



Ministry
of Justice



Youth Justice Board
Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid



Youth Justice Statistics 2013/14

England and Wales

Youth Justice Board / Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

Published 29th January 2015



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Also available on the Gov.uk website at

www.gov.uk/government/collections/youth-justice-annual-statistics

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Introduction

These statistics concentrate on the flow of young people through the Youth Justice System (YJS) from the 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014 (hereafter 2013/14). 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 and 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 2013/14, 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 youth cautions (previously reprimands and final warnings), 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](#) who have been convicted, 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 2013/14, 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](#) as well as an annex on the [average number of days from offence to completion](#). There are also details of the [data sources](#) used in this publication.

The publication includes extended information on the ethnic group of young people in various sections of the report and shows comparisons with young adults (as well as older adults). We have also included some information on knife possession and the average amount of time from offence to completion. These new items are in response to customer need.

This 2013/14 report includes historic information on 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 2013/14. The publication is intended to help users understand the various stages of the Youth Justice System in England and 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 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 (2012/13 in most cases) as a short term comparator, 2010/11 as a medium term comparator and where data are available, a longer time series is provided back to 2003/04.

'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 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.

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

In this publication information is presented mainly on the new offence group breakdowns.

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.

Executive Summary

This publication looks at the English and Welsh Youth Justice System (YJS) in 2013/14 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 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 2013/14. Reductions have been seen in the number entering the system for the first time (First Time Entrants), as well as reductions in those receiving sentences in and out of court, including those receiving custodial sentences. The re-offending rate has increased, but there were significant falls in the number of young people in the re-offending cohort, the number of re-offenders and the number of re-offences. Since 2010/11, there have been 51 per cent fewer young people coming into the Youth Justice System and 40 per cent fewer young people (under 18) in custody.

Arrests and out of court disposals³

Latest available arrests data relate to the 2012/13 financial year. In 2012/13 there were 1.07 million arrests for notifiable offences in England and Wales, of which 126,809 were of people aged 10-17 years. These 10-17 year olds arrested accounted for 11.8 per cent of all the arrests, whereas all 10-17 year olds make up 10.5 per cent of the total population of England and Wales of offending age.⁴

The number of arrests of young people has fallen by 24 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13. This continues the downward trend seen since the peak in arrests in 2006/07.

In 2013/14, 25,625 youth cautions were issued by the Police. Please note, reprimands and final warnings were replaced by youth cautions for offences committed from 8th April 2013. This is a decrease of 17 per cent on the 30,739 given in 2012/13, and a decrease of 73 per cent on the 96,381 given in 2003/04.

³ A disposal is an umbrella term referring both to sentences given by the court and to out of court decisions made by the police. Disposals can be divided into four separate categories of increasing seriousness starting with out of 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 2012.

There were also 400 Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs)⁵ given to 16-17 year olds in 2013/14 and in 2013 there were 277 Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) given to young people. In the last year, the number of PNDs issued to young people has decreased substantially due to PNDs no longer being available to young people from 8th April 2013 and the number of ASBOs was at a similar level to the number in 2012.

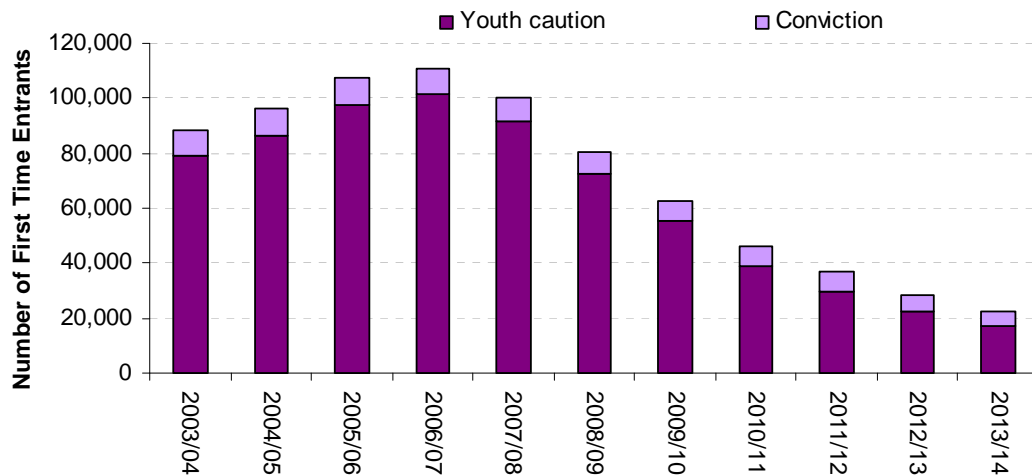
Proven offences by young people

Overall there were 90,769 proven offences committed by young people that resulted in a caution or conviction in 2013/14, down by eight per cent from 2012/13 and down by 68 per cent since 2003/04. The largest percentage falls in proven offences between 2010/11 and 2013/14 have been in the following offences; public order offences fell by 60 per cent, breach of statutory order offences by 55 per cent and motoring offences by 54 per cent. The number of drugs offences reduced by 34 per cent and the number of robbery offences reduced by 37 per cent between 2010/11 and 2013/14.

First Time Entrants

In 2013/14, there were 22,393 first time entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System. The number of first time entrants fell by 75 per cent from 2003/04 to 2013/14 and fell by 20 per cent in the last year.

Trends in first time entrants, 2003/04 to 2013/14



In 2013/14, 30 per cent of FTEs to the Youth Justice System were young people aged 10-14. This group showed the biggest reduction (59 per cent) in FTEs between 2010/11 and 2013/14.

⁵ Penalty notices for disorder should be no longer available for persons under 18 from 8th April 2013.

Young people receiving a substantive outcome⁶

There were 41,569 young people who received a substantive outcome⁷ in England and Wales in 2013/14. This number has reduced by 16 per cent from 2012/13 and by 51 per cent since 2010/11.

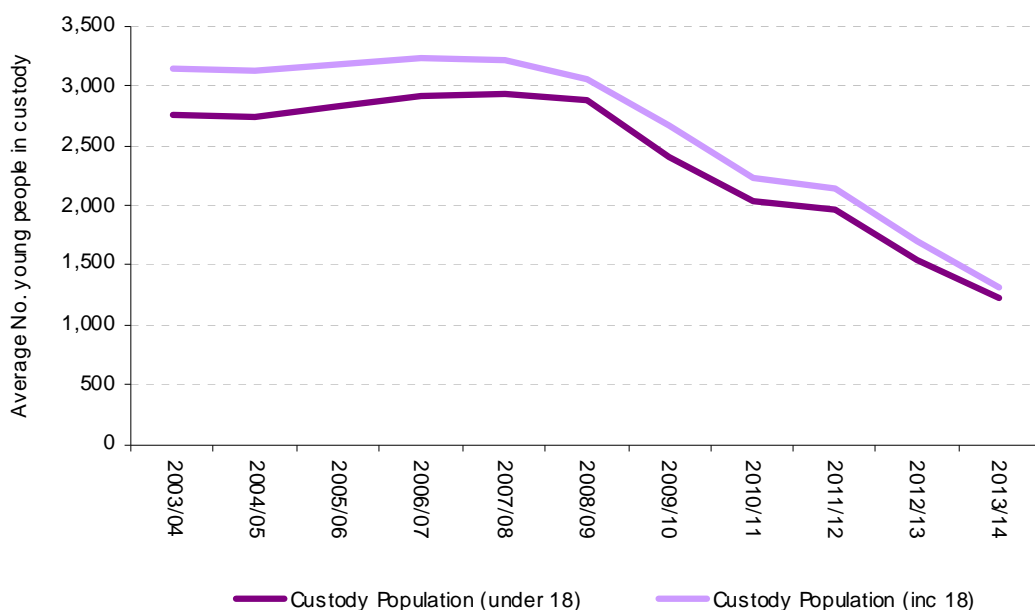
Young people sentenced

In 2013/14 there were 33,902 young people sentenced in England and Wales. This has fallen by 23 per cent in the last year. The number of young people sentenced to immediate custody fell by 21 per cent from 2,815 in 2012/13 to 2,226 in 2013/14. This number has fallen by 65 per cent since 2003/04, when there were 6,288 young people sentenced to immediate custody.

Young people in custody (under 18)

The average population of young people in custody in 2013/14 (under 18) was 1,216. The average population in custody (under 18) has reduced by 21 per cent in the last year, and by 56 per cent since 2003/04. The average custody population in 2013/14 including 18 year olds held in the youth secure estate was 1,318. This represents a 23 per cent reduction on the average of 1,708 in 2012/13.

Trends in young people in custody, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Overall the average length of time spent in custody increased from 85 days in 2012/13 to 90 days in 2013/14. For Detention and Training Orders (DTOs), it decreased from 115 to 109, for remand it increased from 45 to 51 and for longer sentences it increased from 302 to 409.

⁶ A substantive outcome is an out of court or court disposal.

⁷ As recorded by Youth Offending Teams.

Behaviour management in the youth secure estate

There were 5,714 incidents of restrictive physical interventions (RPIs) used in the youth secure estate in 2013/14, down by 21 per cent from 2010/11 and a down by 12 per cent since 2012/13. The number of RPIs per 100 young people increased from 20.5 in 2010/11 and from 23.8 in 2012/13 to 28.4 in 2013/14.

Alongside this, there were 1,318 incidents of self harm, a decrease of seven per cent on 2010/11 and a decrease of eight per cent on 2012/13. The number of self harm incidents per 100 young people increased from 4.1 in 2010/11 and 5.2 in 2012/13 to 6.6 in 2013/14.

There were 2,932 assaults by young people in custody, down by 18 per cent on 2010/11, but an increase of seven per cent when compared with 2012/13. The number of assaults per 100 young people increased from 10.1 in both 2010/11 and 2012/13 to 14.6 in 2013/14.

There were 2,392 occasions where single separation was used in Secure Children's Homes or Secure Training Centres, down by 46 per cent since 2010/11 and down 12 per cent on 2012/13. The number of single separation incidents per 100 young people decreased from 64.5 in 2010/11 and 42.7 in 2012/13 to 38.9 in 2013/14.

Deaths in custody and number of serious incidents

There have been 16 deaths of young people in custody since 2000; the most recent of these being three deaths in youth custody during 2011/12.

Complete data on the number of serious incidents in the community is not available for 2012/13 or 2013/14, 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 36.1 per cent in 2012/13, with an average of 1.08 re-offences per offender in the cohort (frequency rate) and 2.99 re-offences per re-offender.

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 out of 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 average number of previous offences for each young person, which was 1.74 in 2007/08 and 2.57 in 2012/13.

Criminal history of young people

The proportion of young people sentenced for indictable offences and who were previously known to the Youth Justice System has decreased over time. In 2003/04, 88 per cent of the young people sentenced for an indictable offence, had one or more previous convictions or cautions. By 2013/14 this proportion had fallen to 82 per cent.

In 2013/14, four per cent of young people sentenced for an indictable offence had 15 or more previous offences. This figure has risen from the two per cent in 2003/04 but decreased from five per cent in 2012/13.

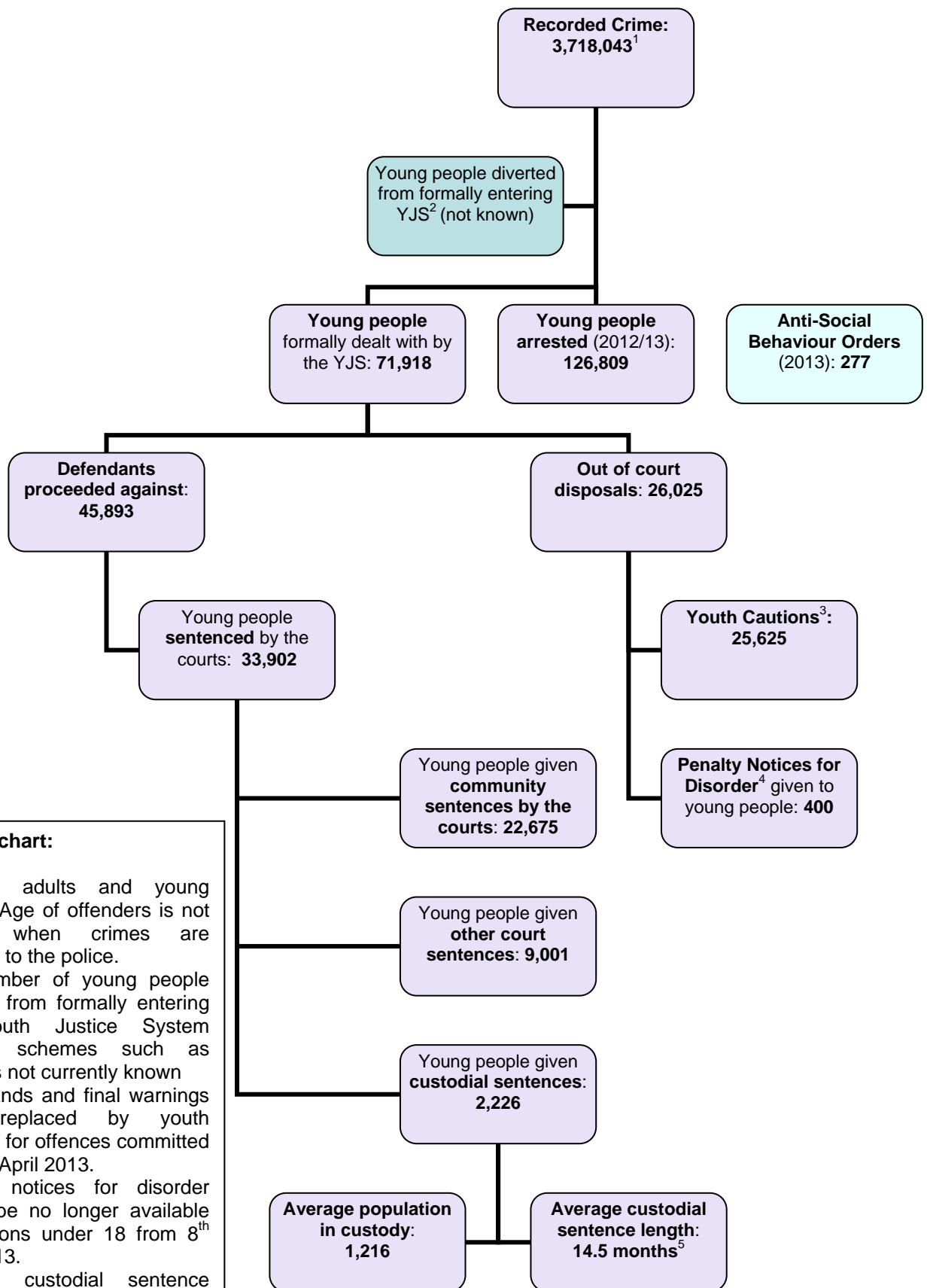
Average time from offence to completion

The criminal court timeliness measure is an estimated average of the time criminal cases spend in the Criminal Justice System, across both Magistrates' and Crown tiers of criminal court.

In 2013/14, for all completed criminal cases⁸, the average number of days from the time that the offence took place until the case was completed (and a final decision was made) was 111 days. This is an increase on the 108 days in the previous year and continues an upward trend.

⁸ In Magistrates and at Crown Courts

Flows through the Youth Justice System, 2013/14



Notes on flow chart:

1. Includes adults and young people. Age of offenders is 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. Reprimands and final warnings were replaced by youth cautions for offences committed from 8th April 2013.
4. Penalty notices for disorder should be no longer available for persons under 18 from 8th April 2013.
5. Average custodial sentence length is for indictable offences only.

Understanding the flows through the Youth Justice System

In 2013/14 there were 3.7 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 always known.

The police in England and Wales made around 1.07 million arrests in 2012/13 (data for 2013/14 is not yet available⁹), and of these 126,809, 11.8 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 programme¹⁰. 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.

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 2013/14 there were 71,918 young people formally dealt with by the Youth Justice System (proceeded against or given an out of court disposal). Please note, that 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).

There are a number of ways offences are dealt with either outside or inside the courts;

Anti Social Behaviour Order (ASBOs)

ASBOs 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 277 ASBOs issued to young people in 2013 (latest information available is for calendar year 2013).

⁹ Due to be published in April 2015. Information for 2012/13 is available at www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-2012-to-2013

¹⁰ For more information please see the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116226/user-guide-crime-statistics.pdf

Out of court disposals

1. Youth cautions – In 2013/14, 25,625 youth cautions were issued by the Police. Please note, reprimands and final warnings were replaced by youth cautions for offences committed from 8th April 2013.
2. Penalty notices for disorder (PND) – Financial penalties for low level offences for 16-17 year olds. In 2013/14 there were 400 PNDs given to young people. Please note, penalty notices for disorder should be no longer available for persons under 18 from 8th April 2013.

Court proceedings and young people sentenced

In 2013/14 there were 45,893 defendants (aged 10-17) proceeded against in the courts. Of these 33,902 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:

3. 9,001 young people were sentenced to first tier¹¹ (sentences, including fines and discharges);
4. A further 22,675 young people were sentenced to community sentences, including youth rehabilitation orders. See Glossary for more information;
5. A small number of young people were sentenced to immediate custody (2,226) accounting for 6.6 per cent of all young people with sentences. The average custodial sentence given for indictable only offences was 14.5 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.

Information on waiting times

In 2013/14, the average time from offence to completion for youth arrest¹² for young people was 89 days.

The average time from offence to completion consists of the following processes:

- Offence to arrest - average of 12 days;
- Arrest to charge - average of 19 days;
- Charge to first listing - average of 17 days;
- First listing to completion - average of 41 days.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Where a Magistrate's youth panel sat and the date of arrest is known.

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 youth cautions (these were previously reprimands and warnings)¹⁴ and Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs)¹⁵. 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 2012/13, there were 126,809 arrests of young people (aged 10-17) for notifiable offences¹⁶, accounting for 11.8 per cent of the total number arrested. Young people accounted for 10.5 per cent of the offending age population¹⁷ (i.e. those aged 10 and over), suggesting that young people are over-represented in the criminal justice system.
- In 2013/14, there were 25,625 youth cautions given to young people in England and Wales. This is a decrease of 17 per cent on the 30,739 given in 2012/13, and a decrease of 73 per cent on the 96,381 given in 2003/04.
- There were 400 Penalty Notices for Disorder given to 16-17 year olds in 2013/14 and in 2013 there were 277 Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) given to young people.

¹³ The arrest data come from the Home Office and are only available up to and including 2012/13. Information for 2013/14 will be released in April 2015.

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.

¹⁵ Penalty notices should be no longer available for persons aged under 18 from 8 April 2013.

¹⁶ Notifiable offences are those offences which require the police to record an incident as a crime and report the occurrence to the Home Office.

¹⁷ Taken from the ONS mid-year (census) population estimates for 2012.

Preventing Youth Crime and Diversion from the Youth Justice System

Section 37 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, states that the principal aim of the Youth Justice System is the prevention of offending and re-offending by young people. It therefore remains important that local (youth justice) services are measured against their ability to reduce first time entrants to the system.

There have been recent changes to funding and delivery mechanisms for prevention and diversion. While the responsibility for reducing first time entrants to the system remains with YOTs, the responsibility and funding for youth crime prevention is more dispersed across a number of agencies, including:

- Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) with funding from the Home Office;
- Children's Services via the Early Intervention grant from the Department for Education;
- Centrally commissioned Liaison and Diversion Services funded by NHS England;
- Troubled Families services funded by Department for Communities and Local Government.

This means that diversionary activity is now often undertaken by agencies other than YOTs.

The Early Intervention Foundation (EIF), established in 2013, also focuses on early intervention in areas such as family and preventing young people getting involved in gangs and violence.¹⁸

The changes introduced by the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (2012) made further, significant changes to the out of courts framework. These changes support the aim of diverting young people away from the Youth Justice System where appropriate.

Out of court disposals allow the police to deal quickly and proportionately with low level, often first time offending which does not merit prosecution at court. This allows the police to spend more time on frontline duties and tackling serious crime.

It is important that out of court disposals are used appropriately and that their use is understood by practitioners and the following is a set of revised and strengthened guidance to support this.

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 young people with mental health and developmental problems, speech and communication difficulties, learning disabilities and

¹⁸ See, for example, <http://www.eif.org.uk/>

other similar vulnerabilities at the earliest opportunity after they enter the Youth Justice System.

The final evaluation report¹⁹ 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 offences

Latest data on arrests are taken from the Home Office's 'Police Powers and Procedures England and Wales 2012/13' statistical release:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-2012-to-2013

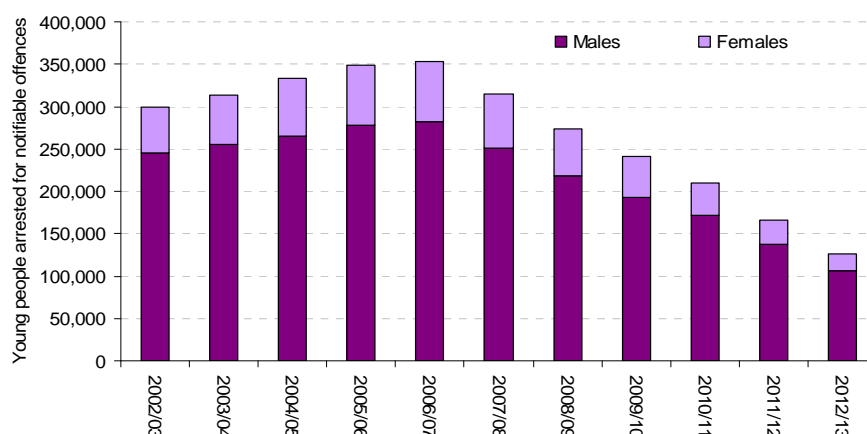
Data for 2013/14 are not yet available and are scheduled to be published in April 2015.

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 2012/13, there were 126,809 arrests of young people (aged 10-17) for notifiable offences. Arrests of young people accounted for 11.8 per cent of total arrests in 2012/13. Young people accounted for 10.5 per cent of the offending age population (i.e. those aged 10 and over).
- Young males accounted for 10 per cent of total arrests and young females two per cent. They accounted for 5.4 per cent and 5.1 per cent of the overall population respectively.
- Arrests of young people fell by 24 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13, with the largest percentage fall being for robbery (down by 27 per cent). This continues the downward trend seen since the peak in arrests in 2006/07.
- Between 2002/03 and 2012/13 the number of young people arrested for notifiable offences has fallen by 58 per cent, from 299,500 in 2002/03 to 126,809 in 2012/13. The types of offences that had the largest percentage falls over that period were theft and handling stolen goods; criminal damage; and fraud and forgery.

¹⁹ www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-youth-justice-liaison-and-diversion-pilot-scheme-final-report

Chart 1.1: Trends in arrests of young people for notifiable offences by gender, 2002/03 to 2012/13

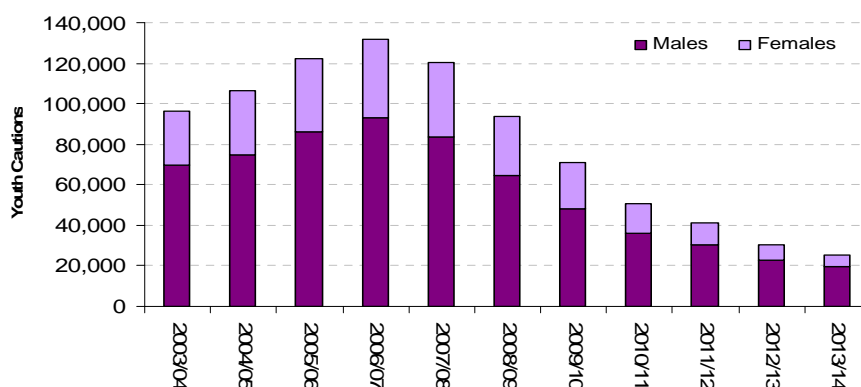


Youth cautions

Excluding motoring offences, there were 25,625 youth cautions given to young people in 2013/14. This was a decrease of 17 per cent on the 30,739 given in 2012/13, and a decrease of 73 per cent on the 96,381 given in 2003/04.

- Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 the number of youth cautions fell by 23 per cent for females, and 15 per cent for males. This was a 17 per cent reduction overall.
- The number of youth cautions fell for all ethnic groups, with Asian and White having the largest percentage falls.
- Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 there were decreases across all offence types, including a 38 per cent decrease in the number of young people given youth cautions for robbery; and a 23 per cent fall in those for criminal damage and arson. There was also a 14 per cent decrease in young people given youth cautions for sexual offences, from 401 to 346.

Chart 1.2: Trends in youth cautions by gender²⁰, 2003/04 to 2013/14



²⁰ Excluding cautions where gender is unspecified.

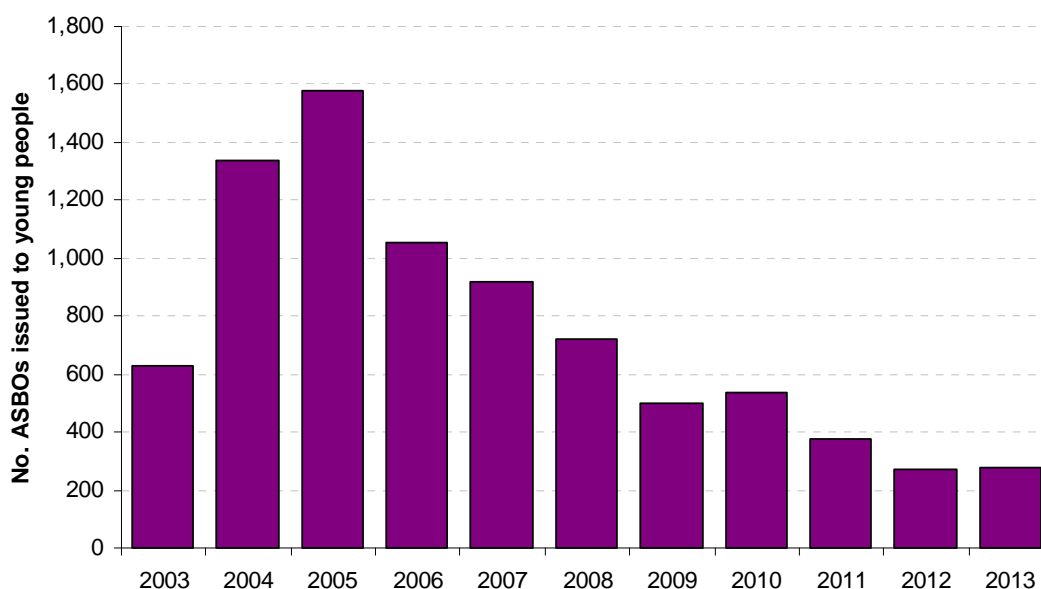
Anti-Social Behaviour Orders

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 2013²¹. For further information please see:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/anti-social-behaviour-order-statistics-england-and-wales-2013

In 2013, there were 277 ASBOs given to young people aged 10-17. This is a slight increase compared with 2012, when there were 273 ASBOs issued to young people. In 2003 there were 629 ASBOs issued to young people. Of the 277 ASBOs given to young people in 2013, 29 (10 per cent) were granted an Individual Support Order²² upon application at the Magistrates court.

Chart 1.3: Trends in Anti-Social Behaviour Orders for young people, 2003 to 2013



²¹ Data is published in calendar years

²² 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.

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.

From 8th April 2013, PNDs were no longer available for young people aged under 18, but a small number of cases are reported upon in this publication.

There were 400 PNDs given to young people aged 16 to 17 in 2013/14. This is a substantial decrease on the 2,884 given in 2012/13 but the fall is attributable to the non availability of PNDs.

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 the period up to 2013/14.

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 youth caution or court conviction – i.e. they have no previous criminal history recorded on the PNC. Offences resulting in further youth 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 2013/14, there were 61,053 offences²³ committed by young people (aged 10-17 years) recorded on the PNC, who had at least one offence that resulted in a youth caution or conviction. Of these 22,393 (37 per cent) were first offences, and the rest were further offences. In 2003/04, there were 185,478 offences committed by young people, with 48 per cent being first offences.
- Since 2012/13, the number of FTEs has fallen by 20 per cent from 28,059 to 22,393 in 2013/14 – continuing the downward trend since the 2006/07 peak. The number of FTEs has fallen by 75 per cent since 2003/04 and by 51 per cent since 2010/11.
- In 2013/14, 76 per cent of FTEs had a youth caution, compared with 89 per cent in 2003/04.

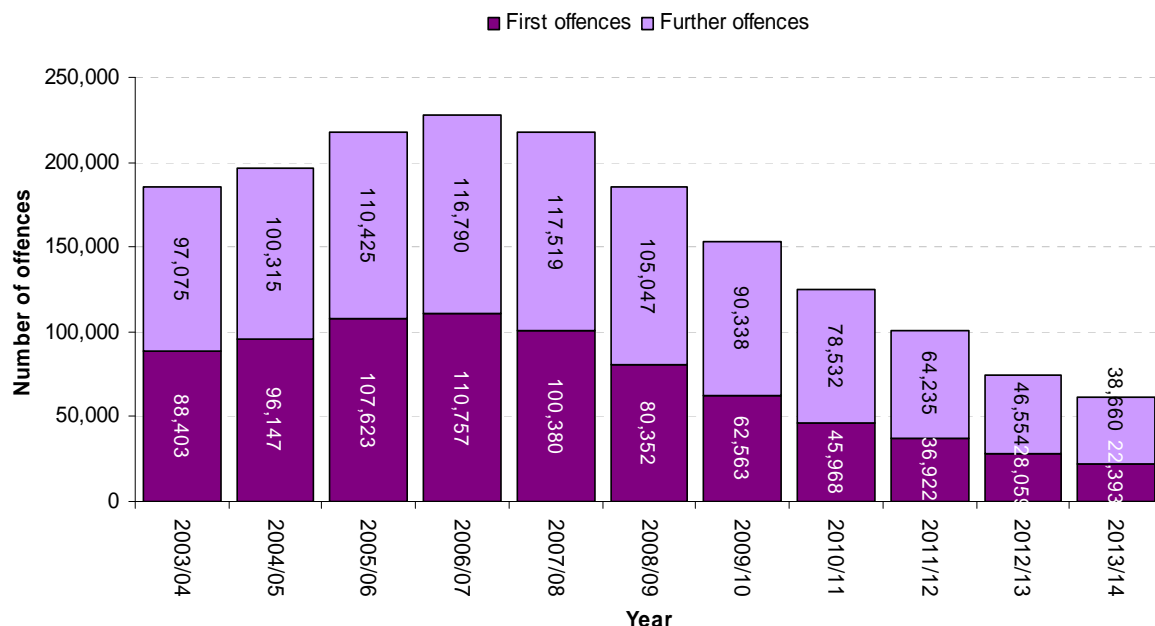
First Offences and Further Offences Committed by Young People

In 2013/14, 61,053 offences were committed by young people, of which 37 per cent (22,393) were first offences and 63 per cent were further offences (38,660). Although both the numbers of first offences and further offences have fallen since reaching a peak in 2006/07, the proportion of first offences

²³ These are first offences or further offences (a young person may have committed more than one further offence).

has decreased. In 2003/04, 48 per cent of offences committed were first offences and in 2013/14 this had fallen to 37 per cent.

Chart 2.1: First and further offences committed by young people, 2003/04 to 2013/14



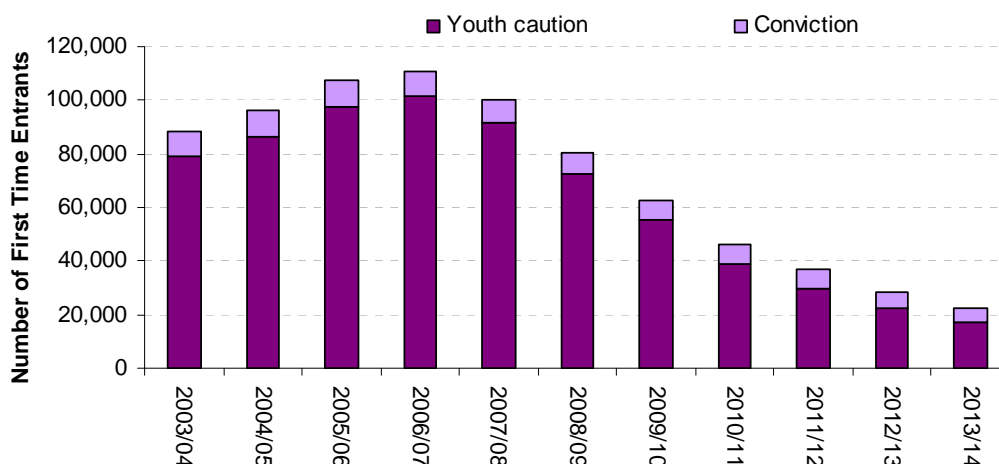
Trends in First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

The number of FTEs has fallen by 75 per cent from 88,403 in 2003/04 to 22,393 in 2013/14. The number of FTEs has fallen by 80 per cent, since the peak in 2006/07. In the last year, the number of FTEs has fallen by 20 per cent from 28,059 in 2012/13 to 22,393 in 2013/14.

Of the 22,393 FTEs in 2013/14, 16,930 (76 per cent) had a youth caution, with the remaining 5,463 receiving convictions (predominantly community sentences). The proportion of FTEs receiving a youth caution (or reprimand or warning) has fallen when compared with 2003/04 (when 89 per cent of FTEs had a youth caution).

When examined by offence type, 36 per cent of FTEs were for summary non motoring offences; 23 per cent were theft offences and 13 per cent were drug offences.

Chart 2.2: Trends in first time entrants, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Trends in First Time Entrants by demographic characteristics

In 2013/14, 30 per cent of FTEs to the Youth Justice System were aged 10-14. This group showed the biggest reduction (59 per cent) in FTEs between 2010/11 and 2013/14. A larger proportion of 17 year olds receive a conviction than for the younger age groups.

Females accounted for 5,035 or 22 per cent of all FTEs in 2013/14, compared with 28 per cent in 2010/11. Since 2010/11, the number of young females entering the Youth Justice System has fallen by 61 per cent, compared with a 48 per cent drop for young males.

When examined by ethnic group²⁴, young people who were Black, Asian or Other Minority Ethnic groups (BAME) accounted for 16 per cent of all FTEs in 2013/14, which is the same percentage as in 2010/11. White young people accounted for 78 per cent in 2013/14 compared with 81 per cent in 2010/11 and six per cent of FTEs' ethnicities were unknown. Since 2010/11, the number of BAME young people entering the Youth Justice System has fallen by 51 per cent compared with 53 per cent for white young people.

²⁴ As recorded by Police on the Police National Computer (not self-reported).

Chapter 3: Characteristics of people in the Youth Justice System

This chapter reports on the demographic characteristics of the young people who received an out of court or court disposal (i.e. a substantive outcome) in 2013/14. This is not a count of the total number of young people that the local Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) worked with. YOTs will also be working with some young people on disposals 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 who received a substantive outcome²⁵ and not the number of offences or disposals. These data are taken from the Youth Justice Board's (YJB) Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS). The data in the YJMIS was submitted by YOTs. YOTs do not work with all young people who received youth cautions.

To supplement this information, data from the Police 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 recorded by YOTs, but the disparity in these figures is decreasing and the trend runs in parallel. Some exploratory work conducted by the YJB found that the primary reason for this disparity is that YOTs are not always aware of all the youth cautions and youth conditional cautions issued by the police. The data from the YOTs are broken down by age, gender and ethnicity.

The data from the YJMIS is available, broken down by each YOT in the regional tables that accompanies this publication.

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

Key findings

- According to data held on the YJMIS, 41,569²⁶ young people received a substantive outcome in 2013/14. This is a reduction of 16 per cent from 49,222 in 2012/13. Overall, 81 per cent were male, and 78 per cent aged over 15 years²⁷. Most (75 per cent) came from a White ethnic background.
- Data from the PNC shows that there were 42,596 young people who had first or further offences resulting in a caution or conviction in 2013/14. This was a 20 per cent reduction from the 53,337 young people on the PNC in 2012/13.

²⁵ An out of court or court disposal.

²⁶ 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 2014. It does not include data from one YOT due to technical problems with their electronic case management system.

²⁷ YOTs work with a small number of young people who are aged over 17 and are still finishing their disposal.

Trends in the number of young people in the YJS, 2010/11 to 2013/14

According to data held on YJMIS, there were 41,569 young people who received a substantive outcome in 2013/14. This is a reduction of 16 per cent since 2012/13 and a reduction of 51 per cent since 2010/11. The trends shown on the PNC and the YJMIS are very similar. The reductions shown in the PNC data were 20 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. There is a two per cent difference in the number of young people with substantive outcomes on YJMIS and the number with offences on PNC.

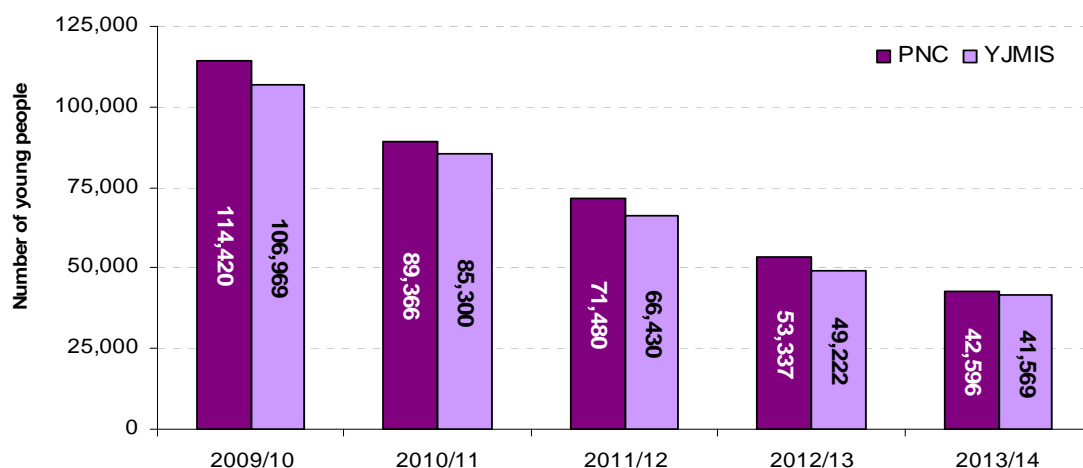
The reduction in the number of young people convicted of an offence in 2013/14 was largely driven by the fall in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System, which fell by 51 per cent from 45,968 in 2010/11 to 22,393 in 2013/14 (according to PNC data).

While the number of young people convicted has reduced year-on-year, the average number of previous offences per young person has 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 out of court disposals. As result of this, the young people in the criminal justice system are more challenging to work with. This is reflected by the year on year rise in the average number of previous offences for each young person since 2006/07.

In 2002 there were 136,401 young people in the re-offending cohort, in 2012/13 the size of the re-offending cohort had fallen 61 per cent to 52,648. The average number of previous offences per young person in the cohort has risen every year since 2006/07, from 1.59 to 2.57 in 2012/13, a 62 per cent increase. This suggests that YOTs are working with a smaller but more prolific cohort.

Chart 3.1: Trends in the number of young people convicted of an offence: comparing data from YOTs and the PNC



Demographics of young people in the Youth Justice System, 2013/14

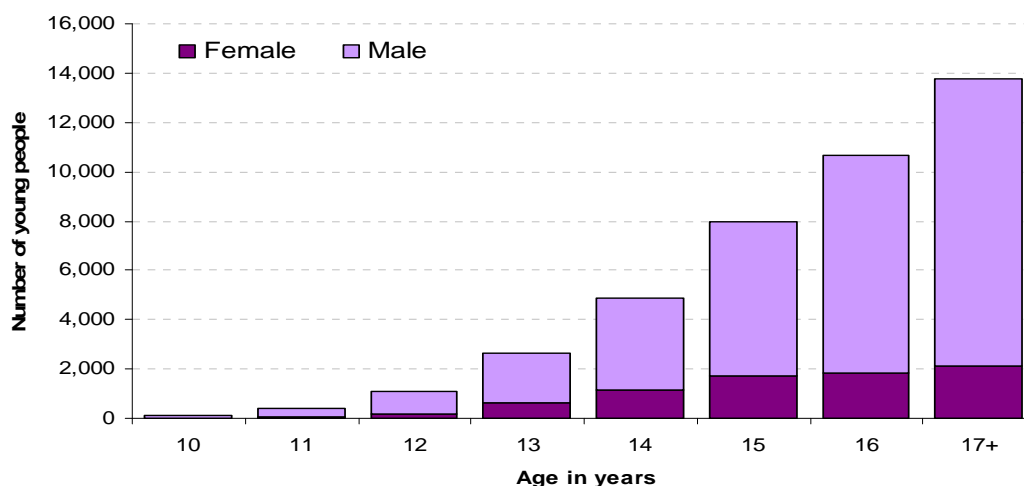
There were 41,569 young people who received a substantive outcome in 2013/14 and 81 per cent of the young people were male.

There were 9,179 young people aged 10-14²⁸ receiving a substantive outcome in 2013/14, a reduction of 20 per cent from the 11,442 in 2012/13. Young people aged 10-14 accounted for 22 per cent of the young people sentenced in 2013/14, compared with 23 per cent in 2012/13.

The number of young females aged 10-14 receiving a substantive outcome was 2,052 in 2013/14, a reduction of 24 per cent from 2012/13. The number of young males aged 10-14 was 7,124 in 2013/14, a reduction of 18 per cent from 2012/13. The reduction in those aged 15 years and over²⁹ was lower, with a 16 per cent reduction for females and a 14 per cent reduction for males.

Young people from a White ethnic background³⁰ accounted for 75 per cent of all young people in 2013/14. Those from a Black ethnic background accounted for eight per cent and those from an Asian ethnic background for five per cent. Young people from a Mixed ethnic background also accounted for five per cent. The Other ethnic background group made up one per cent. These proportions have been fairly stable since 2006/07. However, the number of young people recorded as 'unknown' ethnicity increased from less than three per cent from 2012/13 to seven per cent in 2013/14. The increase in the 'unknowns', is due to a technical fault with one type of electronic case management system used by YOTs and this is currently being fixed.

Chart 3.2: Age and gender of young people convicted of an offence, 2013/14



²⁸ Age is taken at the point a young person receives a substantive outcome, not the age they were when they committed the offence.

²⁹ YOTs work with a small number of young people who are aged over 17 who are finishing their sentences under YOT supervision.

³⁰ Ethnicity data is self reported.

Table 3.1: Age and ethnicity of young people convicted of an offence, 2013/14³¹

Ethnicity	Age								Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	
Asian	0	7	32	73	167	346	538	717	1,880
Black	4	18	57	187	392	568	922	1,167	3,315
Mixed	5	14	49	128	268	420	524	638	2,046
Other	0	2	7	15	37	64	78	102	305
Unknown	14	43	105	262	412	550	710	944	3,040
White	93	340	852	1,968	3,628	6,003	7,894	10,205	30,983
Total	116	424	1,102	2,633	4,904	7,951	10,666	13,773	41,569
Proportion of total	0.3%	1.0%	2.7%	6.3%	11.8%	19.1%	25.7%	33.1%	100.0%

³¹ Percentage totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Chapter 4: Proven offences by young people

This chapter covers proven offences³² by young people in 2013/14³³. It includes information on the types of offences committed by young people that resulted in a conviction in 2013/14 and over time. The data has been taken from the Youth Justice Board's (YJB) Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS). The offence breakdown differs from the main offence types³⁴ used by the MoJ.

Key findings

- There were 90,769 offences for which a young person was convicted in 2013/14, down by eight per cent from 2012/13.
- The number of proven offences associated with young people has reduced by 68 per cent since 2003/04.
- The main offence types for which young people were convicted in 2013/14 were; violence against the person (22 per cent), theft and handling (18 per cent) and criminal damage (11 per cent).

Types of proven offences by young people in 2013/14

In 2013/14, there were 90,769 proven offences by young people that resulted in a formal disposal (either in or out of court).

The main offence types for young people in 2013/14 were:

- Violence against the person (including common assault) (22 per cent);
- Theft and handling (18 per cent);
- Criminal damage (11 per cent).

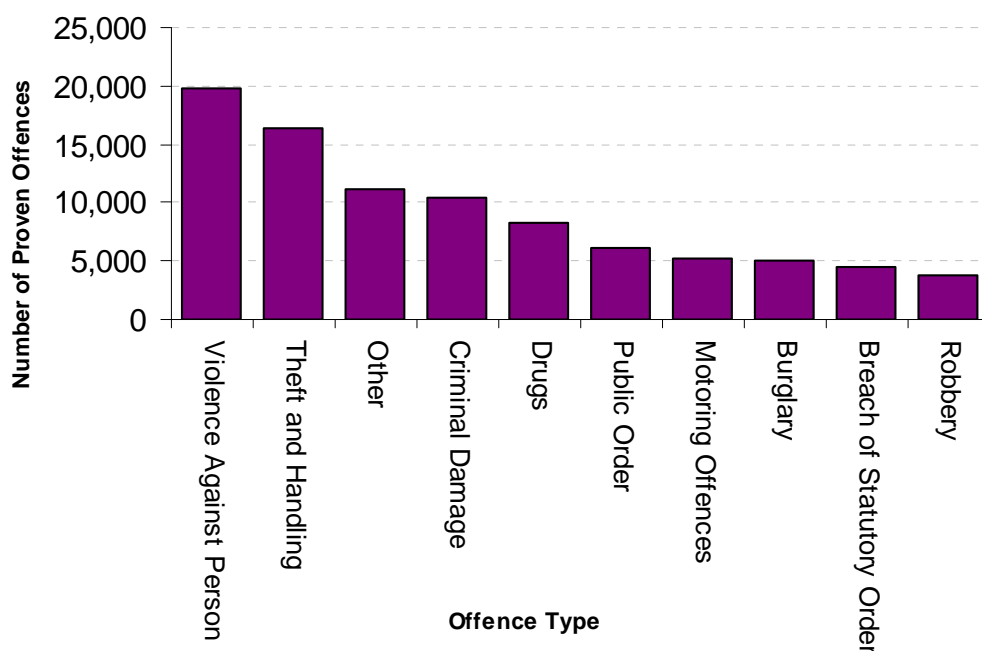
There were 1,653 sexual offences for which a young person was convicted in 2013/14, this accounted for two per cent of all offences.

³² A proven offence is defined as an offence which results in the offender receiving a reprimand, warning, caution or conviction.

³³ This is based on data extracted from YJMIS taken in December 2014. Data from one YOT is missing due to technical problems with their electronic case management system.

³⁴ 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 violence against the person. 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, 2013/14



* Burglary includes domestic and non-domestic burglary

Demography of young people with proven offences, 2013/14

In 2013/14, the majority (78 per cent) of proven offences were committed by young people aged over 15 and over³⁵, with 31 per cent being aged 17 or more. Only 22 per cent of proven offences were committed by young people aged 10-14 years.

- There were 71,028 proven offences committed by young people aged 15 and over (of which, 27,946 committed by those aged 17 or more), and a further 19,741 committed by those aged 10-14.
- Males accounted for 83 per cent of proven offences by young people in 2013/14. This proportion has risen slightly from 81 per cent in 2010/11. The proportion of proven offences committed by females was 17 per cent in 2013/14; this proportion has fluctuated between 16 and 22 per cent for the last decade.

Young people from a White ethnic background accounted for 76 per cent of the proven offences by young people. This proportion fluctuated between 76 and 85 per cent for the last decade.

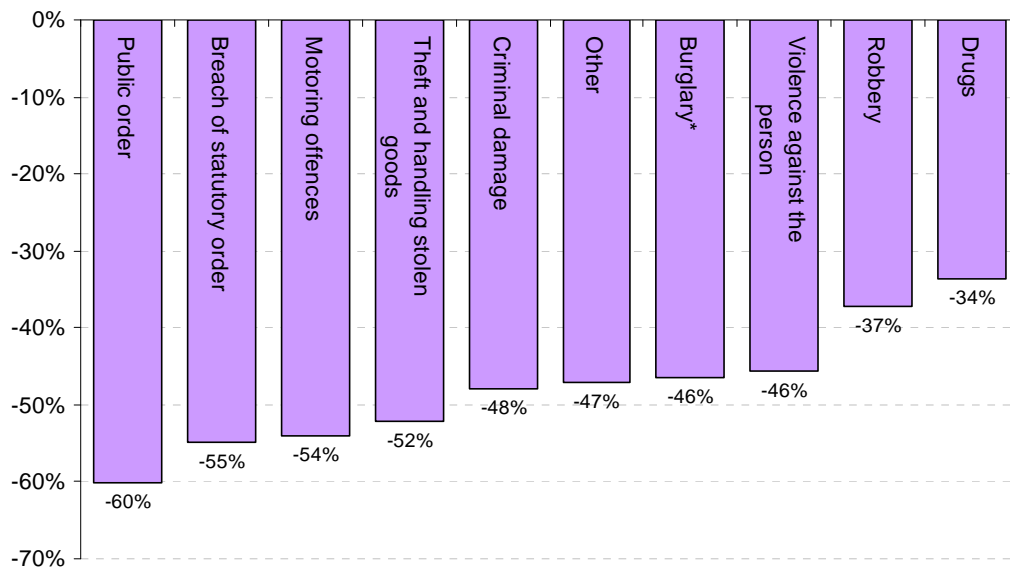
³⁵ YOTs work with a small number of young people who are aged over 17 who are finishing their sentences under YOT supervision.

Proven offences by young people over time, 2003/04 to 2013/14

The number of proven offences by young people has fallen by 68 per cent between 2003/04 and 2013/14. The number of proven offences fell by eight per cent in the last year, from 98,837 in 2012/13 to 90,769 in 2013/14.

The largest percentage falls in proven offences between 2010/11 and 2013/14 have been in the offences of: public order offences fell by 60 per cent, breach of statutory order offences by 55 per cent and motoring offences fell by 54 per cent. Drugs offences fell by 34 per cent between 2010/11 and 2013/14.

Chart 4.2: Reduction in proven offences by young people between 2010/11 to 2013/14



Chapter 5: Young People Sentenced

This chapter covers young people proceeded against, found guilty at courts and sentenced for proven offences in 2013/14. 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 2013/14 there were 45,891 young people proceeded against at magistrates' courts, a fall of 21 per cent on the number in 2012/13 and following the downward trend seen since 2002/03.
- 33,916 young people were found guilty at courts in 2013/14.
- In 2013/14, there were 33,902 young people (aged 10-17) sentenced at criminal courts in England and Wales. The total number of young people sentenced fell by 23 per cent from 43,903 in 2012/13.
- The number of young people sentenced to immediate custody fell by 21 per cent, from 2,815 in 2012/13 to 2,226 in 2013/14. The number of young people having this type of sentence has fallen by 65 per cent since 2003/04, when 6,288 young people were sentenced to immediate custody.

Young people proceeded against

In 2013/14, there were 45,891 young people proceeded against at magistrates courts. Of these, 26,138 (57 per cent) were for indictable offences, 17,053 (37 per cent) were for summary non motoring offences and 2,700 (six per cent) were for summary motoring offences.

In 2013/14, 33,916 young people were found guilty at courts, with 73 per cent of these being males aged 15-17. Of all young people found guilty, the most common offences were:

- Summary non-motoring (accounting for 36 per cent of all offences);
- Theft offences (23 per cent);
- Drug offences (9 per cent).

Young people sentenced

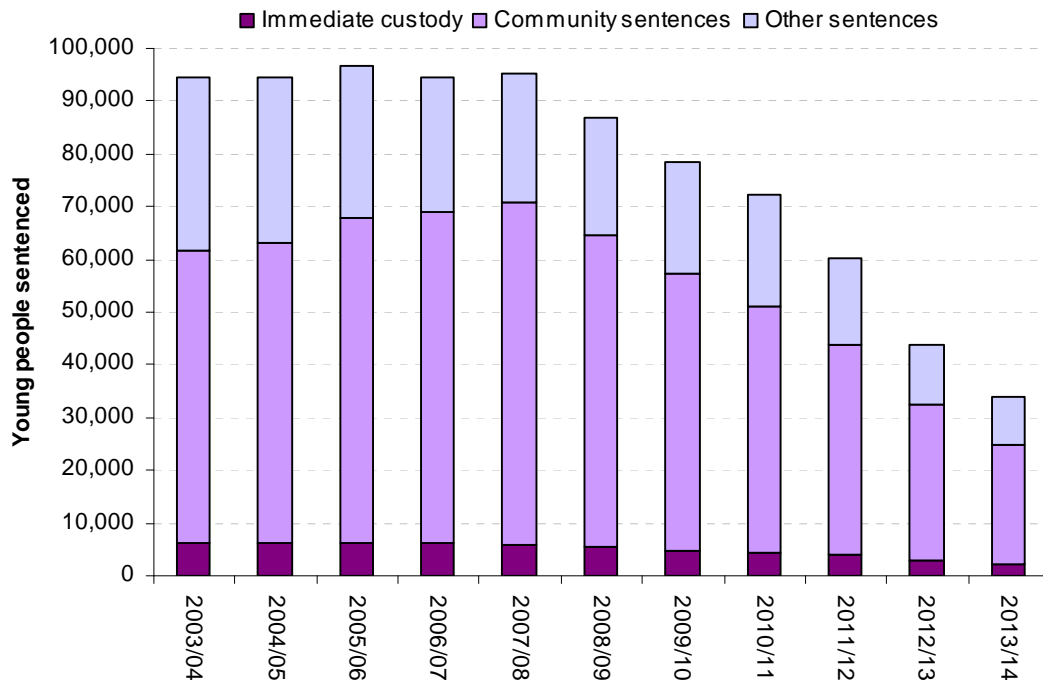
In 2013/14, there was a total of 33,902 young people sentenced for all types of offences. When examined by type of sentence:

- 2,226 young people were sentenced to immediate custodial sentences, with most (87 per cent) of these being Detention and Training Orders (DTOs).
- 22,675 young people were sentenced to community sentences, including 9,767 Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YROs).
- 9,001 young people were sentenced to other types of sentences (these include discharges, fines and otherwise dealt with disposals. See the separately published Glossary for more details).

Trends in the number of young people sentenced, 2003/04 to 2013/14

- The total number of young people sentenced at court has fallen by 23 per cent from 43,903 in 2012/13 to 33,902 in 2013/14.
- Since 2003/04 the total number of young people sentenced at court has fallen by 64 per cent, from 94,533 in 2003/04 to 33,902 in 2013/14.
- The number of young people sentenced to immediate custody fell by 21 per cent from 2,815 in 2012/13 to 2,226 in 2013/14. The number of young people receiving this type of sentence has fallen by 65 per cent since 2003/04, when there were 6,288 young people sentenced to immediate custody.
- The number of young people sentenced to community sentences fell by 23 per cent from 29,557 in 2012/13 to 22,675 in 2013/14. The number of young people receiving these types of sentences has fallen by 59 per cent since 2003/04, when 55,405 young people were sentenced to community sentences.
- Within the offenders sentenced to community sentences, the number of young people given YROs fell by 29 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14, from 13,694 to 9,767. The number of young people being sentenced to a Referral Order has gone down by 18 per cent in the last year from 15,294 in 2012/13 to 12,606 in 2013/14.

Chart 5.1: Trends in the number of young people sentenced, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Number of young people sentenced for indictable offences³⁶ over time, 2003/04 to 2013/14

There were 33,902 young people sentenced for **all** offences in 2013/14, of these 19,608 (58 per cent) were for indictable offences. The figure of 19,608 in 2013/14 represented a reduction of 58 per cent since 2003/04 and a 24 per cent reduction since 2012/13. Males accounted for 89³⁷ per cent of all young people sentenced for indictable offences. This proportion has fluctuated between 85 and 89 per cent (where the gender is known) in the last decade.

³⁶ Criminal offences are divided into three main offence groups:

- **Indictable** proceedings cover the more serious offences such as violent and sexual offences and robbery. Initial proceedings are heard at magistrates' courts but they then may be passed on to the Crown Court, either for sentencing, or for a full trial with a judge and jury. This group includes both 'indictable only' offences, which can only be tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury and 'triable-either-way' offences, which are triable either summarily in a magistrates' court or on indictment in the Crown Court;
- Summary proceedings which cover less serious offences, are almost always handled entirely in the magistrates' courts when dealt with in court, with the majority completed at the first hearing. They are split into two categories:
 - **Summary non-motoring** proceedings, such as TV license evasion and less serious criminal damage; and
 - **Summary motoring** proceedings, such as speeding and driving whilst disqualified.

³⁷ Based on where gender is known.

Youth Rehabilitation Orders

This section covers details of the requirements associated with Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YROs) recorded by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) for 2013/14, in the YOTs case management system. These data are a further breakdown of the types and number of requirements taken from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (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 requirements³⁸ 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 2013/14, 9,767 young people were given YROs by the courts according to data from the MoJ (see Table 5.3 of the supplementary tables). This is a 29 per cent reduction on the number given in 2012/13.

Please note that a large number of YROs (4,605) recorded in YJMIS did not have any requirement data attached to them. This represents 39 per cent of all YROs. All YROs given should have requirements attached. An investigation into this issue indicated that most of the missing requirements have been recorded on the YOTs' case management system but that there is a technical problem with one of these systems that means that the requirements data are not feeding through to the YJMIS. The YJB are working with the provider of the system to resolve this³⁹.

In 2013/14 according to YJMIS, 18,031 requirements were recorded on 8,507 young people (more details are given in Table 5.6 of the supplementary tables).

- The most commonly used single requirement type was a Supervision requirement. It was used in 35 per cent of the YRO requirements.
- Other common requirements included; 'Activity' (17 per cent of requirements), 'Curfew' (15 per cent), 'Electronic Monitoring' (12 per cent), 'Programme' (six per cent), 'Unpaid Work' (six per cent) and 'Attendance Centre Orders' (three per cent).
- A quarter of YROs given had only one requirement attached to them, with 30 per cent having two requirements attached. Only six per cent of YROs had five or more requirements attached.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ In 2013/14, data was available for all but one YOT. This YOT was unable to send in their data due to technical problems.

Parenting Orders

A court may impose an order on a parent when their son or daughter 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 young person attends school. These data come from the Court Proceedings Database held by MoJ.

In 2013/14 there were 245 people sentenced to parenting orders given by the courts. The number fell by 44 per cent, from 436 in 2012/13. Since 2010/11 the number of people sentenced to parenting orders has fallen by 64 per cent (from 686 to 245).

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 remand⁴⁰ given to young people as reported by YOTs from the YJB's Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS);⁴¹
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 20,953 remand episodes⁴² given by the courts for young people in 2013/14, down by eight per cent on 2012/13. Remand decisions that involved young people being bailed (conditional or unconditional bail) accounted for 85 per cent of all sentencing occasions where there was a substantive remand (remand episodes).
- 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.
- Nine per cent of remand episodes involved young people being remanded to custody (1,930 remand episodes).
- The average population in custody on remand in 2013/14 was 260 young people, accounting for 21 per cent of the average custodial population, compared with 26 per cent in 2010/11 when the average population in custody on remand was 528.
- While the overall number of young people in custody has fallen by 21 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the number on remand has fallen by 23 per cent.
- For those young people remanded to custody in 2013/14, 62 per cent were not given a custodial outcome following their remand. Of these, 25 per cent were acquitted and 37 per cent were given other court convictions.

⁴⁰ Including conditional and unconditional bail, community remand and remand to custody.

⁴¹ Based on data extracted from YJMIS taken in December 2014. Data from three YOTs is missing due to technical problems with their case management systems.

⁴² The total number of sentencing occasions with substantive remand.

Types of remand given to young people, 2013/14

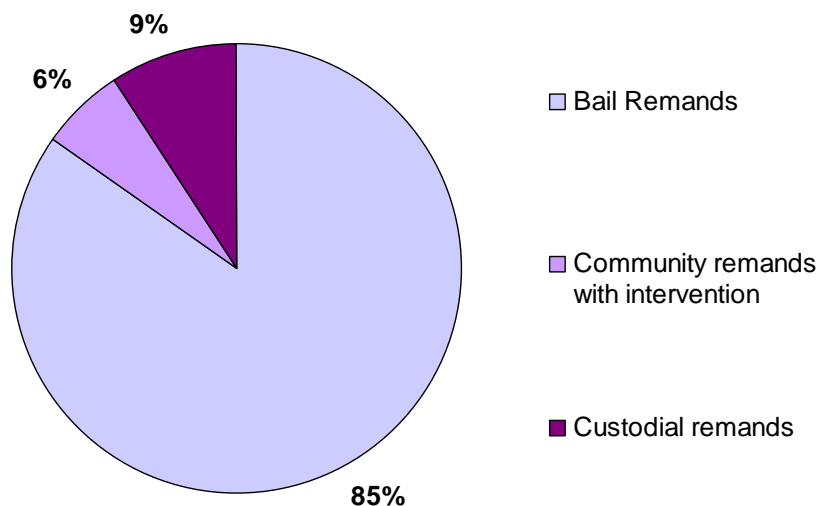
When the court makes the decision to remand a young person they have a number of options, including custodial remands, community remands including remand to local authority accommodation or a range of bail options (see the Glossary for more details on remand types).

There were 41,331 sentencing occasions of which 20,378 that had no substantive remand type and 20,953 sentencing occasions with a substantive remand.

In 2013/14 there were 20,953 court sentencing occasions where young people were given a type of substantive remand as part of the court process. This could be bail, remand in the community or in custody. This is a reduction of eight per cent from the 22,752 sentencing occasions in 2012/13. Of the 20,953 occasions in 2013/14 where young people were given a type of remand:

- 1,930 were custodial remand episodes, up by two per cent from 2012/13;
- 1,256 were community remand episodes (with an intervention), down by three per cent from 2012/13;
- 17,767 were bail remand episodes (conditional and unconditional), down by nine per cent since 2012/13.

Chart 6.1: Type of remand decisions for young people, 2013/14



Characteristics of the population in custody on remand, 2013/14

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 260 young people in custody on remand at any one time in 2013/14. The majority (68 per cent) were remanded to custody in a Young Offender Institution (YOI).

Young people held on remand accounted for 21 per cent of the average custody population in 2013/14, compared with 22 per cent in 2012/13. While the overall number of young people in custody has fallen by 21 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the number on remand has fallen by 23 per cent.

Most young people in custody on remand were there for serious offences, including; 35 per cent for robbery, 26 per cent for violence against the person offences and 14 per cent for burglary offences. The average time spent on remand was 51 days in 2013/14; which was an increase from 45 days compared with 2012/13 ([Chapter 7](#)).

Of the average population in custody on remand in 2013/14:

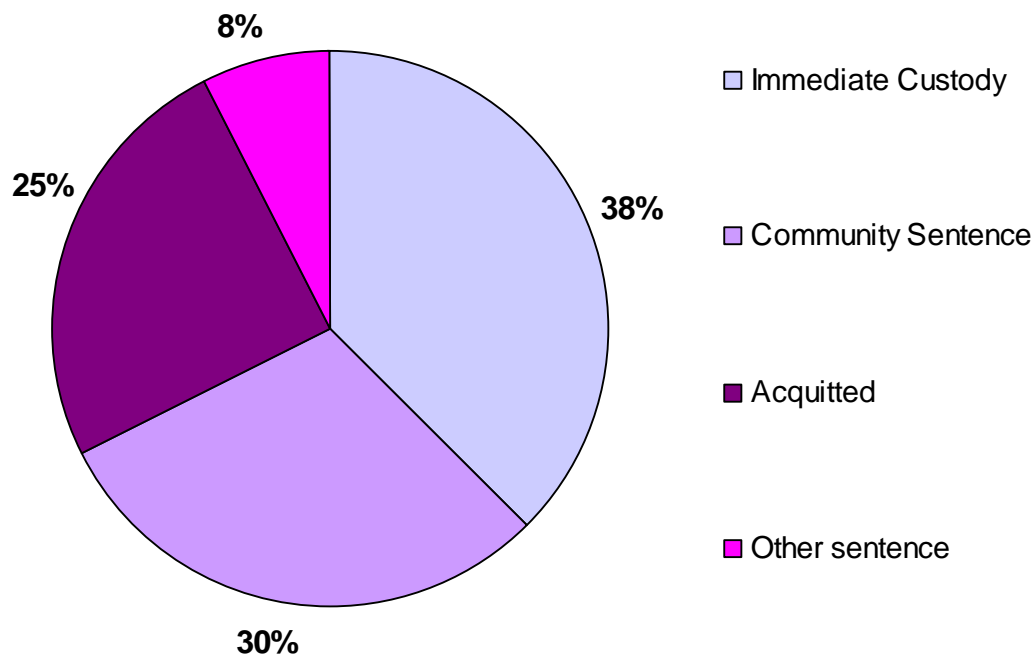
- Over half (51 per cent) were aged 17;
- 97 per cent were male;
- 51 per cent were White and 28 per cent were Black.

Outcomes for young people following custodial remand, 2013/14

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.

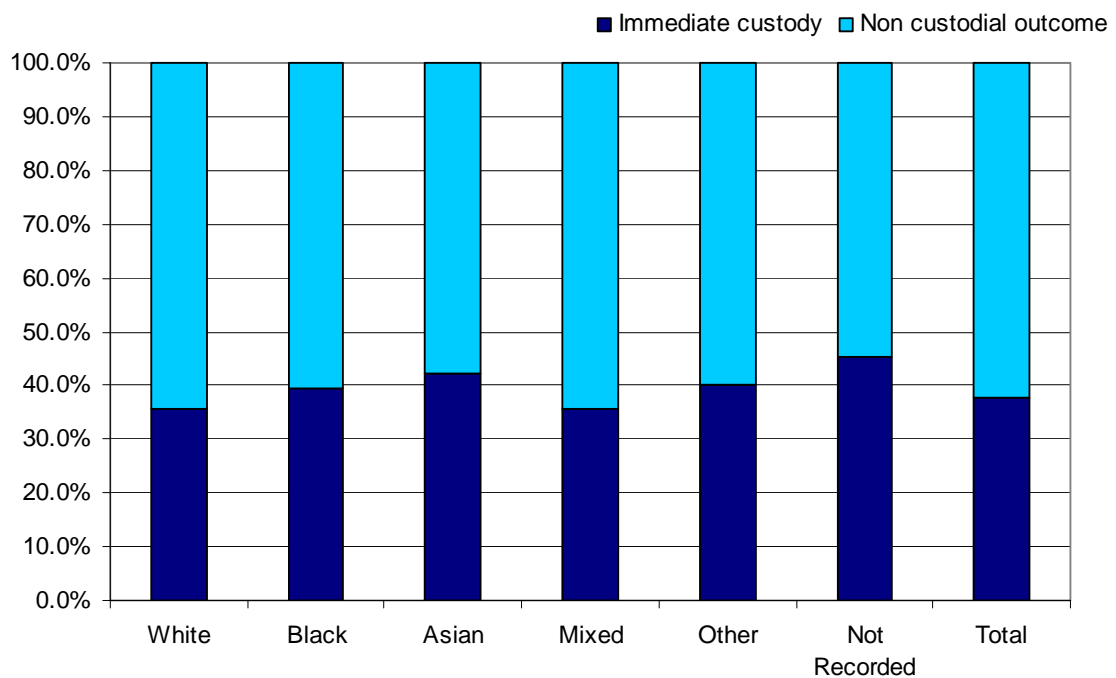
For those young people given custodial remand in 2013/14, 62 per cent were not given a custodial outcome following their remand. Of these, 25 per cent were acquitted and 37 per cent were given other court convictions (30 per cent community sentences and 8 per cent other sentences). The percentage of young people not given a custodial sentence following a custodial remand has increased from 59 per cent in 2010/11 to 62 per cent in 2013/14 and decreased from 65 per cent in 2012/13.

Chart 6.2: Outcomes following custodial remand, 2013/14



In 2013/14, 40 per cent of Black young people and 42 per cent of Asian young people on custodial remand received a custodial sentence and 36 per cent of White young people and 36 per cent of Mixed young people went on receive a custodial sentence.

Chart 6.3 Outcomes for young people on custodial remand⁴³, by ethnicity as a percentage of total, 2013/14



⁴³ (1) Including those remanded in custody at any stage of proceedings at magistrates' courts or at the Crown Court who may also have been given bail at some stage of those proceedings.

Chapter 7: Young people in custody

This chapter provides data on the population of young people in the youth secure estate during 2013/14. The custody data are from the YJB's eAsset 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 eAsset database from March 2012. Data prior to April 2012 are from the SACHS database. For provisional data after March 2014 please see the Youth Custody Statistics:

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

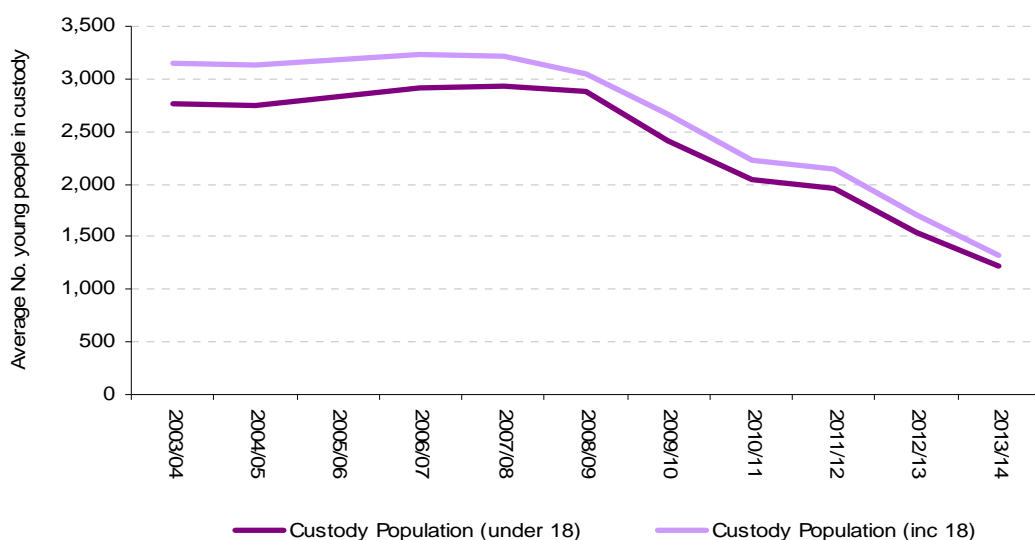
Please note that although the YJB is only responsible for placing 10-17 year olds, young people aged over 17 remain in the youth secure estate if they only have a short period of their sentence left to serve, to avoid disrupting their regimes. Unless stated otherwise, the data presented here are for the under 18 population only.

All female YOIs were decommissioned in July and August 2013, therefore any 17 and 18 year old females that remain in the youth secure estate will be held in STCs or SCHs.

Key findings

- The average population in custody (under 18) in 2013/14 was 1,216, down by 21 per cent from an average of 1,544 in 2012/13.
- The average population in custody (under 18) has fallen by 56 per cent from 2,771 in 2003/04.
- The average population in 2013/14 (including 18 year olds held in custody in the youth secure estate) was 1,318. This is a 23 per cent reduction on the 2012/13 figure of 1,708.

Chart 7.1: Average custody population from 2003/04 to 2013/14



Legal basis for detention for young people in custody, 2013/14

Over half (57 per cent) of the average population of young people (under 18) in custody in 2013/14 were serving a Detention and Training Order (DTO). A further 21 per cent were held on remand. The remaining 22 per cent were serving long-term sentences (see Glossary for more details).

Offences resulting in young people going into custody, 2013/14

Most young people held in custody in 2013/14 were there for serious offences, including:

- 32 per cent for robbery offences:
- 25 per cent for violence against the person offences:
- 17 per cent for burglary (domestic and non-domestic) offences.

The proportion of young people in custody for robbery has risen from 23 per cent of the population to 32 per cent of the population between 2010/11 and 2013/14. Over the same time period, the proportion of young people in custody for violence against the person offences has increased from 24 per cent to 25 per cent of the average population. Breach of Statutory Order has reduced from 16 per cent in 2010/11, to two per cent in 2013/14.

Chart 7.2: Average population in custody (under 18) by primary offence group, 2009/10 to 2013/14

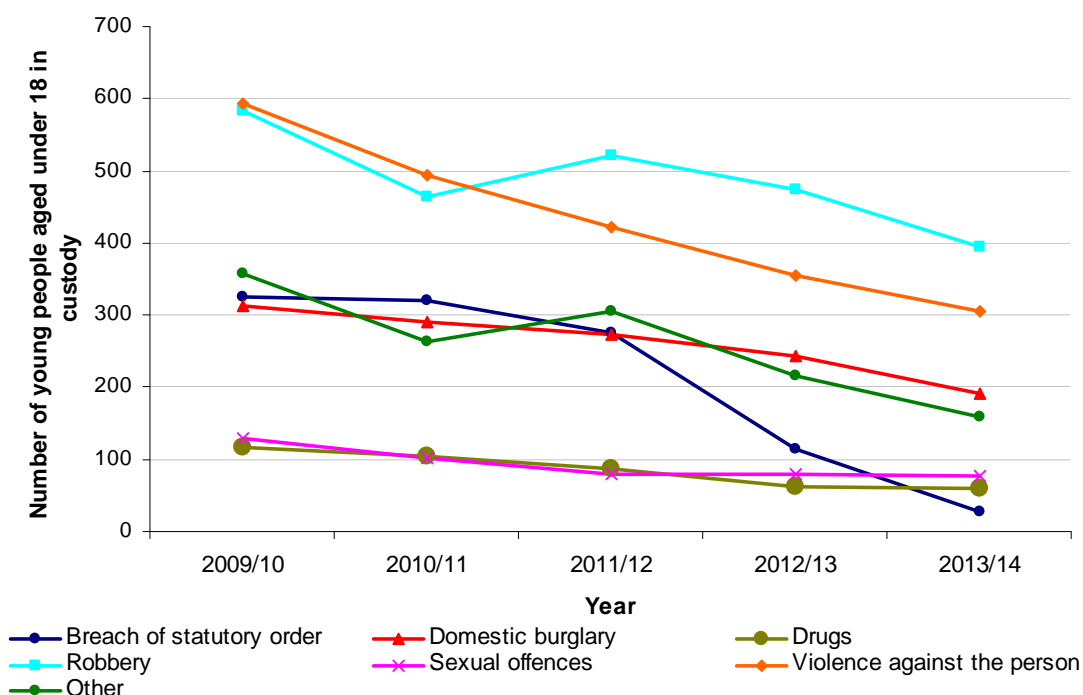
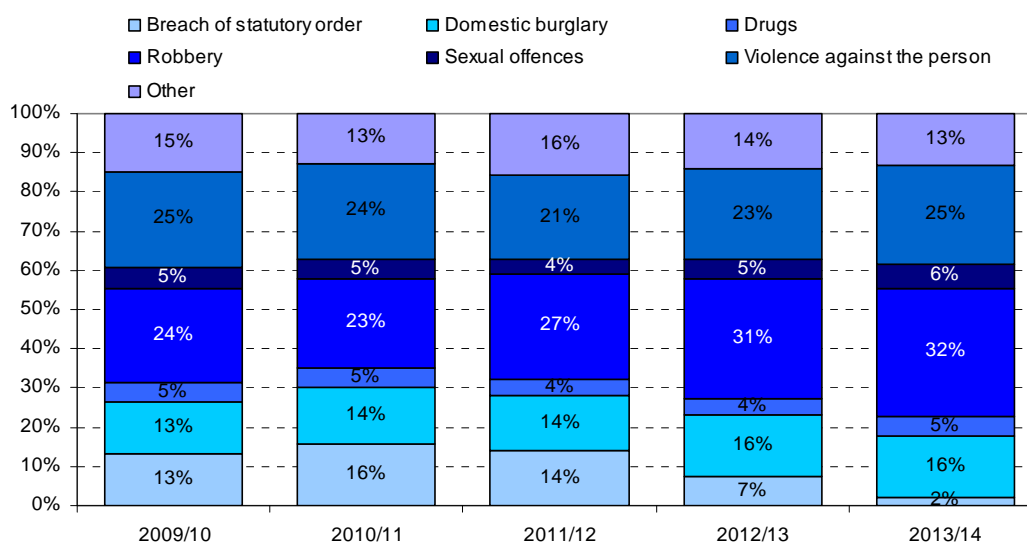


Chart 7.3: Custody population (under 18) by primary offence group, 2009/10 to 2013/14, average proportions



Demographics of young people in custody, 2013/14

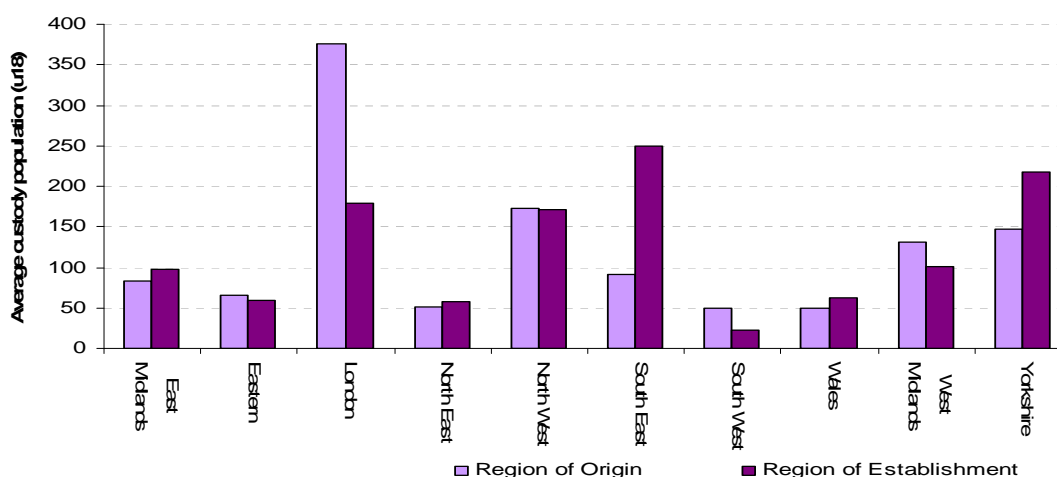
- In 2013/14, 95 per cent of the young people (under 18) held in custody estate were male. Most (96 per cent) of the young people (under 18) held in custody were aged 15-17 years.
- In 2013/14, 60 per cent of the young people held in custody were from a White ethnic background. Young people from a Black ethnic background accounted for 22 per cent of young people in custody. This compares to 75 per cent and eight per cent of the young people convicted of an offence in that year respectively ([Chapter 3](#)).
- In 2013/14, 18 per cent of young people from a White ethnic background in custody were held on remand, compared with 26 per cent of young people from a Black ethnic background and Mixed ethnic background and 24 per cent from an Asian background.

Location for young people (under 18) held in custody, 2013/14

- In 2013/14, most (68 per cent) young people (under 18) held in custody were in YOIs, 22 per cent were in STCs and the remaining 11 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 2013/14, 31 per cent of young people in custody were from London. The one London establishment accommodated 15 per cent of the total custodial population⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ Feltham is the only London establishment, and holds young people aged 15-17 sentenced or Remanded to Youth Detention Accommodation.

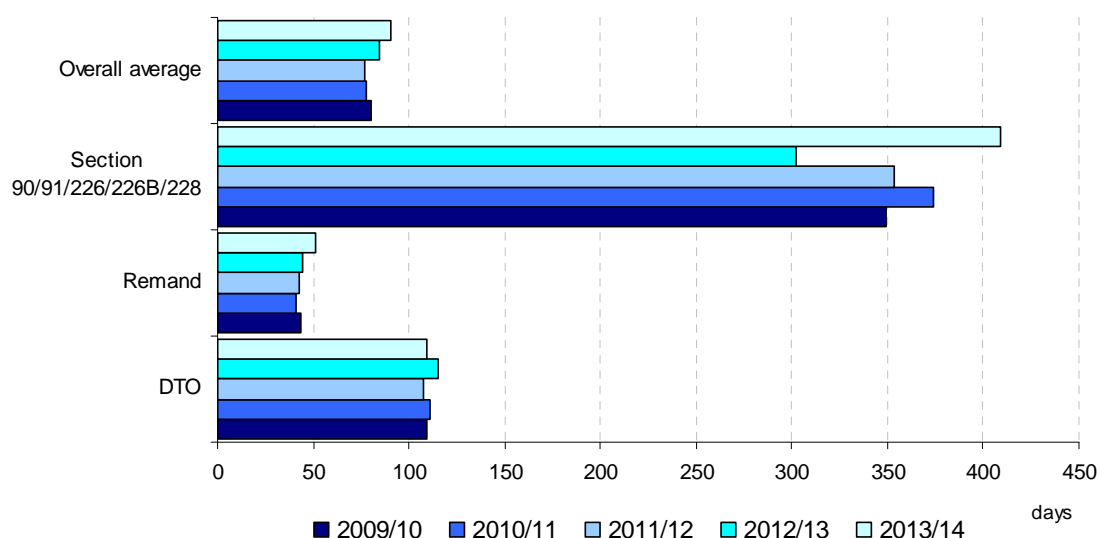
Chart 7.4: Custody population (under 18) by region of origin and region of establishment, 2013/14



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

Overall the average length of time spent in custody increased from 85 days in 2012/13 to 90 days in 2013/14. For DTOs, it decreased from 115 days to 109 days, for remand it increased from 45 days to 51 days and for longer sentences it increased by from 302 days to 409 days.

Chart 7.5: Average time in days spent in the youth secure estate by legal basis of detention, 2009/10 to 2013/14



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 2013/14 there was an average occupancy rate of 77 per cent (i.e. there were an average of 1,318 of the

1,719 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 2010/11 to 2013/14. From 2010/11 to 2013/14 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

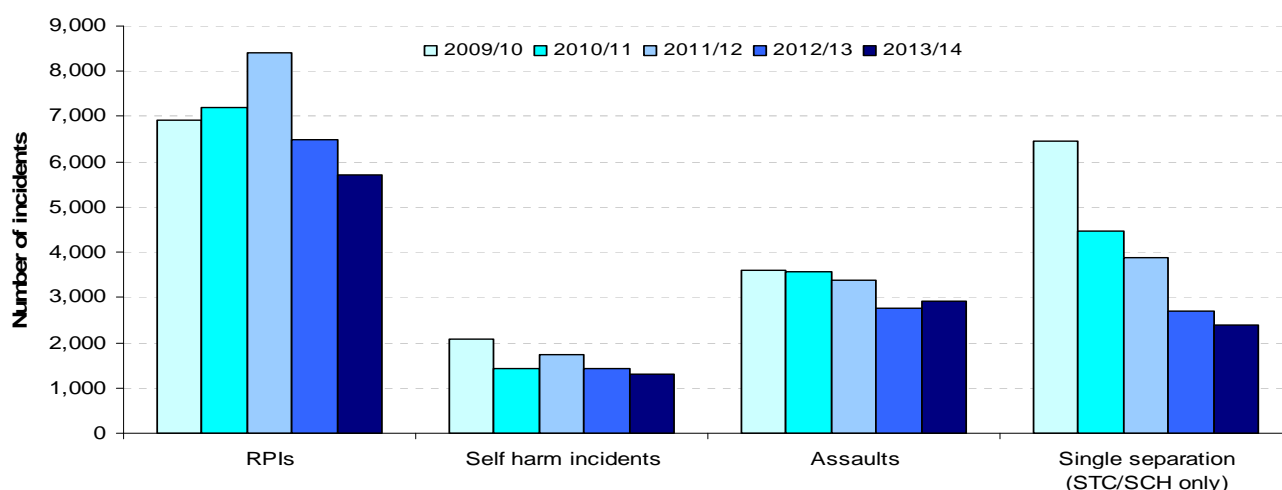
- There were 5,714 incidents of restrictive physical intervention (RPIs) used in the youth secure estate in 2013/14, down by 21 per cent from 2010/11 and by 12 per cent from 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the number of RPIs per 100 young people increased compared with both 2010/11 and 2012/13 (from 20.5 in 2010/11 and from 23.8 in 2012/13 to 28.4 in 2013/14).
- There were 1,318 incidents of self harm, down by seven per cent from 2010/11 and down by eight per cent on 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the number of self harm incidents per 100 young people increased compared with both 2010/11 and 2012/13 (from 4.1 in 2010/11 and 5.2 in 2012/13 to 6.6 in 2013/14).
- There were 2,932 assaults by young people in custody, down by 18 per cent since 2010/11 but up by seven per cent since 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the number of assaults per 100 young people increased compared with both 2010/11 and 2012/13 (from 10.1 in 2010/11 and 10.1 in 2012/13 to 14.6 in 2013/14).
- There were 2,392 occasions where single separation was used in Secure Children's Homes (SCHs) or Secure Training Centres (STCs), down by 46 per cent since 2010/11 and by 12 per cent since 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the number of single separation incidents per 100 young people in custody decreased compared with both 2010/11 and 2012/13 (from 64.5 in 2010/11 and 42.7 in 2012/13 to 38.9 in 2013/14).

Behaviour management in the youth secure estate

“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 2010/11 to 2013/14. 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, 2009/10 to 2013/14



Use of Restrictive Physical Intervention (RPI), 2013/14

There were 5,714 incidents of RPI used in the youth secure estate in 2013/14, down by 21 per cent from 2010/11 and down by 12 per cent since 2012/13.

The number of RPIs per 100 young people increased by 39 per cent from 2010/11 to 2013/14 (20.5 RPIs per 100 young people to 28.4 in 2013/14) and there was an increase of 19 per cent compared with 2012/13 (from 23.8 RPIs per 100 young people to 28.4 in 2013/14).

There was an average of 476 RPIs per month in 2013/14, involving an average of 319 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 2013/14 there were 120 RPIs involving injury to young people, nearly all (98 per cent) of these were minor injuries. There were 23 per cent fewer injuries to young people following an RPI than in 2012/13.

Chart 8.2a: Monthly average number of RPIs for young people in custody, 2009/10 to 2013/14

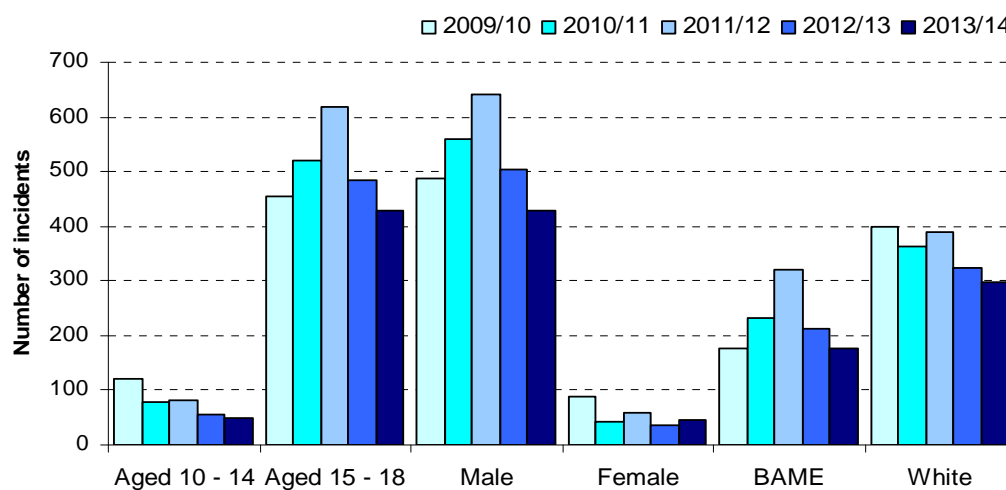
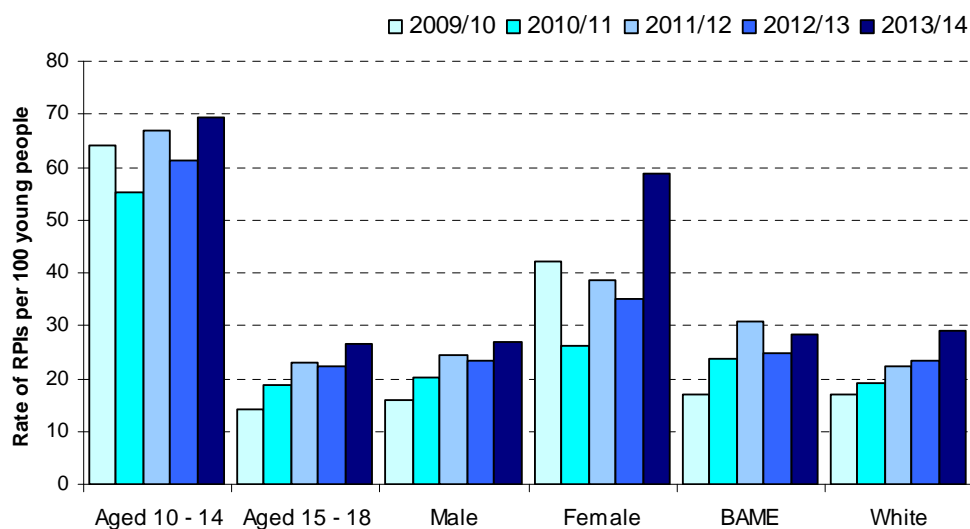


Chart 8.2b: Rate of RPIs per 100 young people in custody, 2009/10 to 2013/14



Self harm by young people in custody, 2013/14

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 1,318 incidents of self harm in 2013/14, down by seven per cent since 2010/11 and down by eight per cent since 2012/13.

The number of self harm incidents per 100 young people increased by 62 per cent in 2013/14 compared with 2010/11 (4.1 incidents per 100 young people to 6.6 incidents per 100 young people in 2013/14), and an increase of 25 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14 (from 5.2 to 6.6 incidents of self harm per 100 young people).

There was an average of 110 incidents of self harm per month in 2013/14, involving an average of 64 young people. The rate of self harm incidents per 100 young people in custody was higher for females than their male counterparts and for white young people compared to BAME young people.

Chart 8.3a: Monthly average number of self harm incidents for young people in custody, 2009/10 to 2013/14

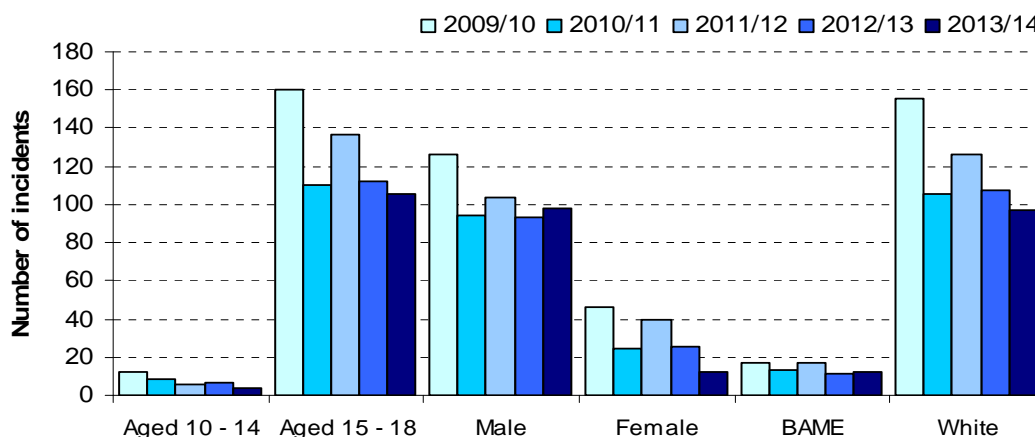
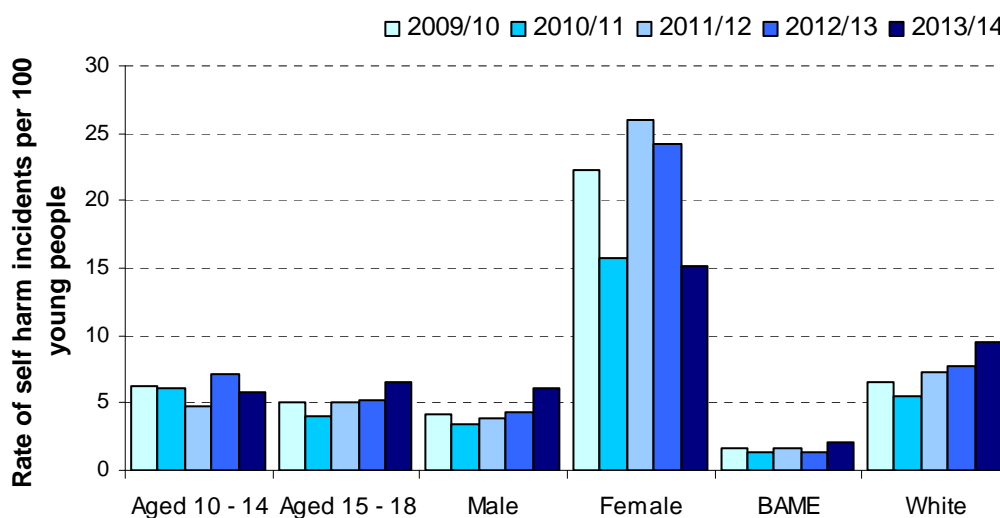


Chart 8.3b: Rate of self harm per 100 young people in custody, 2009/10 to 2013/14



Assaults involving young people in custody, 2013/14

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 2,932 assaults involving young people in custody in 2013/14, down by 18 per cent since 2010/11 and up by seven per cent since 2012/13. There was an average of 244 assaults per month in 2013/14 involving an average of 209 young people as perpetrators.

The number of assaults per 100 young people in custody increased by 44 per cent between 2010/11 and 2013/14 (10.1 assaults per 100 young people compared to 14.6 in 2013/14) and again by 44 per cent compared with 2012/13 (10.1 assaults per 100 young people in 2012/13 compared with 14.6 in 2013/14).

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, 2009/10 to 2013/14

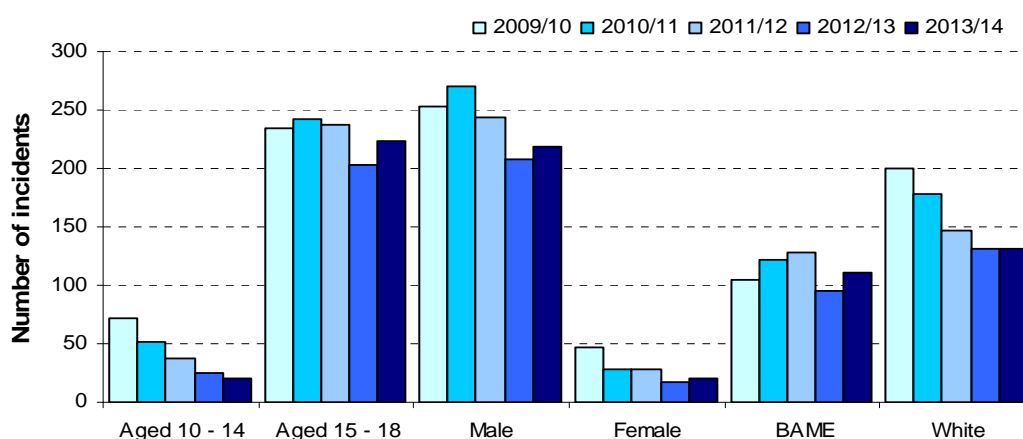
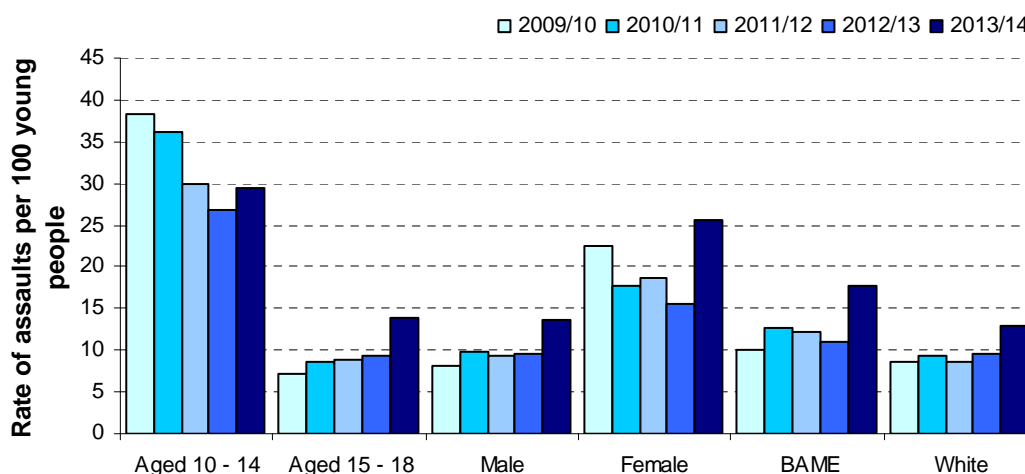


Chart 8.4b: Rate of assault per 100 young people in custody, 2009/10 to 2013/14



Single separation in STCs and SCHs, 2013/14

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 2,392 occasions where single separation was used in 2013/14, down by 46 per cent from 2010/11 and by 12 per cent since 2012/13. In 2013/14 there was an average of 199 incidents of single separation per month used in Secure Children's Homes and Secure Training Centres. This compares to an average of 372 incidents of single separation used per month in 2010/11.

The number of single separation incidents per 100 young people in custody decreased by 40 per cent from 2010/11 to 2013/14 (from 64.5 incidents per 100 young people in 2010/11 to 38.9 in 2013/14) and there was a decrease of nine per cent compared with 2012/13 (from 42.7 incidents per 100 young people compared with 38.9 in 2013/14).

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 STCs and 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 was the first secure establishment to use MMPR, and began doing so from 4th March 2013; data collection under the MMPR system started from this date. The government recently published comprehensive MMPR data to cover the period March 2013 to March 2014. This contained figures from the two STCs, Rainsbrook and Oakhill, and the two under-18 YOIs, Wetherby and Hindley, that started using MMPR during this period. As the data is limited to the first thirteen months' use of MMPR at Rainsbrook, and shorter periods from the other three establishments, there are limitations to identifying any definitive patterns or trends. As more data is collected over a longer period of time, from a greater number of establishments, firmer evidence will emerge.

For further information on MMPR and the release of the first 13 months use of MMPR at Rainsbrook and Oakhill Secure Training Centres and Wetherby and Hindley Young Offender Institutions (March 2013 – March 2014) please see:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mmpr-data-march-2013-to-march-2014

Chapter 9: Proven re-offending by young people, 2012/13 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 2012 and 31st March 2013. 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 2012/13, compared with 2011/12 and 2002 as a long term comparator. 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 2013 there were 52,648 young people who were given a reprimand or warning, convicted at court (excluding immediate custodial sentences) or released from custody.
- Of the 52,648 young people in the cohort, 18,998 committed a proven re-offence within a year. This gives a one-year re-offending rate (binary rate) of 36.1 per cent.
- The young people who re-offended committed an average of three offences each – 56,779 offences in total. The average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) was 1.08.
- The rate of re-offending by young people rose by 0.6 percentage points compared with 2011/12, and by 2.7 percentage point compared with 2002.
- The average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) rose by 5.4 per cent compared with 2011/12, and fell by 1.9 per cent compared with 2002.
- A quarter (25 per cent) of these re-offences were committed by young people with no previous offences, and 19 per cent were by young people with 11 or more previous offences.
- The number of young people in the re-offending cohort has gone down every year since 2007/08. There has been a reduction of 25 per cent compared with 2011/12, and 61 per cent reduction compared with 2002.

Chart 9.1: Binary rate (proportion who re-offend) for young people, 2002 to 2012/13

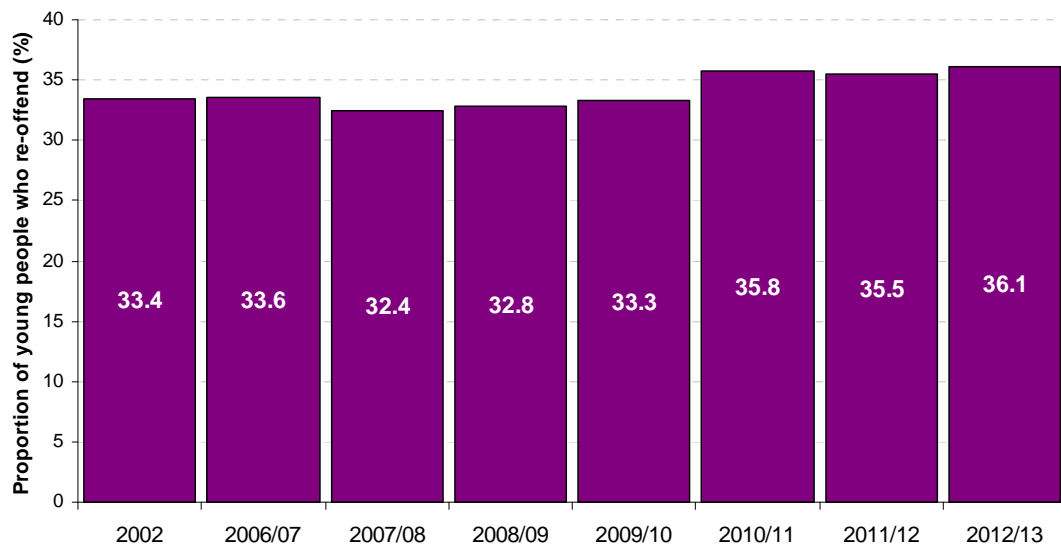


Chart 9.2: Average number of re-offences per young person (frequency rate), 2002 to 2012/13

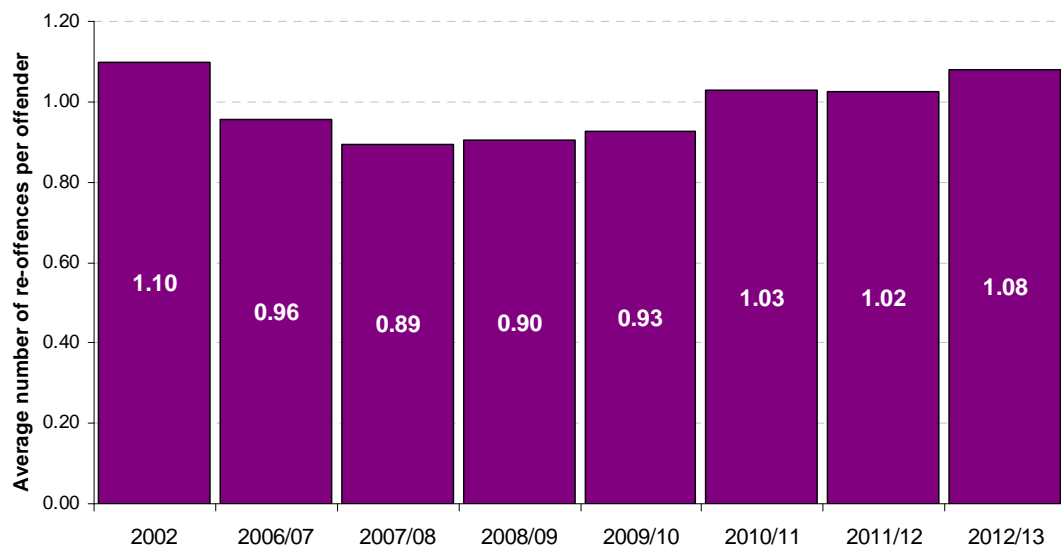
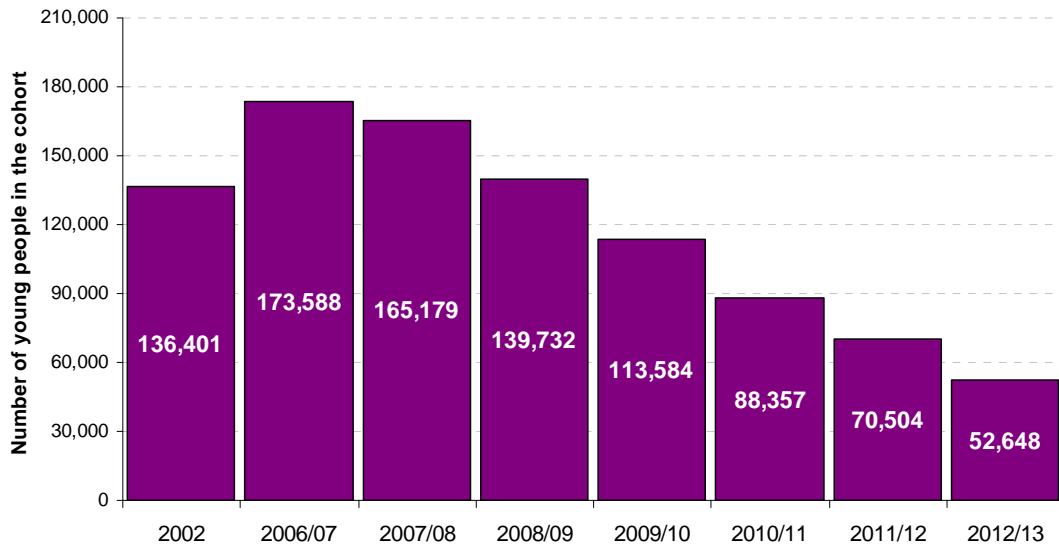


Chart 9.3: Number of young people in the cohort, 2002 to 2012/13



Changes to the re-offending cohort over time

In 2002 136,401 young people formed the re-offending cohort, in 2012/13 the size of the re-offending cohort had fallen by 61 per cent to 52,648.

Alongside this, the average number of previous offences per offender in the cohort has risen every year since 2006/07, from 1.59 to 2.57 in 2012/13, an increase of 62 per cent. This suggests that Youth Offending Teams are working with a smaller, but generally more prolific cohort.

Re-offending by demography, 2012/13

- The re-offending rate for young people aged 15-17 increased to 36.4 per cent compared with the previous year's rate of 35.8 per cent. The 10-14 year olds re-offending rate increased to 35.2 per cent compared with the previous year's rate of 34.5 per cent.
- The average number of re-offences per young person was the same for both 10-14 and 15-17 year olds, with an average of 1.08 re-offences.
- The re-offending rate for young males increased by a 0.2 percentage point to 38.6 per cent. The re-offending rate for young females increased by 1.2 percentage points to 26.2 per cent.

Re-offending by offence, disposal and criminal history, 2012/13

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 23.0 per cent, compared with those with 11 or more previous offences who had a re-offending rate of 75.6 per cent.
- Those young people who received a reprimand or warning for their index disposal had a proven re-offending rate of 26.4 per cent, those that received a first-tier disposal had a re-offending rate of 42.5 per cent, and those given a Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) had a re-offending rate of 63.5 per cent. Those released from custody had a re-offending rate of 67.9 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 15.0 per cent, compared with those with robbery offences which have a 41.5 per cent re-offending rate.

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 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 sentenced for indictable offences only. This chapter covers information up to 2013/14. For the latest MoJ publication please see:

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

Key findings

- In 2013/14, 82 per cent of young people sentenced for indictable offences had previous cautions or convictions.
- In 2013/14, 18 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 2013/14. This proportion has fluctuated between five and eight per cent since 2003/04.
- In 2013/14, 65 per cent of young people cautioned for indictable offences had **no** previous cautions or convictions.

Criminal history of young people in the Youth Justice System

In 2013/14, there were 36,210 young people sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences. Of these, 20,437 were sentenced and 15,773 were cautioned. There has been a downward trend since 2007/08 in the numbers sentenced for indictable offences or cautioned.

Examined by type of disposal, 73 per cent of those with no previous cautions or convictions received a caution, whilst those with 11 or more previous cautions or convictions tended to receive a community sentence or immediate custody.

Criminal histories of young people sentenced for indictable offences

Of the 20,437 young people sentenced for indictable offences in 2013/14, 82 per cent had previous convictions or cautions, a fall from the 85 per cent of 2012/13. The proportion of young people sentenced for an indictable offence who have a previous criminal history, has been reducing since 2007/08 where 90 per cent of young people sentenced for indictable offences had a previous criminal history.

In 2013/14, 18 per cent of the young people sentenced for indictable offences had no previous convictions or cautions. This was 15 per cent in 2012/13 and the proportion has increased since 2007/08 when it was 10 per cent.

In 2013/14, four 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 2003/04, but saw a decrease from the previous year for the first time.

The proportion of young people sentenced to custody who were first time entrants to the Youth Justice System was eight per cent in 2013/14. 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: Numbers of young people sentenced by criminal history, 2003/04 to 2013/14

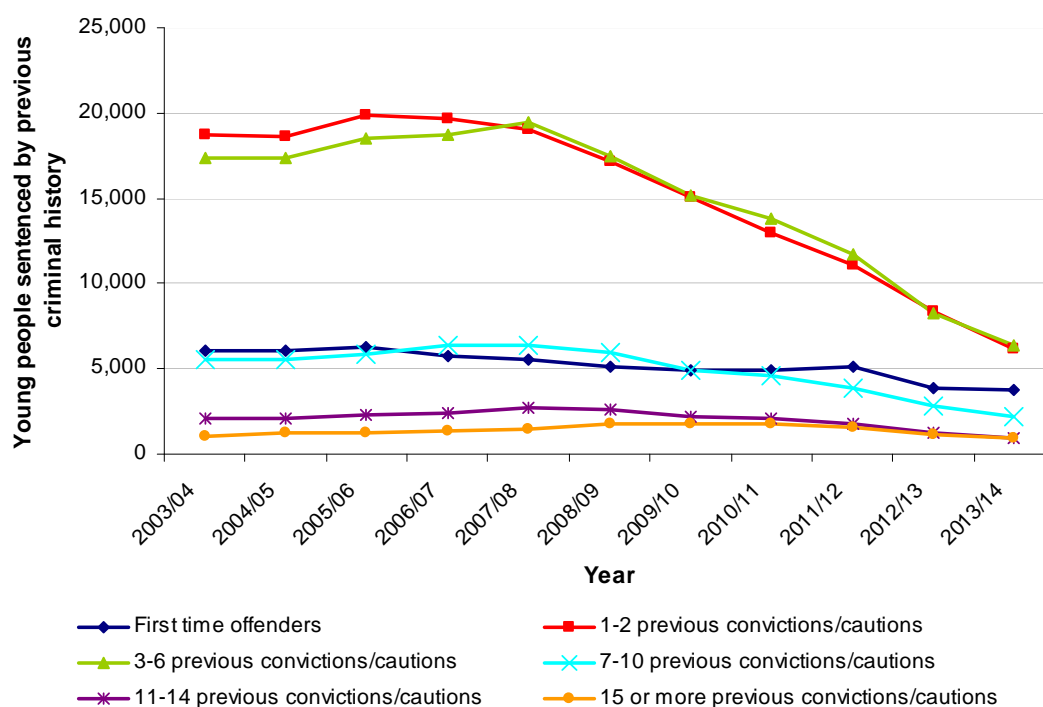
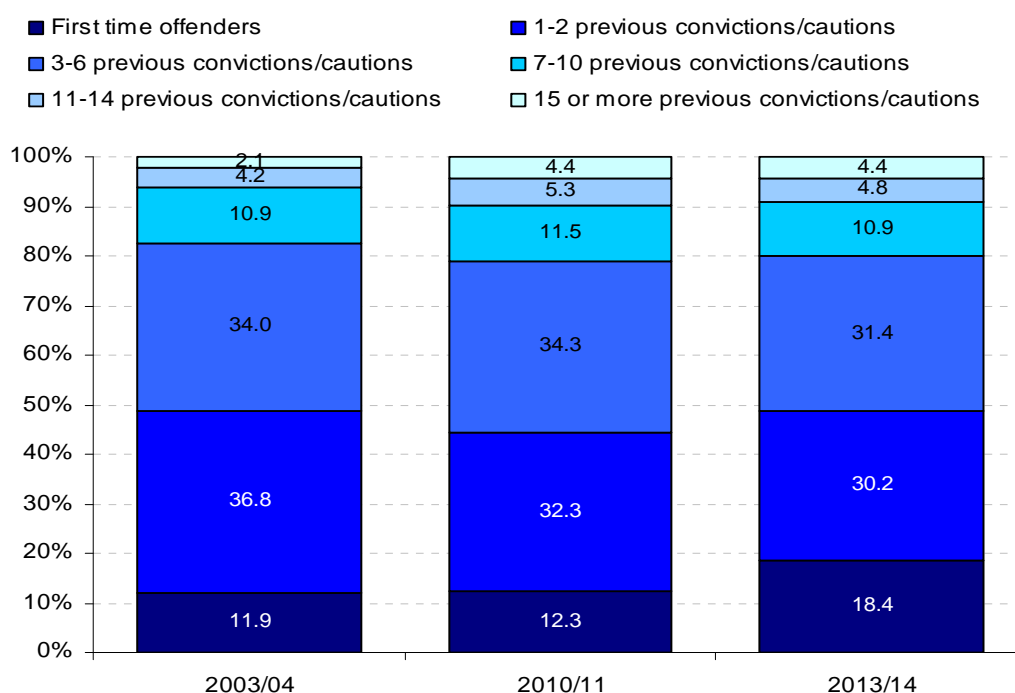


Chart 10.2: Proportion of young people sentenced by criminal history, 2003/04, 2010/11 and 2013/14



Criminal histories of young people cautioned for indictable offences

In 2013/14, 65 per cent of young people who received a caution for an indictable offence had no previous offences. Six per cent of young people given a caution in 2013/14 had three or more previous cautions or convictions.

Chapter 11: Comparisons with the adult system

This chapter provides a comparison with young people (10-17 years), young adults (where available, which covers 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, knife possession sentencing, population in custody and re-offending.

Key findings

- Young people (aged 10-17) accounted for 13 per cent of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2013/14. Adults (18 and over) accounted for 87 per cent.
- Young people sentenced for indictable offences accounted for seven per cent of the total court sentences in 2013/14. Young adults (18-20) accounted for nine per cent and the remaining 84 per cent were adults (aged 21 and over).
- Young people in custody accounted for one per cent of the total custody population in June 2014.
- In 2012/13 the proportion of people who re-offended was highest for young people aged 10-17, with a re-offending rate of 36.1 per cent. Young adults (18-20) had a re-offending rate of 30.0 per cent, while adults (21 and over) had a rate of 24.2 per cent.
- Young people accounted for 26 per cent (68 offences) of the total offences involving threatening with a knife or offensive weapon in 2013/14.

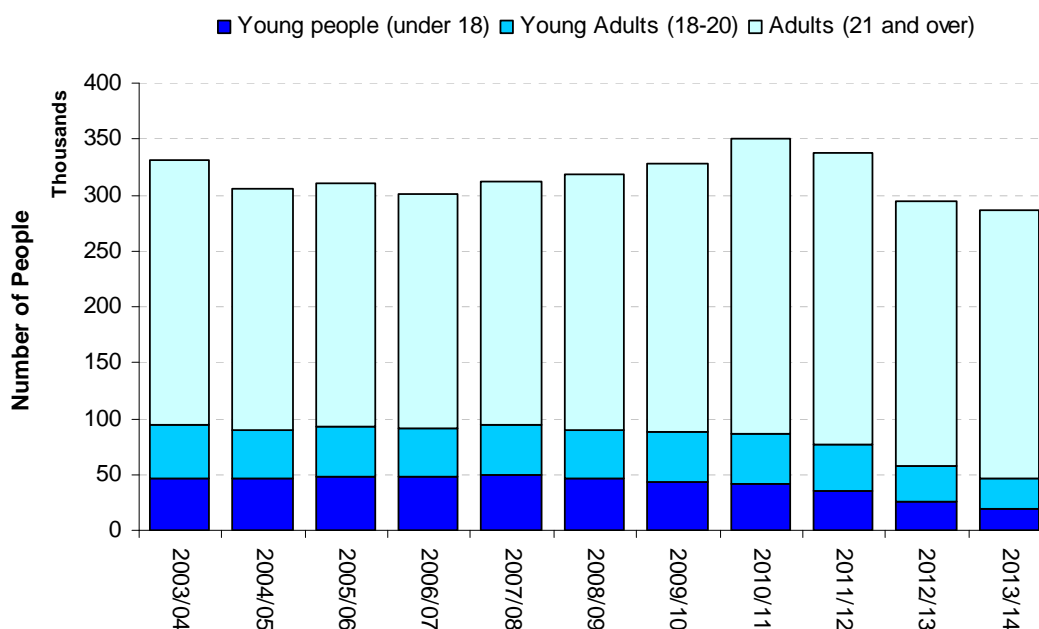
First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales, 2013/14

- Young people (10-17 year olds) accounted for 13 per cent of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2013/14. Adults (18 years and over) accounted for 87 per cent.
- In 2003/04, young people accounted for 31 per cent of first time entrants to the criminal justice system. This proportion was broadly stable until 2008/09 when it started to fall year on year to its present level of 13 per cent.

Offences, disposals and knife possession sentencing in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales, 2013/14

- Young people (10-17 year olds) sentenced for all offences accounted for three per cent of the total people sentenced in 2013/14.
- Young people (10-17) sentenced for indictable offences accounted for seven per cent of the total people sentenced in 2013/14 with 19,608 court sentences, compared to nine per cent for young adults (18-20) and 84 per cent for adults (21+).
- Young people accounted for 26 per cent (68 offences) of the total number of offences involving threatening with a knife or offensive weapon in 2013/14.
- Young people accounted for 16 per cent (2,480 offenders) of the total number of offenders convicted or cautioned for a possession of a knife or offensive weapon offence in 2013/14.
- The number of young people convicted or cautioned for a possession of a knife or offensive weapon offence decreased by five percent, compared to a three per cent reduction for adults.

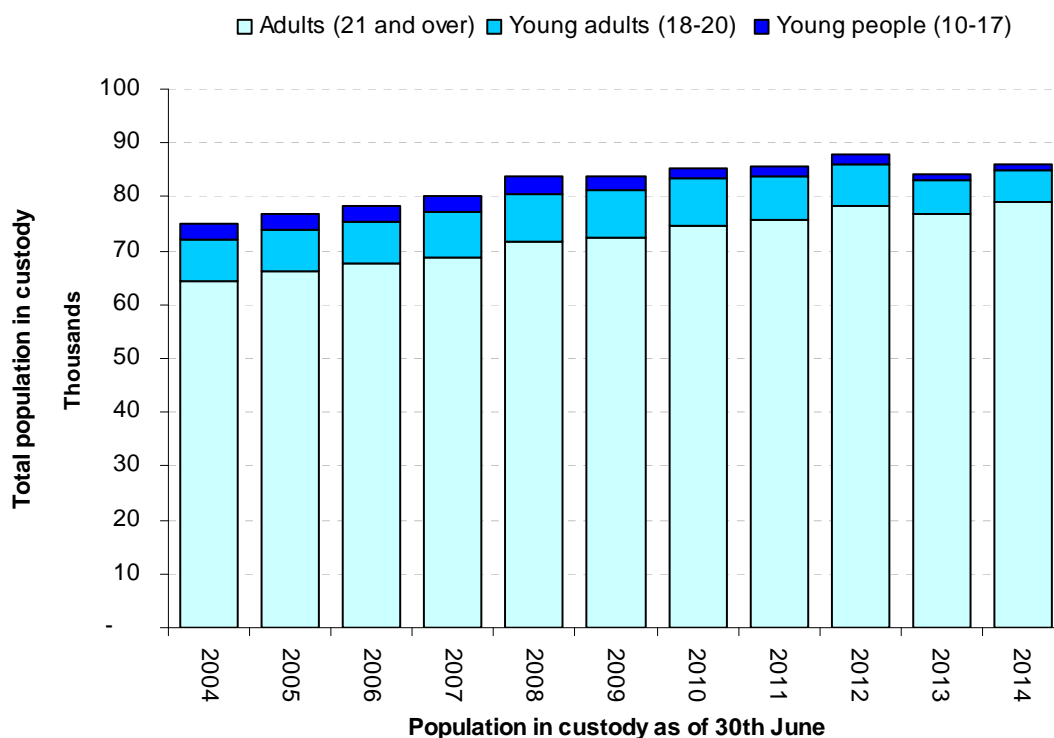
Chart 11.1: People sentenced for indictable offences by age, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Population in custody, 2004 to 2014

- Young people (10-17) in custody accounted for one per cent of the total prison population in June 2014. This proportion has fallen from four per cent in June 2004.
- The population in custody in the youth estate (under 18) was 1,101⁴⁵ at the end of June 2014, compared to 5,701 young adults (18-20) and 79,067 adults (21 and over) in prison.
- In the last year, the total population in custody increased by two per cent. There was a three per cent increase in the adult (21 and over) custody population, a nine per cent decrease in the young adult (18 – 20) custody population and 11 per cent decrease in the under 18 custody population.

Chart 11.2: Population in custody by age on 30th June 2004 to 2014

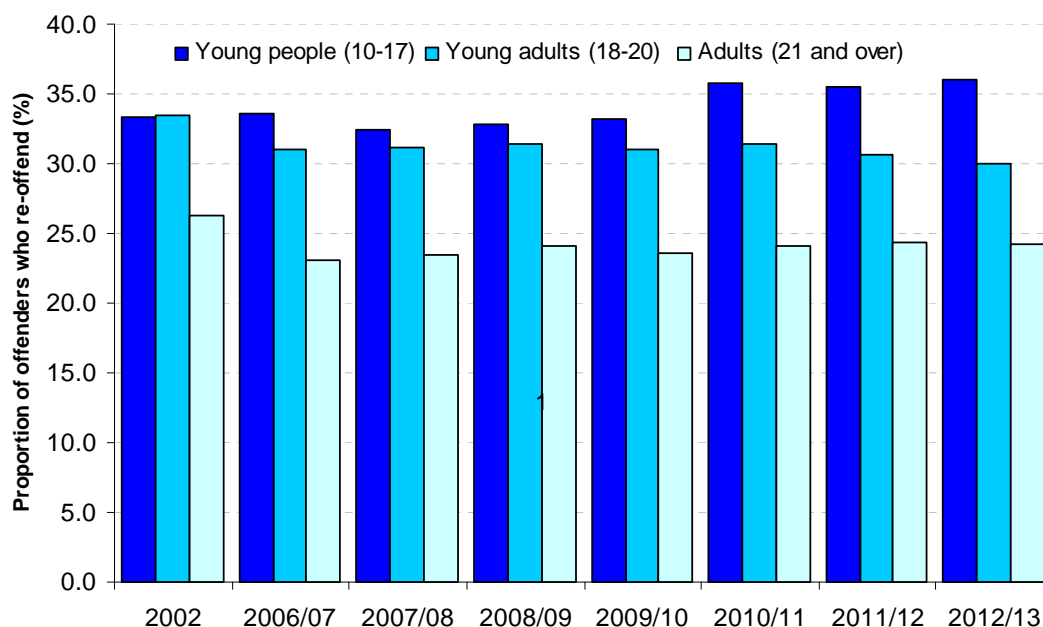


⁴⁵ Sourced from Offender Management Quarterly Statistics
www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

Re-offending in England and Wales, 2012/13

- In 2012/13 the proportion of people who re-offended was highest for young people aged 10-17, with a re-offending (binary) rate of 36.1 per cent. Young adults (18-20) had a re-offending rate of 30.0 per cent, while adults (21+) had a rate of 24.2 per cent.
- Compared with 2011/12, rates for young people increased by 0.6 percentage points, young adults decreased by 0.6 percentage points and adults (21+) have gone down by 0.13 percentage points..
- In 2012/13, the average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) was highest for young people aged 10-17 with an average of 1.08 offences per offender. The figures were 0.83 for young adults and 0.74 for adults.
- Compared with 2011/12, frequency rates for young people increased by five per cent, young adults increased by 0.2 per cent and adults (21+) increased by 2.8 per cent.
- The average number of re-offences per re-offender was highest for adults with an average of 3.06 re-offences per re-offender. The figures were 2.99 for young people and 2.75 for young adults. Rates for all the three groups have gone up compared with 2011/12.

Chart 11.3: Proportion of people who re-offend, 2002 and 2006/07 to 2012/13



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;
- Secure 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 re-offending rates.

User Consultation

The UK Statistics Authority has assessed the 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 on how well the Youth Justice Statistics Annual Report fulfils their needs. We would like to hear 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 2015**.

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 briefings 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 of 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/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-2012-to-2013

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 2014) presents the number of anti-social behaviour orders issued in the period 1 April 1999 to 31 December 2013 and breached in the period 1 June 2000 to 31 December 2013.

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 statistics on the victimisation and experiences of crime from young people aged 10-15.

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).

Criminal Court Statistics

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-court-statistics

This quarterly bulletin presents National Statistics on activities in magistrates' courts and Crown Courts in England and Wales. The figures give a summary overview of the volume of cases dealt with by these courts over time, with statistics also broken down for the main types of case involved.

Also published are detailed breakdowns of the headline court caseload and timeliness statistics, broken down by court or Local Justice Area.

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 2012 and March 2013.

Knife Possession Sentencing

www.gov.uk/government/collections/knife-possession-sentencing-quarterly

This quarterly report contains key statistics describing trends in cautioning and sentencing, probation supervision and the prison population for offences involving the possession of a knife or offensive weapon in England and Wales.

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 (at a detailed level).

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 each year.

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 F](#).

'National Statistics' is the national standard for official statistics. The 'National Statistics' Quality Mark indicates that the statistics have been produced in accordance with the [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. Data relating to court proceedings and outcomes in the last quarter of 2013/14 is provisional.

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

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-quarterly-statistics-june-2014

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 2013/14 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 convicted of an offence. Prior to 2009/10, only summary level data was submitted to the YJB.

In 2013/14 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 their case management systems.

One of the YOTs was 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 2014/15.

Despite these efforts, two datasets had quality issues in 2013/14; both created by one of the YOT case management systems. The issues are that the ethnicity of young people and the requirements for the Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YROs) were not pulling through to the YJMIS despite being recorded on the YOTs case management system. Thus there were more young people recorded as having an 'unknown' ethnicity and a large number of YROs that did not have requirements recorded for them. The YJB is working with the case management system supplier to rectify these problems and will publish them once they are resolved.

The 2013/14 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 improves 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 is checked with individual establishments. The YJB have been working on 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.

The Minimising and Managing Physical Restraint (MMPR) system has been introduced and is being rolled out amongst secure establishments in England and Wales. For the period March 2013 to March 2014, four establishments have been using the technique and information has been collected from them on a monthly basis. Details of the number of incidents were published in the ad hoc statistical report which can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mmpr-data-march-2013-to-march-2014

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/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/guide-to-finding-crime-statistics/crime-survey-for-england-and-wales--csew-/index.html

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 2012/13'. Data for 2013/14 are not yet available and will be published in the April 2015.

The figures presented in 'Police Powers and Procedures for 2012/13' 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 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:

Steve Ellerd-Elliott
Ministry of Justice
Justice Statistics Analytical Services
7th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

Tracie Kilbey
Youth Justice Board
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.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/

For enquires 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, 2013/14

This annex covers information on the performance outcomes for the Youth Justice System (YJS). During 2013/14, 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 Youth 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.

England and Wales Impact Indicators, 2013/14

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 PNC⁴⁶ (See [chapter 2](#)).

- There were 22,393 first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in England and Wales in 2013/14.
- The number of FTEs has fallen by 80 per cent from the peak of 110,757 in 2006/07. The number of FTEs fell by 20 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

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 disposal⁴⁷ (See [chapter 9](#)).

- Results from the 2012/13 cohort show that the rate of re-offending for young people was 36.1 per cent. This is an increase of 0.6 percentage points since 2011/12.
- The average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate) was 1.08 in 2012/13, up from 1.02 re-offences per offender in 2011/12.
- The average number of re-offences per re-offender was 2.99 in 2012/13, up from 2.88 re-offences per re-offender in 2011/12.

⁴⁶ For further information on this dataset please visit:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

⁴⁷ For further information on this dataset please visit:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics

England and Wales Transparency Indicator, 2013/14

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).

For information on young people in custody see [Chapter 7](#).

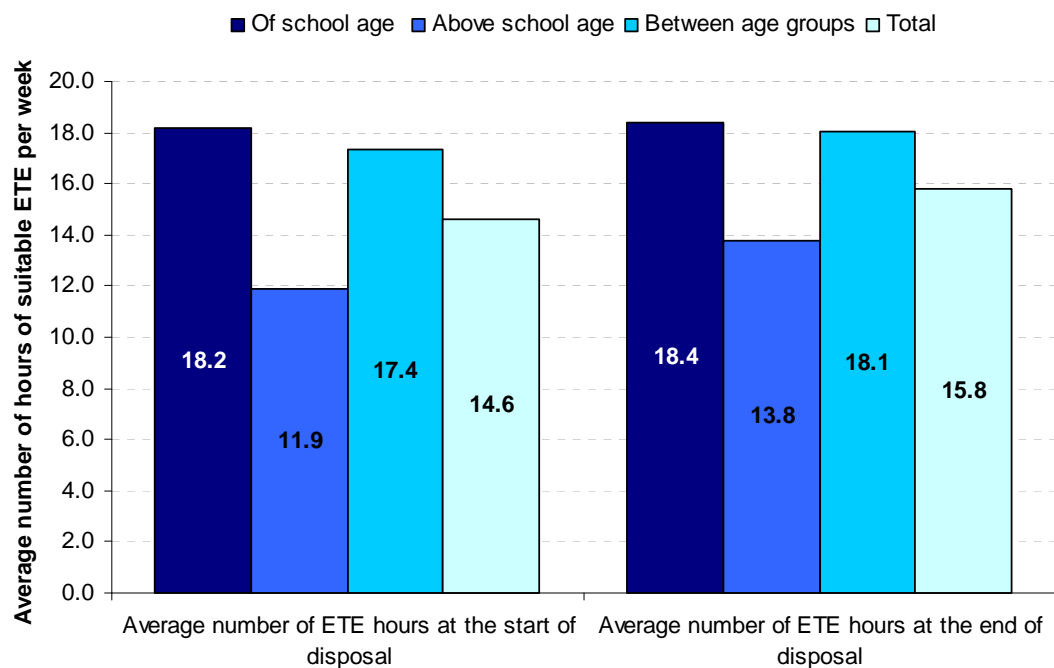
- Data from YJMIS shows that there were 0.53 custodial sentences per 1,000 young people in 2013/14, compared with 0.61 in 2012/13 and 0.85 in 2011/12.
- The custody rate has been stable for the last decade accounting for between six and eight per cent of all disposals. This is against a background of 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 and at the end of their disposal.

- In Wales during 2013/14, young people had an average of 14.6 hours of ETE per week at the beginning of their disposals and an average of 15.8 at the end of their disposals. This represented an eight per cent increase in the average number of hours they completed.
- In comparison, in Wales during 2012/13, young people had an average of 14.8 hours of ETE per week at the beginning of their disposals and an average of 16.0 at the end of their disposals. This represented a 7.6 per cent increase in the average number of hours they completed.

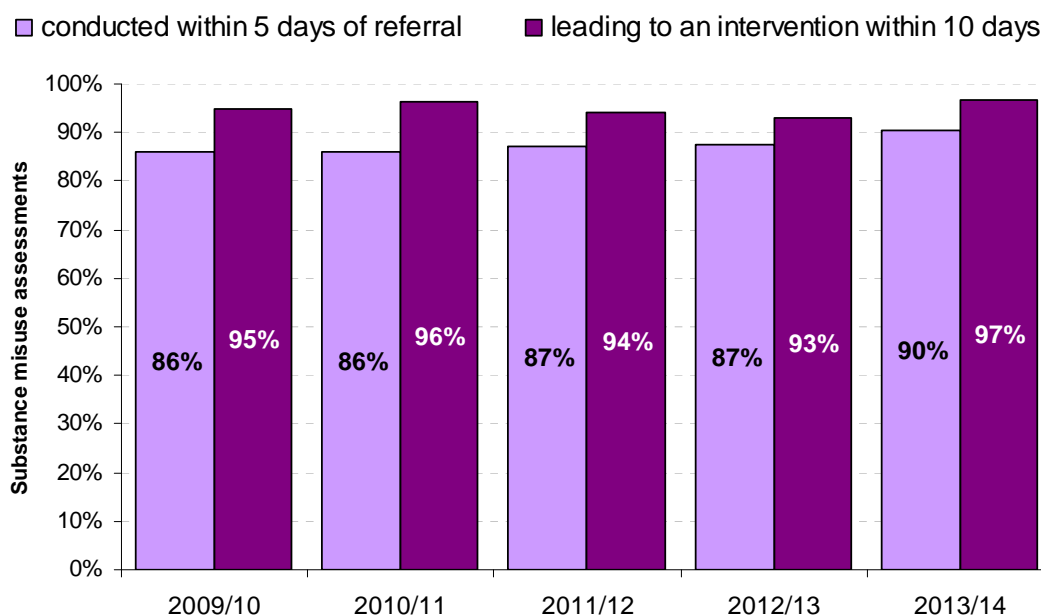
Chart A.1: Average number of hours of suitable ETE per week, Wales 2013/14



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 2013/14, 90.4 per cent of assessments were conducted within five working days of referral, which is a three percentage point increase compared with 2012/13.
- The proportion of young people with substance misuse needs that started interventions within 10 working days of their assessment was 96.6 per cent in 2013/14, a 3.7 percentage point increase on the 92.9 per cent in 2012/13.

Chart A.2: Substance misuse assessment for young people in Wales, 2008/09 to 2013/14



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 order⁴⁸ in 2013/14 was 95.6 per cent. This decreased slightly to 93.8 per cent at the end of their disposal.

⁴⁸ Relevant orders in this case are referrals, reparations, YROs and custodial sentences.

For young people on a custodial disposal, 83.3 per cent were assessed as having suitable accommodation prior to their disposal. At the end of their disposals 87.7 per cent were assessed as having suitable accommodation.

By comparison, in 2012/13 the percentage of young people who were in suitable accommodation at the start of their order was 94.5 per cent. This decreased slightly to 93.3 per cent at the end of their disposal.

Furthermore in 2012/13, for young people on a custodial disposal, 80.7 per cent were assessed as having suitable accommodation prior to their disposal. At the end of their disposals 87.6 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 10-17 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 2013/14 was up to date as of 16th December 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 2014, 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 below 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.

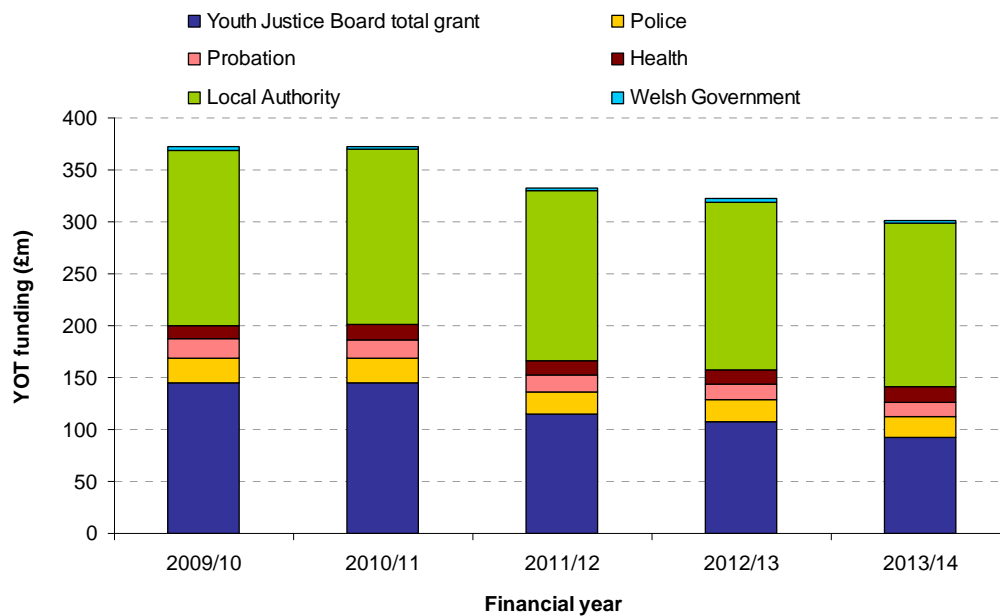
Overall YOT funding over time

Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 there was a reduction in the overall level of funding available to YOTs from £322m to £302m, a reduction of six per cent. This is the lowest level of funding YOTs received since 2006/07 and since the peak in 2010/11 corresponds to a reduction of over 19 per cent in overall YOT funding. The changes in funding to YOTs since 2012/13 were made up as follows:

- The YJB Grant reduced by 15 per cent;
- Police reduced by two per cent;
- Probation reduced by five per cent;
- Health services increased by nine per cent;
- Local Authorities (including education and social services) reduced by three per cent;

- Welsh Government increased by six per cent.

Chart B.1: Total YOT funding over time, 2009/10 to 2013/14

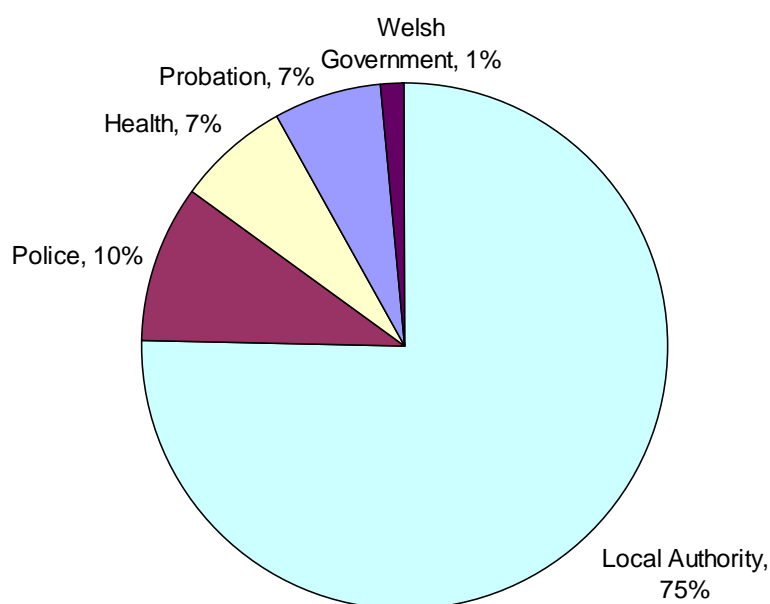


Partnership funding of YOTs

The Youth Justice Board grant on average makes up about a third (31 per cent) of 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 joining, the Youth Justice System.

In terms of partnership funding Local Authority services contributed the most to YOT funding, providing three quarters (75 per cent) of the total supplied by statutory agencies other than the YJB. The police provided 10 per cent, probation and health seven per cent each. The Welsh Government provided additional funding to YOTs in Wales, accounting for almost 14 per cent of all funding to YOTs in Wales.

Chart B.2: Partnership funding of YOTs, 2013/14



YOT workforce

As of 30th June 2013, a total of 14,292 people were recorded as working for YOTs in some capacity. This is a reduction of eight per cent on the staffing levels in YOTs in 2012/13. 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 by contract status. In previous years, headcount was used both for numbers broken down by contract status and broken down by gender and ethnicity. Starting in 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 from 30th June 2012 onwards are not comparable to previous years. The totals broken down by contract status are also not comparable to those recorded under gender and ethnicity as these are still recorded as headcount.

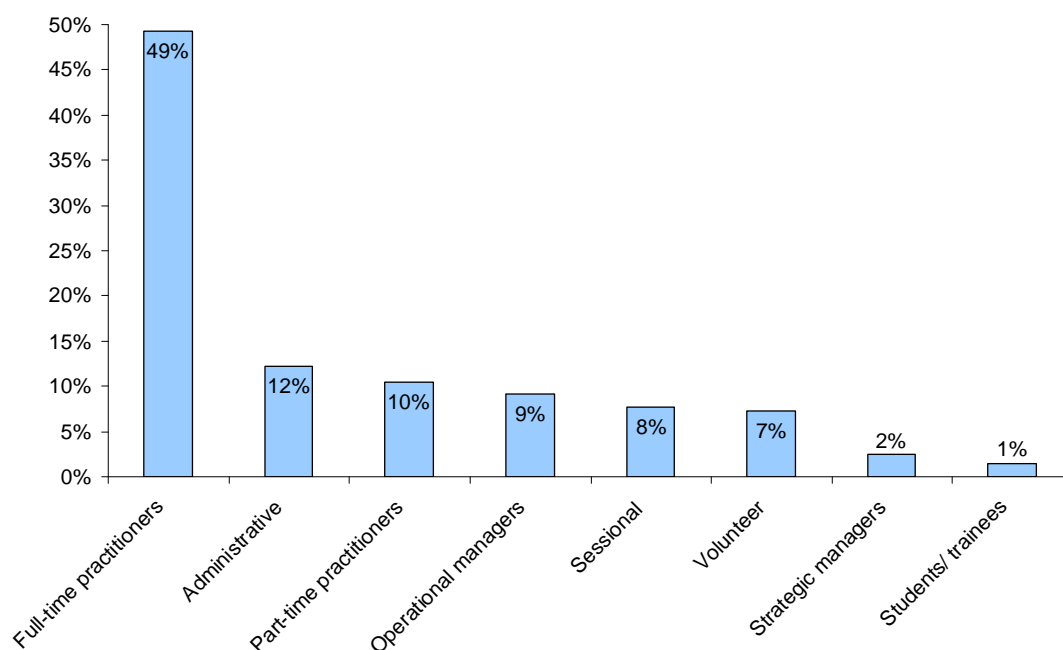
From the data submitted, the full-time equivalent numbers at 30th June 2013 were 5,497 practitioners (17 per cent working part-time), 838 operational managers and 222 strategic managers. The corresponding figures for sessional workers and volunteers were 708 and 672 respectively.

Over two-thirds (69 per cent) of the staff were female and 78 per cent classed themselves as being from a White ethnic background. Overall the staffing headcount in all YOTs has reduced by eight per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Comparison with the full-time equivalent figures for 2012/13 shows that while the staffing levels in YOTs have fallen for all categories, the proportions of

staff in each category have remained approximately the same. The only changes are a slight decrease in the proportion of part-time practitioners and volunteers and a slight increase in the proportion of sessional workers and students/trainees.

Chart B.3: YOT workforce, as of 30th June 2013



Annex C: Levels of crime experienced by young people

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. There were an estimated 7.3 million instances of crime against households and resident adults (aged 16 and over) in England and Wales for the year ending March 2014. This represents a 14 per cent decrease compared with the previous year's survey and is the lowest estimate since the survey began in 1981.

Key findings from the survey are available in the main publication at:

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2014/stb-crime-stats.html

In 2009, the Crime Survey for England and Wales was extended to young people aged 10-15. The primary objective of extending the survey was to provide estimates of the levels of crime experienced by young people and their risk of victimisation.

In addition to questions about experience of crime, the survey 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 10-15 year olds are quite different, there is no comparison made here with perceptions about the Youth Justice System.

In the year ending March 2014, there were an estimated 810,000⁴⁹ crimes experienced by young people aged 10-15 years. Of these:

- 55 per cent were categorised as violent crimes (445,000);
- 40 per cent were thefts of personal property (322,000);
- Five per cent were criminal damage to personal property (43,000).

⁴⁹ The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incidence (such as level of injury, value of item stolen or damaged, relationship with the perpetrator) while the 'Broad measure' counts all incidents which would be legally defined as crimes and therefore may include low-level incidents between young people.

Table C1 shows the estimated number of incidents and the estimated percentage of young people aged 10-15 who experienced crime. An estimated 12 per cent of 10-15 year olds were victims of crime in the year ending March 2014. Of these six per cent had been a victim of violent crime and six per cent had been a victim of personal theft.

Table C1: Offences experienced by young people aged 10-15 in the Crime Survey for England and Wales, from 2009/10 to 2013/14.

Measure	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Number of incidents (thousands)	1,056	918	1,066	817	810
Percentage who were victims of one incident or more	14.6%	11.6%	15.1%	12.2%	12.1%
Number of young people aged 10-15 in the sample	3,762	3,849	3,930	2,879	2,933

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, ONS

Of the estimated 445,000 violent incidents experienced by young people aged 10-15, two thirds resulted in injury to the young person. Six per cent of young people aged 10-15 had experienced violent crime in the last year; and five per cent had experienced violence with injury. Less than one per cent of young people aged 10-15 were victims of robbery in the last year.

There were an estimated 322,000 incidents of theft and 43,000 incidents of damage of personal property experienced by young people aged 10-15 in the year ending March 2014. Around 70 per cent of the thefts were classified as other theft of personal property (225,000 incidents) which includes thefts of property left unattended. Six per cent of young people aged 10-15 had experienced an incident of personal theft in the last year, with other theft of personal property most commonly experienced (four per cent).

Annex D: International comparisons

The Youth Justice System in England and Wales covers young people aged 10-17. 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 young person can be legally prosecuted for a crime. It is the age at which the young person 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;

yjbpublications.justice.gov.uk/en-gb/Resources/Downloads/Cross_national_final.pdf

Annex E: Average Time from Offence to Completion

The criminal court timeliness measure is an estimated average of the time criminal cases spend in the Criminal Justice System, across both magistrates' and Crown tiers of criminal court

The statistics measure the overall duration in days from offence to completion in the criminal courts, including intermediate stages in that process. 'Offence to completion' refers to the time taken between the date an offence is committed and date of verdict/acquittal of the defendant's case, in either the magistrates' courts or the Crown Court. For defendants whose case is sent to the Crown Court, these statistics measure the entire duration from offence to completion in the Crown Court, including the time the case was initially dealt with in the magistrates' courts before being passed to the Crown Court.

In 2013/14, for all completed criminal cases⁵⁰, the average number of days from the time that the offence took place until the case was completed (and a final decision was made) was 111 days. This is an increase on the 108 figure in the previous year and continues an upward trend.

There were increases in the average amount of time from the offence to the time that the young person was charged at the police station, and also from the charge to the first listing of the case in a Magistrate's Court.

Table E.3 in the supplementary volumes show the average and median waiting times from offence to completion, for youth arrest⁵¹ completed criminal cases. For these cases, in 2013/14, the average time from offence to completion was 89 days. This is an increase from the average of 84 days in 2012/13.

The average time from offence to completion (89 days) consists of the following processes:

- Offence to arrest - average of 12 days;
- Arrest to charge - average of 19 days;
- Charge to first listing - average of 17 days;
- First listing to completion - average of 41 days.

There is variability in the waiting times by offence group. Sexual offences and fraud offences have the longest average times from offence to completion (328 and 211 days respectively).

When examined by ethnic appearance, those who are Black, Asian or Other have a higher average time from offence to completion than for those who are White (mainly at the first listing to completion stage).

⁵⁰ In Magistrates and at Crown Courts.

⁵¹ Where a youth panel sat and the date of arrest is known.

Annex F: 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 2013/14
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.</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 is to capture data on PNDs.</p> <p>From 8th April 2013, PNDs are not available to young people.</p>	NS	1	Chapter 1
Youth Cautions	MoJ	<p>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.</p> <p>From 2009/2010 the reporting of 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.</p>	NS	1	Chapter 1 and 11
Courts	MoJ	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	NS	1	Chapters 5 and 11

		been provided by the LIBRA case management system. All data is subject to a variety of validation checks prior to publication			
YJMIS	YJB	This system contains summary and case level data on young people convicted of an offence. 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 onwards for under 18 year olds for secure children's homes (SCHs), secure training centres (STCs), and young offender institutions (YOIs) comes from the YJB's eAsset database. Data for 18 year old females in SCHs and STCs also comes from eAsset and data for 18 year old males in YOIs comes from NOMS. Data is based on monthly snapshots of the youth secure estate, 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) is based on information reported to the YJB.	Admin System	N/A	Executive Summary
Managing and Minimising Physical Restraint	YJB	MMPR is a behaviour management and restraint system that has been developed specifically for staff working with young people in STCs and 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.	Admin system	12	Chapter 8
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 2002/03 to 2012/13, as well as breakdowns by offence group, gender 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.	NS	4	Chapter 1

ASBOs	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.	NS	6	Chapter 12 and Annex C
Mid year estimates	ONS	Mid 2013 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 30th 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 2012 and March 2013. 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
Average number of days from offence to completion	MoJ	The criminal court timeliness measure is an estimated average of the time criminal cases spend in the CJS, across both magistrates' and Crown tiers of criminal court. These statistics are sourced from the administrative data systems used in the magistrates' courts and Crown Court, and are produced by linking records (the Libra Management Information Timeliness Analysis Report and CREST linked court data, HMCTS).. Records are linked based on a combination of variables including given name, middle name, family name, date of birth, sex, postcode, a committal date, and two identifiers: the Arrest/Summons Number (ASN) and Pre-Trials Issue Unique Reference Number (PTIURN)	NS	10	Executive Summary, Annex E

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-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/2013/rft---mid-2013-uk-population-estimates.zip
8. www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
9. www.gov.uk/government/collections/prisons-and-probation-statistics
10. www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-court-statistics and www.gov.uk/government/collections/court-statistics-quarterly
11. www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mmpr-data-march-2013-to-march-2014

NS denotes National Statistics publications

OS denotes Official Statistics publications

Admin System denotes information is derived from an administrative system.