



Youth Justice Board
Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid



Ministry of
JUSTICE

Youth Justice Annual Workload data 2008/09

England and Wales

Youth Justice Board / Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

Published 27 May 2010

Youth Justice Annual Workload data 2008/09

England and Wales

Youth Justice Board / Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

Also available on the Ministry of Justice website at

www.justice.gov.uk/publications/youth-justice-statistics.htm

Earlier publication can be found at the Youth Justice Board website at

www.yjb.gov.uk/Publications/Scripts/prodList.asp?idCategory=69&menu=item&eP

Introduction

Annual workload data

The Youth Justice Board (YJB) oversees the youth justice system in England and Wales. We work to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people aged from 10 to 18, and to ensure that custody for them is safe, secure, and addresses the causes of their offending behaviour. Specifically, we:

- advise the Secretary of State on the operation of, and standards for, the youth justice system
- monitor the performance of the youth justice system and provide support to local areas to improve performance
- 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.

The Youth Justice Board bases all its work on evidence, where this exists.

The data described in this document comes from various sources including youth offending teams (YOTs) and the secure estate via monthly or quarterly returns to the YJB, as well as Police National Computer (PNC) and the Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) database for the monthly population data. There is Data Recording Guidance which governs the recording and collection of this information

(www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/DataRecordingGuidanceandCountingRules).

This data is collated and processed by the YJB and used to monitor the performance of the youth justice system and inform national, regional and local improvement initiatives.

This Youth Justice Annual Workload Data 2008/09 document consists of information on:

- offences which have resulted in a disposal
- court remands
- disposals

- intensive supervision and surveillance programmes
- custody
- key performance indicators for YOTs
- resources (see Appendix A)

To maintain consistency with previous publications of the Annual Workload Data, data from three years previously (i.e. 2005/06) has been used as the medium-term comparator, and the previous year's data (i.e. 2007/08) has been used as the short-term comparator.

The information presented in this document comes direct to the YJB directly via YOTs and not from the police or courts. As such this data may differ from those published in other government documents because of the different counting rules involved e.g. offences may be grouped differently. See the explanatory notes for more details on methodology.

Reported offending levels

There were 244,583 proven offences committed by children and young people aged 10-17 which resulted in a disposal in 2008/9. This is a decrease of 12% from 2007/08 and 19% from 2005/6. The falls in offences resulting in a disposal has mainly been driven by large falls in the use of pre-court and first tier disposals which fell by 16% and 12% respectively compared to the 2007/08. There were more modest falls in custody (down 2% cent) and community orders (down 7%) from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

The most common offences resulting in a disposal in 2008/9 were

- theft and handling (49,183; 20% of all offences resulting in a disposal)
- violence against the person (47,490; 19% of all offences resulting in a disposal)
- criminal damage (32,328; 13% of all offences resulting in a disposal)

In 2008/09 most youth offending in England and Wales was committed by young men. Young men aged 15-17 accounted for 142,507 offences, 58% of all offences. During 2008/09 the number of offences committed by all young men fell by 20% and by 13% for all young females when compared to 2005/06. However, in 2008/09 all young males are still responsible for 79% of the offences committed by young people.

Use of remand

The number of times young people were placed on remand fell by 36% between 2005/06 and 2008/09. In 2008/09, only 8% of remand episodes were to custody. The remainder were community-based remands. Young men aged 15 to 17 are those most likely to be remanded to custody; 68% of remands to custody of 10-17 year olds were given to young men aged 15 to 17.

Custody and other court disposals

There was a reduction in custodial sentences given by the court from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 7,096 10-17 year olds sentenced to custody in 2005/6 to 6,720 in 2008/9) and the number remains low compared to other types of disposals (i.e. pre court, first tier and community disposals).

The proportion of custodial sentences given by the courts remained stable, accounting for 6% of all sentences given between 2005/06 and 2008/09. During 2008/09 there were an average of 2,881 young people were in custody at any one time, a slight decrease on the average number in 2007/08 of 2,932.

Young females in 2008/09 accounted for around 10% (621 out of 6,720) of all custodial sentences. The most common form of custodial sentence given to all young people is a Detention and Training Order (DTO), accounting for 6,142 custodial sentences in 2008/09, which combines a period of custody with a period of supervision in the community.

During 2008/09, young people were primarily serving a custodial sentence for the following offences:

- violence against the person (733 cases accounting for 25% of the total)
- robbery (670 cases accounting for 23% of the total)
- breach of statutory orders (criminal) (378 cases accounting for 13% of the total)
- domestic burglary (337 cases accounting for 12% of the total)

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes

During 2008/09 there were 4,911 Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) started. ISSPs are 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. The proportion of offenders who completed their ISSP was 59%.

Performance

The fall in the numbers of offences resulting in a disposal was mirrored by falls in the number of children and young people who were first-time entrants to the criminal justice system and falls in juvenile re-offending.

The number of first time entrants (young people receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction) fell by 21% from 100,201 in 2007/08 to 79,260 in 2008/9 and again was driven largely by falls in pre-court and first tier penalties.

Since 2000 the frequency rate of juvenile reoffending has fallen 24.8 per cent from 151.4 to 113.9 offences per 100 offenders. Since 2007 it has fallen 1.5 per cent from 115.7 to 113.9.

Since 2000 the proportion of offenders who reoffended decreased by 7.3 per cent (2.9 percentage points) from 40.2 per cent to 37.3 per cent. Since 2007 it has decreased by 0.31 percentage points from 37.5 per cent to 37.3 per cent.

Offences resulting in a disposal

This section describes the proven offences committed by young people in 2008/09, as reported by YOTs, which led to a pre-court disposal (reprimand or final warning) or a court disposal. These are presented nationally, and broken down by age, gender and ethnicity. Note that most of the figures presented here are the number of offences, not the number of young people and that one young person may commit multiple offences. Some data on the number of young people is included later in this section. The main offence categories are explained in the glossary. Note also that each of these offence categories includes a number of individual offence types, which vary in their level of severity.

Chart 1.1: National proven offences by offence category, 2008/09

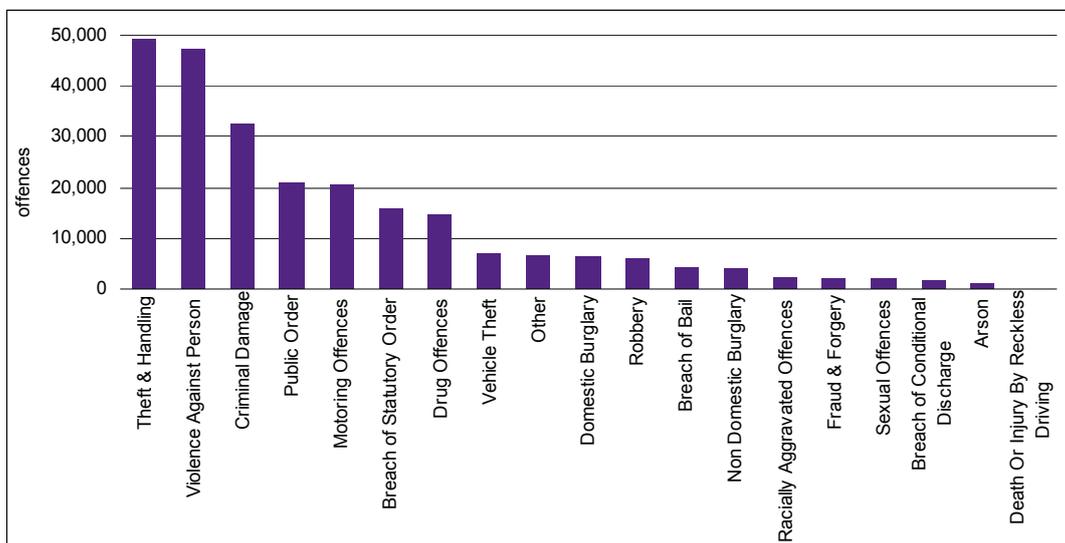
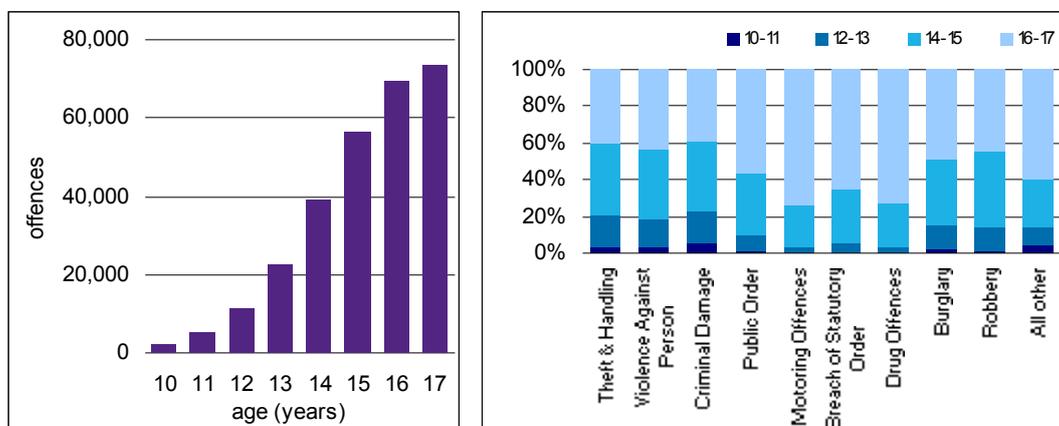
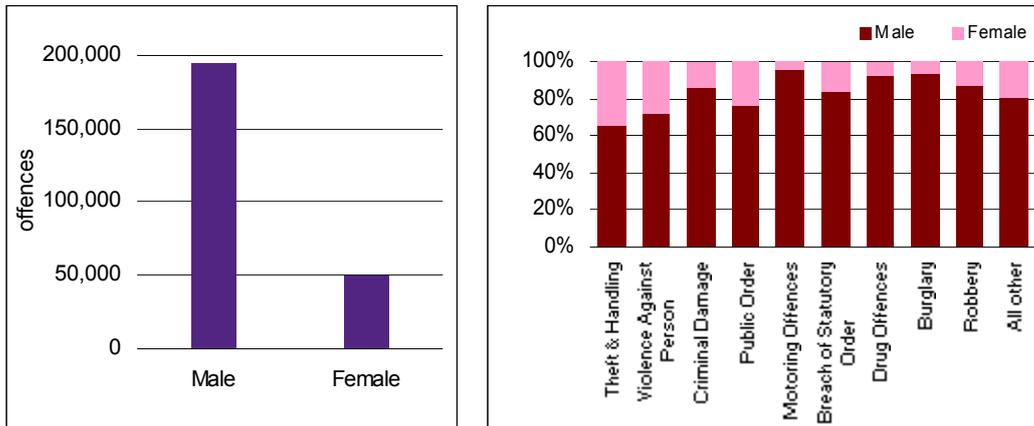


Chart 1.2: Total proven offences by age (left) and selected offence categories by age group (right), 2008/09



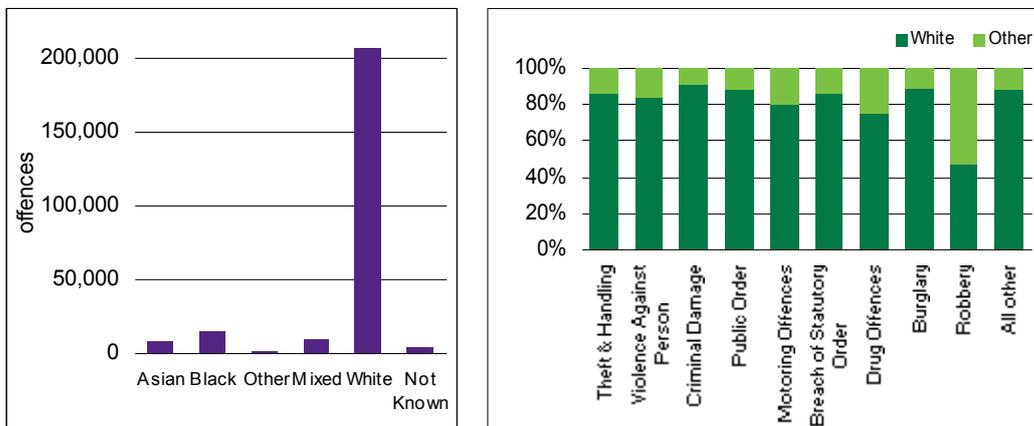
Offenders aged 15-17 accounted for 71% of all proven offences in 2008/09.

Chart 1.3: Total proven offences by gender (left) and selected offence categories by gender (right), 2008/09



Female offenders accounted for 21% of proven offences. Female offenders are more likely to commit offences of theft and handling (43%), violence (27%) and public order (10%) than other offences. Male offenders are more likely to commit offences of violence (18%), theft and handling (17%) and criminal damage (14%).

Chart 1.4: Total proven offences by ethnicity (left) and selected offence categories by ethnicity (right), 2008/09



The offenders from the White ethnic group account for 84% of all proven offences in 2008/09.

Table 1.1: National offences by gender / ethnicity, 2008/09

Offence type	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not Known
Arson	975	157	16	31	4	23	1,026	32
Breach of Bail	3,679	781	132	359	20	254	3,669	26
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1,347	230	14	69	6	72	1,413	3
Breach of Statutory Order	13,277	2,600	333	936	30	833	13,696	49
Criminal Damage	27,644	4,684	606	776	45	883	29,389	629
Death or Injury by Reckless Driving	122	8	4	3	1	4	116	2
Domestic Burglary	5,810	457	148	345	11	265	5,447	51
Drug Offences	13,374	1,061	904	1,799	64	708	10,753	207
Fraud & Forgery	1,518	575	117	189	34	73	1,616	64
Motoring Offences	19,523	992	1,221	959	92	711	16,546	986
Non Domestic Burglary	3,904	230	87	77	8	99	3,826	37
Public Order	15,904	5,061	549	995	29	700	18,352	340
Racially Aggravated Offences	1,812	646	83	78	2	65	2,188	42
Robbery	5,315	764	652	1,690	72	640	2,901	124
Sexual Offences	1,869	38	97	178	9	52	1,551	20
Theft & Handling	32,019	17,164	1,613	2,543	267	1,515	42,291	954
Vehicle Theft	6,304	573	318	334	24	285	5,857	59
Violence Against Person	33,980	13,510	1,647	3,036	151	1,881	39,886	889
Other	5,412	1,264	192	391	45	229	5,666	153
Total	193,788	50,795	8,733	14,788	914	9,292	206,189	4,667
Share of total	79%	21%	4%	6%	0%	4%	84%	2%

Table 1.2: National offences by age, 2008/09

Offence type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Arson	29	42	98	182	253	219	162	147	1,132
Breach of Bail	4	9	68	200	489	716	1,231	1,743	4,460
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	2	12	52	141	319	480	571	1,577
Breach of Statutory Order	2	29	191	596	1,661	3,097	4,572	5,729	15,877
Criminal Damage	546	1,146	2,222	3,582	5,439	6,720	6,574	6,099	32,328
Death or Injury by Reckless Driving	0	1	2	5	7	42	29	44	130
Domestic Burglary	51	81	246	470	929	1,273	1,628	1,589	6,267
Drug Offences	2	22	84	349	1,034	2,490	4,673	5,781	14,435
Fraud & Forgery	2	17	25	86	144	328	597	894	2,093
Motoring Offences	18	48	194	520	1,484	3,009	6,277	8,965	20,515
Non Domestic Burglary	46	89	218	377	660	845	1,021	878	4,134
Public Order	73	209	492	1,232	2,558	4,460	5,933	6,008	20,965
Racially Aggravated Offences	27	67	115	207	398	516	595	533	2,458
Robbery	19	74	205	528	1,032	1,497	1,582	1,142	6,079
Sexual Offences	17	49	106	216	393	418	370	338	1,907
Theft & Handling	435	1,219	2,965	5,656	8,487	10,495	10,391	9,535	49,183
Vehicle Theft	19	33	96	298	755	1,447	2,007	2,222	6,877
Violence Against Person	400	1,132	2,457	4,810	7,798	10,346	10,582	9,965	47,490
Other	25	75	197	411	825	1,266	1,779	2,098	6,676
Total	1,715	4,344	9,993	19,777	34,487	49,503	60,483	64,281	244,583
Share of total	1%	2%	4%	8%	14%	20%	25%	26%	100%

Number of offenders

There were a total of 127,197 young people who committed 244,583 offences resulting in a pre-court or court disposal in 2008/09. Table 1.1 shows a breakdown by self-reported ethnicity. See the Performance section for more information on ethnicity.

Young people who offended and received a disposal committed on average 1.9 proven offences each year. For each offence they committed they received on average 1.3 disposals. It is important to note that apart from this table, all figures in this section are for the number of proven offences resulting in a disposal and not the number of young people offending.

There was a reduction in the number of young people with proven offences in 2008/09 when compared with the previous financial year. The value has decreased by 13% from 146,526 in 2007/08 to 127,197 in 2008/09. Please note that data for this indicator has only been available since 2006/07.

Table 1.3: Number of young people with proven offences by ethnicity from 2006/07 to 2008/09

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change from 2007/08
Asian	4,946	5,133	5,194	1%
Black	8,498	8,387	7,867	-6%
Other	638	606	582	-4%
Mixed	4,235	4,483	4,435	-1%
White	129474 ^(r)	124,132	106,562	-14%
Not known	..	3,785	2,557	-32%
Total	147,791	146,526	127,197	-13%

.. Data for the Not Known group was not collected in 2006/07

(r) this figure was revised due to changes made by a YOT

Chart 1.5: Number of young people with proven offences by ethnicity from 2006/07 to 2008/09

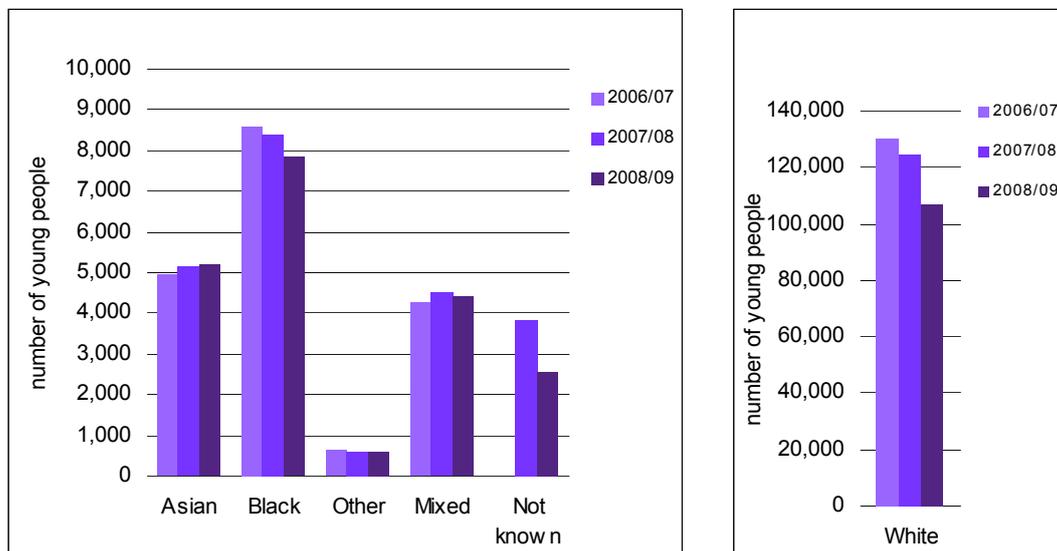
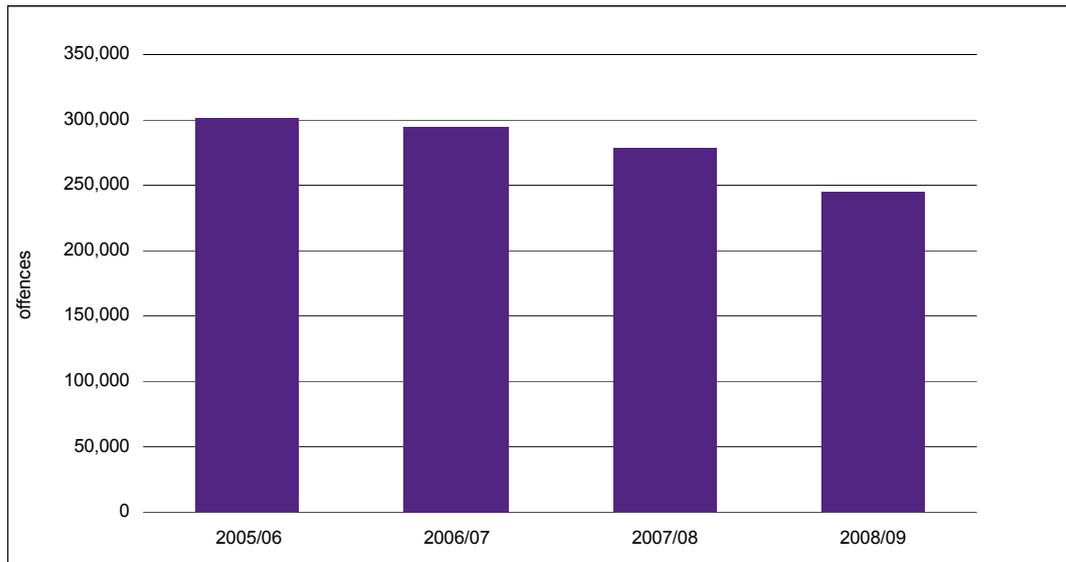
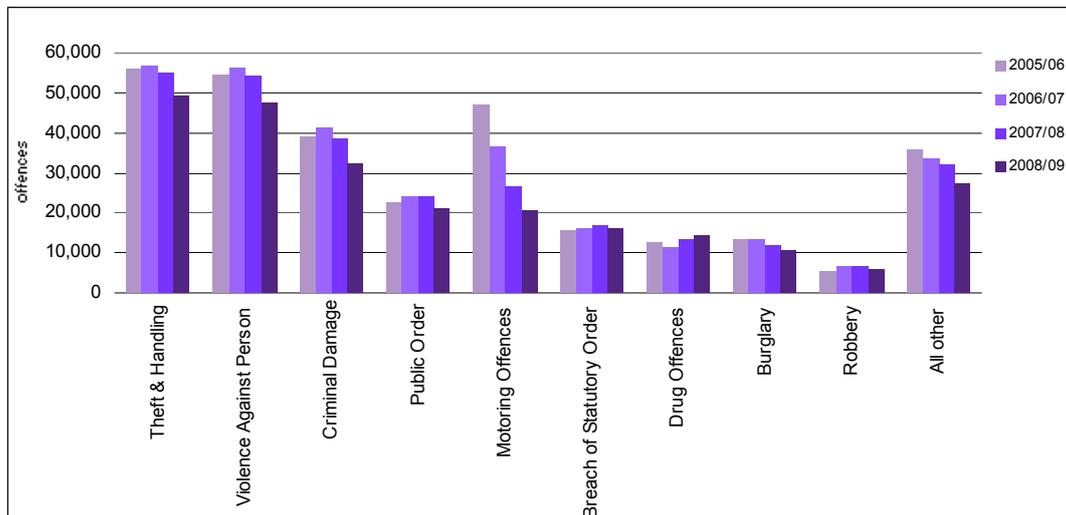


Chart 1.6: Trends in the volume of proven offences from 2005/06 to 2008/09



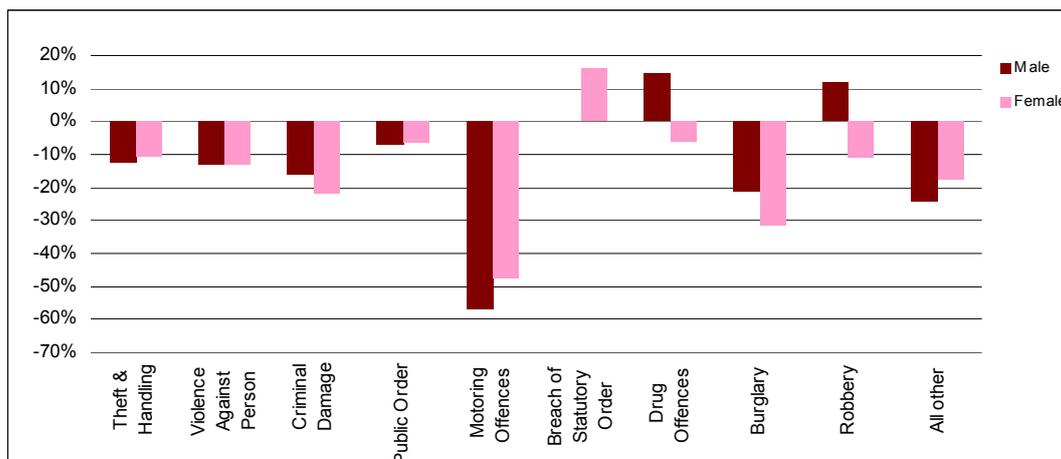
The number of violence against a person offences resulting in a disposal has decreased by 13% since 2005/06 (from 54,661 to 47,490), burglary (domestic and non-domestic) by 22% (from 13,309 to 10,401), motoring offences by 56% (from 47,047 to 20,515), while drug offences have increased by 13% (from 12,794 to 14,435).

Chart 1.7: Number of proven offences in selected categories from 2005/06 to 2007/08



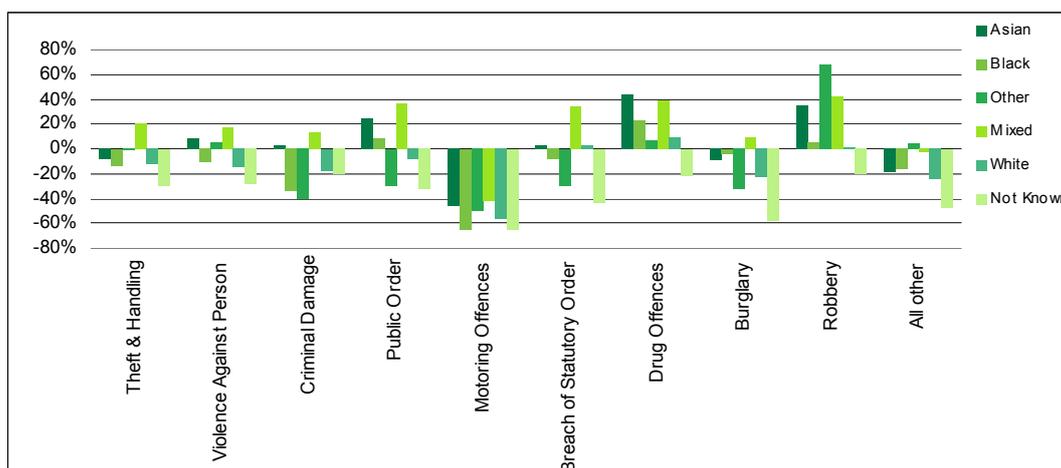
The number of offences resulting in a disposal decreased by 20% for males from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 243,450 to 193,788) and there was also a 13% decrease for females (from 58,410 to 50,795). In 2005/06 females accounted for 19% of all offences committed, in 2008/09 this figure increased to 21%.

Chart 1.8: Percentage change in selected offence categories by gender from 2005/06 to 2008/09



Against an overall decrease in proven offences of 17% from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 301,860 to 244,583), the number of offences for White young people fell by 20% (257,197 to 206,189). The number of offences for Black young people fell by 16% (from 17,640 to 14,788). The number of proven offences for Asian young people fell by 8% (from 9,459 to 8,733). There was a decrease for the Not Known group (from 8,166 to 4,667). There were increases of 11% for young people of Mixed ethnicity between 2005/06 and 2008/09 (from 8,391 to 9,292) and a decrease of 11% for the Other ethnic group (from 1,026 to 914).

Chart 1.9: Percentage change in selected offence categories by ethnicity from 2005/06 to 2008/09

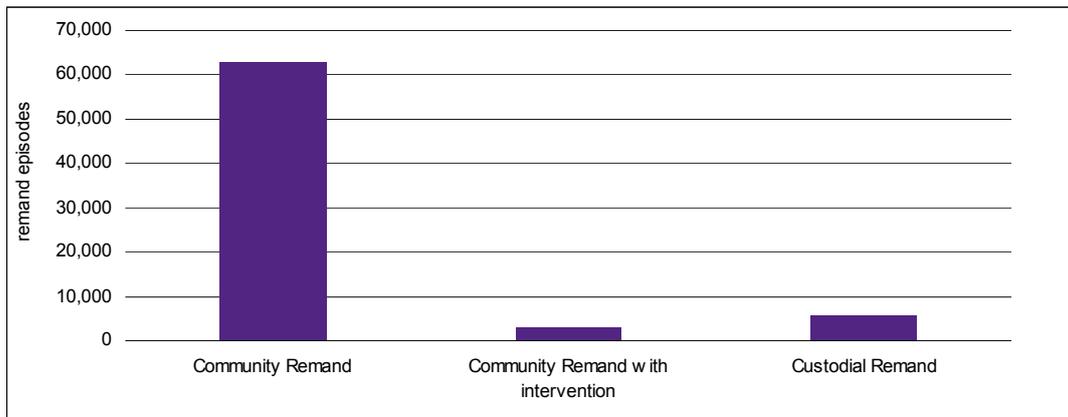


Motoring offences are the only group with consistent falls across all ethnic groups. Offenders of Mixed ethnicity have seen increases across all proven offence categories (except motoring), while the Not Known group have seen falls across all proven offence categories.

Remands

This section presents the number of remands that took place in 2008/09. Each initial remand decision is counted once, regardless of how many times the young person appears in court. Changes in remand decisions, for example from a conditional bail to a remand in custody, are counted. This data does not include police bail. The data are presented nationally and broken down by type of remand, age, gender and ethnicity. The remand types are described in the glossary.

Chart 2.1: Total remands by court remand category, 2008/09



Community remands account for 88% of all remands given at court.

Chart 2.2: Total remands by age (left) and court remand categories by age group (right), 2008/09

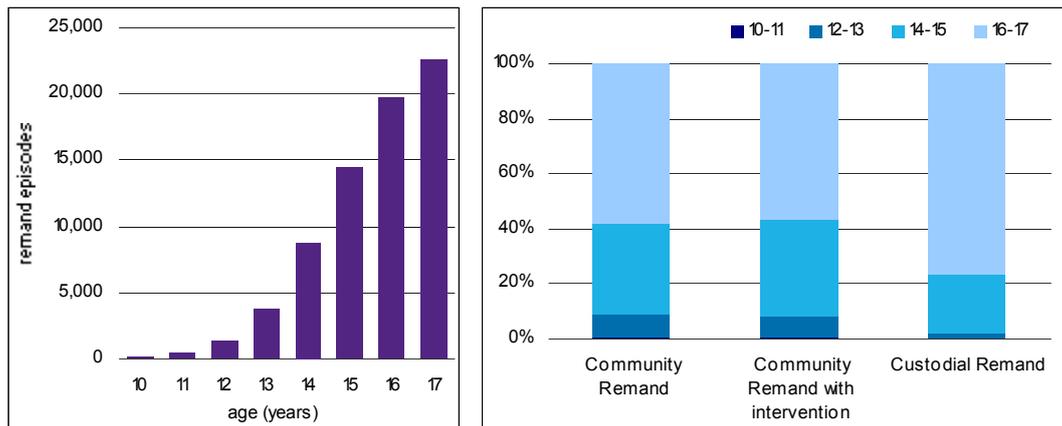


Chart 2.3: Total remands by gender (left) and court remand categories by gender (right), 2008/09

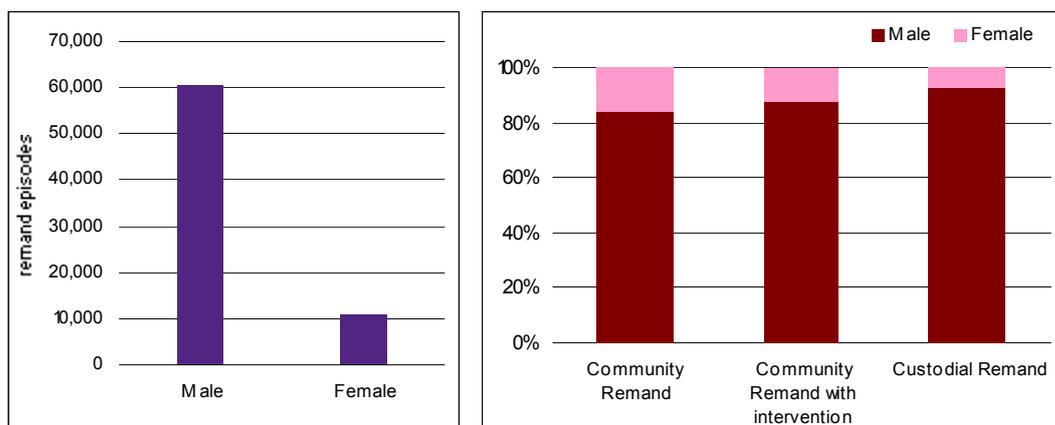


Chart 2.4: Total remands by ethnicity (left) and court remand categories by ethnicity (right), 200/09

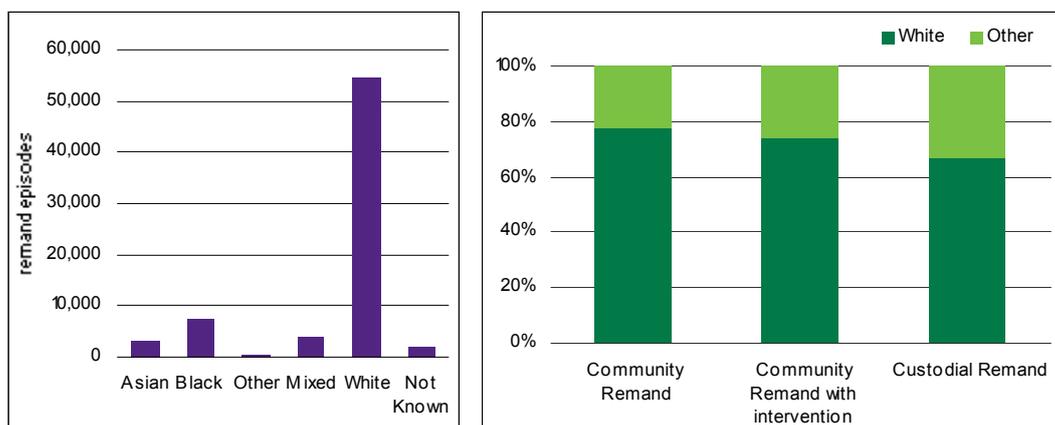


Table 2.1: Total remands by gender / ethnicity, 2008/09

Remand type	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not Known
Community remands								
Unconditional Bail	33,018	6,795	1,658	3,429	143	1,930	31,448	1,205
Conditional Bail	19,890	3,177	1,064	2,691	120	1,335	17,317	540
Total community remands	52,908	9,972	2,722	6,120	263	3,265	48,765	1,745
Community remands with intervention								
Bail Supervision and Support	1,749	174	91	259	13	134	1,411	15
Remand to Local Authority Accommodation	868	184	49	105	7	81	801	9
Total community remands with intervention	2,617	358	140	364	20	215	2,212	24
Custodial remands								
Court Ordered Secure Remand	493	134	22	105	11	65	419	5
Remand in Custody	4,603	274	279	848	45	393	3,271	41
Total custodial remands	5,096	408	301	953	56	458	3,690	46
Total	60,621	10,738	3,163	7,437	339	3,938	54,667	1,815
Share of total	85%	15%	4%	10%	0%	6%	77%	3%

Table 2.2: Total remands by age, 2008/09

Remand type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Community remands									
Unconditional Bail	94	347	961	2,428	5,165	8,283	10,810	11,725	39,813
Conditional Bail	30	103	372	1,107	2,838	4,690	6,543	7,384	23,067
Total community remands	124	450	1,333	3,535	8,003	12,973	17,353	19,109	62,880
Community remands with intervention									
Bail Supervision and Support	2	6	14	75	176	332	599	719	1,923
Remand to Local Authority Accommodation	4	10	40	86	237	317	333	25	1,052
Total community remands with intervention	6	16	54	161	413	649	932	744	2,975
Custodial remands									
Court Ordered Secure Remand	0	0	20	68	235	163	131	10	627
Remand in Custody	0	1	1	28	115	645	1,338	2,749	4,877
Total custodial remands	0	1	21	96	350	808	1,469	2,759	5,504
Total	130	467	1,408	3,792	8,766	14,430	19,754	22,612	71,359
Share of total	0.2%	0.7%	2.0%	5.3%	12.3%	20.2%	27.7%	31.7%	100.0%

Remand Trends

The number of remand episodes for all offenders has fallen by 36% from 111,168 cases in 2005/06 to 71,359 in 2008/09. Note that in the interests of reducing the burden of data collection, YOTs submitted simplified remand data in 2008/09 and so certain trend analyses previously presented are not available in 2008/09.

The number of community remands has decreased since 2005/06 by 35% (from 96,487 to 62,880). The number of community remands with interventions has decreased since 2005/06 by 63% (from 8,120 to 2,975). The number of custodial remands has decreased since 2005/06 by 16% (from 6,561 to 5,504).

Chart 2.5: Total remands (left) and community remands (right) by year, from 2005/06 - 2008/09

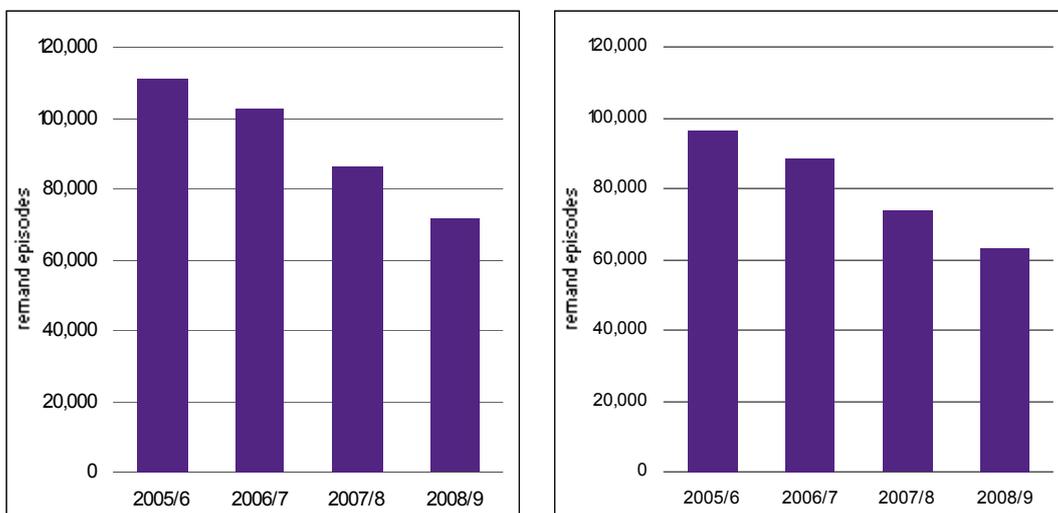
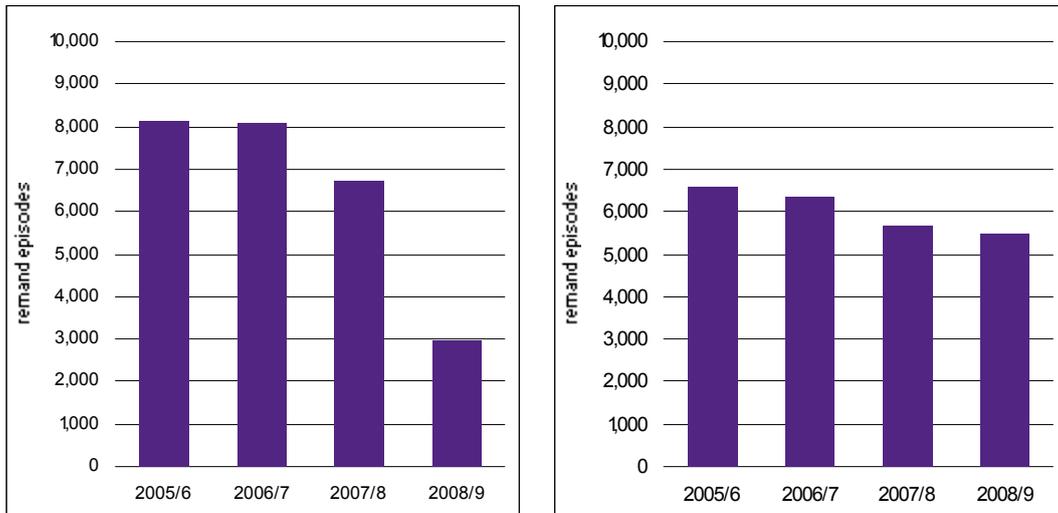


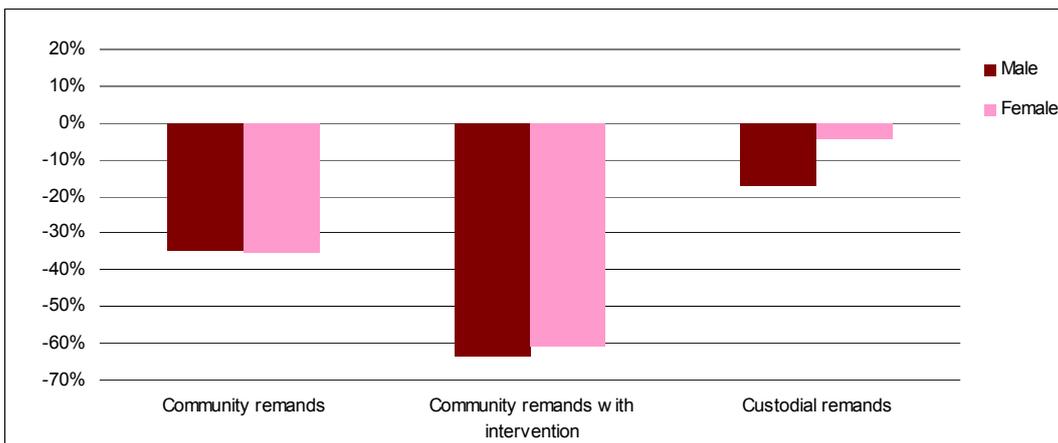
Chart 2.6: Community remands with intervention (left) and custodial remands (right) by year, from 2005-06 - 2008/09



Remand trends - gender

The number of remands for young males has decreased by 36% from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 94,371 to 60,621), while the number of remands for young females also decreased by 36% (from 16,797 to 10,738). The number of custodial remand episodes for young males decreased by 17% from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 6,135 to 5,096), while the number of remands for young females decreased by 4% (from 426 to 408)

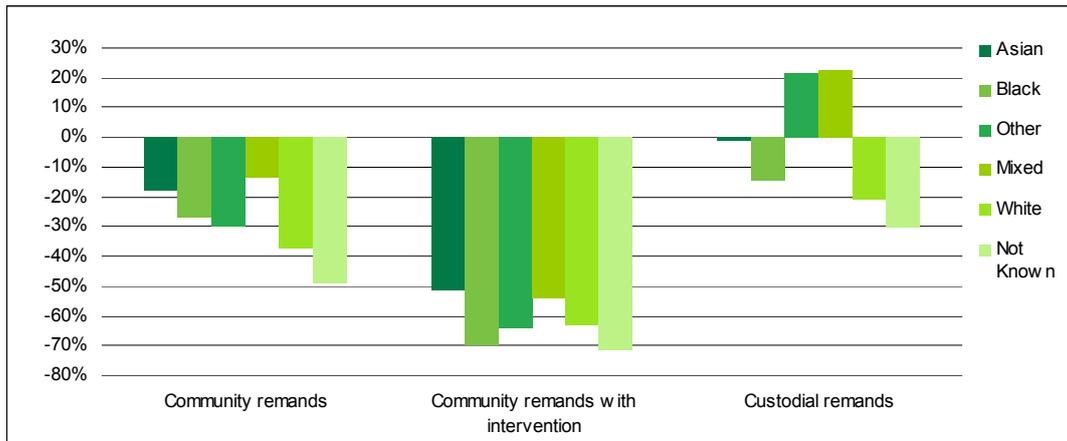
Chart 2.7: Percentage change in remand categories by gender from 2005/06 to 2008/09



Remand trends - ethnicity

There was a decrease in the number of remand episodes for all ethnic groups from 2005/06 to 2008/09. The largest decrease in remands was seen in young people classified as Not Known groups, the number in fell 49% from 3,571 in 2005/06 to 1,815 in 2008/09 partly due to improved quality of data recording.

Chart 2.8: Percentage change in number of remands by ethnicity from 2005/06 to 2008/09



Community remands and community remands with an intervention have fallen for all ethnic groups as have custodial remands.

Disposals

This section reports on all pre-court, first-tier, community and custodial disposals reported by YOTs during 2008/09. A pre-court disposal is a sanction given for one or more offences detected by the police. First-tier, community and custodial disposals are given to young people by the courts. First-tier disposals include fines, discharges and other types of disposal.

Disposals have been defined into four categories for ease and are based on seriousness of the disposal. The data are presented nationally, as well as broken down by age, gender and ethnicity. Also included is some trend analysis, which provides information on use of disposals since 2005/06. It is important to note that these figures represent disposals and not young people, as one young person may receive multiple disposals.

Data presented previously on the proportion of different disposal types received for different offence types was no longer collected from 2008/09 in the interests of reducing the burden of collection on YOTs.

Chart 3.1: Total disposals by disposal category, 2008/09

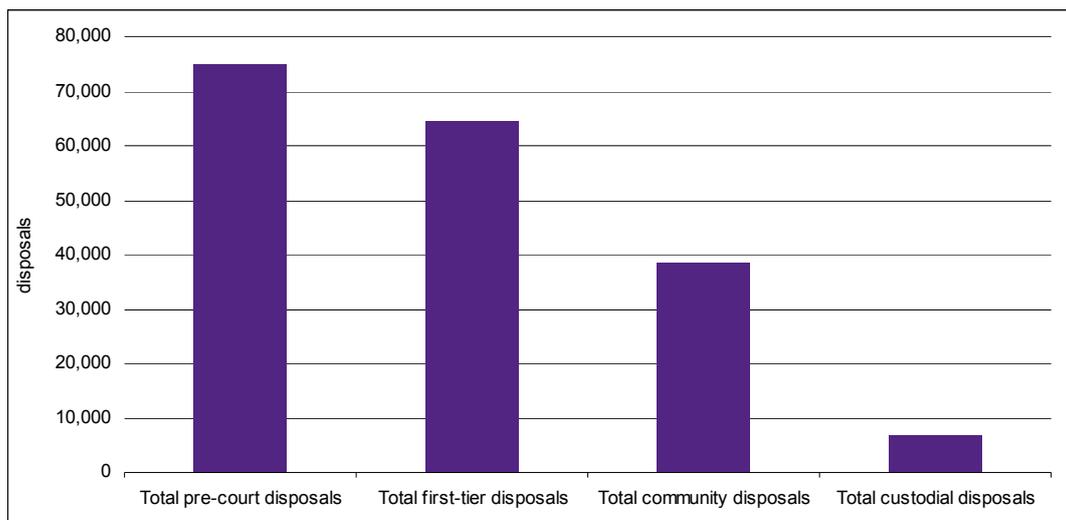


Chart 3.2: Total disposals by age (left) and disposal category by age group (right), 2008/09

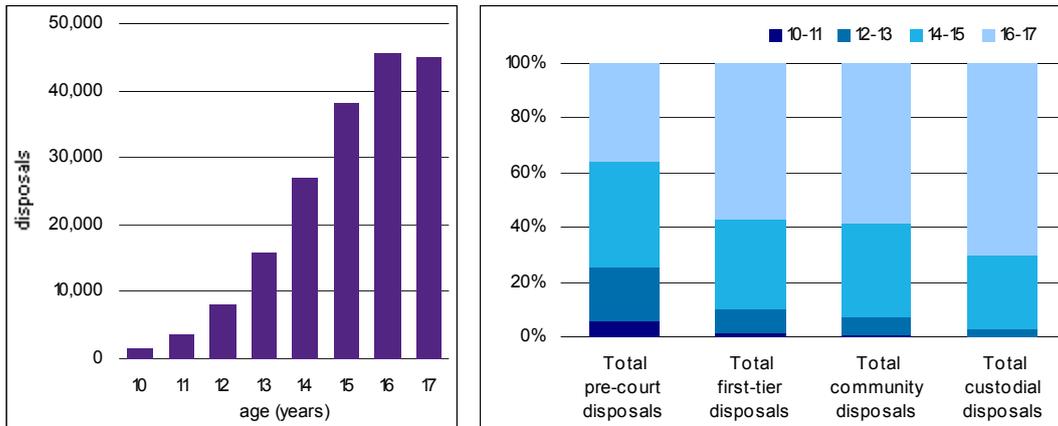


Chart 3.3: Total disposals by gender (left) and disposal categories by gender (right), 2008/09

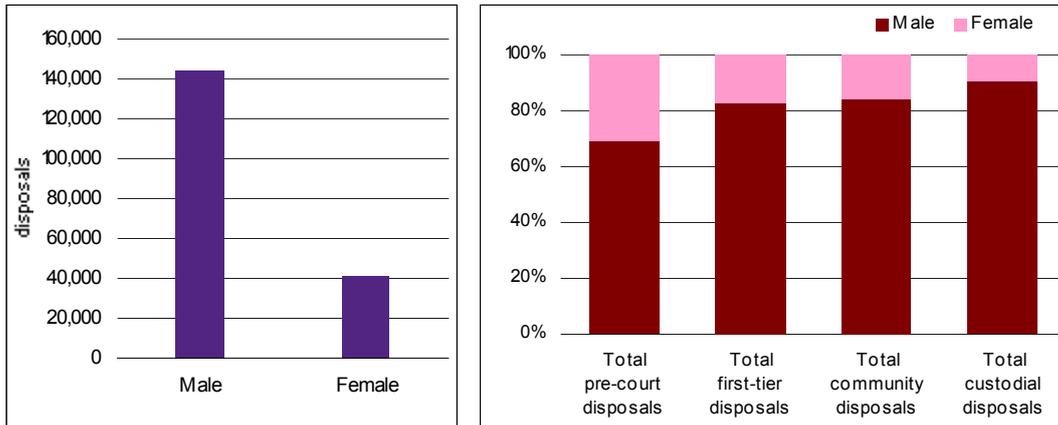


Chart 3.4: Total disposals by ethnicity (left) and disposal category by white and non-white offenders (right), 2008/09

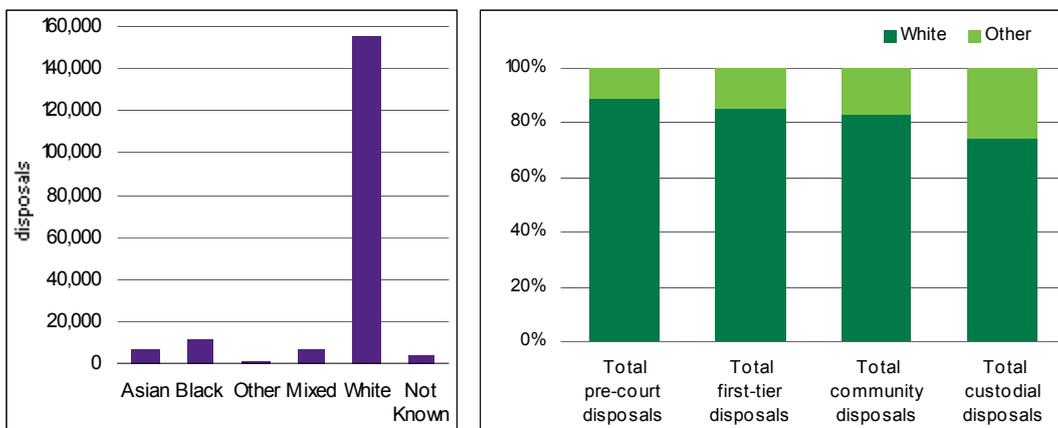


Table 3.1: Disposal type by age, 2008/09

Disposal types	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Pre-Court									
Police Reprimand	1,041	2,151	4,042	6,390	8,622	9,769	8,666	6,775	47,456
Final Warning	241	724	1,586	2,984	4,768	6,025	6,215	5,129	27,672
Total pre-court disposals	1,282	2,875	5,628	9,374	13,390	15,794	14,881	11,904	75,128
First-tier									
Absolute Discharge	9	34	76	165	284	387	547	574	2,076
Bind Over	2	2	6	15	37	75	111	156	404
Compensation Order	16	138	361	982	1,954	3,013	4,031	4,166	14,661
Conditional Discharge	1	27	128	306	782	1,456	2,424	2,920	8,044
Fine	1	8	23	85	371	969	2,701	4,492	8,650
Referral Order	83	356	970	2,234	4,186	5,783	6,218	6,035	25,865
Reparation Order	3	39	113	315	688	1,184	1,359	1,001	4,702
Sentence deferred	0	0	0	0	8	16	14	29	67
Total first-tier disposals	115	604	1,677	4,102	8,310	12,883	17,405	19,373	64,469
Community									
Action Plan Order	2	39	140	395	775	1,153	1,290	1,010	4,804
Attendance Centre Order	1	7	32	195	466	883	1,089	1,044	3,717
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	0	0	0	1	2	86	773	1,325	2,187
Community Unishment Order	0	0	1	0	0	100	1,006	1,856	2,963
Community Rehabilitation Order	0	0	1	1	6	89	756	1,523	2,376
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	0	0	0	1	0	10	110	231	352
Curfew Order	2	34	110	417	1,154	1,940	2,356	2,354	8,367
Drug treatment & testing Order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Supervision Order	16	78	317	874	1,938	2,915	2,584	1,431	10,153
Supervision Order & conditions	3	10	54	220	600	1,100	1,066	557	3,610
Total community disposals	24	168	655	2,104	4,941	8,276	11,030	11,335	38,533
Custody									
Detention & Training Order (4 months)	0	1	18	57	212	467	734	839	2,328
Detention & Training Order (4 months to 2 years)	0	1	10	93	302	698	1,314	1,396	3,814
Section 90 - 91	0	0	1	12	38	73	170	168	462
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	4	2	7	7	4	24
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	0	0	1	5	9	15	15	45
Section 28	0	0	0	1	7	8	17	14	47
Total custodial disposals	0	2	29	168	566	1,262	2,257	2,436	6,720
Total	1,421	3,649	7,989	15,748	27,207	38,215	45,573	45,048	184,850

Disposal Trends

The total number of disposals reported by YOTs fell by 13% from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 212,242 to 184,850) and by 12% from 2007/08 to 2008/09 (from 210,670 to 184,850).

The largest decreases since 2005/06 have been in pre-court disposals, which have fallen by 21% (from 94,535 to 75,128). There have been smaller decreases in first-tier (from 73,833 to 64,469) and custodial disposals (from 7,096 to 6,720) over the same period, 13% and 5% respectively. The number of community disposals increased by 5% (from 36,778 to 38,533).

Table 3.2: Disposal type by gender and ethnicity, 2008/09

Disposal type	Male	Female	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not Known
Pre-Court								
Police Reprimand	31,432	16,024	2,060	2,078	214	966	40,758	1,380
Final Warning	20,819	6,853	904	1,145	97	692	24,331	503
Total pre-court disposals	52,251	22,877	2,964	3,223	311	1,658	65,089	1,883
First-tier								
Absolute Discharge	1,707	369	47	72	4	71	1,826	56
Bind over	314	90	14	34	0	12	334	10
Compensation Order	12,304	2,357	514	749	40	577	12,554	227
Conditional Discharge	6,693	1,351	156	445	32	332	6,940	139
Fine	7,826	824	301	628	34	384	6,881	422
Referral Order	20,581	5,284	1,170	2,011	136	1,057	20,950	541
Reparation Order	3,897	805	66	197	7	228	4,183	21
Sentence deferred	56	11	0	3	0	6	54	4
Total first-tier disposals	53,378	11,091	2,268	4,139	253	2,667	53,722	1,420
Community								
Action Plan Order	3,855	949	122	234	8	202	4,206	32
Attendance Centre Order	3,319	398	124	264	4	172	3,129	24
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	1,998	189	106	257	11	125	1,677	11
Community Punishment Order	2,749	214	101	232	9	134	2,472	15
Community Rehabilitation Order	1,969	407	58	162	7	125	1,996	28
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	319	33	8	36	0	20	285	3
Curfew Order	7,116	1,251	272	660	27	473	6,884	51
Drug treatment, testing & T O	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Supervision Order	8,131	2,022	235	815	45	558	8,438	62
Supervision Order & conditions	3,098	512	156	339	6	252	2,850	7
Total community disposals	32,557	5,976	1,182	2,999	117	2,061	31,941	233
Custody								
Detention & Training Order (4 months)	2,044	284	94	257	8	156	1,803	10
Detention & Training Order (4 months to 2 years)	3,514	300	182	536	13	258	2,794	31
Section 90 - 91	434	28	32	100	3	44	282	1
Section 26 (detention for life)	22	2	0	8	0	3	12	1
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	40	5	2	12	0	2	29	0
Section 28	45	2	5	8	0	3	31	0
Total custodial disposals	6,099	621	315	921	24	466	4,951	43
Total	144,285	40,565	6,729	11,282	705	6,852	155,703	3,579

Since 2005/06 pre-court disposals have fallen for male and female offenders. For male offenders they fell by 22% (from 66,929 to 52,251). For female offenders they fell by 17% (from 27,606 to 22,877). First-tier disposals have also fallen by 13% for males (from 61,613 to 53,378) and 9% for females (from 12,220 to 11,091). The number of community disposals has risen by 4% for males (from 31,283 to 32,557) and 9% for females (from 5,495 to 5,976). Custodial disposals have fallen by 6% for males (from 6,473 to 6,099), but remained stable for female offenders (623 disposals in 2005/06 and 621 in 2008/09).

Chart 3.5: Total volume of disposals by year, 2008/09

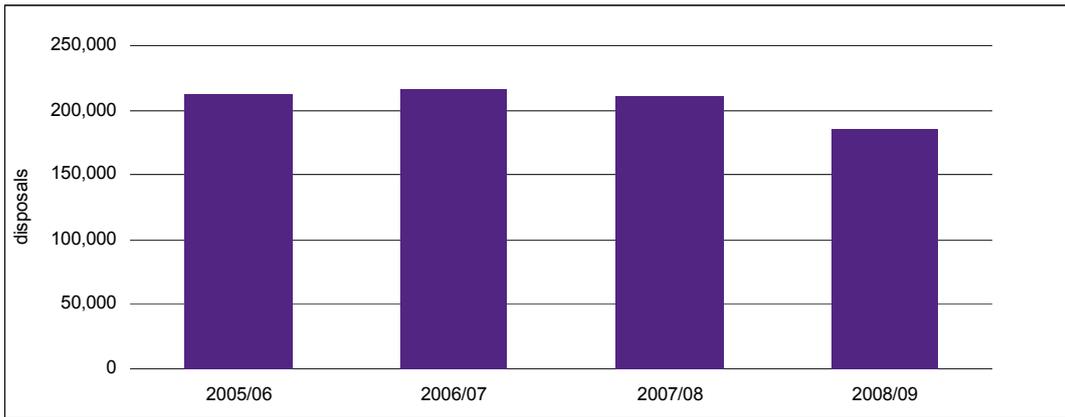
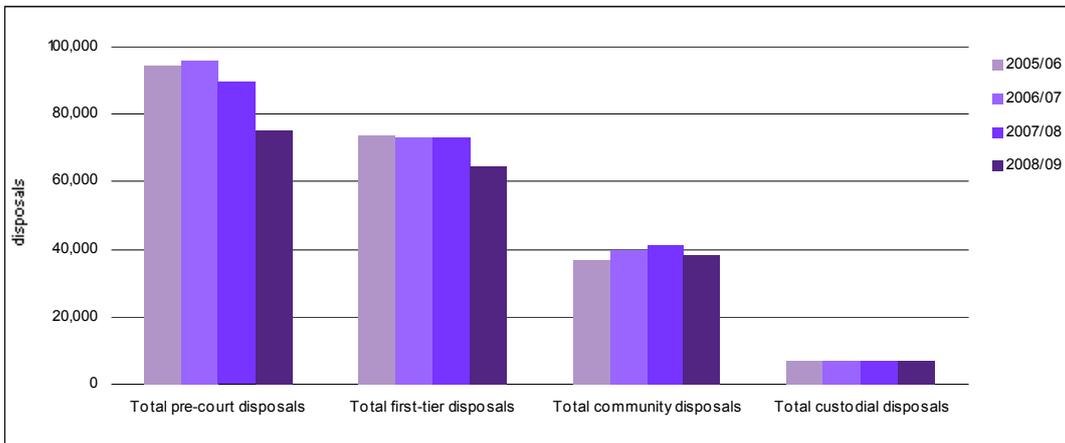
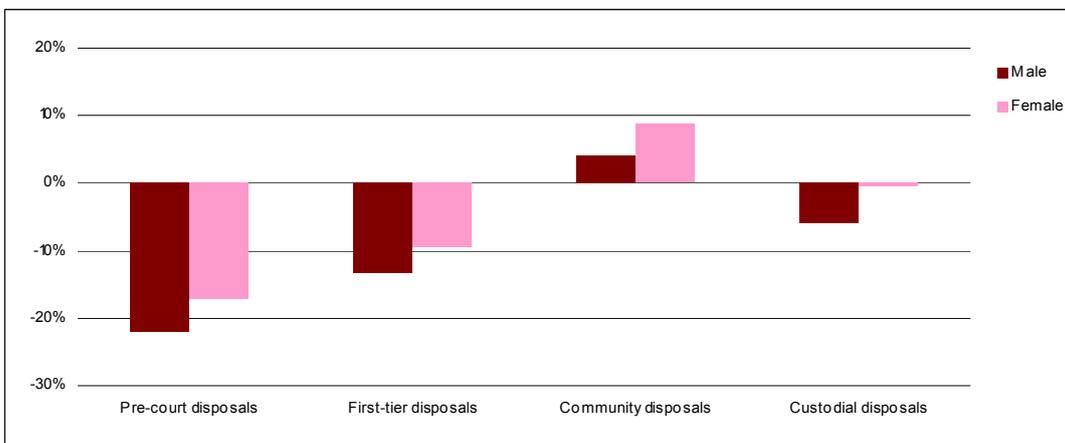


Chart 3.6: Trends in the number of disposals by disposal category and gender from 2005/06 to 2008/09



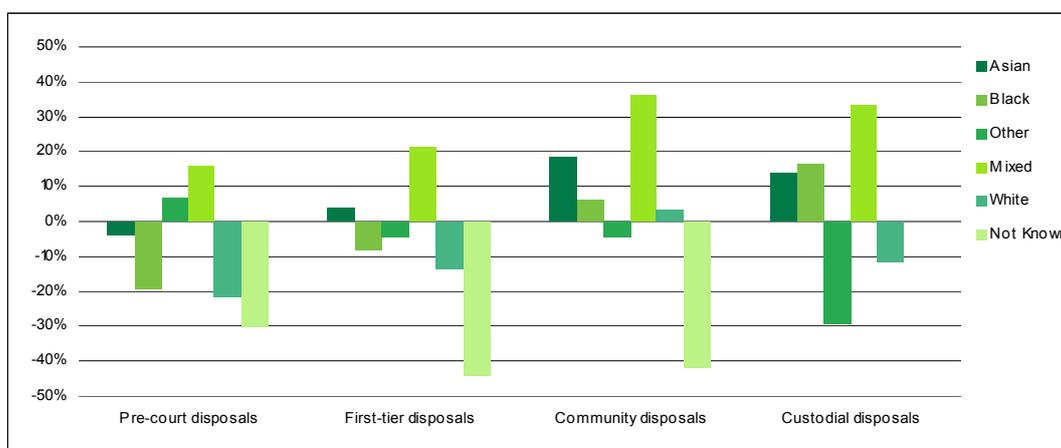
The number of disposals given to young females fell by 12% from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (45,944 to 40,565) compared with a 13% fall for young males (166,298 to 144,285).

Chart 3.7: Percentage change in number of disposals by disposal category and gender from 2005/06 to 2008/09



The White ethnic group had a decrease in the number of disposals relatively similar to the overall figure, with a fall of 14% (from 181,715 in 2005/06 to 155,703 in 2008/09). There was a smaller fall of 7% (from 12,103 in 2005/06 to 11,282 in 2008/09) for the Black ethnic group. There was a large fall of 37% in disposals for young people of Not know group (from 5,681 in 2005/06 to 3,579 in 2008/09) and increases for the Mixed and Asian groups, which have risen by 25% (from 5,498 in 2005/06 to 6,852 in 2008/09) and 3% (from 6,534 in 2005/06 to 6,729 in 2008/09) respectively. There has been virtually no change in the number of disposals for Other ethnic group (from 711 in 2005/06 to 705 in 2008/09).

Chart 3.8: Percentage change in number of disposals by disposal category and ethnicity from 2005/06 to 2008/09



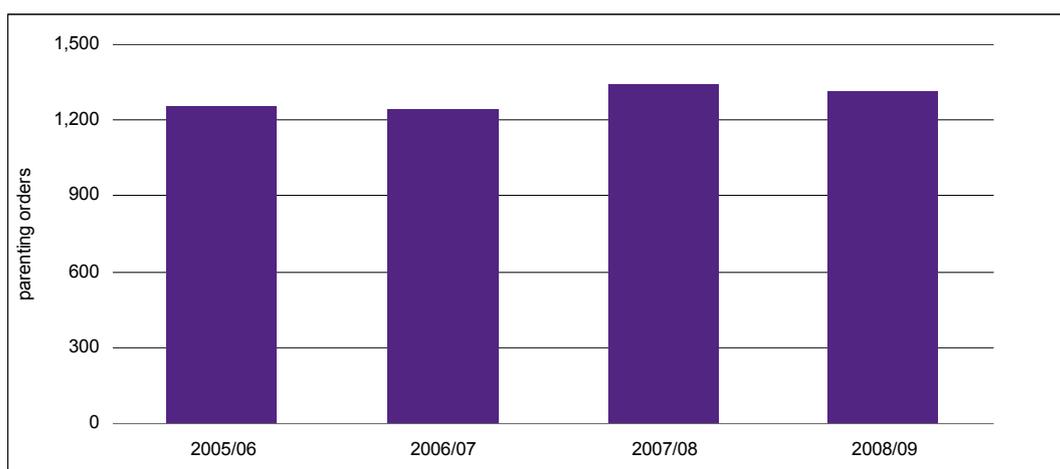
Parenting Orders

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

YOTs record all such orders they are involved in. For further details on Parenting Orders, see the joint YJB, Home Office and Ministry of Justice guidance, available from www.crimereduction.gov.uk

The number of Parenting Orders increased by 5% from 2005/06 to 2008/09 (from 1,252 to 1,317). From 2007/08 to 2008/09 the number of Parenting Orders decreased by 2% (from 1,344 to 1,317).

Chart 3.9: Total parenting orders by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09



Pre-sentence reports

The following table shows 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 21,888 PSRs submitted to courts by YOTs in 2008/09, the courts agreed with the proposal 74% of the time (16,132 out of 21,888 PSRs).

The level of agreement between the PSR proposal and the court decision was greatest for custodial sentences (89%) and lowest for deferral of sentence (14%).

Table 3.3: Court agreement with YOT sentence proposal, 2008/09

Sentence proposed by YOT	Total submissions by YOTs	No. of PSR agreed by the court	Court agreement with YOT proposal
Sentence Deferred	70	10	14%
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	490	204	42%
Drug treatment and Testing Order	64	27	42%
Supervision Order and conditions	3,198	1,863	58%
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	1,569	988	63%
Fine	151	102	68%
Community Rehabilitation Order	1,764	1,247	71%
Curfew Order	529	386	73%
Community Punishment Order	1,183	888	75%
Attendance Centre Order	558	429	77%
Referral Order	1,699	1,331	78%
Discharge/Bind Over	444	349	79%
Supervision Order	5,235	4,158	79%
Action Plan Order	2,524	2,054	81%
Reparation Order	1,474	1,263	86%
Compensation Order	114	99	87%
Custody	822	734	89%
Total	21,888	16,132	74%

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes

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

In 2008/09, all YOTs had an ISSP scheme. Some of these ISSP schemes are based in individual YOTs, some are consortium-based and others are outsourced to 3rd sector organisations.

This section gives information on the number of young people starting ISSPs in 2008/09. The figures are broken down by age, gender and ethnicity, and the outcomes of the programmes (i.e. successful and unsuccessful completions, breach and other outcomes), and the rate of court rejections. Data are provided for 2005/06 to 2008/09.

Table 4.1: Total ISSPs by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09

	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Starts				
Number	5,568	5,243	5,044	4,911
Start Routes				
Bail	1,573	1,503	1,297	1,241
ISSP Community	2,527	2,574	2,466	2,266
Number Starting: Bail ISSP followed by Community ISSP	214	161	155	277
Number Starting: ISSP Custody	1,254	1,005	1,126	1,127
Completions				
Successful	2,838	2,632	2,673	2,630
Unsuccessful	1,999	1,792	1,906	1,797
Total completions	4,837	4,424	4,579	4,427
% Successful	59%	59%	58%	59%
Outcomes of breaches				
Custody	825	862	848	928
Return to ISSP	1,540	505	590	589
Other	373	197	197	279
Total breaches	2,738	1,564	1,635	1,796
% Breaches returned to ISSP	56%	32%	36%	33%
Court Rejections				
Proposed to court	7,623	6,867	3,936	3,853
Rejected by court	2,302	1,624	1,426	1,425
% Rejected	30%	24%	36%	37%

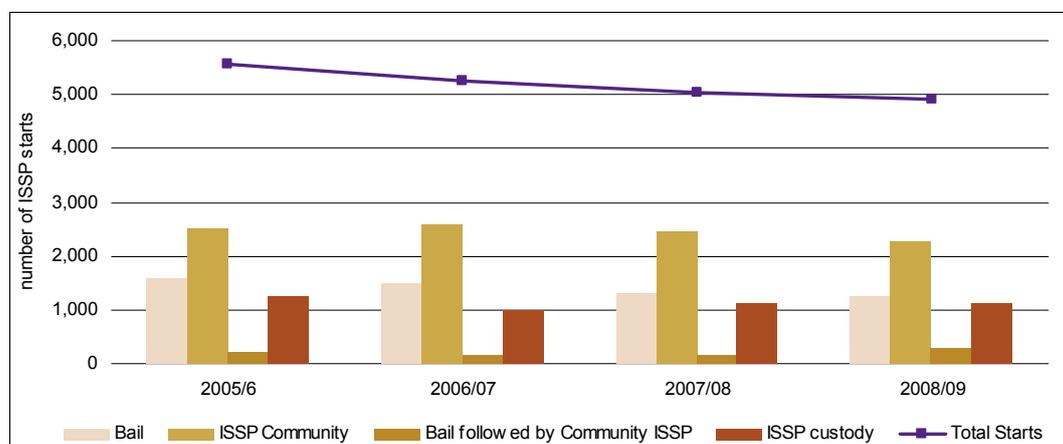
ISSP Starts

The number of young people starting on ISSP has declined 3% from 5,044 in 2007/08 to 4,911 in 2008/09.

Table 4.2: Percentage change in ISSP starts in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08 by age, gender and ethnicity

	2007/08	2008/09	% change from 2007/08 to 2008/09
ISSP starts			
Number	5,044	4,911	-3%
ISSP starts by age			
10	-	-	-
11	6	1	-83%
12	38	32	-16%
13	152	158	4%
14	474	509	7%
15	1,130	1,031	-9%
16	1,566	1,474	-6%
17	1,678	1,706	2%
ISSP starts by gender			
Male	4,599	4,470	-3%
Female	445	441	-1%
ISSP starts by ethnicity			
Asian	191	187	-2%
Black	536	522	-3%
Other	20	19	-5%
Mixed	332	337	2%
White	3,944	3,836	-3%
Not Known	21	10	-52%

Chart 4.1: ISSP starts and start routes by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09



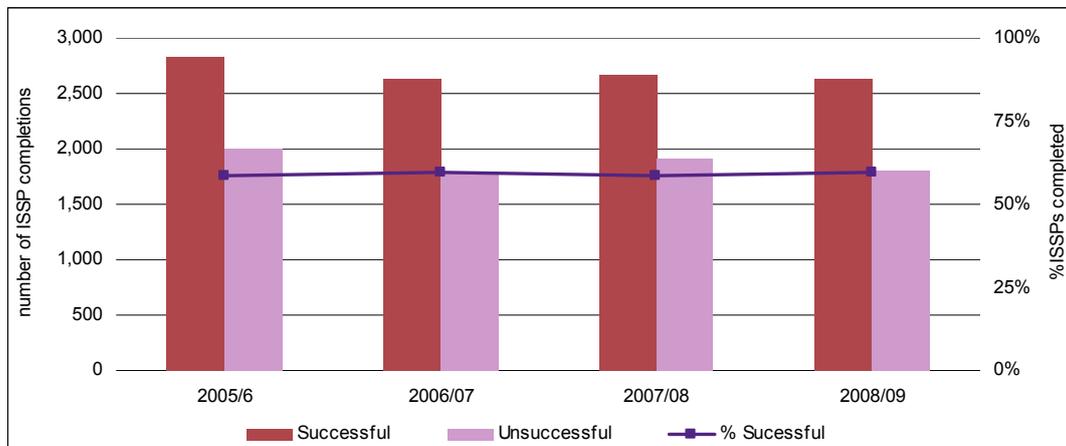
ISSP completions

In 2008/09, a total of 4,427 (59% of the total) young people completed an ISSP programme, compared with 4,579 in 2007/08, a decrease of 3%. 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 was a decline of 2% in the number of successful completions between 2007/08 (2,673) and 2008/09 (2,630), and a decline in the number

of unsuccessful completions from an ISSP programmes by 6%, (from 1,906 to 1,797).

Chart 4.2: ISSP completions by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09

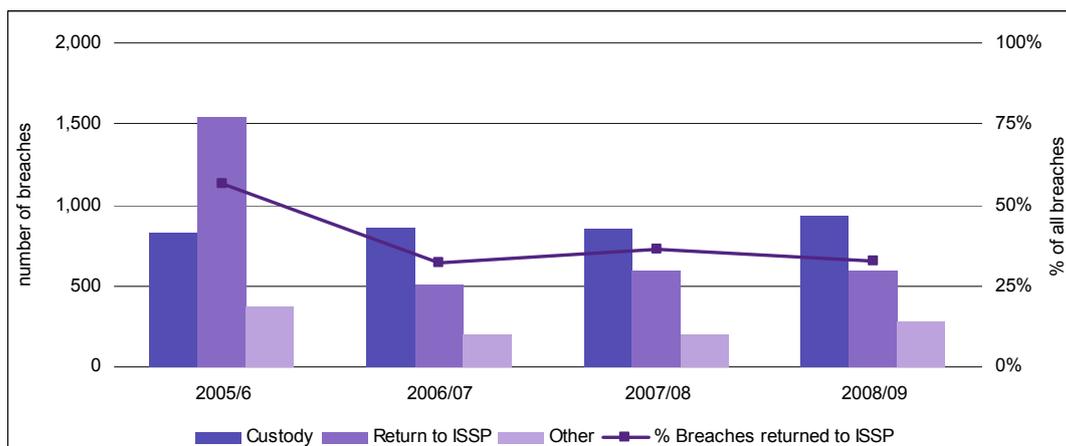


ISSP breaches

In 2008/09, there were 1,796 breaches of ISSP, compared with 1,635 breaches in 2007/08. 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.

Of the 1,796 breach cases brought to court, 33% were allowed to continue with the ISSP, 52% were sentenced to custody and the remaining 15% included young people who received other outcomes, including other types of community sentences.

Chart 4.3: ISSP breaches by outcome and year from 2005/06 to 2008/09



Court rejections

Court rejections occur where an ISSP is proposed to court by YOT through a pre-sentence report (PSR) and the court rejects the proposal and

sentence the young person to custody. Court rejection rates for young people who were proposed for an ISSP increased from 36% in 2007/08 to 37% 2008/09.

Custody

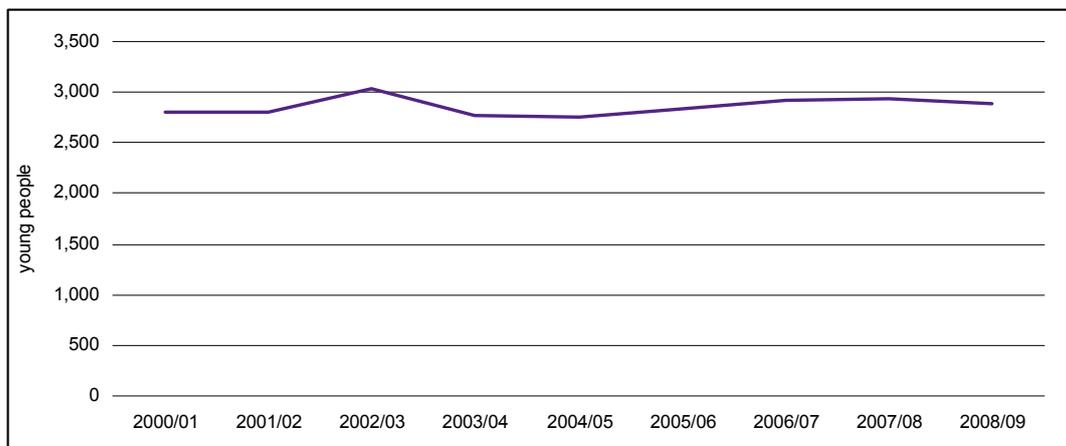
This section provides data on the population of the secure estate for children and young people in 2008/09.

The data used for the custody figures are 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. This will include young people on remand as well as those on custodial sentences.

Please note that although the YJB is only responsible for placing 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.

The table below shows the average custody population of the under 18 custody population from 2000/01 to 2008/09.

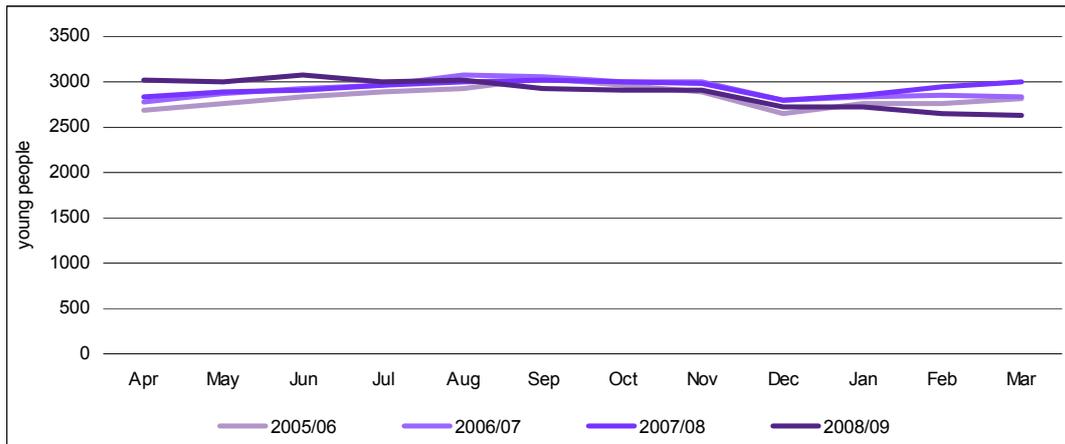
Chart 5.1: Average under 18 custody population, from 2000/01, 2005/06 to 2008/09



The peak in 2002/03 is partly due to the Street Crime initiative, which impacted on street crime and disposals for young people. For further information see

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/streetcrime/streetcrime01.htm>

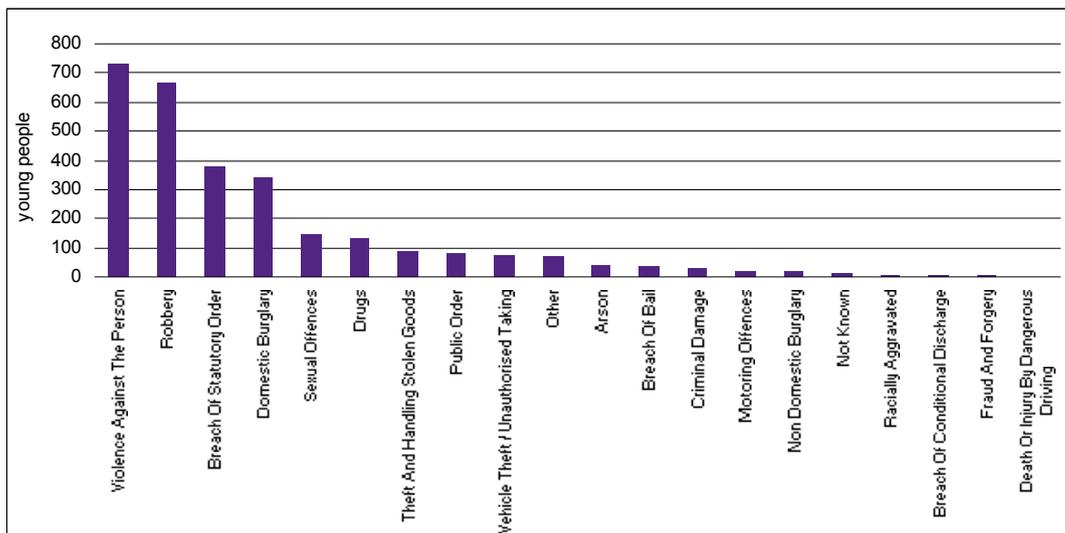
Chart 5.2: Under 18 custody population, year-on-year monthly trends from 2000/01, 2005/06 to 2008/09



The 2008/09 under 18 custody population was higher than in 2007/08 in the first five months (April – August) of the year and lower in the last seven (September – March) months of the year. There are some seasonal patterns to the custody population.

Shown below is the average make-up of the secure estate for children and young people between April 2008 and March 2009. This chart applies to sentenced young people only.

Chart 5.3: Under 18 custody population by primary offence group, 2008/09 average



Serious offences (violence against the person, robbery, domestic burglary and breach of a statutory order) account for around 74% of the under 18 custody population.

Chart 5.4: Under 18 custody population by age (left) and by gender (right), 2008/09 average

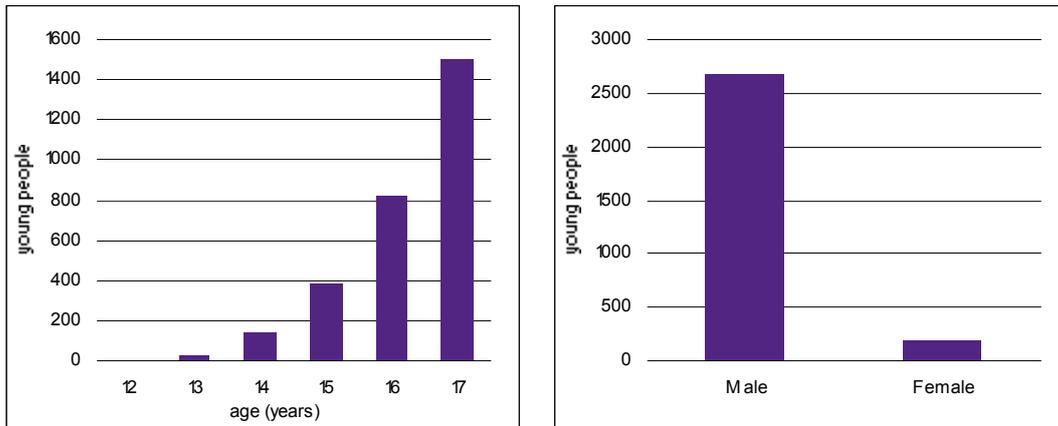


Chart 5.5: Under 18 custody population by ethnicity (left) and by region (right), 2008/09 average

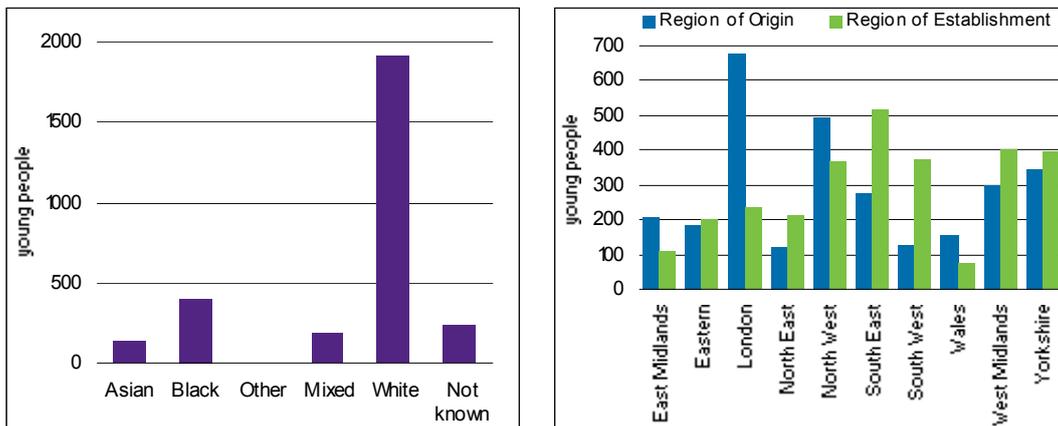
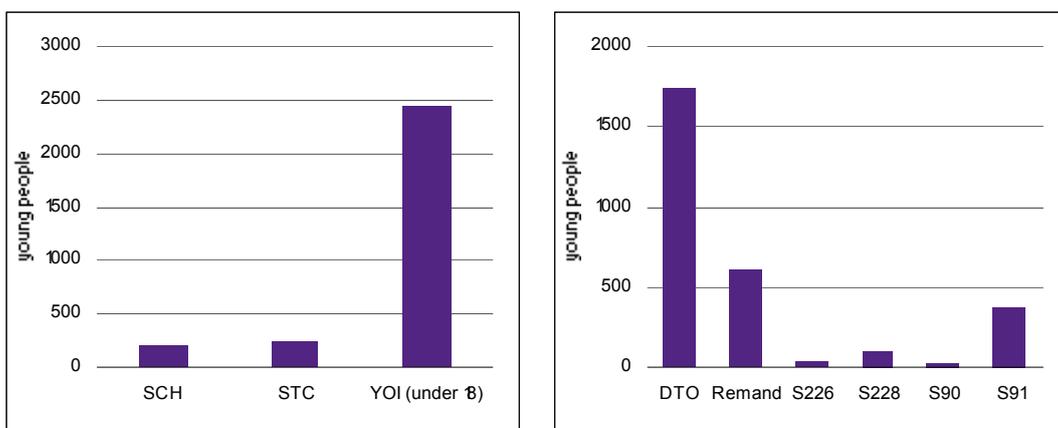


Chart 5.6: Under 18 custody population by establishment type (left) and by legal basis for detention (right), 2008/09 average

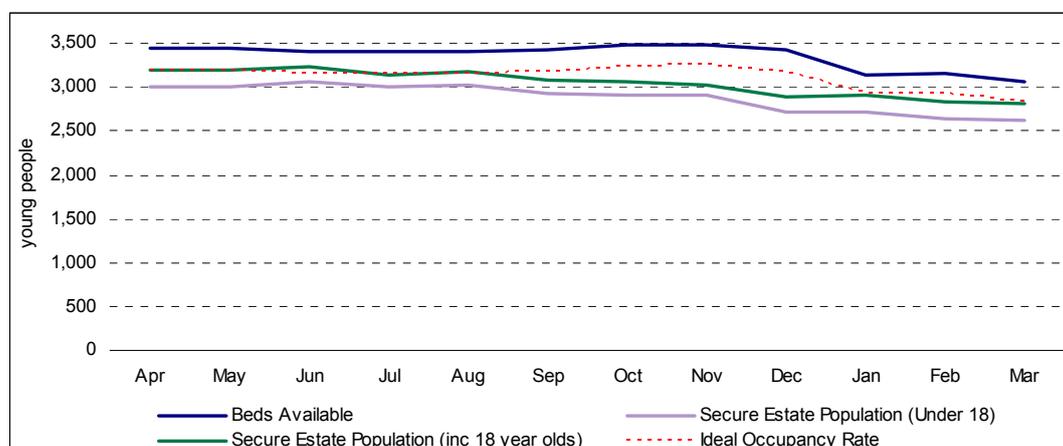


Secure Children's Homes (SCH) and Secure Training Centres (STC) are alternative custodial establishments typically used for younger offenders. See glossary for more details.

Table 5.1: Establishment type population, 2008/09

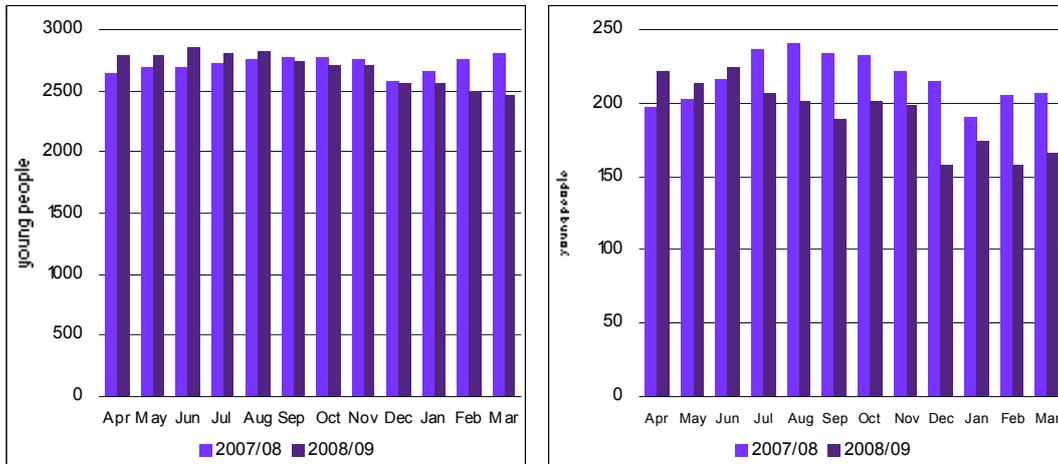
Type of establishment	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average
Secure Children's Homes													
Population	228	217	213	216	210	201	201	191	173	184	178	200	201
Beds available	235	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	219	219	218	219	226
Occupancy rate	97%	95%	93%	95%	92%	88%	88%	84%	79%	84%	82%	91%	89%
Secure Training Centres													
Population	235	239	258	240	239	225	235	235	215	229	228	251	236
Beds available	277	277	277	277	277	293	297	307	307	307	307	307	293
Occupancy rate	85%	86%	93%	87%	86%	77%	79%	77%	70%	75%	74%	82%	81%
Young Offenders Institutions													
Population (Under 18)	2,549	2,550	2,601	2,550	2,570	2,508	2,469	2,479	2,327	2,313	2,242	2,174	2,444
Population (18 year olds on the children and young people estate)	188	193	156	133	154	152	157	129	173	194	194	191	168
Population total	2,737	2,743	2,757	2,683	2,724	2,660	2,626	2,608	2,500	2,507	2,436	2,365	2,612
Beds available	2,930	2,936	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,907	2,952	2,956	2,899	2,623	2,631	2,529	2,838
Occupancy rate	93%	93%	95%	93%	94%	92%	89%	88%	86%	96%	93%	94%	92%
Total secure estate for children and young people population													
Total Population (Under 18)	3,012	3,006	3,072	3,006	3,019	2,934	2,905	2,905	2,715	2,726	2,648	2,625	2,881
Total population (inc 18 year olds on the children and young people estate)	3,200	3,199	3,228	3,139	3,173	3,086	3,062	3,034	2,888	2,920	2,842	2,816	3,049
Beds available	3,442	3,441	3,404	3,404	3,404	3,428	3,477	3,491	3,425	3,149	3,156	3,055	3,356
Occupancy rate	93%	93%	95%	92%	93%	90%	88%	87%	84%	93%	90%	92%	91%
Ideal occupancy rate	3,201	3,200	3,166	3,166	3,166	3,188	3,234	3,247	3,185	2,929	2,935	2,841	3,121

Chart 5.7: Secure estate for children and young people custody population monthly trend, 2008/09



In 2008/09, there was an average occupancy rate of 91% (i.e. 3,049 of the 3,356 available beds were occupied). The ideal occupancy rate is for operation purposes and is 93% of the total beds available.

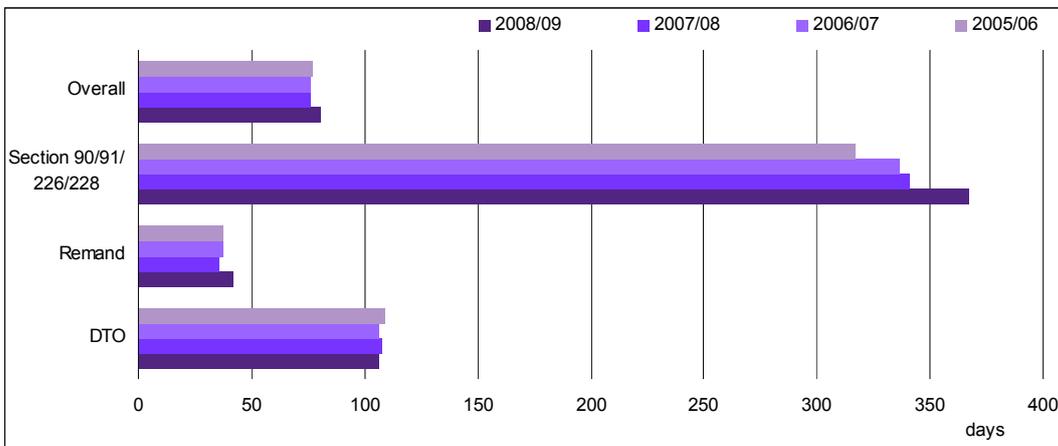
Chart 5.8: Under 18 male (left) and female (right) custody population, 2008/09 compared to 2007/08



The male population in 2008/09 was lower than 2007/08 in seven (September – March) of the 12 months.

The female population in 2008/09 was lower than 2007/08 in nine (July–March) of the 12 months.

Chart 5.9: Average time in days spent in the secure estate for children and young people by legal basis of detention from 2005/06 to 2008/09



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

Overall the average length of time spent in custody has increased by four days from 77 days in 2005/06 to 81 days in 2008/09. For DTOs, it has decreased by 3 days (from 109 to 106), for remand it has increased by 5 days (from 37 – 42) and for longer sentences it has increased by 50 days from 317 to 367).

Chart 5.10: Average Custody Population by ethnicity and legal basis, 208/09

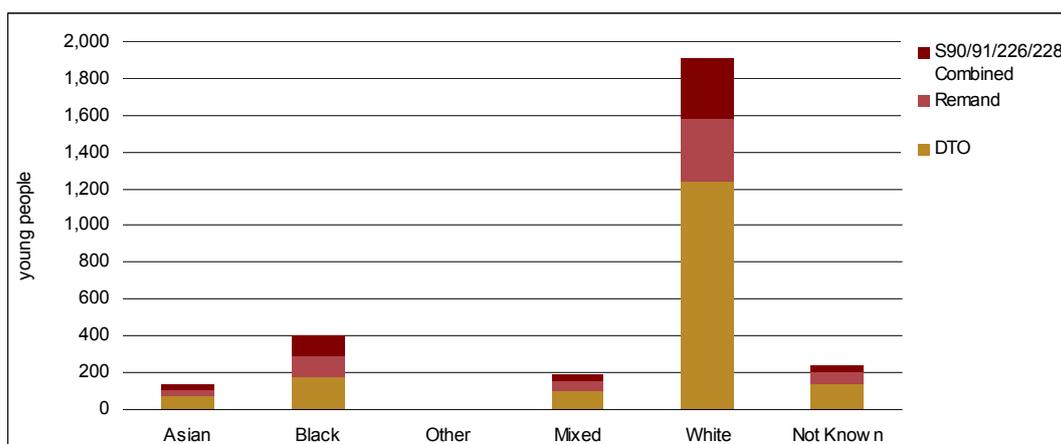
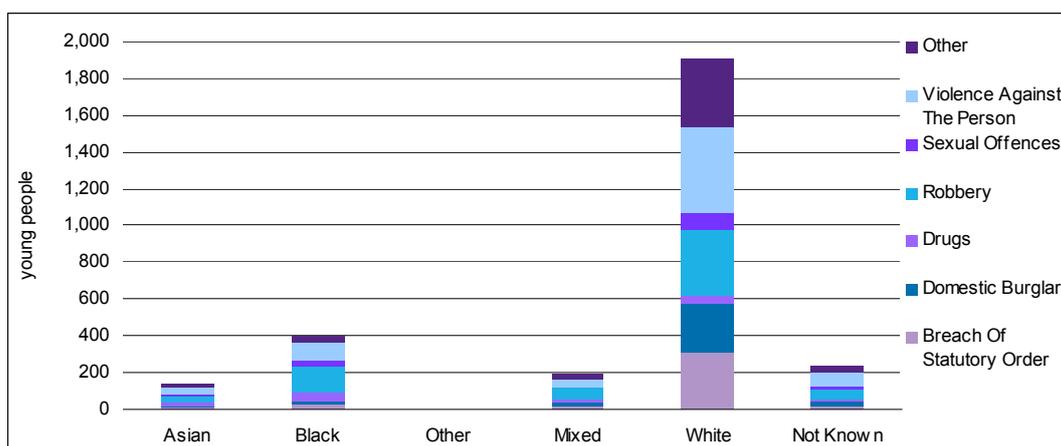


Chart 5.11: Average Custody Population by ethnicity and offence, 2008/09



Monthly Custody Population by Legal Basis for Detention

The table below shows the number of young people sentenced during 2008/09.

Table 5.2: Legal Basis for Detention (under 18s only), 2008/09

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average
Detention and Training Order	1,852	1,867	1,861	1,810	1,830	1,822	1,811	1,757	1,604	1,622	1,567	1,508	1,743
Remand	624	593	676	659	657	574	574	623	574	567	554	589	605
Section 226	48	46	48	41	40	40	43	41	44	41	39	40	43
Section 228	98	102	123	122	104	97	90	87	86	85	79	75	96
Section 90	24	32	30	27	28	25	23	26	27	28	30	29	27
Section 91	366	366	334	347	360	376	364	371	380	383	379	384	368
Total	3,012	3,006	3,072	3,006	3,019	2,934	2,905	2,905	2,715	2,726	2,648	2,625	2,881

Performance

The YJB collects data for the six national youth justice indicators included in the National Indicator Set for local authorities in England. In 2008/09, YOTs in Wales retained the YJB set of 12 performance indicators used to assess the performance of all YOTs except that the first-time entrants and re-offending indicators were aligned with the revised measures used in England.

Data on these six indicators are presented in this section.

YOT performance

At a national level data for the six national youth justice indicators were collected for all YOTs in both England and Wales in 2008/09, and these data are presented in this section. Data for the remaining six indicators in Wales are not presented as there are no English data sets for comparison.

1. Re-offending rates

The Ministry of Justice monitors the reoffending rate of young people via the Police National Computer (PNC). Below is a summary of results from the 2008 cohort. Access to the full report and more information on the latest National Statistics for Juvenile Reoffending can be found at <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm>.

All measures summarise data obtained from the Police National Computer (PNC) showing whether or not an offender is proven to have reoffended during a one-year follow up period, the number of reoffences committed and the seriousness of those reoffences.

The headline measure is the frequency of reoffending, which is calculated as the number of proven reoffences committed in the one year follow up period per 100 offenders in the cohort.

Comparing reoffending results for the 2000, 2007 and 2008 juvenile cohorts:

Since 2000 the frequency rate has fallen 24.8 per cent from 151.4 to 113.9 offences per 100 offenders. Since 2007 it has fallen 1.5 per cent from 115.7 to 113.9 (chart 6.1).

The number of offences per 100 offenders that were classified as most serious (severe) fell 7.4 per cent from 0.91 to 0.84 offences since 2000 but rose 15.1 per cent compared to 2007 from 0.73 to 0.84 offences (chart 6.2 right).

Since 2000 the proportion of offenders who reoffended decreased by 7.3 per cent (2.9 percentage points) from 40.2 per cent to 37.3 per cent. Since 2007 it has decreased by 0.31 percentage points from 37.5 per cent to 37.3 per cent (chart 6.2 left).

When controlling for changes in offender characteristics, the proportion of offenders who reoffended fell by 7.6 per cent since 2000.

Chart 6.1: Frequency of proven reoffending, per 100 offenders, 2000 - 2008

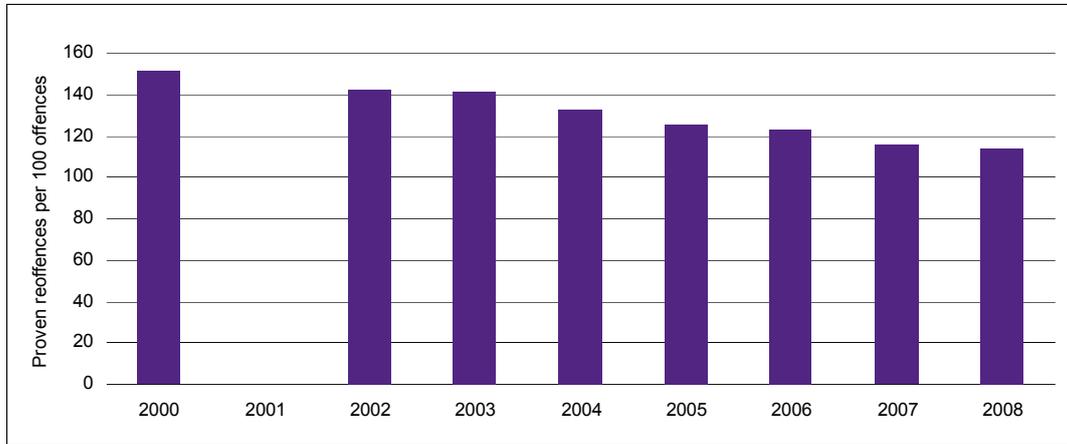


Chart 6.2: Actual reoffending rate (left) and number of severe reoffences per 100 offenders (right), 2000-2008

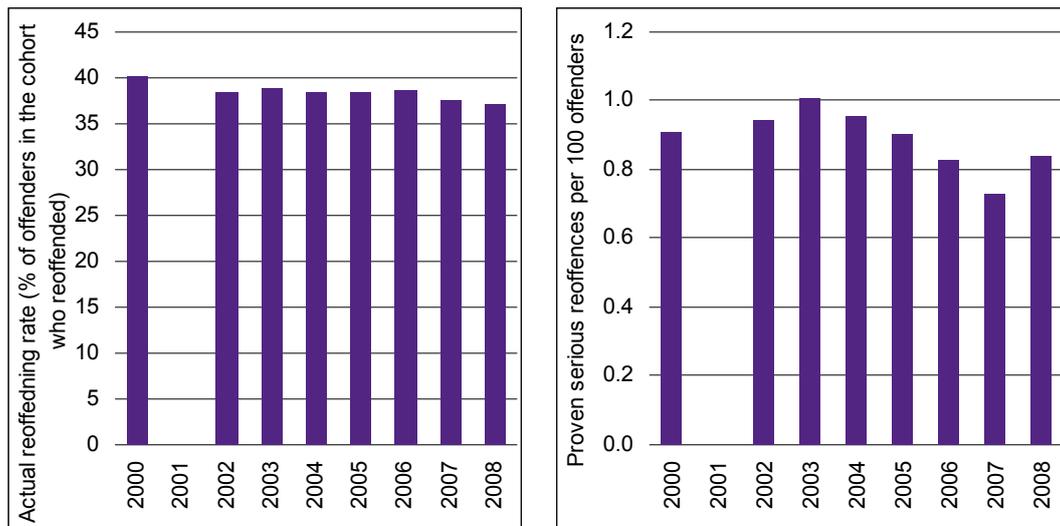


Table 6.1: National reoffending data, 2000-2008

	Offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate	Offences per 100 offenders	Offences per 100 reoffenders	Severe offences per 100 offenders
2000	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.91
2001
2002	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.94
2003	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.01
2004	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	0.96
2005	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.90
2006	48,938	38.7	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.83
2007	52,544	37.5	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.73
2008	44,837	37.3	40.3	113.9	305.7	0.84

.. No data is available for 2001

2. First-time entrants

The number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system reported via the Police National Computer (PNC) was monitored in 2008/09 by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (now Department for Education). First-time entrants are young people who have not previously come into contact with the youth justice system, who receive their first reprimand, final warning or court disposal.

More information on this data can be found at:

www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000895/index.shtml

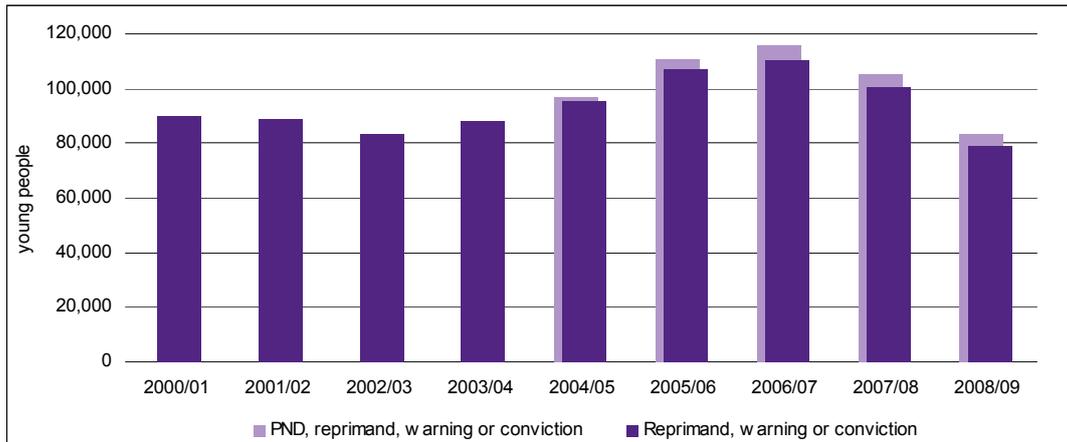
The number of first-time entrants was 79,260 in 2008/09; this was 21% lower than in 2007/08 (100,210) and 26% lower than in 2005/06 (107,275).

The large drop is considered to be due to a combination of factors, including

- a stronger focus on targeted youth crime prevention strategy and delivery, through programmes such as Youth Inclusion and Support Panels (YISP)
- an increasing use of informal sanctions, including the pilot Youth Restorative Disposal, in place of a formal reprimand. There is no evidence that Penalty Notices for Disorder (PND) have displaced reprimands to a significant extent.
- changes in police policy on increasing the number of offences brought to justice, with greater focus on more serious offences.

The information presented below includes data collected in both England and Wales.

Chart 6.3: Total first time entrants by year, 2000/01 to 2008/09

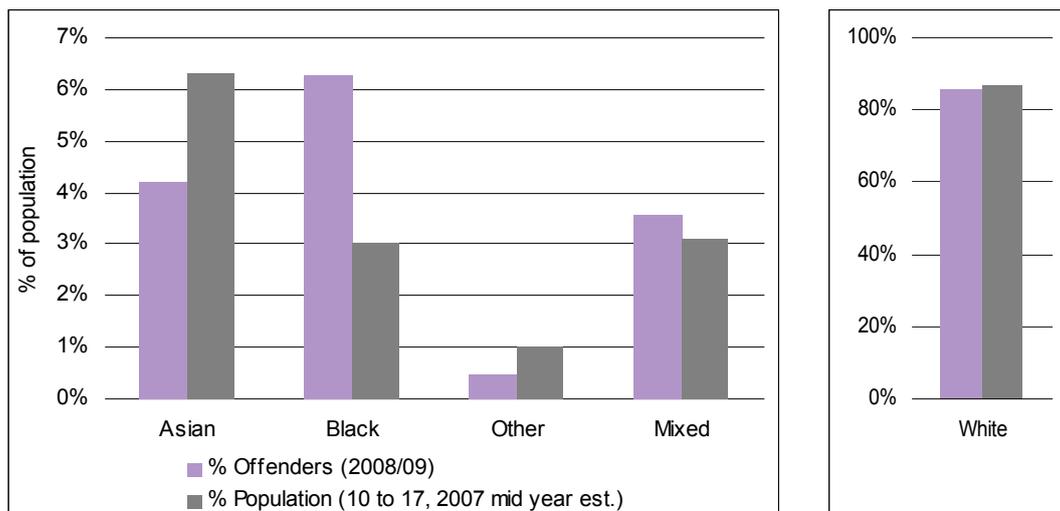


3. Ethnicity

This indicator aims to identify differences in representation within the youth justice system. The information presented below includes data collected in both England and Wales.

Black young people accounted for 3% of the 10–17 year old general population in 2007, but 6% of the 10–17 year old proven offending population in 2008/09. Asian young people account for 6% of the 10–17 year old general population in 2007 compared to 4% of the young proven offender population in 2008/09. Mixed race young people accounted for 3% of the 10-17 year old population in 2007 compared to 4% of the young proven offender population in 2008/09.

Chart 6.4 Share of young people in the criminal justice system (2008/09) and the general population (2007)



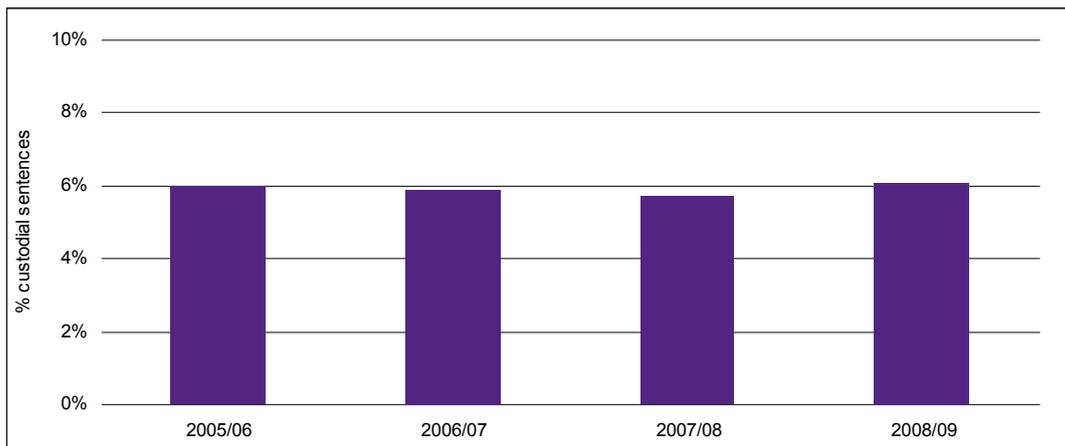
In 2008/09 improvements were made in the way the ethnicity data was recorded by YOTs. This has led to a reduction in the 'Not Known' group.

4. Use of custody

The number of custodial sentences as a proportion of all court disposals was monitored in 2008/09. The information presented below includes data collected in both England and Wales.

The proportion of custodial sentences (or custody rate) has been roughly stable at around 6% each year since 2005/06.

Chart 6.5: Proportion of custodial sentences by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09



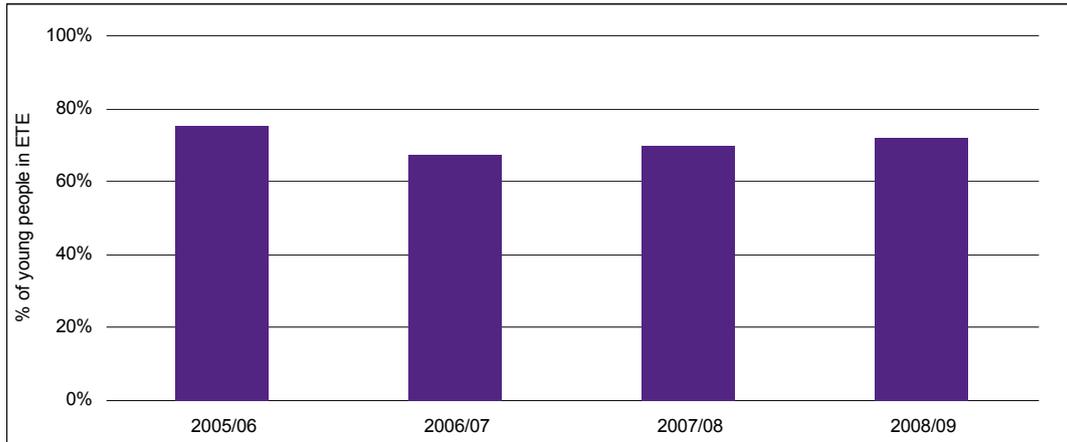
5. Education, training and employment

The proportion of young people in suitable full-time education, training or employment (ETE) was monitored in 2008/09. The data presented here are in line with the measure for England, but covers both England and Wales. It includes all young people at the end of their disposal regardless of if they are on a community or custodial order.

This measure includes school-aged young people in 25 hours and those above school age in 16 hours of ETE. In 2005/06, some young people not strictly in full-time ETE were included and cannot be disaggregated. For this reason the 2005/06 figure is somewhat overstated.

The rate for this indicator was 72% in 2008/09 compared with 70% in 2007/08 and by 75% in 2005/06.

Chart 6.6: Participation in education, training and employment by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09

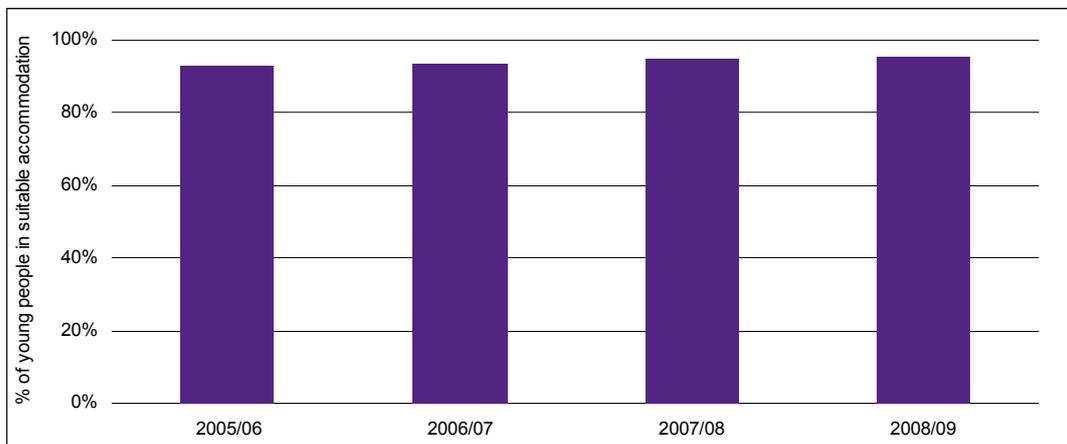


6. Accommodation

The proportion of young people that had suitable accommodation to go to upon completing community interventions or on release from the secure estate was monitored in 2008/09.

The rate for this indicator was 95% in 2008/09, an increase of 2 percentage points (from 93%) since 2005/06.

Chart 6.7: Accommodation by year from 2005/06 to 2008/09



Appendix A – Resources

Youth offending team income

Youth offending teams (YOTs) work with young people aged up to 18 years who are in the youth justice system or who are on prevention programmes that serve to prevent young people offending for the first time or behaving anti-socially. YOTs are multi-agency teams made up of representatives from police, probation, education, health and social services, and specialist workers, such as accommodation officers and substance misuse workers. The strategic YOT manager is responsible for co-ordinating the delivery of youth justice services locally. YOTs are mostly coterminous with local authorities in England and Wales; however there are some exceptions where a single YOT covers two or more local authorities. During 2008/09, there were 157 YOTs; 139 in England and 18 in Wales.

By incorporating representatives from a wide range of services, the YOT can respond to the complex needs of young people who have offended, or who are at risk of doing so, in a comprehensive way. This enables the YOT to identify suitable programmes to address the needs of the young person, with the intention of preventing offending.

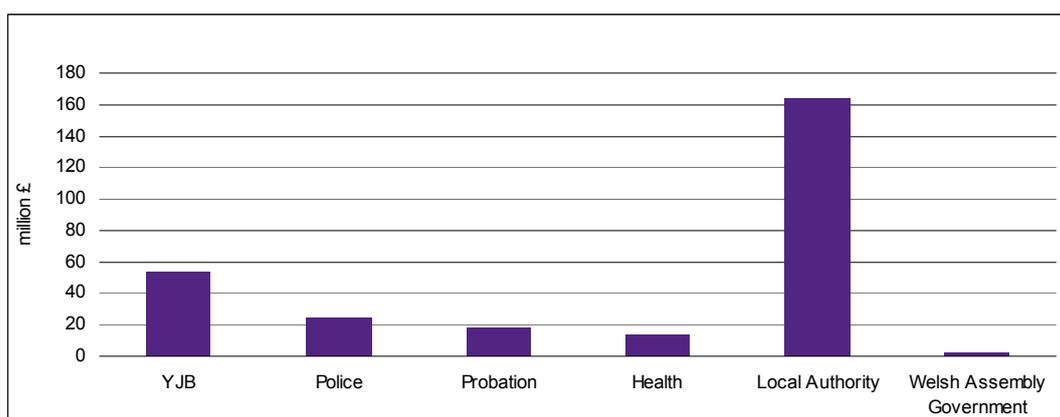
In 2008/09, the total partnership budget provided to YOTs by statutory partners was £326 million. The Youth Justice Board for England Wales (YJB) contributed £53 million towards this partnership funding. YJB's grant is mainly for supporting effective practice and improving performance. The YJB's contribution also included £8 million paid to YOTs for Young People's Substance Misuse (YPSM) services grants. In Wales, the YJB contributed £0.5 million YOT drug worker funding direct to YOTs, which is included in the £53 million figure. Overall, across England and Wales, the YJB's contribution represents 19% of the YOTs' partnership funding.

In addition to its contribution to the main YOT budget, the YJB contributed the following specific grants to YOTs:

- £33 million for Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) – an alternative to custody
- £31 million for targeted youth crime prevention programmes
- £16 million mainly for Resettlement and Aftercare Provision (RAP) programmes linked to substance misuse support, for Connexions community education and for infrastructure grants
- £3 million for Prevention of Violent Extremism programmes.

Please note that in the tables below the contributions from social services and education (shown separately in previous years) are now recorded under Local Authority.

Chart A.1: Funding of Youth Offending Teams, 2008/09



Regional partnership funding of YOTs

The tables below show the partners' contributions to YOTs by region for 2008/09, both in real terms as well as by percentage.

Throughout England and Wales, Local Authority services contributed the most to YOT funding, providing 60% of the overall total.

Table A.1: Regional partnership funding of YOTs (£), 2008/09

	YJB	Police	Probation	Health	Local Authority	Welsh Assembly Government	Total	10-17 population	Partnership funding per capita
East Midlands	3,947,986	1,866,094	1,749,576	996,902	12,387,085	-	20,947,643	438,472	47.8
Eastern	4,433,409	2,223,975	1,246,356	1,270,129	11,519,487	-	20,693,356	566,896	36.5
London	8,284,543	4,085,404	1,837,693	1,955,020	30,935,901	-	47,098,561	664,021	70.9
North East	3,720,725	1,399,273	1,008,525	985,091	11,808,630	-	18,922,244	250,785	75.5
North West	8,108,061	2,859,452	2,635,433	1,762,956	22,974,139	-	38,340,041	696,154	55.1
South East	5,887,744	3,049,605	2,325,632	1,468,146	18,272,845	-	31,003,972	839,954	36.9
South West	4,752,680	2,496,057	1,380,022	973,259	11,042,876	-	20,644,894	503,968	41.0
Wales	2,972,223	1,455,419	1,422,862	732,477	11,857,677	1,959,987	20,400,645	302,948	67.3
West Midlands	5,264,574	2,402,125	2,630,794	1,749,421	17,505,479	-	29,552,393	552,198	53.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,661,066	2,522,999	2,393,350	1,605,953	16,059,393	-	28,242,761	517,072	54.6
England and Wales	53,033,011	24,360,403	18,630,243	13,499,354	164,363,512	1,959,987	275,846,510	5,332,468	51.7

Table A.2: Regional partnership funding of YOTs by percentage, 2008/09

	YJB	Police	Probation	Health	Local Authority	Welsh Assembly Government	TOTAL
East Midlands	18.8%	8.9%	8.4%	4.8%	59.1%	..	100.0%
Eastern	21.4%	10.7%	6.0%	6.1%	55.7%	..	100.0%
London	17.6%	8.7%	3.9%	4.2%	65.7%	..	100.0%
North East	19.7%	7.4%	5.3%	5.2%	62.4%	..	100.0%
North West	21.1%	7.5%	6.9%	4.6%	59.9%	..	100.0%
South East	19.0%	9.8%	7.5%	4.7%	58.9%	..	100.0%
South West	23.0%	12.1%	6.7%	4.7%	53.5%	..	100.0%
Wales	14.6%	7.1%	7.0%	3.6%	58.1%	9.6%	100.0%
West Midlands	17.8%	8.1%	8.9%	5.9%	59.2%	..	100.0%
Yorkshire and Humberside	20.0%	8.9%	8.5%	5.7%	56.9%	..	100.0%
England and Wales	19%	9%	7%	5%	60%	1%	100%

.. No data available

YOT income trends

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

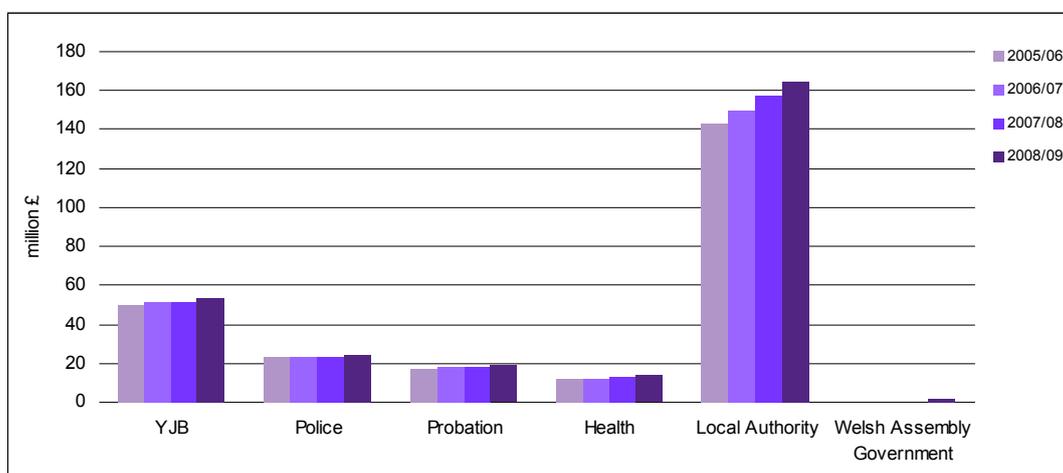
Table A.3: Total partnership funding by year, from 2005/06 to 2008/09

	YJB	Police	Probation	Health	Local Authority*	Welsh Assembly Government**	Total
2005/06	50,358,959	23,382,337	17,533,136	11,718,333	142,576,844	-	245,569,609
2006/07	51,284,233	23,130,989	17,969,258	12,401,563	149,586,755	-	254,372,798
2007/08	52,033,000	23,682,038	18,492,584	13,298,020	157,809,439	-	265,315,081
2008/09	53,033,011	24,360,403	18,630,243	13,499,354	164,363,512	1,959,987	275,846,510

* During 2008/09 changes were made to the way in which YOTs reported their funding to the YJB. This included all contributions which would have previously been included in the Education, Social Services and Local Authority Chief Executive categories being included under the Local Authority category. This modification was made in order to reflect changes made to the organisational structure of Local Authorities in England.

** During 2008/09 funding from the Welsh Assembly Government was recorded by YOTs; in previous years this category was not included. It was included to enable the identification of how much funding YOTs each received in respect of this stream.

Chart A.2: Total partnership funding by year, from 2005/06 to 2008/09



YOT workforce

On 31st July 2008, a total of 19,063 people were recorded as working for YOTs in some capacity, with 495 listed vacancies among YOTs. These figures include volunteers and part-time and temporary staff so are not measures of the full-time equivalent workforce.

YOTs vary in size from less than 20 members of staff to over 500, with an average size of just over 120 staff members. This section 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 difference in staffing structures among the various types of establishment and commercial sensitivity of this data for private establishments.

In 2008/09, there were 7,169 practitioners (16% working part-time), 943 operational managers and 264 strategic managers. The YOTs were supported by 1,782 sessional workers and 7,060 volunteers.

Chart A.3: YOT staffing by ethnicity (left) and gender (right), 2008/09

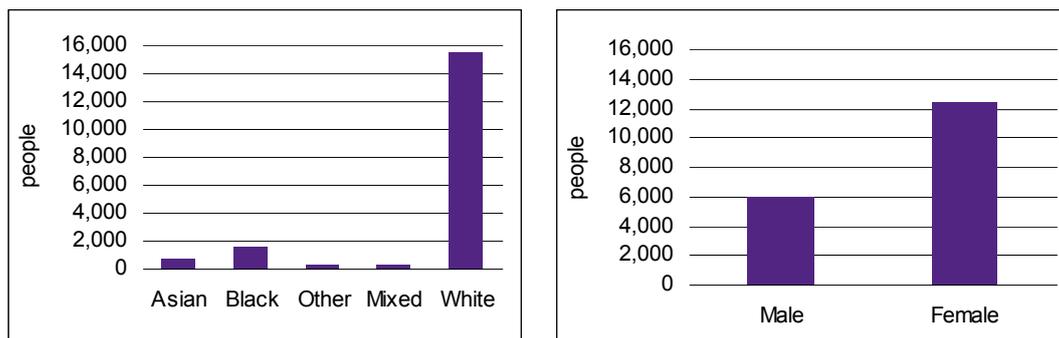


Table A.4: YOT staffing by contract type, 2008/09

	Strategic Managers	Operational Managers	Full-time Senior practitioners	Part-time Senior practitioners	Full-time Practitioners	Part-time Practitioners	Administrative	Sessional	Students/trainees	Volunteer	Total
Permanent	216	685	295	38	2,446	444	1,223	779	13	2,453	8,592
Fixed Term	14	69	64	2	714	133	131	251	32	908	2,318
Seconded:											
Social Services	10	47	29	2	442	55	104	15	2	129	835
Probation	3	6	13	0	168	18	9	0	0	0	217
Police	0	14	6	1	317	33	17	0	0	0	388
Health	0	9	16	2	155	96	3	1	0	0	282
Education	0	10	7	2	160	45	4	0	0	0	228
Connexions	1	2	4	4	154	63	1	2	0	0	231
Other	1	4	16	0	194	49	8	32	4	256	564
Outsourced	3	33	15	4	197	73	42	66	3	333	769
Temporary	7	29	13	1	303	35	119	634	52	2,951	4,144
Vacant	9	35	26	2	282	31	77	2	1	30	495
Total	264	943	504	58	5,532	1,075	1,738	1,782	107	7,060	19,063

Table A.5: YOT staffing by gender and ethnicity, 2008/09

	Strategic Managers	Operational Managers	Full-time Senior practitioners	Part-time Senior practitioners	Full-time Practitioners	Part-time Practitioners	Administrative	Sessional	Students/ trainees	Volunteer	Total
Male:											
White	125	329	161	12	1,552	229	170	596	20	1,681	4,875
Black	4	34	19	0	251	21	23	105	2	168	627
Asian	0	16	13	0	128	12	14	25	5	89	302
Mixed	0	5	1	0	39	4	5	12	0	33	99
Other	1	3	0	1	16	3	3	7	0	54	88
Female:											
White	112	429	249	38	2,727	689	1,253	914	63	4,184	10,658
Black	7	49	26	1	319	48	93	67	5	369	984
Asian	3	19	5	2	106	20	61	32	7	155	410
Mixed	3	16	3	2	79	13	22	12	3	86	239
Other	0	3	1	0	20	4	12	10	1	127	178
Unknown	0	5	0	0	13	1	5	0	0	84	108
Vacant	9	35	26	2	282	31	77	2	1	30	495
Total	264	943	504	58	5,532	1,075	1,738	1,782	107	7,060	19,063

The table below shows trends in the workforce for the last four financial years by job description.

Table A.6: YOT staffing by contract and year, 2008/09

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Strategic Managers	271	279	264	264
Operational Managers	781	802	829	943
Full-time Senior practitioners	545	591	622	504
Part-time Senior practitioners	58	53	64	58
Full-time Practitioners	4,823	5,032	5,280	5,532
Part-time Practitioners	842	968	1,099	1,075
Administrative	1,602	1,661	1,730	1,738
Sessional	1,827	1,810	1,896	1,782
Students/ trainees	268	199	204	107
Volunteer	7,470	8,421	7,602	7,060
Total	18,487	19,816	19,590	19,063

Glossary

Asset

Asset is an assessment tool designed to identify factors associated with a young person's offending behaviour.

Bail Supervision and Support

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. The young person may additionally be electronically tagged if it is felt necessary.

Burglary

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

Child

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

Child Safety Order

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

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.

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.

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.

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 Orders
- sentence deferred.

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSPs) are the most rigorous non-custodial interventions available for young offenders. 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.

An ISSP is aimed at young offenders on the custody threshold and has to be considered as an option before a custodial sentence is given. ISSPs can be attached to court sentences for community orders as a condition of the order. ISSPs may also be attached to bail and may be accompanied by tagging.

Parenting Order

Parenting Orders can be given to the parents/carers of young people who engage in anti-social behaviour, 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.

Penalty Notice for Disorder

A Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) is an out-of-court disposal issued by the police for low-level anti-social behaviour or offences. Available for young people aged 16 and over, PNDs can be issued on the spot, providing a quicker means of dealing with minor offences and nuisance behaviour.

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.

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 only 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 offender 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 3 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.

Reparation Order

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

Remands

Below are descriptions for the different remand types.

Community Remand

Community remands consist of the following types of remand decision:

- bail supervision and support (with or without tag)
- conditional bail and tag
- ISSP bail (with or without tag)
- remand to local authority accommodation (with or without tag)

Court-ordered secure remand

A court-ordered secure remand allows courts to remand young people into secure children's homes or secure training centres. This provision applies to any 12-14 year old and to 15-16 year old girls. This also applies to 15 -16 year old boys who are deemed vulnerable by the court and for whom a place is available.

Custodial remand

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

Remand to local authority accommodation

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

Resettlement and Aftercare Programme

The Resettlement and Aftercare Programme (RAP) is a support programme for young people on the community part of their Detention and Training Order.

Robbery

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

Section 90

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

Section 91

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

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

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

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

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

Section 228

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

Secure children's home

Secure Children's Homes (SCH) in England are run by Local Authorities in conjunction with the Department for Education in England. There is one

Secure Children's Home in Wales run by Neath Port Talbot local authority in conjunction with the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales.

They generally accommodate remanded or sentenced young people aged 12-14 and girls and 'at risk' boys up to the age of 16.

Secure Children's Homes range from 5 to 38 beds and have high staff to young person ratios allowing 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
- secure training centres (secure children's home)
- young offender institutions (YOI).

Secure training centre

There are four purpose built Secure Training Centres (STC) in England offering secure provision to sentenced or remanded young people aged 12-17. They provide a secure environment where vulnerable young people can be educated and rehabilitated. They are run by private operators under contracts which set out detailed operational requirements.

Broadly speaking, staffing levels are three members of custody staff to young people living in a group of eight, and two members of custody staff to young people living in a group of six.

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.

Violence against the person

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

Young offender institution

Young Offender Institutions (YOI) can accommodate young people who offend aged from 15-21. However, the YJB is only responsible for commissioning secure accommodation for young people up to the age of 18. YOIs tend to be larger than STCs and SCHs with lower ratios of staff to young people. Consequently, they are not considered suitable for housing those young people that have been assessed as having higher levels of

risk. The YJB has however, commissioned smaller specialist YOI units to meet the demands of some of these 'at risk' young people.

Young Person

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

Youth Restorative Disposal

The Youth Restorative Disposal (YRD) is a pilot measure that offers a quick and proportionate response to a young person's low-level offending. With the victim's consent, a YRD holds young people to account for their minor offences and allows victims to have a voice in how the offence is resolved.

YOT

Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) are multi-agency teams made up of representatives from police, probation, education, health and social services, and specialist workers, such as accommodation officers and substance misuse workers.

Explanatory notes

Data sources and quality

Data in this publication come from youth offending teams (YOTs) on a quarterly basis and does not come from the police or courts. As such the data given in this publication may differ from that presented in other Ministry of Justice publications.

Symbols and conventions

The units of measurement in this publication are offenders and offences; these are given as full numbers where available. The percentages are rounded to the nearest number.

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = Not applicable
- 0 = Nil
- .. = Not available

Revisions policy

Data is received from YOTs on a rolling basis which may lead to slight changes to published figures. Revisions are only made when there is a significant change or when an error was identified in the original data.

Contact points for further information

Current and previous editions of this publication are available for download at;

<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/Publications/Scripts/prodList.asp?idCategory=69&menu=item&eP=>

Spreadsheet files of the tables contained in this document are also available for download from this address.

Press enquiries should be directed to the Youth Justice Board press office:

Tel: 020 3372 7786

Email: press@yjb.gov.uk

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be emailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

© Crown copyright
Produced by the Ministry of Justice

Alternative formats are available on request from esd@justice.gsi.gov.uk