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Youth Justice Board
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Youth Justice Statistics 2009/10

England and Wales

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Statistics bulletin

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Introduction

Annual workload data for Youth Offending Teams and the youth secure estate – 2009/10

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 17, 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.

On 14 October 2010 it was announced the YJB would be abolished and its functions moved to the Ministry of Justice.

The data described in this document comes from various sources including youth offending teams (YOTs) historically through the Themis system and for 2009/10 through the new Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS). Data on young people in custody comes from the Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) database. Some data in this report comes from other sources, most notably the Ministry of Justice's version of the Police National Computer. Data on restraints, self harm and assaults is collected via monthly returns from secure establishments.

There is Data Recording Guidance which governs the recording and collection of the YJMIS information. For more information on the switch to the new YJMIS system please see the Explanatory Notes section of this publication.

www.yjb.gov.uk/enqb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/DataRecordingGuidanceandCountingRules).

This Youth Justice Statistics 2009/10 document consists of information on:

- demographics of young people with proven offences
- details of proven offences which have resulted in a disposal
- remand decisions for young people
- disposals given to young people
- young people in custody including behaviour management in the secure estate
- National Indicators for YOTs for 2009/10
- YOT resources (Appendix A)
- glossary and explanatory notes

To maintain consistency with previous publications of the Annual Workload Data, data from three years previously (i.e. 2006/07) has been used as the medium-term comparator, and the previous year's data (i.e. 2008/09) has been used as the short-term comparator. In some cases a longer time-series is provided. All data referred to, along with additional data, is available in the supplementary tables that accompany this report.

Most of the information presented in this document comes to the YJB directly from YOTs and secure establishments and not from the police or courts. As such this data may differ from those published by other government departments because of the different counting rules involved e.g. offences may be grouped differently. See the Explanatory Notes for more details.

Key Findings

Numbers of young people in the Youth Justice System

In 2009/10 there were 106,969 young offenders on YOT caseloads. They accounted for 198,449 proven offences (a proven offence is an offence for which a young person receives a disposal) and received 155,856 disposals (a disposal is a formal sanction such as a final warning by the police or a sentence at court). The number of disposals is less than the number of proven offences because one young person may receive only one disposal for multiple offences. Young people committed on average 1.9 proven offences each year. So on average each young person received 1.5 disposals a year – this is less than the number of proven offences because sentences can cover multiple offences.

This is an average of 1.9 offences per young person, and 1.5 disposals.

Reported proven offending levels

There were 198,449 proven offences committed by young people aged 10-17 which resulted in a disposal in 2009/10. This is a decrease of 19% from

2008/09 and 33% from 2006/07. The most common offences resulting in a disposal in 2009/10 were:

- theft and handling (41,702; 21% of all offences resulting in a disposal)
- violence against the person (38,744; 20% of all offences resulting in a disposal)
- criminal damage (23,611; 12% of all offences resulting in a disposal)

In 2009/10 most youth offending in England and Wales was committed by young men; 60% of all offences (119,667) were committed by young men aged between 15 and 17 years. Young males were responsible for 78% of the offences committed by young people.

Use of remand

Of all occasions where sentence was passed in court, for 53% there was no remand decision, in the great majority of cases because the young person pleaded guilty and was sentenced at their first court appearance.

For the 33,890 sentencing occasions where a substantive remand decision did take place and is known (44% of all cases), the decision was a community remand (unconditional or conditional bail) in 28,975 cases (85%). A further 3,404 (10%) were given custodial remands and the remainder community remands with interventions.

Disposals given to young people

There were 155,856 disposals given to young people in 2009/10. This is down 28% from the 216,011 disposals given in 2006/07. Disposals are grouped into four types; pre-court, first-tier, community and custodial. See the glossary for more details.

Females accounted for 22% of all disposals given to young people in 2009/10. They accounted for 32% of all pre-court disposals given, and 17% of all first-tier disposals. They accounted for 15% of all community disposals and only 8% of custodial disposals.

The largest decrease since 2006/07 has been in pre-court disposals, which have fallen by 34% (from 96,188 to 63,152). These falls followed a period of rapid growth from 2003/04 to 2007/08, when out of court disposals almost trebled. This increase was due to the introduction of Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) and cannabis warnings in 2004, and an increase in the use of cautions. This coincided with the introduction of a public service agreement target, which took effect in 2002, to increase the total number of offences brought to justice (OBTJ). In April 2008, this target was replaced with a target focused only on serious violence, sexual and acquisitive crimes. This target has now been removed.

Since 2006/07 there have also been decreases in first-tier disposals, down 21% from (from 73,004 to 57,256), community disposals, down 24% (from 39,722 to 30,218) and custodial disposals, down 28% (from 7,097 to 5,130).

Young people in custody

During 2009/10 there was an average of 2,418 young people in custody at any one time, a decrease of 463 from the 2008/09 average of 2,881 young people in custody.

Young females in 2009/10 accounted for around 8% (416 out of 5,130) of all custodial sentences given by the court. The most common form of custodial sentence given to young people was a Detention and Training Order (DTO), which combines a period of custody with a period of supervision in the community, and can range from four to 24 months. In 2009/10 DTOs accounted for 4,710 (92%) custodial sentences.

During 2009/10, there was an average of 2,418 young people in custody, who were primarily serving a custodial sentence for the following offences:

- violence against the person (594 accounting for 25% of the total)
- robbery (584 accounting for 24% of the total)
- breach of statutory orders, including breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) (325 accounting for 13% of the total)
- domestic burglary (312 accounting for 13% of the total)

Behaviour Management of young people in custody

The proportion of young people involved in incidents of restraint, self harm and assault were broadly the same in both 2008/09 and 2009/10. The proportion of young people in custody who were restrained was 11% in 2008/09 (i.e. 11% of all young people in custody were restrained at least once) and 12% in 2009/10.

There were 6,904 incidents of restraint in 2009/10, of which 257 (4%) resulted in injury.

The proportion of young people involved in an incident of self harm was 3%, and 8% were involved in an assault.

The rate of restraint per 100 young people has remained the same in 2008/09 and 2009/10 at 17 incidents per 100 young people in custody. The rates of self-harm and assault have also remained the same at 5 incidents of self harm and 9 incidents of assault per 100 young people in custody.

Performance (Indicators)

The number of first time entrants (young people receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction) to the youth justice system in England and Wales fell by 23% from 79,851 in 2008/09 to 61,422 in 2009/10.

Since 2000 the frequency rate of juvenile re-offending has fallen 25% from 151.4 offences per 100 offenders in 2000 to 113.9 in 2008.

The proportion of custodial sentences against total court disposals (or custody rate) has been roughly stable at around 6% each year since 2006/07. Between 2006/07 and 2009/10 there was a slight reduction in the proportion of custodial sentences given to young people by the courts, which fell from 5.9% of all sentences given in 2006/07 to 5.5% of all sentences in 2009/10.

Young people from a Black ethnic background 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 2009/10. While young people from a White ethnic background, who accounted for 86% of the general population in 2007 but 84% of the 10-17 proven offending population in 2009/10.

The proportion of young people with proven offences in England classed as being in full-time education, training or employment was 73% in 2009/10 compared with 72% in 2008/09. In Wales in 2009/10 young people received an average of 16 hours of education at the beginning of their disposals compared to 17 hours at the end of their disposals.

The proportion of young people in England that had suitable accommodation to go to upon completing a community intervention or released from custody was 96% in 2009/10 compared with 95% in 2008/09. The proportion of young people in 2009/10 with suitable accommodation at the start of their disposal in Wales was 95% and this remained unchanged by the end of their disposal.

The timeliness of assessments for young people with substance misuse needs in Wales has increased from 75% of assessments being conducted within five working days in 2006/07 to 86% in 2009/10. The Proportion of young people starting treatment within 10 days of assessment increased for 91% in 2006/07 to 95% in 2009/10.

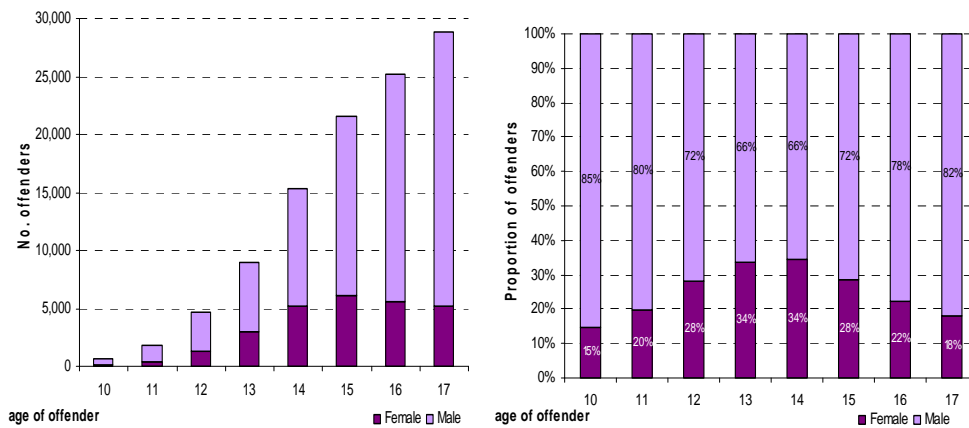
Chapter 1: Characteristics of young people in the youth justice system

This section reports on the number and characteristics of young people who were convicted of an offence that resulted in a disposal in 2009/10. It is important to note that these figures relate to the number of individual young people and not the number of offences or disposals. Where a young person has received multiple disposals, only the most serious outcome is used. Further information is available in the supplementary tables.

Demographics of young people in the youth justice system

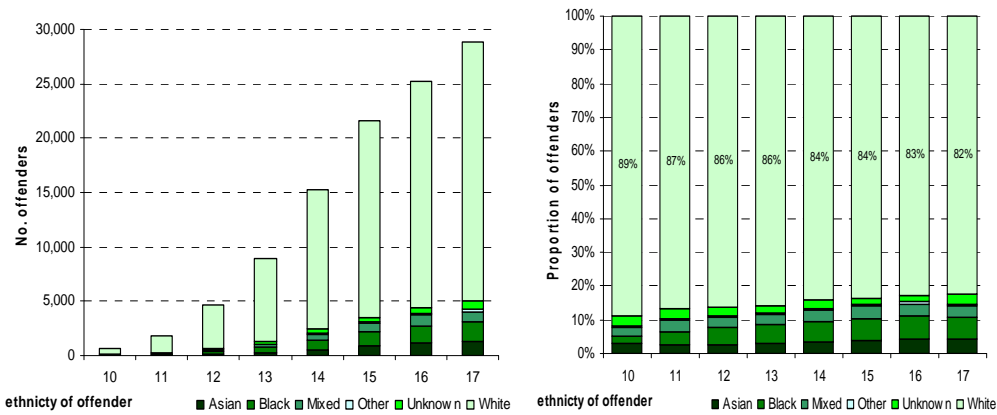
In 2009/10 YOTs reported working with 106,969 young people, this is a reduction of 16% from 127,197 young people in 2008/09. These young people accounted for 198,449 proven offences and received 155,856 disposals. Young people who offended and received a disposal committed on average 1.9 proven offences each year, and received on average 1.5 disposals. Young people committed on average 1.9 proven offences each year. So on average each young person received 1.5 disposals a year – this is less than the number of proven offences because sentences can cover multiple offences.

Chart 1.1: Age and gender of offenders, 2009/10



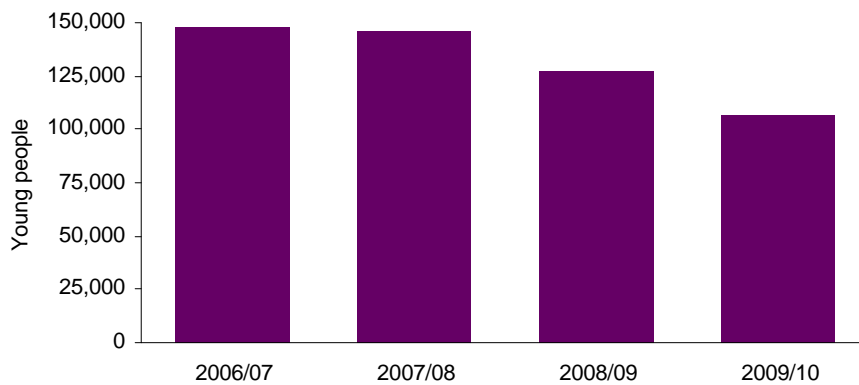
Males accounted for 75% of the young people YOTs reported working with in 2009/10. The proportion of males varies by age, with males accounting for 85% of the 10 year olds and 66% of the 14 year olds.

Chart 1.2: Age and ethnicity of offenders, 2009/10



Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 84% of all young people. Those from a Black ethnic background accounted for 6%, those from a Mixed ethnic background for 4%, and the Unknown ethnic background 2%. The Other ethnic background group made up less than 1%. These proportions are fairly stable across the last three years.

Chart 1.3: Trends in number of proven offenders, 2006/07 - 2009/10

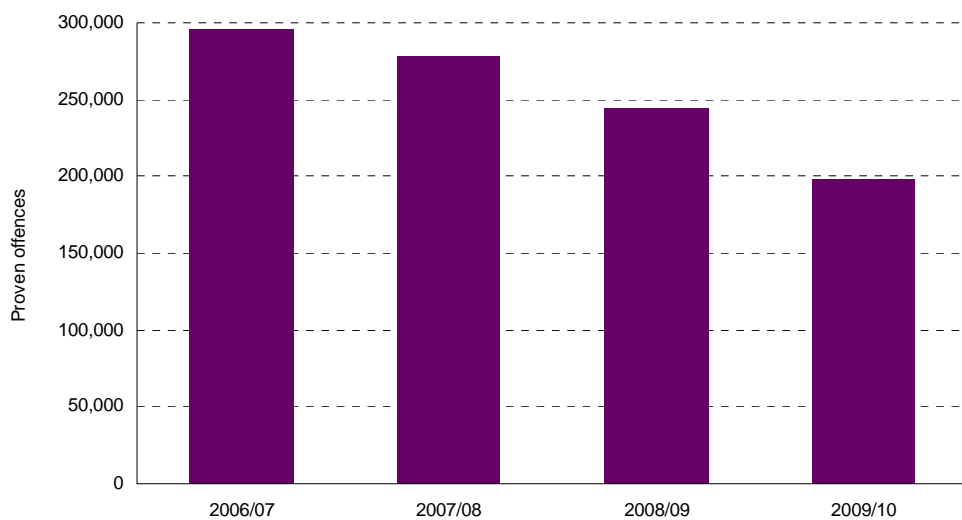


The number of young people YOTs reported working with, with proven offences resulting in a disposal in 2009/10 was 106,969. This is a 13% reduction from 147,791 young people in 2006/07 and a 16% reduction from 127,197 young people in 2008/09. The reduction was largely driven by the fall in first time entrants (young people receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction) to the youth justice system, which fell by 23% from 79,851 in 2008/09 to 61,442 in 2009/10. See the Chapter 6 for more details.

Chapter 2: Proven offences resulting in a disposal

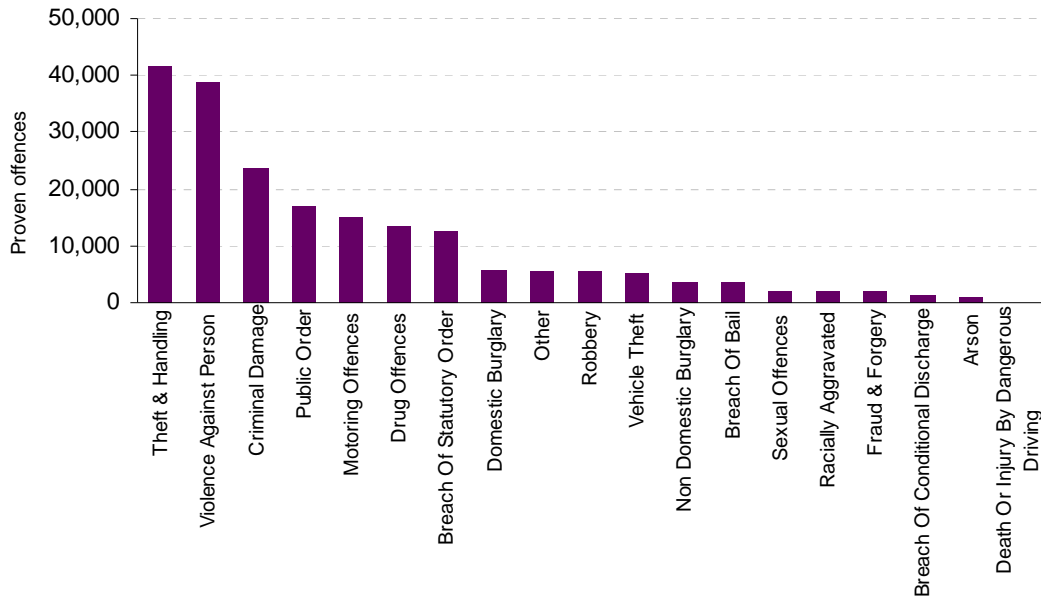
This section describes the proven offences committed by young people in 2009/10, as reported by YOTs, which led to a pre-court or formal court conviction. These are presented nationally, and broken down by age, gender and ethnicity. Note that most of the figures presented here are the number of proven offences, not the number of young people and that one young person may commit multiple offences (for information on the number of young people see Chapter 1). Please also note that the main offence categories are explained in the glossary and that each of the offence categories include a number of individual offence types, which vary in their level of severity. For example the 'violence against the person' category covers offences from 'common assault' to 'murder'. Further data is available in the supplementary tables.

Chart 2.1: National proven offences, 2006/07- 2009/10



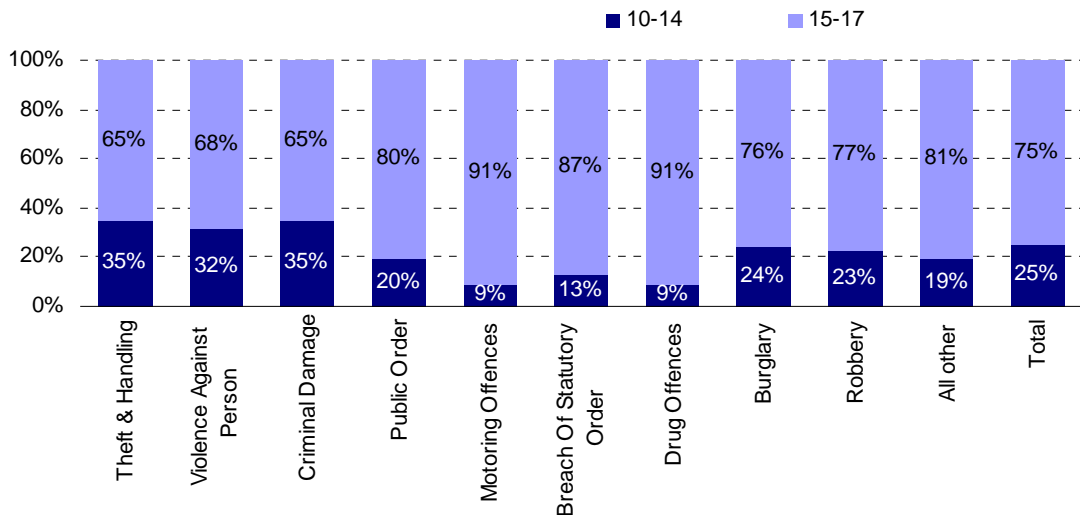
There were 198,449 proven offences committed by young people aged 10-17 which resulted in a disposal in 2009/10. This is a decrease of 19% from 2008/09 and 33% from 2006/07. The biggest falls since 2006/07 have been in motoring offences (59%), criminal damage (42%) and violence against the person (31%).

Chart 2.2: National proven offences by offence categories, 2009/10



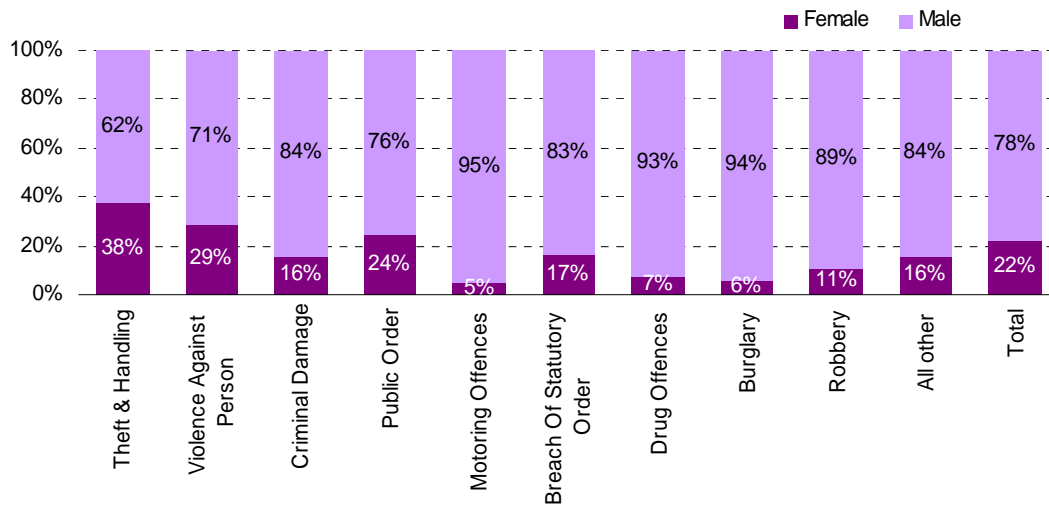
In 2009/10 theft and handling offences accounted for 41,702 (21%) of all proven offences by young people. Violence against the person accounted for 38,744 (20%) and criminal damage 23,611 (12%).

Chart 2.3: Total proven offences by selected offence categories and age group, 2009/10



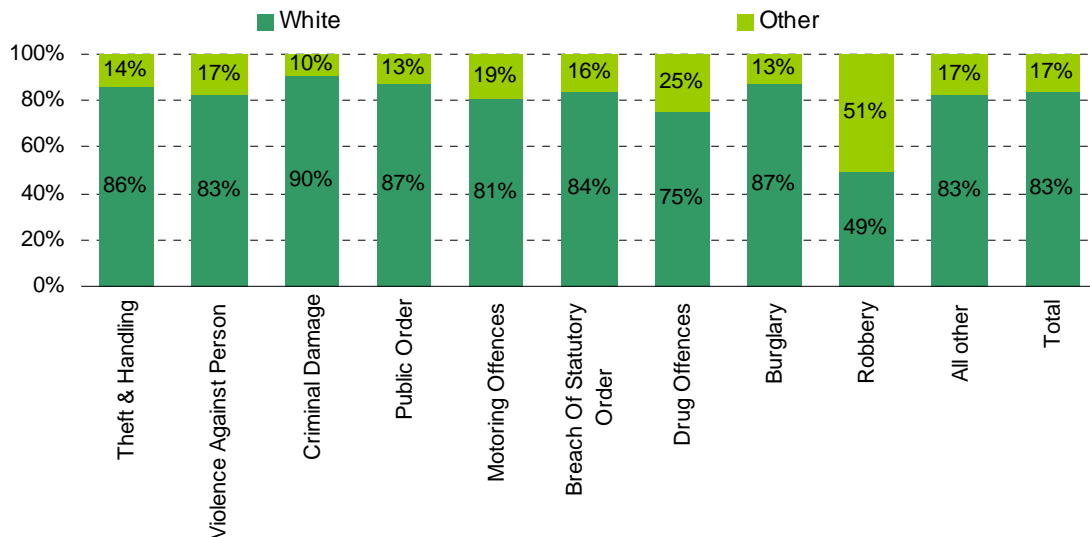
Young people aged 15-17 accounted for 75% of all proven offences in 2009/10. They accounted for 91% of all drug and motoring offences, and 65% of all criminal damage offences. This indicates different age groups may have different propensities for certain types of crime.

Chart 2.4: Total proven offences by selected offence categories and gender, 2009/10



Females in 2009/10 accounted for 22% of all proven offences (this is an increase of 20% from 2006/07). Females were responsible for a higher proportion of certain offences than others. For example, females accounted for 38% of theft and handling offences but only 6% of burglary offences. They accounted for 29% of all the violence against the person offences.

Chart 2.5: Total proven offences by selected offence categories and ethnicity, 2009/10



Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 83% of all proven offences in 2009/10. They accounted for 90% of all criminal damage offences but only 49% of all robbery offences.

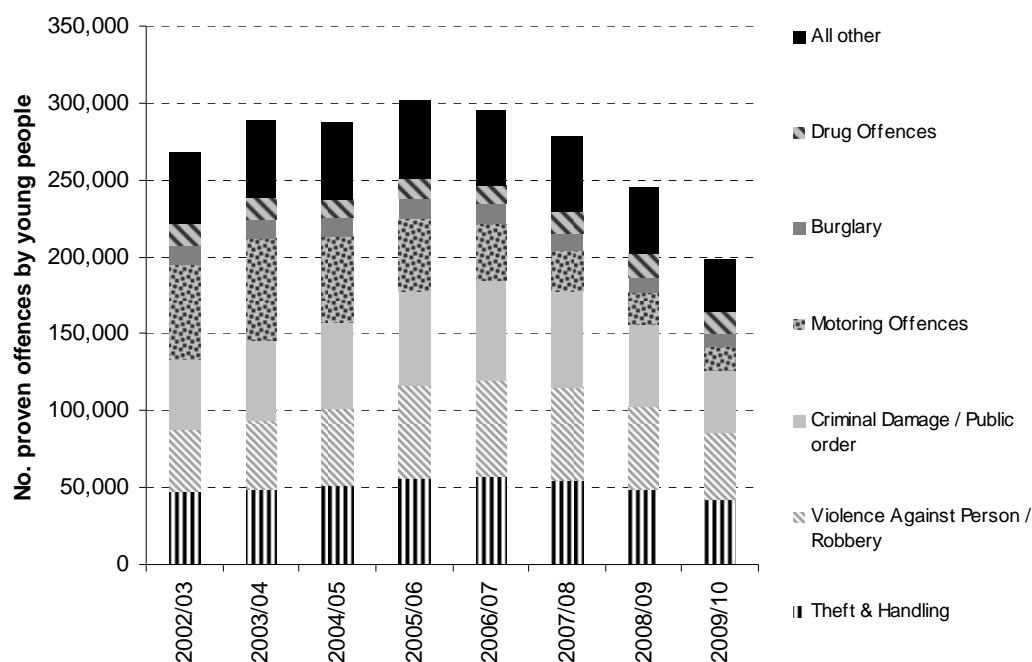
Table 2.1: Proven offences in England and Wales by gender and ethnicity, 2009/10

Offence type	Male	Female	Not Known	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other	Not Known	White	Total
Arson	801	112	-	22	13	19	1	13	845	913
Breach of Bail	2,802	569	-	120	286	212	17	39	2,697	3,371
Breach of Conditional Discharge	979	193	-	20	57	42	2	21	1,030	1,172
Breach of Statutory Order	10,441	2,103	-	314	867	703	23	123	10,514	12,544
Criminal Damage	19,938	3,671	2	397	692	733	52	434	21,303	23,611
Death or Injury by Reckless Driving	90	5	-	4	5	4	-	1	81	95
Domestic Burglary	5,433	380	-	185	376	243	20	83	4,906	5,813
Drug Offences	12,461	998	2	856	1,494	734	78	241	10,058	13,461
Fraud & Forgery	1,239	528	1	87	170	59	46	53	1,353	1,768
Motoring Offences	14,221	767	4	850	701	533	56	691	12,161	14,992
Non Domestic Burglary	3,339	176	-	68	75	120	3	57	3,192	3,515
Public Order	12,792	4,091	3	477	757	604	46	309	14,693	16,886
Racially Aggravated Offences	1,433	511	1	78	56	61	2	29	1,719	1,945
Robbery	4,799	585	-	531	1,453	620	47	89	2,644	5,384
Sexual Offences	1,912	40	-	119	160	54	11	48	1,560	1,952
Theft & Handling	25,856	15,833	13	1,319	2,165	1,370	194	802	35,852	41,702
Vehicle Theft	4,796	374	-	258	263	217	19	87	4,326	5,170
Violence Against Person	27,584	11,155	5	1,444	2,635	1,662	136	750	32,117	38,744
Other	4,316	1,095	-	198	358	223	22	116	4,494	5,411
Total	155,232	43,186	31	7,347	12,583	8,213	775	3,986	165,545	198,449
Share of total	78%	22%	0%	4%	6%	4%	0%	2%	83%	100%

Table 2.2: Proven offences in England and Wales by age, 2009/10

Offence type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Arson	13	33	72	140	178	173	165	139	913
Breach of Bail	1	4	27	103	322	611	863	1,440	3,371
Breach of Conditional Discharge	-	-	7	35	84	223	330	493	1,172
Breach of Statutory Order	-	31	107	357	1,175	2,382	3,641	4,851	12,544
Criminal Damage	254	601	1,289	2,386	3,681	4,900	4,917	5,583	23,611
Death or Injury by Reckless Driving	-	2	-	2	10	16	27	38	95
Domestic Burglary	28	78	141	325	666	1,245	1,595	1,735	5,813
Drug Offences	2	7	49	285	863	2,186	4,048	6,021	13,461
Fraud & Forgery	3	8	27	54	167	203	379	927	1,768
Motoring Offences	10	20	93	274	923	2,049	4,259	7,364	14,992
Non Domestic Burglary	28	71	135	271	528	739	930	813	3,515
Public Order	49	122	363	883	1,922	3,414	4,663	5,470	16,886
Racially Aggravated Offences	15	42	91	185	248	402	465	497	1,945
Robbery	6	42	138	333	727	1,245	1,497	1,396	5,384
Sexual Offences	2	50	56	190	262	430	438	524	1,952
Theft & Handling	256	738	2,100	4,193	7,212	8,958	9,182	9,063	41,702
Vehicle Theft	6	14	54	189	478	1,023	1,506	1,900	5,170
Violence Against Person	208	669	1,842	3,565	6,097	8,301	8,796	9,266	38,744
Other	22	40	117	258	604	966	1,434	1,970	5,411
Total	903	2,572	6,708	14,028	26,147	39,466	49,135	59,490	198,449
Share of total	0%	1%	3%	7%	13%	20%	25%	30%	100%

Chart 2.6: Trends in the volume of proven offences, 2002/03 to 2009/10

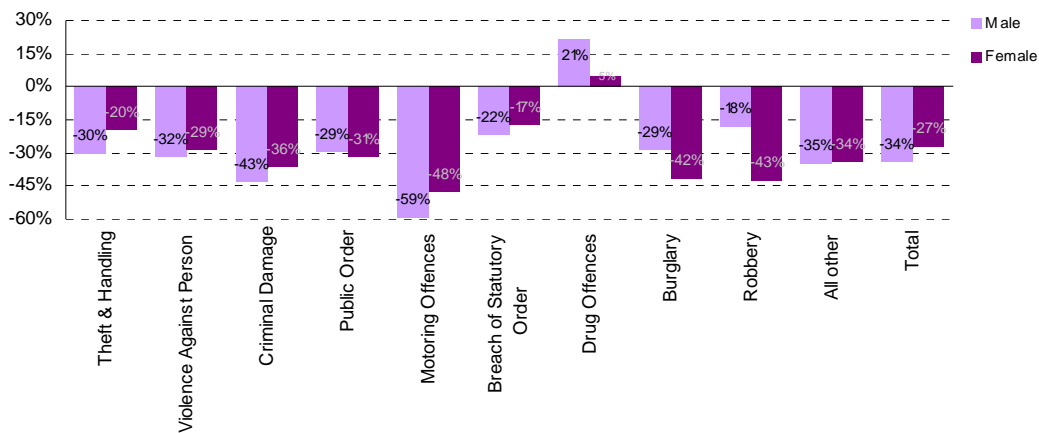


In 2002/03 there were 268,480 proven offences by young people. This rose to a peak of 301,860 proven offences in 2005/06. Since 2005/06 there has been a steady decline. Between 2006/07 and 2009/10 the number of offences fell 33% and is now at its lowest level since the YJB began to collect this data. Between 2006/07 and 2009/10:

- motoring offences decreased by 59% (from 36,567 to 14,992),
- violence against the person offences decreased by 31% (from 56,266 to 38,744)
- burglary (domestic and non-domestic) decreased by 30% (from 13,241 to 9,328)
- drug offences increased by 20% (from 11,220 to 13,461). The increase in drug offences may partly reflect the increased severity of cannabis possession, which was changed from class C to class B in January 2009. This may have resulted in more young people being charged with this offence.

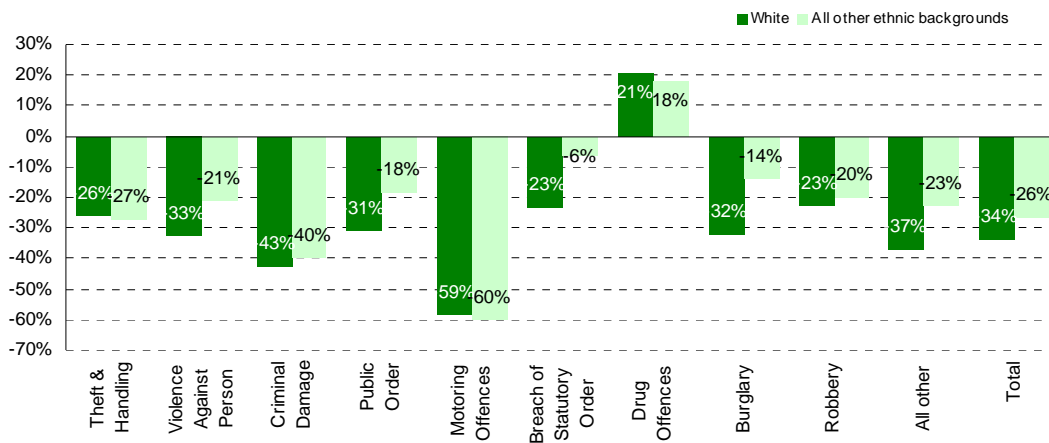
The trend in overall proven offences by young people follows a similar pattern to the patterns seen in first time entrants to the youth justice system (see Chapter 6 for more details).

Chart 2.7: Percentage change in selected offence categories by gender, 2006/07 to 2009/10



The number of proven offences resulting in a disposal decreased by 34% for males from 2006/07 to 2009/10 (from 235,893 to 155,232) and there was a 27% decrease for females (from 59,236 to 43,186). Drug offences were the only main offence type to see an increase between 2006/07 and 2009/10. This offence type saw a 21% increase for males (from 10,266 in 2006/07 to 12,461 in 2009/10) and a 5% increase for females (from 954 in 2006/07 to 998 in 2009/10).

Chart 2.8: Percentage change in selected offence categories by ethnicity, 2006/07 to 2009/10



Against an overall decrease in proven offences of 33% from 2006/07 to 2009/10 (from 295,129 to 198,449), the number of proven offences for White young people fell by 34% (250,381 to 165,545). The number of proven offences for young people with other (Non-White) ethnic backgrounds fell by 26% (from 44,748 to 32,904).

Chapter 3: Remand decisions made by the courts

This section presents the number of remand decisions made in 2009/10. The most restrictive remand decision applied during the course of the court proceeding is presented in this chapter. So, where a young person was given more than one remand decision during the court process, only the most restrictive is shown. For example, if a young person was given unconditional bail and then conditional bail during the court proceeding leading to sentencing then the conditional bail would be counted as it is the most restrictive remand decision given.

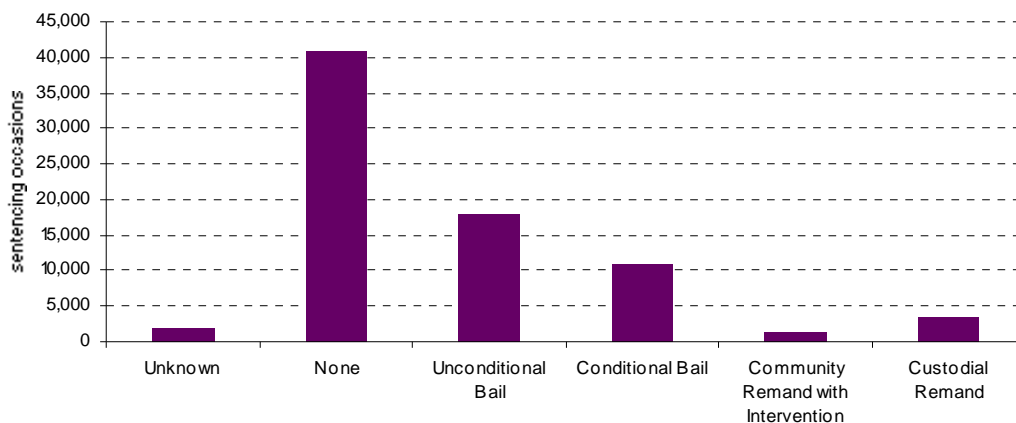
The data is different from the remand data presented in previous publications due to a change in how the data is collected (see Explanatory Notes). For this reason trend data is not presented. For trends in young people on custodial remand please see the custody chapter (Ch5).

The data does not include police bail. The data are presented nationally by type of remand, age, gender and ethnicity. The remand types are described in the glossary.

Only cases where young people were sentenced to a substantive court disposal are presented, i.e. those court disposals presented in the disposals chapter. Cases where court proceedings were withdrawn, dismissed or did not lead to a conviction are not presented to be consistent with other sections which only look at young people with substantive outcomes.

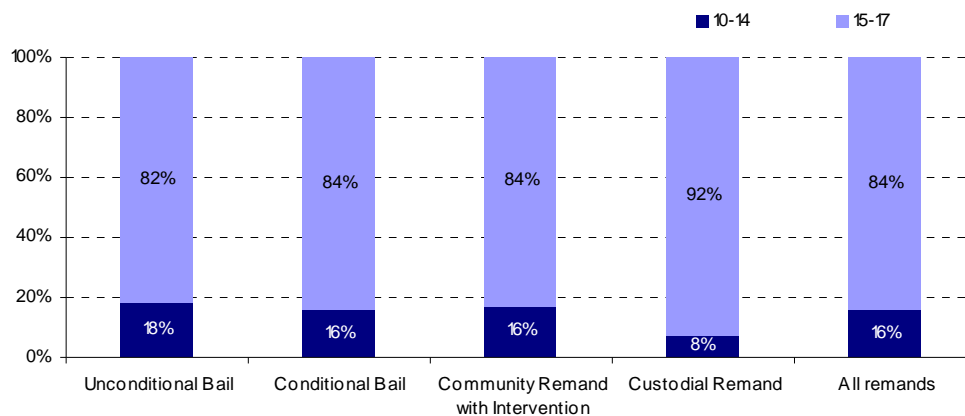
In England and Wales in 2009/10 young people appeared in court to receive sentence on 76,593 occasions. On 40,736 occasions (53%) sentence was passed without any remand decision having been made. For fewer than 3% of sentencing occasions the remand decision is not known. Where there was no remand decision this was usually because the young person pleaded guilty and was sentenced at their first court appearance.

Chart 3.1: Total sentencing occasions by most restrictive remand decision, 2009/10



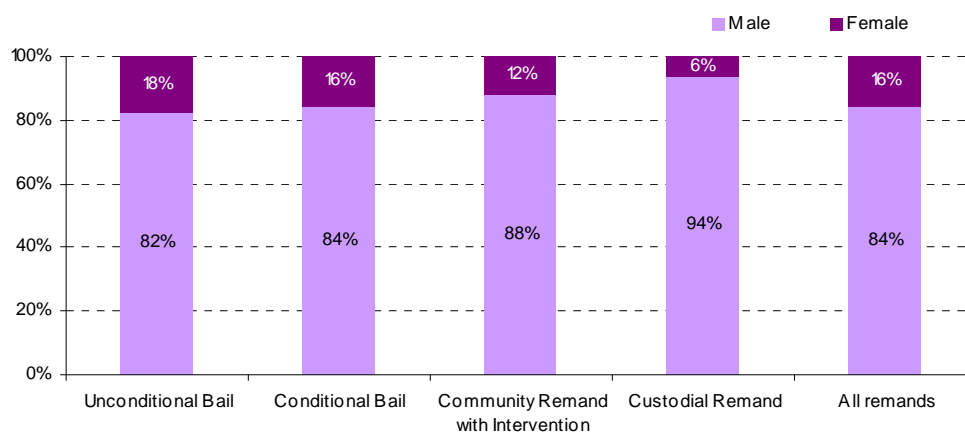
For the 33,890 (44%) occasions in 2009/10 where a remand decision did take place and is known, the most restrictive decision was a community remand (unconditional or conditional bail) in 85% of cases. In a further 10% of cases a custodial remand was applied and in the remainder a community remand with intervention was the most restrictive decision. The age, gender and ethnicity breakdown of these remand decisions are shown below.

Chart 3.2: Court remand categories by age group, 2009/10



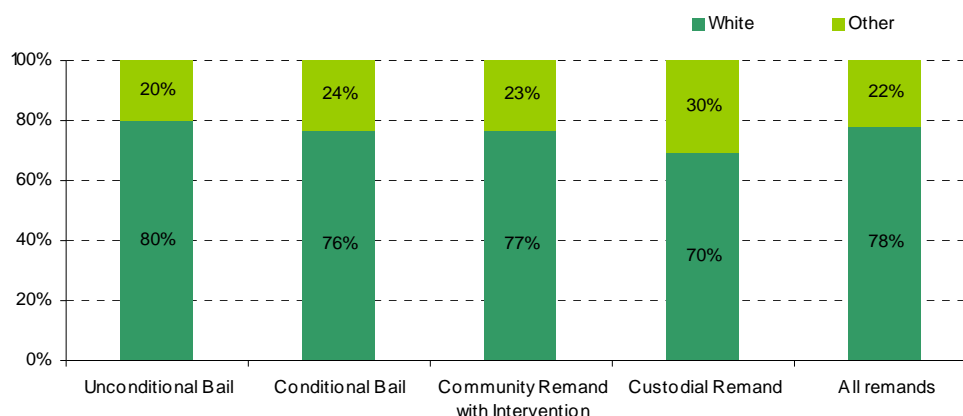
Young people aged 10-14 accounted for 16% of these remands in 2009/10. They accounted for 18% of occasions for which only unconditional bail applied, but only 8% of occasions where custodial remand was the most restrictive remand type.

Chart 3.3: Court remand categories by gender, 2009/10



Females accounted for 16% of all sentencing occasions in courts in 2009/10. They accounted for 18% of occasions for which only unconditional bail applied and 6% of occasions were custodial remand applied.

Chart 3.4: Court remand categories by ethnicity, 2009/10



Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 78% of these remand decisions in 2009/10. They accounted for 80% of occasions for which only unconditional bail applied and 70% of occasions where custodial remand was the most restrictive remand type.

Table 3.1: Total sentencing occasions by most restrictive remand decision and age, 2009/10

Remand type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
No substantive remand type									
Unknown	0	8	32	82	226	364	487	768	1,967
None - sentenced at first court appearance	25	190	693	1,921	4,360	7,506	10,555	14,302	39,552
None - other reasons	1	2	19	45	91	227	309	490	1,184
Total with no remand type	26	200	744	2,048	4,677	8,097	11,351	15,560	42,703
Community remands									
Unconditional Bail	12	78	310	854	1,949	3,566	5,050	6,170	17,989
Conditional Bail	4	30	149	414	1,126	2,287	3,187	3,789	10,986
Total community remands	16	108	459	1,268	3,075	5,853	8,237	9,959	28,975
Community remands with intervention									
Bail Supervision and Support	0	2	4	19	58	114	206	235	638
ISSP Bail	0	1	1	15	40	84	146	149	436
Remand to Local Authority Accommodation	0	6	6	29	67	131	161	37	437
Total community remands with intervention	0	9	11	63	165	329	513	421	1,511
Custodial remands									
Court-Ordered Secure Remand	0	1	12	47	120	122	84	11	397
Remand in Custody	0	0	5	13	60	366	768	1,795	3,007
Total custodial remands	0	1	17	60	180	488	852	1,806	3,404
Total sentencing occasions	42	318	1,231	3,439	8,097	14,767	20,953	27,746	76,593
Total occasions with substantive remand	16	118	487	1,391	3,420	6,670	9,602	12,186	33,890
Share of total	0%	0%	2%	4%	11%	19%	27%	36%	100%
Percent receiving a type of remand	38%	37%	40%	40%	42%	45%	46%	44%	44%

Younger people (10-14) accounted for 17% of sentencing occasions in 2009/10. Of the 13,127 court processes for 10-14 year olds, 5,432 (an average of 41%) were given some type of remand decision.

Table 3.2: Total sentencing occasions by most restrictive remand decision and gender and ethnicity, 2009/10

Remand type	Female	Male	Not known	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other	Not known	White	Total
No substantive remand type										
Unknown	363	1,604	0	61	139	78	11	54	1,624	1,967
None - sentenced at first court appearance	6,593	32,952	7	1,225	2,473	1,807	126	850	33,071	39,552
None - other reasons	200	984	0	43	54	57	2	24	1,004	1,184
Total with no remand type	7,156	35,540	7	1,329	2,666	1,942	139	928	35,699	42,703
Community remands										
Unconditional Bail	3,184	14,803	2	794	1,443	958	62	337	14,395	17,989
Conditional Bail	1,751	9,234	1	553	1,158	672	50	149	8,404	10,986
Total community remands	4,935	24,037	3	1,347	2,601	1,630	112	486	22,799	28,975
Community remands with intervention										
Bail Supervision and Support	68	570	0	30	79	39	4	6	480	638
ISSP Bail	32	404	0	18	54	30	2	3	329	436
Remand to Local Authority Accommodation	81	356	0	12	41	27	2	4	351	437
Total community remands with intervention	181	1,330	0	60	174	96	8	13	1,160	1,511
Custodial remands										
Court-Ordered Secure Remand	69	328	0	13	50	48	4	6	276	397
Remand in Custody	139	2,867	1	173	469	232	17	23	2,093	3,007
Total custodial remands	208	3,195	1	186	519	280	21	29	2,369	3,404
Total sentencing occasions	12,480	64,102	11	2,922	5,960	3,948	280	1,456	62,027	76,593
Total occasions with substantive remand	5,324	28,562	4	1,593	3,294	2,006	141	528	26,328	33,890
Share of total	16%	84%	0%	4%	8%	5%	0%	2%	81%	100%
Percent receiving a type of remand	43%	45%	36%	55%	55%	51%	50%	36%	42%	44%

Chapter 4: Disposals given to young people

This section reports on all pre-court, first-tier, community and custodial disposals reported by YOTs during 2009/10. A pre-court disposal is a sanction given by the police for one or more offences detected. First-tier, community and custodial disposals are given to young people by the courts. See the glossary for more information.

This data is presented nationally, and broken down by age, gender and ethnicity. Trend analysis is also presented. It is important to note that these figures relate to disposals and not young people, as one young person may receive multiple disposals.

Data presented previously on the proportion of different disposal types handed down for different offence types were no longer collected from 2009/10 in the interests of reducing the burden of data collection on YOTs.

In 2009/10 there were 155,856 disposals given to young people, this is a fall of 28% from 216,011 disposals in 2006/07, and a fall of 16% from 184,850 disposals in 2008/09. There were 63,152 pre-court disposals given to young people, this accounted for 41% of all disposals given. There were 57,356 first-tier disposals (37%) and 30,218 community disposals (19%). The remaining 5,130 (3%) were custodial disposals.

Chart 4.1: Total disposals by disposal category, 2009/10

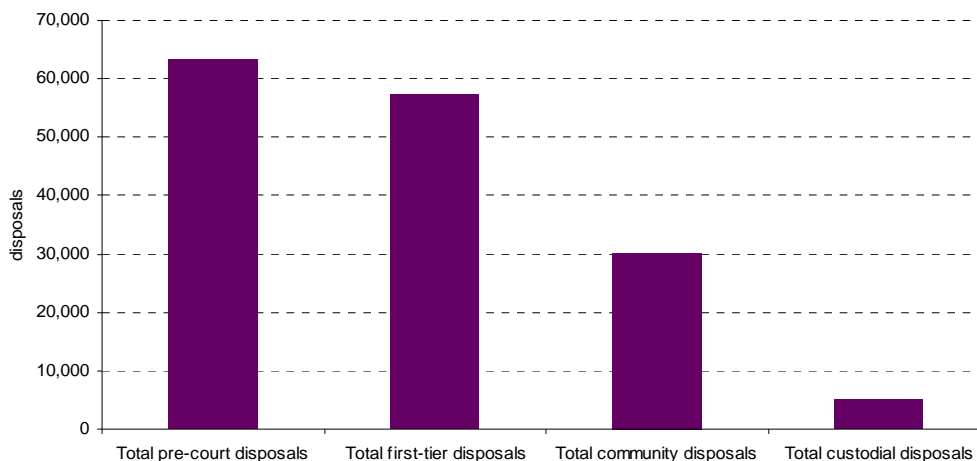
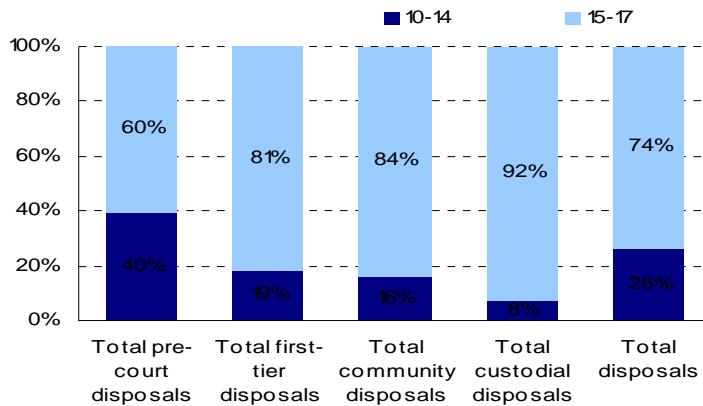
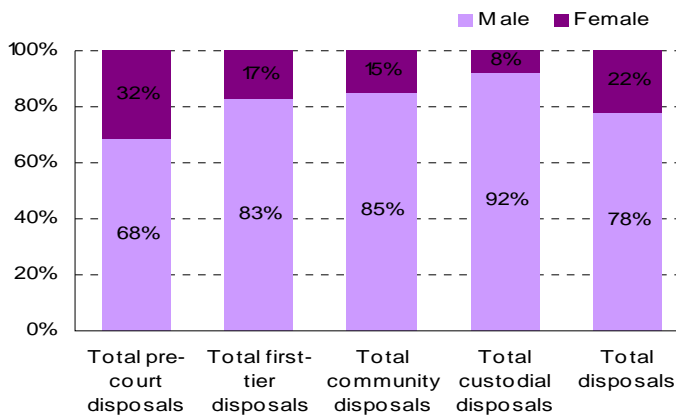


Chart 4.2: Total disposals by disposal category and age group, 2009/10



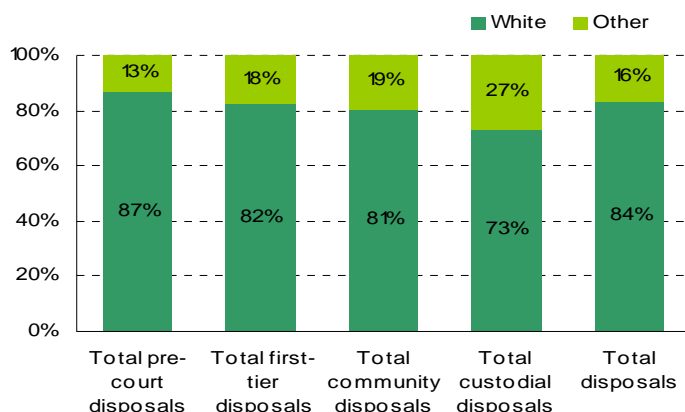
Young people aged 10-14 accounted for 26% of all disposals in 2009/10. They accounted for 40% of pre-court disposals, and 19% of first-tier disposals. They accounted for only 15% of the community disposals given and 8% of all custodial disposals.

Chart 4.3: Total disposals by disposal category and gender, 2009/10



Females accounted for 22% of all disposals given. They accounted for 32% of pre-court disposals, 17% of first-tier disposals, 15% of community disposals and 8% of custodial disposals.

Chart 4.4: Total disposals by disposal category and white and non-white young people, 2009/10



Young people from a White background accounted for 84% of all disposals given. They accounted for 87% of pre-court disposals and 73% of custodial disposals.

Table 4.1: Disposal type by gender and ethnicity, 2009/10

Disposal type	Female	Male	Not Known	Asian	Black	Other	Mixed	White	Not Known	Total
Pre-Court										
Reprimand	13,767	25,613	13	1,576	1,709	209	872	34,096	931	39,393
Final Warning	6,119	17,581	4	743	913	85	657	20,838	468	23,704
Conditional Caution†	8	47	0	4	2		4	42	3	55
Total pre-court disposals	19,894	43,241	17	2,323	2,624	294	1,533	54,976	1,402	63,152
First-tier										
Sentence Deferred	12	38	0	2	5		3	38	2	50
Absolute Discharge	403	1,770	2	58	82	7	67	1,908	53	2,175
Conditional Discharge	1,238	6,126	3	158	419	24	315	6,295	156	7,367
Bind Over	93	344	1	18	28	3	22	352	15	438
Fine	671	6,790	2	334	593	29	352	5,798	357	7,463
Compensation Order	2,030	10,150	0	471	687	27	489	10,341	165	12,180
Referral Order	4,892	19,183	2	1,112	1,932	119	1,096	19,326	492	24,077
Reparation Order	674	2,932	0	56	138	2	175	3,200	35	3,606
Total first-tier disposals	10,013	47,333	10	2,209	3,884	211	2,519	47,258	1,275	57,356
Community										
Attendance Centre Order	248	2,431	0	109	199	2	159	2,186	24	2,679
Action Plan Order	593	2,208	0	65	139	9	132	2,418	38	2,801
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	7
Curfew Order	949	5,545	0	236	559	21	395	5,214	69	6,494
Supervision Order	1,842	8,479	0	388	1,007	38	727	8,048	113	10,321
Community Rehabilitation Order	315	1,619	0	54	140	4	91	1,615	30	1,934
Community Punishment Order	141	1,737	0	74	140	8	78	1,548	30	1,878
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	140	1,546	0	100	199	6	99	1,264	18	1,686
Youth Rehabilitation Order‡	335	2,083	0	76	175	3	116	2,029	19	2,418
Total community disposals	4,564	25,654	0	1,102	2,559	91	1,797	24,328	341	30,218
Custody										
Detention & Training Order	394	4,316	0	238	527	26	350	3,524	45	4,710
Section 90 - 91	21	339	0	34	84	2	28	210	2	360
Section 226 (detention for life)	1	11	0	1	2	0	2	6	1	12
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	28	0	3	6	0	1	16	2	28
Section 228	0	20	0	0	5	0	2	11	2	20
Total custodial disposals	416	4,714	0	276	624	28	383	3,767	52	5,130
Total	34,887	120,942	27	5,910	9,691	624	6,232	130,329	3,070	155,856

† This data is new for 2009/10. ‡ The Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) covers offences after 30th November 2009. The YRO data here is not for a full year.

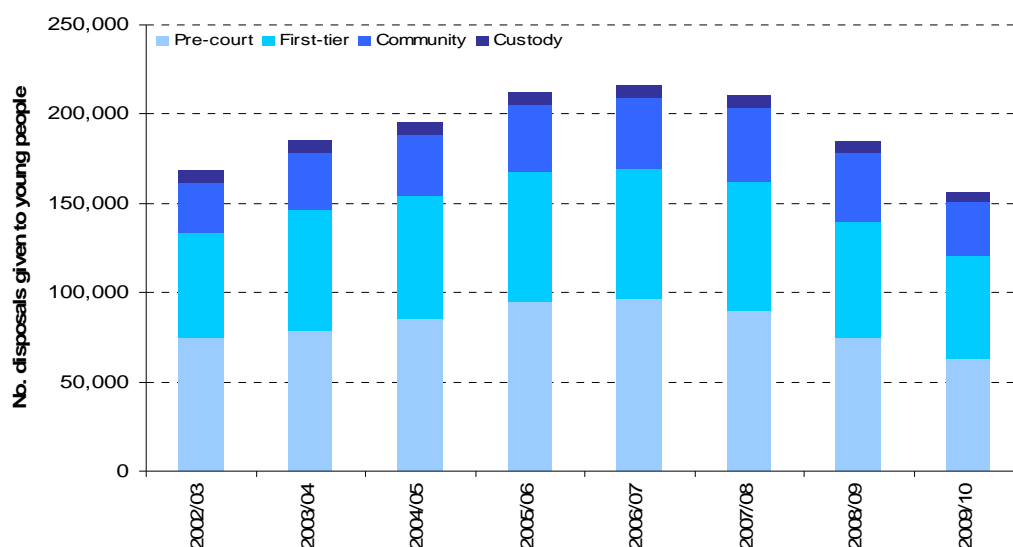
Table 4.2: Disposal type by age, 2009/10

Disposal types	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Pre-Court									
Police Reprimand	595	1325	2970	4896	7223	8199	7496	6,689	39,393
Final Warning	138	429	1144	2344	3880	5219	5491	5,059	23,704
Conditional caution†	1	2		8	7	8	13	16	55
Total pre-court disposals	734	1,756	4,114	7,248	11,110	13,426	13,000	11,764	63,152
First-tier									
Absolute Discharge	3	27	70	112	255	456	547	705	2,175
Bind Over		1	5	16	26	85	113	192	438
Compensation Order	6	41	212	623	1383	2278	3362	4275	12,180
Conditional Discharge	4	17	71	241	592	1300	2090	3052	7,367
Fine		2	20	82	248	714	2054	4343	7,463
Referral Order	30	187	643	1678	3379	5164	6137	6860	24,078
Reparation Order	1	9	75	183	428	874	1061	975	3,606
Sentence Deferred		1			2	13	11	23	50
Total first-tier disposals	44	285	1,096	2,935	6,313	10,884	15,375	20,425	57,357
Community									
Action Plan Order	2	12	59	164	410	676	774	704	2,801
Attendance Centre Order	0	1	21	72	295	613	820	857	2,679
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	0	0	0	0	0	1	469	1216	1,686
Community Punishment Order	0	0	0	0	0	1	454	1423	1,878
Community Rehabilitation Order	0	0	0	2	5	7	516	1404	1,934
Community Rehabilitation Order and conditions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Order	0	8	48	233	705	1500	1886	2114	6,494
Drug Treatment & Testing Order	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	7
Supervision Order	1	41	188	613	1572	2922	3060	1924	10,321
Youth Rehabilitation Order‡	1	11	28	100	265	479	702	832	2,418
Total community disposals	3	62	316	1,084	2,987	5,721	7,983	9,644	30,218
Custody									
Detention & Training Order	0	1	18	72	280	812	1,389	2,138	4,710
Section 90 - 91	0	0	0	3	10	45	108	194	360
Section 226 (detention for life)	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	12
Section 226 (detention for public protection)	0	1	1	0	1	5	9	11	28
Section 228	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	13	20
Total custodial disposals	0	2	20	75	291	868	1,514	2,360	5,130
Total	781	2,105	5,546	11,342	20,701	30,899	37,872	44,193	155,857

† This data is new for 2009/10

‡ The Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) covers offences after 30th November 2009. The YRO data here is not for a full year.

Chart 4.5: Total volume of disposals by year, 2002/03 to 2009/10



Since 2002/03 the number of disposals given to young people rose from 166,925 in 2002/03 to a peak of 216,011 in 2006/07. The total number of disposals fell by 28% from 2006/07 to 155,856 in 2009/10 and for 2009/10 is at the lowest level since the YJB started to collect this information.

The largest decreases since 2006/07 have been in pre-court disposals, which have fallen by 34% (from 96,188 to 63,152). These appear to broadly reflect the changes in police behaviour in response to the Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) target. The OBTJ target was a national England and Wales target introduced in 2003/04 and extended in 2005/06 to cover the period up to 2007/08. It set targets for the number of crimes brought to justice. During this time there was a rise in out-of-court disposals. In April 2008 the target was revised to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing serious violent, sexual and acquisitive offences to justice. This focused the target away from all types of crime towards the more serious offences. At the same time there began a period of year on year reductions in the number of out-of-court disposals and First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system. For further info on FTEs please see the performance section.

The OBTJ target was ended in June 2010 following the Coalition Government's decision to end the Public Sector Agreement framework.

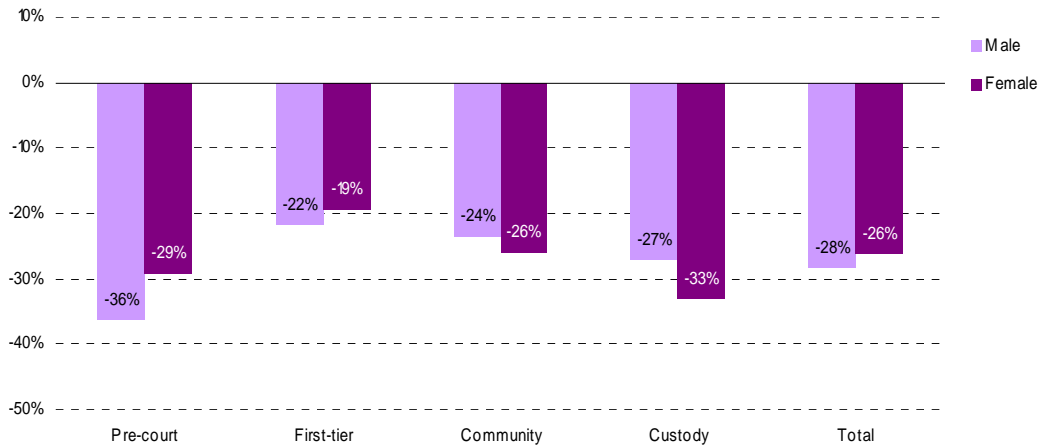
There have been smaller decreases in first-tier (from 73,004 to 57,356), community (from 39,722 to 30,218) and custodial disposals (from 7,097 to 5,130) over the same period, which fell 21%, 24% and 28% respectively.

This pattern is similar to the trends in proven offences.

The proportions for each type of disposal have remained fairly stable over the period 2006/07 to 2009/10. In 2002/03 pre-court disposals accounted for 44% of all disposals, in 2006/07 they accounted for 45% and in 2009/10 41%. Community disposals accounted for 17% in 2002/03, this rose to 18%

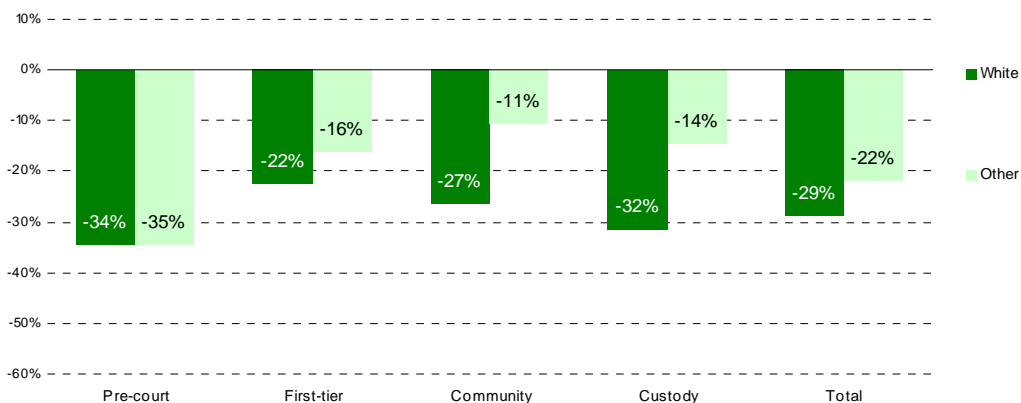
in 2006/07 and 19% in 2009/10. Custodial disposals have remained stable between 3% and 4% of all disposals over the period 2002/03 to 2009/10.

Chart 4.6: Percentage change in number of disposals by disposal category and gender, 2006/07 to 2009/10



The number of disposals given to young females fell by 26% from 2006/07 to 2009/10 (47,323 to 34,887) compared with a 28% fall for young males (168,688 to 120,942).

Chart 4.7: Percentage change in number of disposals by disposal category and ethnicity from 2006/07 to 2009/10



Young people with a White ethnic background had a decrease in the number of disposals relatively similar to the overall figure, with a fall of 29% from 2006/07 to 2009/10 (183,283 to 130,329). There was a smaller fall of 22% for young people with an other (Non-White) ethnic background from 2006/07 to 2009/10 (32,728 to 25,527).

Youth Rehabilitation Orders

The Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) is a new generic community sentence for young people introduced during 2009/10, covering all offences after 30th November 2009. Reflecting similar developments in the adult sentencing structure, the YRO replaces the range of Powers Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 sentences with one generic sentence and is the standard community sentence used for the majority of children and young people who offend. It aims to simplify sentencing for young people, while improving the flexibility of interventions to address individual needs and risks. There are 18 different types of requirement that can be attached to a YRO. For further details please see the glossary.

This section gives information on the number of YROs given to young people in 2009/10 and the requirements attached to the order. The order came into effect on 30th of November 2009 so a full year's data is not available. The figures are broken down by age, gender, ethnicity and requirement type. Further data is in the supplementary volumes.

The charts used in this section present information on the types of YRO requirements given during the last 5 months of 2009/10. To enhance data presentation, requirement types that have been used less than 100 times are grouped under the heading 'All other'.

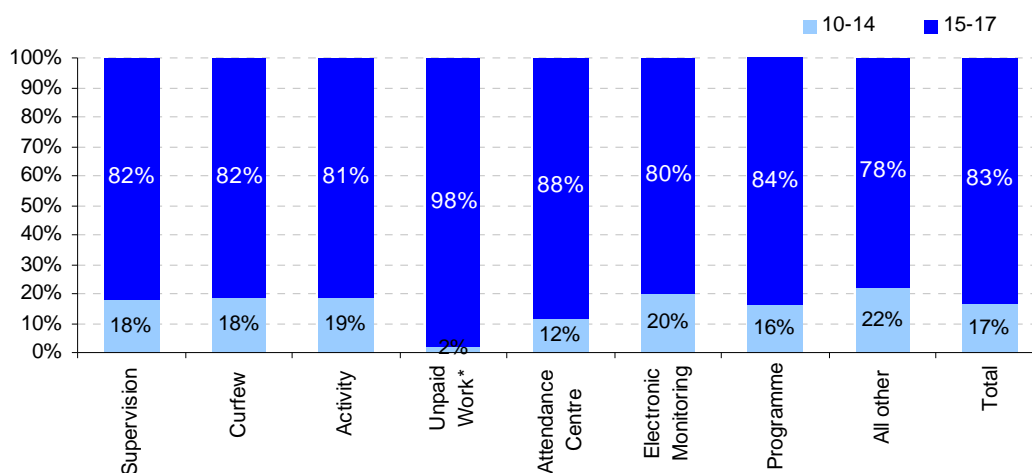
Between 30th November 2009 and the 31st March 2010, there were 2,418 YROs given to 2,230 young people. For 1,141 (47%) of the 2,418 YROs given, a requirement type was recorded. These 1,141 YROs given resulted in 1,975 requirements.

The most commonly used single requirement type was Supervision. It was used in 824 (42%) of the YRO requirements.

Table 4.3: YRO requirements, 30th November 2009 - 31st March 2010

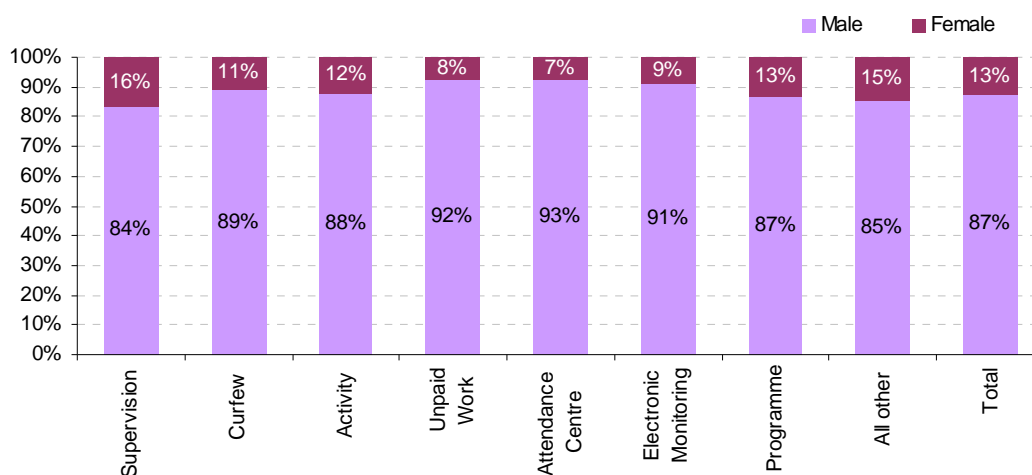
Requirement	Total	Share
Supervision	824	42%
Curfew	292	15%
Activity	242	12%
Unpaid Work	168	9%
Attendance Centre	135	7%
Electronic Monitoring	114	6%
Programme	113	6%
All other*	87	4%
Total	1,975	100%

Chart 4.8: Percentage distribution of YRO requirements by age, 30th November 2009 - 31st March 2010



Young people aged 15-17 accounted for 1,648 (83%) of all YRO requirements given between 30th November 2009 and 31st March 2010*. They accounted for 88% of the attendance centre requirements and 80% of all electronic monitoring requirements.

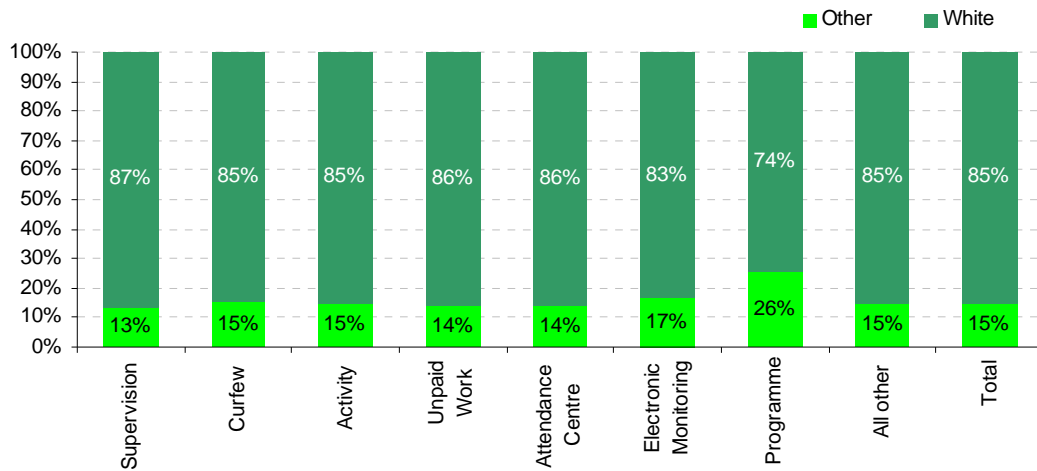
Chart 4.9: Percentage distribution of YRO requirements by gender, 30th November 2009 - 31st March 2010



Males accounted for 1,719 (87%) of all YRO requirements given between 30th November 2009 and 31st March 2010. Males accounted for 92% of all unpaid work requirements and 84% of all supervision requirements.

* Unpaid work orders can only be given to young people aged 16-17. In 2009/10 three young people were shown as 10-14 and with an unpaid work order. This could be a recording error.

Chart 4.10: Percentage distribution of YROs requirements ethnicity, 30th November 2009 - 31st March 2010



Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 1,680 (85%) of the YRO requirements given. They accounted for 87% of supervision requirements and 74% of programme requirements. A programme requirement is a stipulated or agreed series of engagements by a YOT or other agency with a young person, parent or victim for a period of time, also called an intervention programme.

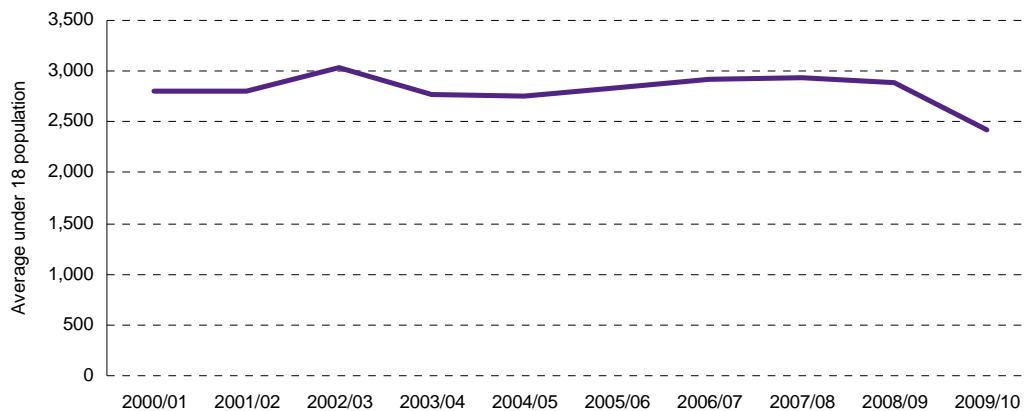
Chapter 5: Young people in custody

This section provides data on the population of the secure estate for young people in 2009/10, this chapter includes information on restraints, self harm and assaults in the secure estate.

The custody data 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 the following month has been used, depending on which is closest to 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 10-17 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 left to serve, to avoid disrupting their regimes. Unless stated otherwise, the data presented here is for the under 18 population only.

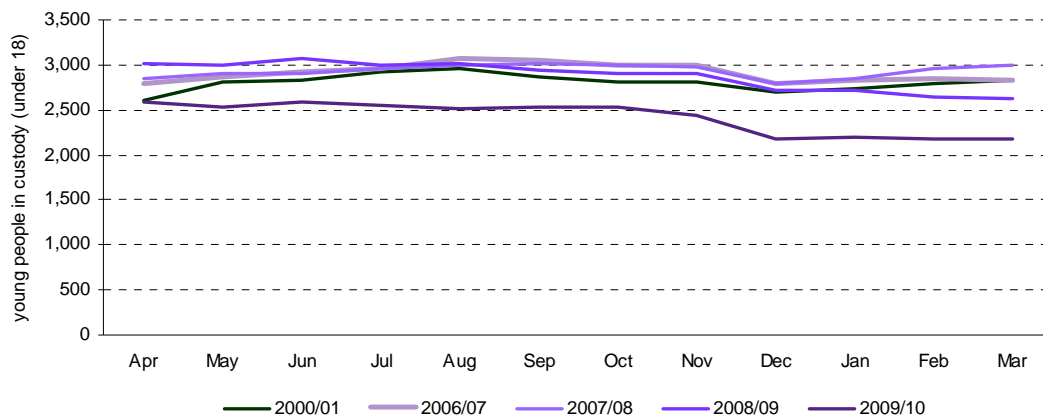
Chart 5.1: Average custody population (under 18), from 2000/01 to 2009/10



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

www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/streetcrime/streetcrime01.htm

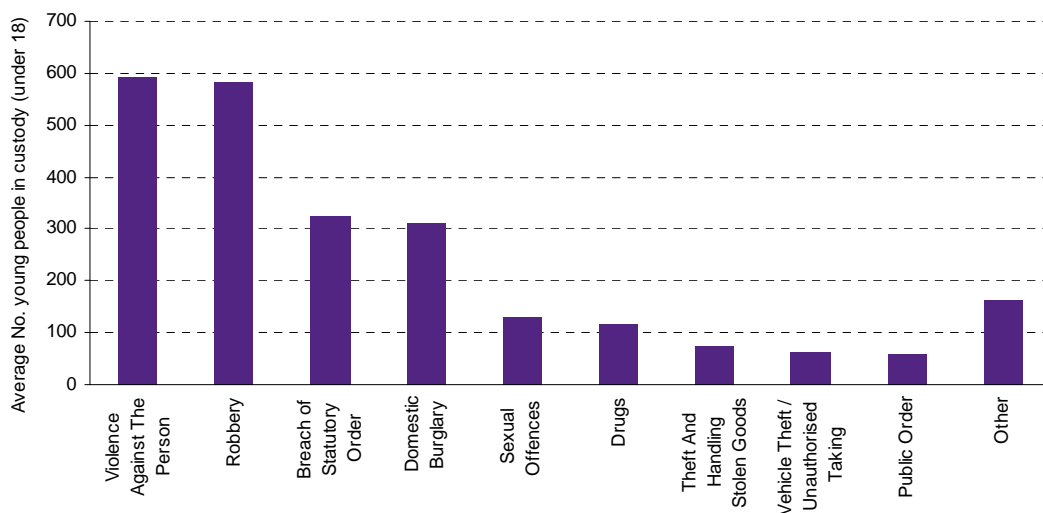
Chart 5.2: Custody population (under 18), year-on-year monthly trends from 2000/01 and 2006/07 to 2009/10



The 2009/10 custody population was lower in each month than it had been in previous years.

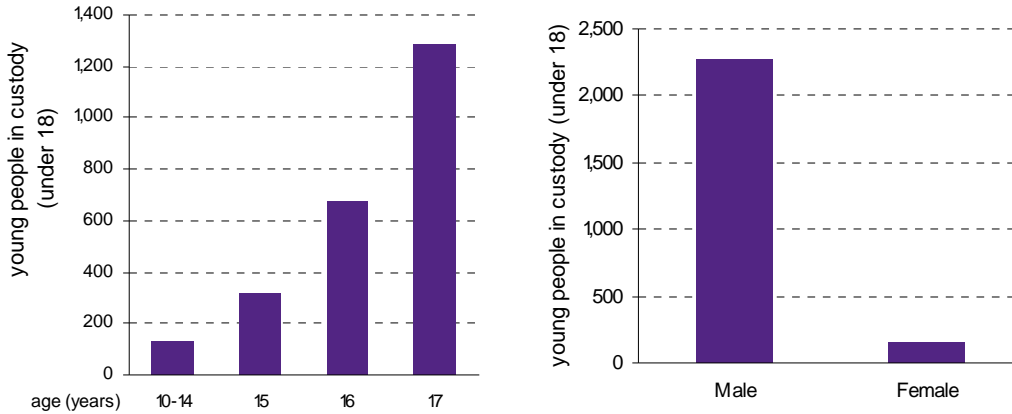
Around 76% of young people in custody were serving a custodial sentence (including those recalled to custody); the remainder were being held on remand. The chart below shows the primary offences for those young people in custody.

Chart 5.3: Custody population (under 18) by primary offence group, 2009/10 average



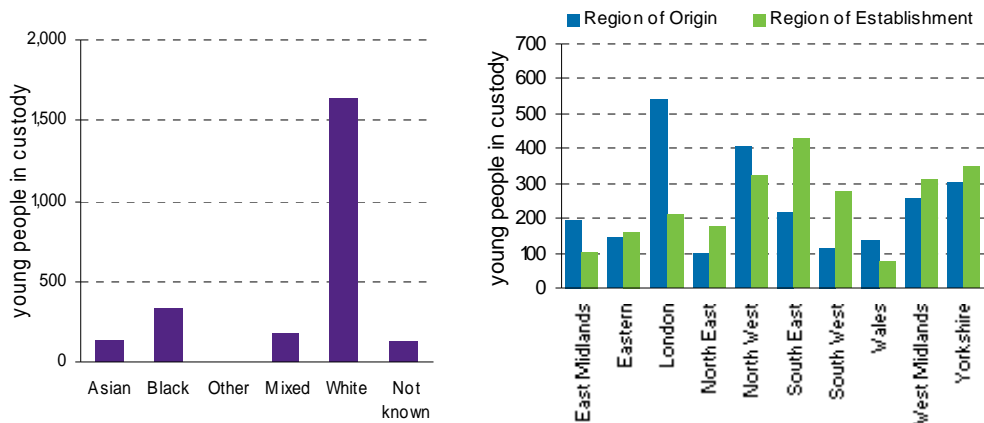
Offences of violence against the person, robbery, domestic burglary and breach of a statutory order accounted for around 75% of offences for young people in custody in 2009/10.

Chart 5.4: Custody population (under 18) by age (left) and by gender (right), 2009/10 average



Young people aged 10-14 have been grouped together because of the small numbers in this group. The 10-14 group accounted for 133 (5%) of the average population. Females accounted for only 147 (6%) of young people in custody.

Chart 5.5: Custody population (under 18) by ethnicity (left) and by region (right), 2009/10 average

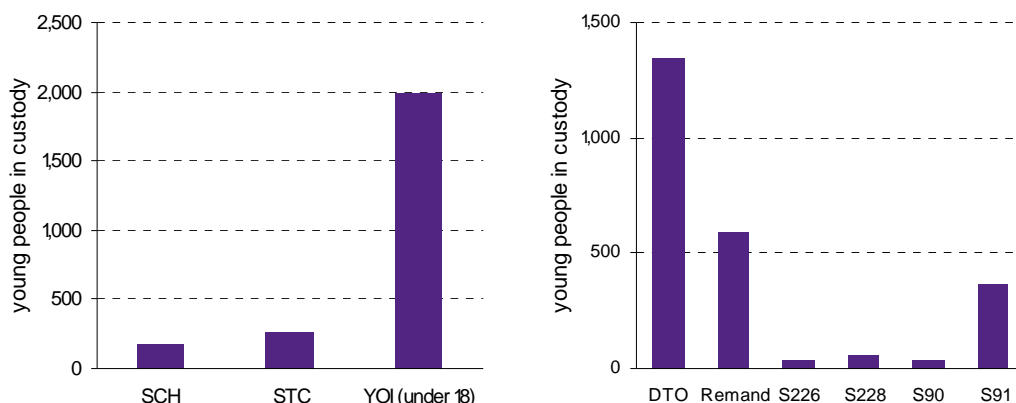


In 2009/10 68% of the young people held in custody were from a White ethnic background. This compares to 86% of young people from a White ethnic background in the general 10-17 population¹. Young people from a Black background accounted for 14% of young people in custody compared to 3% of the general 10-17 population.

In 2009/10 there was an average of 541 (22%) young people in custody from London, however only 213 (9%) of these were in a London establishment. There is only one establishment (Feltham) in London. This is a Young Offender's Institution (YOI) and is only for males. Please note young people from other regions may also be in Feltham.

¹ The 10-17 population is based on the mid-year estimate for 2007. This is the latest data available with an ethnicity breakdown.

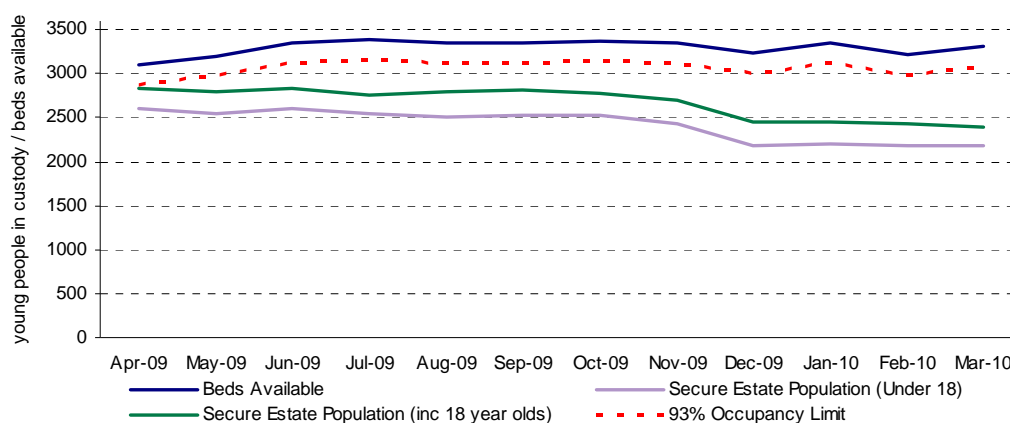
Chart 5.6: Custody population (under 18) by establishment type (left) and by legal basis for detention (right), 2009/10 average



Most (83%) young people were placed in Young Offender’s Institutions (YOIs). Secure Children’s Homes (SCH) and Secure Training Centres (STC) are alternative custodial establishments typically used for younger or more vulnerable young people. See glossary for more details.

Of those serving a custodial sentence, most (73%) were serving a Detention and Training Order (DTO). See glossary for sentence definitions.

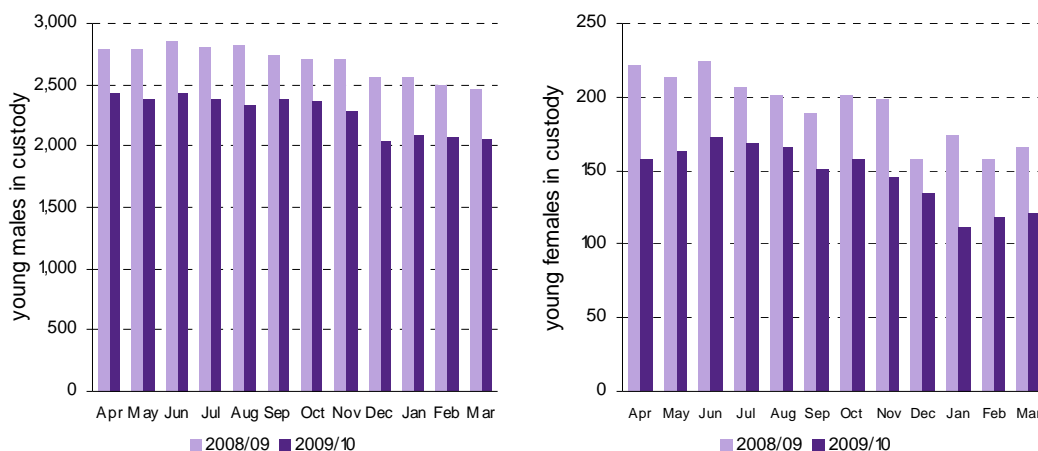
Chart 5.7: Secure estate for children and young people custody population monthly trend, 2009/10



In order for the system to operate effectively, efficiently and at an acceptable level of risk, the YJB commissions places on the basis that the estate should operate at a maximum of 93% occupancy rate.

In 2009/10, there was an average occupancy rate of 81% (i.e. an average of 2,670 of the 3,301 available beds were occupied).

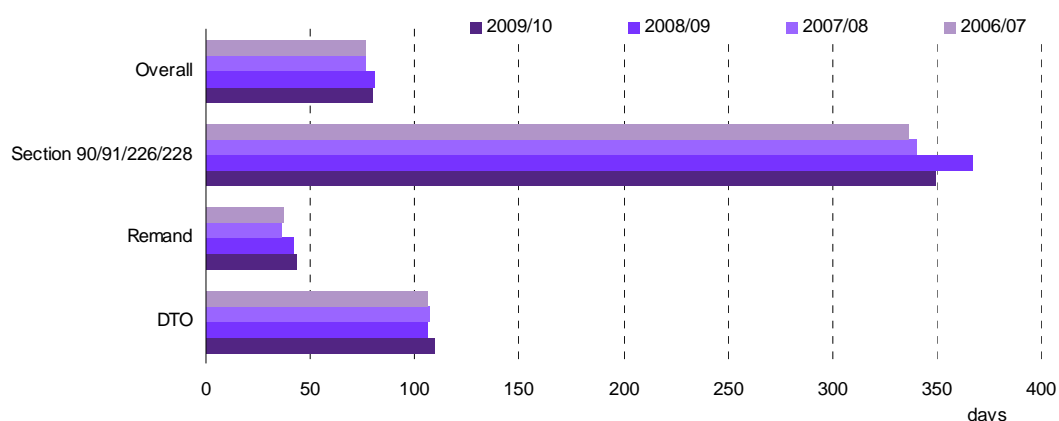
Chart 5.8: Under 18 male (left) and female (right) custody population, 2009/10 compared to 2008/09



The male and female populations in 2009/10 were lower than 2008/09 in all months of the year.

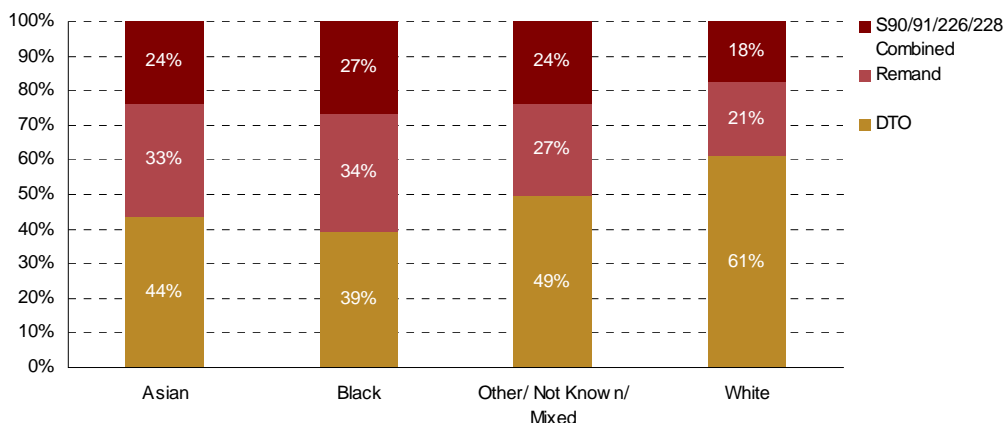
The chart below shows the average length of time spent in the secure estate for young people according to their legal basis for detention. It does not reflect the total time spent in custody because it is not uncommon in longer sentences (specifically sections 90, 91, 226 and 228) for young people to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

Chart 5.9: Average time in days spent in the secure estate for children and young people by legal basis of detention from 2006/07 to 2009/10



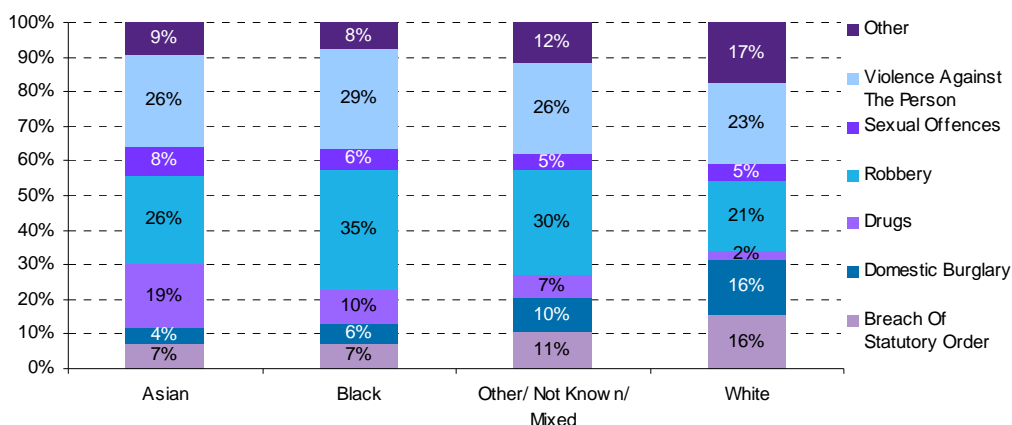
Overall the average length of time spent in custody increased by four days, from 76 days in 2006/07 to 80 days in 2009/10. For DTOs, it increased by 2 days (from 107 to 109), for remand it increased by 7 days (from 37 to 44) and for longer sentences it increased by 13 days (from 336 to 349).

Chart 5.10: Average custody population by ethnicity and legal basis, 2009/10



In 2009/10, 21% of young people in custody from a White ethnic background were held on remand compared to 34% of young people from a Black ethnic background.

Chart 5.11: Average custody population by ethnicity and offence, 2009/10



In 2009/10, 21% of young people in custody from a White background were there for robbery, compared to 35% of young people from a Black ethnic background.

Behaviour management of young people in the secure estate

This data is presented for the first time. Behaviour management relates to the processes and policies by which establishments manage challenging and difficult behaviour and promote positive behaviour amongst young people in the secure estate. This section covers the use of restrictive physical intervention (RPI) on young people, incidents of self harm and assaults involving young people in custody. The data covers 2008/09 and 2009/10 as the counting rules were changed in April 2008 which means it is not robust to compare current data with previous years. The data here includes some 18 year olds that are kept in the youth secure estate. Further information can be found in the supplementary tables. Please note total figures for age, gender and ethnicity may not add up to the same figures due to recording issues with the monthly returns from establishments. Also, assaults involving multiple perpetrators are recorded separately in the breakdowns. These small differences will not make any significant difference to the overall rates.

Restraints are only used on young people as a last resort, for example to prevent them causing harm to themselves or others. For each type of incident the number of actual incidents in the year, the monthly average incidents in the year, and the total number of young people involved in each incident are presented. We cannot provide a distribution of incidents per young people (i.e how many people were only involved in one incident) this is not available due to the way the data is collected.

Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 there was a reduction in the number of incidents of restraint, self harm and assaults. However as the overall population in custody has fallen over this period, the change in the rate i.e. the number of incidents per 100 young people in the population and proportion of young people involved in an incident is presented.

Table 5.1: Details of restraint, self harm and assault (monthly average), 2008/09 to 2009/10

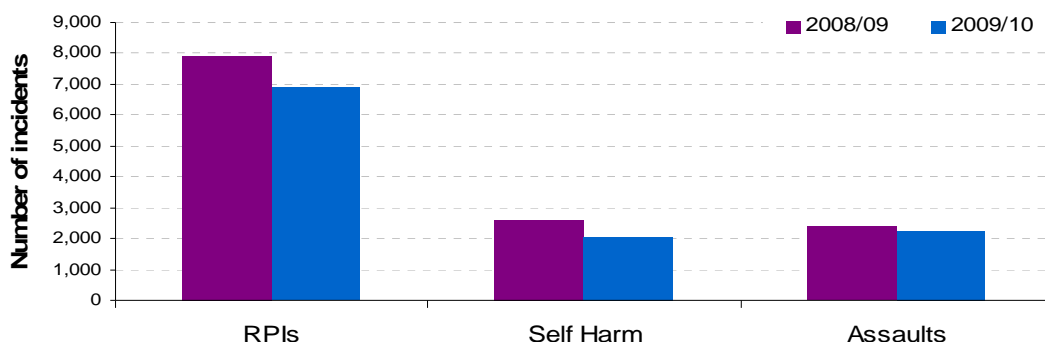
Type of incident	Year	Average number of young people per month*	Average number of incidents per month	Average number of young people involved per month	Proportion of young people involved	Number of incidents per 100 young people in custody in the year	Number of incidents per young people involved
Restraint	2008/09	3,940	659	429	11%	17	1.53
	2009/10	3,399	575	391	12%	17	1.47
Self harm	2008/09	3,940	216	114	3%	5	1.89
	2009/10	3,399	173	106	3%	5	1.63
Assault	2008/09	3,940	350	291	7%	9	1.20
	2009/10	3,399	307	261	8%	9	1.18

* This is based on the number of young people in the month, which is the population in custody at the beginning of the month plus new admissions during the month.

The proportion of young people involved in incidents of restraint, self harm and assault were broadly the same in both 2008/09 and 2009/10. The average proportion of young people in custody who were restrained was 11% in 2008/09 (i.e. 11% of all young people in custody were restrained at least once) and 12% in 2009/10.

The rate of restraint stayed the same at 17 per 100 young people in custody. The rates for self harm and assaults were also the same in both years at 5 incidents of self harm and 9 incidents of assault per 100 young people in custody.

Chart 5.12: Number of restraints, self harm and assaults, 2008/09 to 2009/10



Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 incidents involving the restraint of a young person in custody fell 13% (7,909 to 6,904). Of the 6,904 incidents of restraint in 2009/10, 257 (4%) resulted in injury to a young person; most (97%) were classed as minor injuries. The number of self-harm incidents decreased 20% (2,594 to 2,072), while the number of assaults fell 12% (4,202 to 3,678).

Use of Restrictive Physical Intervention (RPI)

There was an average of 575 restraints per month in 2009/10, involving an average of 391 young people. The proportion of young people restrained differs by gender, with 11% of males being restrained in 2009/10, compared to 18% for females. There is little difference in the proportion of young people restrained by ethnicity.

Table 5.2: Details of restraint by age, gender and ethnicity (monthly average), 2009/10

	Average number of young people per month*	Average Number of restraints per month	Average number of young people Involved per month	Proportion of young people involved	Number of restraints per 100 young people in custody in the year	Number of restraints per young people Involved
Total perpetrators	3,399	575	391	12%	17	1.47
Gender (perpetrators)						
Male	3,191	488	354	11%	15	1.38
Female	208	88	37	18%	42	2.36
Ethnicity (perpetrators)						
Other ethnic background	1,046	178	132	13%	17	1.35
White ethnic background	2,348	397	259	11%	17	1.53

* This is based on the number of young people in the month, which is the population in custody at the beginning of the month plus new admissions during the month.

Self harm

Self harm in custody is defined as any act by which a young person deliberately harms themselves irrespective of the method, intent or severity of the injury. There was an average of 173 incidents of self harm per month in 2009/10, involving 106 young people. The proportion of young people who self harmed while in custody differs by gender, with 3% of males who self harmed in 2009/10, compared to 11% for females. There is also a difference by ethnicity, with 4% of young people from a White ethnic background who self harmed in custody, compared to 1% of those from Other ethnic backgrounds.

Table 5.3: Details of self harm by age, gender and ethnicity (monthly average), 2009/10

	Average number of young people per month*	Average number of self harm incidents per month	Average number of young people involved per month	Proportion of young people involved	Number of restraints per 100 young people in custody in the year	Number of restraints per young people involved
Total (perpetrators)	3,399	173	106	3%	5	1.63
Gender (perpetrators)						
Male	3,191	127	84	3%	4	1.51
Female	208	46	22	11%	22	2.07
Ethnicity (perpetrators)						
Other ethnic background	1,046	17	13	1%	2	1.26
White ethnic background	2,348	156	93	4%	7	1.68

Assault

Assaults are defined as “The intentional use of unnecessary force that results in physical contact with the victim”. Physical contact can be by any part of the assailant’s body or bodily fluid or by the use or display of any weapon or missile. It is not necessary for the victim to suffer injury of any kind. Assaults of a sexual nature are included.

Table 5.4: Details of assaults by age, gender and ethnicity (monthly average), 2009/10

	Average number of young people in the year*	Average number of assaults per month	Average number of young people involved as perpetrators	Proportion of young people in custody perpetrating an assault	Number of assaults per 100 young people in custody in the year	Number of assaults per young people involved as perpetrators
Total (perpetrators)	3,399	313	261	8%	9	1.20
Gender (perpetrators)						
Male	3,191	264	211	7%	8	1.25
Female	208	49	26	13%	23	1.85
Ethnicity (perpetrators)						
Other ethnic background	1,046	107	81	8%	10	1.32
White ethnic background	2,348	206	155	7%	9	1.33

There was an average of 313 assaults per month in 2010, involving an average of 237 young people. The proportion of young people who are perpetrators in assaults while in custody differs by gender, with 7% of males involved in 2009/10, compared to 13% for females. There is little difference in proportion of people assaulted by ethnicity.

Chapter 6: Performance

For 2009/10 the YJB collected data for the youth justice indicators from YOTs in England and Wales. These were the National Indicators (NIs) in England and the Wales Youth Justice Indicators (WYJI) in Wales.

From YOTs in England the YJB collected information on; ethnic breakdowns within the youth justice system, the proportion of young offenders in full-time education, training or employment and the proportion of young people with suitable accommodation upon leaving custody or on a community sentence.

From Welsh YOTs the YJB collected data on; the changes in average hours of education young people receive at the start and end of their orders, the change in the proportion of young people with suitable accommodation at the start and end of their orders and the proportion of young people with identified substance misuse needs accessing the services they require in a timely fashion. The YJB collected data on custodial sentences as a proportion of all court disposals from all YOTs.

Re-offending rates (England and Wales)

The Ministry of Justice monitors the re-offending rate of young people via the Police National Computer (PNC). Below is a summary of results from the 2000-2008 cohorts. Access to the full report and more information on the latest National Statistics for Juvenile Re-offending can be found at www.justice.gov.uk/publications/re-offendingjuveniles.htm.

Since the last publication of the YJB Workload statistics (May 2010) there has been no new re-offending data. Re-offending rates for the 2009 cohort are due to be published on 10th March 2011.

Table 6.1: National re-offending data, 2000-2008

	Actual 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	39.9	113.9	305.7	0.84

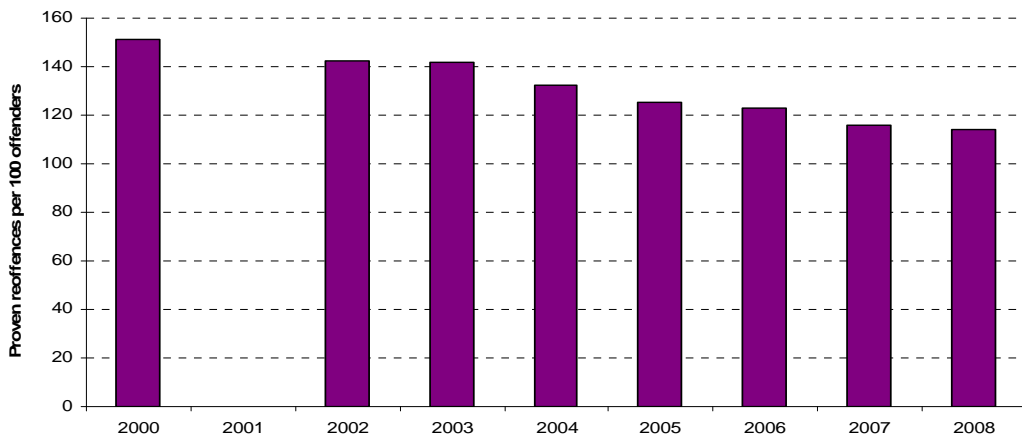
.. No data is available for 2001

Since 2000 the proportion of offenders who re-offended decreased by 7.3% (2.9 percentage points) from 40.2% to 37.3%. Since 2007 it has decreased by 0.31 percentage points from 37.5% to 37.3%.

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

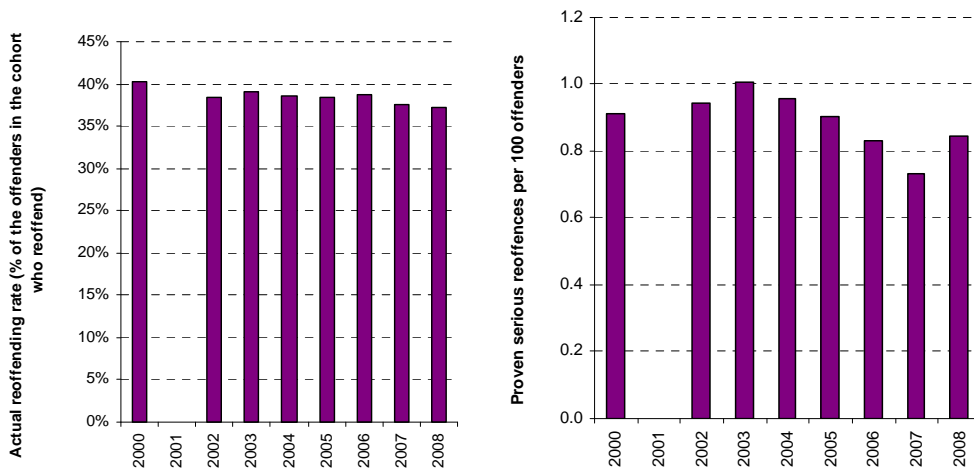
The number of offences per 100 offenders that were classified as most serious (severe) fell 7.4% from 0.91 to 0.84 offences between 2000 and 2008 but rose 15.1% compared to 2007 from 0.73 to 0.84 offences. The very small number of serious offences by young people means a small change in numbers will result in a large change in the rate.

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



No data is available for 2001

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



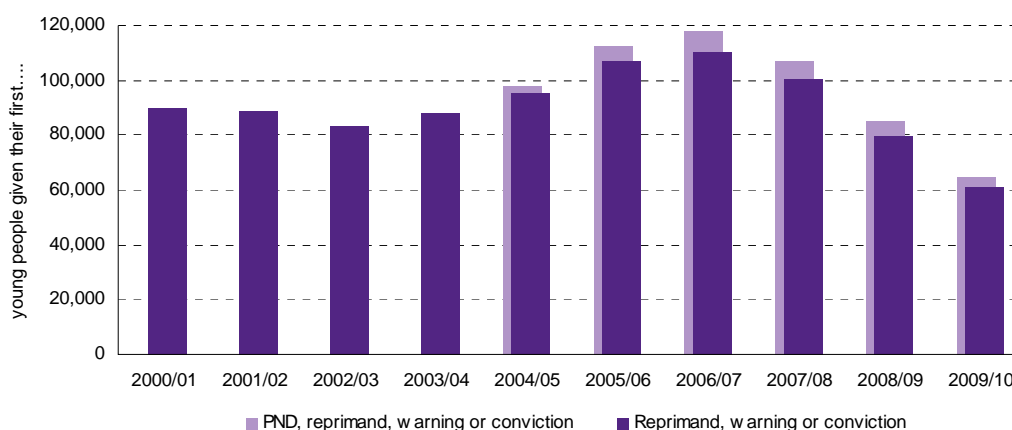
First-time entrants (England and Wales)

First-time entrants (FTEs) 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. Data comes from the PNC and is now published by the Ministry of Justice. More information on this data can be found at:

www.justice.gov.uk/publications/10-17-first-reprimand-warning-conviction.htm

The number of first-time entrants in England and Wales receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction was 61,422 in 2009/10; this was 23% lower than in 2008/09 (79,851) and 44% lower than in 2006/07 (110,188). The trend is broadly similar when Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) are included. The change in the trend in FTEs broadly reflects the changes in police behaviour in response to the Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) target.

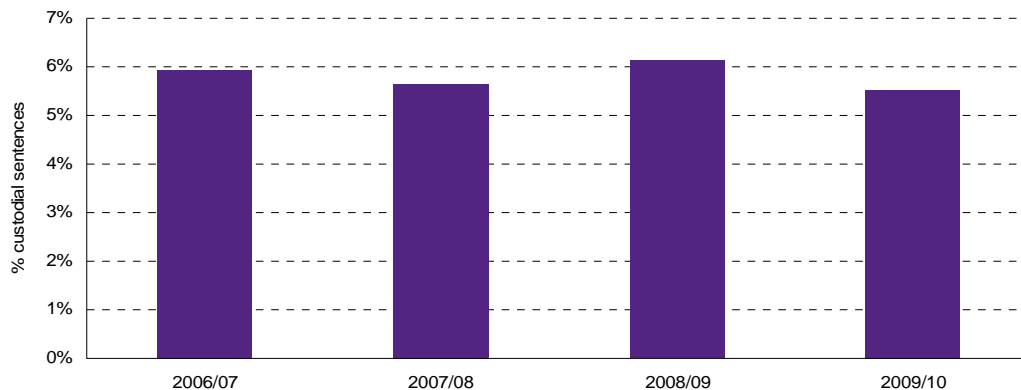
Chart 6.3: Total first-time entrants in England and Wales by year, 2000/01 to 2009/10



Use of custody (England and Wales)

The proportion of all court disposals which are custodial sentences (or custody rate) has been roughly stable at around 6% each year since 2006/07. However, there was a slight decline from 6.1% to 5.5% between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

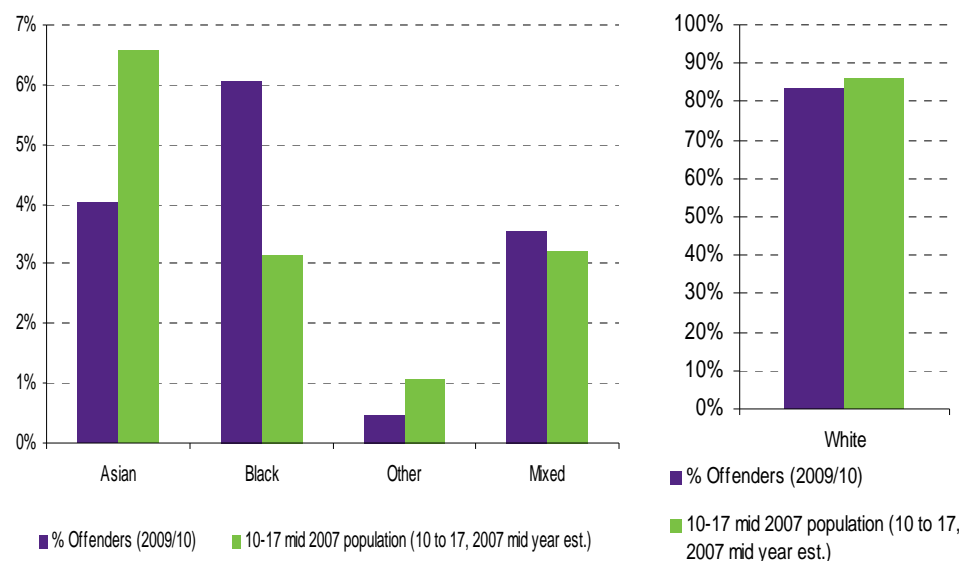
Chart 6.4: Proportion of custodial sentences given at court by year 2006/07 to 2009/10



Ethnicity (England)

This indicator aims to identify differences in ethnic representation within the youth justice system. 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 2009/10. Please note the latest mid-year population estimates available with an ethnicity breakdown is for 2007 so comparisons should be treated with caution. Asian young people accounted for 4% of the 10-17 proven offending population and for 7% of the 10-17 year old general population, young people with a Mixed ethnic background accounted for 3% of the 10-17 population 2007 compared to 4% of the proven offending population in 2009/10.

Chart 6.5: Ethnic split for young offenders (2009/10) and overall population (2007)



Education, training and employment (England)

The proportion of young offenders in England classed as being in full-time education, training or employment (ETE) was 73% in 2009/10 compared with 72% in 2008/09 and 68% in 2006/07. Full-time ETE is classified as 25 hours for school aged young people, and 16 hours for those above school age.

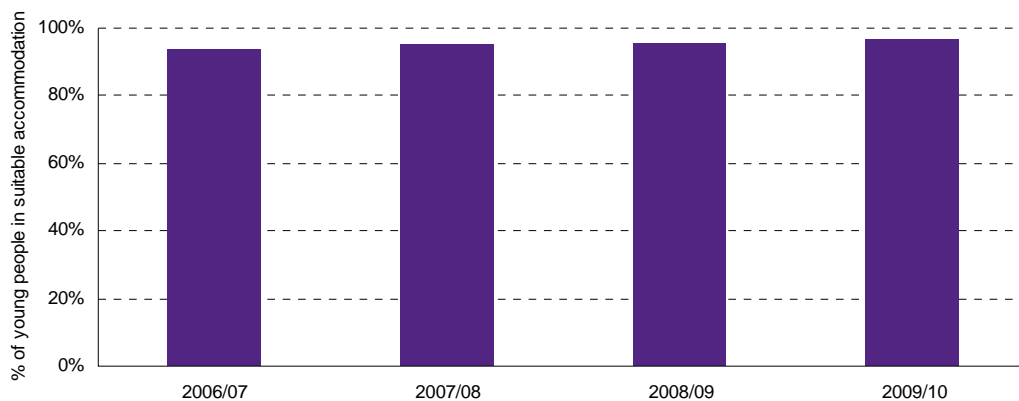
Chart 6.6: Young offender participation in education, training and employment in England, 2006/07 to 2009/10



Accommodation (England)

The proportion of young people in England that had suitable accommodation to go to upon completing a community intervention or released from custody was 96% in 2009/10 compared with 95% in 2008/09 and 94% in 2006/07.

Chart 6.7 Accommodation by year in England, 2006/07 to 2009/10



Education, training and employment (Wales)

The education indicator in Wales looks at the change in the average number of hours of ETE per week children and young people complete from the start to the end of their disposal. During 2009/10 young people completed an average of 16 hours at the beginning of their disposals and an average of 17 at the end of their disposals. This represented a 9% increase in the average number of hours they completed.

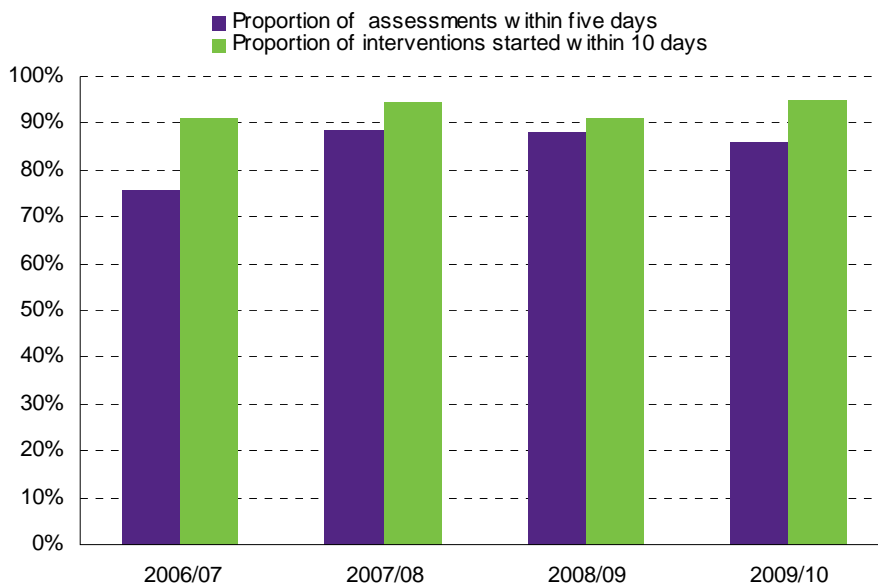
Accommodation (Wales)

The proportion of young people in 2009/10 with suitable accommodation at the start of their disposal in Wales was 95% and this remained unchanged by the end of their disposal. For those young people given a custodial disposal 75% had suitable accommodation before going into custody, and 90% had suitable accommodation upon leaving custody.

Substance Misuse (Wales)

The timeliness of assessments for young people with potential substance misuse needs in Wales has increased from 75% of assessments being conducted within five working days of referral in 2006/07 to 86% in 2009/10. The proportion of young people with substance misuse problems needs that started interventions within 10 working days of their assessment was 91% in 2006/07 and 95% in 2009/10.

Chart 6.8 Substance Misuse in Wales, 2006/07 to 2009/10



New youth justice impact indicators

Following commitments by the Coalition Government to reduce the burden on local areas and for less performance monitoring from central government there will be only two Impact Indicators for the youth justice system, re-offending and first-time entrants. The old indicators will be collected until a full 210/11 data set is available and then cease in 2011/12.

Appendix A – Resources

Youth offending teams (YOTs) work with young people aged up to 17 years who are in the youth justice system or who are on 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 2009/10, there were 157 YOTs; 139 in England and 18 in Wales.

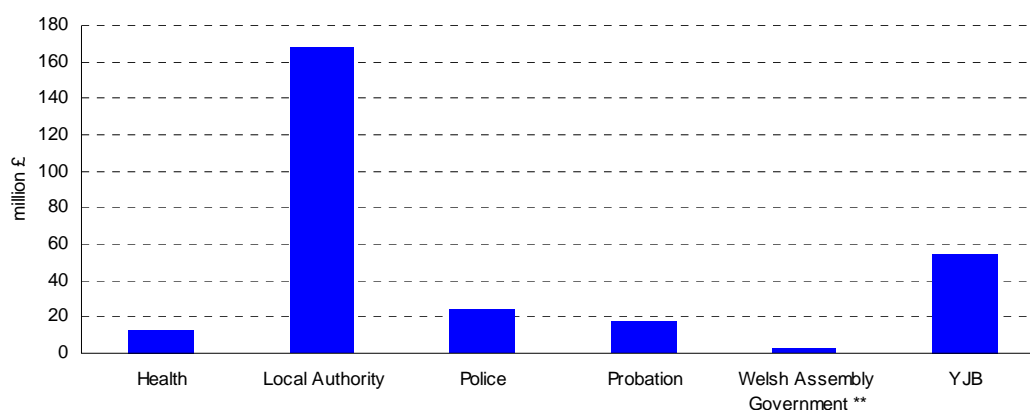
In 2009/10, the total partnership budget provided to YOTs by statutory partners was £281 million. The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB) contributed £54 million to support effective practice and improve performance. The YJB's contribution also included £8.7 million paid to YOTs in Young People's Substance Misuse (YPSM) services grants. The YJB's contribution represents 19% of the YOTs' partnership funding.

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

- £34 million for Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP) – an alternative to custody
- £32 million for targeted youth crime prevention programmes
- £21 million mainly for Resettlement and Aftercare Provision (RAP) an Integrated Resettlement Support programme linked to substance misuse support, for Connexions community education and for infrastructure grants
- £3.5 million for Prevention of Violent Extremism programmes.

Please note that contributions from social and education services are now recorded under the category Local Authority.

Chart A.1: Funding of Youth Offending Teams, 2009/10



Regional partnership of funding of YOTs

The tables below show the partners' contributions to YOTs by English regions and Wales for 2009/10, 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 (£), 2009/10

Region	Health	Local Authority	Police	Probation	Welsh Assembly Government **	YJB	Grand Total
East Midlands	£ 906,306	£ 13,270,313	£ 1,774,171	£ 1,738,454		£ 4,026,444	£ 21,715,688
Eastern	£ 1,234,732	£ 13,379,162	£ 2,279,428	£ 1,215,463		£ 4,521,584	£ 22,630,369
London	£ 1,672,969	£ 30,122,882	£ 4,949,170	£ 1,828,985		£ 8,448,114	£ 47,022,120
North East	£ 920,189	£ 10,976,990	£ 1,356,461	£ 823,375		£ 3,794,288	£ 17,871,303
North West	£ 1,778,607	£ 24,431,356	£ 2,573,093	£ 2,389,955		£ 8,268,622	£ 39,441,633
South East	£ 1,693,822	£ 19,987,973	£ 2,492,642	£ 2,313,183		£ 6,013,586	£ 32,501,206
South West	£ 1,145,795	£ 11,347,116	£ 2,435,474	£ 1,410,298		£ 4,847,040	£ 21,185,723
Wales	£ 846,697	£ 12,043,099	£ 1,486,371	£ 1,410,032	£ 3,188,973	£ 3,031,667	£ 22,006,839
West Midlands	£ 1,596,016	£ 16,599,813	£ 2,358,105	£ 2,600,483		£ 5,369,070	£ 28,523,487
Yorkshire and Humberside	£ 1,510,108	£ 16,260,452	£ 2,410,041	£ 2,170,736		£ 5,773,246	£ 28,124,583
England and Wales	£ 13,305,241	£ 168,419,156	£ 24,114,956	£ 17,900,964	£ 3,188,973	£ 54,093,660	£ 281,022,950

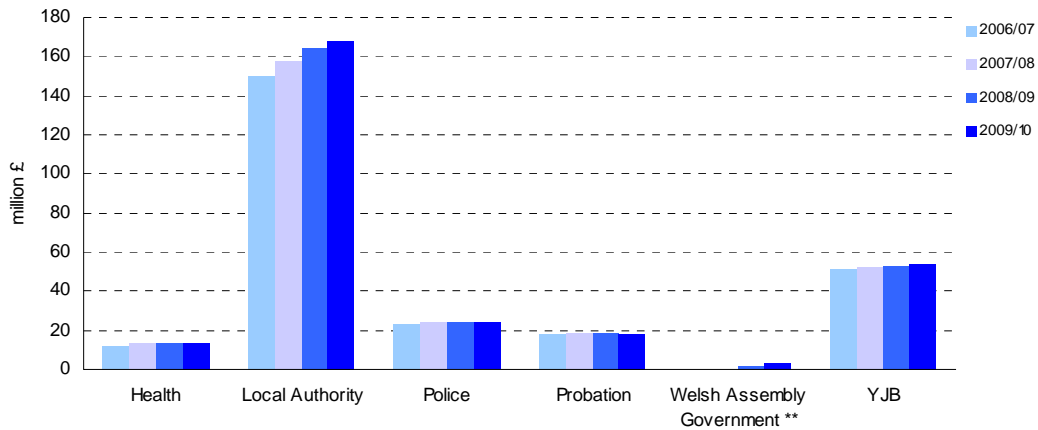
Table A.2: Total partnership funding by year (£), 2006/07 to 2009/10

Year	Health	Local Authority	Police	Probation	Welsh Assembly Government **	YJB	Total
2006/07	£ 12,401,563	£ 149,586,755	£ 23,130,989	£ 17,969,258	-	£ 51,284,233	£ 254,372,798
2007/08	£ 13,298,020	£ 157,809,439	£ 23,682,038	£ 18,492,584	-	£ 52,033,000	£ 265,315,081
2008/09	£ 13,499,354	£ 164,363,512	£ 24,360,403	£ 18,630,243	£ 1,959,987	£ 53,033,011	£ 275,846,510
2009/10	£ 13,305,241	£ 168,419,156	£ 24,114,956	£ 17,900,964	£ 3,188,973	£ 54,093,660	£ 281,022,950

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.

** From 2008/09 funding from the Welsh Assembly Government was recorded by YOTs; in previous years this category was not included.

Chart A.2: Total partnership funding by year, 2006/07 to 2009/10



YOT workforce

On 30th July 2009, a total of 19,704 people were recorded as working for YOTs in some capacity, with 521 listed vacancies among YOTs. These figures include volunteers, part-time and temporary staff and so are not measures of the full-time equivalent workforce.

YOTs vary in size from less than 20 members of staff to over 500. This section presents information on the total number of staff across all YOTs, broken down by contract status, gender and ethnicity.

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

In 2009/10, there were 7,306 practitioners (18% working part-time), 1,036 operational managers and 265 strategic managers. The YOTs were supported by 1,610 sessional workers and 7,505 volunteers. Over two-thirds (68%) of the staff were female and 80% classed themselves as being from a White ethnic background.

Chart A.3: YOT staffing by ethnicity, 2009/10

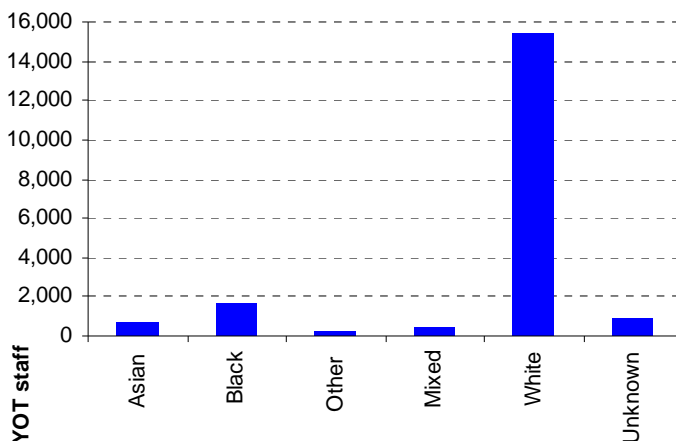
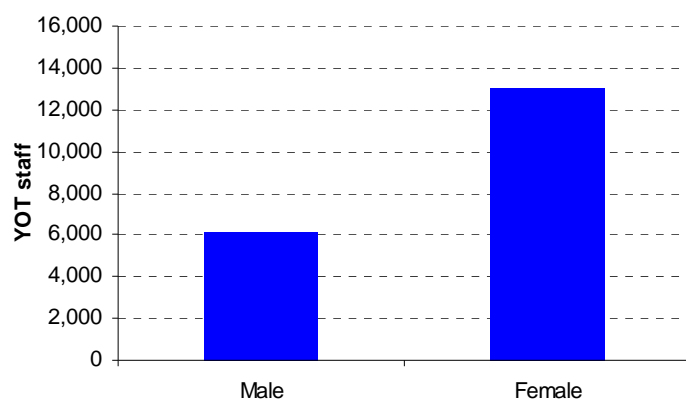


Chart A.4: YOT staffing by gender, 2009/10



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

Table A.3: YOT staffing by contract and year, 2006/07-2009/10

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 (*)
Strategic Managers	279	264	264	265
Operational Managers	802	829	943	1,036
Full Time Practitioners (**)	5,623	5,902	6,036	6,018
Part Time Practitioners (**)	1,021	1,163	1,133	1,288
Administrative	1,661	1,730	1,738	1,814
Sessional	1,810	1,896	1,782	1,610
Students/ trainees	199	204	107	168
Volunteer	8,421	7,602	7,060	7,505
Total	19,816	19,590	19,063	19,704

** - During 2009/10 changes were made to the way in which YOTs reported their staffing totals. This included all contributions which would have previously been included in full time senior practioner and full time practitioners being included under full time practitioners and included contributions which would previously been included in part time senior practioner and part time practitioners being included under part time practitioners

Glossary

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.

Behaviour Management

Behaviour management captures the processes and policies by which establishments manage challenging and difficult behaviour and promote positive behaviour amongst young people in the secure estate. This report covers three types of behaviour management;

1. Assault in the youth secure estate

Assault is defined as “The intentional use of unnecessary force that results in physical contact with the victim”. The degree of force used is immaterial (e.g. touching, spitting, pushing or striking) and physical contact can be by any part of the assailant’s body or bodily fluid or by the use or display of any weapon or missile. It is not necessary for the victim to suffer injury of any kind. Assaults of a sexual nature are included.

2. Restrictive Physical Intervention

A Restrictive Physical Intervention is defined as: “Any occasion when force is used with the intention of overpowering or to overpower a young person. Overpower is defined as “restricting movement or mobility”.

3. Self harm

Self harm is defined as any act by which a young person deliberately harms themselves irrespective of the method, intent, or severity of the injury

Breaches

A breach is when a young person fails to comply with the conditions of their disposal.

Breach of statutory order or of conditional discharge is an offence of failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of an existing statutory order or the conditions of a discharge. The offence is only counted where the failure is proved to the satisfaction of the court and the original order is revoked and/or an additional order or other disposal is imposed.

Breach of bail refers to the offence of absconding by person released on bail (Bail Act 1976, S6), but excludes liability to arrest for absconding or breaking conditions of bail (Bail Act S7), for which young people cannot be sentenced but only remanded in custody or given more restrictive bail conditions.

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.

Community Disposals

This is an umbrella term used to refer to the following orders made at court: Attendance Centre Order, Action Plan Order, Drug Treatment and Testing Order, Curfew Order, Supervision Order, Community Rehabilitation Order, Community Punishment Order, Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order and the Youth Rehabilitation Order.

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, section 91, Section 226, Section 228.

Detention and Training Order (DTOs)

Detention and Training Orders (DTOs) are custodial sentences which can last from four months to 24 months in length. A young person spends the first half of the order in custody and the second half released on licence. Should they offend while on licence, they may be recalled back 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 starting with pre-court disposals then moving into first-tier and community-based penalties through to custodial sentences.

First-tier penalty

This is an umbrella term used for the following orders made at court: bind over, Compensation Orders, discharges, fines, Referral Orders, Reparation Orders and deferred sentences.

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) can be attached to a Youth Rehabilitation Order and has been set as a high intensity alternative to custody. ISS combines a set period of electronic tagging with a comprehensive and sustained focus on tackling the factors that contribute to the young person's offending behaviour.

ISS is aimed at young offenders on the custody threshold and has to be considered as an option before a custodial sentence is given. ISS may also be attached to conditional bail.

Penalty Notice for Disorder

A Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) is an out-of-court disposal issued by the police for low-level disorder 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. Payment of the penalty amount discharges the recipient's liability to prosecution for the offence.

Pre-sentence report

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

Referral Order

In 2009/10, when a young person pled guilty to an offence and appeared in court for the first time, then the court had to 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 absolute discharge may be given.

The order requires the young person 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, a substance misuse assessment, 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:

1. 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) or remand to local authority accommodation (with or without tag).

2. 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.

3. Custodial remand

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

4. 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 licence 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 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. 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 can 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)

Secure children's homes (SCH) in England are run by Local Authorities and are overseen by the Department for Education in England. There is one Secure Children's Home in Wales run by Neath Port Talbot local authority, overseen by 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. They can also accommodate young people placed by Local Authorities on welfare matters.

Secure children's homes range from 8 to 36 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 (SCH), secure training centres (STC) and young offender institutions (YOI).

Secure training centre (STC)

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.

Secure Training Centres have agreed Minimum Staffing Levels providing a baseline for each type of staff at any time, on a day-to-day basis, to ensure safety, security and control. 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 (YOI)

Young offender institutions (YOI) can accommodate young people and young adults who offend from between the ages of 15-21 years old. The YJB is only responsible for commissioning secure accommodation for young people up to the age of 17 years old. YOIs tend to be larger sites than STCs and SCHs with lower ratios of staff to young people. They are not considered as appropriate for housing those young people that have been assessed as having higher levels of need. The YJB has, however, commissioned smaller specialist YOI units to meet the needs of some of those 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. In this publication young person covers people aged 10-17 years olds.

Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO)

The Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) was introduced at the end of November 2009. The YRO provides judges and magistrates with a choice of 18 rigorous community options from which they can create a sentence specifically designed to deal with the circumstances of the young offender before them.

There are 18 requirements possible on a YRO, these are; Supervision, Curfew, Activity, Unpaid Work, Attendance Centre order, Electronic Monitoring, Programme, Education, Exclusion, Drug Treatment, Prohibited Activity, Intoxicating Substance Treatment, Residence, Drug Testing, Mental Health Treatment, Intensive Fostering, Local Authority Residence and Intensive Surveillance and Supervision.

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 do 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.

From 2009/10 data have been taken from the new YJMIS system. This system contains case level data on young people on the YOT caseload. Previously summary level data was submitted to the YJB.

The new case level data has allowed the YJB to undertake more quality assurance work than in previous years. From this work we are able to say the 2009/10 data is of higher quality than previous years and provides more flexibility for analysis. We are also confident that the quality will improve over time as errors identified in the comprehensive quality assurance work conducted prior to producing this publication are corrected.

Data on young people in the secure estate comes from the YJB's Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) database.

The Behaviour Management data is taken from monthly returns from establishments. In some cases the total figures for age, gender and ethnicity may not add up to the same figures due to recording issues with the monthly returns. These small variations will not make any difference to the overall rates. Further work is planned to improve the quality of this data in 2011/12.

Figures have been drawn from administrative IT systems, which, as with any large scale recording system, are subject to possible errors with data entry and processing and may be subject to change over time.

Symbols and conventions

The units of measurement in this publication are offenders, offences and disposals; 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:

- = Nil / Zero
- .. = Not available

Revisions policy

Data is received from YOTs and the secure estate 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

Previous editions of this publication are available for download at;

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 with this publication.

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