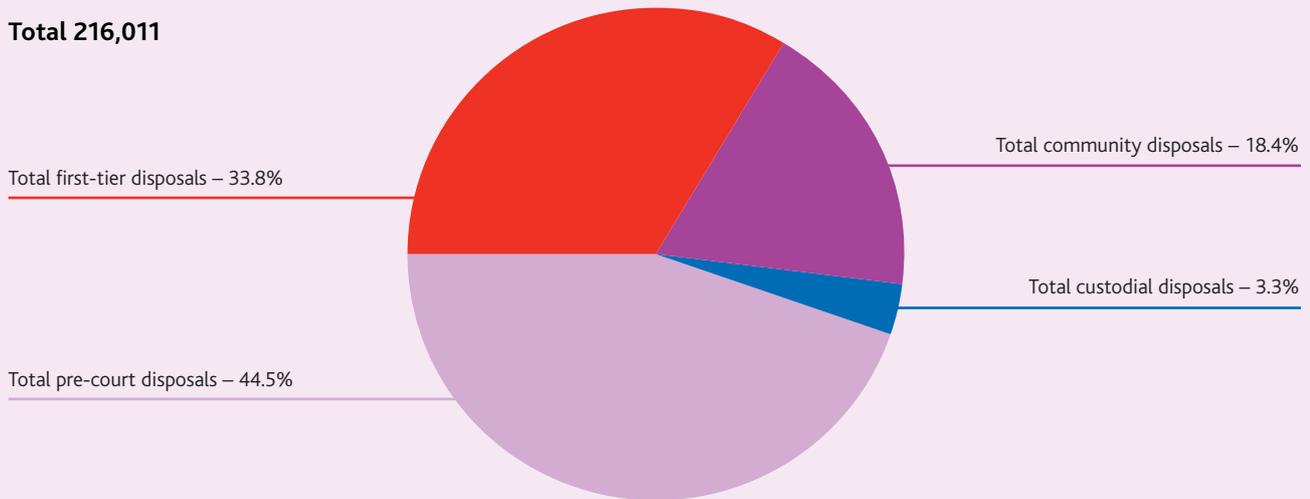


4 Disposals

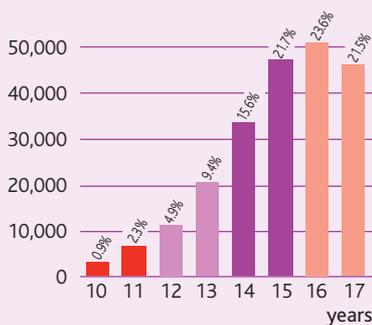
This section reports on all pre-court, first-tier, community and custodial disposals reported by YOTs during 2006/07. A disposal is a sanction given for one or more offence detected by the police. They range from pre-court disposals, usually for first or less serious offences, through to custody, given for more serious offences. First-tier, community and custodial disposals are given to young people by the courts. The data are presented nationally, as well as being broken down by age, gender and Ethnicity. Also included is some trend analysis, which provides information on the use of disposals since 2003/04. 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

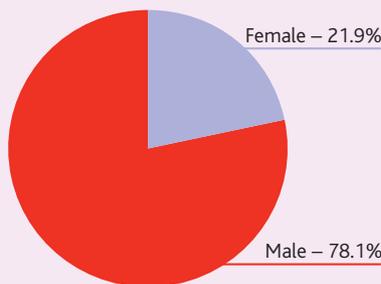
Total 216,011



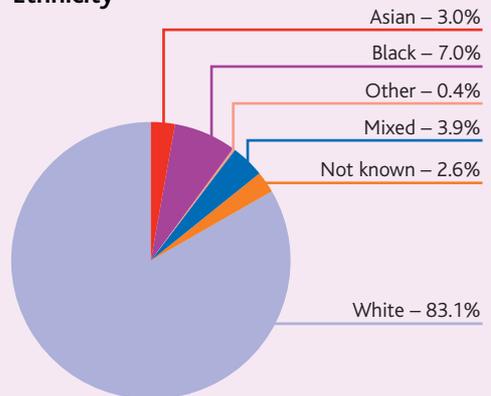
Age



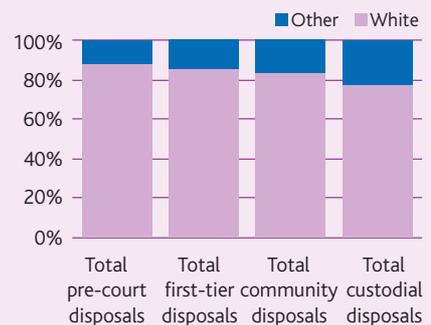
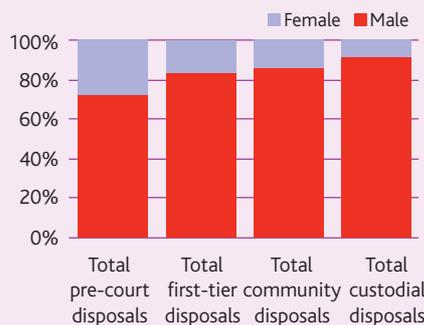
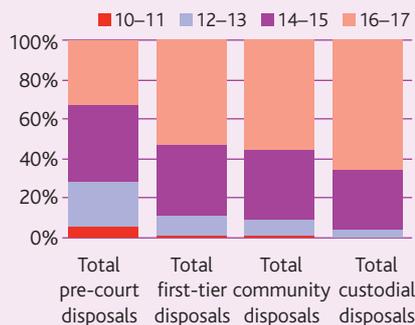
Gender



Ethnicity



Disposal group



Disposals

National disposals

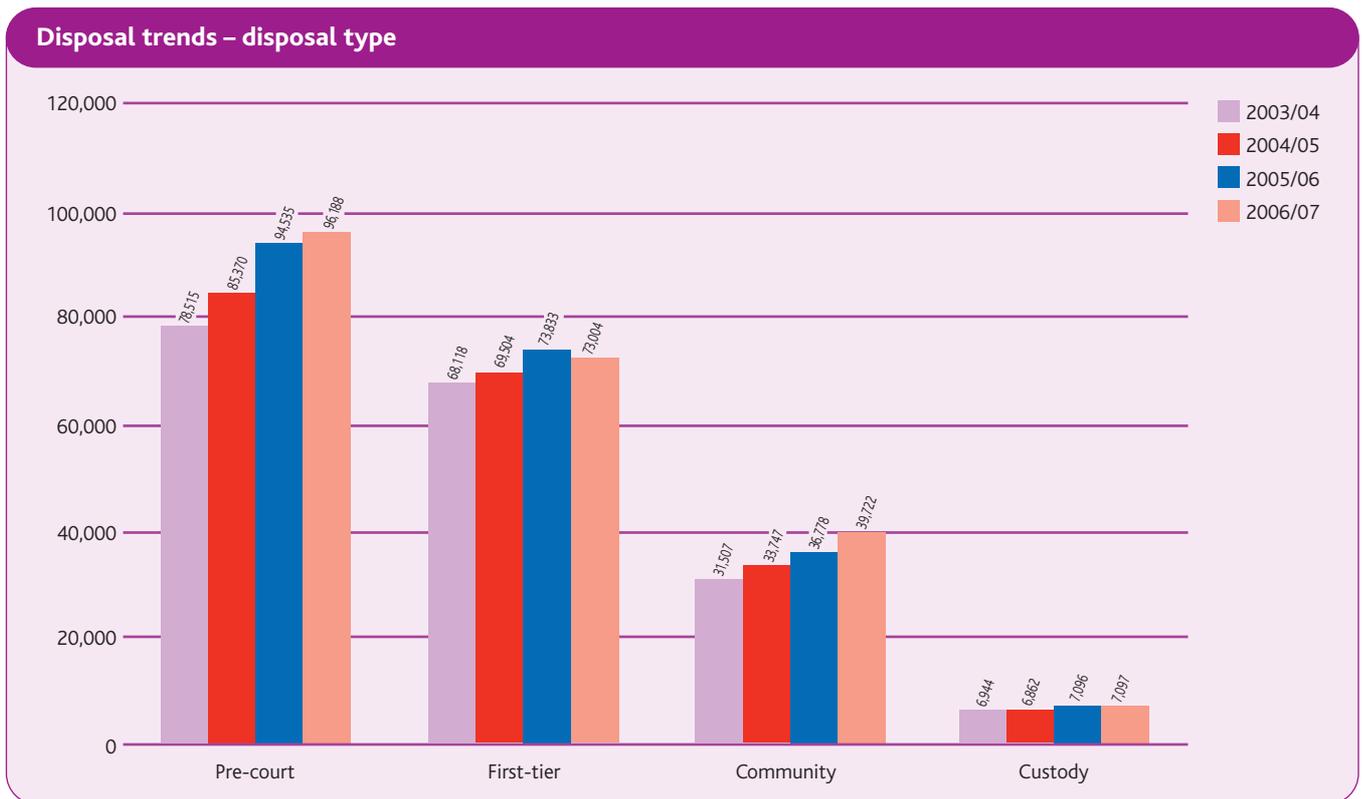
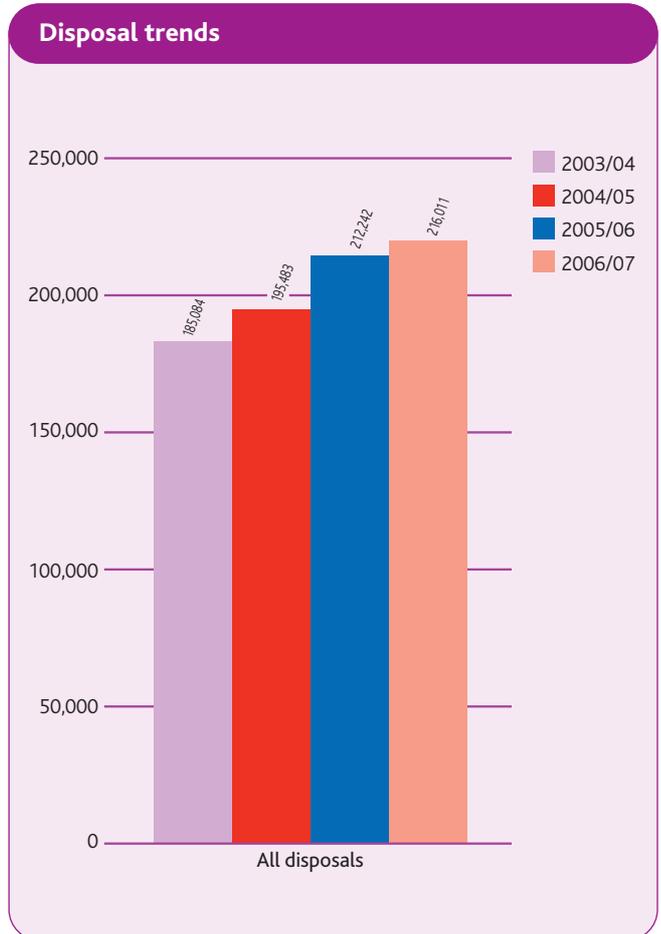
Age (years)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Pre-court									
Police Reprimand	1,445	3,146	5,863	9,041	12,105	13,175	10,758	6,859	62,392
Final Warning without intervention	84	290	645	1,291	2,053	2,761	2,893	2,278	12,295
Final Warning and intervention	235	651	1,429	2,597	4,086	5,025	4,455	3,023	21,501
Total pre-court disposals	1,764	4,087	7,937	12,929	18,244	20,961	18,106	12,160	96,188
First-tier									
Absolute Discharge	14	40	78	190	316	481	618	599	2,336
Bind over	1	4	9	39	90	201	235	293	872
Compensation Order	26	138	410	1,132	2,215	3,704	4,494	4,451	16,570
Conditional Discharge	8	37	154	362	944	1,787	2,440	2,786	8,518
Fine	4	7	47	160	494	1,318	3,537	5,669	11,236
Referral Order	128	417	1,105	2,586	4,818	6,761	6,828	6,079	28,722
Reparation Order	5	31	120	376	738	1,295	1,212	853	4,630
Sentence deferred	0	1	2	4	13	25	37	38	120
Total first-tier disposals	186	675	1,925	4,849	9,628	15,572	19,401	20,768	73,004
Community									
Action Plan Order	5	53	194	458	940	1,451	1,503	1,035	5,639
Attendance Centre Order	0	13	61	231	496	987	1,105	911	3,804
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	1	0	0	0	1	104	698	1,264	2,068
Community Punishment Order	0	0	0	1	8	133	1,193	2,054	3,389
Community Rehabilitation Order	0	0	1	0	2	101	703	1,526	2,333
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	0	0	0	0	2	16	129	280	427
Curfew Order	4	19	111	383	1,023	1,793	1,913	1,774	7,020
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	8	15
Supervision Order	19	91	339	1,017	2,067	3,141	2,778	1,479	10,931
Supervision Order and conditions	1	19	71	244	724	1,250	1,122	665	4,096
Total community disposals	30	195	777	2,335	5,263	8,977	11,149	10,996	39,722
Custody									
Detention and Training Order (4 months)	0	0	14	69	245	517	775	906	2,526
Detention and Training Order (4 months plus to 2 years)	0	0	17	95	342	844	1,303	1,409	4,010
Section 90/91	0	1	2	9	36	69	161	141	419
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	1	3	6	15	15	40
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	15	32
Section 228	0	0	0	1	9	16	17	27	70
Total custodial disposals	0	1	33	175	635	1,458	2,282	2,513	7,097
Total	1,980	4,958	10,672	20,288	33,770	46,968	50,938	46,437	216,011

National disposals

Gender/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not known
Pre-court								
Police Reprimand	42,283	20,109	2,283	2,836	232	1,105	53,725	2,211
Final Warning without intervention	9,502	2,793	255	457	36	275	10,931	341
Final Warning and intervention	16,287	5,214	649	921	77	454	19,040	360
Total pre-court disposals	68,072	28,116	3,187	4,214	345	1,834	83,696	2,912
First-tier								
Absolute Discharge	1,965	371	45	82	10	49	2,053	97
Bind over	680	192	26	63	1	39	705	38
Compensation Order	13,813	2,757	493	836	49	534	14,235	423
Conditional Discharge	7,055	1,463	171	446	25	302	7,304	270
Fine	10,310	926	415	836	58	356	8,830	741
Referral Order	22,834	5,888	1,052	2,106	110	928	23,650	876
Reparation Order	3,820	810	79	207	21	188	4,084	51
Sentence deferred	105	15	13	6	2	8	91	0
Total first-tier disposals	60,582	12,422	2,294	4,582	276	2,404	60,952	2,496
Community								
Action Plan Order	4,563	1,076	127	320	9	218	4,891	74
Attendance Centre Order	3,402	402	109	256	6	170	3,186	77
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	1,931	137	98	203	6	90	1,638	33
Community Punishment Order	3,161	228	122	239	11	125	2,829	63
Community Rehabilitation Order	1,938	395	56	141	8	91	1,993	44
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	388	39	7	45	0	22	352	1
Curfew Order	5,978	1,042	184	525	22	335	5,887	67
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	13	2	0	0	0	0	15	0
Supervision Order	8,694	2,237	212	837	53	585	9,089	155
Supervision Order and conditions	3,490	606	124	417	12	256	3,251	36
Total community disposals	33,558	6,164	1,039	2,983	127	1,892	33,131	550
Custody								
Detention and Training Order (4 months)	2,254	272	77	226	12	133	2,064	14
Detention and Training Order (4 months plus to 2 years)	3,686	324	164	480	22	217	3,086	41
Section 90/91	399	20	22	107	0	37	250	3
Section 226 (detention for life)	40	0	0	9	0	4	27	0
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	31	1	1	4	0	6	21	0
Section 228	66	4	2	11	0	1	56	0
Total custodial disposals	6,476	621	266	837	34	398	5,504	58
Total	168,688	47,323	6,786	12,616	782	6,528	183,283	6,016

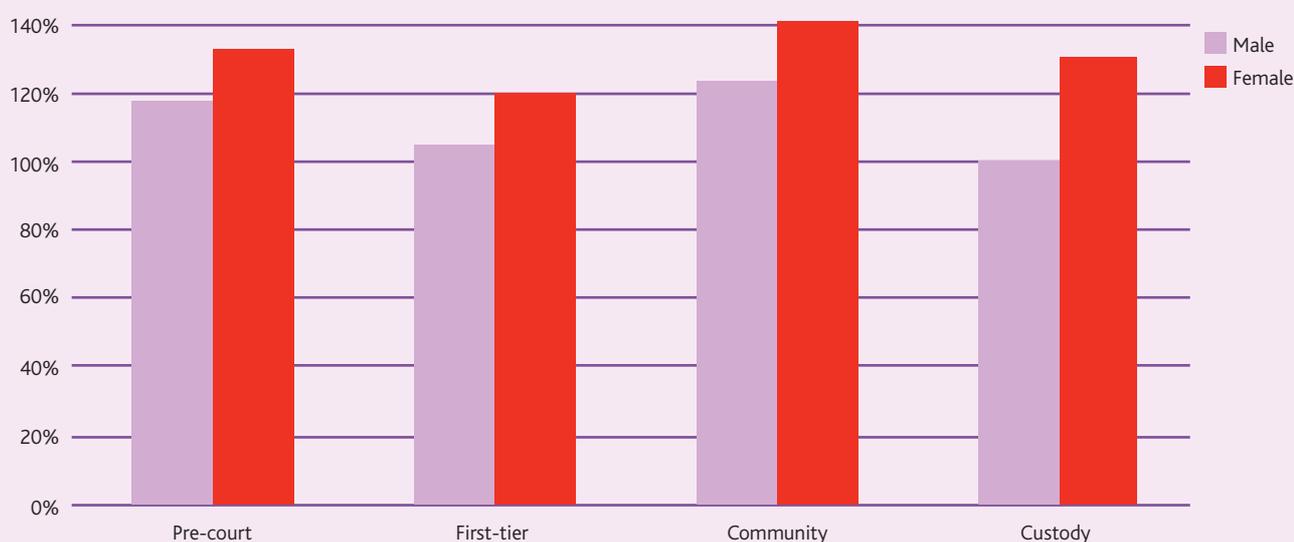
DISPOSAL TRENDS

- The total number of disposals reported by YOTs rose by 17% from 2003/04 to 2006/07. We have attributed this rise, in part, due to the Government's target for the police to increase the number of offences brought to justice.
- The largest increases since 2003/04 have been in pre-court and community disposals, 23% and 26% respectively. There have been smaller increases in first-tier and custody disposals over the same period, 7% and 2% respectively.
- Over the last year the changes in disposals have been much smaller, with pre-court and community disposals increasing by only 2% and 8% respectively, while there has been no change in custody and a decrease of 1% in first-tier disposals. This should be viewed against the decrease in the number of offences from last year noted on page 14 in the offences resulting in a disposal (Section 2).
- *It is important to note 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).*

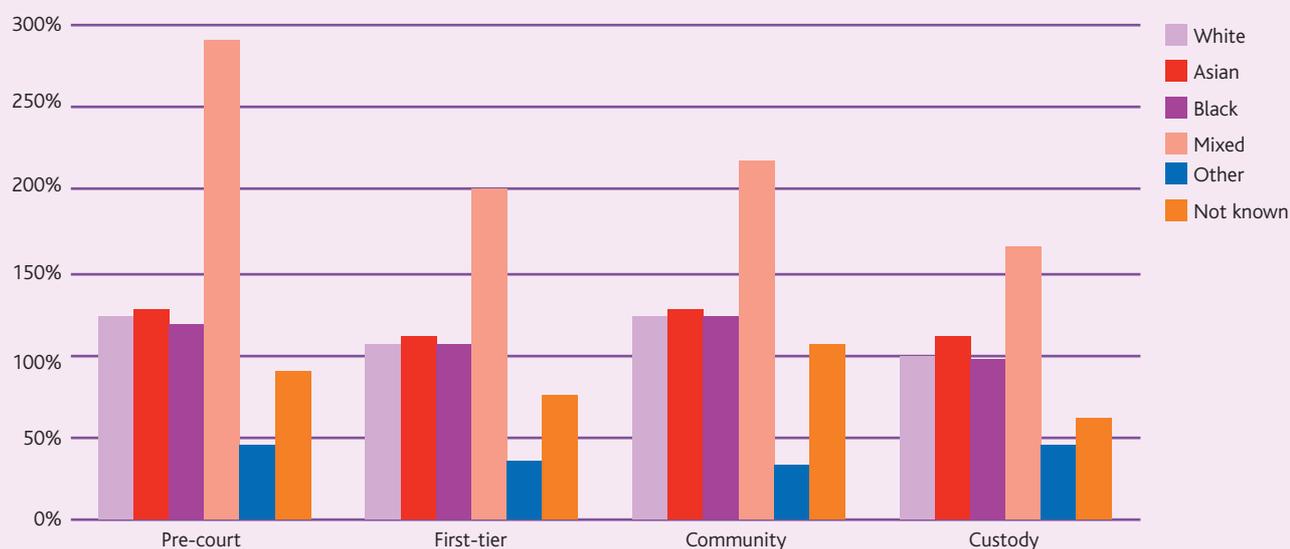


- The number of disposals given to young females rose by 31% from 2003/04 to 2006/07 (36,232 to 47,323) compared with a 13% rise for young males (148,852 in 2003/04, 168,688 in 2006/07).
- Against an overall rise of 16.7%, the Black and White ethnic groups had increases in the number of disposals relatively similar to the overall figure, with values of 13.7% (11,093 in 2003/04, 12,616 in 2006/07) and 17.2% (156,374 in 2003/04, 183,283 in 2006/07) respectively. There was a slightly larger rise of 21.5% (5,585 in 2003/04, 6,786 in 2006/07) for the Asian ethnic group. There was a large rise in disposals for young people of Mixed Ethnicity (2,917 in 2003/04, 6,528 in 2006/07) and decreases for the Other and Not-known groups.

Disposal trends – gender (2006/07 rate as % of 2003/04)



Disposal trends – ethnicity (2006/07 rate as % of 2003/04)

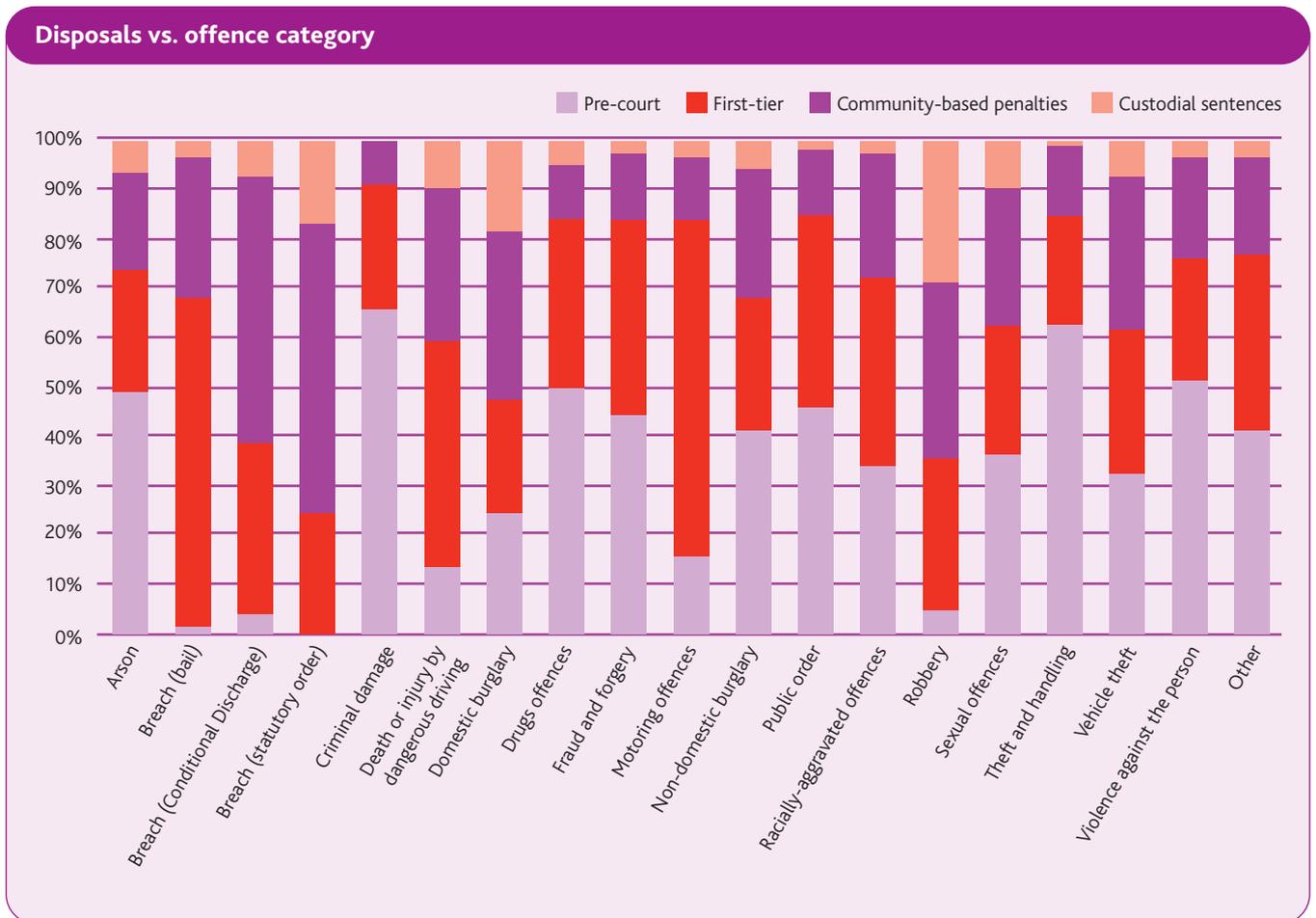


SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION

Information in this section shows which sentences are most commonly given by the courts 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 which 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.



Sentence outcomes – all Ethnicities

	Arson	Breach of Bail	Breach of Conditional Discharge	Breach of statutory order	Criminal damage	Death or injury by dangerous driving	Domestic burglary	Drugs offences	Fraud and forgery	Motoring offences
Reprimand	293	13	4	15	13,134	4	611	2,819	469	877
Final Warning	76	10	0	11	2,480	6	414	566	118	889
Final Warning with intervention	226	3	2	11	4,092	7	766	907	162	1,201
Absolute Discharge	3	77	2	104	331	3	14	155	21	681
Conditional Discharge	13	169	5	470	1,088	4	87	663	71	1,647
Bind over	1	3	1	14	33	0	0	1	1	17
Fine	2	262	32	1,903	300	11	7	838	129	7,239
Compensation Order	7	15	0	19	691	0	25	7	43	75
Referral Order	252	241	3	178	4,267	38	1,457	1,127	391	2,532
Reparation Order	19	58	10	559	945	1	64	118	21	254
Curfew Order	15	61	16	1,224	225	1	116	47	9	181
Attendance Centre Order	4	59	6	985	474	0	51	120	18	201
Action Plan Order	18	57	20	772	612	6	176	133	38	361
DTTO	1	0	0	28	3	0	9	6	0	2
Supervision Orders	157	96	26	2,671	891	19	1,528	389	99	724
Community Rehabilitation Orders	14	28	6	614	131	7	207	132	16	268
Community Punishment Order	11	28	8	891	283	5	137	71	24	309
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	19	19	0	482	78	1	212	82	17	221
DTO	65	43	11	2,210	56	6	1,262	365	49	586
Section 90/91	9	0	0	25	1	6	57	58	1	8
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 228	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1,210	1,242	152	13,189	30,116	125	7,202	8,604	1,697	18,273

	Non-domestic burglary	Public order	Racially-aggravated offences	Robbery	Sexual offence	Theft and handling	Vehicle theft	Violence against person	Other	Total
Reprimand	881	4,956	371	111	182	21,742	1,242	15,908	1,340	64,972
Final Warning	416	1,265	138	74	122	3,268	449	3,245	291	13,838
Final Warning with intervention	754	1,834	266	133	269	5,283	846	6,070	349	23,181
Absolute Discharge	32	314	15	21	5	317	39	227	120	2,481
Conditional Discharge	106	1,437	92	28	30	1,592	211	1,106	322	9,141
Bind over	2	518	9	5	0	13	2	180	45	845
Fine	21	1,227	53	22	5	614	83	245	366	13,359
Compensation Order	25	69	29	20	0	336	21	346	19	1,747
Referral Order	1,008	2,693	558	1,769	360	6,637	1,738	9,016	751	35,016
Reparation Order	109	476	77	27	4	1,074	173	849	107	4,945
Curfew Order	96	224	35	64	8	367	160	478	79	3,406
Attendance Centre Order	77	191	50	34	2	835	206	676	114	4,103
Action Plan Order	189	470	129	71	20	1,305	335	1,640	128	6,480
DTTO	0	3	0	4	0	12	5	8	5	86
Supervision Orders	606	846	238	1,557	292	2,940	1,090	4,710	379	19,258
Community Rehabilitation Orders	108	201	42	193	50	548	199	786	109	3,659
Community Punishment Order	110	255	43	111	7	499	238	795	99	3,924
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	109	150	33	199	44	267	180	710	42	2,865
DTO	273	321	61	1,455	101	515	569	1,448	155	9,551
Section 90/91	3	11	2	319	49	8	7	172	2	738
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	22
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	6	1	22
Section 228	0	1	0	9	4	0	0	6	0	24
Total	4,925	17,462	2,241	6,242	1,556	48,172	7,793	48,639	4,823	223,663

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/carer: when a child aged 10–17 years is convicted of an offence; is subject to an ASBO; where a Child Safety Order is made; or where a parent/carer has been convicted of failing to make sure that the child attends school.

YOTs were asked to record all such orders which they were aware of as YOTs are not involved with every Parenting Order. For further details on Parenting Orders, see the joint YJB, Home Office and Ministry of Justice guidance (available from www.crimereduction.gov.uk).

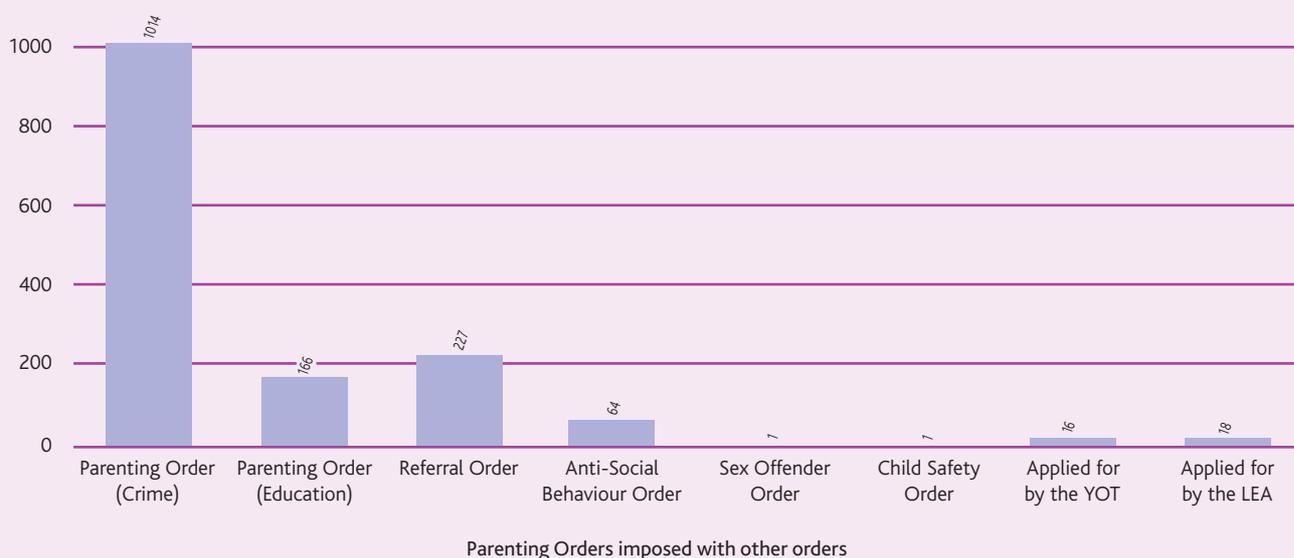
In 2006/07 there were 1,507 Parenting Orders recorded by YOTs and these were mostly for parents/carers of a child aged 10 to 17 years who was convicted of an offence. The number of Parenting Orders recorded has not changed from the previous year, when there were 1,505.

Parenting Orders

Parenting Order	Number
Parenting Order (Crime)	1,014
Parenting Order (Education)*	166
Parenting Orders imposed with other orders	
Referral Order	227
Anti-Social Behaviour Order	64
Sex Offender Order	1
Child Safety Order	1
Free-standing Parenting Order	
Applied for by the YOT	16
Applied for by the LEA	18
Total	1,507

**Parenting Orders (Education) are linked to the conviction of parents/carers 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. From April 2007, for the purposes of ensuring consistent counting, the YJB have asked YOTs to count only Parenting Orders (Education) where they are involved in the delivery of the order or are working with the young person during its course.*

Parenting Orders 2006/07



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).

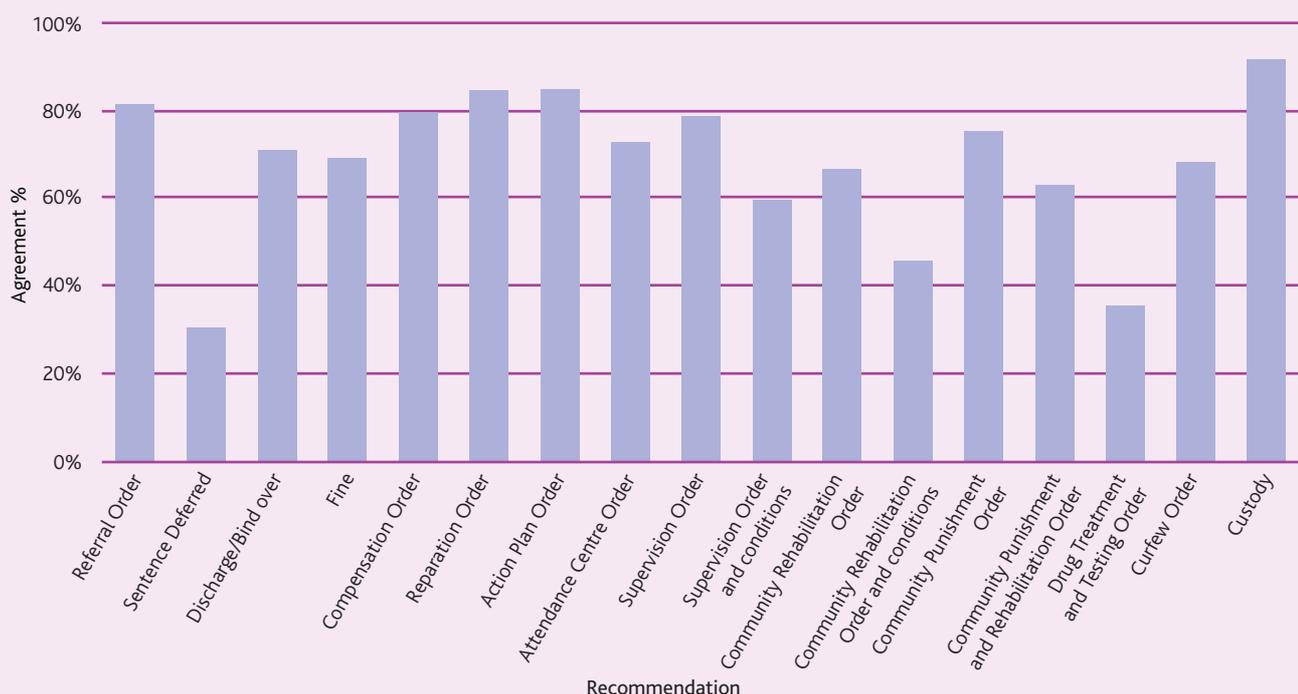
Of the 26,123 PSRs submitted to courts by YOTs in 2006/07, the courts agreed with the proposal 74% of the time (19,396 out of 26,123 PSRs). This is a slight increase from 2003/04, when the level of agreement was 73% (17,952 out of 24,555 PSRs).

The level of congruence between the PSR proposal and the court decision was greatest for custodial sentences and lowest for deferral of sentence.

Court agreement with YOT sentence proposal

Sentence proposed by YOT	Court agreement with YOT proposal
Referral Order	81%
Sentence deferred	30%
Discharge/Bind over	71%
Fine	69%
Compensation Order	80%
Reparation Order	85%
Action Plan Order	85%
Attendance Centre Order	72%
Supervision Order	78%
Supervision Order and conditions	60%
Community Rehabilitation Order	66%
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	46%
Community Punishment Order	75%
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	63%
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	36%
Curfew Order	69%
Custody	92%

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.

In practice, quality issues have been identified in the completion and implementation of Assets and these are currently being addressed by the YJB in a number of ways, including staff training and workforce development, together with enhanced audit and performance monitoring activity.

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 scale of 0 to 4, 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 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 the Asset should be completed again at the end of an order.

In 2006/07, the following trends were found in Asset scores:

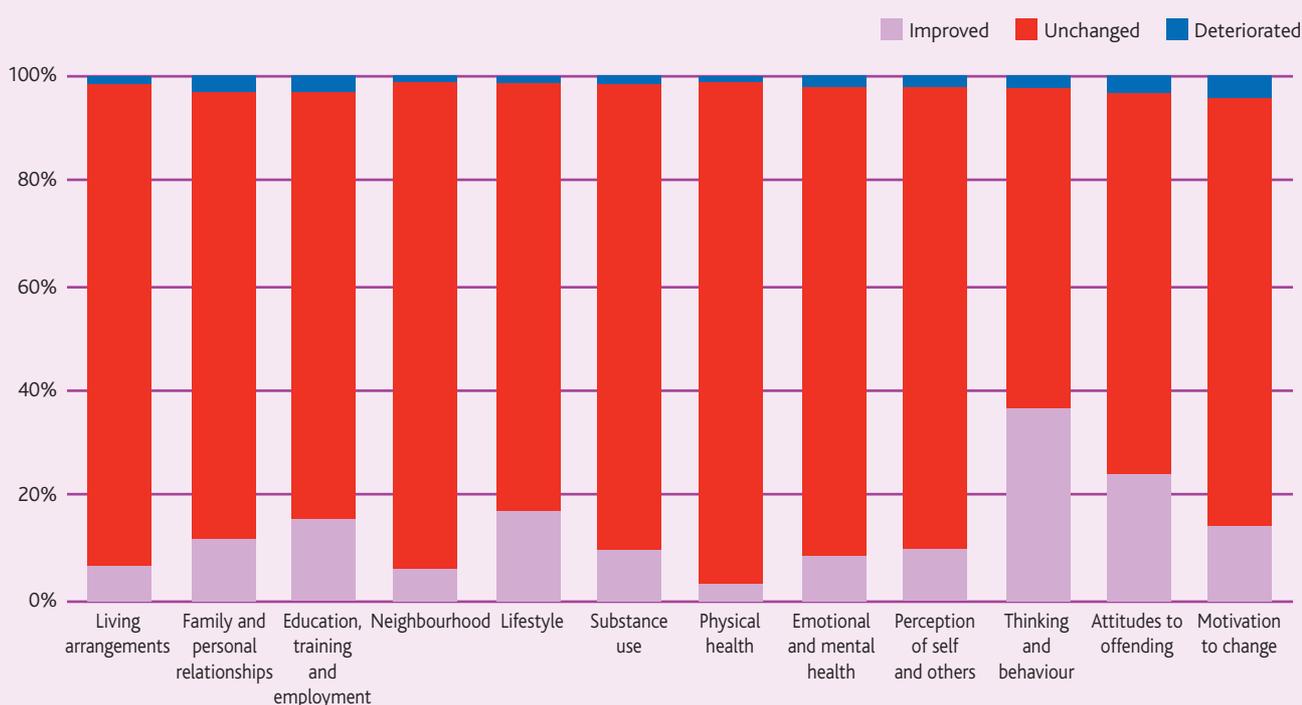
- Section scores, and therefore total Asset scores, were higher for young people on Custodial Orders than for those receiving community penalties, with those on Final Warnings receiving the lowest scores. This is in line with findings from previous research studies* showing that a higher Asset score is associated with a greater likelihood of reconviction.
- A large proportion of cases show 'no change' in scores between the beginning and end of an order. Although for Final Warning interventions, which are relatively short and of low intensity, we might not expect significant change, we would expect more change with the longer, more intensive community or custodial options. One reason why more change is expected with community and custodial cases is that they are longer orders so there is more time to work with the young person and have an impact on their level of risk.
- Analysis of the initial Asset for Final Warnings, community penalties and custodial sentences show that 'physical health' was not strongly associated with the risk of reoffending, whereas 'thinking and behaviour', 'lifestyle' and 'substance misuse' are.
- Comparing the end Asset to the start Asset for Final Warnings, community penalties and custodial sentences shows improvements occurred mainly in 'thinking and behaviour', 'lifestyle' and 'education, training and employment'. Deterioration was more evenly spread across the risk factors.

* D9 Asset (Full Report), D71 Further Development of Asset, both available on the YJB website www.yjb.gov.uk

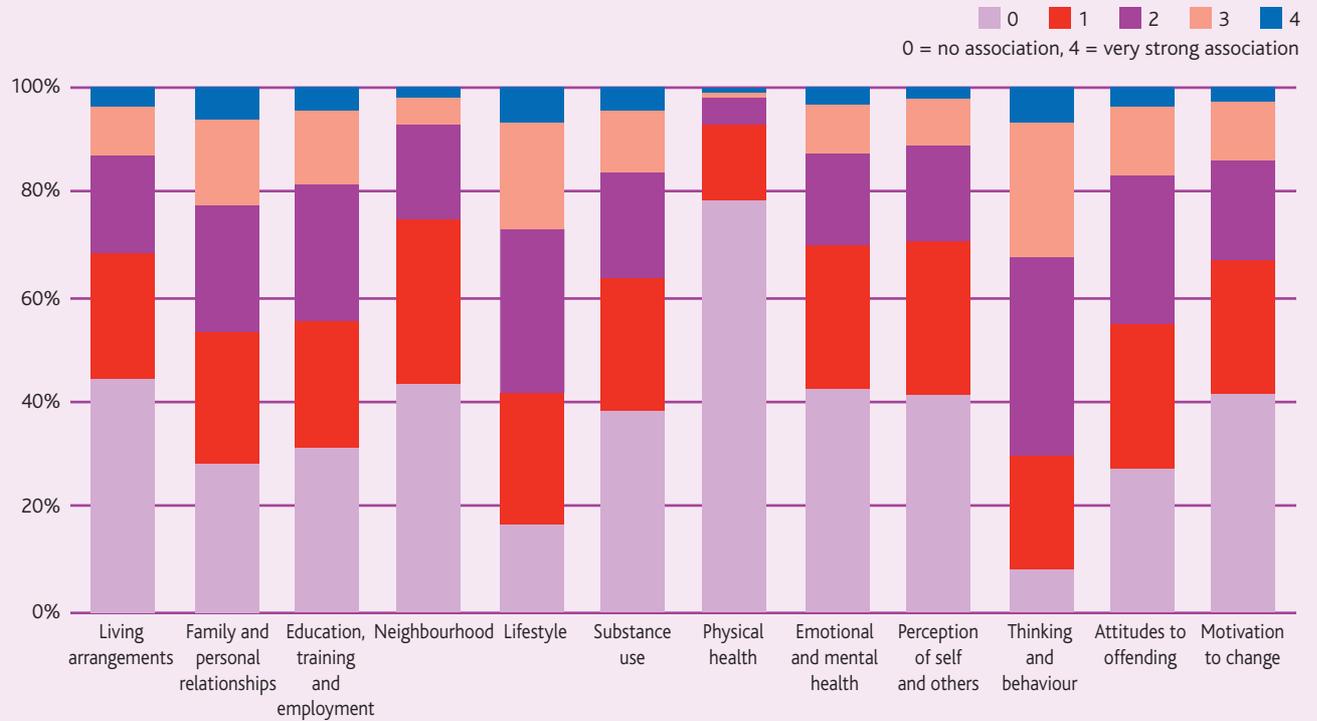
Final Warnings – initial Asset scores



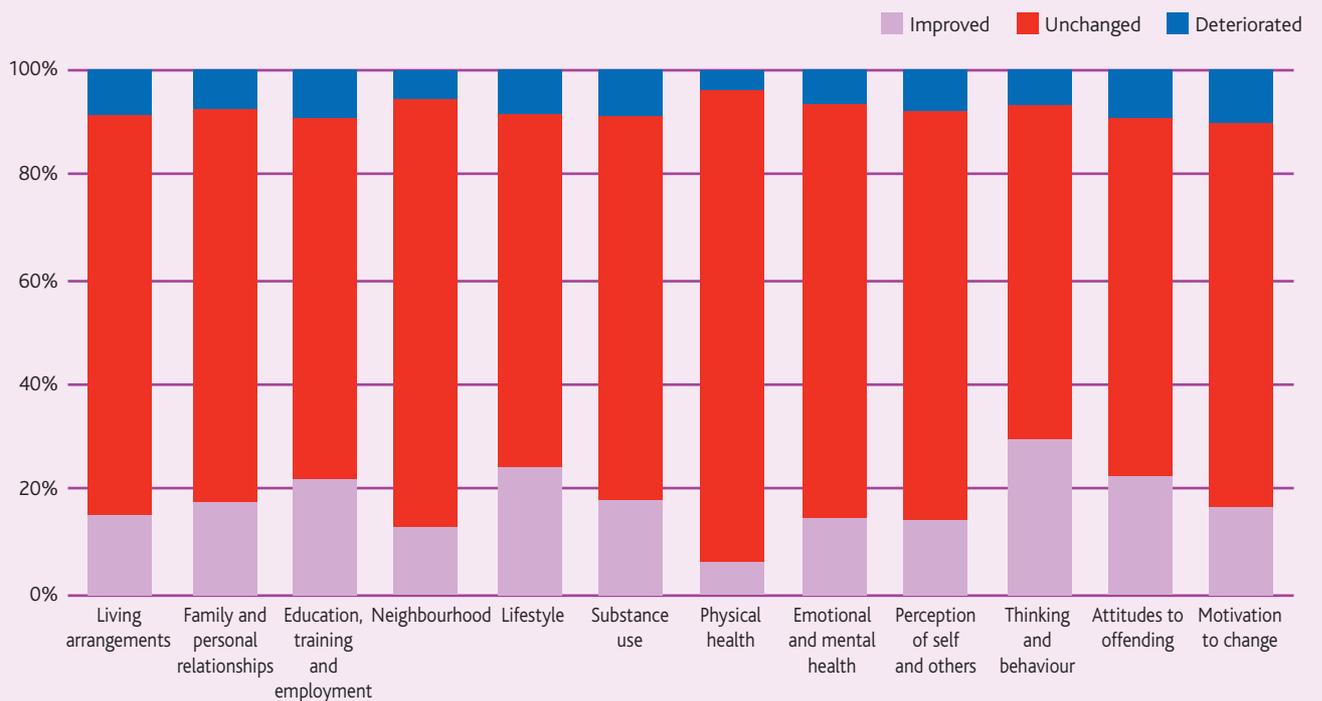
Final Warnings – end Asset scores



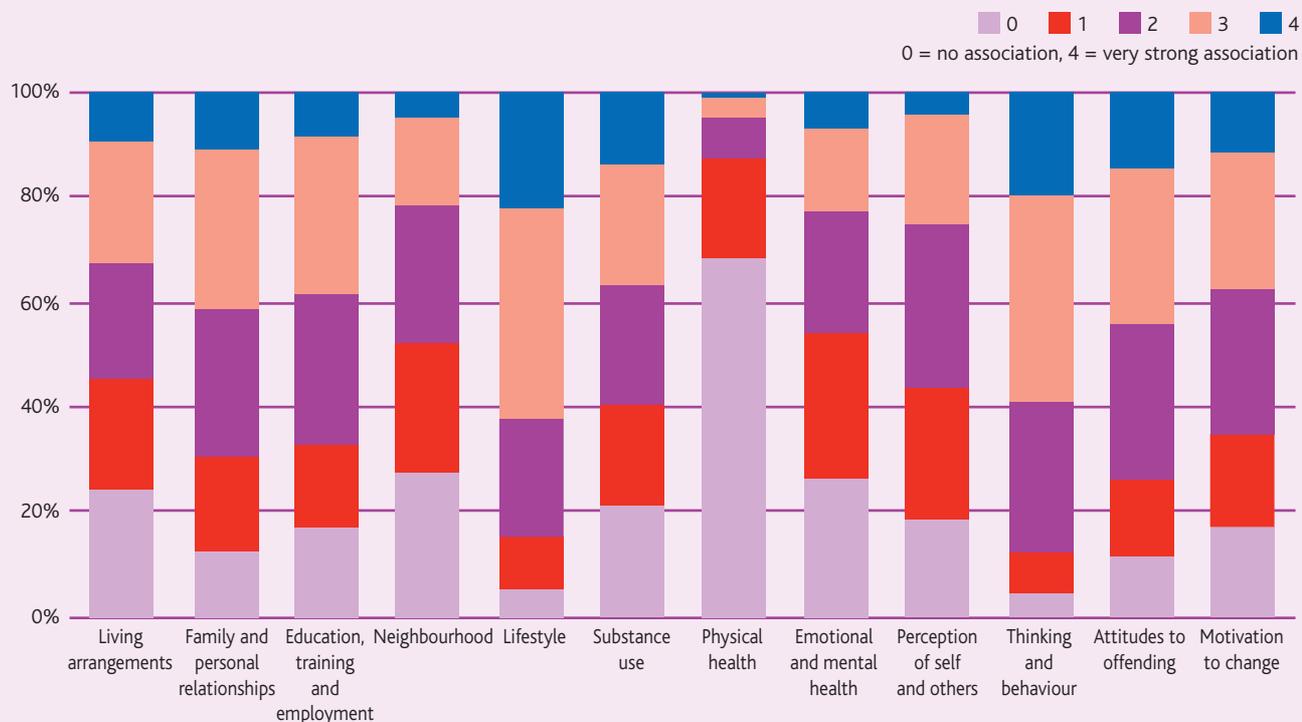
Community penalties – initial Asset scores



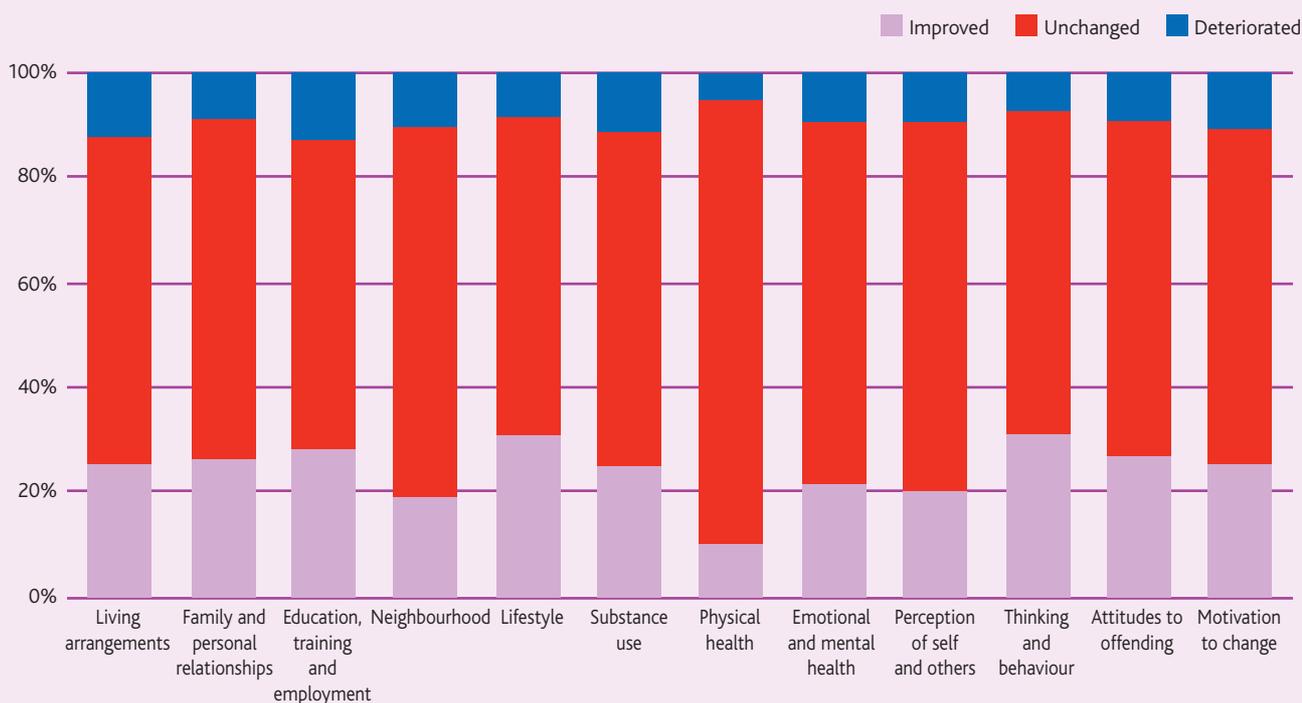
Community penalties – end Asset scores



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. ISSPs can be attached to court sentences for Community Orders as a condition of the order, or used as a condition of a custodial licence, or attached to a bail package.

In 2006/07, there were 88 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 non-statutory organisations.

This section gives information on the number of young people starting ISSPs, the outcomes of the programmes (i.e. successful and unsuccessful completions, breaches and other outcomes) and the rate of court rejections. Data are provided for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07.

- The target for the number of ISSPs starting was exceeded for the third year running.
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 there was a 1% increase in the percentage of ISSPs successfully completed and a 12% decrease in the number of unsuccessful completions.
- There was a 42% decrease in the number of cases where a YOT proposed an ISSP to the court and the court rejected the proposal, which suggests that courts have increased confidence in ISSP as an alternative to custody.

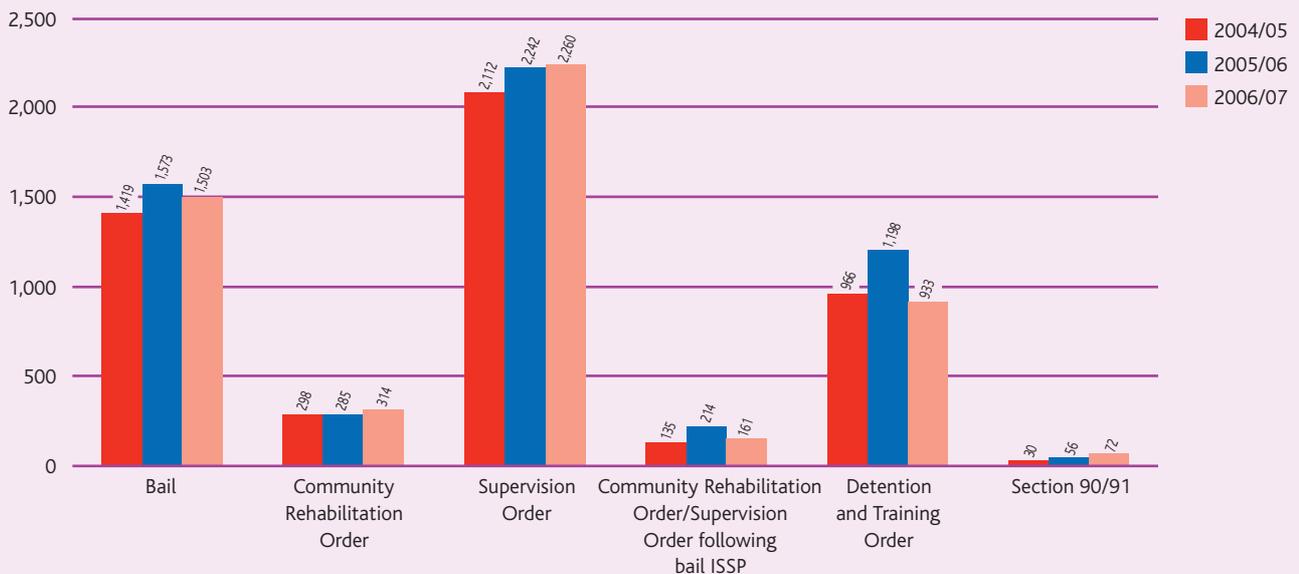
ISSP

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Starts			
Number	4,960	5,568	5,243
Target	4,200	4,901	4,901
%	118%	114%	107%
Start routes			
Bail	1,419	1,573	1,503
Community Rehabilitation Order	298	285	314
Supervision Order	2,112	2,242	2,260
Community Rehabilitation Order/Supervision Order following bail ISSP	135	214	161
Detention and Training Order	966	1,198	933
Section 90/91	30	56	72
Completions			
Total successful	2,416	2,838	2,632
Unsuccessful	1,818	1,999	1,792
% Successful	57%	59%	60%
Breaches			
Custody	377	825	862
Return to ISSP	776	1,540	505
Other	191	373	197
% Returned to ISSP	58%	56%	32%
Court rejections			
Proposed to court	5,897	7,623	6,867
Rejected by court	1,893	2,302	1,624
% Rejected	32%	30%	24%

Starts

The number of young people starting ISSPs has declined from 5,568 in 2005/06 to 5,243 in 2006/07, however it exceeds the number of starts required by the target by 7%.

Start routes



For all the financial years that ISSP has been running, the number of starts has exceeded the target set at the beginning of each year.

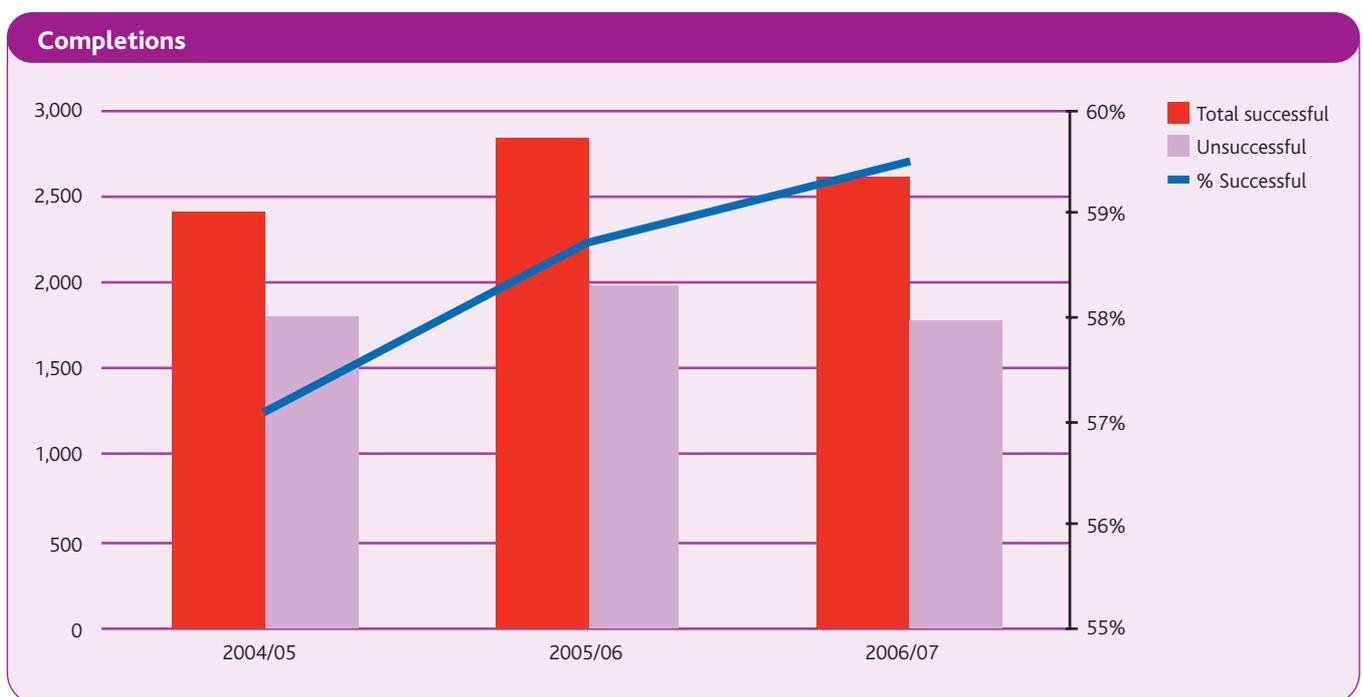
Starts against performance



COMPLETIONS

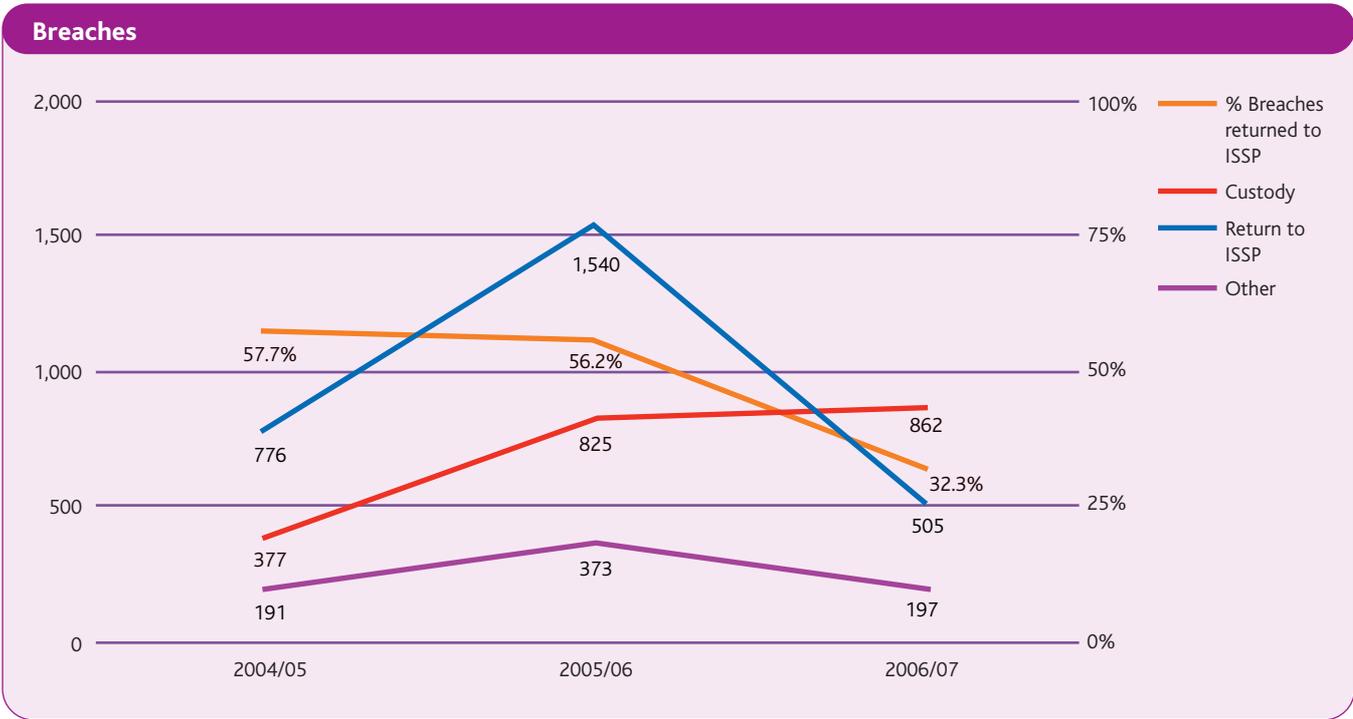
In 2006/07, a total number of 4,424 young people left the programme, compared with 4,837 in 2005/06. This represents the number of young people who completed the programme either successfully or unsuccessfully. Unsuccessful completions include being sentenced to custody for a new offence, for a breach of ISSP or being sentenced to a new community sentence.

There has been a steady improvement in successful completions between 2004/05 and 2006/07, while the number of unsuccessful completions from an ISSP programme has increased less dramatically, resulting in improved performance overall.



BREACHES

- In 2006/07, there were 1,564 breaches of ISSP, compared with 2,738 young people in 2005/06. 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. The reduction in breaches represents an improvement in compliance.
- In 2006/07 there were 1,564 breach cases taken to court. Of this number, 32% were allowed to continue with the ISSP, 55% were sentenced to custody and the remaining 13% included young people who received a lesser community sentence for example.
- The number of incidents of young people returning to ISSP following breach in 2006/07 decreased by 67% when compared to 2005/06.



COURT REJECTIONS

Court rejection rates for young people who met the requirements for a place on an ISSP decreased from 2004/05 to 2006/07, so a greater proportion of young people for whom ISSP was proposed to court were placed onto a programme. This represents an improvement in performance which is possibly owing to an increase in magistrates' confidence in the programme.



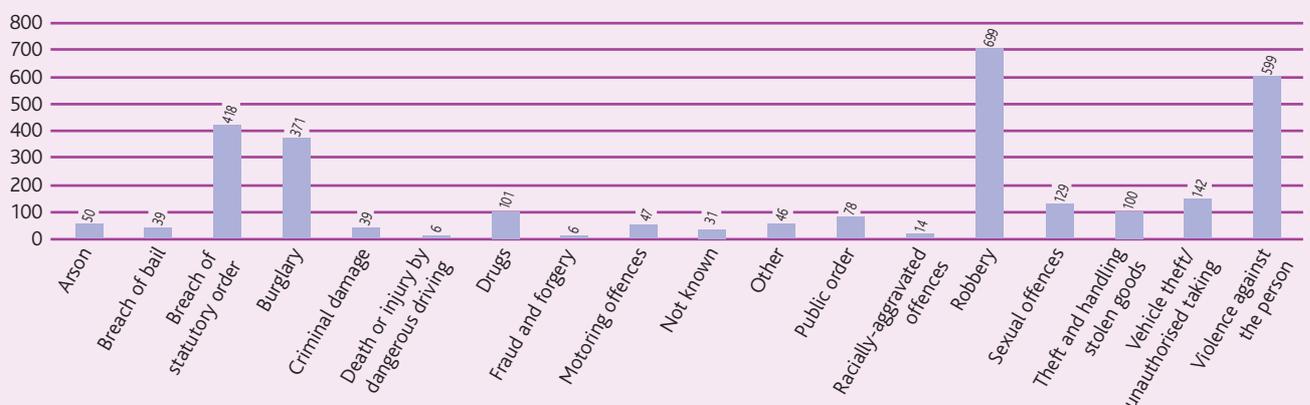
6 Custody

This section provides data on the population of the secure estate for children and young people in the financial year 2006/07. 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.

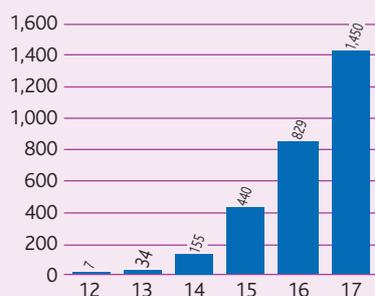
Please note that although the YJB is only responsible for 10 to 17-year-olds, some 18-year-olds remain in the secure estate for children and young people if they only have a short period of their sentence to serve to avoid disrupting their regimes. Data on this is also provided below.

Shown below is the average make-up of the secure estate for children and young people between April 2006 and March 2007.

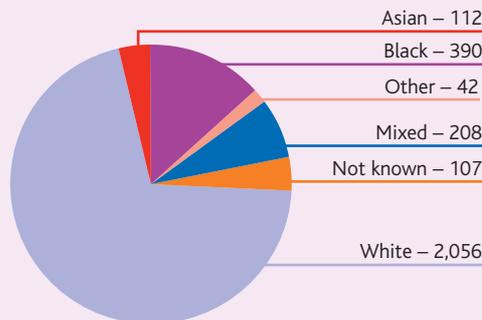
Under-18 secure population by primary offence group 2006/07 average



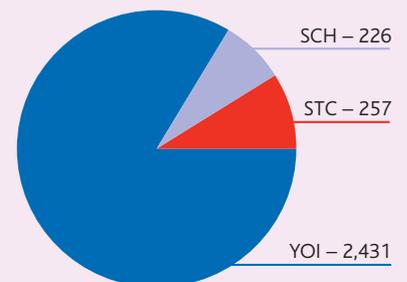
Under-18 secure population by age 2006/07 average



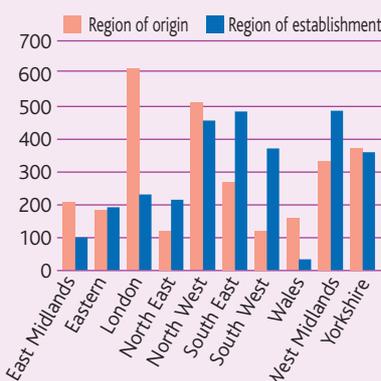
Under-18 secure population by ethnicity 2006/07 average



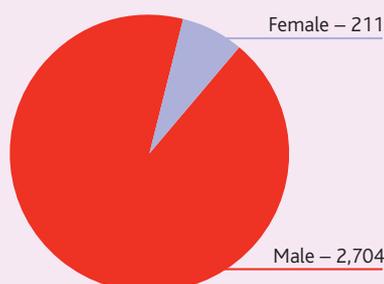
Under-18 secure population by establishment type 2006/07 average



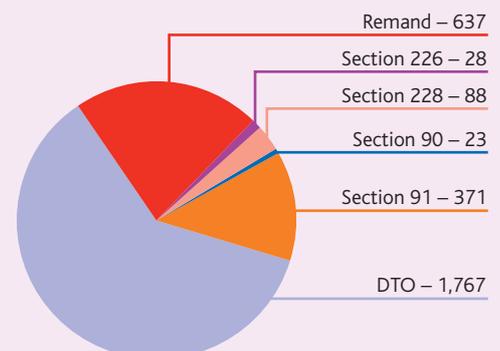
Under-18 secure population by 2006/07 average, by region



Under-18 secure population by gender 2006/07 average



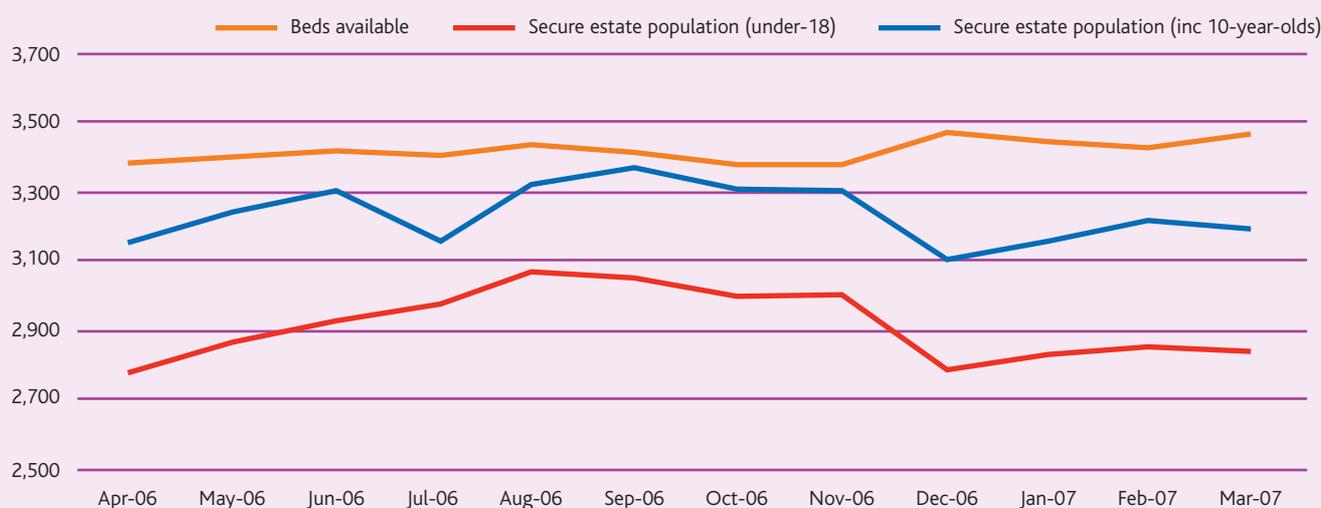
Under-18 secure population by legal basis for detention 2006/07 average



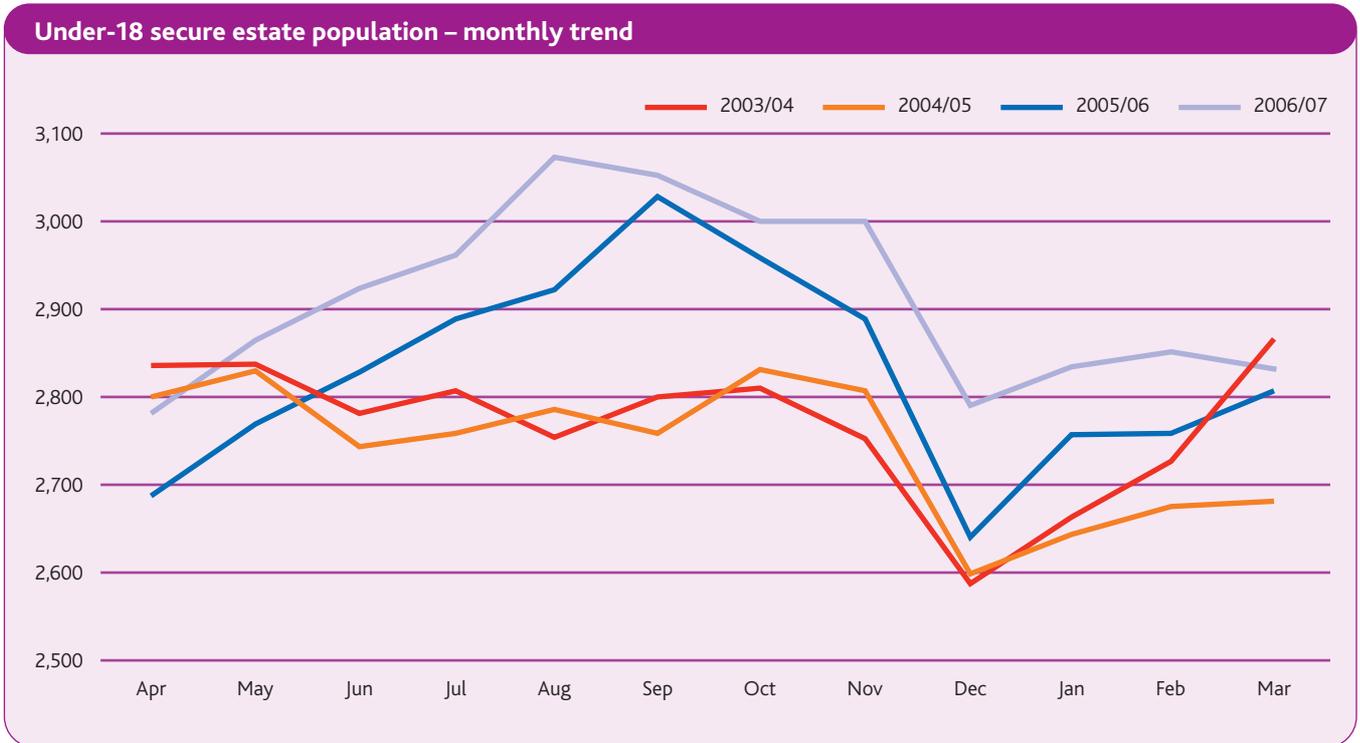
Accommodation type population

	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Average for 2006-07
Secure Children's Homes													
Population	221	233	227	229	233	231	223	225	224	220	210	222	226
Beds available	235	238	235	235	234	234	232	236	236	236	235	236	235
Occupancy rate	98.3%	97.9%	96.6%	97.4%	99.6%	98.7%	96.1%	95.3%	94.9%	93.2%	89.4%	94.1%	96.0%
Secure Training Centres													
Population	245	256	251	235	270	269	257	284	255	271	255	239	257
Beds available	259	259	274	274	285	285	285	301	301	301	301	301	286
Occupancy rate	94.6%	98.8%	91.6%	85.8%	94.7%	94.4%	90.2%	94.4%	84.7%	90.0%	84.7%	79.4%	90.1%
Young Offender Institutions													
Population (under-18)	2,309	2,379	2,444	2,499	2,564	2,552	2,519	2,491	2,317	2,341	2,386	2,374	2,431
Population (18-year-olds on the children and young people's estate)	376	374	377	197	257	313	313	300	306	313	362	360	321
Population total	2,685	2,753	2,821	2,696	2,821	2,865	2,832	2,791	2,623	2,654	2,748	2,734	2,752
Beds available	2,897	2,907	2,906	2,901	2,915	2,904	2,857	2,837	2,930	2,912	2,904	2,919	2,899
Occupancy rate	92.7%	94.7%	97.1%	92.9%	96.8%	98.7%	99.1%	98.4%	89.5%	91.1%	94.6%	93.7%	94.9%
Total secure estate for children and young people population													
Total population (under-18)	2,785	2,868	2,922	2,963	3,067	3,052	2,999	3,000	2,796	2,832	2,851	2,835	2,914
Total population (inc 18-year-olds on the children and young people's estate)	3,161	3,242	3,299	3,160	3,324	3,365	3,312	3,300	3,102	3,145	3,213	3,195	3,235
Beds available	3,391	3,404	3,415	3,410	3,434	3,423	3,374	3,374	3,467	3,449	3,440	3,456	3,420
Occupancy rate	93.2%	95.2%	96.6%	92.7%	96.8%	98.3%	98.2%	97.8%	89.5%	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	94.6%

Secure estate population – monthly trend



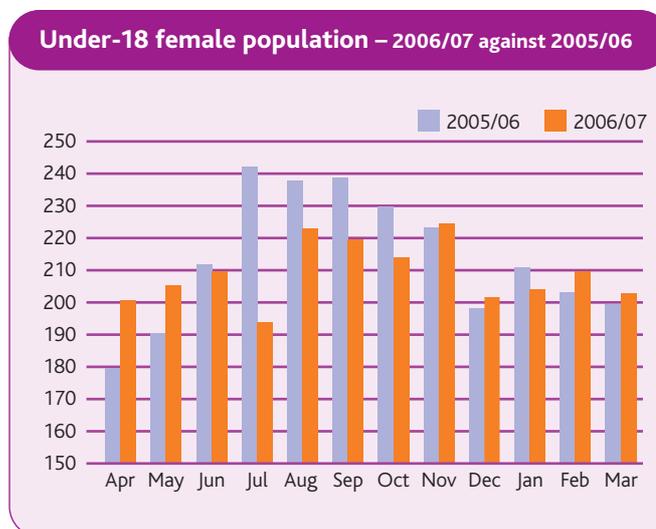
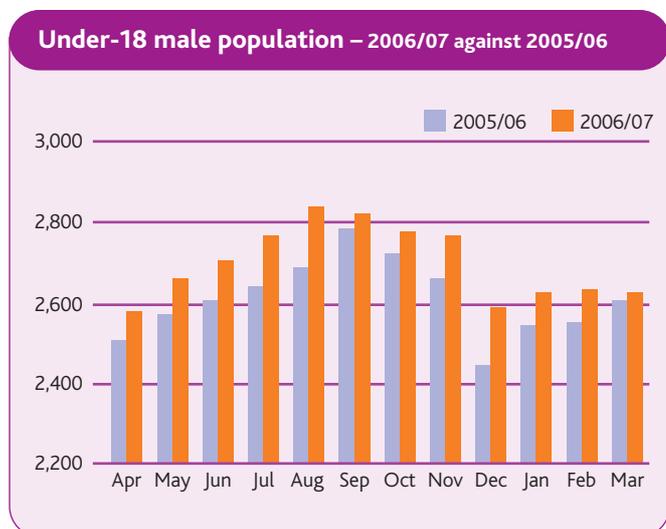
- There was an average occupancy rate across the year of 94.6% against an ideal occupancy rate of 93%.
- 18-year-olds in YOIs on the secure estate for children and young people, on average, accounted for 10% of the population.



Compared to the previous three years, 2006/07 saw a higher secure estate population for children and young people in 10 out of the 12 months (the exceptions being April 2006 and March 2007).

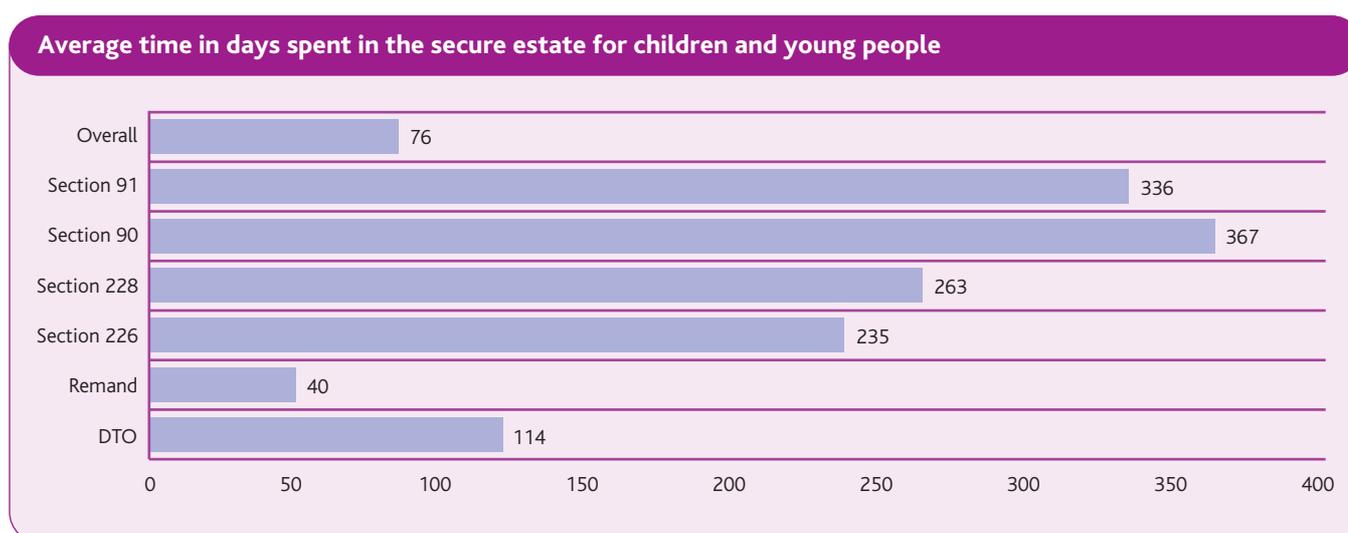
- The YJB model predicted an average year on year increase of 2.6% of the secure population; the actual average increase was 3.3%.
- The under-18 secure estate population peaked in August 2006, which was earlier than in previous years.
- Following the peak, the secure population remained relatively high until December 2006. There was a seasonal decline in December but this was not as pronounced as in previous years.

Secure estate population by gender



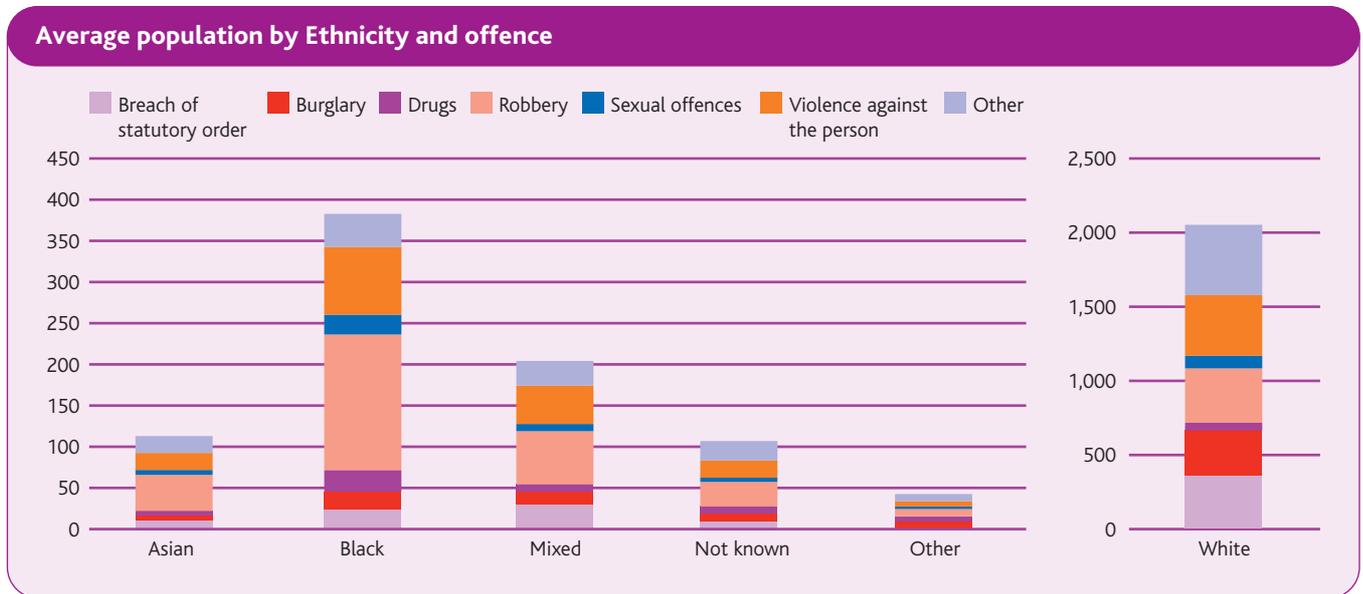
- The 2006/07 male population was higher than the 2005/06 male population in every month of the year.
- The female population in 2006/07 was higher than the 2005/06 female population for six months of the year, but lower in the peak summer months.

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



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

Secure estate population by Ethnicity



Legal basis for detention trends

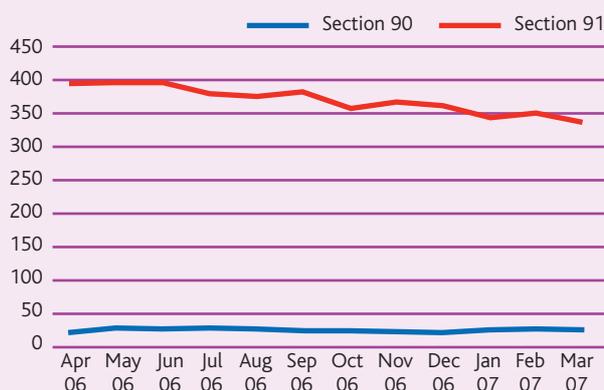
Legal basis for detention trends (under 18s only)

	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sept-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Average for 2006-07
Detention and Training Order	1,646	1,689	1,750	1,755	1,874	1,882	1,853	1,843	1,693	1,713	1,752	1,758	1,767
Remand	628	669	648	691	688	654	649	638	592	622	588	575	637
Section 226 Indeterminate Sentence for Public Protection	17	17	24	25	23	26	27	29	33	33	41	44	28
Section 228 Extended Sentence for Public Protection	77	74	78	83	82	84	91	99	97	95	97	96	88
Section 90	22	24	25	27	24	23	23	23	20	21	24	22	23
Section 91	395	395	397	382	376	383	356	368	361	348	349	340	371
Total secure estate for children and young people population	2,785	2,868	2,922	2,963	3,067	3,052	2,999	3,000	2,796	2,832	2,851	2,835	2,914

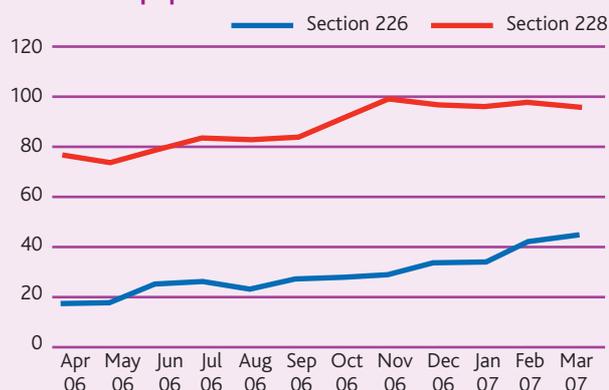
Detention and training order and remand – population trends



Section 90 and Section 91 – population trends



Section 226 and Section 228 sentences – population trends



- The number of young people remanded in custody (including court-ordered secure remands) decreased by 8% from April 2006 to March 2007 (from 628 to 575), while the number of young people serving Detention and Training Orders increased by 7% (from 1,646 to 1,758).
- From April 2006 to March 2007, the number of young people serving section 226 indeterminate sentences more than doubled, from 17 to 44 young people.
- The number of young people serving section 91 sentences has decreased throughout the year as more section 226 and section 228 sentences were being given.

7 Performance

PERFORMANCE

The YJB set 14 performance indicators to assess the performance of the youth offending teams (YOTs) in 2006/07. YOTs were also assessed against the *National Standards for Youth Justice Services 2004* 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 aim to improve practice.

There are eight performance indicators for the secure estate.

Data on the YOTs' performance indicators, adherence to National Standards, EPQA and overall performance are presented in this section for the financial year 2006/07 and where possible, trends over previous years are provided. This is followed by data on the secure estate's performance on its indicators for 2006/07, broken down by accommodation type and with trend analysis, where available.

For a more detailed explanation of the performance indicators or the National Standards please see the Counting Rules documents on the YJB website (www.yjb.gov.uk).

The YOT performance indicators

The 14 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 access to services.

1. Reoffending rates

Data is collected from YOTs for this performance indicator in order to compare the effectiveness of interventions being delivered within disposals at a local level.

Please note that the reoffending results presented here are not the same as those published by the Ministry of Justice as National Statistics.

The YJB's reoffending data is based on an October to December cohort which is tracked forward for 12 months from the date of the pre-court or court disposal. The number of young people who commit offences that lead to a disposal is counted. The seriousness of the offending is established by comparing the severity of these reoffences to the offences committed in the previous year. Similarly the frequency of reoffending is established by comparing the number of offences in the year before the young person joined the cohort to the year after. See the Counting Rules document on the YJB website for more details (www.yjb.gov.uk).

The Ministry of Justice's reoffending data is sourced from the Police National Computer. It takes all juvenile offenders sanctioned (Reprimand or Final Warning; fine, discharge, Referral Order or Reparation Order, community sentence) or released from custody in the first quarter of the year.

Reoffending is tracked over a one year period from date of sanction/release, and if any reoffence is committed in this one-year period is 'proven' by a further sanction/conviction (in either the one-year period or a further nine months allowed for the reoffence to be proven) then the offender is considered to have reoffended.

To assess the progress in reducing reoffending, each offender also has a predicted rate of reoffending based on a statistical model that uses the known characteristics of age/gender and criminal history and their association with reoffending in a baseline year (in this case 2000). Progress in reducing reoffending is calculated by taking the percentage difference between the actual and predicted rate, such that for the whole cohort, if less offenders reoffend than predicted by their characteristics, we have reduced reoffending.

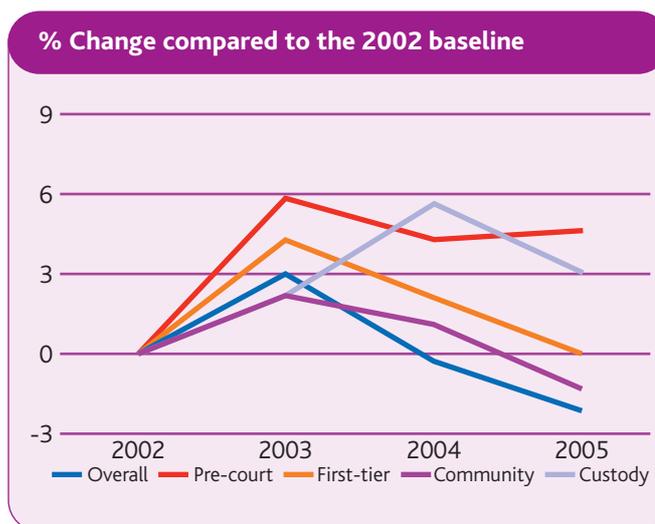
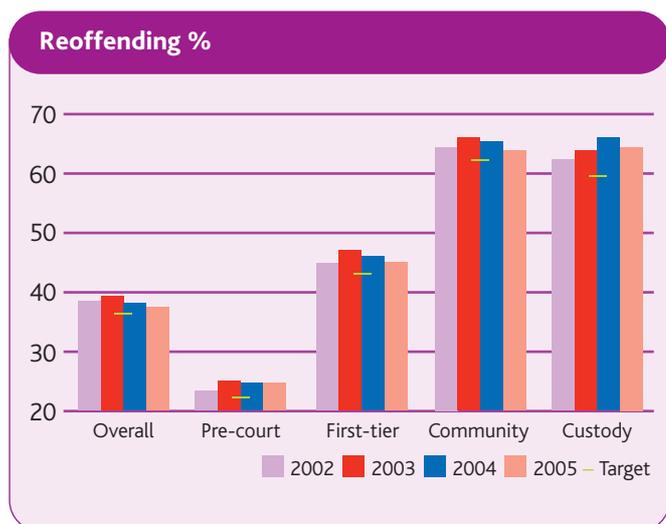
More information on the latest National Statistics for Juvenile reoffending can be found at www.justice.gov.uk/docs/reoffending-juveniles2005.pdf.

The YOTs re-offending performance indicator for 2006/07 is to achieve a 5% reduction in the reoffending rate for the 2005 cohort after 12 months, when compared to the 2002 baseline, with respect to each of the following four populations:

- pre-court – Reprimands and Final Warnings
- first-tier penalties – discharges, fines, Bind overs, Compensation, Referral and Reparation Orders
- community penalties – Attendance Centre, Action Plan, Supervision, Community Rehabilitation, Community Punishment and Rehabilitation, Drug Treatment and Testing, and Curfew Orders
- custodial penalties – on release from DTOs, section 90/91, section 226/228.

None of the population groups met the 5% reduction target.

- The overall reoffending rate for the 2005 cohort was 37.4%. This was a 2.2% reduction from the reoffending rate of the 2002 cohort (i.e. 38.3%).
- First-tier, Community and Custody reoffending rates had reduced compared to the previous year (by 2.1%, 2.4% and 2.5% respectively). Pre-court reoffending rate had increased by 0.4%.

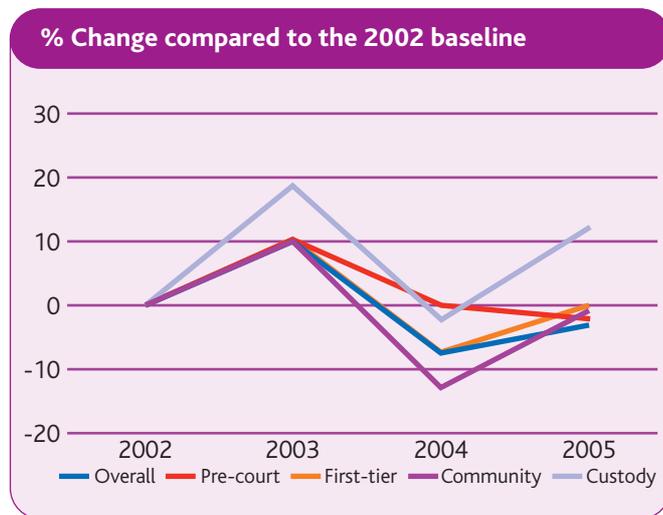
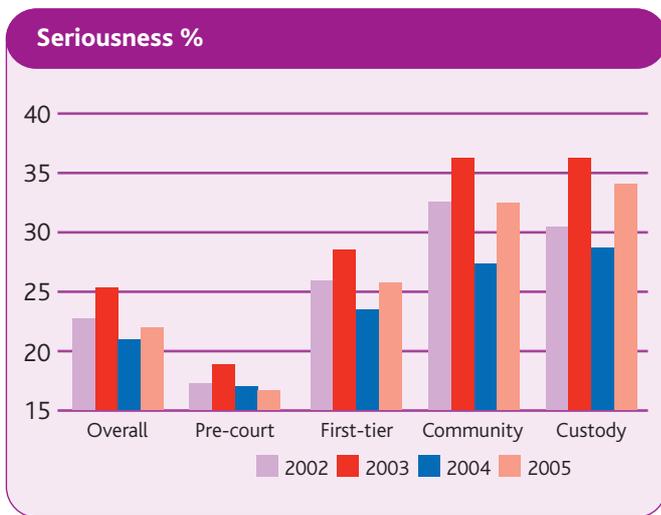


Seriousness of reoffending

Comparing young people’s 12-month previous offending history (from the date they received a pre-court or court disposal) to the following 12-month reoffending data establishes whether young people reoffend the same or more seriously. The target in 2005 was to reduce the number of young people reoffending more seriously than their original offences:

- The overall seriousness rate was 22.1%. This was a 2.9% reduction from 2002 when the rate was 22.8%.
- Seriousness rates for pre-court, first-tier and community disposals decreased compared to 2002 (by 2.2%, 0.3% and 0.4% respectively). Custodial disposals’ seriousness rates increased by 12.9%.

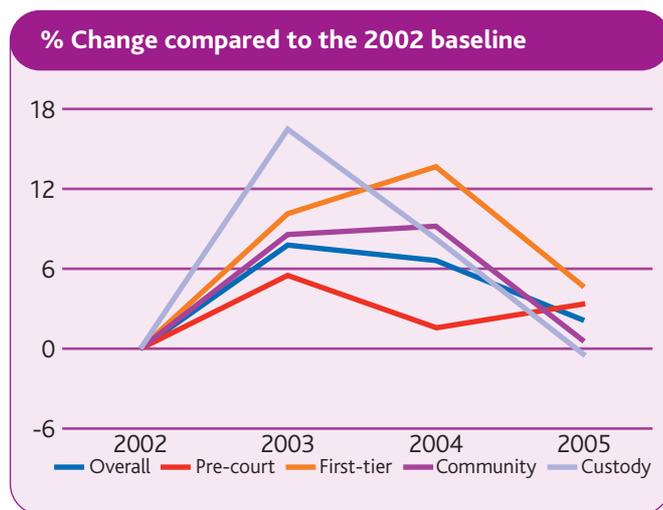
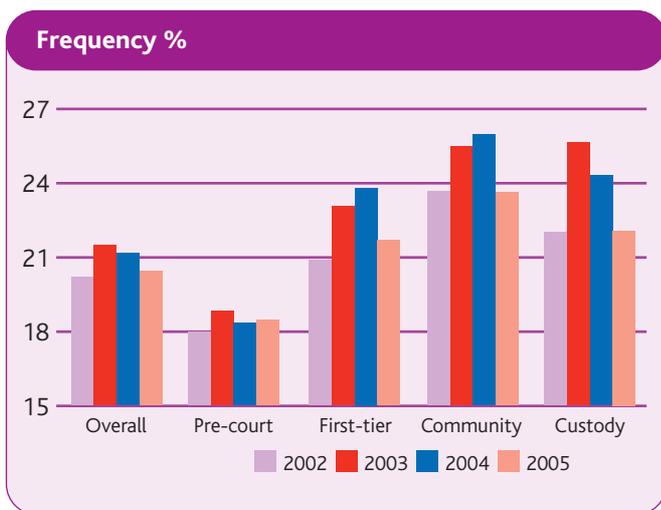
For a list of the seriousness scores of offences please see Appendix B.



Frequency of reoffending

Comparing the 12-month previous offending history (from the date they received a pre-court or court disposal) to the following 12-month reoffending data establishes whether a young person has reoffended the same or more frequently. The target for the 2005 cohort is to reduce the number of young people reoffending more frequently:

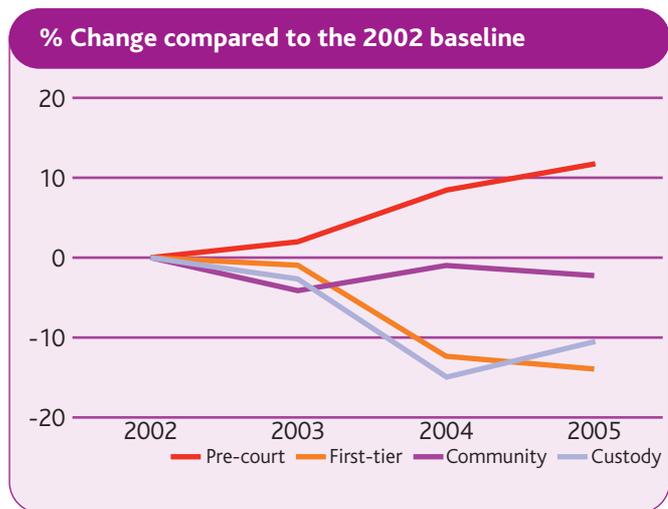
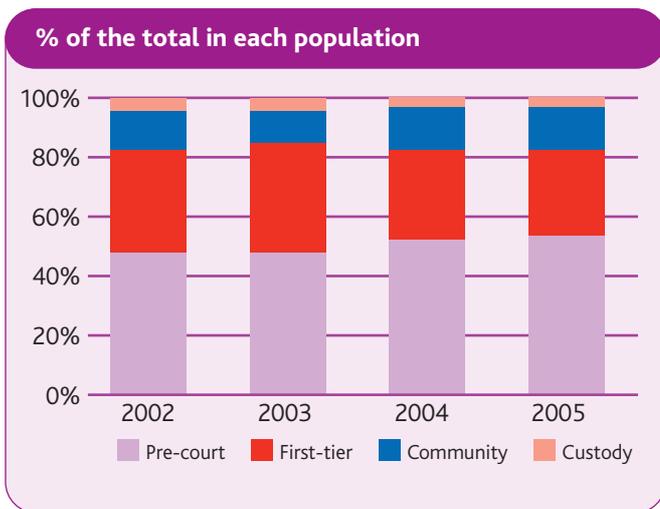
- The overall frequency rate was 20.4% in 2005, an increase of 1.9%, when compared to 2002 (when the frequency rate was 20%).
- Frequency rates for pre-court, first-tier and community disposals increased compared to 2002 (by 3.2%, 3.9% and 0.4%, respectively). Custodial disposals' frequency rates decreased by 0.4%.



Cohort size

Records the number of offenders in each of the four population groups:

- Total number of people in the overall cohort (2005) increased by 16.1% to 44,599 compared to the 2002 overall cohort.
- Pre-court proportion increased in each of the last three years (by 2.2%, 9.2% and 11.5%).
- First-tier proportion decreased in each of the last three years (by 0.8%, 11.3% and 14.0%).



The table below shows the reoffending rates from 2002 to 2005 and the percentage change year-on-year. The data is presented as an overall rate and is also broken down into the four population groups. Data on the seriousness and frequency of reoffending is also presented, along with data on the cohort size.

National reoffending – grouped data

	% rate				% change compared to the 2002 baseline		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Reoffending							
Overall	38.3	39.4	38.1	37.4	3.0	-0.4	-2.2
Pre-court	23.5	24.8	24.5	24.6	5.8	4.2	4.6
First-tier	45.0	46.9	45.9	45.0	4.3	2.2	0.0
Community	64.6	66.0	65.3	63.8	2.1	1.1	-1.3
Custody	62.4	63.8	66.0	64.3	2.2	5.7	3.0
Same or more seriously							
Overall	22.8	25.0	20.8	22.1	9.9	-8.8	-2.9
Pre-court	17.1	18.8	17.1	16.7	10.1	-0.3	-2.2
First-tier	25.8	28.5	23.5	25.7	10.5	-9.0	-0.3
Community	32.3	35.6	27.3	32.1	10.5	-15.3	-0.4
Custody	30.3	36.0	28.9	34.2	18.9	-4.6	12.9
Same or more frequently							
Overall	20.0	21.5	21.3	20.4	7.5	6.4	1.9
Pre-court	17.9	19.0	18.4	18.5	5.6	2.4	3.2
First-tier	21.0	22.9	23.9	21.8	9.5	13.9	3.9
Community	23.7	25.6	26.0	23.8	8.2	9.8	0.4
Custody	22.3	25.9	24.3	22.2	16.3	9.0	-0.4
% cohort in each disposal group							
Pre-court	47.9	49.0	52.3	53.4	2.2	9.2	11.5
First-tier	33.4	33.2	29.6	28.7	-0.8	-11.3	-14.0
Community	15.7	15.0	15.5	15.2	-4.4	-1.0	-3.2
Custody	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	-3.4	-15.6	-10.1

The table below presents the actual numbers of young people involved in the 2005 reoffending cohort, by population type and disposal type. There were 44,599 young people in the cohort, of which 16,696 reoffended within 12 months of their disposal starting (i.e. 37.4%). Nearly 10,000 (i.e. 9,865, 22.1%) reoffended more seriously and 9,076 (20.4%) reoffended more frequently.

The lowest reoffending rate was for young people given a Reprimand (22%), the highest rate was for Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (100%), however there were only three young people in this group. Supervision Orders with conditions had the second highest reoffending rate (71.9%).

National reoffending – ungrouped data

	Cohort	Numbers			Percentages		
		Reoffending	Same or more seriously	Same or more frequently	Reoffending	Same or more seriously	Same or more frequently
Police Reprimand	16,335	3,515	2,552	2,863	21.5	15.6	17.5
Final Warning without intervention	1,448	467	279	288	32.3	19.3	19.9
Final Warning and intervention	6,037	1,867	1,155	1,262	30.9	19.1	20.9
Pre-court disposals	23,820	5,849	3,986	4,413	24.6	16.7	18.5
Absolute Discharge	459	201	120	85	43.8	26.1	18.5
Bind over	218	97	62	51	44.5	28.4	23.4
Compensation Order	260	143	89	58	55.0	34.2	22.3
Conditional Discharge	1,757	920	509	411	52.4	29.0	23.4
Fine	2,627	1,139	607	459	43.4	23.1	17.5
Referral Orders	6,719	2,798	1,628	1,521	41.6	24.2	22.6
Reparation Order	776	464	282	204	59.8	36.3	26.3
First-tier disposals	12,816	5,762	3,297	2,789	45.0	25.7	21.8
Action Plan Order	1,204	716	397	354	59.5	33.0	29.4
Attendance Centre Order	673	417	215	188	62.0	31.9	27.9
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	328	186	77	55	56.7	23.5	16.8
Community Punishment Order	689	389	210	126	56.5	30.5	18.3
Community Rehabilitation Order	493	294	148	99	59.6	30.0	20.1
Community Rehabilitation Order and Conditions	82	58	23	15	70.7	28.0	18.3
Curfew Order	446	326	169	86	73.1	37.9	19.3
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	3	3	2	2	100.0	66.7	66.7
Supervision Order	2,045	1,349	683	517	66.0	33.4	25.3
Supervision Order and Conditions	797	573	247	165	71.9	31.0	20.7
Community disposals	6,760	4,311	2,171	1,607	63.8	32.1	23.8
Detention and Training Order	1,154	761	408	264	65.9	35.4	22.9
Section 90/91	38	12	2	2	31.6	5.3	5.3
Section 226 (detention for life)	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Section 228	7	1	1	1	14.3	14.3	14.3
Custodial disposals	1,203	774	411	267	64.3	34.2	22.2
Overall	44,599	16,696	9,865	9,076	37.4	22.1	20.4

2. First-time entrants

The performance indicator for 2006/07 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 previously reported figure was 85,467). 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 is for no more than 92,463 first-time entrants.
- A similar data validation exercise was undertaken for 2006/07, and the total number of first-time entrants for 2006/07 was 93,730. This is 3,599 fewer first-timers than in 2005/06 and represents a 3.7% reduction.

First-time entrants			
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
First-time entrants	97,329	93,730	0
First-time entrants target	0	0	92,463



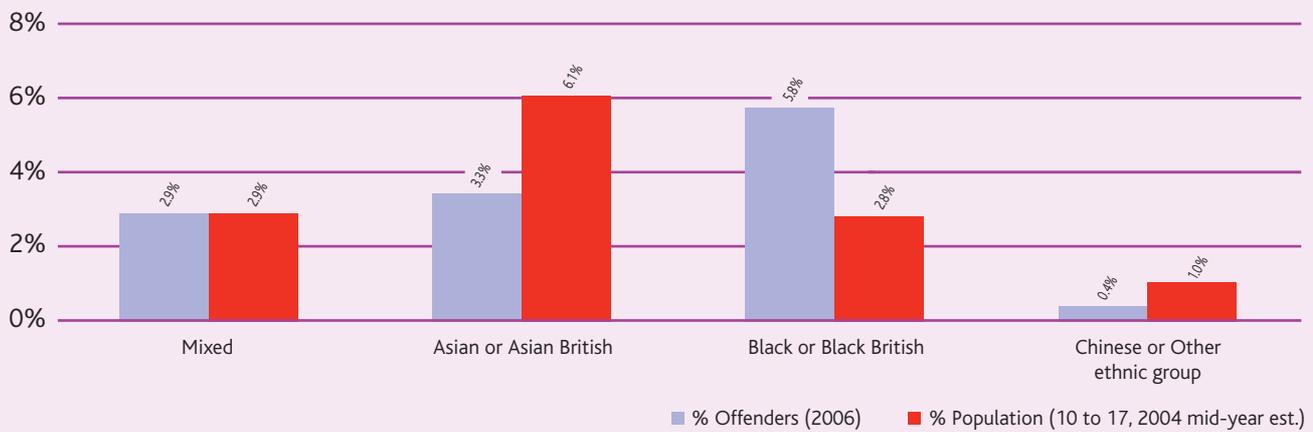
3. Ethnicity

The performance indicator for 2006/07 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 2.8% of the 10 to 17-year-old general population, but 5.8% of the 10 to 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 to 17-year-old general population compared to 3.4% of the young offender population.

National: % offenders and % population by Ethnicity



4. Final Warnings

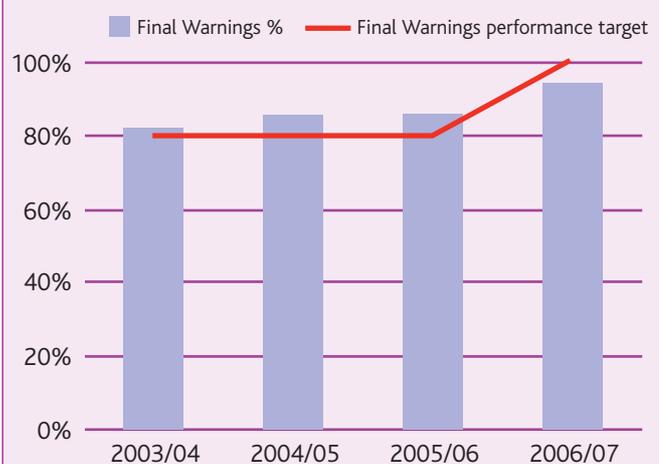
The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 100% of young people on a Final Warning are supported by an intervention if their total *Asset* score is greater than or equal to 12, there are any concerns of risk of serious harm to others or their total score is less than 12 but any sections score 4.

- Performance for this newly-revised indicator was at 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 not possible to make a comparison with performance in previous years.

Final Warnings

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Final Warnings %	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	93.9%
Target	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	100%

Final Warnings



5. Use of secure facilities

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is 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) 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.

- In 2006/07, custodial remands fell by 1.3%, and custodial sentences fell by 1.7%, compared to 2005/06. Since 2003/04, the use of custodial remands has fallen by 3.3%, while custodial sentences fell by 7.8%.
- The target for custodial sentences was achieved in 2005/06, and some progress made in 2006/07 towards the new target. Slow progress has been made towards the target for secure remands.

Use of the secure estate				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Secure remand	45.6%	44.4%	44.7%	44.1%
Secure remand performance target	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Use of custody	6.4%	7.4%	6.0%	5.9%
Use of custody performance target	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.0%



6. Restorative justice

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 75% of the victims of all youth crime referred to YOTs are offered the opportunity to participate in a restorative process.

- Since 2004/05, performance against the target improved by 5.5%.
- The indicator has been exceeded in all three years.

Restorative justice			
2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Restorative justice	81.8%	86.7%	86.3%
Restorative justice performance target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%

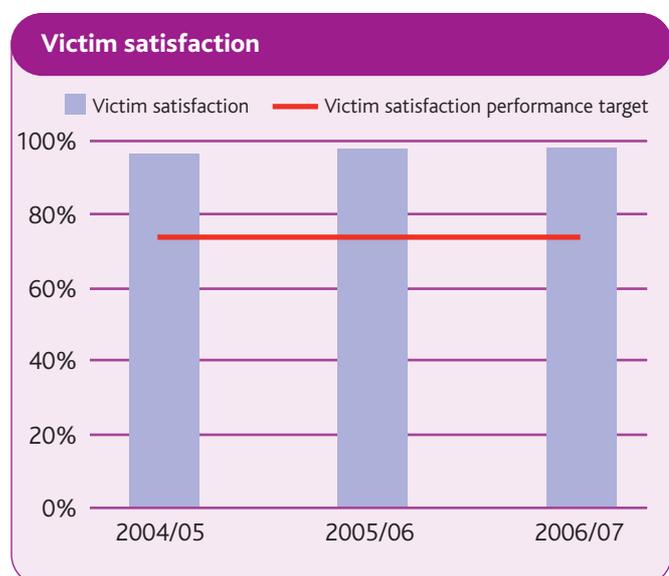


Victim satisfaction

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 75% of victims participating in a restorative process are satisfied.

- Since 2004/05, performance against the target rose by 0.6%.
- The indicator has been exceeded in all three years.

Victim satisfaction			
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Victim satisfaction	96.8%	97.3%	97.4%
Victim satisfaction target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%

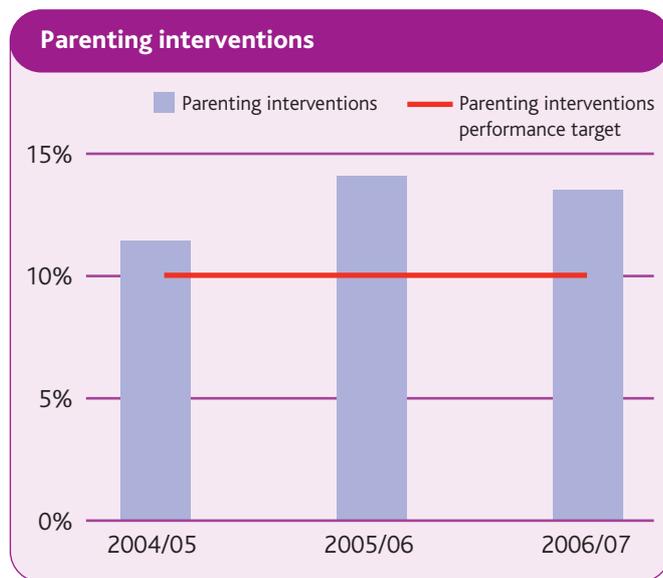


7. Parenting interventions

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 10% of young people with Final Warnings supported by an intervention and community-based penalties receive a parenting intervention.

- The number of Final Warnings with intervention and community-based penalties supported by a parenting intervention rose by 15% between 2004/05 and 2006/07.
- The number of parenting interventions fell by 0.6% points between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- The indicator has been met in all three years.

Parenting interventions			
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Parenting interventions	11.7%	14.1%	13.5%
Parenting interventions target	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

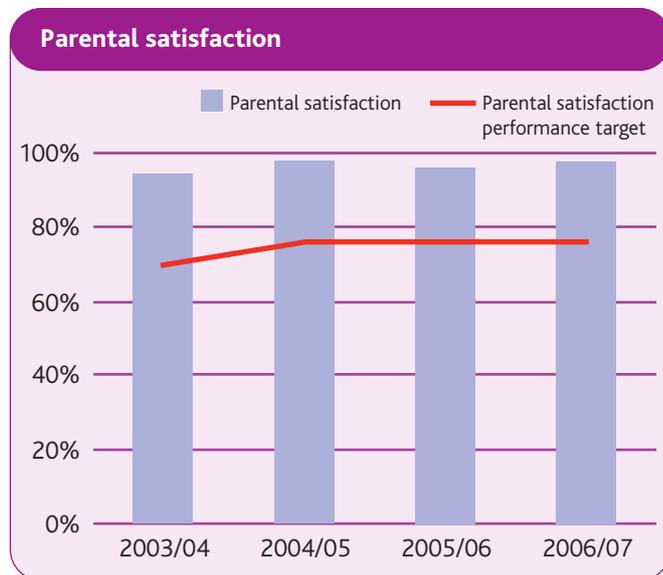


Parental satisfaction

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 75% of parents participating in parenting interventions are satisfied.

- The indicator has been met in all four years, delivering a service that meets parents' needs.

Parental satisfaction				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Parental satisfaction	96.1%	97.6%	96.4%	97.6%
Parental satisfaction target	70.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%



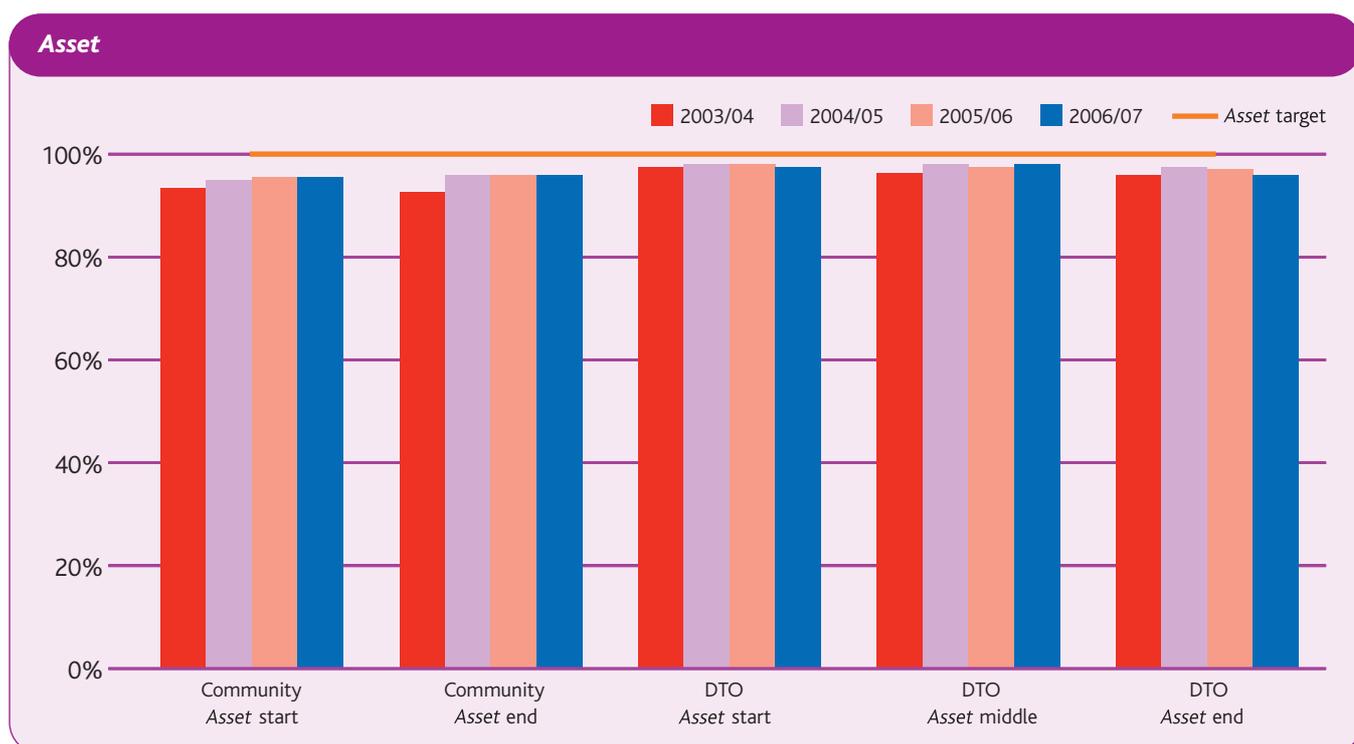
8. Asset

Asset is the standardised assessment tool used by all YOTs. An Asset is completed at the start and at the end of Final Warnings, Community Orders, ISSPs and Detention and Training Orders (DTO), and when a young person on a DTO is released from custody (i.e. a middle DTO Asset).

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that Asset is completed for all (100%) young people subject to Final Warnings, relevant community-based penalties (including ISSP programmes) and custodial sentences’.

- In 2006/07, middle DTO Assets had the highest completion rate of 97.8%.
- In 2006/07, Final Warnings/community-based penalties start Assets had the lowest completion rate of 95.4%.
- The greatest improvement was in the completion of Final Warnings/community-based penalties end Assets which showed a 3.1% increase in completion rates.
- For further information please see the Asset section on page 30.

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Community Asset start	93.3%	94.7%	95.2%	95.4%
Community Asset end	92.9%	95.8%	95.6%	95.8%
DTO Asset start	97.2%	97.9%	98.1%	97.6%
DTO Asset middle	96.3%	98.0%	97.3%	97.8%
DTO Asset end	96.1%	97.6%	96.8%	96.1%
Asset target ¹	100%	100%	100%	100%

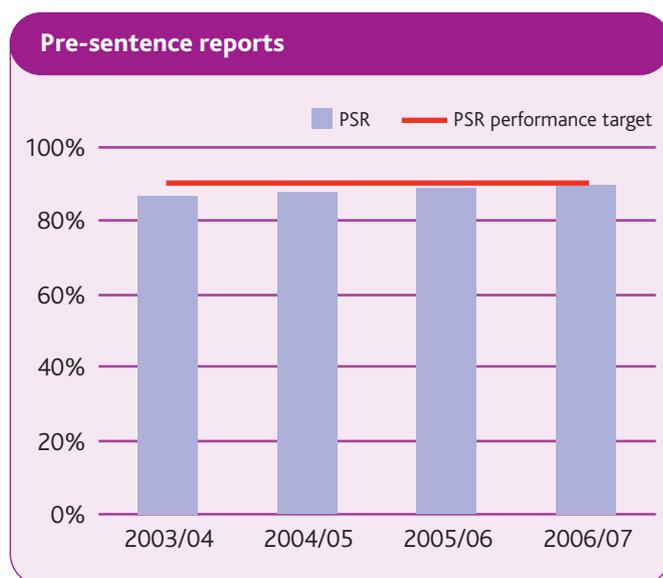


9. Pre-sentence reports

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 90% of pre-sentence reports (PSR) prepared for the courts are produced within the time scales prescribed by National Standards.

- PSR completion increased slightly from 2003/04 to 2006/07.
- There has been steady progress towards the target level.

Pre-sentence reports				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
PSR	87.6%	88.6%	89.4%	89.7%
PSR target	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%

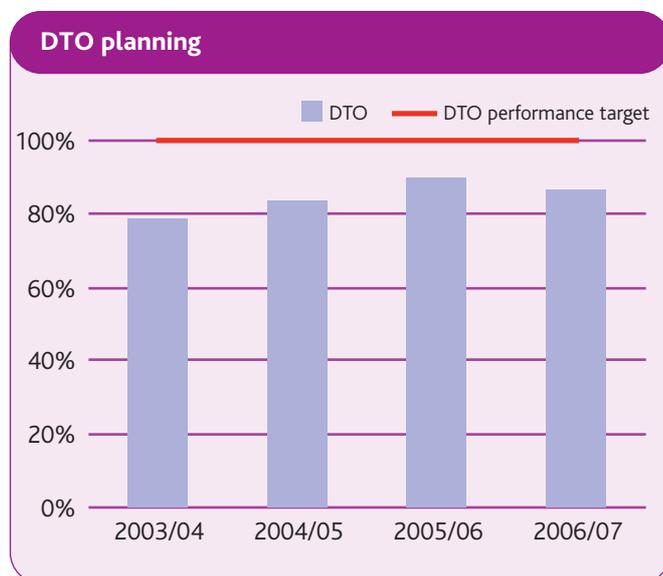


10. Detention and Training Order plans

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that all (100%) initial training plans for young people subject to Detention and Training Orders (DTO) are developed within the time scales prescribed by National Standards.

- DTO plans completion rates rose by 8% between 2003/04 and 2006/07.
- They fell by 3.3% between 2005/06 and 2006/07 but performance has been consistently good.

DTO planning				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
% of DTO training plans completed on time	79.4%	82.1%	88.8%	85.9%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%

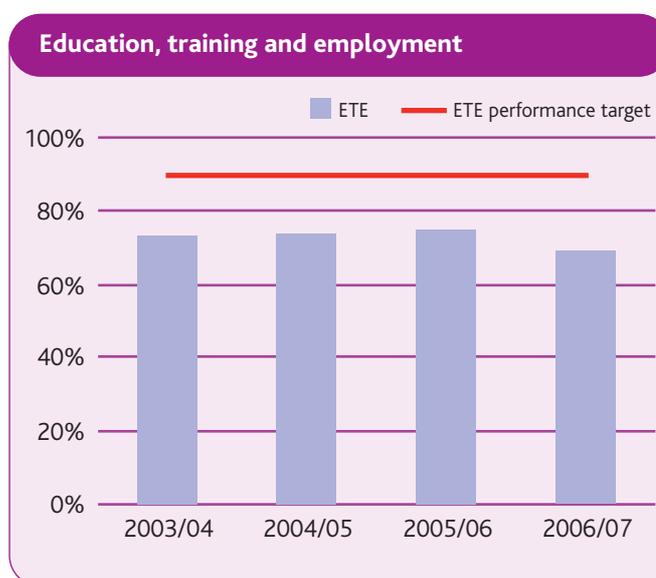


11. Education, training and employment

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that 90% of young people who offend supervised by YOTs are in suitable full-time education, training or employment (ETE).

- Performance fell by 8.5% between 2005/06 and 2006/07, mainly due to changes in reporting requirements aimed at collecting more accurate data in sub-categories.
- Prior to this change, performance had plateaued at 75%. A number of measures are in place that may improve the situation, including the Offender Learning and Skills Service (OLASS) and the inclusion of this ETE indicator in the new Public Service Agreement (PSA) Pathways to Success.

Education, training and employment				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
ETE	73.5%	74.2%	75.1%	68.7%
ETE target	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%



12. Suitable accommodation

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that all (100%) young people subject to Final Warnings supported by an intervention or relevant community-based penalties, or custodial sentences, have suitable accommodation to go to.

- Performance has improved slightly since 2003/04.

Accommodation				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Accommodation	91.3%	93.6%	93.3%	93.7%
Accommodation target	100%	100%	100%	100%



13. Mental health

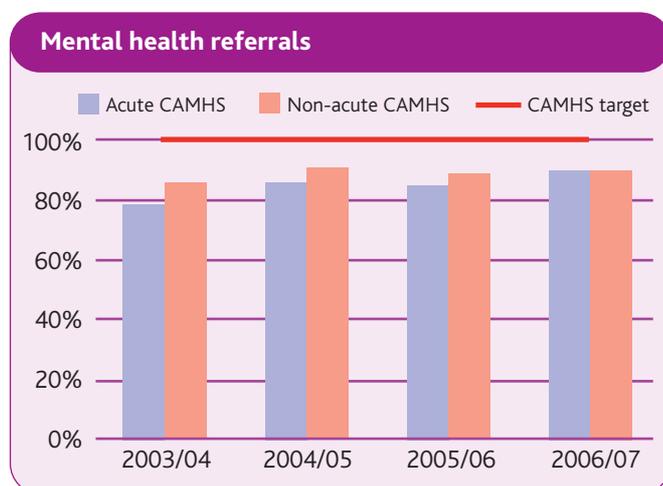
The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure that all (100%) young people, who are assessed by Asset or the Mental Health Assessment Framework as manifesting:

- 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 14.7% between 2003/04 and 2006/07.
- Performance on Non-acute Mental Health rose by 6.2% between 2003/04 and 2006/07.

Mental health referrals				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Acute CAMHS	79.5%	85.3%	85.6%	91.2%
Non-acute CAMHS	85.9%	90.4%	89.2%	91.2%
CAMHS target	100%	100%	100%	100%

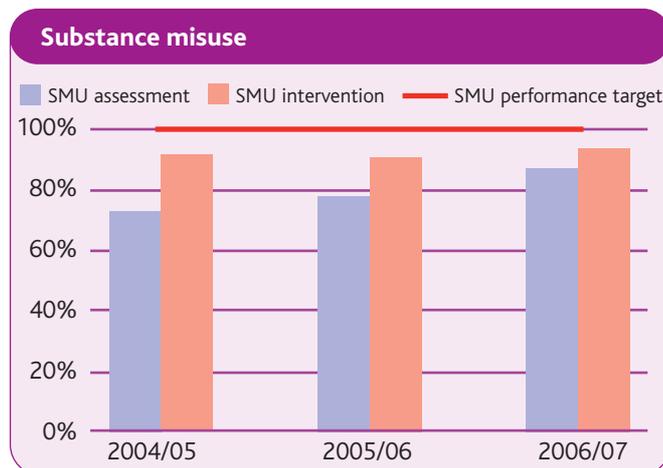


14. Substance misuse

The performance indicator for 2006/07 is to ensure all young people are screened for substance misuse, 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 2004/05.
- The timeliness of the interventions has improved slightly.

Substance misuse			
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
SMU assessment	73.5%	78.2%	87.0%
SMU intervention	92.2%	92.9%	94.3%
SMU target	100%	100%	100%



Data on the overall performance of YOTs is presented on page 66.

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 is audited in 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 2004*.

Compliance on all National Standards has improved over the last two years. Compliance was greatest for National Standards (NS) 6.11, i.e. end Assets completed for Final Warnings with interventions (97.7%) and NS 11.4, i.e. reports being sent to secure establishments within 24 hours of sentence (95.9%).

The lowest level of compliance was for NS 2.56, i.e. that remand planning meetings in the secure estate are held within five working days of arrival (59.5%). However, performance on this standard has improved by 96% since 2004/05.

National Standards compliance

NS Code		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	% Change from 2004/05
6.6	Start Assets completed within 10 working days of referral for Final Warnings	62.9%	68.3%	70.0%	11.3%
6.11	Final Assets completed for Final Warning interventions closed	96.2%	97.9%	97.7%	1.6%
2.56	Remand planning meetings at secure establishment, attended by YOT, held within five working days of arrival	30.4%	55.6%	59.5%	96.0%
2.38	Young people subject to Bail Supervision and Support receiving three contacts a week	62.6%	68.4%	75.9%	21.1%
8.19	Referral Order initial contacts within five working days of sentence	68.2%	68.4%	85.9%	26.0%
8.39	Supervision/Action Plan Order initial contacts within one working day of sentence	77.0%	87.2%	88.8%	15.3%
8.9	Supervision/Action Plan Order intervention plans within 15 working days of sentence	71.6%	78.6%	81.4%	13.6%
8.24 (a)	Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts every two weeks in first half of order	75.9%	90.1%	87.7%	15.5%
8.24 (b)	Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts once a month thereafter	75.4%	86.4%	86.7%	15.1%
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%	14.1%
8.40 (b)	Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts weekly for next three months	55.2%	63.4%	68.0%	23.1%
8.40 (c)	Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts fortnightly thereafter	48.4%	66.2%	69.3%	43.2%
8.7	Unacceptable failures to attend followed up within one working day	52.0%	70.0%	74.3%	42.9%
8.8 (a)	Unacceptable failures to comply with order followed up with formal written warning	69.0%	72.9%	70.5%	2.2%
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%	22.4%
11.4	Reports received by secure establishment within 24 hours of sentence	90.3%	95.8%	95.9%	6.2%
11.16 (a)	Young people serving DTOs of 12 months or less visited monthly	74.1%	80.9%	78.7%	6.2%
11.16 (b)	Young people serving longer DTOs visited every two months	79.7%	84.2%	84.8%	6.3%
11.17	Young people seen by YOT supervising officer on day of transfer to community	82.5%	90.6%	90.3%	9.4%
11.20 (a)	Young people on DTO supervision receiving contacts twice weekly for first 12 weeks	58.5%	78.5%	74.8%	27.9%
11.20 (b)	Young people on DTO supervision receiving contacts every 10 working days thereafter	59.2%	67.5%	70.0%	18.3%

National Standards trends

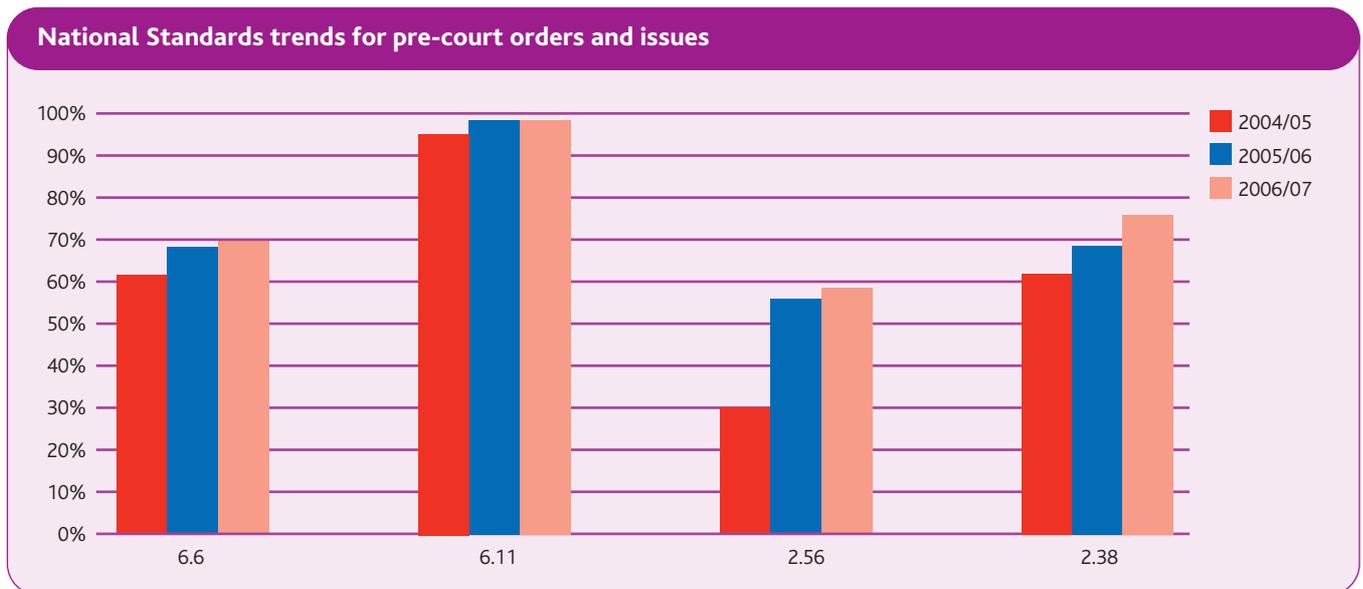
The analysis of the trends in the National Standards compliance data has been focused on the different stages of the criminal justice process:

- **pre-court disposals and remands** – 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 Detention and Training Orders (DTO).

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 2006/07.
- Compliance was 70% or higher for all pre-court National Standards except NS 2.56.



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

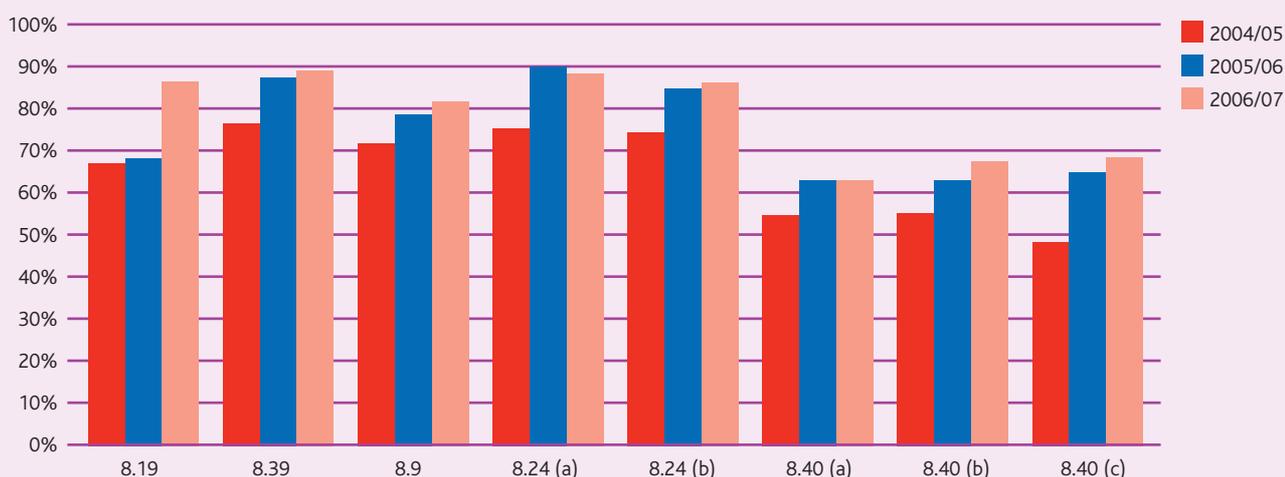
Community disposals

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 shows how compliance for these orders has varied since 2004/05:

- All standards show improved compliance between 2004/05 and 2006/07
- 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 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 – contacts

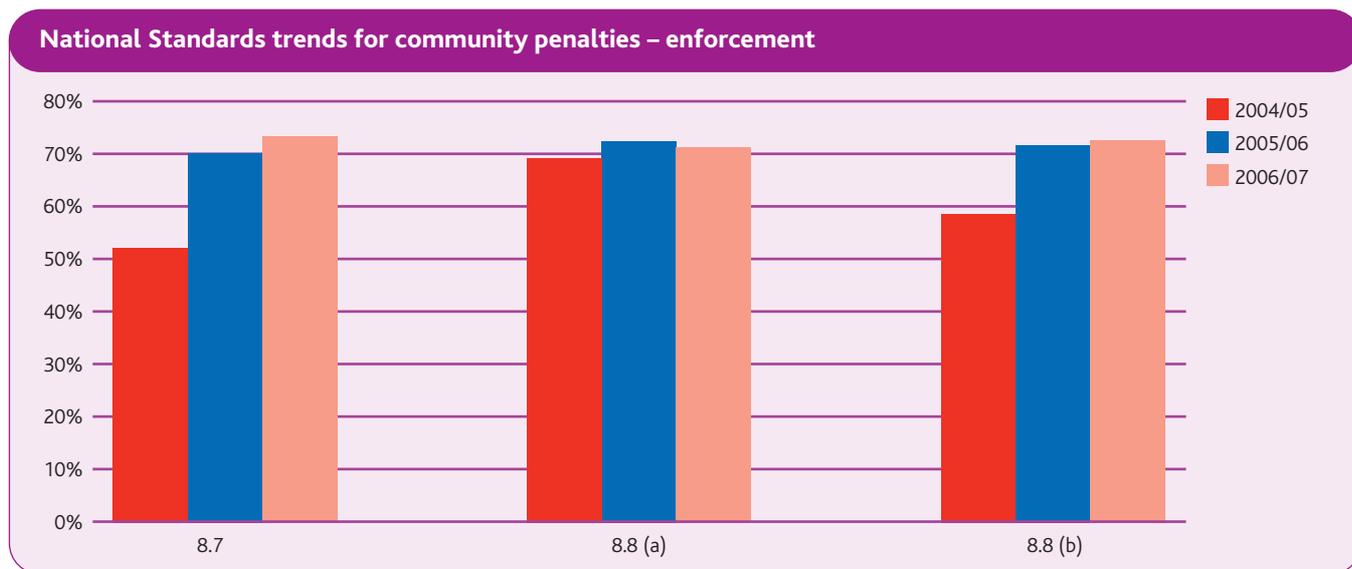


Key

- (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
- (8.24a)** Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts every two weeks in first half of order
- (8.24b)** Young people on Referral Orders receiving contacts once a month thereafter
- (8.40a)** Young people on Supervision/Action Plan Orders receiving contacts twice a week for first 12 weeks
- (8.40b)** Young people on Supervision Orders receiving contacts weekly for next three months
- (8.40c)** 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 show how compliance on these National Standards has varied since 2004/05:

- All standards show improved compliance between 2004/05 and 2006/07
- National Standards were adhered to in just over 70% of cases.



Key:

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

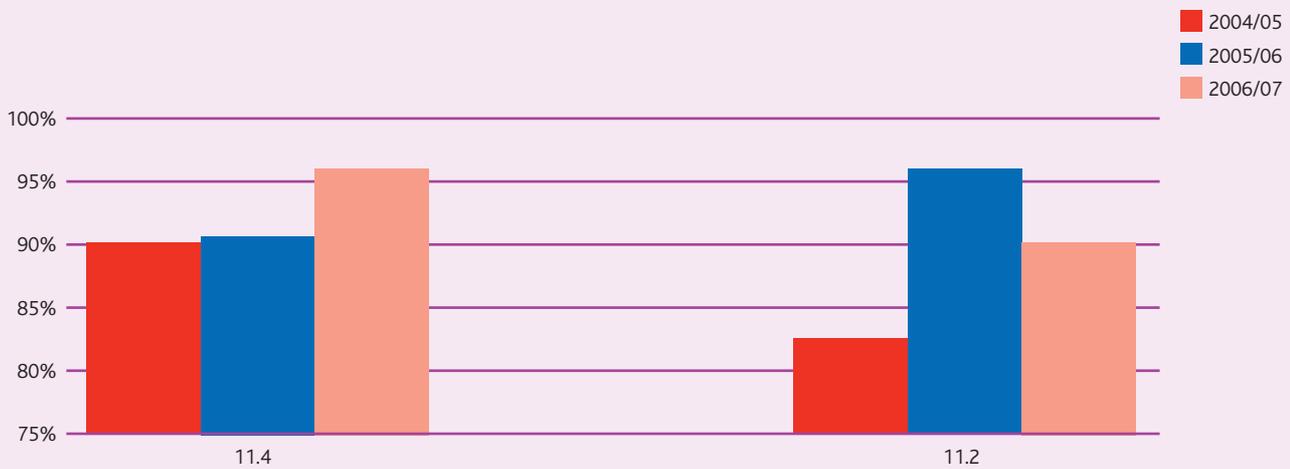
Custodial disposals

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 timeliness of reports being sent to the 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.
- The percentage of young people seen by a YOT supervising officer on the day of their transfer back to the community has fallen slightly between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

National Standards trends for custodial orders – timeliness



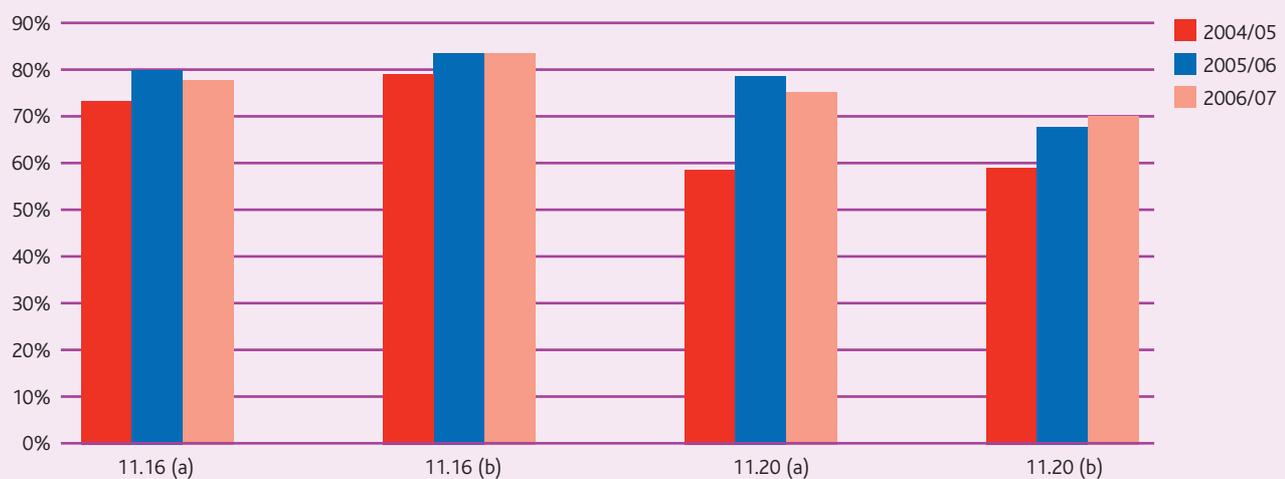
Key

- (11.4)** Reports received by secure establishment within 24 hours of sentence
- (11.2)** 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 2004/05 and 2006/07, and all adhered to the standards at least 70% of the time.
- There has been a slight decline in the percentage of young people serving Detention and Training Orders (DTO) of 12 months or more being visited monthly between 2005/06 and 2006/07, however performance remains acceptable at over 70%.

National Standards trends for custodial orders – contacts



Key

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

EFFECTIVE PRACTICE QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Effective Practice Quality Assurance (EPQA) Framework was developed to promote effective practice and continual improvement.

The EPQA Framework in 2006/07 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.

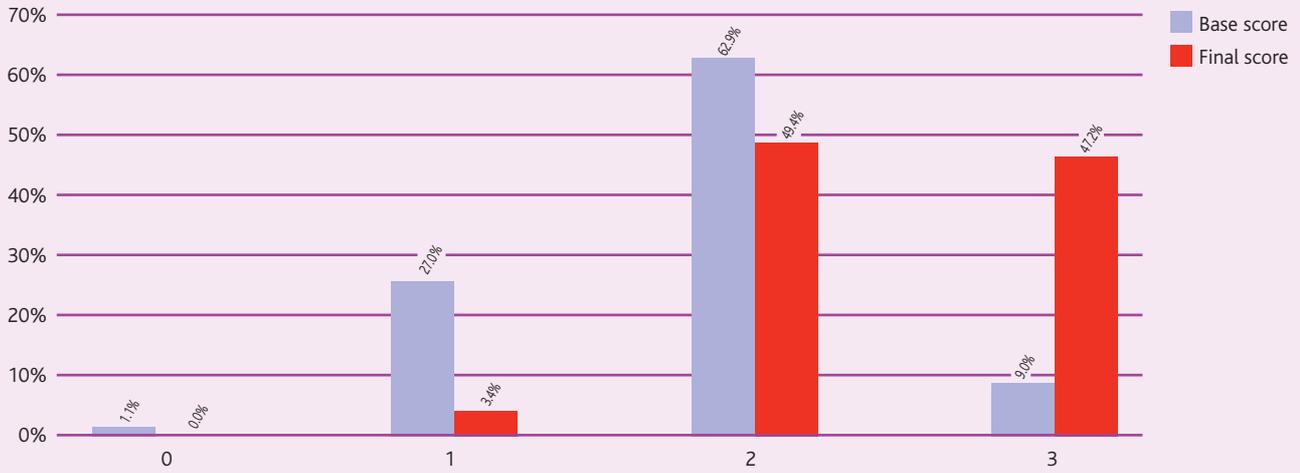
These base scores are validated by the YJB and improvement plans are established, aimed at increasing the base score. The improvement plans run for about 18 months, after which the YOT reviews its progress and determines the 'final score' using the scale of 0 to 3. These final scores are also validated 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 (63%) and substance misuse (72%). The base scores for mental health tended to be lower with 45% scoring a 1 and 50% scoring a 2.
- The final score for mental health was also lower than for the other three EPQA areas, with only 29% scoring a 3. Nearly two thirds 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.



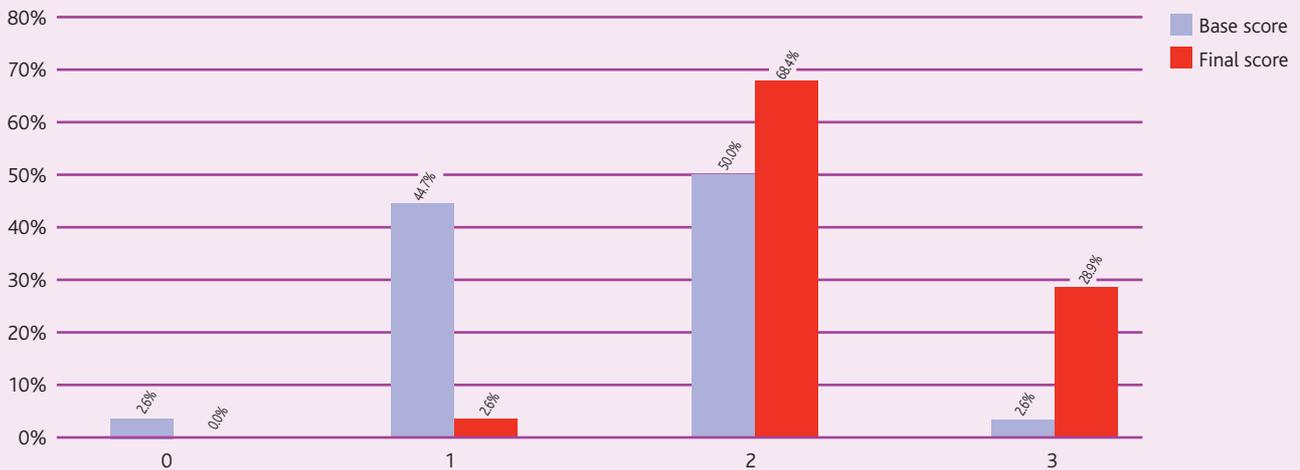
Remand management (89 YOTs completed)



Substance misuse (29 YOTs completed)



Mental health (38 YOTs completed)



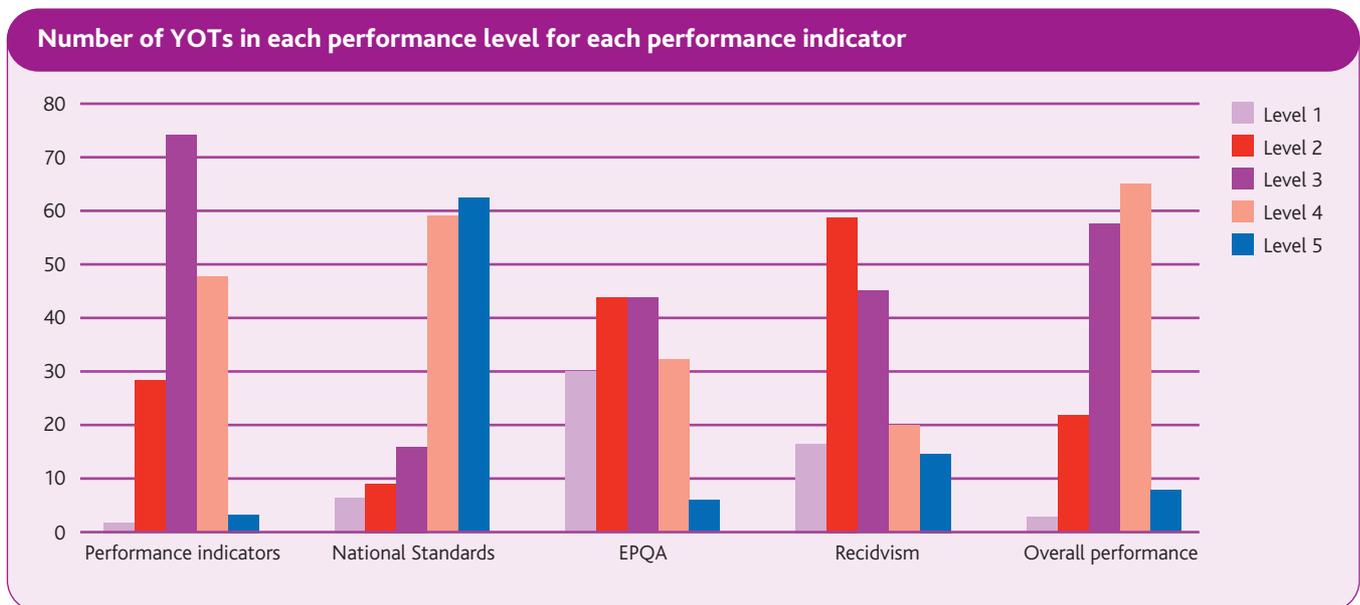
OVERALL YOT PERFORMANCE

The YOT Performance Framework reflects the performance of YOTs on a range of qualitative and quantitative indicators, such as:

- performance indicators
- adherence to National Standards
- Effective Practice Quality Assurance (EPQA)
- reoffending rates.

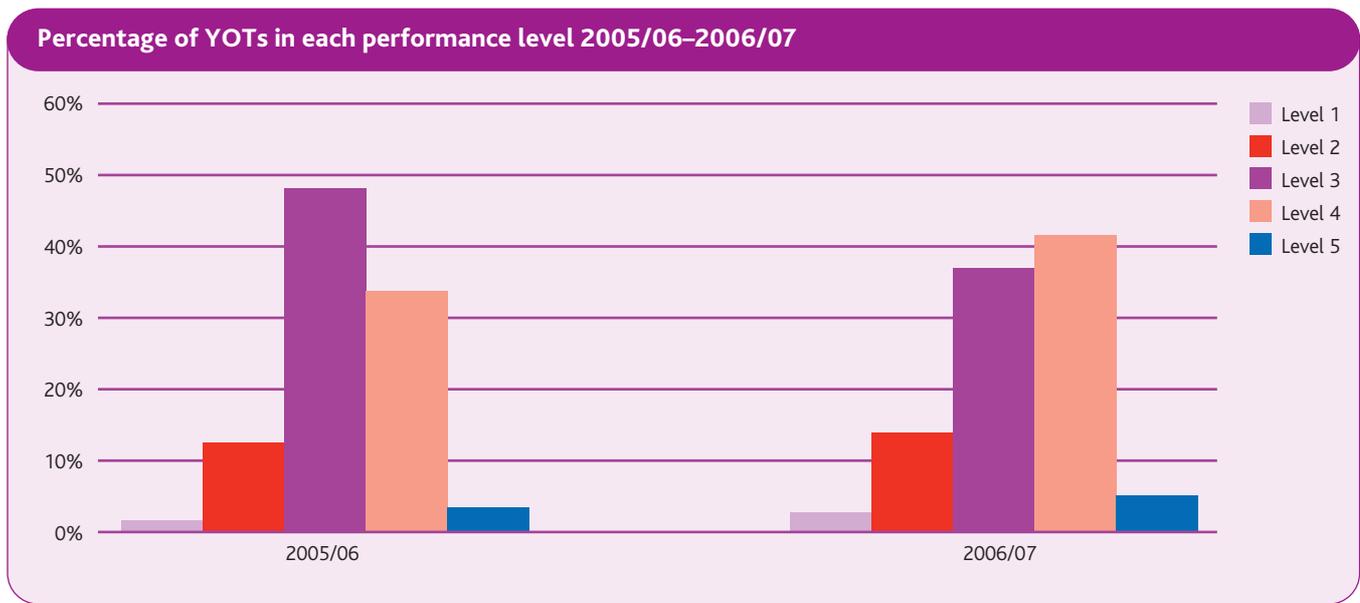
These areas are each scored on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating low performance and 5 indicating high performance. The YOTs also receive a 'general score', which reflects the timeliness and completeness of their data returns. This general score, along with the other four scores, are combined to give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

- On the performance indicators, 78.8% of the YOTs achieved a level 3 or 4 in 2006/07.
- In their adherence to National Standards, 78.8% of YOTs achieved a level 4 or 5.
- In EPQA, 56.4% scored a level 2 or 3.
- The majority of YOTs (67.3%) achieved a level 2 or 3 for their reoffending rates.
- In 2006/07, 37.2% achieved an overall performance score of level 3, 41.7% achieved a level 4 and 5.2% achieved a level 5.



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.



SECURE ESTATE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE PERFORMANCE

The YJB has eight performance indicators set out in its *Corporate and Business Plan 2006/07 to 2008/09* that 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. Young Offender Institution (YOI), Secure Children’s Home (SCH) and Secure Training Centre (STC)). It should be noted that some performance requirements vary, and some do not apply to certain types of accommodation due to different contractual and service level agreements. Data for STCs presented here is for January to March 2007 only due to data collection problems, while the data for YOIs and SCHs is for the full financial year.

Information from YOTs

If a young person arrives at a secure establishment without an assessment form (Asset) or pre-sentence report (PSR), follow-up action must be taken within one hour and the young person managed as ‘vulnerable’ (i.e. at risk of self-harm or suicide) 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 SCHs report them separately.

There has been a slight decline in performance for all establishment types between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. This has been accentuated in STCs due to the small sample size. This target is strongly affected by YOTs.

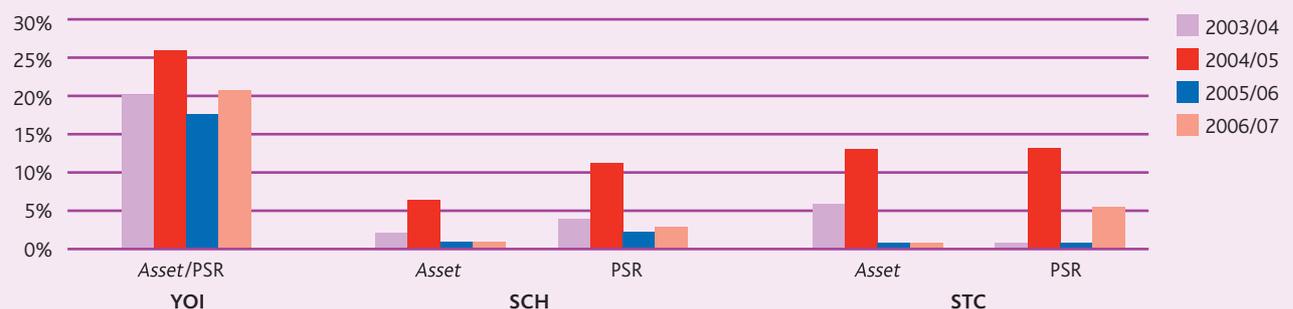
Percentage of information missing from YOTs

	YOI Asset/PSR	Asset	SCH PSR	Asset	STC PSR
03/04	20.0%	2.0%	4.0%	5.8%	0.9%
04/05	26.1%	6.8%	11.5%	12.9%	12.9%
05/06	16.9%	1.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%
06/07	20.4%	1.0%	2.5%	0.5%	5.4%

Percentage of missing data followed up within 24 hours

	YOI	SCH	STC
06/07	57.1%	31.3%	13.9%

Information from YOTs



Time out of room

The performance indicator is to ensure that 95% of young people spend at least 10 hours out of their room per day.

Note that prior to 2006/07, STCs reported on the percentage of young people out of their room for more than 10 hours a day. For 2006/07, STCs now report the hours per day that young people spend out of the room. YOIs and SCHs have been providing data returns in this manner since 2003/04.

- YOIs have shown a gradual improvement in this indicator, although there has been a slight drop between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- STCs and SCHs have demonstrated consistently high performance.

Time out of room

	YOI (average time out of room)	SCH (average time out of room)	STC (proportion out of room 10+ hrs/day)	STC (average time out of room)
2003/04	9.20	n/a	99.8%	n/a
2004/05	10.10	12.90	98.6%	n/a
2005/06	11.40	13.20	98.7%	n/a
2006/07	10.50	13.38	n/a	14.16

Hours of education and training

The performance indicator is to ensure that 90% of young people receive 30 hours of education, training and personal development activity per week, as defined in the *National Specification for Learning and Skills* document. For young people in YOIs, the target was 25 hours per week.

Note that while YOIs report on the hours spent on education and training per week, STCs and SCHs report on the percentage of young people receiving education, training and personal development of more than 30 hours a week.

- YOIs have shown a fluctuating pattern in this indicator, however performance has been good.
- STCs have demonstrated excellent performance.

Hours of education, training and employment

	YOI (average number of hours received per week)	SCH (proportion in 30+ hrs/week)	STC (proportion in 30+ hrs/week)
2003/04	n/a	79.1%	100.0%
2004/05	24.50	72.8%	98.2%
2005/06	28.24	79.9%	99.4%
2006/07	26.20	79.5%	100.0%

Literacy and numeracy

The performance indicator is to ensure that all young people entering the 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 SCHs, or DTOs of 12 months or more in YOIs.

- STCs and SCHs have performed well on the assessment indicator, although there has been a slight decline in the 'improvement' performance indicator for SCHs between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- YOI have demonstrated good performance for literacy and numeracy assessment but have struggled with the performance indicator.

	YOI		SCH		STC	
	Assess	Improvement	Assess	Improvement	Assess	Improvement
2003/04	100.0%	52.0%	97.0%	93.0%	99.3%	100.0%
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%

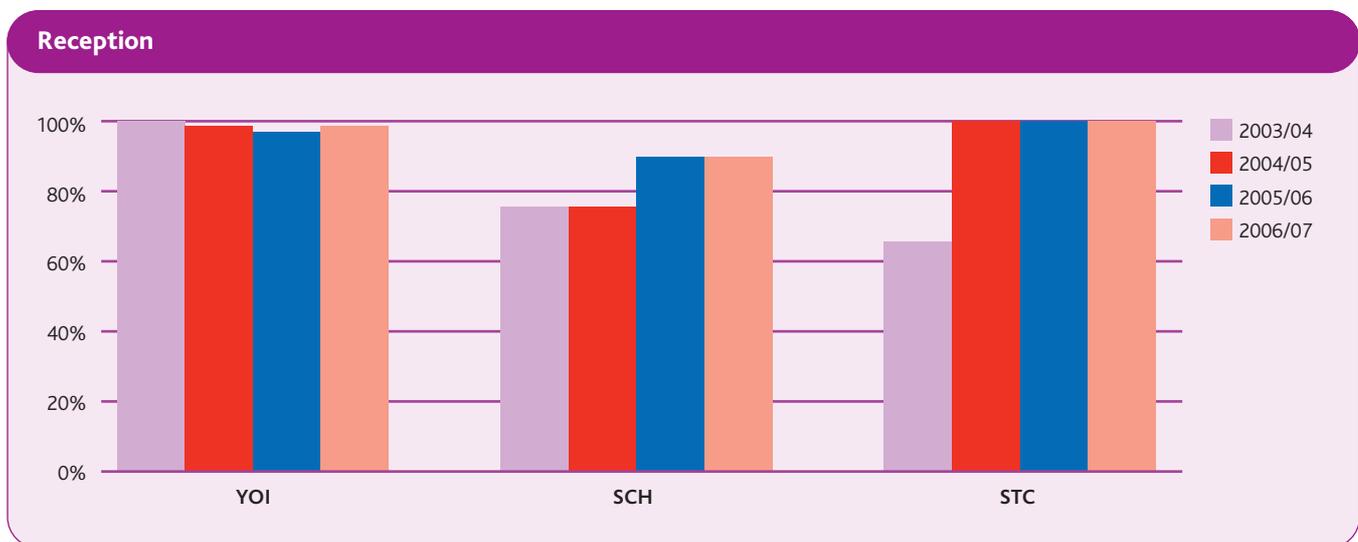


Reception

The performance indicator is that, on reception, all young people will be assessed by a clinician for vulnerability and substance misuse.

- YOIs have performed consistently well on this indicator, with their performance exceeding 98%.
- SCHs and STCs have also performed well on this indicator, with performance in excess of 90%, however there has been a slight decline in SCHs performance.

	YOI	SCH	STC
2003/04	100.0%	76.0%	65.4%
2004/05	99.5%	75.9%	100.0%
2005/06	98.4%	91.2%	100.0%
2006/07	99.3%	90.8%	100.0%

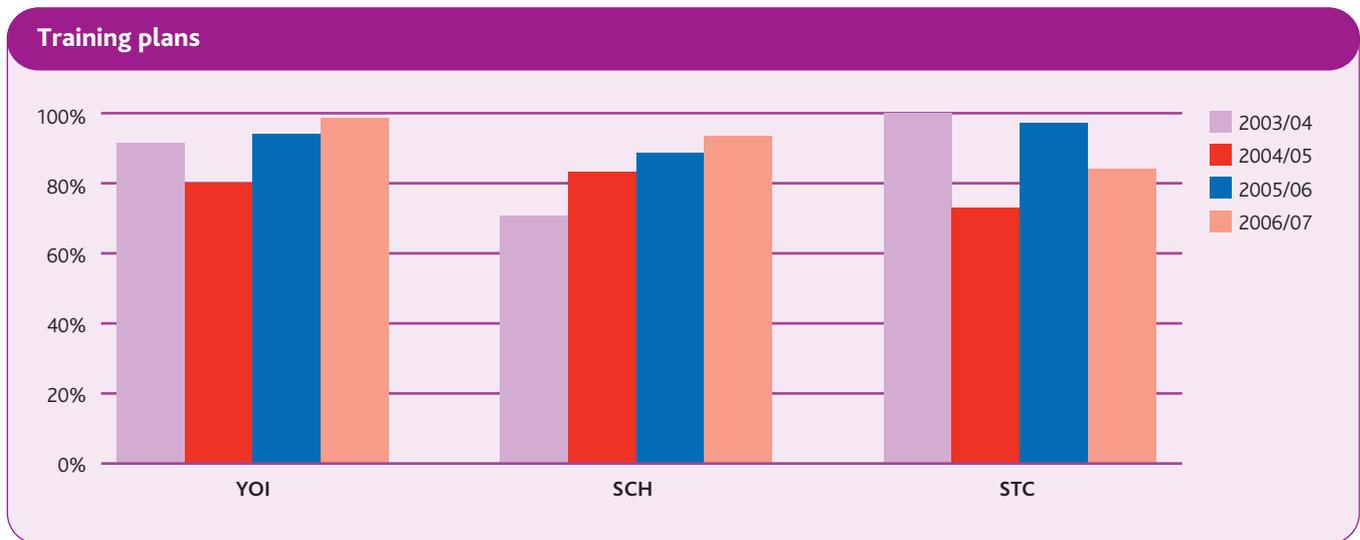


Training plans

The performance indicator is that all young people entering the secure facility will have a training plan developed and subsequently reviewed in accordance with the *YJB's National Standards for Youth Justice Services*.

- SCHs continue to show a marked improvement in performance on this indicator.
- YOIs performance has improved steadily since 2004/05.
- STCs have had a more fluctuating performance, with dips in performance occurring in 2004/05 and 2006/07.

	YOI	SCH	STC
2003/04	93.0%	71.0%	100.0%
2004/05	80.5%	84.3%	74.0%
2005/06	94.4%	90.3%	98.3%
2006/07	99.3%	94.7%	84.9%



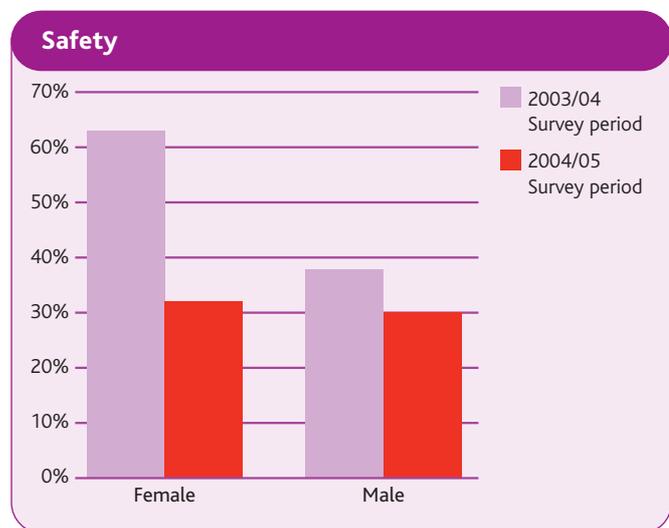
Feeling of safety in secure establishments

The performance indicator is that the proportion of young people who feel safe in secure establishments should increase by 5% by 31 March 2007 (baselined against the 2005 survey). This data comes from surveys of young people's responses in YOI custody conducted jointly by the HM Inspectorate of Prisons and the YJB for 2004/06.

For young men, there was an 8% decrease in the number of young men who felt unsafe in secure establishments between the 2003/04 reporting period and the 2004/05 reporting period.

For young women the decrease was more dramatic, reflecting the YJB's considerable investment over the last two years to provide accommodation for young women that is separate to adults. Between the two reporting periods, there was a decrease of almost 30% in the number of young women who felt unsafe.

Safety		
% of young people stating that they felt unsafe in prison		
	2003/04 survey period	2004/05 survey period
Female	63.0%	32.0%
Male	38.0%	30.0%



Advocacy

The performance indicator is that all young people in custody will have access to an independent advocacy service. From 1 February 2005, all young people had access to an independent advocacy service. Provision of advocacy services to all young people is now a requirement of all contracts and is measured through contract management arrangements. The performance indicator was achieved.

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

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

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

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

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

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
South East total	828,178

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 & Humber total	530,205

Appendix B

OFFENCE CATEGORIES BY 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 can not 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'.

For information on the seriousness scores, please see the YJB Counting Rules 2006/07 document at: <http://www.yjb.gov.uk/engb/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 (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	
Driving without due care and attention	2
Driving on a footpath or/and 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
Possessing a Class A drug with intent to supply	
Offering to supply a Class A drug	
Supply – Class B drug	4
Possessing a Class B drug with intent to supply	
Offering to supply a Class B drug	
Supply – Class C drug	4
Cultivation of cannabis	
Possessing a Class C drug with intent to supply	
Offering to supply a Class C drug	
Unlawful importation or exportation of a controlled drug	5
Other/unspecified drug offence	2
PUBLIC ORDER	
Affray	4
Bomb hoax	5
Supplying false information about the presence of bombs	
Dispatching articles to create a bomb hoax	
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	
Infuriating an animal (section 1 (1) (a) Protection of Animals Act 1911)	
Inciting a child away from local authority care	
Littering	
Nuisance on educational premises	
Urinating in a public place	
Vagrancy	
Making hoax/abusive or malicious telephone calls	
Non-payment of financial penalty	
Purchasing alcohol under the age of 18	
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	
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 grievous bodily harm	
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 re-sentenced, 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 youth offending team (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 Detention and Training Orders, 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 (BSS)

Bail Supervision and Support (BSS) 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. BSS 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 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.

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).

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.

Court-ordered secure remand

A court-ordered secure remand allows courts to remand young people into secure children's homes or secure training centres. 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 section 98(3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and for whom a place is available.

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 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.

Custodial sentence

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

- Detention and Training Orders
- section 90/91
- section 226
- section 228.

Detention and Training Order (DTOs)

Detention and Training Orders (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.

Detention and Training Order (DTO) Training Plan

This training plan for young people on a DTO is developed by the young person and staff from the Young Offender Institution 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

The Drug Treatment and Testing Order 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 Element of Effective Practice (KEEP) guidance. Of the 15 KEEPS, 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.

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

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (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 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. Detention and Training Orders plans
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 performance on each of these measures are fed into the YOT Performance Framework.

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, section 90/91, section 226 or section 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.

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.

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 Detention and Training Order.

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 section 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 section 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 (SCH)

SCHs 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 (SCHs)
- Secure Training Centres (STCs)
- Young Offender Institutions (YOIs).

Secure estate performance measures

YOIs, STCs and SCHs 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 young offender institutions 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 SCHs 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.

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