

FACTSHEET- Youth Crime in England and Wales

Table of Contents

- 1) Introduction: Youth Crime in Context

 - 2) Facts and Statistics
 - (i) Key Facts
 - (ii) Breakdown of numbers in custody
 - (iii) Breakdown of public expenditure
 - (iv) Breakdown of recorded crimes by offence type
 - (v) Breakdown of sentence types
 - *Electronic monitoring (tagging)*
 - (vi) Breakdown of sentences per geographic region and ratios of offences per area population
 - (vii) How many employed

 - 3) Problems
 - (i) Reoffending: Statistics
 - *Anti-Social Behaviour*
 - *Health*
 - (ii) Regulation: Youth Offending Services Provision

 - 4) Analysis: How serious is the situation today?
 - Very serious
 - Under control
- Appendix: Wales
 - Sources

1) INTRODUCTION: YOUTH CRIME IN CONTEXT

The minimum age of criminal responsibility is set at 10 in England and Wales. In other jurisdictions across Europe it ranges between eight (Scotland), 15 (Scandinavia) and 18 (Belgium and Luxembourg.)ⁱ

England and Wales have particularly high rates of youth crime, with more young people in custody than other European countries (besides Turkey). Despite a modest reduction recently, the level of imprisonment for 14 to 17-year olds is double that in the early 1990s.ⁱⁱ

2) FACTS AND STATISTICS

(i) KEY FACTS

- Number of under-18s in Custody in 2010: 2,209ⁱⁱⁱ
- Total number of recorded offences committed by youth in 2007/8: 277,986^{iv}
- Total Cost of dealing with Young Offenders to the criminal justice services 2008/9: £4 billion a year.^v
- Every year an estimated 70,000 school-age children enter the youth justice system^{vi}
- Nearly half (42%) of first time offenders are young adults.^{vii}
- More than a fifth of under 18 year olds in custody were there on remand^{viii}
- The number of 15-17 year olds in prison has more than doubled over the last ten years
- In March 2007 there were 2,413 15-17 year olds in prison^{ix}
- In March 2007 there were 229 12-15 year olds in privately run secure training centres^x

(ii) BREAKDOWN OF NUMBERS IN CUSTODY, March 2010^{xi}

TOTAL in Custody		2,209	
Boys		2,089	
Girls		120	
Population by Sentences	Remands	569	
	Detention and Training Orders	1,193	
	Section 90	27	
	Section 91	342	
	Section 226 (Indeterminate Sentence)	37	
	Section 228 (Extended Sentence)	41	
Population by type of facility	Secure Training Centres (STCs)	158	Small centres with tailored programmes, constructive, education/rehabilitation focused. Include input from health and social-care professionals. Run by private operators on Home Office contracts.
	Local Authority Secure Children's Homes (LASCHs)	258	Small homes for boys age 12-14 or girls up to age 16 with a high ratio of staff-young people focusing on physical, emotional and behavioural needs. Run by local authority social services

			departments.
	Youth Offenders' Institutions (YOIs)	1,793	Larger capacity centres for 15-21 year olds already known to the police and the courts, YOI's primary aim is to prevent offending and reduce reoffending. Run by the Prison Service.

(iii) BREAKDOWN OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

The cost of youth crime in England and Wales to the Criminal Justice System is estimated at **£4bn a year**.^{xii}

Youth Justice Board expenditure: £407m resource plans for 2009/10, £20m capital budget- £11.7m of which government financing. Expenditure in 2007-8 was £5.9m

Cost of jailing one young offender to the taxpayer.^{xiii}

- up to £100,000 a year.
 - Plus further £40,000 in indirect costs to society incurred after release (mostly spread over the rest of that individual's life, based on the speculative assumption that ex-offenders are more likely to be unemployed, or commit further crime, or have a low-income job and also more likely to claim benefits).
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| - Sending one young person to a Young Offenders' Institution | £42,000 |
| - 1 year Community Rehabilitation Order | £3,000 |
| - 1 year Community Punishment Order | £2,000 |
| - 1 year Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order | £4,000 |
| - 1 year Drug Treatment Order | £8,000 |
| - 6 month ISSP | £6,000 ^{xiv} |

£100m Youth Crime Action Plan (YCAP) announced in July last year.

- 69 YCAP regions: in 2009-10, £350,000 allocated to each of those areas (national total=£24.1m, part of a £48m national fund to be allocated over the next 2 years) to deliver 7 YCAP elements, 5 of which are classified in the element category 'non-families' and 2 'families'.^{xv}
- Funding boosts targeted at 'worst' areas- London Metropolitan Police Force Area received a £4.5m boost in summer 2009 to help tackle youth crime, and Yorkshire and Humberside £3.5m; Reading received an extra £54,000 specifically to combat high rates of anti-social behaviour.^{xvi}

Additional breakdown:

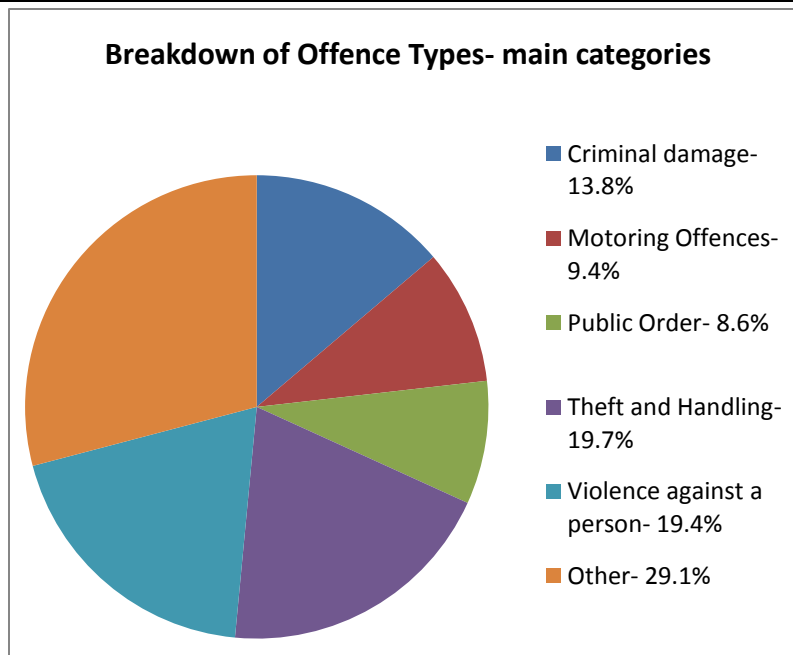
The Prison Service spent £221,726 in providing games consoles during the period 2005 – 2008. For YOIs alone the total spend for console games and DVDs for the 2008/2009 financial year was £15,185.57. However, on 23 July 2008, the National Offender Management Service issued a Prison Service Instruction specifying that, for prisoners aged 18 years and over:

- no more games or consoles were to be bought with public funds;

- only prisoners on the ‘enhanced’ level were allowed games consoles in possession;
- no 18-rated games were permitted. ^{xvii}

(iv) BREAKDOWN OF RECORDED CRIMES BY OFFENCE TYPE^{xviii}

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>2007/8</i>	<i>Percentage of total recorded offences</i>
Arson	1,232	0.4%
Breach of Bail	5,821	1.9%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1,683	0.6%
Breach of Statutory Order	16,751	6.0%
Criminal Damage	38,524	13.9%
Death or Injury by Reckless Driving	122	0.04%
Domestic Burglary	6,784	2.4%
Drugs Offences	13,268	4.8%
Fraud and Forgery	2,325	0.8%
Motoring Offences	26,225	9.4%
Non Domestic Burglary	5,016	1.8%
Other	7,607	2.7%
Public Order	24,045	8.6%
Racially Aggravated Offences	2,784	1.0%
Robbery	6,699	2.4%
Sexual Offences	2,088	0.8%
Theft and Handling	54,802	19.7%
Vehicle Theft	8,280	3.0%
Violence against a person	53,930	19.4%
TOTAL Recorded Offences	277,986	

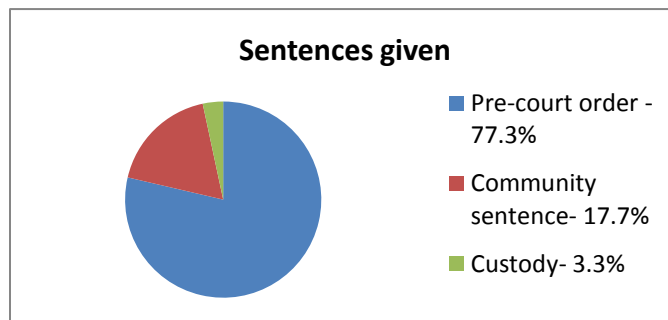


(v) **BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCE TYPES** ^{xix}

Sentences given to 10-17 year olds in 2007-8

<i>Sentence type</i>	<i>Definition of sentence type</i>	<i>Amount given</i>
Pre-court order	First-time or minor offences and/or anti-social behaviour can be dealt with outside the court system by a pre-court order which will see the offender either formally reprimanded or warned by a police officer. This will be recorded as a criminal record, and someone from the Youth Offending Team may be in contact for support or advice.	162,755
Community sentence*	Allows offenders to undertake rehabilitative programmes and work in the community whilst under the supervision of the probation service. Supervision include certain punitive measures such as curfews, exclusions and prohibitions. Includes Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSPs)	37,355
Custody	An offender can be sentenced under a Detention and Training Order, or for serious offences in which an adult would be given 14 years in custody or more, under Section 90/91. Both mean the youth is sent to a Secure Training House (STH), a Local Authority Secure Children’s Home (LASCH) or a Youth Offenders’ Institution (YOI).	6,853
TOTAL		210,670
Males		164,459 (78%)
Females		46,211 (22%)

*For any offence committed after 30th November 2009, the Community Sentence will be replaced by a The Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO), the new generic community sentence for children and young people who offend. Replacing nine existing sentences, it will combine 18 requirements into one generic sentence. This will simplify and clarify sentencing, while improving the flexibility of interventions.



In spite of the high numbers of youth in custody, the year to November 2009 saw a 21.6% reduction in first time entrants to the criminal justice system^{xx}.

The past 15 years have seen more young people drawn into the youth justice system— including a disproportionate increase in the number of young women^{xxi}. Although the annual number of young people given a formal pre-court or court disposal for the first time has recently fallen by a tenth to around 87,000, this figure does not include the increasing use of ‘on the spot’ fines.

A lower proportion of 10 to 17-year olds are being ‘diverted’ from prosecution by being cautioned for offences than in 1995, and a higher proportion are being convicted and sentenced in the courts^{xxii}.

Electronic Monitoring (tagging)

20,000 young people were electronically tagged last year - a 40% increase in three years.^{xxiii} But more than half of those teenagers breached their restrictions, either by removing the tags or breaking curfews.

Electronic monitoring can be used as an alternative to a custodial sentence or to strengthen the public protection element of a community based sentence. It also includes the monitoring of prisoners who qualify for supervised early release programmes. This service supports and monitors prisoners making the transition back into the community.

Tagging is used as part of an Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) Intensive Supervision & Surveillance Programme (ISSP)- which is usually a condition of bail, or remand in local authority accommodation. ISSP is the most rigorous non-custodial intervention available for young offenders, combining community-based surveillance with a comprehensive and sustained focus on tackling the factors that contribute to the young person's offending behaviour.

Electronic monitoring works by way of a transmitter and monitoring unit installed in a subject's home. The transmitter is a tag the size of a large wristwatch securely fitted to the subject's ankle and can be monitored either by a unit connected to a telephone line at the offenders home or via satellite and GPS. The subject is then monitored to ensure they adhere to the restrictions of their particular **curfew order**.

Court Orders can insist an offender remains away from certain areas or buildings and the systems can be set up only to record infringements of these orders and to sound alarms when they are broken.

Home Detention Curfews (HDC) issued by prison governors to monitor prisoners on early release. An HDC is available to prisoners serving sentences of between three months to four years and each curfew can last up to four months. Early release from a Detention and Training Order for offenders under 18 is also enabled by electronic monitoring.

Voice Verification to monitor the compliance of a community order, bail or early release license. Offenders are required to “Check in” by calling and registering with the control centre, via intelligent

voice recognition software, on a regular basis. If the rules are breached, the tag is connected to the probation services who are alerted immediately. They call the police. Offenders can be given a second chance but there is no legal reason to do so.

(vi) BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCES PER GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RATIOS OF OFFENCES PER AREA POPULATION^{xxiv}

<i>Geographic region</i>	<i>Sentence number</i>	<i>Actual population of Area (2004)</i>	<i>Ratio of sentences to population</i>	<i>Percentage of sentences per population</i>
North East	22,958	2.6m	1:113	0.88%
Yorkshire	32,020	5m	1:156	0.64%
North West	42,351	6.8m	1:161	0.62%
West Midlands	30,447	5.3m	1:174	0.57%
London	28,187	7.4m	1:177	0.56%
Wales	15,157	3m	1:198	0.5%
South West	23,274	5m	1:215	0.47%
South East	38,323	8.1m	1:211	0.47%

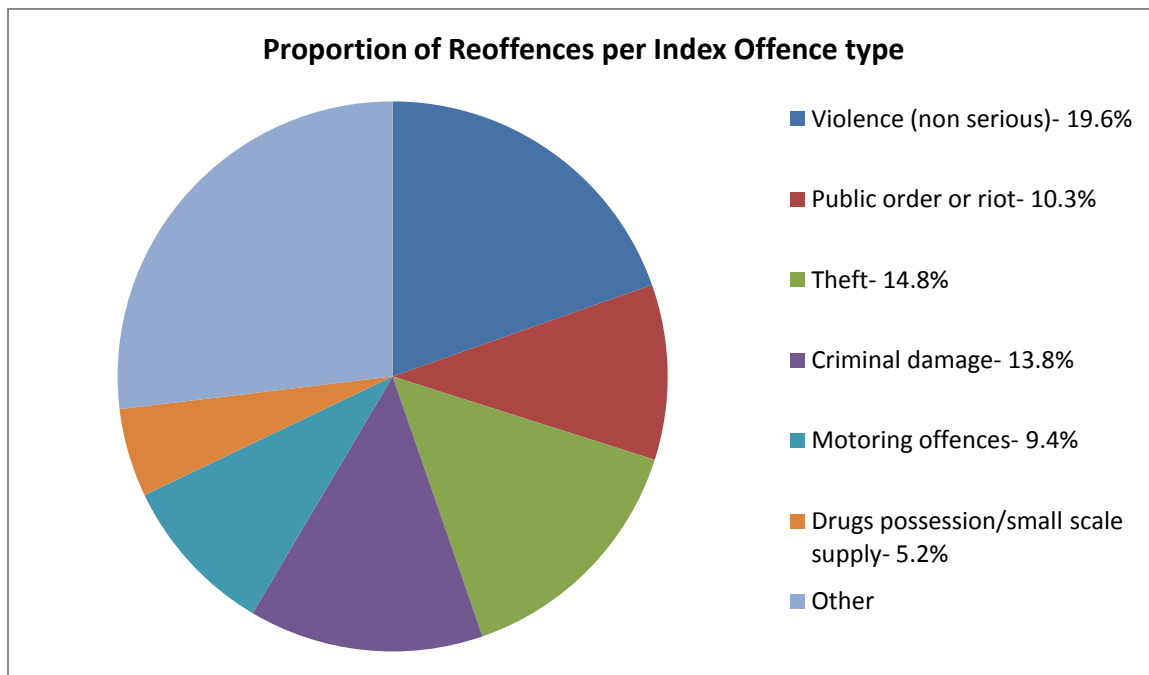
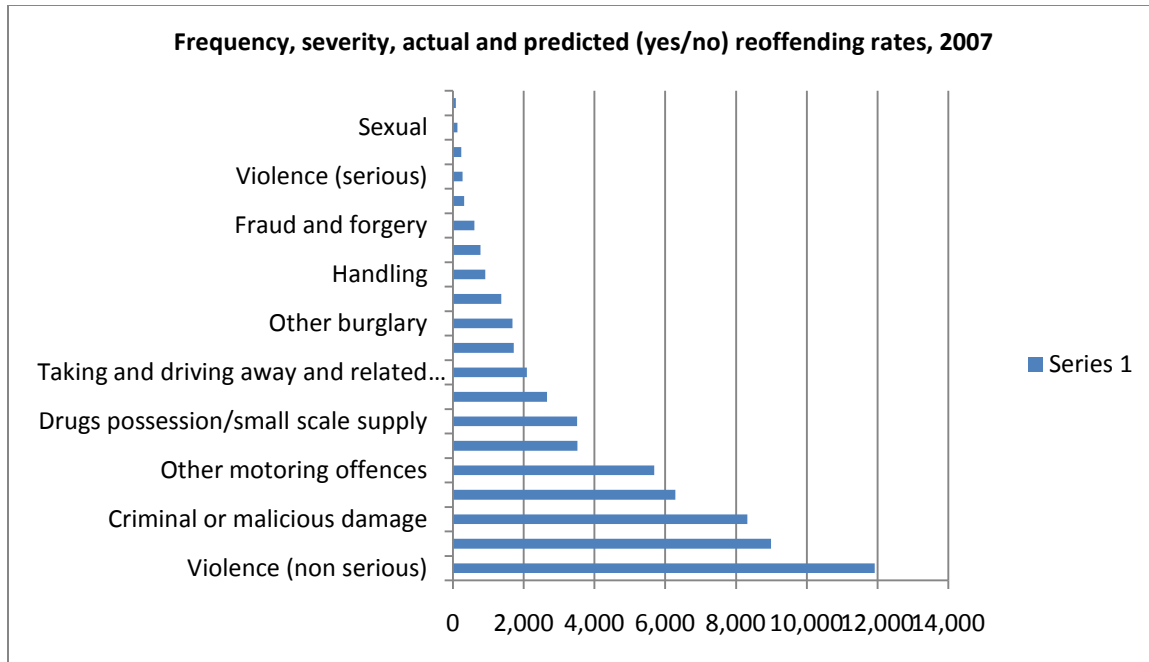
(vii) How many employed

- 286 work directly for the Youth Justice Board, plus 82 individual consultants in 2008-9^{xxv}
- Over 10,000 paid staff Youth Offenders Services, and a further 5,000 volunteers^{xxvi}

3) PROBLEMS

(i) REOFFENDING: Statistics^{xxvii},^{xxviii}

- 68.6% of all children aged under 18 discharged from prison in 2004 were reconvicted within 1 year
- 75% of young men (18-20) are reconvicted within two years of being released^{xxix}



Anti-Social Behaviour

The Offence Type in recorded crime statistics tables which would include incidences of Anti-Social Behaviour is Public Order.

- Last year, there were 24,045 recorded crimes of public order committed by 10-17 year olds and 5,084 re-offenders of public order.^{xxx}
- The total amount of ASBOS issued reported to the end of December 2007 (from 1999) stands at **14,972**.^{xxxii} (Gender split - 86% male, 14% female)
- From 2007 - Dec 2009, reports of anti-social behavior dropped 15%
- There is a high level of breaching – of the 2,136 issued in England in 2007, 1,502 were breached.^{xxxii}

Anti-social behaviour includes vandalism, graffiti, intimidation and nuisance neighbours. The police, local authorities and housing associations have new powers to tackle young offenders who cause damage caused to properties or individuals. If the police or a local authority has evidence that a youth's behaviour is causing problems for the community, they can ask them to sign an acceptable behaviour contract (ABC). ABCs can be given to anyone, no matter how old they are: as it is not a criminal record, the minimum age of criminal responsibility doesn't apply.

Government approaches to anti-social behaviour have been heavily criticised; even Home Secretary Alan Johnson recently said the police are too intent on issuing ASBOs. The Conservatives have suggested they will take a tougher line on crimes related to anti-social behaviour.

Health

- 25% of boys and 40% of girls in custody say they have experienced violence at home.^{xxxiii}
- In May 2009, approximately 40% of 15-17 year olds at Young Offenders Institutes were held more than 50 miles from home^{xxxiv}
- Of prisoners aged 16-20, around 85% show signs of a personality disorder, 10% of a psychotic illness
- In 2007, there were over 1,000 self-harm incidents among children aged 15 and 17.^{xxxv}
- Boys in prison aged 15-17 are eighteen times more likely to kill themselves than in the community^{xxxvi}
- 30 children have died in custody since 1990.^{xxxvii}

(ii) REGULATION: Youth Offending Services Provision^{xxxviii}

Youth Justice Board: an executive non-departmental public body, whose [board members](#) are appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice. The YJB oversees the youth justice system in England and Wales, working to prevent offending and reoffending by children and young people under the age of 18. They ensure that custody for these groups is safe, secure, and able to address the cause of their offending behaviour. They are responsible for the implementation and oversight of:

- Accommodation and resettlement
- Alternatives to custody
- Custody
- Diversity
- Education, training and employment
- Health

- Monitoring and improving practice
- Prevention
- Research
- Work with victims

In response to issues raised by the everyday management, and perceived inadequacies in the monitoring of youth crime, in 2009 the Police Foundation set up an Independent Commission on Youth Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

4) ANALYSIS: How serious is the situation today?

Under control

- Overall crime levels have fallen substantially since the mid-1990s. The British Crime Survey suggests that the risk of being an adult victim of crime is at its lowest level since measurements began in 1982.^{xxxix}
- Association of Chief Police Officers lead for Children and Young People and Chief Constable of Norfolk Constabulary, Ian McPherson, said “We must remember that the vast majority of young people will never commit a crime”^{xl}
- Genuine concerns remain about trends in some categories of serious offending involving young people – notably an association between the use of weapons, gang membership and drug dealing in major cities. There is, however, no evidence from self-report surveys of any increase overall in youth crime in the past ten years – or in the proportion of serious or frequent young offenders.
- Children and young people are generally law-abiding. The 2006 Home Office Offending Crime and Justice Survey (completed in confidence by 5,000 10 to 25-year olds) found that three out of four had not committed any among a list of 20 ‘core’ offences in the past year. However, one in 10 had committed a ‘serious’ offence, such as robbery, burglary, assault causing injury, or selling Class A drugs and 6% had committed more than six offences in the last year^{xli}
- There are encouraging signs that the Government’s recent interventions are making a difference to youth crime. Fewer young people re-offend and those who do commit fewer crimes (between 2000 and 2007, the percentage of young offenders who re-offended within 12 months fell by 6.6% and the frequency of re-offending fell by 23.6%)^{xlii}. The number of young people coming into the criminal justice system fell by 9% from 2006/7 to 2007/8.^{xliii}
- Juliet Lyon, director of the Prison Reform Trust, said that there are currently many children who are not a threat to public safety that are put into custody.
- Some young offenders, such as those from socially disadvantaged families, are more likely to be caught than others. Evidence from a confidential survey where young people self-reported their offending showed that once young people had been warned or charged they were much more likely to be arrested again than those who committed similar offences, but were still unknown to the police^{xliv}
- The Ministry of Justice have been quoted as saying those under 18 "should only be held in custody as a last resort and for the protection of the public".

Very serious

- Our low minimum criminal responsibility bucks the worldwide trend, which is to raise the age, generally to at least 14. Those countries that have an age of less than 14 tend to be Commonwealth countries or those that have an early association with the British legal system and reasons for retaining such a low age are thus, more connected with historical tradition than with consideration of children's best interests.^{xlv}
- Victimisation and offending are closely linked. Children and young people who are victimised are more likely than others to break the criminal law, and young offenders are also more likely to have been victims of crime.
- Locking up young offenders also makes them more likely to commit further crimes and be unemployed later in life, says the New Economics Foundation.^{xlvi}
- Even criminal legislation has acknowledged the need to reduce the use of custody to youth offenders: the new Youth Rehabilitation Order will encourage sentencers to use these robust alternatives to custody where they are available. To promote community sentencing, sentencers must now provide a reason if they do not use an alternative to custody for those young people who are on the custody threshold. The following community sentences will be replaced by the YRO: Action Plan Order, Curfew Order, Supervision Order (and conditions), Community Punishment Order, Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order, Attendance Centre Order, Drug Treatment and Testing Order, Exclusion Order and Community Rehabilitation Order (and conditions).
- Sending someone to prison is on average 12 times more expensive than a Probation or Community Service Order, which costs about £6 per offender per day^{xlvii}
- Community sentences are less disruptive to an offender's life and this is all the more important in a person's formative years: 2/3 of those in prison lose their jobs, 1/3 lose their homes and most crucially 40% lose contact with their families. Each of these factors increases the likelihood of a person re-offending when they are released from prison.^{xlviii}
- Recidivism rates amongst youth who have been released from short-term prison sentences (under 12 months) are shockingly high at 92%.^{xlix}

APPENDIXWalesⁱ

The All-Wales Youth Offending Strategy (2004) was developed between the Welsh Assembly Government and the Youth Justice Board as a joint statement of intent in relation to Youth Justice in Wales. The principality has ten entitlements and seven core aims for children and young people aged 11-25 years which resonate with, but are not the same as the five Every Child Matters outcomes in England. The Welsh language is an important consideration in delivering services to children and young people who speak or learn Welsh in schools and who are more frequently first and second language Welsh speakers. They state a "compelling case" for devolving juvenile secure accommodation as it would give the assembly government the power to "change and tailor its structure" more to the needs of Wales.

In total, the committee makes 28 recommendations in its report.

These include:

- Reviewing the use of custody and ensuring it is only used when appropriate
- Reviewing the availability and suitability of bail accommodation for young people
- Consider the potential implications of raising the criminal age of responsibility

The committee said that one of the main findings was that already, the assembly government's 'rights-based' approach for children in Wales was considered by witnesses as being "more developed" than that taken by counterparts at Whitehall.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Northern Ireland Human Rights Council, *The Age of Criminal Responsibility*

http://billofrights.nihrc.org/submissions/submission_323.pdf

ⁱⁱ Independent Commission on Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour- *Responding to Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour*, Key Trends

http://www.youthcrimecommission.org.uk/attachments/075_Youth%20Crime%20Commission%20Consultation.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ Youth Justice system, March 2010. Youth Justice Board.

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:uB6LIX6hdrAJ:www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/yjs/Custody/CustodyFigures/+2203+custody&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk>

^{iv} Youth Justice Annual Workload Data 2007/08, Youth Justice Board

<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/publications/Resources/Downloads/Youth%20Justice%20Annual%20Workload%20Data%200200708.pdf>

^v Youth Crime Commission- *Responding to Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour*, Costs

http://www.youthcrimecommission.org.uk/attachments/075_Youth%20Crime%20Commission%20Consultation.pdf

^{vi} Prison Reform Trust, <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/standard.asp?id=1194>

^{vii} Prison Reform Trust, <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/subsection.asp?id=276>

^{viii} Prison Reform Trust <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/subsection.asp?id=435>

^{ix} Prison Reform Trust <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/subsection.asp?id=435>

^x Prison Reform Trust Facts www.prisonreformtrust.org

^{xi} Youth Justice Board, March 2011. <http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/yjs/Custody/CustodyFigures/?id=sebseptcustfigs>

^{xii} Youth Crime Commission- *Responding to Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour*, Costs

http://www.youthcrimecommission.org.uk/attachments/075_Youth%20Crime%20Commission%20Consultation.pdf

^{xiii} Punishing Costs, the New Economics Foundation

http://www.neweconomics.org/sites/neweconomics.org/files/Punishing_Costs.pdf

^{xiv} Howard League- *Community sentences cut crime* factsheet

http://www.howardleague.org/fileadmin/howard_league/user/pdf/Community_sentences_factsheet.pdf

^{xv} Home Office- Youth Crime Action Plan: One Year On <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/youth-crime-action-plan/one-year-on2835.pdf?view=Binary> ; DCSF YCAP Updated Grant Allocations

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/news-and-communications/local-authority-circulars-2008-2011/2703090006/>

- ^{xvi} <http://www.cjp.org.uk/news/archive/london-receives-45m-to-help-tackle-youth-crime-09-06-2009/> ;
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/berkshire/8416488.stm> ;
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/8413148.stm;
<http://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:uPFqAxrHz4YJ:nds.coi.gov.uk/Content/ZipLoader.ashx%3FitemID%3D403009%26Type%3D1%26userId%3D1%26userLocale%3D2+youth+crime+cost+to+country&cd=4&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk>
- ^{xvii} <http://www.justice.gov.uk/information/docs/foi-release-prisons-games-consoles.pdf>
- ^{xviii} Youth Justice
 Annual Workload Data 2007/08, Youth Justice Board.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/markeaston/youth_justice_v1.pdf
- ^{xix} Youth Justice Board- Disposals 2007-8, Table 1 <http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/MonitoringPerformance/WorkloadData/>
- ^{xx} http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2009_0225
- ^{xxi} Nacro- Youth Crime briefing <http://www.nacro.org.uk/data/files/nacro-2008111802-510.pdf>
- ^{xxii} Youth Crime Commission, Responding to Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour, Youth Justice
http://www.youthcrimecommission.org.uk/attachments/075_Youth%20Crime%20Commission%20Consultation.pdf
- ^{xxiii} http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/8413148.stm
- ^{xxiv} Youth Justice Board Annual Workload Data 2007/08, Offences resulting in disposals http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/search?LinkClick=%2Fcgi-bin%2FMsmGo.exe%3Fgrab_id%3D0%26page_id%3D133%26query%3Dannual%2520workload%2520data%252007%2F08%26hiword%3D2007%2F08%2520ANNUALLY%2520WORKLOADS%2520annual%2520data%2520workload%2520
- ^{xxv} http://www.youthcrimecommission.org.uk/attachments/075_Youth%20Crime%20Commission%20Consultation.pdf
- ^{xxvi} Youth Justice Board, *Sustaining the Success* p7
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/publications/Resources/Downloads/Sustaining%20the%20Success.pdf>
- ^{xxvii} Ministry of Justice Statistics Bulletin- *Reoffending of juveniles: results from the 2007 cohort* Table 1
<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/reoffending-juveniles-2007.pdf>
- ^{xxviii} Home Office, Public Perceptions <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109chap5.pdf>
- ^{xxix} Prison Reform Trust Facts www.prisonreformtrust.org
- ^{xxx} (See xi)
- ^{xxxi} Home Office Anti-Social Behaviour Order Statistics <http://www.statewatch.org/asbo/ASBOWatch.html>
- ^{xxxii} <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/oct/13/alan-johnson-police-antisocial-behaviour>
- ^{xxxiii} Cites the Youth Justice Board. <http://www.madeleinemoonmp.com/53610db7-61b1-4b14-6524-5244d482ac88>
- ^{xxxiv} Hansard, 14 Jan 2010 : Column 1154W.
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100114/text/100114w0021.htm>
- ^{xxxv} Centre for Social Justice, 'Breakthrough Britain: Youth Justice'
<http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/default.asp?pageRef=307>
- ^{xxxvi} Prison Reform Trust Facts www.prisonreformtrust.org
- ^{xxxvii} Centre for Social Justice, 'Breakthrough Britain: Youth Justice'
<http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/default.asp?pageRef=307>
- ^{xxxviii} <http://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:VMhkceaulOQJ:www.police-foundation.org.uk/content/default.asp%3FPagelId%3D1416%26LanguageId%3D0+youth+crime+cost+to+country&cd=6&hl=en&ct=cln> ;
- ^{xxxix} 2008 British Crime Survey, Who is at risk of crime?
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol1.pdf>
- ^{xl} <http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/news/newsarchive/825771/>
- ^{xli} Home Office 2006 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey, Summary:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0908.pdf>

^{xlii} Department for Children, Schools and Families, November 2009.

http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2009_0225

^{xliii} <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/youth-crime-action-plan/one-year-on2835.pdf?view=Binary>

^{xliv}

http://www.youthcrimecommission.org.uk/attachments/075_Youth%20Crime%20Commission%20Consultation.pdf

^{xlv} http://billofrights.nihrc.org/submissions/submission_323.pdf

^{xlvi} BBC, 1 March 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/8541554.stm>

^{xlvii} http://www.rethinking.org.uk/informed/pdf/alternatives_to_prison.pdf ,

^{xlviii} Community Sentences Factsheet from the Howard League www.howardleague.org

^{xlix} Social Market Foundation, Prison Break: Tackling Recidivism, Reducing Costs

http://www.smf.co.uk/assets/files/publications/smf_prison_break_web.pdf

^l Youth Crime Prevention in Wales- Strategic Guidance <http://www.yjb.gov.uk/publications/Scripts/default.asp?eP=>