



Ministry
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Youth Justice Board
Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid



Youth Justice Statistics 2012/13

England and Wales

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Introduction

These statistics concentrate on the flow of young people through the Youth Justice System (YJS) from the 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013 (hereafter 2012/13). Following on from the recommendations in the *Overcoming Barriers to Trust in Crime Statistics* report¹ this publication guides the user through the flows of the justice system in England & Wales for young people aged 10-17 years.

The data described in this document come from various sources including the Home Office (HO), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and youth secure estate providers. The report is produced by the Analysis team and the Information team in the Youth Justice Board (YJB) under the direction of the Chief Statistician in the MoJ.

Details of all of the administrative databases, bespoke collections and research findings used for this report can be found in the [Explanatory notes](#). Where data are taken from other publications, links can be found within the chapters. A separate glossary has been published alongside this report to provide users with further information on the terminology, especially the types of disposals given to young people.

As this is an annual report, the focus is on 2012/13, however, much of the data used in this report are drawn from quarterly publications, and in some cases more up to date information may be available. We hope this document provides an overall summary of the Youth Justice System which allows users to find everything in one place. All data referred to are available in the supplementary tables that accompany this report.

This publication starts by looking at the number of [young people](#) arrested, given cautions, Penalty Notices for Disorder or Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs). It then goes on to look at those who are [entering the system for the first time](#). The publication continues to describe the [characteristics of young people](#) in the Youth Justice System in terms of their demographics.

The publication also covers the [proven offences](#) committed by young people and the [sentences](#) they received. There are separate chapters on the [use of remand](#) (both in custody and in the community) for young people; details of the profile of [young people in custody](#) and [behaviour management in the youth secure estate](#).

Towards the end of the publication we look at trends in proven [youth re-offending](#), the [criminal histories](#) of young people in the system and the differences between the trends in the [youth and adult system](#).

In addition, there are annexes to the publication that cover [key outcome measures](#) relating to youth justice in 2012/13, as well as information on [budget and staffing levels in youth offending teams](#). There is a brief

¹ www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/reports---correspondence/reports/index.html

discussion of [International Youth Justice Systems](#), a reference to the Crime Survey for England and Wales and details of the [data sources](#) used in this publication.

This 2012/13 report includes the period of the August 2011 disturbances for some of the information presented (e.g. arrests in 2011/12). For further information please see;

www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-bulletin-on-the-public-disorder-of-6th-9th-august-2011--2

Statement of use

The focus for this publication is to draw together a range of statistical data about young people (aged 10-17 years) in the Youth Justice System in 2012/13. The publication is intended to help users understand the various stages of the Youth Justice System in England & Wales, and the volume of young people at each stage.

The contents of the report will be of interest to government policy makers and those monitoring policy, the local agencies engaged with the Youth Justice System at both national and local levels, as well as academics, the voluntary and community sector and others who want to understand more about the Youth Justice System.

The data are compared with the previous year (2011/12 in most cases) as a short term comparator, 2009/10 as a medium term comparator and where data are available, a longer time series is provided back to 2002/03.

'National Statistics' designation

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Implementation of changes to offence classifications

In July 2013, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) re-designed the classifications used to present police recorded crime statistics, following recommendations from the National Statistician's review of Crime Statistics in England and Wales in June 2011. The changes to classifications were

implemented in the ONS statistical bulletin 'Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2013', published in July 2013, alongside a methodological note² providing more detail on the changes and their impact on time-series for key measures. No change has been made to the coverage of offences in the police recorded crime series, and most changes are presentational, with some offences moving between classifications or being separated out of existing groupings.

In this publication information is presented mainly on the old offence group breakdowns, except for re-offending which is presented on both the old and new classification bases.

For further information on the terms used in this report please see the Glossary provided.

If you have any feedback, questions or requests for further information about this statistical bulletin, please direct them to the appropriate contact given at the end of this report.

² www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/presentational-changes-on-police-recorded-crime-in-england-and-wales.pdf

Executive Summary

This publication looks at the English and Welsh Youth Justice System (YJS) in 2012/13 in terms of the number of young people in the system, their offences, outcomes and the trends over time.

Overview

The Youth Justice System (YJS) in England and Wales works to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people under the age of 18 years. The system is different to the adult system and is structured to address the needs of young people. The YJS is far smaller than the adult system (see [Chapter 11](#) for more details). The Youth Justice Board (YJB) is the executive non-departmental public body that oversees the YJS in England and Wales.

The overall number of young people in the YJS continued to reduce in 2012/13. Reductions have been seen in the number entering the system for the first time, as well as reductions in those receiving disposals in and out of court, including those receiving custodial sentences. There has also been a fall in the number of young people in the re-offending cohort and small reductions in re-offending rates for the first time since 2007/08.

Since 2009/10, there have been 55 per cent fewer young people coming into the Youth Justice System and 36 per cent fewer young people (under 18) in custody.

Arrests and out of court disposals³

Latest available arrests data relate to the 2011/12 financial year. In 2011/12 there were 1,235,028 arrests for notifiable offences in England and Wales, of which 167,995 were of people aged 10-17 years. These 10-17 year olds accounted for 13.6 per cent of all the arrests and 10.8 per cent of the population of England and Wales of offending age⁴.

There were 30,778 reprimands, warnings or conditional cautions given to young people in England and Wales in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 26 per cent on the 41,343 given in 2011/12, and a decrease of 64 per cent on the 86,469 given in 2002/03.

There were also 2,883 Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) given to 16-17 year olds in 2012/13 and in 2012⁵ there were 273 Anti Social Behaviour

³ A disposal is an umbrella term referring both to sentences given by the court and to pre-court decisions made by the police. Disposals can 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.

⁴ In England and Wales people of offending age are classed as those aged 10 years or older. The general 10-17 population figures are from the ONS mid year estimates for 2011.

⁵ In the calendar year

Orders (ASBOs) given to young people. In the last year, the number of PNDs issued to young people has decreased by 46 per cent and the number of ASBOs issued decreased by 27 per cent.

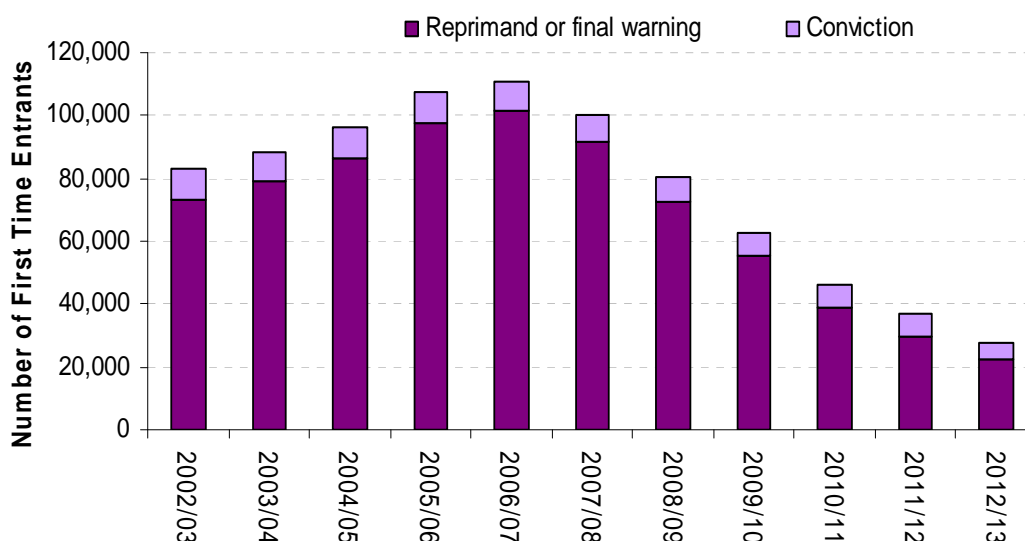
Proven offences by young people

Overall there were 98,837 proven offences by young people in 2012/13, down by 28 per cent from 2011/12 and down by 63 per cent since 2002/03. The largest falls in proven offences between 2009/10 and 2012/13 have been in: breach of a statutory order which fell by 61 per cent, motoring offences by 60 per cent and public order offences by 58 per cent. The smallest reduction has been in robbery offences which reduced by 32 per cent between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

Young people receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction (first time entrants)

In 2012/13, there were 27,854 first time entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System. The number of first time entrants fell by 67 per cent from 2002/03 to 2012/13 and fell by 25 per cent in the last year.

Trends in first time entrants, 2002/03 to 2012/13



The Ministry of Justice has commissioned an analytical project, which aims to further its understanding of the drivers of the falls in youth FTEs. Findings are planned to be available by the end of 2014/15.

Young people receiving a substantive outcome⁶

There were 49,222 young people who received a substantive outcome in England and Wales in 2012/13. This number has reduced by 26 per cent from 2011/12 and by 54 per cent since 2009/10.

Young people sentenced

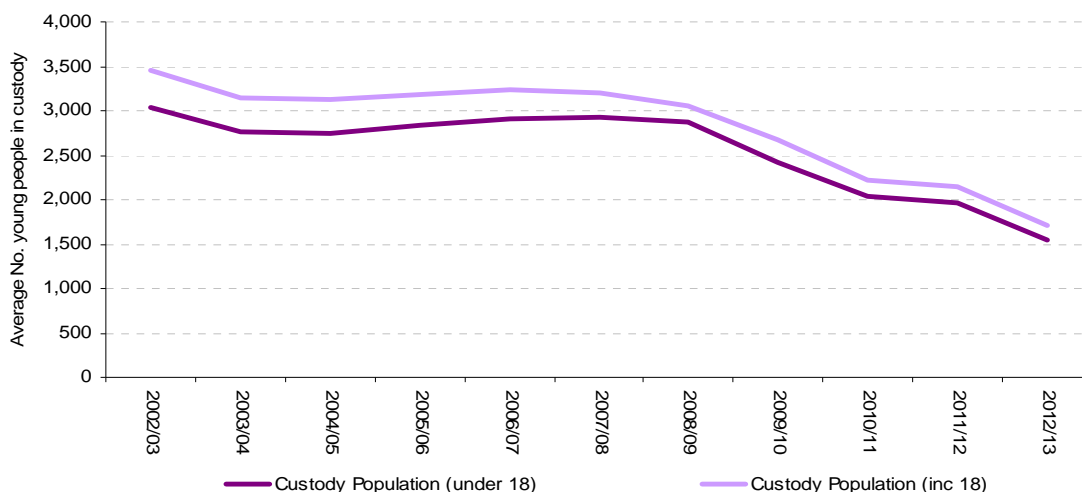
In 2012/13 there were 43,601 young people sentenced in England and Wales. This has fallen by 28 per cent in the last year. The number of young people sentenced for immediate custody fell by 31 per cent from 4,024 in 2011/12 to 2,780 in 2012/13. This number has fallen by 61 per cent since 2002/03, when there were 7,110 young people sentenced for immediate custody.

Young people in custody (under 18)

The average population of young people in custody in 2012/13 (under 18) was 1,544. The average population in custody (under 18) has reduced by 21 per cent in the last year, and by 36 per cent since 2009/10. The average custody population in 2012/13 including 18 year olds held in the youth secure estate was 1,708. This represents a 20 per cent reduction on the average of 2,141 in 2011/12.

Overall the average length of time spent in custody increased by eight days to 85 days in 2012/13. For Detention and Training Orders (DTOs), it increased by eight days (from 107 to 115), for remands it increased by three days (from 42 to 45) and for longer sentences it decreased by 51 days (from 353 to 302).

Trends in young people in custody, 2002/03 to 2012/13



⁶ A substantive outcome is a pre-court or court disposal.

Behaviour management in the youth secure estate

There were 6,455 incidents of restrictive physical interventions (RPIs) used in the youth secure estate in 2012/13, down by seven per cent from 2009/10⁷ and a reduction of 23 per cent since 2011/12. The number of RPIs per 100 young people increased by 45 per cent compared to 2009/10 and increased two per cent compared to 2011/12.

Alongside this, there were 1,388 incidents of self harm, down by 33 per cent on 2009/10 and a decrease of 20 per cent on 2011/12, though the number of self harm incidents per 100 young people increased by five per cent compared to 2009/10 but increased by seven per cent compared to 2011/12. There were 2,807 assaults by young people in custody, down by 22 per cent on 2009/10 and down by 17 per cent on 2011/12, though the number of assaults per 100 young people increased by 22 per cent compared to 2009/10 and increased by 11 per cent compared to 2011/12.

There were 2,712 occasions where single separation was used in Secure Children's Homes or Secure Training Centres, down by 58 per cent since 2009/10 and down 30 per cent on 2011/12. The number of single separation incidents per 100 young people decreased by 55 per cent compared to 2009/10 and decreased by 22 per cent compared to 2011/12.

Deaths in custody and number of serious incidents

There have been 16 deaths of children in custody since 2000 but no deaths in youth custody during 2012/13.

Complete data on the number of serious incidents in the community is not available for 2012/13, because of a change in the way that information is recorded.

Re-offending by young people

The overall (binary) re-offending rate for young people was 35.5 per cent in 2011/12, with an average of 1.02 re-offences per offender in the cohort (frequency rate) and 2.88 re-offences per re-offender. Re-offending rates have fallen for the first time since 2007/8.

The number of young people in the re-offending cohort has gone down every year since 2007/08, with particular reductions among those with no previous offences and those receiving pre-court disposals. As such, the cohort is comprised of young people whose characteristics mean that they are more likely to re-offend. This is reflected in the higher predicted rate of re-offending (which was 32.1% in 2007/08 and 35.5% in 2011/12) and the higher average previous number of offences for each young person (which was 1.74 in 2007/08 and 2.51 in 2011/12).

⁷ This is the earliest year for which information is available.

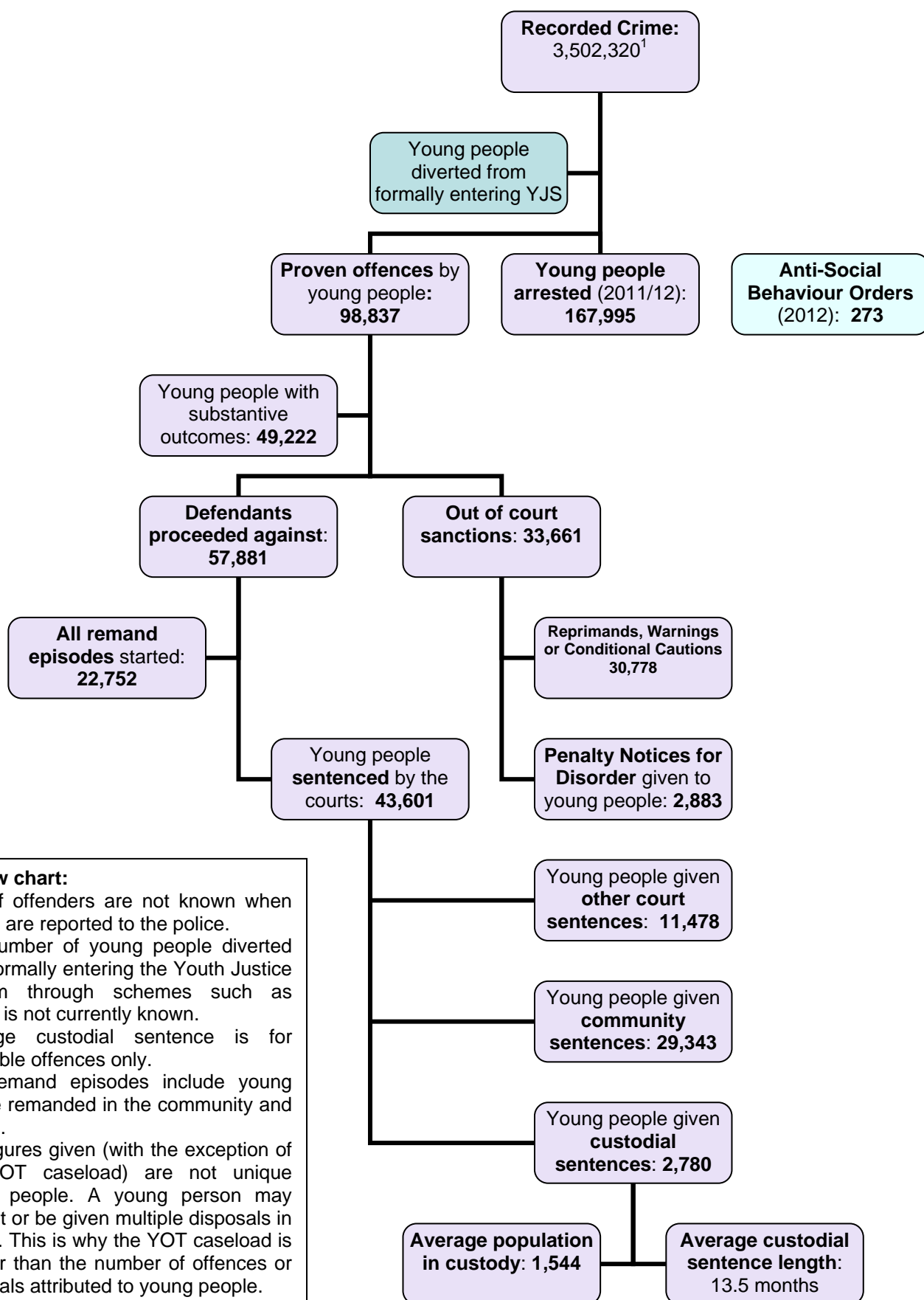
Criminal history of young people

The proportion of young people who committed offences that resulted in a reprimand, warning or conviction that were previously known to the Youth Justice System has decreased over time. In 2002/03, 77 per cent of the young people receiving a disposal were not previously known to the Youth Justice System. By 2012/13 this proportion had fallen to 73 per cent.

In 2012/13 five per cent of young people sentenced for an indictable offence had 15 or more previous offences. This figure has risen from two per cent in 2002/03 and has steadily increased year on year.

There has also been a reduction in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System over this period so young people in the Youth Justice System are more likely to have previous offences.

Flows through the Youth Justice System, 2012/13



Notes on flow chart:

1. Age of offenders are not known when crimes are reported to the police.
2. The number of young people diverted from formally entering the Youth Justice System through schemes such as Triage is not currently known.
3. Average custodial sentence is for indictable offences only.
4. The remand episodes include young people remanded in the community and on bail.
5. The figures given (with the exception of the YOT caseload) are not unique young people. A young person may commit or be given multiple disposals in a year. This is why the YOT caseload is smaller than the number of offences or disposals attributed to young people.
6. Penalty notices for disorder are given for 16-17 year olds only.

Understanding the flows through the Youth Justice System

In 2012/13 there were 3.5 million crimes reported to the police in England and Wales. At the time of reporting these crimes, the age of the person responsible is not often known.

The police in England and Wales made nearly 1.24 million arrests in 2011/12 (data for 2012/13 is not yet available⁸), and of these 167,995, 13.6 per cent, were of young people aged 10-17 and for notifiable offences. Not all young people who come into contact with the police formally enter the Youth Justice System; some will be diverted through schemes such as Triage or a restorative justice programme⁹. The number of young people who are diverted from the system at this stage is unknown. In some cases no further action will be taken against a young person, the case will be dropped or they are found to be not-guilty at court, which is why arrest figures are higher than those of disposals.

In the last few years there have been a number of systems put in place to try and divert young people from formally entering the Youth Justice System, for example by using Triage or restorative justice programmes that look to resolve a young person's behaviour without a formal disposal being given.

The true number of offences committed by young people that come to the attention of the police or other criminal justice agencies will be higher than is shown by these statistics, due to the reasons set out above.

In 2012/13 there were 98,837 proven offences formally attributed to young people. A proven offence is one where a formal outcome is given, either in or out of court is given. The number of young people in the Youth Justice System and the number of proven offences associated with them differs for two main reasons;

1. A young person may receive a formal outcome for more than one offence at a time (e.g. a young person sentenced for burglary may have a number of burglaries taken into consideration at the time of sentencing).
2. The same young person may be responsible for more than one offence in a given period (e.g. a young person may be cautioned for an offence in April and then receive a referral order for a different offence in September).

⁸ Due to be published in Spring 2014. Information for 2011/12 is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-powers-and-procedures-in-england-and-wales-201112

⁹ For more information please see: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/

There are a number of ways proven offences can be formally resolved either outside or inside the courts;

Out of court disposals

1. A penalty notice for disorder (PND) – a financial penalty for low level offences for 16-17 year olds. In 2011/12 there were 2,883 PNDs given to young people.
2. Anti Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) – these are a civil disposal given to young people for low level anti social behaviour. The ASBO is not a formal criminal disposal, but to breach the conditions of an ASBO can result in a criminal outcome, including a custodial sentence. There were 273 ASBOs issued to young people in 2012¹⁰.
3. Reprimands, warnings or conditional cautions – these are issued by the police and are the lowest level disposals given to young people who are formally part of the criminal justice system¹¹. There were 30,778 young people given these disposals in 2012/13.

Court proceedings and young people sentenced

There are also more formal disposals that involve a conviction at court, in 2012/13 there were 57,881 defendants (aged 10-17) who were proceeded against in the courts. Of these 43,601 young people were sentenced for their offences. Those who were not sentenced may have been found not guilty or had the case against them dropped. Of those that were sentenced;

4. 11,478 young people were sentenced to first tier¹² sentences, including fines and discharges;
5. A further 29,143 young people were sentenced to community sentences, including youth rehabilitation orders. See Glossary for more information;
6. A small number of young people were sentenced to immediate custody (2,780) accounting for 6.4 per cent of all young people with sentences. The average custodial sentence given for indictable offences was 13.5 months. The most common type of custodial sentence given was a Detention and Training Order (DTO), where half the time is typically served in custody and the remainder in the community on licence and under YOT supervision.

¹⁰ Figures relate to the calendar year of 2012

¹¹ PNDs and ASBOs are not counted in the official measure of young people in the criminal justice system, or those who join as first time entrants.

¹² This is an umbrella term used for the following orders made at court: bind overs, discharges, fines and deferred sentences. For more information please see the Glossary.

Chapter 1: Gateway to the Youth Justice System

This chapter provides details of young people who were arrested¹³ and given out of court disposals. These disposals included: Warnings, Reprimands¹⁴ (youth equivalent of cautions) and Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs). There is also information on Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) which are a civil sanction given at court and can also be given on conviction for a criminal offence.

The data on out of court disposals has mostly been taken from the MoJ's Court Proceedings Database (CPD). For further information see the quarterly Criminal Justice Statistics publication;

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

Further information on young people sentenced can be found in Chapter 5 and definitions can be found in the glossary.

Key findings

- In 2011/12, there were 167,995 arrests of young people (aged 10-17) for notifiable offences, accounting for 13.6 per cent of the total people arrested. Young people accounted for only 10.8 per cent of the offending age population¹⁵ (i.e. those aged 10 and over), suggesting that young people are over-represented in the criminal justice system.
- In 2012/13, there were 30,778 reprimands¹⁶, warnings¹⁷ or conditional cautions given to young people in England and Wales. This is a decrease of 26 per cent on the 41,343 given in 2011/12, and a decrease of 64 per cent on the 86,469 given in 2002/03.

¹³ The arrest data comes from the Home Office and is only available up to and including 2011/12. Information for 2012/13 will be released in April 2014.

¹⁴ Reprimands and Warnings were abolished on 8 April 2013 by the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 and replaced by youth cautions and youth conditional cautions. However, as this report predominantly refers to 2012/13 and historic data, information for them is presented.

¹⁵ Taken from the ONS mid-year (census) estimates for 2011.

¹⁶ A Reprimand is an out-of-court disposal for young people. This is the equivalent to an adult simple caution.

¹⁷ A final warning is an out-of-court disposal for young people. It can be used following a reprimand or for a first offence if it is deemed serious enough. Following a warning the young person will be referred to the YOT for assessment and possibly an intervention. Further offending following a warning will normally result in prosecution.

- There were 2,883 Penalty Notices for Disorder given to 16-17 year olds in 2012/13 and in 2012 there were 273 Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) given to young people. Both were down on the previous year (by 46 per cent and 27 per cent respectively).

Diversion from the Youth Justice System

Triage

A number of schemes have been set up to divert young people from formally entering the Youth Justice System. Over the last five years, a number of Triage schemes have been operating. Triage schemes are based in police stations and a key aim is to divert young people who have committed less serious crimes away from formal sanctions and towards restorative justice interventions and other services. A key worker, usually from the local Youth Offending Team, works in partnership with police officers from the custody suite to identify and engage young people who have been arrested. The broad aims of the Triage schemes are as follows:

- To ensure that young people are assessed quickly and their needs identified so that appropriate interventions are put in place to address their offending behaviour.
- To extend and improve collaborative decision-making between the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service and the Youth Offending Team. To divert cases of low-level offending away from the formal Youth Justice System, in order to:
 - avoid the unnecessary criminalisation of young people on the fringes of criminal activity;
 - ensure that formal justice processes are focussed on relatively serious offences, and can resolve these cases more quickly and effectively; and
 - increase the use of restorative processes to make young people take responsibility for their actions and to promote confidence in justice among victims, witnesses and the wider community.

While the exact number of young people going through Triage schemes in England and Wales is unknown, an evaluation of the scheme by the Home Office¹⁸ found that:

“The majority of young people in contact with Triage schemes were male, white and around 15 years of age. They were most commonly arrested for theft, violence, criminal damage and public disorder; most often these young people had no previous convictions.”

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https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116265/occ106.pdf

A further evaluation was also under taken by the Department for Health.¹⁹

Liaison and Diversion

The Youth Justice Liaison and Diversion (YJLD) pilot scheme was developed in 2008 to enhance health provision within the youth justice system. The aim was to facilitate help for children and young people with mental health and developmental problems, speech and communication difficulties, learning disabilities and other similar vulnerabilities at the earliest opportunity after they enter the youth justice system.

The final evaluation report²⁰ relating to six pilot schemes was delivered to the Department of Health in January 2012. It made a number of recommendations including integrating diversion within existing services and into police practice and developing an evidence-based ethos.

Arrests for notifiable offences²¹

Latest data on arrests are taken from the Home Office's 'Police Powers and Procedures England and Wales 2011/12' statistical release:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-powers-and-procedures-in-england-and-wales-201112. Data for 2012/13 are not yet available and are scheduled to be published in the spring of 2014.

Figures on arrests reported to the Home Office rely on incidents being reported to and recorded by the police. They can also be affected by police priorities and practices, and therefore should not be used to infer total levels of crime committed by young people.

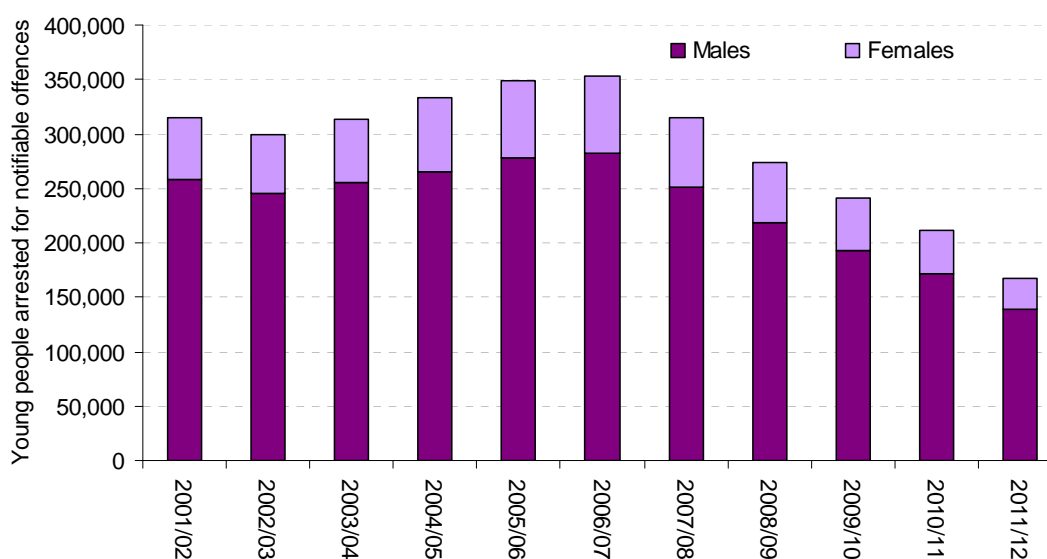
- In 2011/12 there were 167,995 arrests of young people (aged 10-17) for notifiable offences. Arrests of young people accounted for 13.6 per cent of total arrests in 2011/12. However, young people accounted for only 10.8 per cent of the offending age population (i.e. those aged 10 and over).
- Young males accounted for 11.3 per cent of total arrests and young females 2.3 per cent. They accounted for 5.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent of the overall population respectively.
- Arrests of young people fell by 20 per cent from 2010/11 to 2011/12, with the largest percentage fall being for criminal damage (down by 27 per cent). Between 2001/02 and 2011/12 the number of young people arrested for notifiable offences has fallen by 47 per cent, from 314,200 in 2001/02 to 167,995 in 2011/12.

¹⁹ www.dh.gov.uk/health/2012/03/youth-justice-liaison-and-diversion-pilot/

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-youth-justice-liaison-and-diversion-pilot-scheme-final-report>

²¹ Notifiable offences are those offences which require the police to record an incident as a crime and report the occurrence to the Home Office.

Chart 1.1: Trends in arrests of young people for notifiable offences by gender, 2001/02 to 2011/12



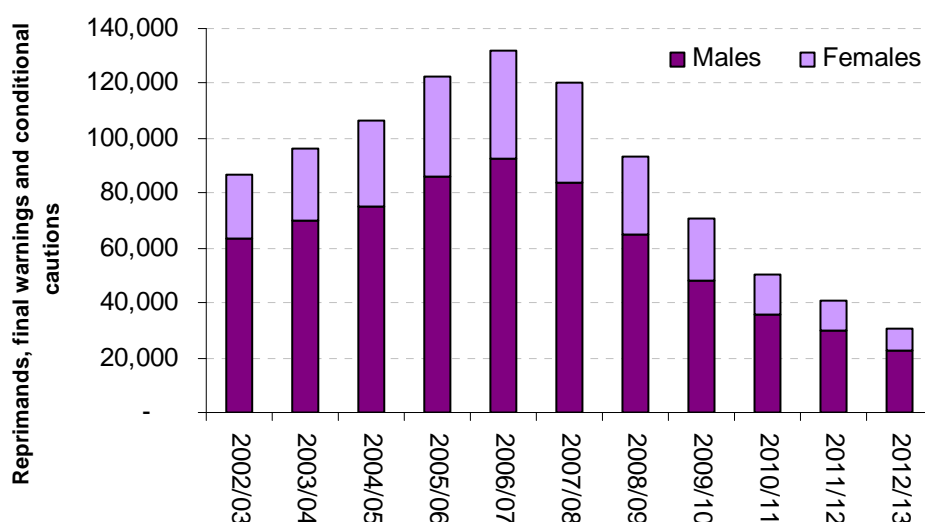
Warnings, reprimands and conditional cautions

Excluding motoring offences, there were 30,778 warnings, reprimands or conditional cautions²² given to young people in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 26 per cent on the 41,343 given in 2011/12, and a decrease of 64 per cent on the 86,469 given in 2002/03.

- Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the number of warnings, reprimands or conditional cautions given to young people fell by 30 per cent for females, and 24 per cent for males. This was a 26 per cent reduction overall.
- Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 there were decreases across all offence types, including a 34 per cent decrease in the number of young people given a warning, reprimand or conditional caution for robbery; and a 33 per cent fall in those for theft and handling stolen goods offences. There was also a six per cent decrease in young people given out of court disposals for sexual offences, from 431 to 407; however these numbers are small and tend to fluctuate year to year.

²² Youth Conditional Cautions (YCC), for young people aged 16 or 17, were introduced from 1st April 2009.

Chart 1.2: Trends in reprimands, warnings and conditional cautions by gender²³, 2002/03 to 2012/13



Anti-Social Behaviour Orders

Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) are civil orders, designed to prevent someone causing ‘harassment, alarm or distress’. They can be issued on application to a court by a relevant body (police, local authority, etc.) and following conviction for a relevant criminal offence. Breach of an ASBO is a criminal offence, punishable by up to two years in custody for young people (five years for adults). ASBOs became available from 1 April 1999; however data on the age of ASBO recipients are only available from 1 June 2000. The latest published data cover the period to the end of 2012²⁴. For further information please see:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-order-statistics-england-and-wales-2012

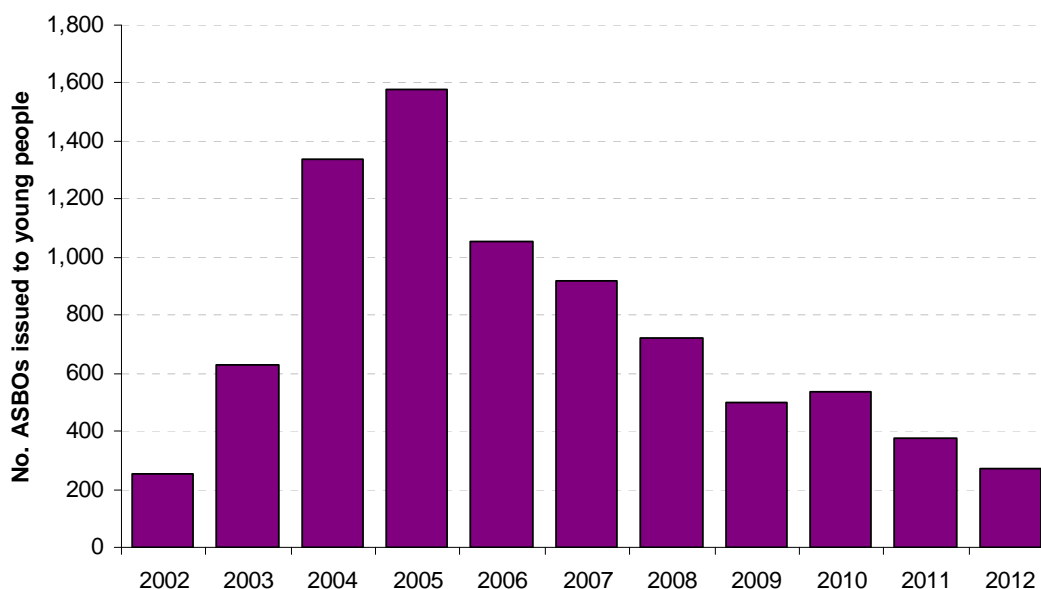
In 2012, there were 273 ASBOs given to young people aged 10-17 years. This is a decrease of 27 per cent on 2011, when there were 375 ASBOs issued to young people. In 2002 there were 251 ASBOs issued to young people. Of the 273 ASBOs given to young people in 2012, 27 (18%) were granted an Individual Support Order²⁵ upon application at the Magistrates court.

²³ Excluding reprimands, final warnings and conditional cautions where gender is unspecified.

²⁴ Data is published in calendar years

²⁵ Individual Support Orders (ISOs) are court orders only available for 10-17 year olds which can be attached to ASBOs made on application. ISOs impose positive conditions on the young person to address the underlying causes of the behaviour that led to their ASBO being issued. ISOs are available at magistrates' courts.

Chart 1.3: Trends in Anti-Social Behaviour Orders for young people, 2002 to 2012



Penalty Notices for Disorder

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs), more commonly known as ‘on the spot fines’, were introduced under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. The scheme was initially piloted in four police force areas in England and Wales from August 2002. It was rolled out to all 43 police forces in England and Wales by April 2004. Please note PNDs could only be given to young people aged 16 and over. Data for 16 and 17 year olds are presented here.

As of 8th April 2013, PNDs are no longer available for young people aged under 18, so will not be reported on in next year’s publication.

There were 2,883 PNDs given to young people aged 16 to 17 in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 46 per cent on the 5,360 given in 2011/12 and an 86 per cent decrease on the 20,609 given in 2006/07. The falls were seen in both higher and lower tiers of offence. Most (96%) of the PNDs given in 2012/13 were for higher tier offences²⁶, the most common offences were;

- Theft (retail under £200), resulted in 960 PNDs (33% of total);
- Drunk and disorderly offences resulted in 633 PNDs (22% of total).
- Causing harassment, alarm or distress resulted in 580 PNDs (20% of total);

²⁶ Higher tier offences are those that attract an £80 charge, lower tier offences attract a £50 charge. For more information please see: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/260147/criminal-justice-stats-guide-nov-2013.pdf

Chart 1.4: Trends in Penalty Notices for Disorder for young people, 2006/07 to 2012/13



Chapter 2: First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

This chapter provides an overview of the number of first time entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System. It is based on data recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC) and covers up to 2012/13.

This data relates to proven offences only, where a young person is given a formal out of court or court disposal. As such this is not a measure of the amount of crime committed by young people, as only a proportion of crimes are detected and resolved, and the age of offender is not known until the point of arrest. Although the number of FTEs has fallen, the true level of youth crime may be rising or falling. For the latest MoJ publication please see:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

An offence is defined as a first offence if it results in the person receiving their first reprimand, warning, caution or court conviction – i.e. they have no previous criminal history recorded on the PNC. Offences resulting in further reprimands, warnings, cautions or convictions are known as further offences since the person already has a recorded criminal history. For more information on criminal histories please see [Chapter 10](#).

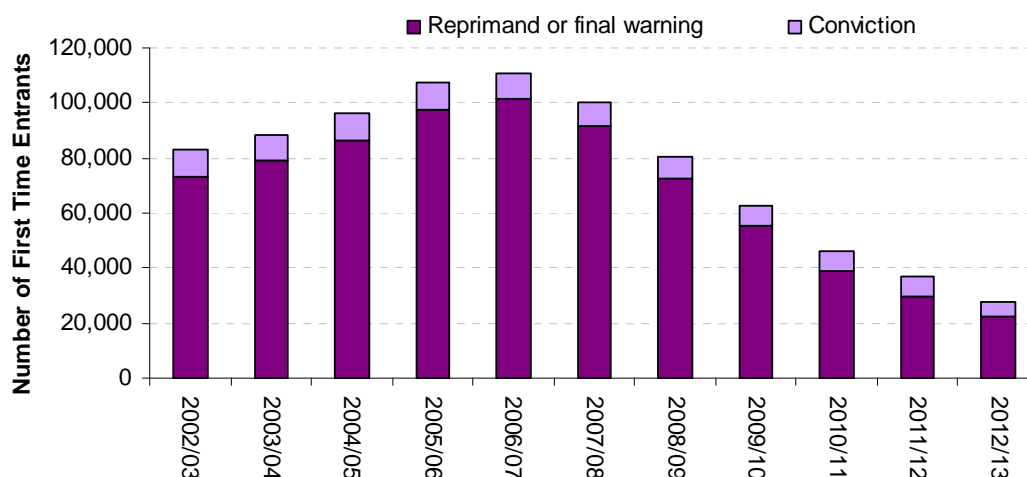
Key findings

- In 2012/13, there were 74,189 young people (aged 10-17 years) recorded on the PNC who had at least one offence that resulted in a reprimand, warning, caution or conviction. Of these 27,854 (38%) were first offences, and the rest were further offences. In 2002/03, there were 177,443 young people with proven offences, with 47 per cent being first offences.
- In the last year, the number of FTEs has fallen by 25 per cent from 36,920 in 2011/12 to 27,854 in 2012/13. The number of FTEs has fallen by 67 per cent since 2002/03 and 55 per cent since 2009/10.

Trends in First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

The number of FTEs has fallen by 67 per cent from 83,312 in 2002/03 to 27,854 in 2012/13. The number of FTEs has fallen by 75 per cent, since the peak in 2006/07. In the last year, the number of FTEs has fallen by 25 per cent from 36,920 in 2011/12 to 27,854 in 2012/13.

Chart 2.1: Trends in first time entrants, 2002/03 to 2012/13



Trends in First Time Entrants by demographic characteristics

In 2012/13, 33 per cent of FTEs to the Youth Justice System were children (aged 10-14). This group showed the biggest reduction (63 per cent) in FTEs between 2009/10 and 2012/13. Females accounted for 24 per cent of all FTEs in 2012/13, compared to 32 per cent in 2009/10. Since 2009/10 the number of young females entering the Youth Justice System has fallen by 67 per cent, compared with 50 per cent for young males.

Why have First Time Entrants been falling?

A number of factors have possibly contributed to the trend in FTEs; but it is not possible to attribute direct causality to any of these factors or to quantify the size of the effect from each.

Chapter 3: Characteristics of people in the Youth Justice System

This chapter reports on the demographic characteristics of young people with a proven offence and disposal (substantive outcome²⁷). Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) will also be working with young people with outcomes carried over from previous years and with young people on prevention programmes.

It is important to note that these figures relate to the number of individual young people YOTs are working with who received substantive outcomes and not the number of offences or disposals. These data are taken from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS), based on data submitted by YOTs. YOTs typically do not work with young people who receive reprimands.

To supplement this information, data on the number of young people who received a formal sanction (either out of court or a court conviction) is displayed. This is data taken from the Police National Computer (PNC). These PNC figures are consistently higher than the number of young people on the YOT caseload, but the trend runs in parallel. Some exploratory work conducted by the YJB found that the primary reason for this is that YOTs are not necessarily aware of all the reprimands and warnings issued by the police. Also presented in this chapter is the YOT caseload broken down by age, gender and ethnicity.

Details on the YOT caseload broken down by each Youth Offending Team can be found in the local level data that accompanies this publication.

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

Key findings

- According to data held on YJMIS, there were 49,222²⁸ young people who received a substantive outcome in 2012/13. This is a reduction of 26 per cent from 66,430 in 2011/12. Overall, 81 per cent were male, and 77 per cent aged 15 years or older²⁹. Most (81%) came from a White ethnic background.

²⁷ See glossary for definition

²⁸ This figure and all the YJMIS data used in chapters 3 and 6 comes from an extract of the live YJMIS system taken in December 2013. It includes data from all but 2 YOTs. Data from the 2 YOTs are missing because of technical problems with their local case management systems.

²⁹ YOTs work with a small number of young people who are aged over 17 and are still finishing their disposal.

- Data from the PNC shows that there were 53,070 young people who had first or further offences in 2012/13. This was a 26 per cent reduction from the 71,450 young people on the PNC in 2011/12.

Trends in the number of young people in the YJS, 2009/10 to 2012/13

According to data held on YJMIS, there were 49,222 young people who received a substantive outcome in 2012/13. This was a reduction of 26 per cent since 2011/12 and a reduction of 54 per cent since 2009/10. The trends for PNC and YJMIS data are very similar, the reductions shown in the PNC data were also 26 per cent and 54 per cent respectively. The YOT caseload is typically around 93 per cent of the figures from the PNC.

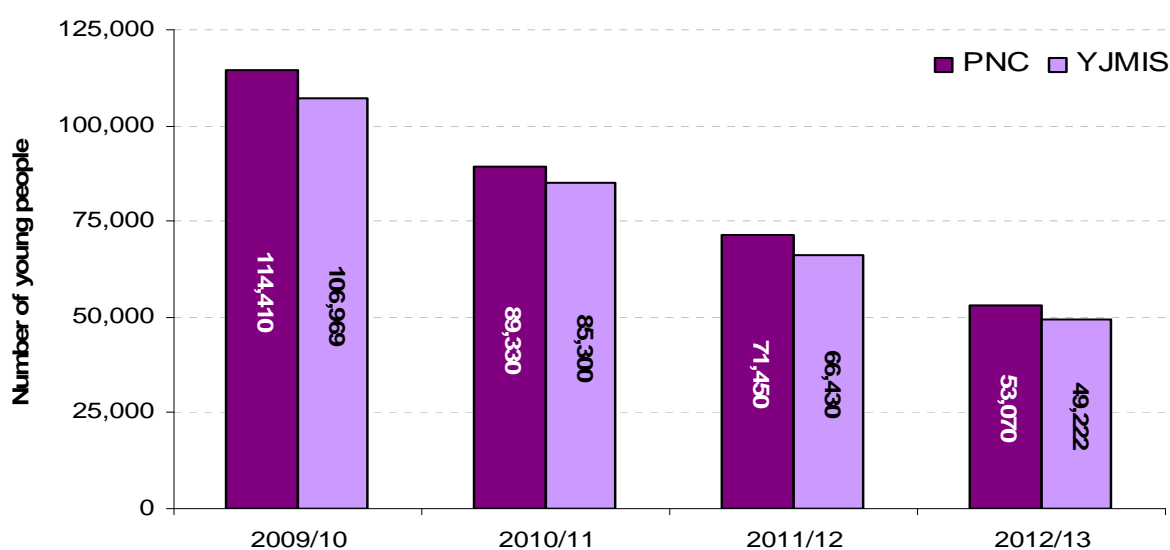
The reduction in the YOT caseload was largely driven by the fall in First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System, which fell by 55 per cent from 62,559 in 2009/10 to 27,854 in 2012/13 (according to PNC data)

While the YOT caseload has reduced year-on-year, the level of intensity (e.g. the number of previous offences a young person has) of the cohort may have increased.

The number of young people in the re-offending cohort has gone down in every year since 2007/08, with particular reductions among those with no previous offences and those receiving pre-court disposals. Thus, those young people coming into the criminal justice system are, on balance, more challenging to work with. This is reflected in the higher predicted rate of re-offending and the higher average previous number of offences for each young person.

In 2000 there were 139,326 young people in the re-offending cohort, in 2011/12 the size of the re-offending cohort had fallen by 49 per cent to 70,504. The average number of previous offences per offender in the re-offending cohort has risen every year since 2006/07, from 1.59 to 2.51 in 2011/12, a 58 per cent increase. The predicted rate of re-offending has also risen every year since 2006/07 (from 31.3 to 35.5 per cent). This suggests that YOTs are working with a smaller, but generally more prolific cohort.

Chart 3.1: Trends in the number of young people receiving a substantive outcome: comparing data from YOTs and the PNC.



Demographics of young people in the Youth Justice System, 2012/13

There were 49,222 young people who received a substantive outcome (see glossary for definition) in 2012/13. Males accounted for 81 per cent of the young people in 2012/13.

There were 11,442 children (aged 10-14)³⁰ receiving a substantive outcome in 2012/13, a reduction of 23 per cent from the 14,889 in 2011/12. Children aged 10-14 accounted for 23 per cent of all young people sentenced in 2012/13, compared with 22 per cent in 2011/12.

The number of young girls (aged 10-14) receiving a substantive outcome was 2,700 in 2012/13, a reduction of 28 per cent from 2011/12. The number of young boys (aged 10-14) was 8,740 in 2012/13, a reduction of 21 per cent from 2011/12. The corresponding reductions in the older age group (those aged 15-17+³¹) were higher, with a 30 per cent reduction for females and a 26 per cent reduction for males.

Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 81 per cent of all young people in 2012/13. Those from a Black ethnic background accounted for eight per cent, those from an Asian ethnic background for four per cent, those from a Mixed ethnic background for three per cent, and the Unknown ethnic background for three per cent. The Other ethnic background group made up one per cent. These proportions have been fairly stable since 2006/07.

³⁰ Age is taken at the point a young person receives a substantive outcome, not the age they were when they committed the offence.

³¹ YOTs work with a small number of young people who are aged over 17 who are finishing their sentences under YOT supervision.

Chart 3.2: Age and gender of young people receiving a substantive outcome, 2012/13

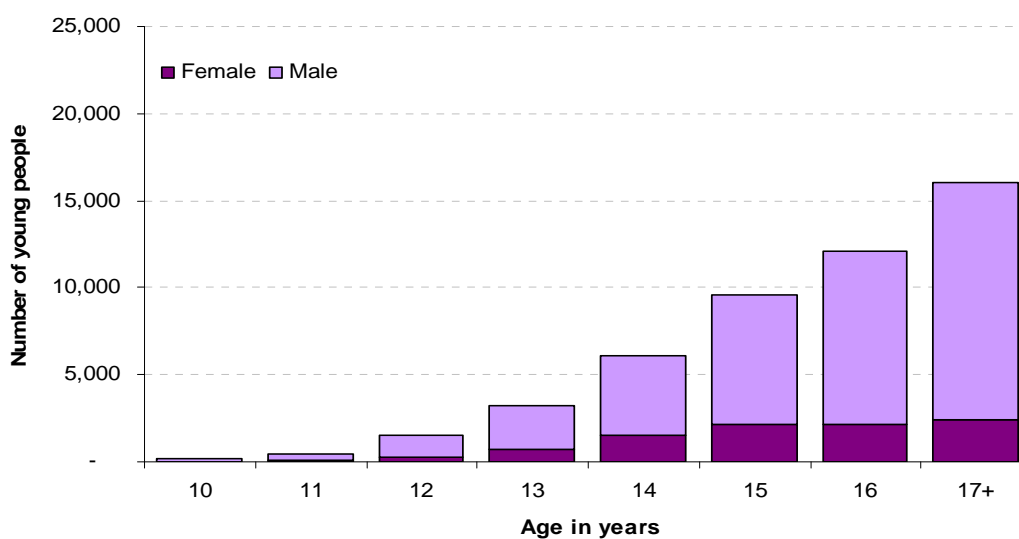


Table 3.1: Age and ethnicity of young people receiving a substantive outcome, 2012/13³²

		Age in years								
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Ethnicity	Asian	*	6	27	92	233	437	587	789	2,174
	Black	*	29	68	206	466	720	1,042	1,393	3,928
	Mixed	*	10	49	127	217	323	371	483	1,583
	Other	*	*	9	14	38	56	73	121	316
	Unknown	6	16	39	94	179	247	331	438	1,350
	White	170	427	1,301	2,678	4,926	7,839	9,713	12,817	39,871
	Total	188	491	1,493	3,211	6,059	9,622	12,117	16,041	49,222
Share	0.4%	1.0%	3.0%	6.5%	12.3%	19.5%	24.6%	32.6%		

* Less than five cases

³² Percentage totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Chapter 4: Proven offences by young people on the YOT caseload

This chapter covers proven offences by young people in 2012/13³³. It includes information on the types of offences committed by young people in 2012/13 and over time. The data has been taken from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS) database, which consists of data from YOTs and focuses on the principle offence by young people³⁴. The offence breakdown differs from the main offence types³⁵ used by the MoJ.

Key findings

- There were 98,837 proven offences committed by young people on the YOT caseload in 2012/13, down by 28 per cent from 2011/12.
- The number of offences associated with young people on the YOT caseload has reduced by 63 per cent since 2002/03.
- The main offence types for young people in 2012/13 were; violence against the person, including common assault, (21 per cent), theft and handling (19 per cent) and criminal damage (11 per cent).

Types of proven offences by young people on the YOT caseload in 2012/13

In 2012/13, there were 98,837 proven offences by young people on the YOTs' caseload which resulted in a formal disposal (either in or out of court).

The main offence types for young people in 2012/13 were;

- Violence against the person (including common assault) (21 per cent);
- Theft and handling (19 per cent);
- Criminal damage (11 per cent).

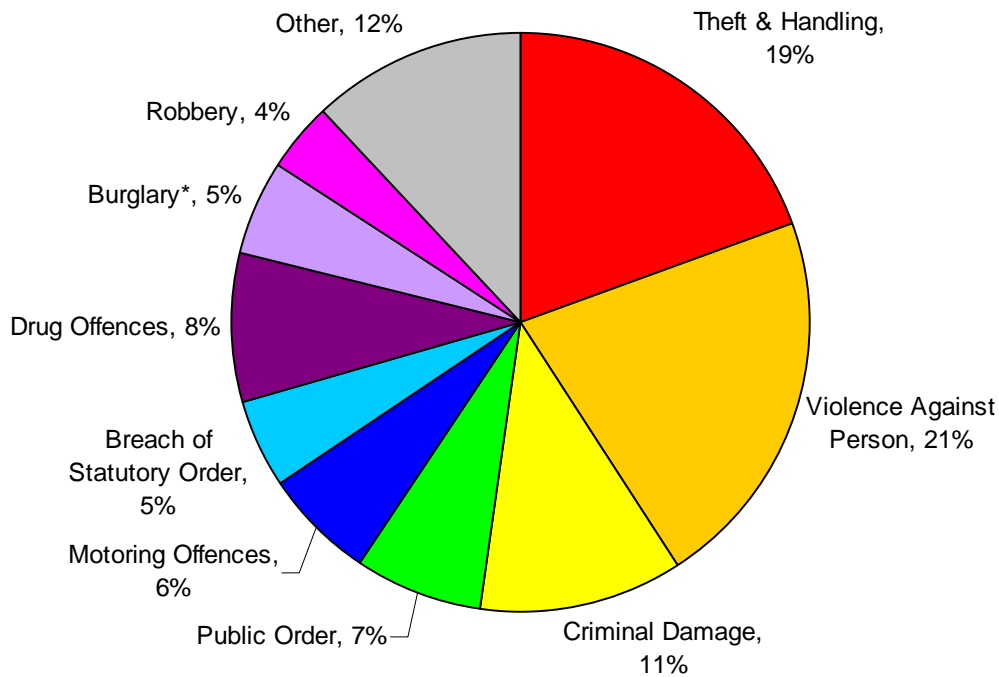
There were 1,384 proven sexual offences associated with young people on the YOT caseload, which accounted for less than two per cent of all offences.

³³ Based on data extracted from YJMIS taken in December 2013. Data from two YOTs is missing due to technical problems with their case management systems.

³⁴ A principle offence is the most serious offence when a group of offences are dealt with by the same disposal (in or out of court). This data does not cover offences that are 'taken into consideration'.

³⁵ These main offence groups differ from those used by the MoJ, for example the offence of common assault is classed as a summary offence by the MoJ, whilst the YJB class it as a violence offence. Burglary includes domestic and non-domestic burglary. Further details on 'other' offences can be found in the supplementary volumes.

Chart 4.1: Proven offences by young people, 2012/13³⁶



* Burglary includes domestic and non-domestic burglary

Demographic characteristics of young people with proven offences, 2012/13

In 2012/13, the majority (77 per cent) of proven offences were committed by young people aged 15 years and over³⁷, with only 23 per cent committed by young people aged 10-14 years.

- There were 76,034 proven offences committed by young people aged 15 and over, and a further 22,803 committed by those aged 10-14.
- Males accounted for 82 per cent of proven offences by young people in 2012/13. This proportion has risen slightly from 78 per cent in 2009/10. The proportion of proven offences committed by females was 18 per cent in 2012/13; this proportion has fluctuated between 16 and 22 per cent over the last decade.
- Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 82 per cent of the proven offences by young people. This proportion fluctuated between 80 and 85 per cent for the last decade.

³⁶ Percentage totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

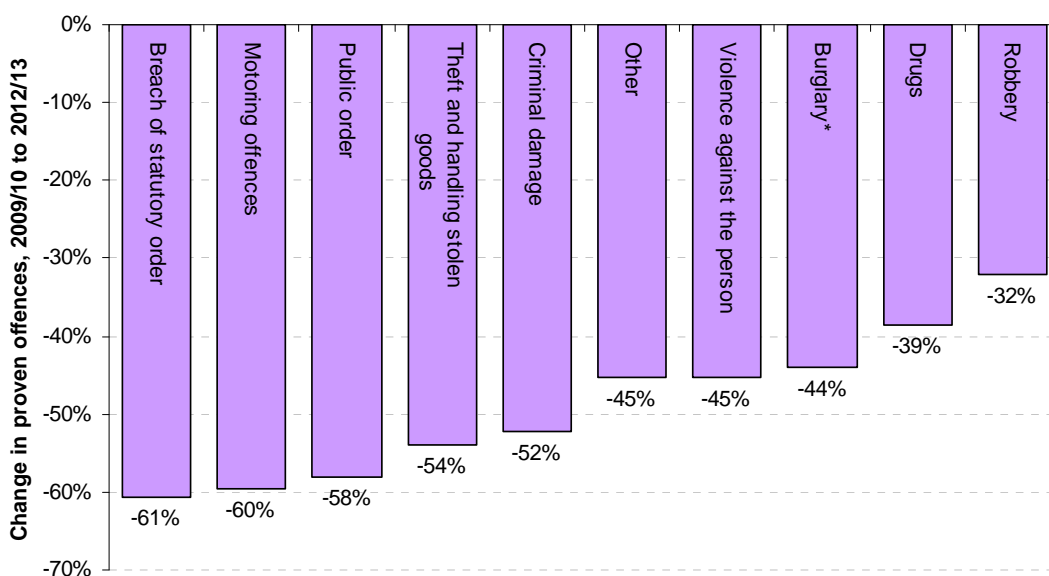
³⁷ YOTs work with a small number of young people who are aged over 17 who are finishing their sentences under YOT supervision.

Proven offences by young people over time, 2002/03 to 2012/13

The number of proven offences by young people has fallen by 63 per cent between 2002/03 and 2012/13. The number of proven offences fell by 28 per cent in the last year, from 137,335 proven offences in 2011/12 to 98,837 in 2012/13.

The largest falls in proven offences between 2009/10 and 2012/13 have been in: breach of a statutory order (down by 61 per cent), motoring offences fell by 60 per cent and public order offences by 58 per cent. The smallest reduction has been in robbery offences which fell by 32 per cent between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

Chart 4.2: Reduction in proven offences by young people from 2009/10 to 2012/13



* Burglary includes domestic and non domestic burglary

Chapter 5: Young People Sentenced

This chapter covers young people sentenced for proven offences in 2012/13. The data has mostly been taken from the MoJ's Court Proceedings Database (CPD). For more information please see:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

This chapter also covers information on parenting orders from the CPD and information about the requirements associated with Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YROs) taken from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS). See the glossary for more details.

Key findings

- In 2012/13 there were 43,601 young people (aged 10-17) sentenced at all criminal courts in England and Wales. The total number of young people sentenced fell by 28 per cent from 60,258 in 2011/12 to 43,601 in 2012/13.
- The number of young people sentenced to immediate custody fell by 31 per cent, from 4,024 in 2011/12 to 2,780 in 2012/13. This type of sentence has fallen by 61 per cent since 2002/03, when 7,110 young people were sentenced to immediate custody.

Sentences given to young people in 2012/13

There were 25,577 young people sentenced for indictable offences³⁸ and found guilty of an offence in court in 2012/13. In 2012/13, there was a total of 43,601 young people sentenced for all types of offences. When examined by type of sentence:

- 2,780 young people were sentenced to immediate custodial sentences, with most (89 per cent) of these being Detention and Training Orders (DTOs);
- 29,343 young people were sentenced to community sentences, including 13,527 YROs;
- 11,478 young people were sentenced to first-tier sentences (these include discharges, fines and otherwise dealt with disposals. See the separately published glossary for more detail).

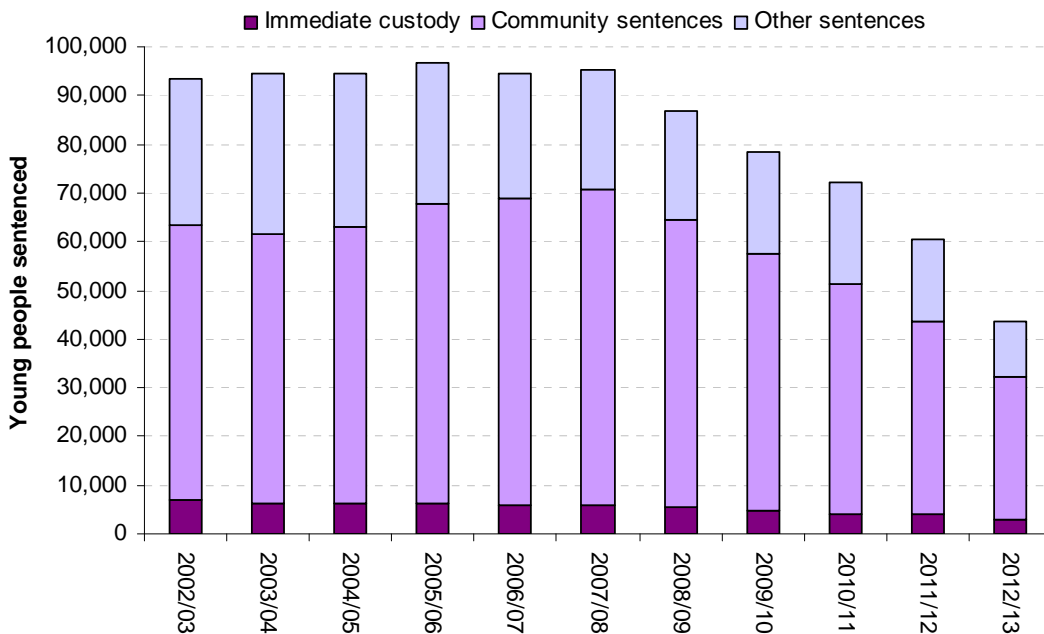
Trends in the number of young people sentenced, 2002/03 to 2012/13

- The total number of young people sentenced at all courts has fallen by 28 per cent from 60,258 in 2011/12 to 43,601 in 2012/13.

³⁸ These are not unique young people; a young person may appear before a court more than once in a period

- Since 2002/03 the total number of young people sentenced at all courts has fallen by 53 per cent, from 93,436 in 2002/03 to 43,601 in 2012/13.
- The number of young people sentenced to immediate custody fell by 31 per cent from 4,024 in 2011/12 to 2,780 in 2012/13. The number of young people receiving these types of sentence has fallen by 61 per cent since 2002/03, when there were 7,110 young people sentenced to immediate custody.
- The number of young people sentenced to community sentences fell by 26 per cent from 39,679 in 2011/12 to 29,343 in 2012/13. The number of young people receiving these types of sentences has fallen by 48 per cent since 2002/03, when 56,346 young people were sentenced to community sentences.
- Within the offenders sentenced to community sentences, the number of young people given YROs fell by 24 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13, from 17,696 to 13,527.

Chart 5.1: Trends in the number of young people sentenced, 2002/03 to 2012/13



Number of young people sentenced for indictable offences³⁹ over time, 2002/03 to 2012/13

There were 43,601 young people sentenced for **all** offences in 2012/13, of these 25,577 (59%) were for indictable offences. The figure of 25,577 in 2012/13 represented a reduction of 47 per cent since 2002/03 and a 28 per cent reduction since 2011/12. Males accounted for 89⁴⁰ per cent of all young people sentenced for indictable offences. This proportion has fluctuated between 85 and 89 per cent in the last decade.

Youth Rehabilitation Orders

This section covers details of the requirements associated with Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YRO) recorded by YOTs for 2012/13, in the YOTs case management system. These data are a further breakdown of the types and number of requirements taken from the YJB's YJMIS.

The YRO is a generic community sentence for young people. It was designed to simplify sentencing, while improving the flexibility of interventions available to address individual needs and risks. There are 18 different types of requirements⁴¹ that can be attached to a YRO, so it is possible for one young person to have multiple requirements. For further details of the type of requirements available, please see the glossary.

In 2012/13 there were 13,527 YROs given to young people by the courts according to data from the MoJ. This is a 24 per cent reduction on the number given in 2011/12.

Please note that a large number of YROs (7,375) recorded in YJMIS did not have any requirement attached to them. This represents 46 per cent of all YROs. All YROs given should have requirements attached; therefore this can be attributed to data recording issues.

In 2012/13, data was available for all but three YOTs. The three YOTs had technical problems with their case management systems. In 2012/13

³⁹ There are three types of offences; triable only and indictment, triable-either-way and summary offences

Triable only on indictment (indictable offences): These offences are the most serious breaches of the criminal law and must be tried at the Crown Court before a judge and jury. These 'indictable-only' offences include murder, manslaughter, rape and robbery.

Triable-either-way: These offences may be tried either at the Crown Court or at a magistrates' court. These offences include criminal damage where the value is £5,000 or greater, theft, burglary and drink driving. Triable only on indictment and triable either way are frequently amalgamated to form indictable offences.

Summary offences: These offences are usually heard only by a magistrates' court. This group is dominated by motoring offences, for some of which fixed penalties can be issued, but also includes such offences as common assault and criminal damage up to £5,000.

⁴⁰ Based on where gender is known.

⁴¹ To enhance data presentation, requirement types that have been used less than 100 times are grouped under the heading 'All other'. Please see the Glossary for more details.

according to YJMIS, 20,395 requirements were recorded on 6,229 young people.

- The most commonly used single requirement type was a supervision requirement. It was used in 36 per cent of the YRO requirements.
- Other common requirements included; curfew orders (15 per cent of requirements), electronic monitoring (12 per cent), unpaid work (7 per cent) and attendance centre orders (4 per cent).
- Around a third (29 per cent) of YROs given had only one requirement attached to them, similarly around a third (32 per cent) had two requirements attached. There was only six per cent with five or more requirements attached.

Parenting Orders

A court may impose an order on a parent when a young person aged 10–17 years is convicted of an offence; is subject to an Anti-Social Behaviour Order; where a Child Safety Order is made; or where a parent has been convicted of failing to make sure that the child attends school. These data come from the Court Proceedings Database held by MoJ.

In 2012/13 there were 486 people sentenced to parenting orders given by the courts. The number fell 34 per cent, from 732 in 2011/12 to 486 in 2012/13. Since 2009/10 the number of people sentenced to parenting orders has fallen 53 per cent (from 1,026 to 486).

Chapter 6: Use of remand for young people

This chapter covers information on the use of remand for young people in the Youth Justice System. Data for this chapter is gathered from a number of sources and covers:

1. Types of remand⁴² given to young people as reported by YOTs from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS);⁴³
2. Characteristics of the population in custody on remand from YJB's eAsset system (see data sources for information);
3. Outcomes for young people following custodial remand from the Court Proceedings Database.

Key findings

- There were 22,752 remand episodes given by the courts for young people in 2012/13, down by 28 per cent on 2011/12. Remand decisions that involved young people being bailed (conditional or unconditional bail) accounted for 86 per cent of all remand decisions.
- There were a further six per cent of remand episodes where a young person was remanded in the community, including remand to local authority accommodation.
- Eight per cent involved young people being remanded to custody (1,900 remand episodes).
- The average population in custody on remand in 2012/13 was 338 young people, accounting for 22 per cent of the average custodial population, compared to 24 per cent in 2009/10.
- While the overall number of young people in custody has fallen by 21 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13, the number on remand has fallen by 29 per cent.
- For those young people remanded to custody in 2012/13, 61 per cent were not given a custodial outcome following their remand. Of these, 26 per cent were acquitted and 35 per cent were given other court convictions.

⁴² Including conditional and unconditional bail, community remand and remand to custody.

⁴³ Based on data extracted from YJMIS taken in December 2013. Data from three YOTs is missing due to technical problems with their case management systems.

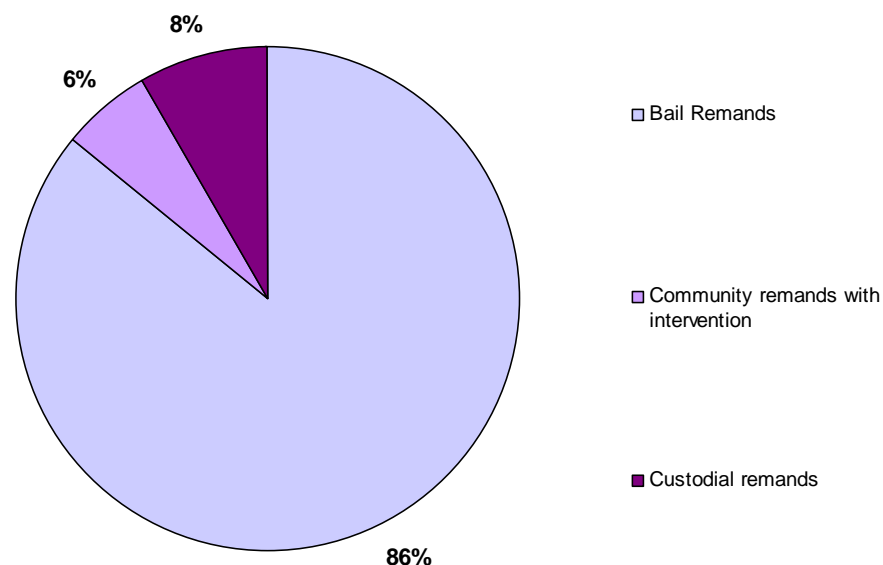
Types of remand given to young people, 2012/13

When the court makes the decision to remand a young person they have a number of options, including custodial remands, community remands including remand to local authority accommodation or a range of bail options. See the glossary for more details on remand types.

In 2012/13 there were 22,752 court sentencing occasions where young people were given a type of remand as part of the court process. This could be bail, remand in the community or in custody. This is a reduction of 28 per cent from 31,716 sentencing occasions in 2011/12. Of the 22,752 occasions in 2012/13 where young people were given a type of remand;

- 1,900 were custodial remand episodes, down by 48 per cent from 2011/12.
- 1,301 were community remand episodes (with an intervention), down by 26 per cent from 2011/12.
- 19,551 were bail remand episodes (conditional and unconditional), down by 26 per cent since 2011/12.

Chart 6.1: Type of remand decisions for young people, 2012/13



Characteristics of the population in custody on remand, 2012/13

This data comes from the eAsset database which consists of data from the youth secure estate. For more information on the general youth population in custody see [Chapter 7](#).

There was an average of 338 young people in custody on remand at any one time in 2012/13. The majority (79%) were remanded to custody in a Young Offender Institution (YOI).

Young people held on remand accounted for 22 per cent of the average custody population in 2012/13, compared to 24 per cent in 2011/12. While the overall number of young people in custody has fallen by 21 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13, the number on remand has fallen by 29 per cent.

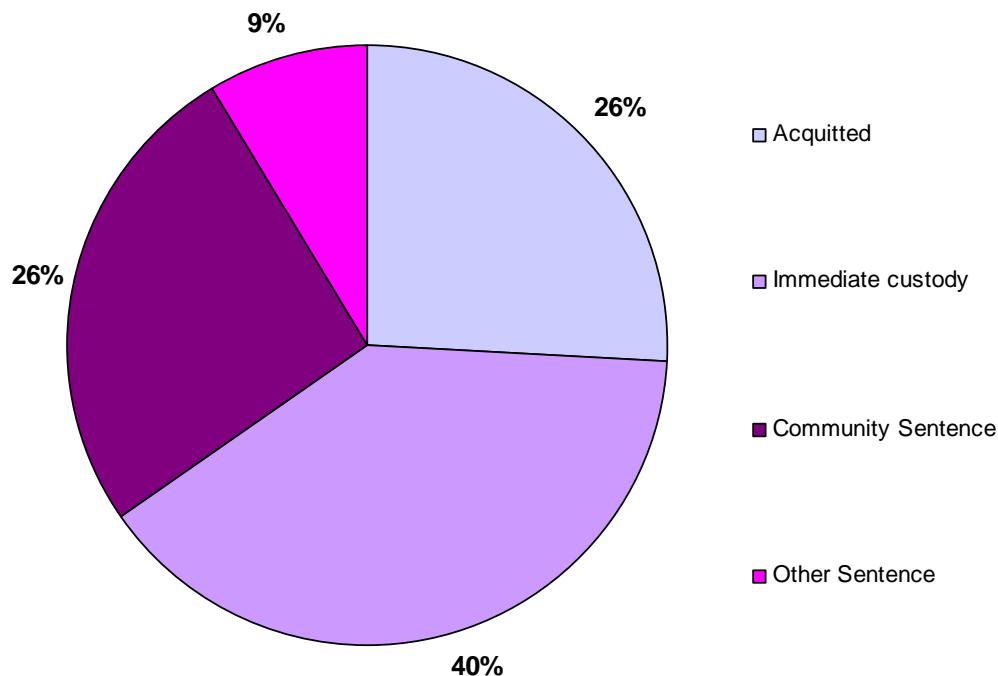
Most young people in custody on remand were there for serious offences, including; 33 per cent for robbery, 23 per cent for violence against the person offences and 17 per cent for burglary offences. The average time spent on remand was 45 days in 2012/13; this figure has been stable over the last few years ([Chapter 7](#)).

Outcomes for young people following custodial remand, 2012/13

Not all young people placed in custodial remand were subsequently given a custodial sentence. Data from the MoJ's Court Proceedings Database shows the outcomes for young people remanded into custody.

For those young people given custodial remand in 2012/13, 61 per cent were not given a custodial outcome following their remand. Of these, 26 per cent were acquitted and 35 per cent were given other court convictions (26% community sentences and 9% other sentences). The percentage of young people not given a custodial sentence following a custodial remand has increased from 54 per cent in 2009/10 to 61 per cent in 2012/13 and from 57 per cent in 2011/12 to 61 per cent in 2012/13.

Chart 6.2: Outcomes following custodial remand, 2012/13⁴⁴



⁴⁴ Percentage totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Chapter 7: Young people in custody

This chapter provides data on the population of young people in the youth secure estate during 2012/13. The custody data are from the YJB's e-Asset database, which consists of data from the youth secure estate (Young Offender Institutions [YOIs], Secure Children's Homes [SCHs] and Secure Training Centres [STCs]). The YJB changed from the Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) data to the e-Asset database from March 2012. Data prior to April 2012 are from the SACHS database. For provisional data after March 2013 please see the Youth Custody Statistics:

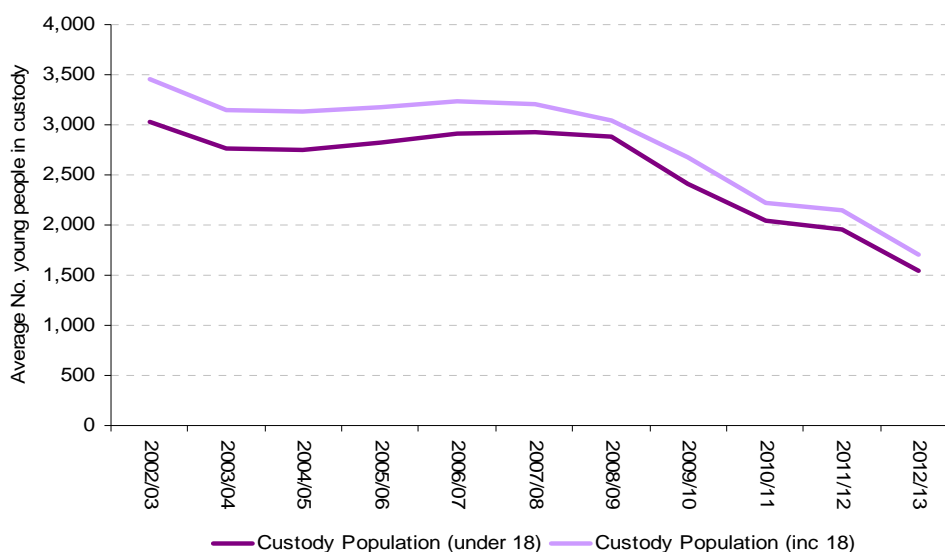
www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-custody-data

Please note that although the YJB is only responsible for placing 10-17 year olds, young people aged over 17 remain in the youth secure estate 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 are for the under 18 population only.

Key findings

- The average population in custody (under 18) in 2012/13 was 1,544, down by 21 per cent from an average of 1,963 in 2011/12.
- The average population in custody (under 18) has fallen by 49 per cent from 3,029 in 2002/03.
- The average population in 2012/13 (including 18 year olds held in the youth secure estate) was 1,708. This is a 20 per cent reduction on the 2011/12 figure of 2,141. This is the first time the average population including 18 year olds has fallen below 2,000 in the last decade.

Chart 7.1: Average custody population from 2002/03 to 2012/13



Legal basis for detention for young people in custody, 2012/13

Over half (58 per cent) of the average population of young people (under 18) in custody in 2012/13 were serving a Detention and Training Order (DTO). A further 22 per cent were held on remand. The remaining 21 per cent were serving long-term sentences (see glossary for more details)⁴⁵.

Offences resulting in young people going into custody, 2012/13

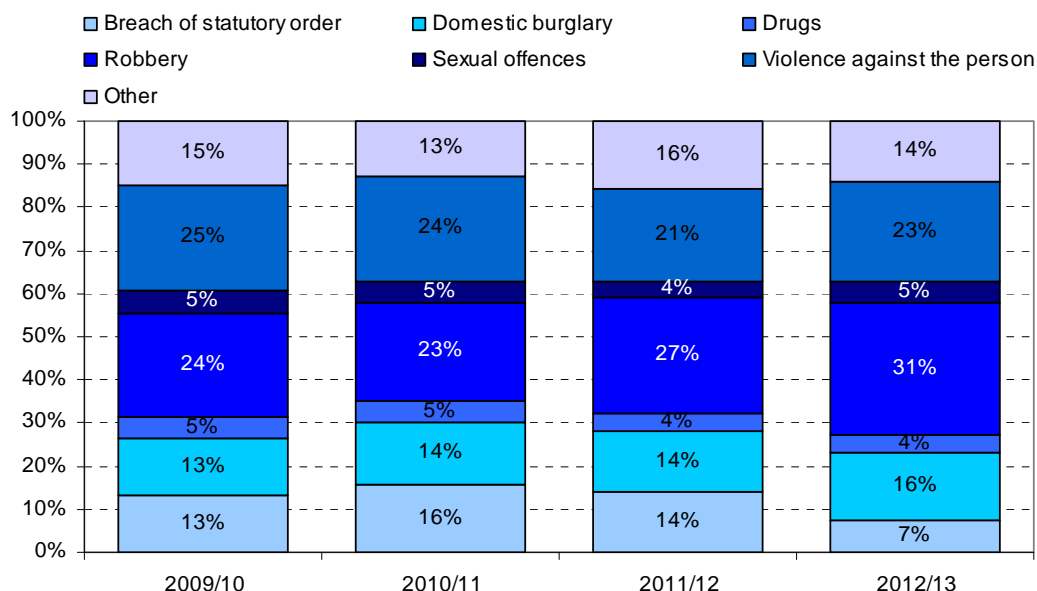
Most young people held in custody in 2012/13 were there for serious offences, including;

- 31 per cent for robbery offences;
- 23 per cent for violence against the person offences;
- 17 per cent for burglary (domestic and non-domestic) offences;

A further seven per cent were in custody for breach offences.

The proportion of young people in custody for robbery has risen from 24 per cent of the population to 31 per cent of the population between 2009/10 and 2012/13. Over the same time period, the proportion of young people in custody for offences of violence against the person has reduced from 25 per cent of the average population to 23 per cent. Beach of Statutory Order has reduced from 13 per cent in 2009/10 to seven per cent in 2012/13.

Chart 7.2: Custody population (under 18) by primary offence group, 2009/10 to 2012/13 average proportions



⁴⁵ Percentage totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

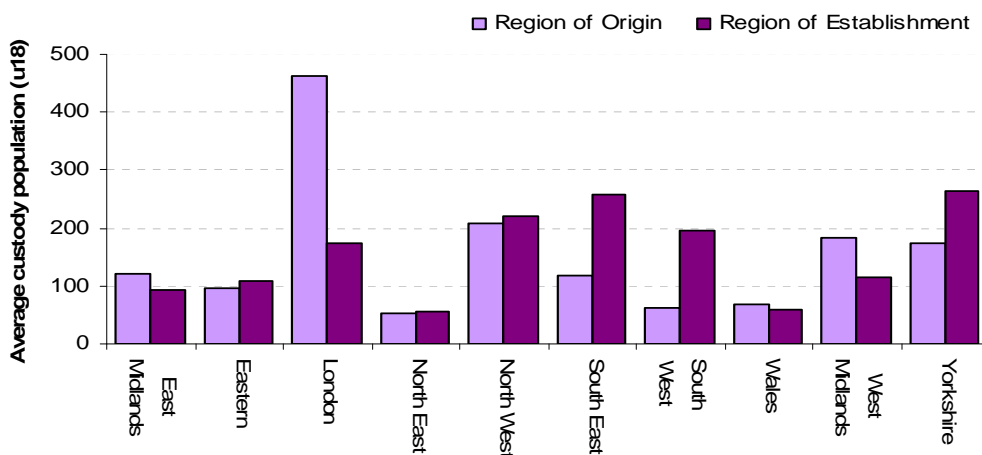
Demographics of young people in custody, 2012/13

- In 2012/13, 95 per cent of the young people (under 18) held in the secure estate were male. Most (96 per cent) of the young people (under 18) held in the secure estate were aged 15-17 years.
- In 2012/13, 59 per cent of the young people held in custody were from a White ethnic background. Young people from a Black ethnic background accounted for 21 per cent of young people in custody. This compares to 81 per cent and eight per cent respectively on the overall YOT caseload ([Chapter 3](#)).
- In 2012/13, 18 per cent of young people from a White ethnic background in custody were held on remand, compared to 28 per cent of young people from a Black ethnic background and 19 per cent from an Asian background.

Location for young people (under 18) held in custody, 2012/13

- In 2012/13, most (74 per cent) young people (under 18) held in custody were in YOIs, 16 per cent were in STCs and the remaining nine per cent in SCHs. See glossary for more information.
- It is not always possible to place young people in establishments close to their homes as placement decisions are determined by a number of factors, including the risks and needs of individual young people and available capacity at establishments. In 2012/13, 30 per cent of young people in custody were from London. The one London establishment accommodated 11 per cent of the total custodial population⁴⁶.

Chart 7.3: Custody population (under 18) by region of origin and region of establishment, 2012/13

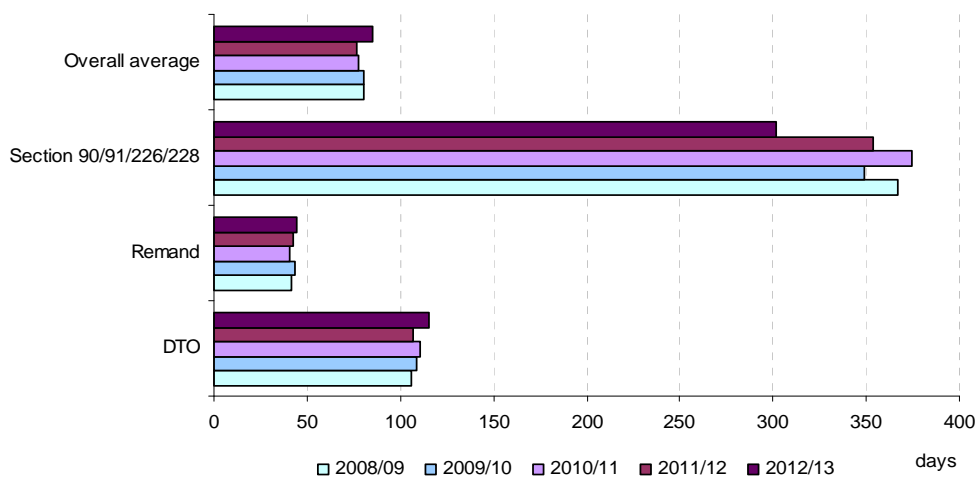


⁴⁶ Feltham is the only London establishment, and holds young people aged 15-17 sentenced or remanded to custody.

Time in days spent in custody for young people (under 18)

Overall the average length of time spent in custody increased by eight days, from 77 days in 2011/12 to 85 days in 2012/13. For DTOs, it increased by eight days (from 107 to 115), for remand it increased by three days (from 42 to 45) and for longer sentences it decreased by 51 days (from 353 to 302).

Chart 7.4: Average time in days spent in the secure estate for children and young people by legal basis of detention, 2009/10 to 2012/13



Operating the secure estate effectively

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 93 per cent occupancy rate. In 2012/13, there was an average occupancy rate of 70 per cent (i.e. there were an average of 1,708 of the 2,431 available beds occupied at any one time). It is important to obtain a significant degree of assurance that any planned reductions in commissioned beds are sustainable over the medium to long term. Consequently there will always be a time-lag in decommissioning activity following decreases in demand. This approach has ensured that decommissioning activity has never been followed by the need for any subsequent re-commissioning and disruption to the overall estate has been minimised. The secure estate for young people is particularly complex and the overall population figures comprise a number of sub populations that need further in depth analysis and impact assessment before decommissioning takes place.

Chapter 8: Behaviour management in the secure estate

This chapter covers information on behaviour management in the youth secure estate. The data covers the financial years 2008/09 to 2012/13. From 2008/09 to 2012/13 the overall population in custody fell ([Chapter 7](#)), which means it is important to look at the change in the rate i.e. the number of incidents per 100 young people in the population, as well as the raw numbers. Please note that slight changes in small figures can result in large percentage changes.

Key findings

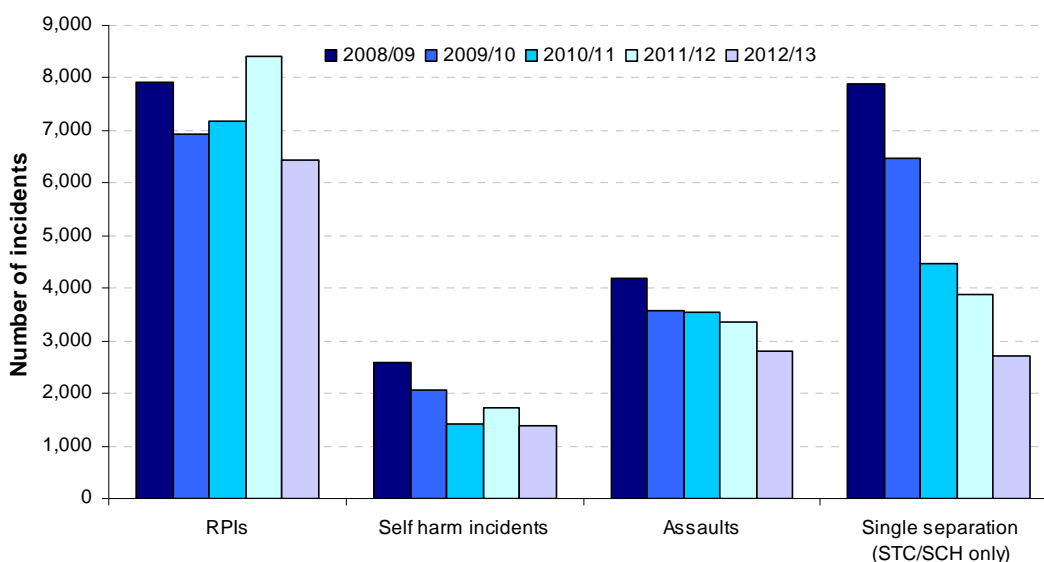
- There were 6,455 incidents of restrictive physical intervention (RPIs) used in the youth secure estate in 2012/13, down by seven per cent from 2009/10 and by 23 per cent from 2011/12.
- The number of RPIs per 100 young people increased by 45 per cent from 2009/10 and 2012/13 (17.6 RPIs per 100 young people to 25.6 in 2012/13) and there was an increase of two per cent compared to 2011/12 (from 25.1 RPIs per 100 young people to 25.6 in 2012/13).
- There were 1,388 incidents of self harm, down by 33 per cent from 2009/10 and down by 20 per cent on 2011/12.
- The number of self harm incidents per 100 young people increased by five per cent in 2012/13 compared to 2009/10 (5.3 incidents per 100 young people to 5.5 incidents per 100 young people in 2012/13), though there was an increase of seven per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13 (from 5.1 to 5.5 incidents of self harm per 100 young people).
- There were 2,807 assaults by young people in custody, down by 22 per cent since 2009/10 and down by 17 per cent since 2011/12.
- The number of assaults per 100 young people in custody increased by 22 per cent from 2009/10 and 2012/13 (9.1 assaults per 100 young people compared to 11.1 in 2012/13) and there was an increase of 11 per cent compared to 2011/12 (10.0 assaults per 100 young people in 2011/12 compared to 11.1 in 2012/13).
- There were 2,712 occasions where single separation was used in Secure Children's Homes (SCHs) or Secure Training Centres (STCs), down by 58 per cent since 2009/10 and by 30 per cent since 2011/12.
- The number of single separation incidents per 100 young people in custody decreased by 55% from 2009/10 to 2012/13 (from 94.7 single separation incidents per 100 young people in 2009/10 compared to 42.7 in 2012/13 and there was a decrease of 22 per cent compared to 2011/12 (from 54.7 single separation per 100 young people compared to 42.7 in 2012/13).

Behaviour management in the youth secure estate, 2008/09 to 2012/13

“Behaviour management” refers to the processes and policies by which youth secure establishments promote positive behaviour and manage challenging and difficult behaviour amongst young people. This section covers the use of restrictive physical interventions (RPI) on young people, incidents of self harm, assaults and the use of single separation involving young people in custody. The data covers 2008/09 to 2012/13. The data here includes some 18 year olds who are kept in the youth secure estate. The data provided gives totals and some demographic breakdowns.

RPIs should only be 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 total number of actual incidents in the year, the monthly average and the total number of young people involved are presented. We cannot provide a distribution of incidents per young people (i.e. how many people were only involved in any one incident) due to the way the data are collected.

Chart 8.1: Trend in the number of behaviour management incidents, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Use of Restrictive Physical Intervention (RPI), 2012/13

There were 6,455 incidents of RPI used in the youth secure estate in 2012/13, down by seven per cent from 2009/10 and down by 23 per cent since 2011/12.

The number of RPIs per 100 young people increased by 45 per cent from 2009/10 and 2012/13 (17.6 RPIs per 100 young people to 25.6 in 2012/13) and there was an increase of two per cent compared to 2011/12 (from 25.1 RPIs per 100 young people to 25.6 in 2012/13).

There was an average of 538 RPIs per month in 2012/13, involving an average of 366 young people. The number of RPIs per 100 young people in custody in the year was higher for the younger age group (10-14) and females than their counterparts.

In 2012/13 there were 170 RPIs involving injury to young people, nearly all (95 per cent) of these were minor injuries. There were 33 per cent fewer injuries to young people following an RPI than in 2011/12.

Chart 8.2a: Monthly average number of RPIs for young people in custody, 2008/09 to 2012/13

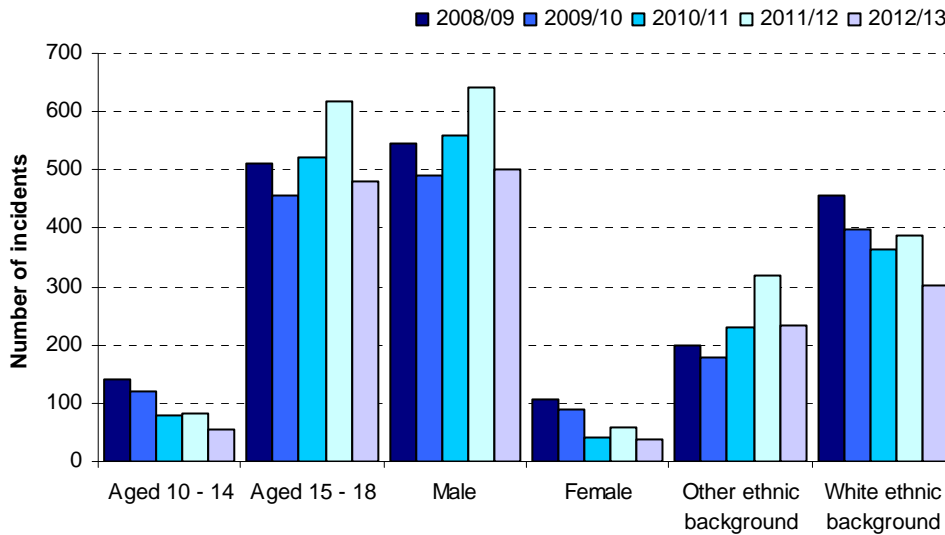
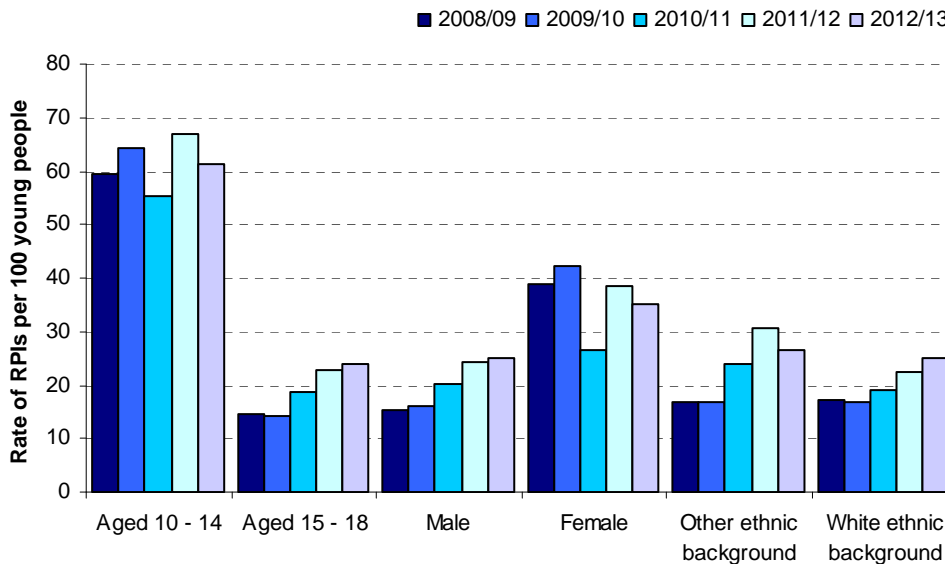


Chart 8.2b: Rate of RPIs per 100 young people in custody, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Self harm by young people in custody, 2012/13

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 were 1,388 incidents of self harm in 2012/13, down by 33 per cent since 2009/10 and down by 20 per cent since 2011/12.

The number of self harm incidents per 100 young people increased by five per cent in 2012/13 compared to 2009/10 (5.3 incidents per 100 young people to 5.5 incidents per 100 young people in 2012/13), though there was an increase of seven per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13 (from 5.1 to 5.5 incidents of self harm per 100 young people).

There was an average of 116 incidents of self harm per month in 2012/13, involving an average of 70 young people. The rate of self harm incidents per 100 young people in custody was higher for females than their male counterparts.

Chart 8.3a: Monthly average number of self harm incidents for young people in custody, 2008/09 to 2012/13

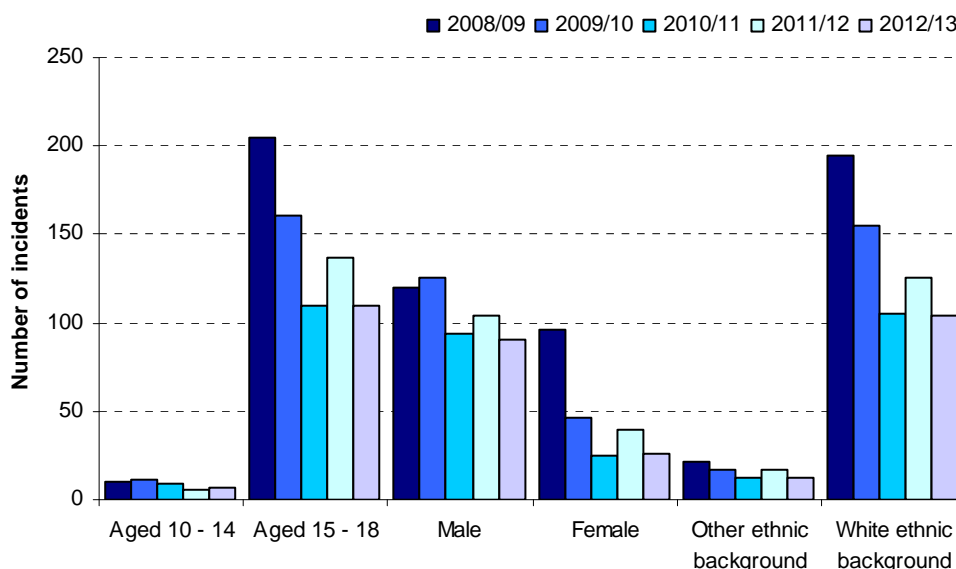
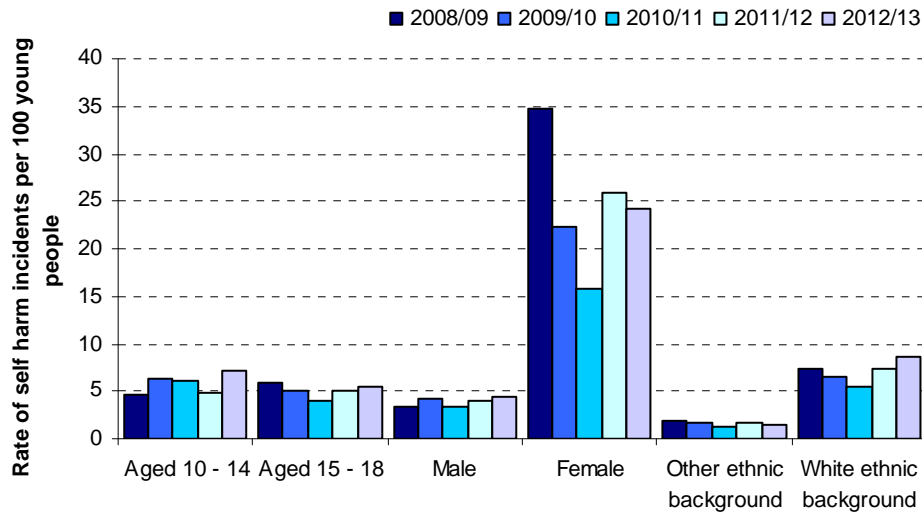


Chart 8.3b: Rate of self harm per 100 young people in custody, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Assaults involving young people in custody, 2012/13

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 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.

There were 2,807 assaults involving young people in custody in 2012/13, down by 22 per cent since 2009/10 and by 17 per cent since 2011/12. There was an average of 234 assaults per month in 2012/13 involving an average of 190 young people as perpetrators.

The number of assaults per 100 young people in custody increased by 22% between 2009/10 and 2012/13 (9.1 assaults per 100 young people compared to 11.1 in 2012/13) and there was an increase of 11% compared to 2011/12 (10.0 assaults per 100 young people in 2011/12 compared to 11.1 in 2012/13).

The number of assaults per 100 young people in custody was higher for the younger group (10-14 year olds) and for females.

Chart 8.4a: Monthly average number of assaults involving young people in custody, 2008/09 to 2012/13

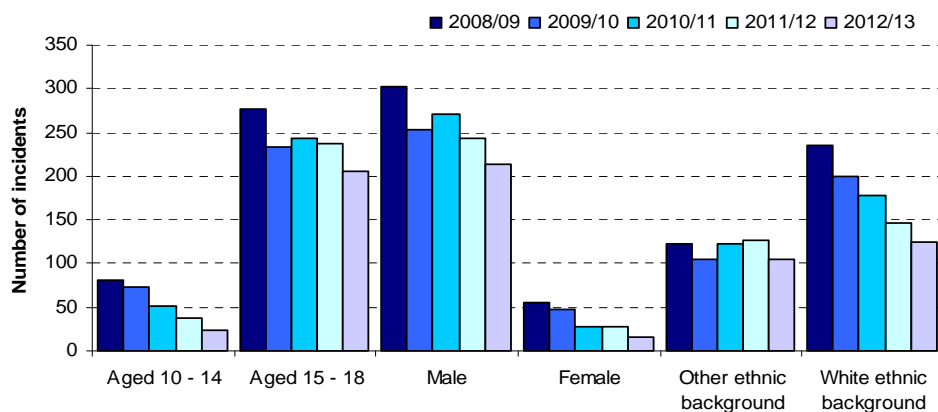
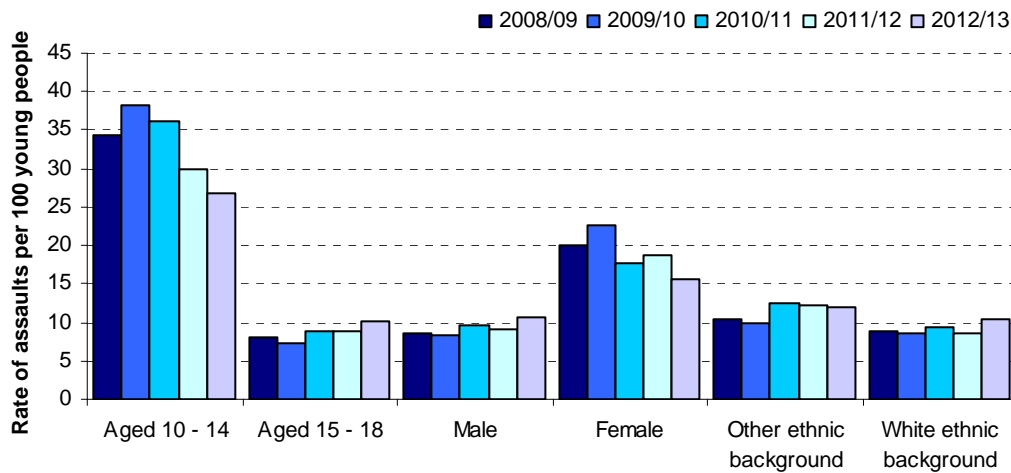


Chart 8.4b: Rate of assault per 100 young people in custody, 2008/09 to 2012/13



Single separation in STCs and SCHs, 2012/13

Single separation refers to the confining of a young person in their bedroom, to another room or area as a means of control and without the young person's permission or agreement, without a member of staff being present and with the door locked in order to prevent exit. The data are only collected for Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes and private YOIs.

There were 2,712 occasions where single separation was used in 2012/13, down by 58 per cent from 2009/10 and by 30 per cent since 2011/12. In 2012/13 there was an average of 226 incidents of single separation per month used in Secure Children's Homes and Secure Training Centres. This compares to an average of 539 incidents of single separation used per month in 2009/10.

The number of single separation incidents per 100 young people in custody decreased by 55% from 2009/10 to 2012/13 (from 94.7 incidents per 100 young people in 2009/10 to 42.7 in 2012/13) and there was a decrease of 22 per cent compared to 2011/12 (from 54.7 incidents per 100 young people compared to 42.7 in 2012/13).

The proportion of young people who are placed in single separation while in custody differs by age, with higher rates for the younger group (10-14) and females. There is little difference in single separation by ethnicity.

Data collection under Minimising and Managing Physical Restraint (MMPR)

MMPR is a behaviour management and restraint system that has been developed specifically for staff working with young people in secure training centres (STCs) and under-18 young offender institutions (under-18 YOIs).

All secure establishments currently report restraint incidents against the definition of RPI and this will continue. However, under MMPR, establishments are also required to report more detailed data on all uses of

force, irrespective of whether they meet the RPI definition or not. This includes the use of MMPR techniques and any use of force that is not an MMPR technique.

Rainsbrook STC is the very first secure establishment to operationally use MMPR, and began doing so from 4 March 2013; data collection under the MMPR system started from this date. MMPR will subsequently be implemented at all STCs and under-18 YOIs by 2014 and 2015 respectively. During the reporting period covered in this document, only Rainsbrook STC was operationally using MMPR, however, a partial month's data has not been included in this document, as the data is limited in helping to identify, with any degree of certainty, any patterns or trends. As further data is collected over a longer period of time, and from a number of establishments using MMPR, it is reasonable to expect that any patterns and trends will be recognised with greater confidence and supported by firmer evidence, which will be included in future publications.

For further information on MMPR and the release of the first six months use of MMPR at Rainsbrook Secure Training Centre (March – August 2013) please see:

www.justice.gov.uk/youth-justice/custody/behaviour-management/behaviour-management-and-restraint-update#mmpr

Chapter 9: Proven re-offending by young people, 2011/12 cohort

This section provides key statistics on proven re-offending in England and Wales. It gives proven re-offending figures for young people who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, or received a caution, reprimand or warning between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2012. Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up. Following this one year period, a further six months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts.

This chapter focuses on re-offending by young people in 2011/12, compared with 2010/11 and 2000 as a long term comparator⁴⁷. A more detailed publication covering adult and youth re-offending is available here:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics

Key findings

- In the 12 months ending March 2012 there were 70,504 young people who were given a reprimand or warning, convicted at court (excluding immediate custodial sentences) or released from custody.
- Of the 70,504 young people in the cohort, 25,009 committed a proven re-offence within a year. This gives a one-year re-offending rate (binary rate) of 35.5 per cent.
- The young people who re-offended committed an average of 2.88 offences each – 72,147 offences in total. The average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) was 1.02.
- Both, the binary and frequency rates of re-offending have fallen for the first time since 2007/08.
- The rate of re-offending by young people rose by 1.8 percentage points from 33.7 per cent in 2000.
- The average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) fell by eight per cent between 2000 and 2011/12.
- Just under a quarter (24 per cent) of these re-offences were committed by young people with no previous offences, and 20 per cent were by young people with eleven or more previous offences.

⁴⁷ Data not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on Court Orders

The number of young people in the re-offending cohort has gone down every year since 2007/08, with particular reductions among those with no previous offences and those receiving a reprimand or warning. Due to this, those young people in the criminal justice system are, on balance, more challenging to work with. This is reflected in the higher predicted rate of re-offending and the higher average previous number of offences for each young person.

Chart 9.1: Binary rate (proportion who re-offend) for young people; 2000, 2005/06 to 2011/12

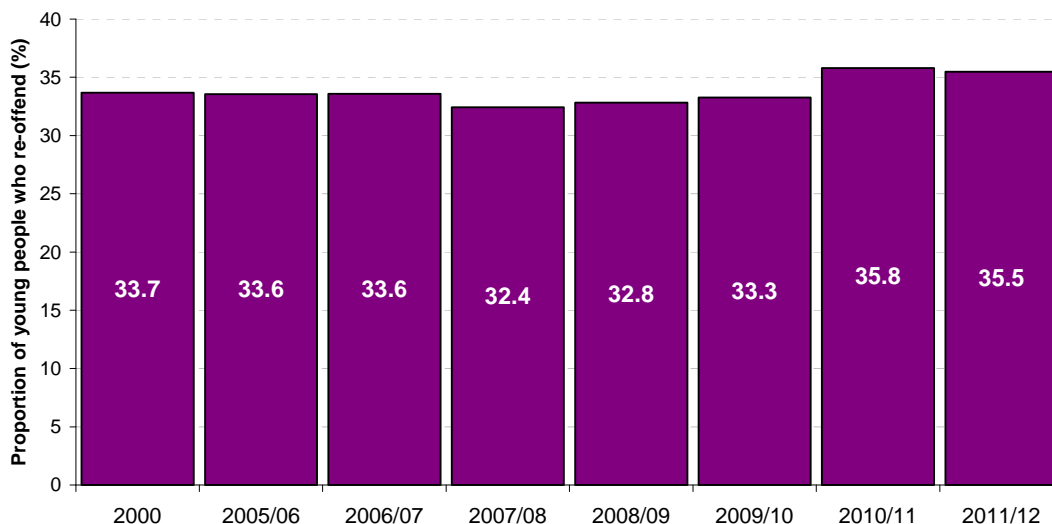
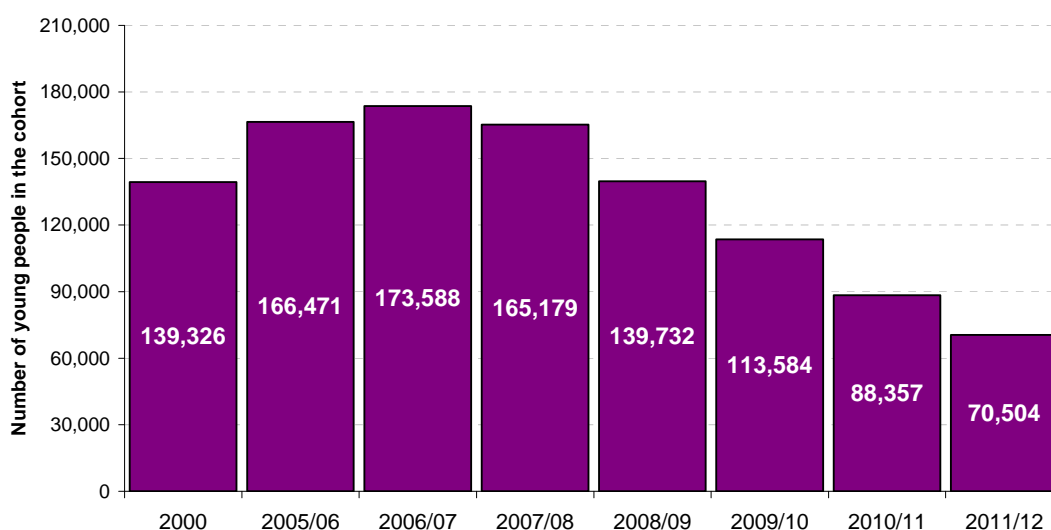


Chart 9.2: Average number of re-offences per young person (in cohort); 2000, 2005/06 to 2011/12



Chart 9.3: Number of young people in the cohort; 2000, 2005/06 to 2011/12



Changes to the re-offending cohort over time

In 2000 there were 139,326 young people that formed the re-offending cohort, in 2011/12 the size of the re-offending cohort had fallen by 49 per cent to 70,504.

Alongside this, the average number of previous offences per offender in the cohort has risen every year since 2006/07, from 1.59 to 2.51 in 2011/12, an increase of 58 per cent. This suggests that youth offending teams are working with a smaller, but generally more prolific cohort.

Re-offending by demography, 2011/12

The re-offending rates for young people show some differences by demography in 2011/12:

- The re-offending rate for young people aged 15-17 decreased to 35.8 per cent compared to the previous year's rate of 36.7 per cent. The 10-14 year olds re-offending rate increased to 34.5 per cent compared to the previous year's rate of 33.5 per cent.
- The average number of re-offences per young person was lower for 15-17 year olds, with an average of 2.86 re-offences, compared to 2.95 for those aged 10-14 years.
- The re-offending rate for young males was 38.4 per cent, higher than the re-offending rate for females which was 25.0 per cent. The rate for females has continued to rise, whilst that for young males has decreased by 0.8 percentage points in the last year.

Re-offending by offence, disposal and criminal history, 2011/12

There are differences when looking at re-offending by young people in terms of their index offence (the offence for which they entered the cohort) and their criminal history.

- As expected, the rate of re-offending increases with the number of previous offences. Those with no previous offences had a re-offending rate of 22.0 per cent, compared to those with 11 or more previous offences who had a re-offending rate of 76.1 per cent.
- Those young people who received a reprimand or warning for their index disposal had a proven re-offending rate of 25.7 per cent, those that received a first-tier disposal had a re-offending rate of 42.1 per cent, and those given a Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) had a re-offending rate of 63.6 per cent. Those released from custody had a re-offending rate of 69.3 per cent.
- Re-offending rates differ based on the index offence of the young person, with those entering the cohort for sexual offences having a re-offending rate of 12.7 per cent, compared to those with robbery offences which have a 40.4 per cent re-offending rate.
- 438 young people (0.62 per cent) committed serious violent/ sexual re-offences (492). For these offences, re-offending rates fell for the first time since 2007/08, and the number of re-offences fell by 26.2 per cent compared with 2010/11 and by 47.4 per cent compared to 2000.

Chapter 10: Criminal Histories of Young People

This chapter presents information on the criminal histories of young people in the Youth Justice System. A young person is counted as having a criminal history if their Police National Computer (PNC) record shows that, at the time of receiving a reprimand, warning, caution or conviction, they had previously committed one or more offences that had resulted in one of these sanctions. This PNC data excludes a range of summary offences so the figures presented here focus on the criminal histories of young people cautioned (reprimands or warnings for young people) or sentenced for indictable offences only. This chapter covers information up to 2012/13. For the latest MoJ publication please see:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

Key findings

- In 2012/13 most (73 per cent) young people who received a reprimand or warning for an indictable offence had no previous offences.
- In 2012/13, 15 per cent of those young people sentenced at court for indictable offences were first time entrants to the Youth Justice System.
- The proportion of young people sentenced to custody who were first time offenders was eight per cent in 2012/13. This proportion has fluctuated between five and eight per cent since 2002/03.

Criminal history of young people in the Youth Justice System

The proportion of young people who committed offences that resulted in a reprimand, warning or conviction that were previously known to the Youth Justice System has reduced over time. In 2002/03, 77 per cent of the young people receiving a disposal were not previously known to the Youth Justice System. By 2012/13 this proportion had fallen to 73 per cent.

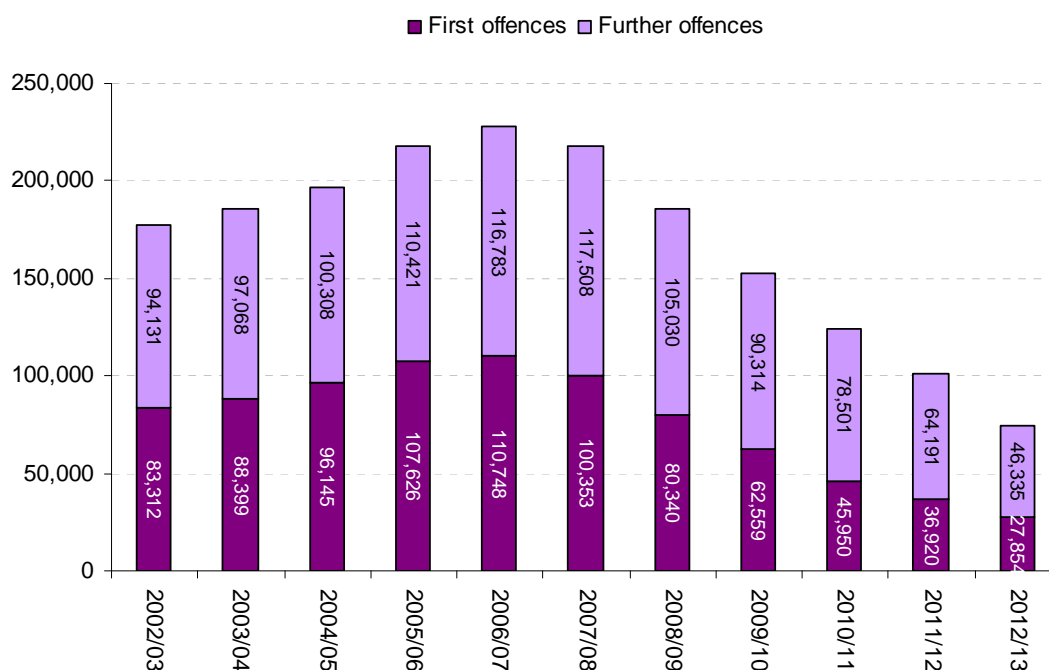
In 2012/13 five per cent of young people sentenced for an indictable offence had 15 or more previous offences. This figure has risen from two per cent in 2002/03 and has steadily increased year on year.

This suggests the young people being sentenced before the courts are more prolific in their criminal history. This may be impacted by the reduction in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System over this period; meaning young people in the Youth Justice System are more likely to have previous offences.

The proportion of young people sentenced to custody who were first time entrants to the Youth Justice System was eight per cent in 2012/13. This proportion has fluctuated between five and eight per cent in the last decade.

These trends may be partly due to fewer young people entering the Youth Justice System, shown by the drop in FTEs ([Chapter 2](#)). This means that YOTs are dealing with fewer young people ([Chapter 3](#)), but they are more serious in terms of their previous offending ([Chapter 9](#)).

Chart 10.1: First and further offences committed by young people, 2002/03 to 2012/13



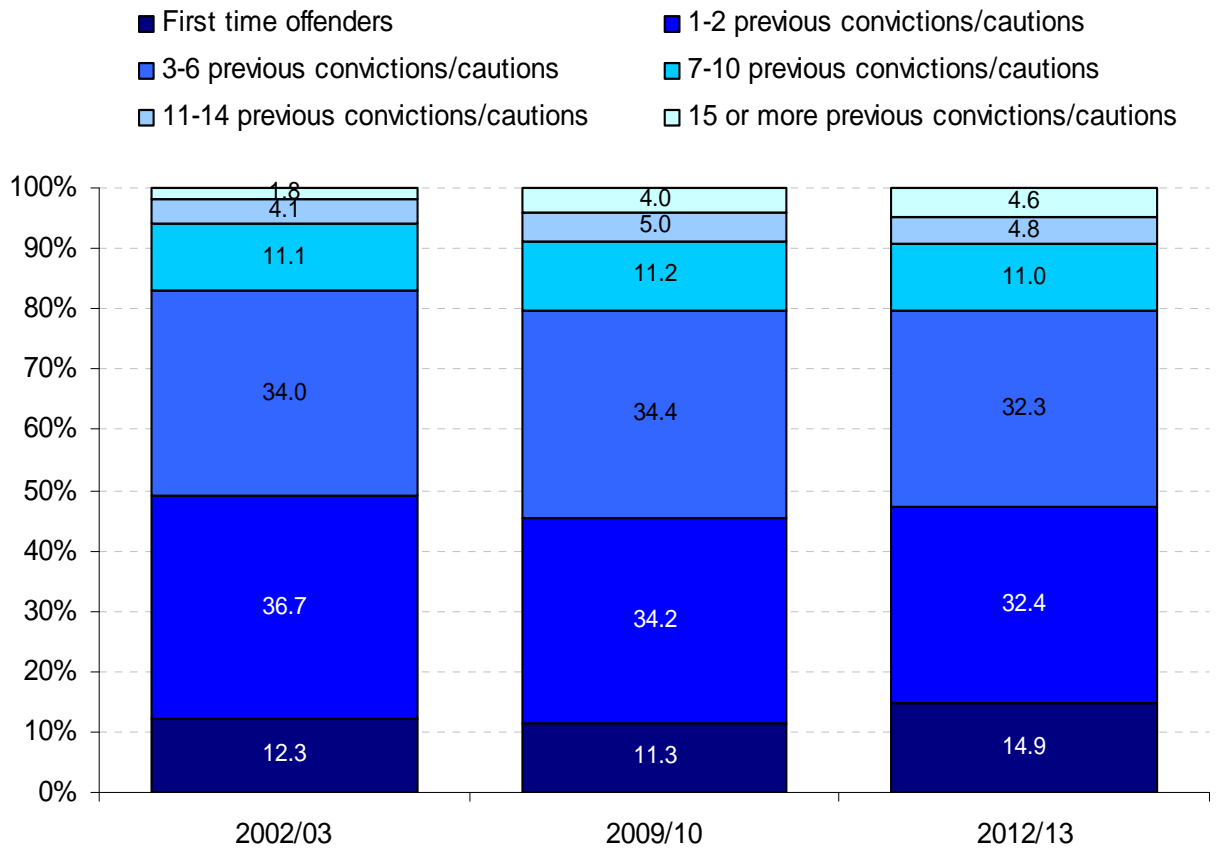
Criminal histories of young people cautioned for indictable offences

In 2012/13 most (73 per cent) young people who received a reprimand or warning for an indictable offence had no previous offences. One per cent of young people given a reprimand or warning in 2012/13 had three or more previous cautions or convictions.

Criminal histories of young people sentenced for indictable offences

The criminal history profile of sentenced young people is changing over time. In 2002/03 two per cent of the young people sentenced for indictable offences had 15 or more previous convictions or cautions; this has steadily risen to five per cent in 2012/13. So a greater proportion of young people being sentenced for indictable offences had committed 15 or more proven offences previously.

Chart 10.2: All sentenced disposals of young people by criminal history, 2002/03, 2009/10 and 2012/13



Chapter 11: Comparisons with the adult system

This chapter provides a comparison with young people (10-17 years), young adults (18-20 years) and adults (21 years and over) in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in England and Wales. This chapter includes comparisons of; first time entrants, offences and disposals, criminal history, population in custody and re-offending.

Key findings

- Young people (aged 10-17) accounted for 16 per cent of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2012/13. Adults (18 and over) accounted for 84 per cent.
- Young people sentenced for indictable offences accounted for nine per cent of the total court sentences in 2012/13. Young adults (18-20) accounted for 11 per cent and the remaining 80 per cent were adults (aged 21 and over).
- 15-17 year olds in custody accounted for 1.5 per cent of the total custody population in June 2013.
- In 2011/12 the proportion of people who re-offended was highest for young people aged 10-17, with a re-offending rate of 35.5 per cent. Young adults (18-20) had a re-offending rate of 30.6 per cent, while adults (21 and over) had a rate of 24.4 per cent.

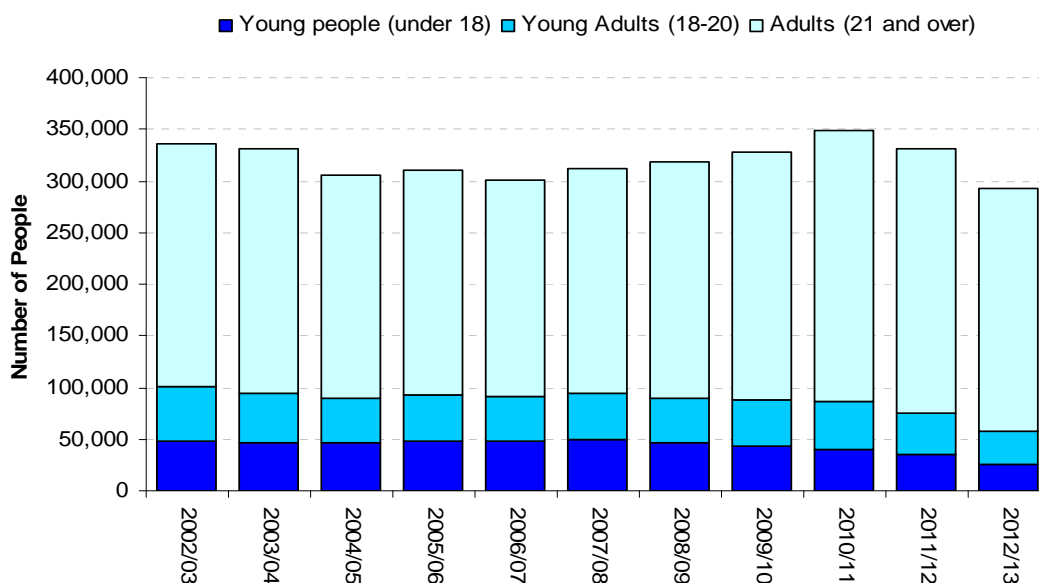
First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales, 2012/13

- Young people (10-17 year olds) accounted for 16 per cent of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2012/13. Adults (18 years and over) accounted for 84 per cent.
- In 2002/03, young people accounted for 32 per cent of first time entrants to the criminal justice system. This proportion was broadly stable until 2009/10 when it started to fall year on year to its present level of 16 per cent.

Offences and disposals in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales, 2012/13

- Young people (10-17 year olds) sentenced for all offences accounted for 3.7 per cent of the total people sentenced in 2012/13.
- Young people (10-17) sentenced for indictable offences accounted for nine per cent of the total people sentenced in 2012/13 with 25,577 court sentences, compared to 11 per cent for young adults (18-20) and 80 per cent for adults (21+).

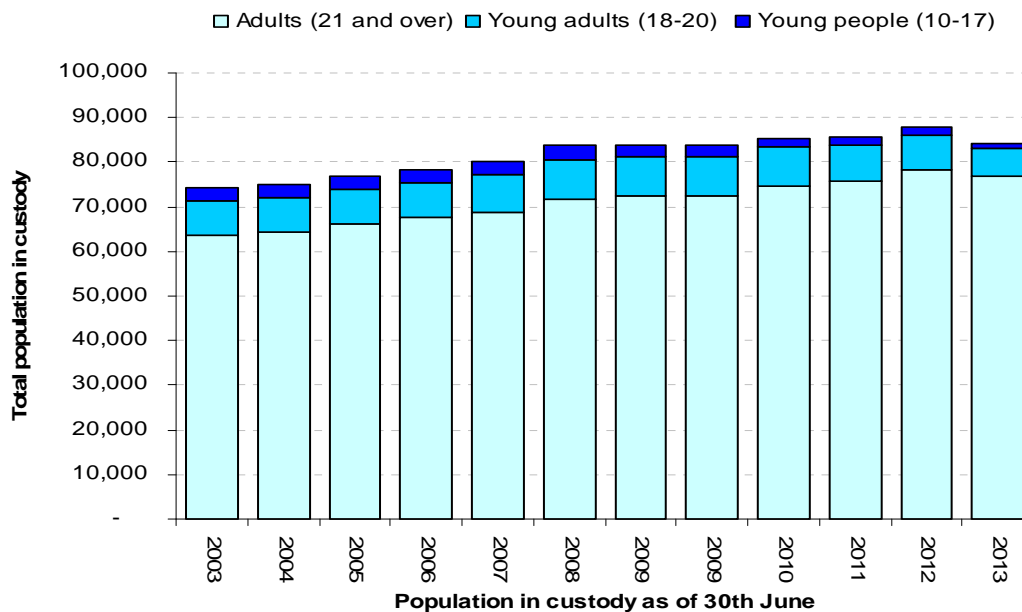
Chart 11.1: People sentenced for indictable offences by age, 2002/03 to 2012/13



Population in custody, 2002/03 to 2012/13

- Young people (10-17) in custody accounted for 1.5 per cent of the total prison population in June 2013. This proportion has fallen from 3.7 per cent in June 2003.
- The population in custody in the youth estate (under 18) was 1,249 at the end of June 2013, compared to 6,272 young adults (18-20) and 76,704 adults (21 and over) in prison.
- In the last year, the total population in custody decreased by four per cent. There was a two per cent decrease in the adult (21 and over) custody population, a 20 per cent decrease in the young adult (18 – 20) custody population and a 31 per cent decrease in the under 18 custody population.

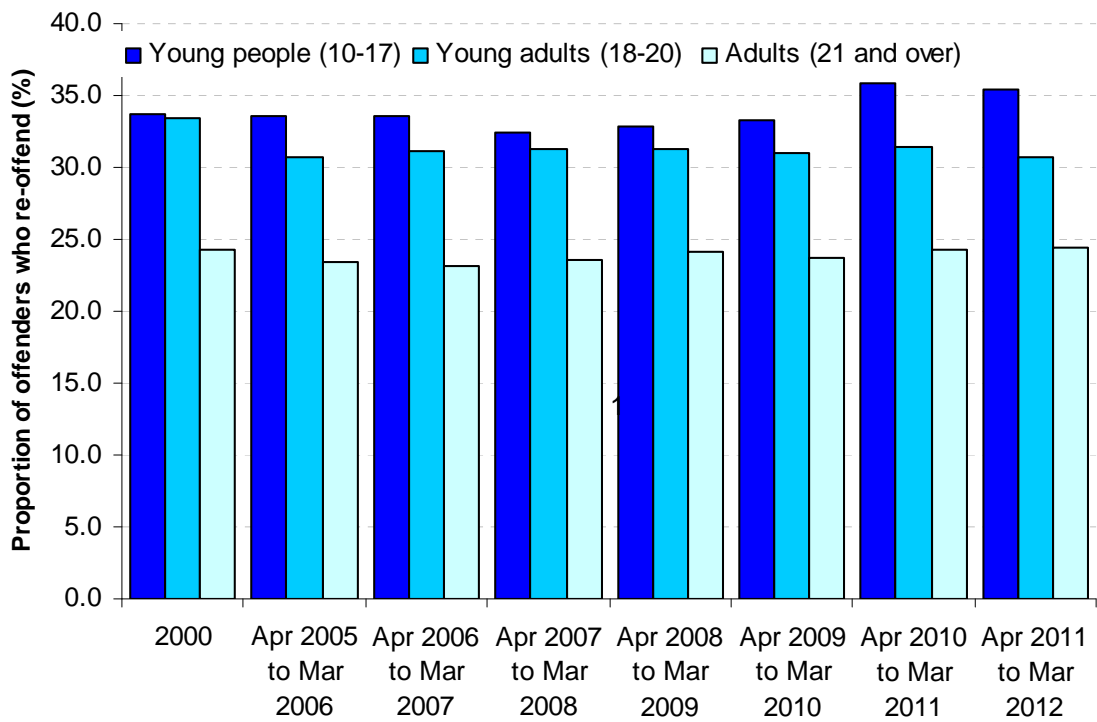
Chart 11.2: Population in custody by age on 30th June 2003 to 2013



Re-offending in England and Wales, 2011/12

- In 2011/12 the proportion of people who re-offended was highest for young people aged 10-17, with a re-offending (binary) rate of 35.5 per cent. Young adults (18-20) had a re-offending rate of 30.6 per cent, while adults (21+) had a rate of 24.4 per cent. Rates for young people and young adults have gone down compared with 2010/11.
- In 2011/12, the average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) was highest for young people aged 10-17 with an average of 1.02 offences per offender. The figures were 0.82 for young adults and 0.72 for adults. The frequency rates for young people and young adults have gone down compared with 2010/11.
- The average number of re-offences per re-offender was highest for adults with an average of 2.95 re-offences per re-offender. The figures were 2.88 for young people and 2.69 for young adults. Rates for young people and adults have gone up compared with 2010/11.

Chart 11.3: Proportion of people who re-offend, 2000 and 2005/06 to 2011/12



Customer Service Commitment

The Youth Justice Board and the Ministry of Justice will publish timely, relevant, high quality statistics in line with the Code of Practice for Official and National Statistics. Our commitment to the customers of our statistics is:

- To publish our statistics on the time and date pre-announced;
- To publish all statistics in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and the Ministry of Justice's Statistical Policies and Procedures;
- To be transparent when we are unable to meet any of these commitments;
- To give open and easy-to-use routes to allow customers to supply us with their views and opinions;
- To respond quickly and accurately to questions and enquiries from our customers;
- To consult with customers on developments and changes to our statistics methodologies; publications or publication processes;
- To consult annually with both internal and external customers on our statistical work plan;
- To ensure independent scrutiny of the work plan;
- To respond in a timely manner to any complaints from customers.

Customer Engagement Policy

Customers for this publication can be categorised as being from the following groups:

- Ministers and policy makers within YJB and Ministry of Justice;
- Policy makers within Government;
- Youth Court District Judges and sentencers;
- Youth Offending Teams;
- Providers of services to Young People;

- Secures establishments;
- Academics;
- Expert external special interest and pressure groups ;
- Media and commentators;
- the public.

We recognise that these customers will have different needs. Examples of the use of the information include forecasting of future numbers of places in secure establishments and occupancy levels; identifying specific groups of young people for whom to provide services; support for the development of specific policies (for example, Transforming Youth Custody) and comparison of local progress on e.g. re-offending against the national data.

User Consultation

The UK Statistics Authority has assessed assessing our Youth Justice Statistics Annual Report and it has been designated official national statistics.

To this end, we are consulting a wide range of stakeholders through a future YJB Stakeholder's Survey and here on how well the Youth Justice Statistics Annual Report fulfils their needs. We would also like to hear your views, if you have any, on how you use the report, and whether you think there's anything we could improve.

Please answer the following, emailing your responses to the YJB at analysis@yjb.gsi.gov.uk by **30 September 2014**.

1. Do you use the Youth Justice Statistics Annual Report (text and Excel tables)?
2. Which of these statistics do you use, and for what purposes? Please be as specific as possible. For example, if you use the statistics to provide briefing and further analysis to others, it would be helpful to know what the end use is.
3. Have you any comments on the quality of the information or methods of analysis?
4. What further information would you like?
5. Do you have any comments on the presentation in the report?

You may also want to respond to the wider [Ministry of Justice consultation on statistical reports](#).

Links to other resources

Arrest statistics

www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-powers-and-procedures-in-england-and-wales-201112

Data on arrests for notifiable offences are included within this annual Home Office statistical release.

Anti-Social Behaviour statistics

www.gov.uk/government/collections/antisocial-behaviour

The latest annual bulletin (published in October 2013) presents the number of anti-social behaviour orders issued and breached in the period 1 April 1999 to 31 December 2012.

Crime in England and Wales statistics

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales

This quarterly bulletin presents key statistics on crime in England and Wales taken from statistics from two different sources: the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, previously known as the British Crime Survey), and police recorded crime. The publication also includes experimental statistics on the victimisation and experiences of crime from children aged 10 to 15.

Criminal Justice Statistics

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

This quarterly bulletin presents key statistics on activity in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) for England and Wales. The data provides users with information about proven offending and its outcomes in England and Wales. It contains statistics for adults and young people on; offences, out of court disposals, court disposals and offending histories (including first time entrants and previous disposals).

Re-offending of juveniles

www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics

This report provides key statistics on proven re-offending in England and Wales. It gives proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine between April 2011 and March 2012.

Young people in custody

www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-custody-data

This monthly report covers information on the population in custody within the youth secure estate. The data provides users with the breakdown of the population in custody each month as well as trend data from 2005/06 onwards.

Explanatory notes

Data sources and quality

Most of the figures in this report 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. Steps are taken to improve the completeness and accuracy of this information.

Other figures have been taken from official published statistics, which may be National Statistics. Further details on the sources of information are given in [Annex E](#).

'National Statistics' is the national standard for official statistics. The 'National Statistics' Quality Mark indicates that the statistics have been produced in accordance with a [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). The Code of Practice requires the statistics to be produced, managed and disseminated to high professional standards. The statistics must be well-explained and meet users' needs. The 'National Statistics' standard has statutory backing

1. Data from the Ministry of Justice.

Some of the data in this report has been taken from previously published statistical bulletins published by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and other government departments. In these cases links to original publication are provided. Please see these publications for comments on the quality of this data.

For more information about the databases used and definitions used in the Criminal Justice System please see:

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/260147/criminal-justice-stats-guide-nov-2013.pdf

2. Data from the Youth Justice Board

Some of the data in this publication come from youth offending teams (YOTs) 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. The 2012/13 data have been taken from the Youth Justice Board's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS). This system contains summary and case level data on young people on the YOT caseloads. Prior to 2009/10, only summary level data was submitted to the YJB.

In 2012/13 there were 158 YOTs in England and Wales. The Youth Justice Board received complete data returns from all but 3 YOTs in that year. These YOTs were unable to send data due to technical problems with a case management system. Two of the YOTs were unable to send data relating to proven offences and characteristics of young people and all three were unable to send data relating to the use of remands and YRO requirements.

Considerable effort has gone into improving the quality of the data in the YJMIS over the last few years. Revised data recording guidance and updates to the technology has led to more complete and accurate datasets. This work continued in 2013/14.

The 2012/13 data on young people in the secure estate comes from the YJB's eAsset database and data on young people in the secure estate prior to 2012/13 comes from the YJB's Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) database. The quality of the information recorded on these databases is generally assumed to be relatively high as they are the operational systems that place young people in custody. A number of key fields are used for which completion is mandatory when booking a young person into custody. However, both sources are subject to possible errors when entering data as well as changes over time being operational databases that are regularly updated. Different checks on the data help improve and maintain the quality.

- Ongoing improvements to data entry validation reduce the risk of incorrect recording.
- Identification of duplicate records improve the reliability of the stored information.
- Visual checks on single variables as well as different variable groupings are carried out to ensure only permitted combinations result.
- Data trends are also examined to assist with quality assuring the data.
- Different data sources are used to ensure the figures are sensible and sound.

Unexpected differences are investigated which can result in unit data being interrogated to pinpoint the anomaly. Missing and inconsistent information are checked with individual establishments. YJB have started a project to improve the quality of historic and current information held on the eAsset system, through making amendments to the IT system itself and increased levels of checks of information on the system with data providers.

The Behaviour Management data are taken from monthly data returns from establishments to the YJB. In some cases the total figures for age, gender and ethnicity may not add up to the same figures due to recording issues. These small variations will not make any difference to the overall rates. To improve the quality, the data was subject to a validation exercise with establishments prior to publication.

3. Data from the Office of National Statistics

The Crime Survey for England and Wales is a nationally-representative survey of individuals aged 16 years and over living in private households in England and Wales. The Crime Survey for England and Wales includes questions that allow us to look at the perceptions of older teenagers and adults with regard to the Youth Justice System (YJS). The main Crime Survey for England and Wales publication can be found at:

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/list-of-surveys/survey.html?survey=Crime+Survey+for+England+and+Wales

Un-weighted base: All Crime Survey for England and Wales percentages and rates presented in the tables are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non response. Tables show the un-weighted base which represents the number of people/households interviewed in the specified group.

Percentages: Row or column percentages may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Most Crime Survey for England and Wales tables present cell percentages where the figures refer to the percentage of people/households who have the attribute being discussed and the complementary percentage, to add to 100 per cent, is not shown.

A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.

'No answers' (missing values): All Crime Survey for England and Wales analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.

4. Data from the Home Office

Data on arrests are taken from the Home Office statistical release 'Police Powers and Procedures England and Wales 2011/12'. Data for 2012/13 are not yet available and will be published in the spring of 2014.

The figures presented in 'Police Powers and Procedures for 2011/12' were correct at the time of publication, and may include revisions submitted by forces for the years covered by, and received since the publication of, the previous year's edition.

Figures for the years 2000/01 to 2005/06 are estimated due to unavailable data from some police forces. As a result, figures are presented rounded to the nearest hundred.

Press enquiries about the arrests data should be made to the Home Office's press office on 020 7035 3535.

All other enquiries about the arrests data should be made directly to Home Office Statistics via: policestats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

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 or one decimal place. The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = Nil / Zero
- .. = Not available
- * = small values (less than five cases)

Revisions policy

Data are 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.

For the revisions policy for data taken from other sources see their respective publications.

Contacts

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:
Tel: 020 3334 3536

Email: newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

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Justice Statistics Analytical Services
7th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

Tracie Kilbey
Ministry of Justice
102 Petty France
London SW1H 9AJ
Tel: 020 3334 6775

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

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from: www.statistics.gov.uk

For inquires direct to the YJB please email: analysis@yjb.gsi.gov.uk

Spreadsheet files of the tables contained in this document are also available for download with this publication.

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

Annex A: Performance Outcomes in the YJS, 2012/13

This annex covers information on the performance outcomes for the Youth Justice System (YJS). During 2012/13, England and Wales had three indicators; two Impact Indicators on first time entrants to the YJS and re-offending for young people, and a Transparency Indicator on the use of custody. There were a further three Welsh Justice indicators around young people's access to suitable accommodation, their engagement in education, training and employment (ETE) and their access to substance misuse services.

The old National Indicators came to an end in March 2011 as the Government's response to the Green Paper 'Breaking the Cycle'⁴⁸ signalled a move towards a national risk based monitoring programme.

England and Wales Impact Indicators, 2012/13

First Time Entrants: First time entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system are classified as young people aged 10-17 years, resident in England and Wales, who received their first reprimand, warning, caution or conviction, based on data recorded by the police on the PNC ([Chapter 2](#)).

- There were 27,854 first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in England and Wales in 2012/13.
- The number of FTEs has fallen by 75 per cent from the peak of 110,748 in 2006/07. The number of FTEs fell by 25 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Re-offending by young people: A proven re-offence is defined as a new offence committed within the one-year follow up period of being released from custody or given a caution/conviction, which is proved by another formal disposal ([Chapter 9](#)).

- Results from the 2011/12 cohort show that the rate of re-offending for young people was 35.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 0.3 percentage points since 2010/11.
- The average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) was 1.02 in 2011/12, down from 1.03 re-offences per offender in 2010/11.
- The average number of re-offences per re-offender was 2.88 in 2011/12, slightly up from 2.87 re-offences per re-offender in 2010/11.

⁴⁸ www.gov.uk/government/consultations/breaking-the-cycle-effective-punishment-rehabilitation-and-sentencing-of-offenders--2

England and Wales Transparency Indicator, 2012/13

Use of custody:

The Transparency Indicator on the use of custody is measured as the number of custodial sentences per 1,000 young people (aged 10-17) in the population. This data is taken from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS).

Previously the use of custody was measured by the custody rate, i.e. the number of young people sentenced to custody as a proportion of all young people sentenced. For information on young people in custody see [Chapter 7](#).

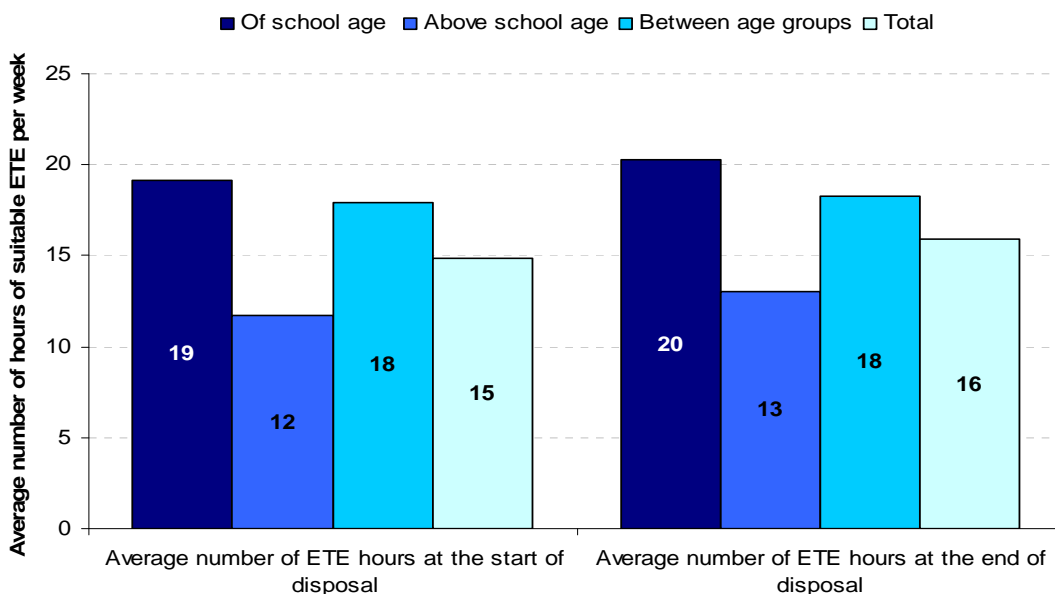
- Data from YJMIS shows that there were 0.61 custodial sentences per 1,000 young people in 2012/13, compared with 0.82 in 2011/12.
- The custody rate has been broadly stable for the last decade fluctuating between six and eight per cent. This is against a background of a reduction in the number of young people coming before the courts, and those receiving custody.

Welsh Youth Justice Indicators

Engagement in education, training and employment (ETE) for young people in the youth justice system: The measure looks at the change in the average number of hours of ETE per week young people complete at the start to the end of their disposal.

- In Wales during 2012/13, young people had an average of 15 hours of ETE per week at the beginning of their disposals and an average of 16 at the end of their disposals. This represented an eight per cent increase in the average number of hours they completed.

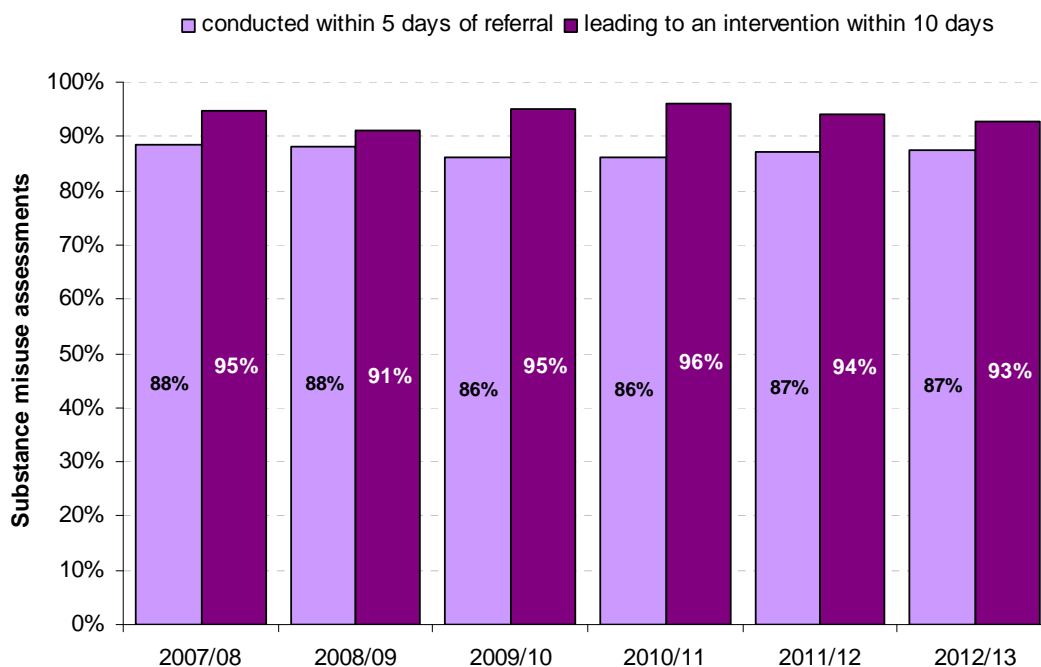
Chart A.1: Average number of hours of suitable ETE per week, Wales 2012/13



Access to substance misuse services for young people in the youth justice system: Covers the timeliness of assessments for young people with potential substance misuse needs in Wales. Initial assessments should be conducted within five working days of a referral, and interventions should be started within ten working days of their assessment.

- In 2012/13, 87 per cent of assessments were conducted within five working days of referral, which has remained the same compared with 2011/12.
- The proportion of young people with substance misuse needs that started interventions within 10 working days of their assessment was 93 per cent in 2012/13, down slightly on the 94 per cent in 2011/12.

Chart A.2: Substance misuse assessment for young people in Wales, 2007/08 to 2012/13



Access to suitable accommodation for young people in the youth justice system: This indicator measures the change in the percentage of young people who were in suitable accommodation at the end of their order, compared to the number at the start.

The percentage of young people who were in suitable accommodation at the start of their order (all disposals) in 2012/13 was 94 per cent. This decreased slightly to 93 per cent at the end of their disposal.

For young people on a custodial disposal, 81 per cent were assessed as having suitable accommodation prior to their disposal. At the end of their disposals 88 per cent were assessed as having suitable accommodation.

Annex B: Resources in Youth Offending Teams

Youth offending teams (YOTs) work with young people 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. Most of the YOT caseload comprises young people aged 10 to 17 years. However some 18 year olds who start their disposals before their 18th birthday may also still be engaged with the YOT. The information supplied for 2012/13 was up to date as of the 14th of January 2014.

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.

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. At the end of March 2013, there were 158 YOTs: 140 in England and 18 in Wales. The composition of YOTs is changing over time; these numbers have changed since 2011/12 and may change again in the future.

From 2011/12 the YOT grant from the YJB was one single grant with no ring-fenced amounts for designated strands of work.

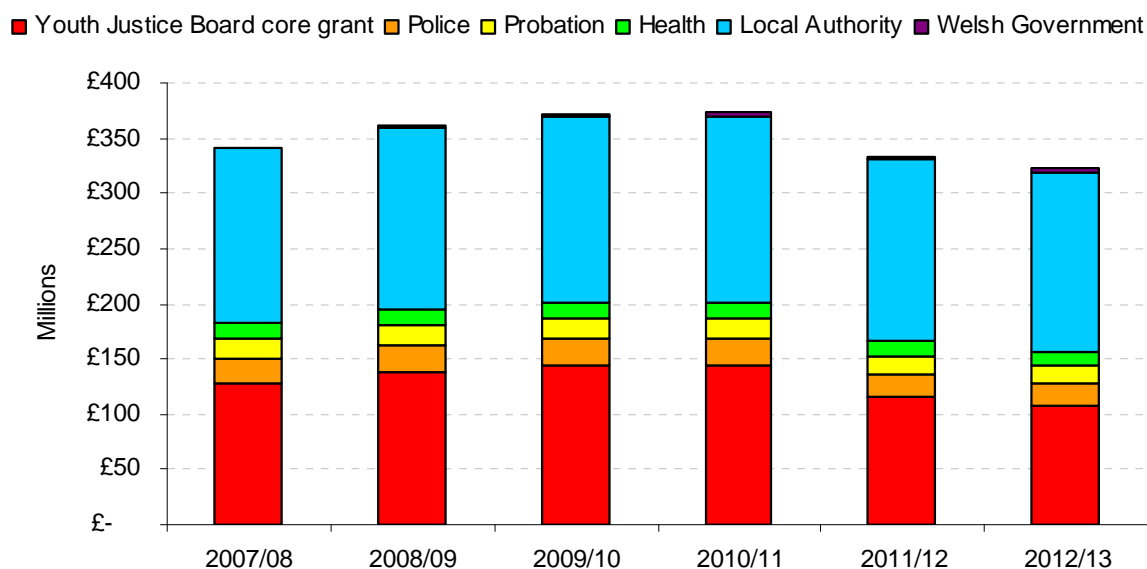
The funding figures are based on data submitted to the YJB from Youth Offending Teams, with the exception of the YJB grant which is taken from the YJB's own figures.

Overall YOT funding over time

Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 there was a reduction in the overall level of funding available to YOTs from £333m to £322m, a reduction of 3.3 per cent. Funding from 2012/13 is the lowest YOTs have received since 2007/08. The changes in funding to YOTs since 2011/12 were made up as follows;

- The YJB Grant reduced by 6.8 per cent
- Police increased by 1.3 per cent
- Probation reduced by 6.5 per cent
- Health services reduced by 4.0 per cent
- Local Authorities (including education and social services) reduced by 1.2 per cent
- Welsh Government increased by 4.0 per cent.

Chart B.1: Total YOT funding over time, 2007/08 to 2012/13

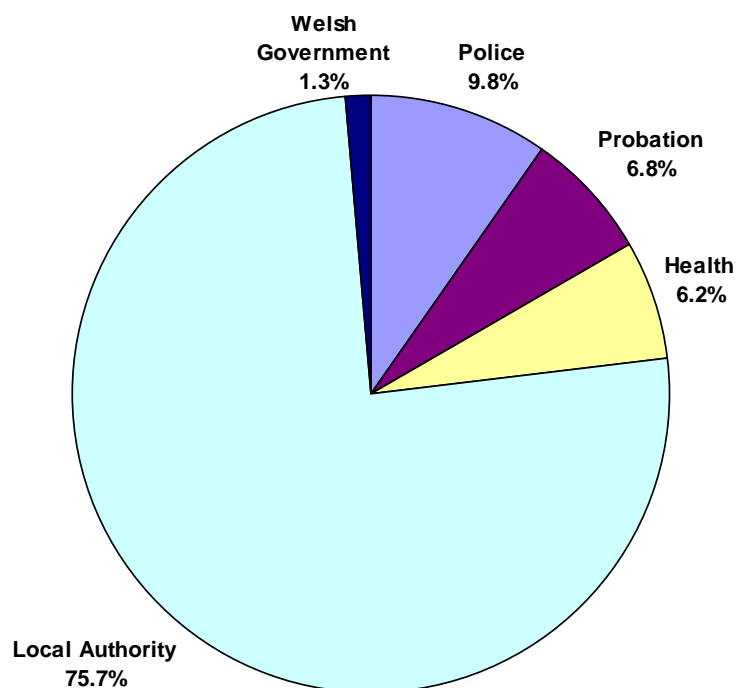


Partnership of funding of YOTs

The Youth Justice Board provides funding to support the development of good practice: this is typically about a third (33%) of all funding to YOTs although this figure varies by YOT. The remaining funding comes from Partnership Agencies who work with the YOT to support young people in, or at risk of entering, the Youth Justice System.

In terms of partnership funding Local Authority services contributed the most to YOT funding, providing more than three quarters (76%) of the total supplied by statutory agencies other than the YJB. The police provided ten per cent, probation seven per cent and health six per cent. The Welsh Government provided additional funding to YOTs in Wales, accounting for almost sixteen per cent to YOTs in Wales.

Chart B.2: Partnership funding of YOTs, 2012/13



YOT workforce

As of 30th June 2012, a total of 15,499 people were recorded as working in YOTs in some capacity. This is a reduction of 2.8 per cent on the staffing levels in YOTs in 2011/12. These figures include volunteers, part-time and temporary staff and so are not measures of the full-time equivalent workforce.

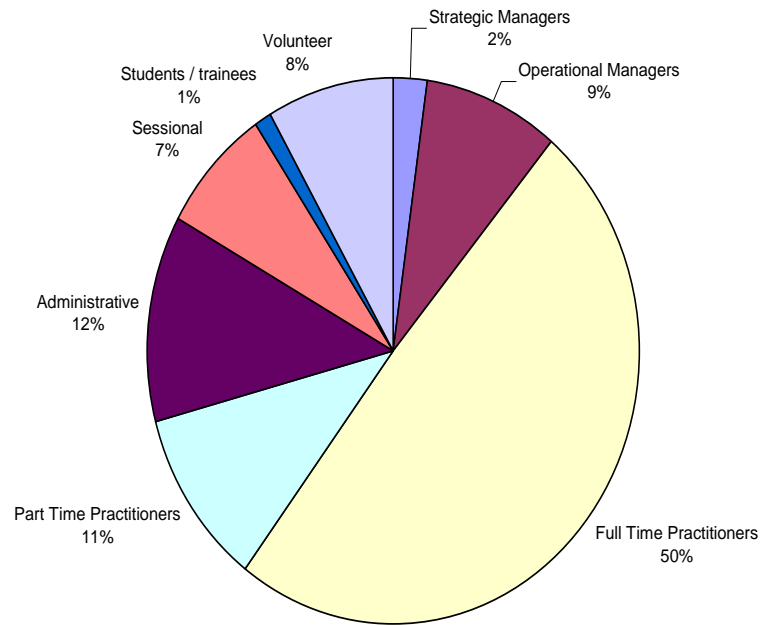
YOTs vary in size from less than 20 members of staff to over 500. This section presents information on the total number of staff across all YOTs, broken down by contract status, gender and ethnicity.

From 30th June 2012 the data recording methodology was changed for staffing figures broken down by contract status. In previous years, headcount was used both for the numbers broken down by contract status and the numbers broken down by gender and ethnicity. From June 2012 the figures broken down by contract type were recorded as full-time equivalents and as a result, the totals recorded under contract type for 30th June 2012 are not comparable with previous years. The totals broken down by contract status are also not comparable with those recorded under gender and ethnicity as these are still recorded as headcount. From the data submitted, the full-time equivalent numbers at 30th June 2012 were 5,816 practitioners (18% working part-time), 864 operational managers and 226 strategic managers. The corresponding figures for sessional workers and volunteers were 727 and 820 respectively.

Over two-thirds (68%) of the staff were female and 78 per cent classed themselves as being from a White ethnic background.

Owing to the change in recording practice detailed above, it is not possible to specify for which type of staffing contract the greatest fall has occurred.

Chart B.3: YOT workforce, as of 30th June 2012



Annex C: Levels of crime experienced by children and their risk of victimisation

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly British Crime Survey) asks people aged 16 and over living in households in England and Wales about their experiences of crime in the last 12 months. These experiences are used to estimate levels of crime in England and Wales. Until recently the survey did not cover crimes against those aged under 16, but since January 2009 children aged 10 to 15 have also been interviewed.

In 2009 the Crime Survey for England and Wales was extended to children aged 10 to 15. The primary objective of extending the survey to children aged 10-15 was to provide estimates of the levels of crime experienced by children and their risk of victimisation. Key findings on levels of victimisation are available in the main publication:

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2013/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-june-2013.html

In addition to questions about experience of crime, the survey extension also gathers information on a number of crime-related topics such as experience and attitudes towards the police, personal safety, being in public spaces and access to leisure facilities. As the questions asked of 10 to 15 year olds were quite different, there is no comparison made here with perceptions about the Youth Justice System.

Annex D: International comparisons with other youth justice systems

The youth justice system in England and Wales covers young people aged 10 to 17. When young people become 18 they are treated as adults. The most basic defining characteristic that distinguishes youth justice systems around the world is the ages of young people that they work with. A report previously published by the YJB (Hazel, 2008) showed that there is an incredible amount of variation in these ages across jurisdictions and that there are many other factors including policies, methods of assessments and interventions that make it very complex to compare different youth justice systems.

This annex focuses on the age ranges that defined youth justice systems in different countries, at the time that the Hazel (2008) study was undertaken. There may have been subsequent changes to youth justice systems in some jurisdictions, which are not reflected in this report.

Age of criminal responsibility is the point at which the child can be legally prosecuted for a crime. It is the age at which the child is considered capable of understanding what they did wrong, and are dealt with accordingly through the criminal justice system.

Most European countries set their ages of criminal responsibility at between 14 and 16 years, although France comes in just under at 13 years. The three major exceptions are Switzerland and Cyprus at seven years, and the countries of the UK (Scotland at eight years, and Northern Ireland and England and Wales at 10 years).

The age at which the criminal justice system processes offenders as adults is known as the age of criminal majority. This is the point when the offenders no longer have any protection from the juvenile system in terms of process, no longer receive different sentences from adults, and they serve any sentences with adults.

While there is no standard age of criminal majority around the world, many criminal justice systems, including England and Wales, have their age of majority at 18 years old. This is also the age at which the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), and its protection of children, fails to apply any more.

Further information on the findings of the report previously published by the YJB (Hazel, 2008) can be found at;

www.yjb.gov.uk/publications/Resources/Downloads/Cross_national_final.pdf

Annex E: Sources used for each chapter

The table below shows which data sources are used for each chapter of the report and the quality of the data.

Name	Owner	Description	Quality Status	Source / Other publications	Use in YJ Stats 2012/13
Police National Computer (PNC)	NPIA / MoJ	Information regarding the proven re-offending behaviour of offenders and criminal histories of offenders has been compiled using the Ministry of Justice's extract from the Police National Computer (PNC). The quality of the information recorded on the PNC is generally assumed to be relatively high as it is an operational system on which the police depend, but analysis can reveal errors that are typical when handling administrative datasets of this scale.	NS	1	Chapters 2, 3, 4, 9, 10,11 and Annex A
Penalty notices for disorder (PNDs)	MoJ	<p>Since 2004, when PNDs were piloted, until 2012, data were received from the individual police forces on a monthly basis. The two returns provided details of PNDs issued and their subsequent outcomes. The returns were checked by the statistical teams for completeness and accuracy. Any anomalies in the data were queried with the force and any duplication of data is removed from the database.</p> <p>On an annual basis, a full reconciliation process was undertaken when each police force was given the opportunity to verify the monthly figures they had supplied and make revisions to the annual returns prior to publication.</p> <p>A new IT system PentiP was rolled out to police forces during 2012, as a single replacement for their existing databases, one use of which being to capture data on PNDs. As forces moved on PentiP, details of PNDs issued and their subsequent outcomes began to be extracted from the live administrative system on a quarterly basis rather than via manual monthly returns. The returns are checked in the same way by the statistical teams for completeness and accuracy, and any anomalies in the data queried with the PentiP system administrators. All forces are now live on PentiP, and monthly returns ceased in mid 2013.</p>	NS	1	Chapter 1
Cautions	MoJ	From April 2011 all cautions data are collected from the Police National Computer, the records are validated for accuracy and completeness and amended as necessary. Additionally any apparent cautions given for serious offences, such as rape, are investigated thoroughly with forces. All cautions data prior to April 2011 were collected directly from police forces and have been through the same validation process. From 2009/2010 the reporting of	NS	1	Chapter 1 and 11

		conditional cautions was made mandatory, including those given to juveniles aged 16 and 17. This meant from 1st April 2009 all returns distinguish conditional cautions from other caution type interventions. In addition Youth Conditional Cautions (YCC), for juveniles aged 16 or 17, were introduced from 1 April 2009.			
Courts	MoJ	Statistics on prosecutions, convictions and sentencing are either derived from the LIBRA case management system, which holds the magistrates' courts records, or the Crown Court's CREST system which holds the trial and sentencing data. The data includes offences where there has been no police involvement, such as those prosecutions instigated by government departments, private organisations and individuals. From July 1995 all Crown Court data on trials and sentences has been received directly from the Court Service's CREST computer system and from November 2008 all magistrates' courts data has been provided by the LIBRA case management system. All data is subject to a variety of validation checks prior to publication	NS	1	Chapters 5 and 11
YJMIS	YJB	This system contains summary and case level data on young people on the YOT caseload. Prior to 2009/10 only summary level data was submitted to the YJB via Youth Offending Teams. Data is submitted on a quarterly basis.	Admin System	2	Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, Annex A and Annex B. Used for the local level data.
eAsset / SACHS	YJB	Data for 2012/13 about secure training centres (STCs) and secure children's homes (SCHs) comes from the YJB's eAsset database. The under 18 year olds in Young Offender Institutions is also from eAsset. Data is based on monthly snapshots of the custodial population in the secure estate for children and young people, taken on the last Friday of the month or first Friday of the following month, depending on which is nearer to the actual month end. Data prior to 2012/13 comes from the YJB's Secure Accommodation Clearing House System (SACHS) database.	Admin System	3	Chapters 6, 7 and 11
Behaviour management	YJB	The Behaviour Management data are taken from monthly data returns from establishments to the YJB. In some cases the total figures for age, gender and ethnicity may not add up to the same figures due to recording issues. These small variations will not make any difference to the overall rates.	Admin System	N/A	Chapter 8
Deaths in custody	YJB	Data on deaths in custody (YOIs, STCs and SCHs) based on information reported to the YJB.	Admin System	N/A	Executive Summary
Arrests	Home Office	The arrests figures relate to arrests for notifiable offences only, which form the basis of recorded crime statistics. The data presented are drawn from returns from the 43 local police forces in England and Wales, and cover trends in arrest rates in England and Wales from	NS	4	Chapter 1

		2001/02 to 2011/12, as well as breakdowns by offence group, sex and self-defined ethnicity. Figures on arrests reported to the Home Office reflect police activity and should not be used to infer levels of crime committed by offenders, or their specific characteristics.			
ASBOs	Home Office / MoJ	These statistics are based on ASBOs issued after application by a relevant body (Including local authorities, police, registered social landlords, housing action trusts, British Transport Police, Transport for London) to magistrates' courts (acting in their civil capacity) or to county courts and ASBOs issued following conviction for a criminal offence either by magistrates' courts (acting in their criminal capacity) or the Crown Court.	OS	5	Chapter 1
Crime Survey for England and Wales	ONS	The Crime Survey for England and Wales, previously the British Crime Survey (BCS), is one of the largest social research surveys conducted in England and Wales. It asks people resident in households about their experiences of crime in face-to-face interviews. In the 2010/11 BCS, around 51,000 people were interviewed, that is, around 47,000 adults aged 16 or over in the main survey and a further 4,000 interviews conducted with children aged 10 to 15. Around 1,000 interviews were carried out in each police force area in 2010/11. The overall response rate is currently 76 per cent – among the highest for the large continuous government surveys.	NS	6	Chapter 12 and Annex C
Mid year estimates	ONS	Mid 2012 population estimates are available at national level by single year of age and sex and sub nationally (local authority/health area) by five year age group and sex. These include additional selected age groups and broad components of population change. The population estimates reflect the local authority administrative boundaries that were in place on 30 June of the reference year of the tables.	NS	7	Chapter 1, Annex B
Re-offending	MoJ	Key statistics on proven re-offending in England and Wales. It gives proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine between April 2011 and March 2012. Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up. Following this one year period, a further six month waiting period is allowed for cases to progress through the courts.	NS	8	Chapter 9
Adults in custody	MoJ	Key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision. It covers flows into these services (receptions into prison or probation starts) and flows out (discharges from prison or probation terminations) as well as the caseload of both services at specific points in time.	NS	9	Chapter 11

Other publications;

1. www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly
2. www.gov.uk/government/collections/youth-justice-statistics
3. www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-custody-data
4. www.gov.uk/government/collections/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales
5. www.gov.uk/government/collections/antisocial-behaviour
6. www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales
7. www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-england-and-wales/mid-2012/mid-2012-population-estimates-for-england-and-wales.html#tab-Mid-2012-population-estimates-
8. www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
9. www.gov.uk/government/collections/prisons-and-probation-statistics
10. www.yjb.gov.uk/publications/Resources/Downloads/Cross_national_final.pdf

NS denotes National Statistics publications

OS denotes Official Statistics publications

Admin System denotes information is derived from an administrative system.