

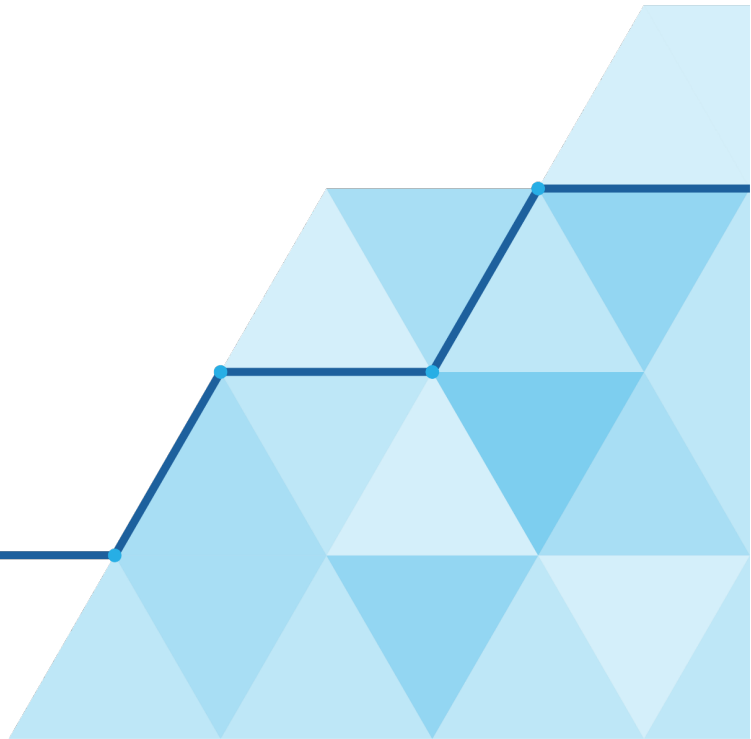


Ministry  
of Justice

# Turnaround programme year one management information

Ad hoc statistical release

Published 31 Oct 2024



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This statistical report presents a snapshot of management information data of the number of children supported by the Turnaround programme for the period from January to December 2023, the first full year of delivery. The programme is providing up to £56 million multi-year grant funding to Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) across England and Wales, with the aim of improving outcomes for children on the cusp of entering the youth justice system.

## 1. Main points

- 18,520 children have been referred into Turnaround in its first year, of which just over half (53%) were referred following a community resolution or a no further action outcome from the police.
- After being referred into Turnaround, 8,183 children received an in-depth Early Help-style assessment of their needs, including family context, to inform bespoke Turnaround interventions.
- 6,990 children proceeded to the intervention stage of the programme, of whom 94% either completed them or their interventions were still ongoing as of 31 December 2023.
- 24% (4,495) of children referred into Turnaround were female. By comparison, 16% of children who entered the justice system by being sentenced or cautioned in 2023 were female.
- Black children represented 10% of all children referred into Turnaround in 2023, 8% of children assessed, and 8% of children who received Turnaround interventions.
- Of children who had sufficiently completed their Turnaround interventions during the first year of programme delivery, 5% had received a judicial decision for offending, whilst 83% had no further contact with a YOT and had not offended as proven by a judicial decision as of 31 December 2023.

## 2. Background

The management information presented in this release comes from quarterly reporting data provided to the Ministry of Justice by YOTs delivering the Turnaround programme. The [programme was announced in May 2022](#) and entered delivery in December 2022. The data in this release covers the period from 1st January to 31 December 2023 – the first full calendar year of delivery.

Turnaround is a youth justice early intervention programme led by the Ministry of Justice. The programme is providing up to £56 million multi-year grant funding to Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) across England and Wales until March 2025. This funding is enabling YOTs to support up to 17,100 children between December 2022 and March 2025, with the aim of preventing crimes and anti-social behaviour and improving outcomes for children on the cusp of entering the youth justice system.

Turnaround is currently being delivered in 155 YOTs across England and Wales. Using Turnaround funding, YOTs ensure that children on the cusp of the youth justice system are offered the opportunity for an Early Help-style needs-based assessment which informs bespoke interventions/support (for full definition see glossary, chapter 5.2).

Turnaround aims to build on the learning from the Supporting Families programme, which showed the benefits of working with children and their families to meet needs through holistic support delivered by joined-up local services.<sup>1</sup> In doing so, Turnaround focuses on children who may not previously have come to the attention of YOTs or other statutory services, building capacity for support by providing a consistent offer of interventions for these children so as to prevent offending or reoffending.

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<sup>1</sup> [Supporting Families programme Evaluation, 2015 to 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

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The programme recognises that YOTs best understand the needs of children in their local area and gives YOTs the flexibility to decide which interventions should be used, provided these are evidence-based. Children and families are involved in decisions about the support and interventions they receive.

Turnaround participation is voluntary. Eligible children do not have to admit guilt to receive support. This voluntary aspect aims to ensure that traditionally hard-to-reach children get the support they need to prevent an escalation to offending or reoffending.

More information about Turnaround eligibility criteria is provided in Annex A.

### 3. Methodology and coverage

This report presents Turnaround programme management information data for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023. The programme management information data is captured via a bespoke quarterly reporting process which uses a standardised form. All 155 funded YOTs are required as part of their Turnaround grant agreements to complete a quarterly data return using the quarterly reporting form. The form captures data at all stages of a child's journey with Turnaround, from referral, through the Early Help-style assessment and interventions delivered, to outcomes of children who have completed Turnaround. Data on withdrawals and demographics including sex, age and ethnicity are also collected. Quarterly reporting returns from funded YOTs are collated and analysed centrally at Ministry of Justice.

It is important to note that the reporting captures aggregate quarterly figures for each YOT, within which individuals are not identifiable. Figures returned each quarter have been summed up to produce the total cumulative annual figures for the period covered in this publication. Outcomes measures do not consider the unique circumstances pertinent to each child supported by Turnaround. Therefore, inferences cannot be made about individuals, and the data do not trace progression through the programme at an individual level.

The analysis presents descriptive statistics at each stage of the programme: referral, assessment, intervention and case closure (see glossary for full definitions of each stage, chapter 5.2), demographic characteristics of the Turnaround cohort (sex, age and ethnicity), and outcomes post-Turnaround completion.

Sex and age composition of the Turnaround cohort at the point of referral has been compared to the first time entrants (FTE) into the youth justice system cohort for the same data period as the Turnaround dataset for context. However, multi-variate statistical analysis to estimate the relationship between demographics and outcomes and control for other characteristics (such as educational attainment) has not been conducted. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the extent to which any differences identified in referral,

assessment or intervention rates are directly attributable to ethnicity, sex or age, and the extent to which outcomes of the Turnaround cohort can be attributed to the Turnaround Programme.

### 3.1 Note on approach to quality assurance

YOTs funded by a Turnaround grant record data using a number of different administrative sources, meaning that recording of variables differs at source. Funded YOTs receive detailed guidance on how to complete the quarterly reporting form before they send in each quarterly return, along with additional quarterly reporting support sessions. Data are collected via the same standardised form each quarter, which includes inbuilt validation fields. On receipt, data is cleaned to remove missing values and data entry errors.

The analysis is based on the total of 609 quarterly reporting form returns, which represents a 98% coverage rate. This includes 153 returns in quarter 1, 155 returns in quarter 2, 155 returns in quarter 3, and 146 returns in quarter 4. The remaining 2% (10 returns) have either not been provided by YOTs or were excluded at data cleaning stage (further details about the approach to quality assurance are set out in chapter 5.1).

### 3.2 Caveats

- Outcomes of the Turnaround cohort are tracked for a period of 12 months after the child's Turnaround interventions have completed and their Turnaround case is closed (see glossary for full definition, chapter 5.2). This release presents outcomes data from the first year of delivery only. Interventions began throughout 2023 at different timepoints for different children and therefore the length of post-case closure monitoring periods for different cases varied as of 31 December 2023. Outcomes data are reported as up to one year after case closure.
- The implementation period of the programme took place between 5<sup>th</sup> December and 31 December 2022 and therefore a small number of children may have been referred into the programme during this time. These cases were subsequently reported and have been included within Quarter 1 of 2023.



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- The report is not intended to be an assessment of the performance of individual YOTs or of progression of the Turnaround Programme towards its stated target of supporting up to 17,100 children. Rather it simply presents data on the numbers of children supported by the programme.
- Figures reported at each stage of the programme (referral, assessment, intervention) are based on data returned by different numbers of YOTs (see chapter 5.1 'Note on approach to quality assurance'). Therefore, data between stages of the programme should not be compared to infer a rate at which children proceed from one stage to the next.
- All percentages have been rounded up or down to the nearest whole percent. Total figures may not sum up due to rounding. Figure 1 percentages have been rounded to one decimal place in order to show categories below 1%.

## 4. Findings

### 4.1 Eligibility and referrals

Referrals routes into the programme have been established by the funded YOTs with local partners, including the police. Referrals are taken from multiple sources, including the police, health and social care (e.g. multi-agency safeguarding hub), education services or amongst a small number of YOTs, self-referrals (i.e., child or their family).<sup>2</sup>

18,520 children were referred into the Turnaround programme in its first year. Figure 1 provides a breakdown of reasons why children were referred into the programme (see glossary for full definitions, chapter 5.2). The three most common reasons for referral included a child being subject to a community resolution which made up 27% of referrals (5,066 children), no further action which made up 26% of referrals (4,820 children), and pre-charge bail or release under investigation which made up 22% of referrals (4,143). The full list of Turnaround eligibility criteria is provided in Appendix A.

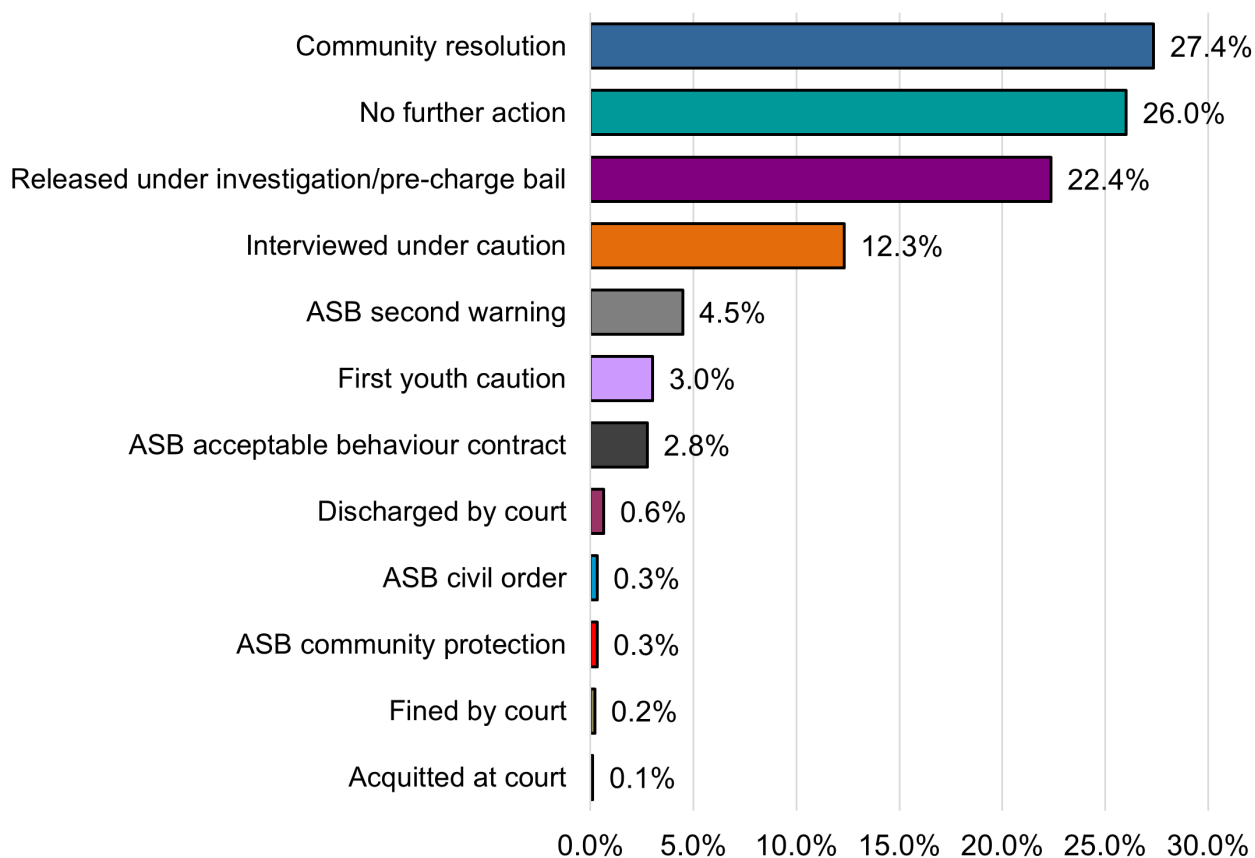
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<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that referral processes vary between YOTs. Some YOTs use the full eligibility criteria list and others have focused on those criteria where they have identified the most need in their area.

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**Figure 1. Percentage breakdown of the reasons for children being referred into the Turnaround programme across all funded YOTs (2023)**



Since April 2023 (Quarter 2 of programme delivery), YOTs have additionally reported children referred to the programme following anti-social behaviour (ASB). Between April 2023 and December 2023, YOTs reported 2,360 referrals where a child had been involved in ASB, representing 13% of referrals over this period. This comprises all children referred for ASB, including those who were referred for another reason but YOTs reported they were also involved in ASB.

## 4.2 Assessments

Following referral, cases undergo a light-touch screening to determine if a child would benefit from a more in-depth assessment. In 2023, 8,183 children proceeded to assessment. Although all funded YOTs use an Early Help-style assessment, the format of and framework for the assessment varies between YOTs. Some YOTs use an Early Help assessment that aligns with the assessments being used by Early Help services within

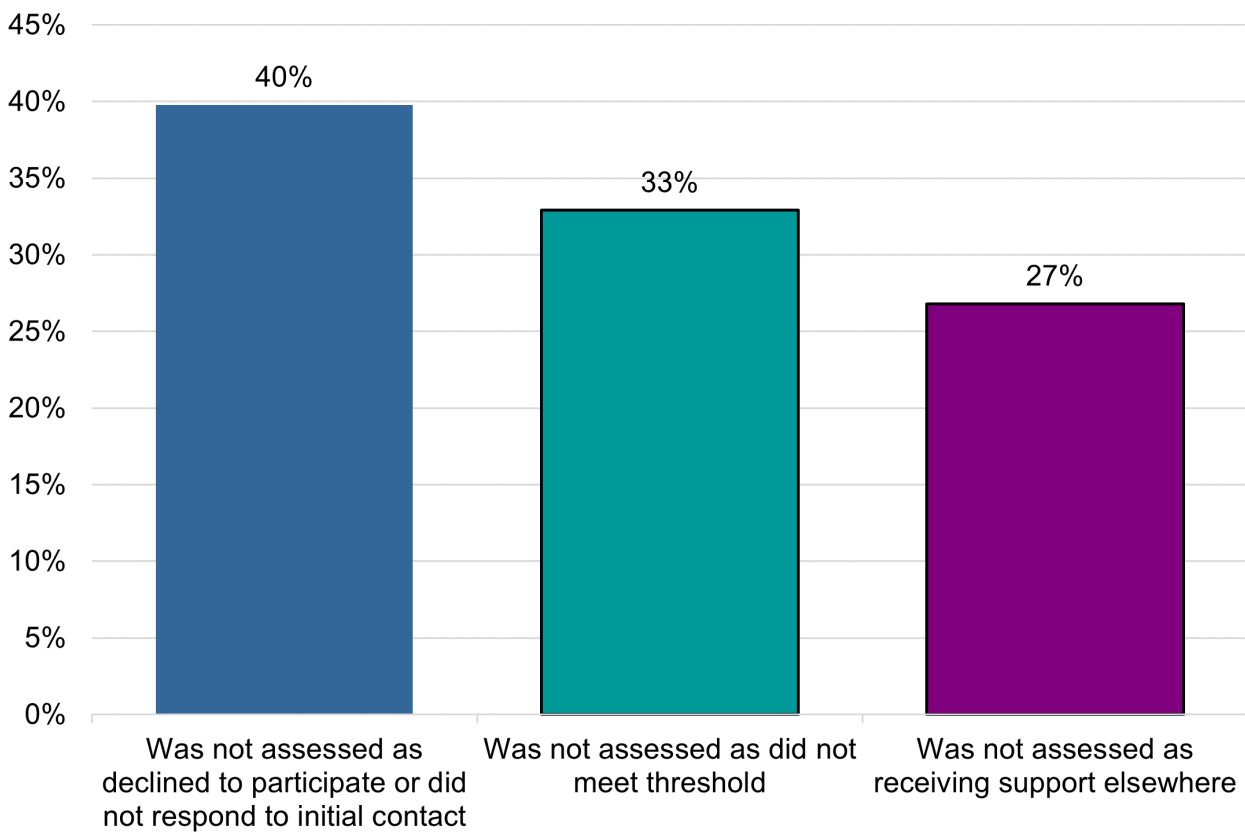
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their local authority. Others align their assessments with those used in other parts of their YOT.

8,673 children were reported as having not been proceeded to assessment in 2023. Figure 2 provides a breakdown of reasons why children did not proceed to be assessed following referral. 'Child declining to participate or not responding to initial contact'<sup>3</sup> was the most common reason and equated to 40% (3,450) of all children who were not assessed, while 33% (2,853) did not meet threshold for Turnaround support.

**Figure 2. Percentage breakdown of reasons for children not continuing to assessment after being referred into the Turnaround programme (2023)**



<sup>3</sup> Turnaround is voluntary so there is no formal requirement for a child to engage with the programme – they may opt-out at any stage.

## 4.3 Turnaround interventions

Over the first year of the programme, YOTs reported 6,990 children who proceeded to intervention.

Turnaround allows YOTs to offer and provide interventions bespoke to a child's (and their family's) individual needs to maximise engagement. For example, one child supported during the first year received support to address their mental health issues, and to develop life skills such as cooking. This support can be crucial to avoiding children becoming more involved in criminality. Other examples of Turnaround interventions include: business mentoring, group work to develop healthy family and personal relationships, work with speech and language therapists, and access to substance misuse treatment.<sup>4</sup>

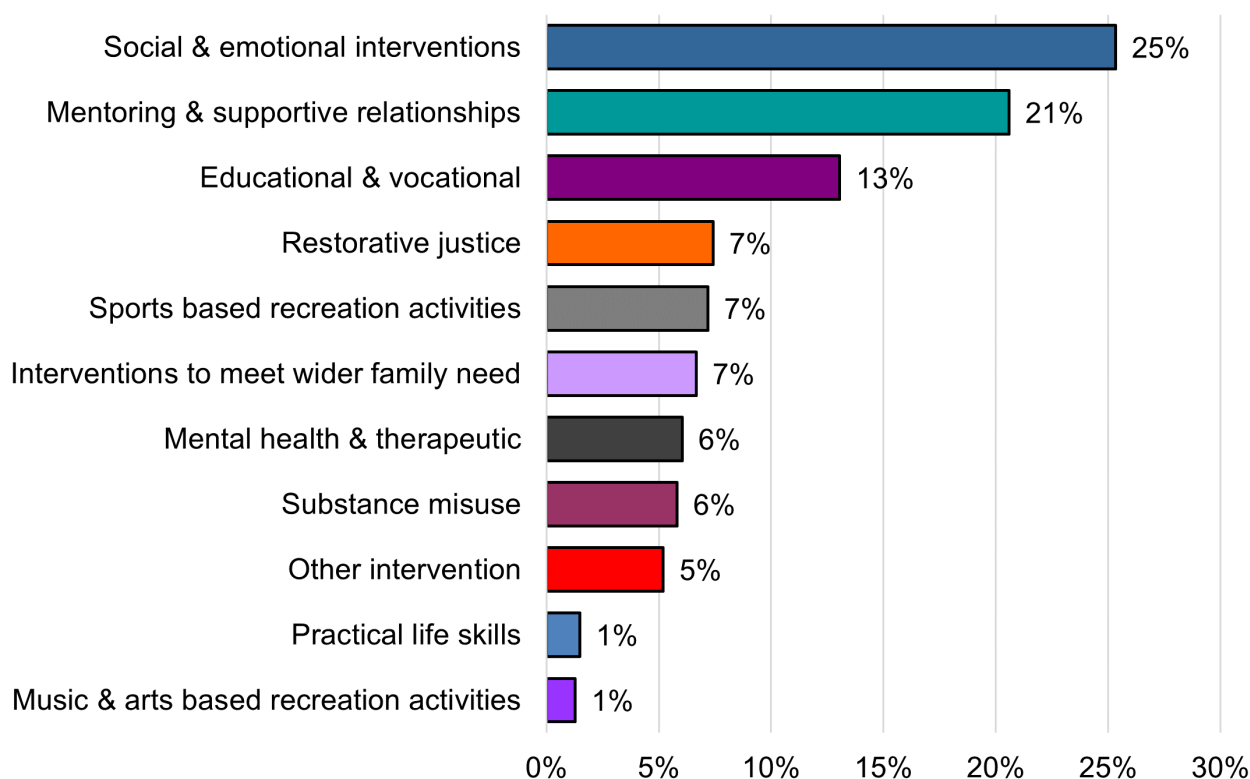
While children may receive a range of support, one 'primary' intervention type is reported for each child. Figure 3 shows the types of primary interventions that children have undertaken in the first year of Turnaround delivery. The most common type of primary intervention was social and emotional support, with a quarter (1,770) of children receiving this type of intervention. The second most common intervention type was mentoring and supportive relationships, with 21% (1,439) of children receiving this type of support.

In the first year of the programme, 1,672 children did not progress to receive an intervention. Of children who did not go on to receive an intervention, 56% (929) declined to participate and 44% (743) did not participate for other reasons.

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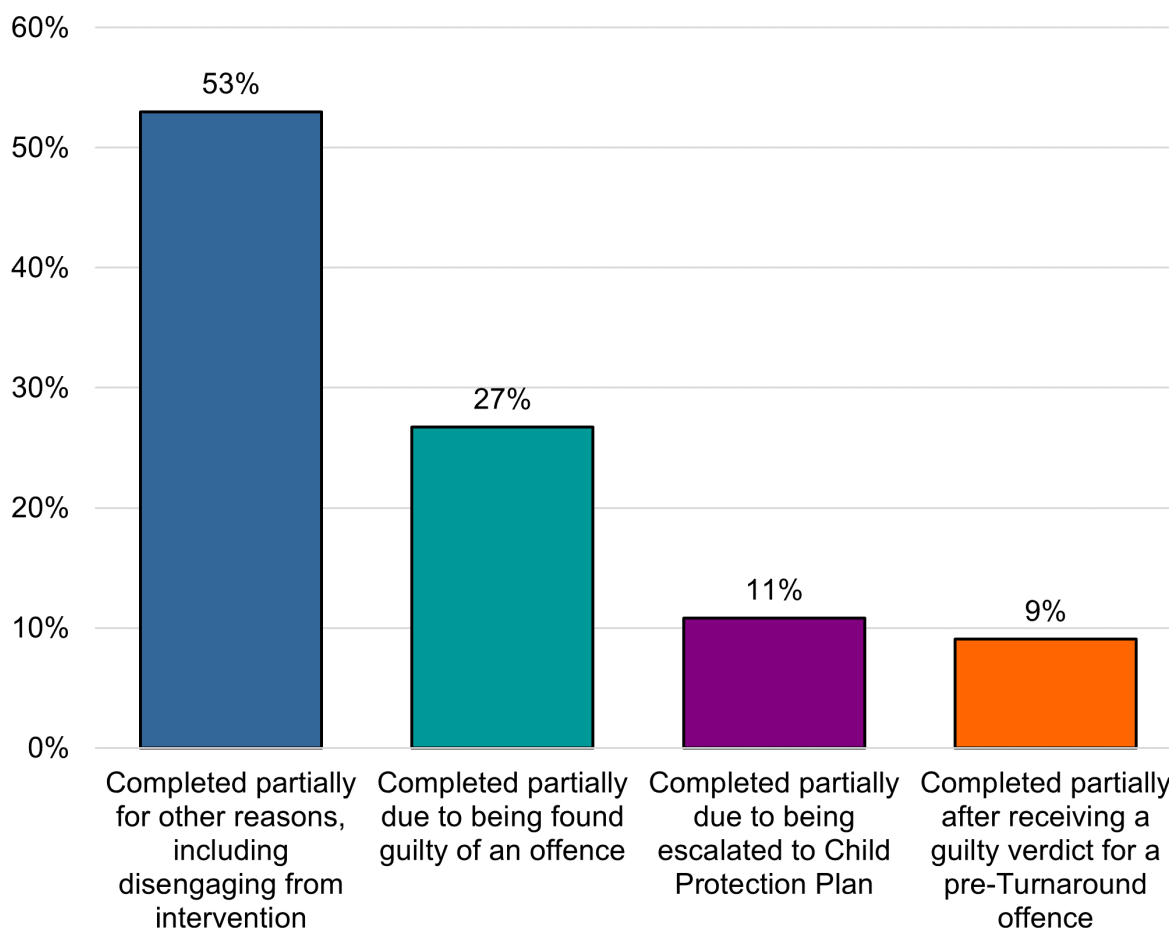
<sup>4</sup> In considering which intervention to put in place, YOTs are encouraged to consider and draw on the [Youth Endowment Fund's toolkit for 'what works'](#) to tackle serious youth violence. Their Turnaround grant agreement with the MoJ forbids the YOT from funding interventions that the toolkit finds to be counterproductive. However, beyond this, the programme provides discretion to the local professionals in YOTs to determine the nature of interventions.

**Figure 3. Percentage breakdown of primary intervention types undertaken by children in the first year of the Turnaround programme (2023)**



3,858 children who had begun their interventions in the first year of the programme, completed their interventions and had their case closed by 31 December 2023. 453 children who progressed to intervention completed their intervention(s) partially (see glossary for full definition of closed cases, chapter 5.2).

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of reasons why children completed their interventions partially. A child becomes no longer eligible for Turnaround support when, while engaged with Turnaround, they commit an offence which puts them on YOT statutory caseload. YOTs reported 121 such children in 2023 – they accounted for 27% of children who completed their interventions partially. Similarly, a child becomes ineligible for Turnaround support when they are escalated to a Child Protection Plan or if they are found guilty of an offence which they had committed before receiving Turnaround support. The former accounted for 11% (49), while the latter made up 9% (41) of children who did not finish their Turnaround interventions in 2023.

**Figure 4. Percentage breakdown of reasons for partially completed Turnaround programme interventions (2023)**

## 4.4 Demographic characteristics of the Turnaround cohort

### 4.4.1 Age

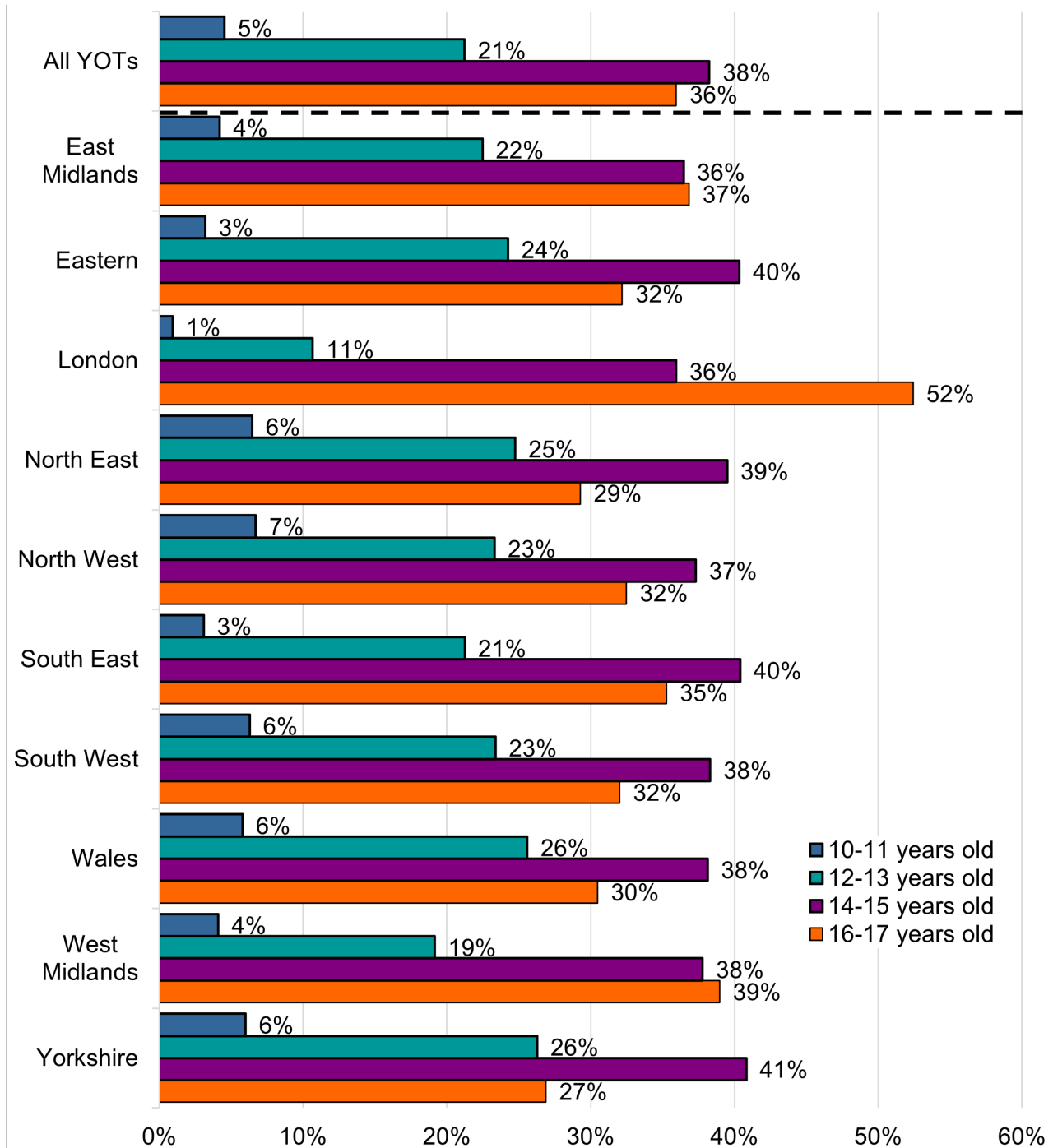
The age cohort eligible for Turnaround support is 10–17 years inclusive, which mirrors the age bracket of the youth justice system. Figure 5 shows the age profile of children referred to Turnaround in its first year, broken down by region. Overall, children aged 14–15 accounted for the largest proportion of referrals. This group makes up 38% (7,085) of all children referred into the programme in the first year. The second largest age category for children within Turnaround is age 16 and 17, with this grouping accounting for 36% (6,659) of all referrals. In the East Midlands, London and the West Midlands, the oldest age cohort comprised a higher than average proportion of referrals. In London, 16–17 year-olds made

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up just over half (52%) of all referrals, while in the East Midlands this group accounted for 37% of all children referred, and 39% in West Midlands.

**Figure 5. Percentage age breakdown of children referred into the Turnaround programme, by region (2023)<sup>5</sup>**

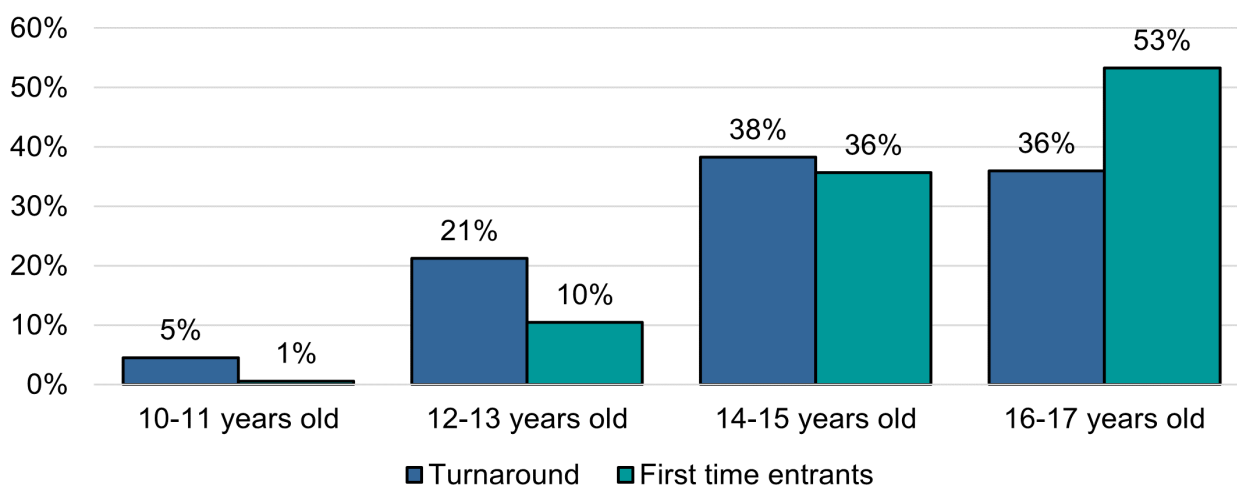


<sup>5</sup> The regional categories provided are consistent with those in the annual national [Youth Justice Statistics](#).



Figure 6<sup>6</sup> shows that the age profile of the 2023 Turnaround cohort is notably younger than the age profile of children who entered the youth justice system for the first time via cautioning and sentencing in the same year. 53% of first time entrants (FTEs) were ages 16 or 17 in 2023, whereas the same age group made up 36% of children referred to Turnaround over the same year (see glossary for full definition of first time entrant, chapter 5.2). Conversely, the largest group for the Turnaround cohort is children aged 14 or 15, with 38% of referred children being in that age group, whereas for FTEs it is the second largest group (36%). Younger children comprise a higher proportion of the Turnaround cohort than the FTE cohort, with 26% of children referred into Turnaround aged 10–13, compared to 11% of the FTE cohort in the 10–13 age bracket.

**Figure 6. Age profile (%) of children referred into the Turnaround programme compared to the age profile of first time entrants into the youth justice system (2023)**



#### 4.4.2 Sex<sup>7</sup>

Figure 7 shows that in its first year, 75% (13,867) of children referred into the Turnaround programme were male, and 24% (4,495) were female, and 155 (1%) children preferred not to disclose their sex. This is replicated in the majority of regions, where boys account for three times as many referrals into the programme as girls. Boys accounted for higher than

<sup>6</sup> Data based on [First time entrants into the criminal justice system and offender histories: year ending December 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/first-time-entrants-into-the-criminal-justice-system-and-offender-histories-year-ending-december-2023). First time entrant age is calculated based on the caution/conviction age. Age for children referred to the Turnaround is recorded at the point of referral.

<sup>7</sup> The categories for recording sex are based on the 2021 Census: male, female, and prefer not to disclose. The 'prefer not to disclose' category includes children who did not feel comfortable answering this question.

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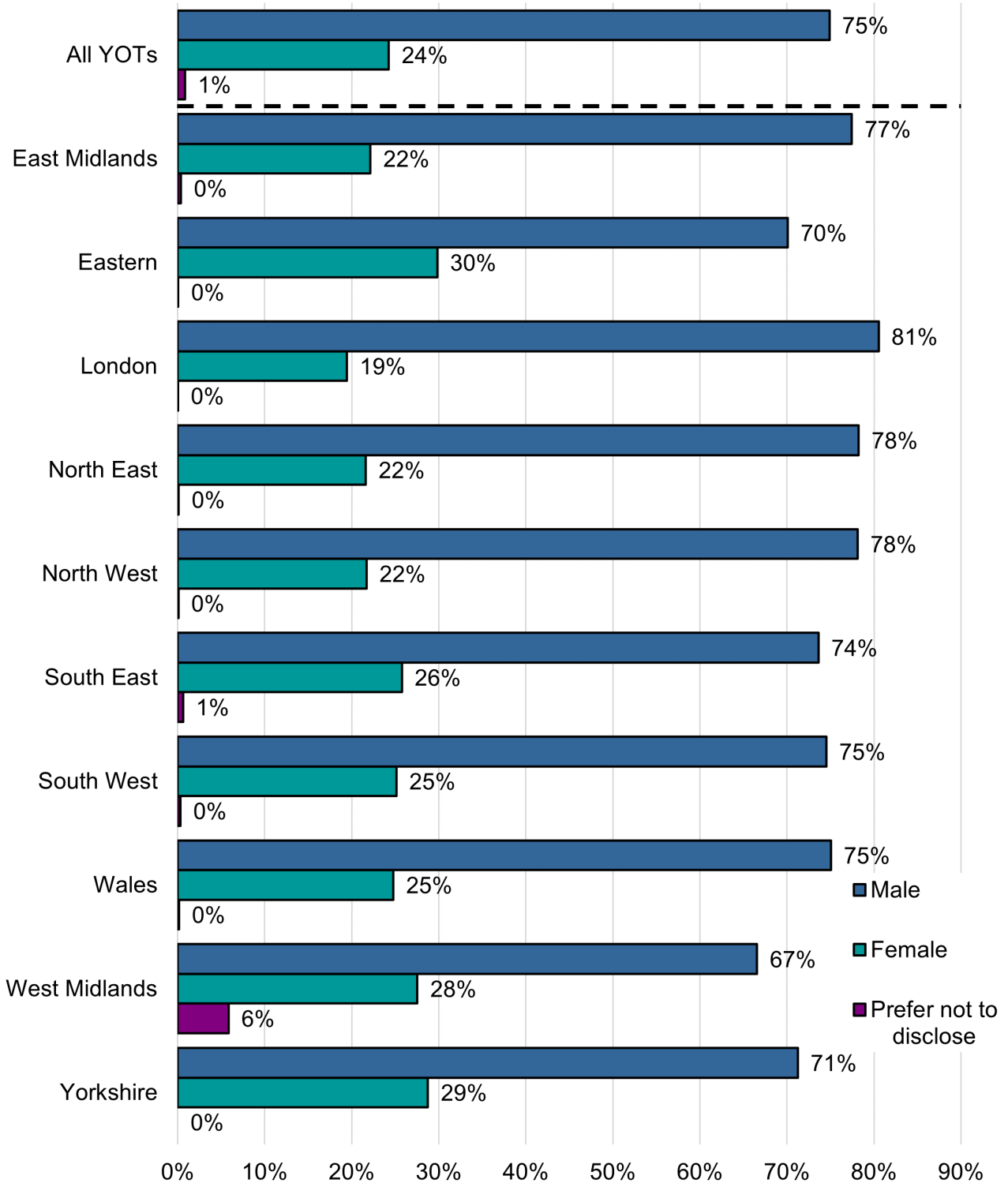
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average proportion of referrals in four regions – the East Midlands, London, the North East and the North West. In London, boys represented four times as many referrals as girls, with 81% of all referrals reported as male. By contrast, girls made up the highest proportion of referrals in the Eastern region (30%).

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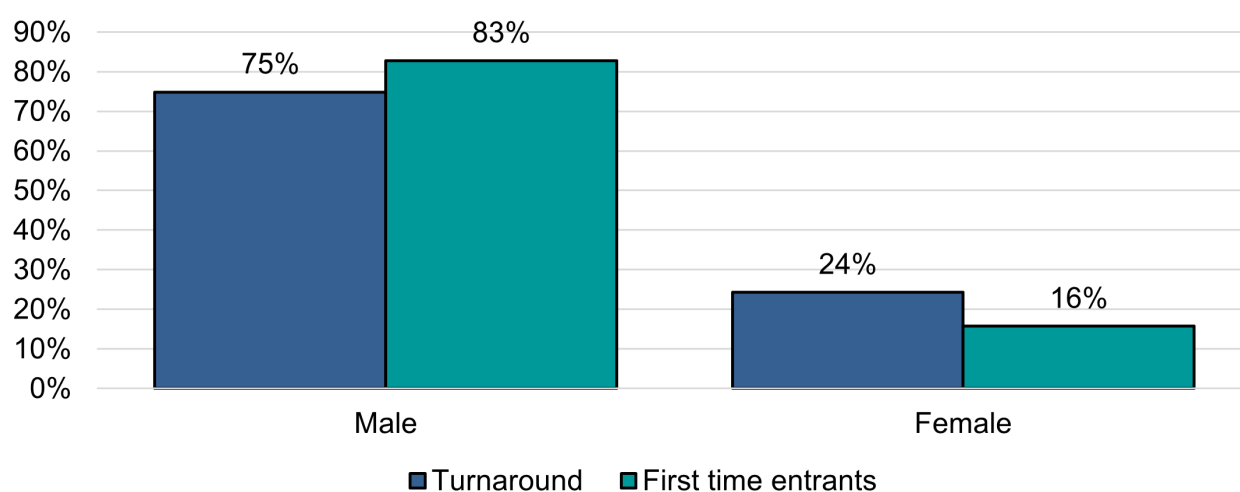
Figure 7. Sex breakdown (%) of children referred into the Turnaround programme, by region (2023)<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> The regional categories provided are consistent with those in the annual national [Youth Justice Statistics](#).

Figure 8<sup>9</sup> compares the sex breakdown of the Turnaround cohort to children who entered the youth justice system the same year either via being cautioned or sentenced. While both cohorts were predominantly male (75% Turnaround, 83% first time entrants), females comprised a larger proportion of the Turnaround cohort (24%) than the FTEs cohort, where females made up 16%.

**Figure 8. Sex profile (%) of children referred into the Turnaround programme compared to sex profile of first time entrants into the youth justice system (2023)**



#### 4.4.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity<sup>10</sup> is recorded at each stage of the Turnaround programme (referral, assessment and intervention) to understand how children from different ethnic backgrounds progress through the programme. Recorded ethnicity reflects a child’s self-defined ethnicity.

HM Inspectorate of Probation’s (HMIP) thematic report<sup>11</sup> on the experiences of black and mixed heritage boys in the youth justice system, released in October 2021, notes that “[YOTs] must be careful to ensure that concerns about building trust with black and mixed heritage boys do not become a barrier or an explanation for engagement difficulties.”

<sup>9</sup> Data based on [First time entrants \(FTE\) into the criminal justice system and offender histories: year ending December 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/first-time-entrants-fte-into-the-criminal-justice-system-and-offender-histories-year-ending-december-2023). Proportions are for where sex is known. In addition to male/female breakdown, the FTEs data provides an ‘unknown’ category, while Turnaround data provides ‘Prefer not to disclose’. These categorised have been excluded from Figure 8.

<sup>10</sup> Ethnicity categories are based on the 2021 Census, with the exception of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community which is recorded as a separate category. ‘Other’ includes Arab and any other ethnic group.

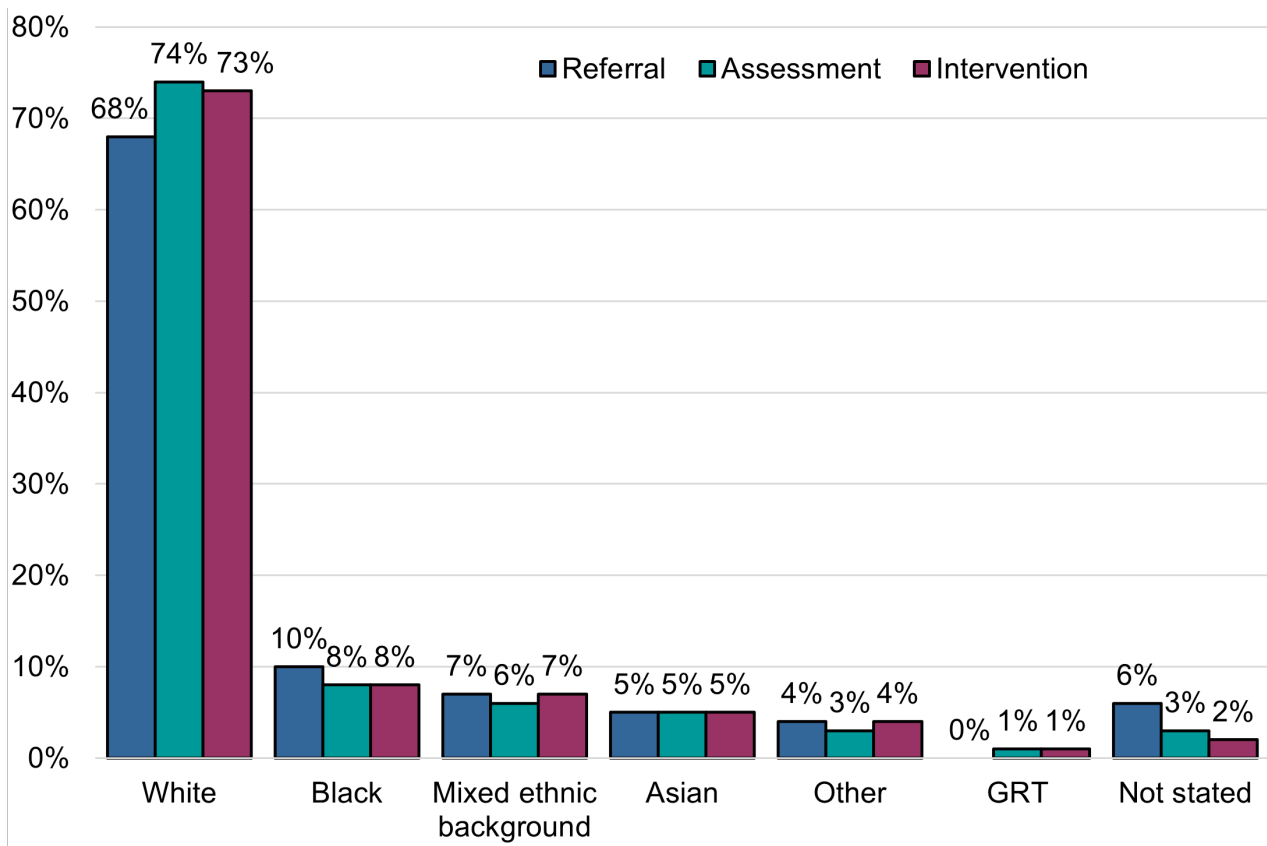
<sup>11</sup> [A thematic inspection of the experiences of black and mixed heritage boys in the youth justice system \(justiceinspectors.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/publications/a-thematic-inspection-of-the-experiences-of-black-and-mixed-heritage-boys-in-the-youth-justice-system)

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Figure 9 shows that the ethnic composition of the Turnaround cohort remained relatively consistent at different stages of the programme, with white children making up the largest grouping at referral, assessment and intervention stage. Proportions of children who self-identify as black, mixed ethnic background, Asian, and other remain broadly consistent throughout the programme, with black children accounting for 10% of referrals, and 8% of the cohort at assessment and intervention stage. Children with mixed ethnic background remain at 7% of the cohort at referral to intervention stage, while children who self-identify as Asian consistently accounted for 5% of referrals, assessments and interventions.

**Figure 9. Ethnicity<sup>12</sup> breakdown of children at referral, assessment and intervention stages of the Turnaround programme (2023)**



<sup>12</sup> A comparison of the ethnic breakdown of the Turnaround cohort to first time entrants to the youth justice system is not included in this publication. The ethnic breakdown for FTEs differs from classification used in Turnaround, and is based on 6+1 classification (white – North European, white – South European, black, Asian, Chinese, Japanese or other South Asian, Arab or North African and unknown).

#### **4.4.4 Children with formally recognised Special Educational Needs and Disability/Additional Learning Needs<sup>13</sup> and Children in Need or on a Care and Support Plan**

Figure 10 shows the proportion of children who at the assessment stage had a formally recognised Special Educational Need or Disability (SEND) in England, or Additional Learning Need (ALN) in Wales. Across all YOTs, 27% (2,214) of children who proceeded to a Turnaround assessment had a formally recognised SEND/ALN need. However, this included a notable regional variation of 29 percentage points, with 14% (102) of assessed children in the Eastern region having a formally recognised SEND/ALN need, while this group accounted for 43% (293) of the overall cohort of assessed children in the South West.

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<sup>13</sup> This includes both children who receive SEND/ALN diagnosis or who are on the SEND/ALN register in their school.

**Figure 10. Proportion of children who proceeded to Turnaround assessment who have a formally recognised Special Educational Need or Disability or Additional Learning Need, by region (2023)<sup>14</sup>**

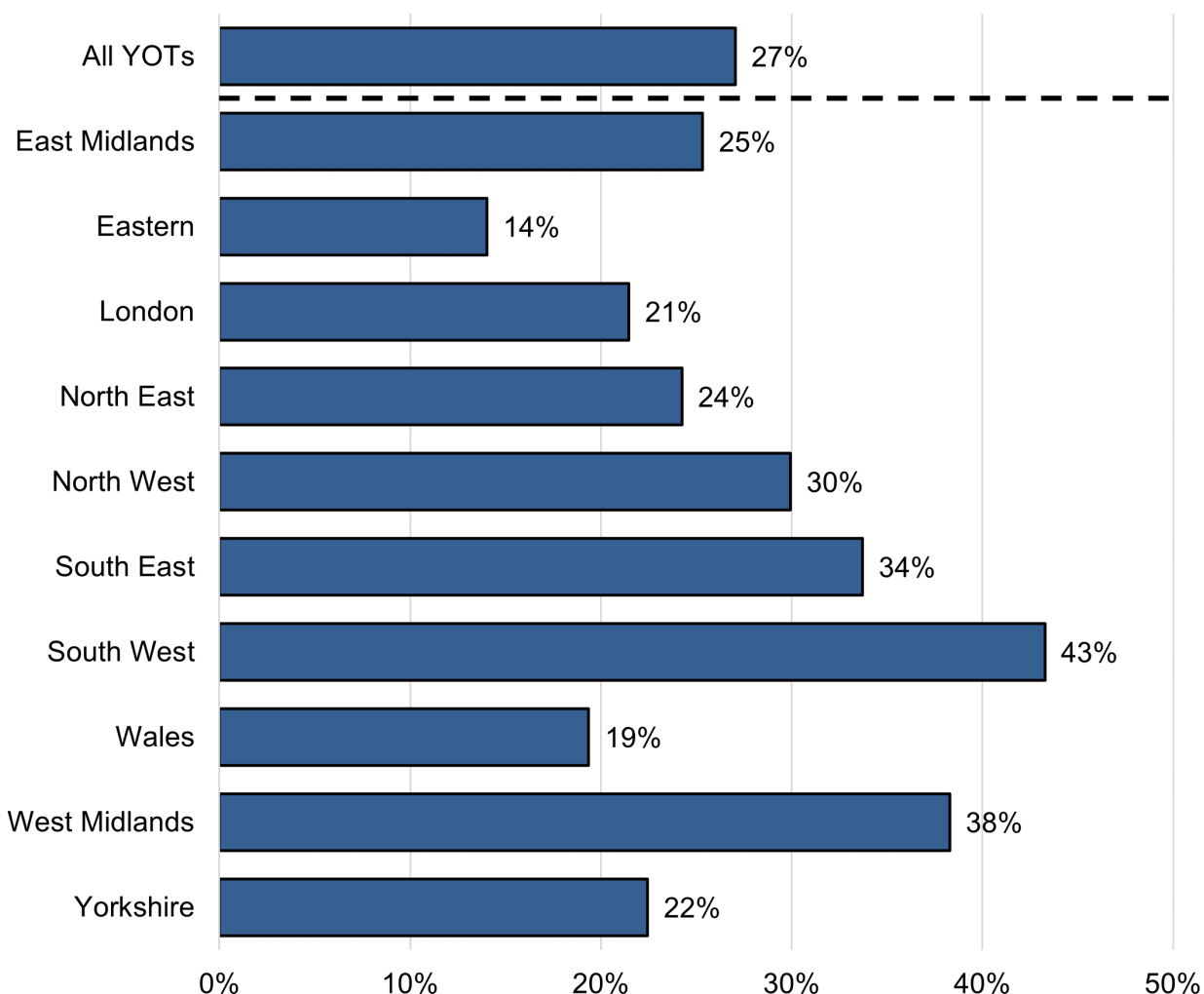


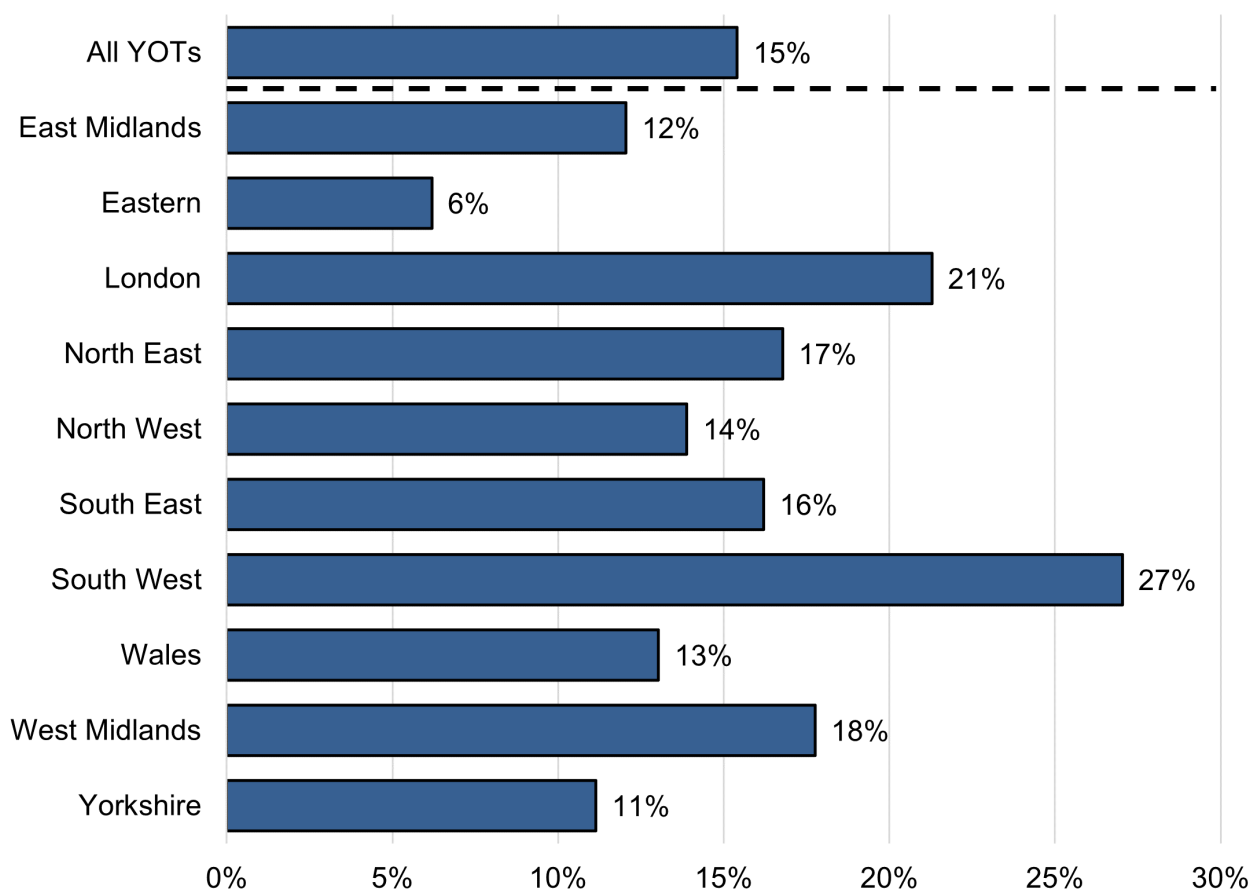
Figure 11 shows the proportion of children at the Turnaround assessment stage who were a Child in Need (CIN), in England, or had a Care Support Plan (CSP), in Wales. In the first full year of the programme, 15% (1,261) of all assessed children were a CIN/ had a CSP. However, a 21-percentage point regional variation should be noted, with Eastern region having the lowest proportion of children who were a CIN/ had a CSP with 6% (45), and South West the highest at 27% (183).

It should be noted that differences in having a formally recognised SEND/ALN or a CIN/CSP may be impacted by regional variations in access to diagnosis and care

<sup>14</sup> The regional categories provided are consistent with those in the annual national [Youth Justice Statistics](#).

provision. It is therefore not possible to draw inferences on regional SEND/ALN or CIN/CSP demand. It should also be noted that formal recognition of SEND/ALN and CIN/CSP are not exclusive, and some children at assessment stage will have both.

**Figure 11. Proportion of children proceeded to Turnaround assessment who are a Child in Need or have a Care and Support Plan, by region (2023)<sup>15</sup>**



## 4.5 Outcomes of children who have completed Turnaround interventions

3,858 children had completed their Turnaround interventions and had their case closed by 31 December 2023, accounting for 55% of children who started interventions in the first full year of the programme. YOTs report outcomes of children who completed Turnaround interventions over the 12-month period after their case is closed. Figure 12 shows reported outcomes of all children who have completed Turnaround support within the first year of

<sup>15</sup> The regional categories provided are consistent with those in the annual national [Youth Justice Statistics](#).



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Turnaround, by region. Three outcome categories are tracked: no further contact with the YOT or offending, proven offending (proven by judicial outcome),<sup>16</sup> and all other outcomes (see glossary for full definitions, chapter 5.2).

In the first year of programme delivery, 83% (3,206) of children who completed their Turnaround interventions had not had any further contact with their YOT or received a judicial decision for offending. 5% (176) received a judicial decision for offending, and the remaining 12% (476) have been categorised as having all other outcomes.<sup>17</sup> The proportion of children who had not offended or had further contact with a YOT was highest in the Eastern region, with 96% of children who had sufficiently completed their Turnaround interventions reported as having this outcome in the first year of programme delivery. Similarly, the Eastern region, along with the West Midlands, reported the lowest proportion of children who had offended in the first year of programme delivery, as proven by a judicial decision. By contrast, the proportion of children who had offended after receiving Turnaround support was highest in London, where 7% were proven to have offended in 2023.

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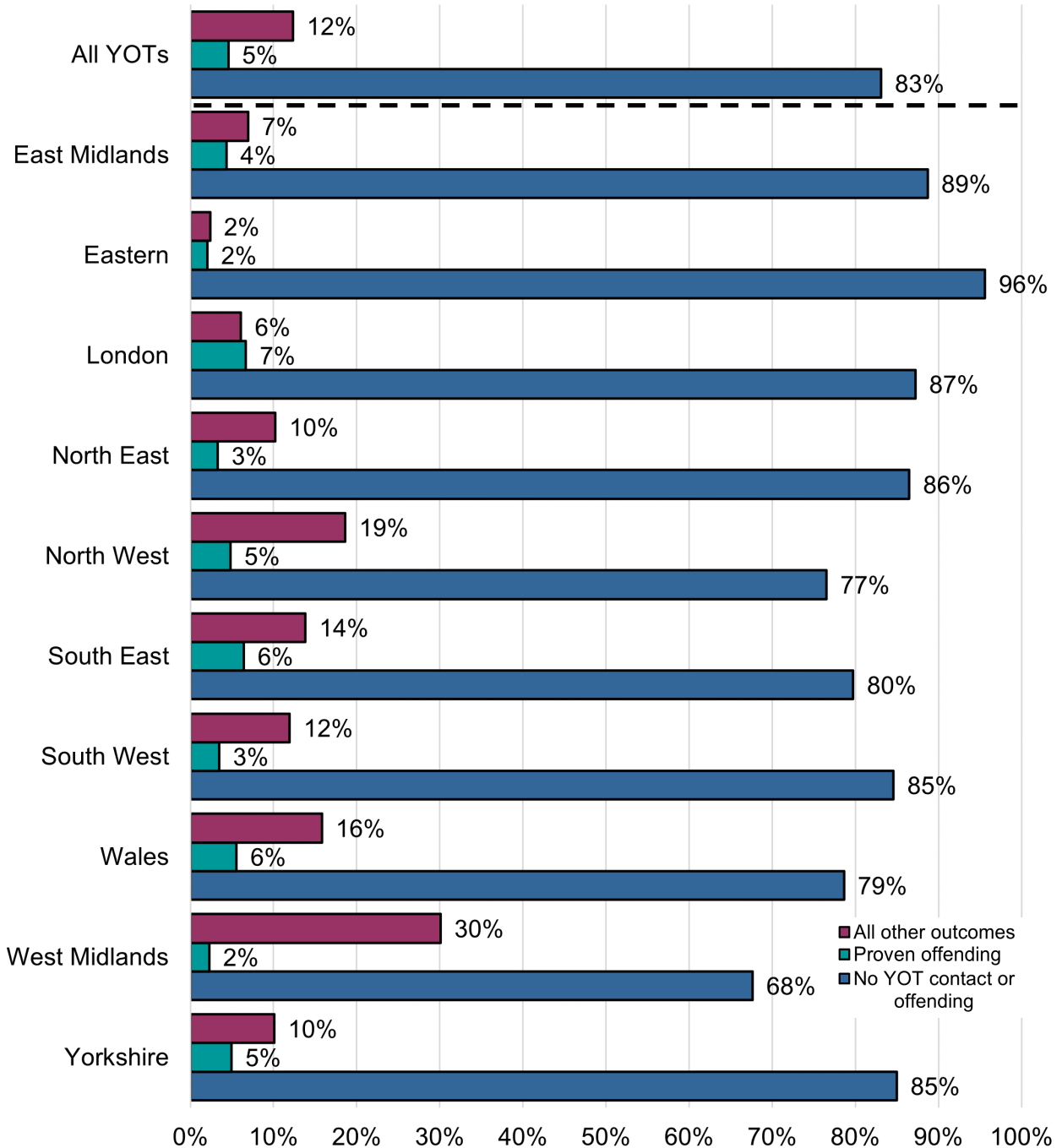
<sup>16</sup> The Turnaround quarterly reporting form was amended in 2024. Since then, the 'proven offending' category includes cautions as well as offending confirmed by a judicial decision.

<sup>17</sup> Each outcome count represents one individual child, and each child should have one outcome at any given time during the outcomes tracking period after case closure. Where a child's outcome changes (e.g. a proven offence is registered after an initial period of no further contact with YOT or offending), the dataset is updated to reflect the new outcome for the given child. Where a child was proven to have offended more than once within the 12-month tracking period, only the first offending occasion is recorded. Data is not captured about offence type or offence group, therefore it is not possible to make inferences about severity of the recorded offending.

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Figure 12. Breakdown of outcomes of children up to one year after their Turnaround case closed (2023)



## 5. Notes and glossary

### 5.1 Note on approach to quality assurance

The following errors were also identified and removed.<sup>18</sup>

- **Referrals into the programme:** Figures are based on data from 154 YOTs. Records of one YOT have been removed due to a data validation error, where it was not possible to validate the number of referrals reported. The breakdown of reasons for referral provided is based on data from 154 YOTs. This includes partial records for one YOT, where one quarterly return was excluded from dataset due to a data entry error. The removed records account for 1% of all referral records for 2023.
- **Number of assessments:** Figures are based on returns from 154 YOTs. Records of one YOT have been removed due to a data validation error, where it was not possible to validate the number of assessments reported. The removed records account for less than 1% of all assessment records for 2023.
- **Number of children not proceeded to assessment:** Figures are based on data from 154 YOTs. Full records of one YOT have been removed due to a data validation error, where it was not possible to validate the number of children who did not proceed to assessment reported. In addition, data from one quarterly return for one YOT have been removed due to data entry error. The removed records account for 1% of all records for 2023.
- **Number of children proceeded to intervention:** Figures are based on data from 151 YOTs. Full records of four YOTs were removed due to data entry errors. A total of five quarterly returns were additionally excluded for five YOTs, where it was not possible to validate the number of children proceeded to intervention. The removed records account for 3% of all returns.
- **Number of children not proceeded to intervention:** Figures are based on data from 151 YOTs, with full records of four YOTs removed due to data entry errors. In addition,

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<sup>18</sup> Where YOT data is removed from any total category for a stage in the programme, all data for that specific stage (e.g. demographic data) is removed to prevent data being skewed.

one quarter of data of one YOT was removed, where it was not possible to validate the number of children not proceeded to intervention. The excluded records represent 2% of all returns.

- **Number of children who completed interventions partially:** Figures are based on data from 152 YOTs, with full records of three YOTs removed due to data entry errors. A total of two quarterly returns of two YOTs were also excluded, where the number of children who completed interventions partially could not be validated. Excluded records account for 2% of all returns.
- **Closed cases:** Figures are based on data from 152 YOTs. Records for three YOTs were removed due to data entry errors. Removed records represent 2% of all returns.

## 5.2 Glossary

**Acquitted at court:** An acquittal is a finding by the jury or judge that the defendant is not guilty after a jury or a bench trial.

**Adult:** This term is used to describe those aged 18 years old or above.

**Age:** This refers to the child's age at the point of referral.

**All other outcomes:** This category captures children who do not fit into the outcome categories of 'proven offending via a judicial decision' or 'no further contact with YOT'. Children in this category may still be in contact with the YOT due to receiving an outcome such as no further action, or a community resolution. This category also includes children who had been found guilty of an offence they had committed prior to receiving Turnaround support, having been referred into the programme while released under investigation or on a pre-charge bail.

**Anti-social behaviour (ASB):** As defined by the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014,<sup>19</sup> this means:

- “(a) conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person,
- (b) conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person’s occupation of residential premises, or
- (c) conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.”

**ASB acceptable behaviour contract (ABC):** An acceptable behaviour contract is a voluntary, not legally binding, written agreement which can be issued to an individual over the age of 10, signed by an individual involved in anti-social behaviour. In signing the contract, the individual agrees to abide by its terms and to work with the relevant support agencies.<sup>20</sup>

**Children or child:** In the context of youth justice statistical publications, the term ‘children’ refers to anyone between the ages of 10 and 17, unless stated otherwise.

**Civil order for ASB:** Also known as a civil injunction, which is a civil order available in the youth court for children under 18. To obtain an injunction the court must be satisfied that an individual has engaged in, or threatens to engage in, conduct capable of causing nuisance and annoyance.

**Closed case:** A closed case is counted where a child had an intervention plan implemented and the YOT determined the child made sufficient progress against the intervention plan for the case to be closed. This includes children who have completed a minimum four weeks of intervention(s) before being withdrawn from the programme.

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<sup>19</sup> [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/section/1)

<sup>20</sup> [Anti-social behaviour powers: statutory guidance for frontline professionals \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/414242/ASB_Powers_Statutory_Guidance_for_Frontline_Professionals_accessible.pdf)

**Community protection orders:** Were introduced under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as a way of addressing people who are involved in anti-social behaviour.<sup>21</sup>

**Community protection warning/notice:** Were introduced under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as a way of addressing people who are involved in Anti-social behaviour.<sup>22</sup>

**Community resolution:** A non-statutory out of court disposal intended to provide a response to low-level crime without recourse to a formal criminal justice sanction.<sup>23</sup>

**Discharged by a court:** A discharge is a type of conviction where a court finds a person guilty but does not give them a sentence because the offence is very minor. Courts can give an absolute discharge or a conditional discharge, where the person convicted could still get a sentence if they break the conditions.

**Early Help-style assessment:** Is defined as an in-depth holistic assessment of the needs of a child, including family context, and meets the following principles:

- family circumstances as well as those of the child should be reflected in the assessment
- a strengths-based approach is taken to assessing needs and risk
- the child's environment should be considered, including engaging and involving the support network around a child, including the family, parents or care givers, and school
- the assessment should include the voice of the child and involve them in the design of their support plan and the interventions they are offered
- for children subject to out of court disposals, the assessment should cover safety, wellbeing and risk from the child to others.

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<sup>21</sup> [Anti-social behaviour powers: statutory guidance for frontline professionals \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/anti-social-behaviour-powers-statutory-guidance-for-frontline-professionals)

<sup>22</sup> [Anti-social behaviour powers: statutory guidance for frontline professionals \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/anti-social-behaviour-powers-statutory-guidance-for-frontline-professionals)

<sup>23</sup> [Anti-social behaviour powers: statutory guidance for frontline professionals \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/anti-social-behaviour-powers-statutory-guidance-for-frontline-professionals)

**Ethnicity:** Ethnicity categories follow those of the 2021 Census, with the exception of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community which is recorded as a separate category. 'Other' includes Arab and any other ethnic group.

- Asian/Asian British: this includes Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese or any other Asian ethnic background.
- Black, black British, Caribbean or African: this includes African, Caribbean, or any other black/African/Caribbean ethnic background.
- Mixed ethnic background or multiple ethnic groups: this includes white and black Caribbean, white and black African, white and Asian, or any other mixed ethnic background.
- White: this includes Welsh, English, Scottish, Northern Irish, British, Irish or any other white background.
- GRT: this includes children from Gypsy, Romani and Irish Traveller (GRT) communities.
- Other ethnic group: this includes Arab or any other ethnic background.
- Not known/not stated: ethnicity is not known for any reason.

**Fined by a court:** A fine is the most common form of punishment for an offence given by the criminal courts. The judge will decide how much the fine is and any other costs to be paid including compensation to the victim. Where the child or young person is aged under 16, the court has a duty to order the parent or guardian to pay.

**First time entrant (FTE):** A first time entrant to the criminal justice system is an offender residing in England and Wales at the time of the offence, who has been recorded on the Police National Computer by an English or Welsh police force as having received their first conviction or caution.

**First time youth caution:** Children aged 10–17 years old can be given a youth caution if they admit a criminal offence. A youth caution is a formal out of court disposal.

**Interviewed under caution following arrest:** An interview under caution after being arrested by the police.

**Multi-agency safeguarding hub:** A model which allows organisations with responsibility for the safety of vulnerable people to work together. Organisations work alongside each other, share information and co-ordinate activities, often through co-locating staff from the local authority, health agencies and the police.<sup>24</sup>

**No further action:** Outcome whereby the police decide not to charge someone with an offence, including outcome 22.

**No further contact with YOT or offending:** This outcome category captures children who have had no further contact with the YOT or further offending since Turnaround case closure.

**Outcome 22:** A police code used when it is decided the case does not meet the public interest test for any further action and the individual has been given the opportunity to engage with diversionary activity.

**Pre-charge bail:** Bail is an alternative to custody – it allows the police to continue the investigation without the suspect being detained, and can involve placing conditions on the suspect.<sup>25</sup>

**Proven offending:** Captures the number of children who have offended or reoffended within 12 months of their Turnaround case closure as confirmed by a judicial decision. Only the first offence after case closure is counted.

- Reasons for not proceeding to assessment:
  - **declined to participate:** This includes a child not responding to initial contact. Turnaround is a voluntary programme so there is no formal requirement for a child to engage with the programme – they may opt-out at any stage
  - **receiving support elsewhere:** If a child is already receiving support from Early Help or other services, they are not eligible for support through Turnaround and are recorded in this category.

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<sup>24</sup> [Multi-agency safeguarding hub \(MASH\) - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/mash/)

<sup>25</sup> [Pre-charge bail statutory guidance \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/pre-charge-bail-statutory-guidance)



- **did not meet threshold for assessment:** While Turnaround does not set specific thresholds around support, if at eligibility screening the YOT determines the child would not benefit from an assessment based on their level of need, they are entered into this category
- Reason for not proceeding to intervention:
  - **declined to participate:** Turnaround is a voluntary programme so there is no formal requirement for a child to engage with the programme – they may opt-out at any stage
  - **other:** There may be a number of reasons why a child does not receive an intervention which could relate to the child's individual circumstances or the availability of services to support their needs.

**Released under investigation:** When a suspect is released from custody without charge, is not subject to 'no further action' (NFA) and is not on bail.<sup>26</sup>

**Subject to a criminal investigation attending a voluntary interview:** A person who is the subject of a criminal investigation who has voluntarily attended a police interview.

**Youth justice system:** The part of the criminal justice system that only deals with children. The main aim of the youth justice system is the prevention of offending by children. Children within the youth justice system are defined as children who have been deemed guilty of an offence either by caution or sentence at court.

**Youth Offending Team (YOT):** 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 were set up following the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act with the intention of reducing the risk of young people offending and re-offending. While 'Youth Offending Team' is the statutory name for YOTs and the name we use in this publication, there is local variation in how YOTs refer to themselves, with many referred to as 'Youth Justice Services'.

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<sup>26</sup> [Pre-charge bail statutory guidance \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pre-charge-bail-statutory-guidance)

## 6. List of supplementary products/appendix

Appendix A: Eligibility criteria for the Turnaround programme

## 7. Contact Information

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Email: [newsdesk@justice.gov.uk](mailto:newsdesk@justice.gov.uk)

Other enquiries about this management information should be directed to

[MoJYouthJusticeResearch@justice.gov.uk](mailto:MoJYouthJusticeResearch@justice.gov.uk)

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from:

[UK Statistics Authority – Statistics for the Public Good](#)

# Appendix A

## Eligibility criteria for the Turnaround programme

Under the Turnaround programme, YOTs may work with children aged 10–17 who have or are:

- come to notice of agencies with enforcement powers for repeated involvement in ASB
  - are involved in anti-social behaviour who have received
  - community protection warning/notice
  - acceptable behaviour contract
  - civil order for ASB
- in receipt of community protection orders, civil order and/or acceptable behaviour contract for anti-social behaviour
- interviewed under caution following arrest, or subject to a criminal investigation attending a voluntary interview
- subject to a no further action decision (including outcome 22)
- subject to a community resolution
- receiving a first time youth caution, not including a conditional caution
- released under investigation or subject to pre-charge bail
- discharged by a court
- acquitted at court
- fined by a court.



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