





Out-of-court disposal work in youth offending teams

A thematic inspection by HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services

Dame Glenys Stacey (HM Chief Inspector of Probation) Wendy Williams (HM Inspector of Constabulary):

"Children who have committed a low-level offence, often for the first time, are not always taken to court. Instead YOTs work with them, to reduce the risk that they will go on to reoffend.

This is not the soft option one may think. In this inspection we found YOTs often doing really good, persistent and determined work with these children, to change their outlook and improve their lives for the better. With some changes, YOTs could do better still, but nevertheless the work is impressive."

Not all children who commit a crime are sent to court. In some less

WHAT ARE OUT-OF-COURT DISPOSALS?

serious cases the police, often after receiving YOT advice, issue an out-of-court disposal. YOTs then work with many of these children to reduce the risk that they will offend again.

Out-of-court disposals:

Youth caution

to reoffend and warns them of the of doing so

conditional caution like a caution but with specific conditions attached that the child

Youth

must adhere to

resolutions where professional

community

judgement is used to

All of these can involve work with the YOT

The change in the number of children

receiving a formal

criminal sanction (court

conviction or caution) for the first time over the past ten years

32

71% boys

Reoffending rate after 12 months following a

caution

30.7%

49

Reoffending rate after 12 months following a

court sentence

51.3%

There is no comparable national data that gives

following a community resolution

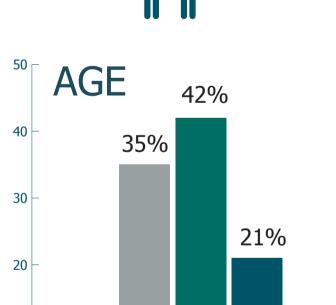
the reoffending rate

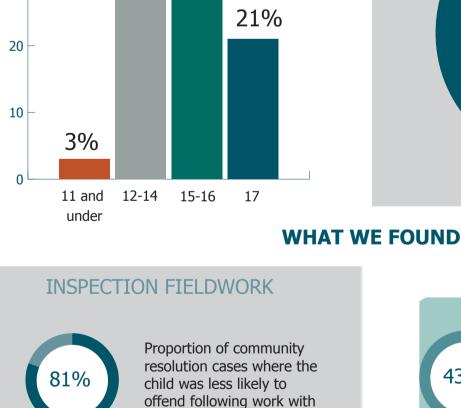
OUR INSPECTION

112 cases were inspected across 8 youth offending teams

CASES

community youth cautions youth conditional resolutions cautions





the YOT

fully complied with the

requirements of a youth

conditional caution. The

appropriately in ALL the

YOT responded

51%

of statutory guidance

remaining cases Proportion of cases where the recorded planning for work to prevent offending was good enough All the inspected areas delivered a scheme that exceeded the minimum requirements

SURVEY

We surveyed YOTs to understand their current

out-of-court disposal provision.

responses received

accounting for of YOTs in England and Wales **SURVEY**

Proportion of children who

88%

43%

52%

Areas where YOT undertake assessment on at least some cases before the disposal decision is made

Areas report having a formal

decision-making panel for

out-of-court disposals

Areas have a joint

decision-making process,

police, for at least some

community resolutions

including the YOT and

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ministry of Justice and the Youth Justice Board should:

• include community resolutions in criminal justice system reoffending statistics, and evaluate their effectiveness in reducing offending and improving outcomes for children.

to undertake out-of-court disposal work.

The Youth Justice Board should:

Youth offending team management boards should: • make sure that out-of-court disposal work is evaluated, is of good quality and is effective.

• make sure that guidance on use of assessment frameworks meets the needs of local areas when seeking

Youth offending teams and chief constables should: • make sure that all victims have a fully-informed and effective opportunity to have their views heard, and

to receive an appropriate restorative intervention. Youth offending teams should:

• make sure that assessment and planning are of good quality, and take account of the child's views on what may help them to avoid offending.

resolutions given by the police.

Chief constables should: • make sure that referrals to YOTs are sufficiently timely to meet the needs of victims for speedy justice and achieve the objectives of out-of-court disposals; and make the YOT aware of all community