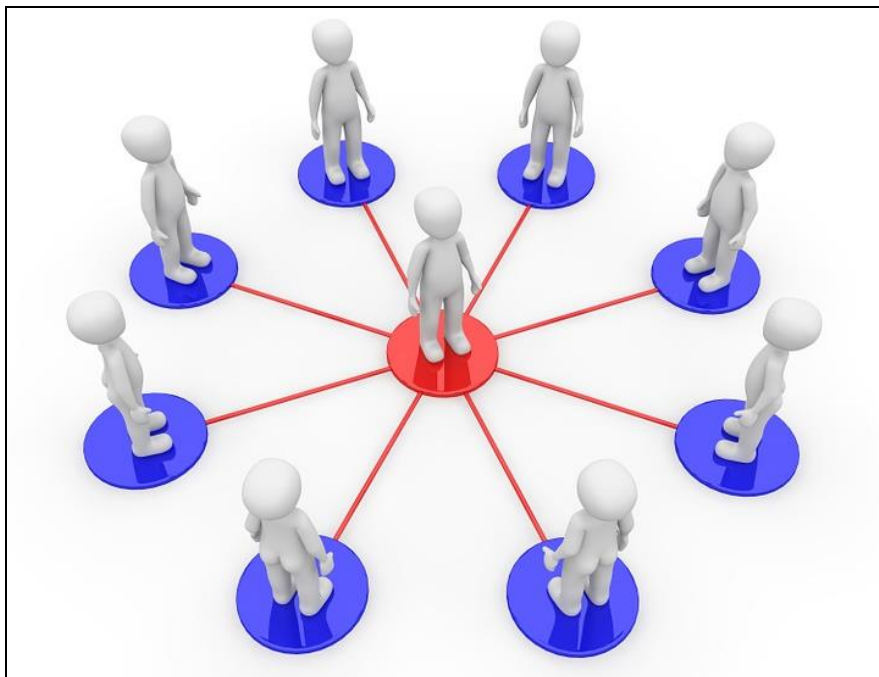


# Youth Offending Teams



**How Youth Offending Teams can help if your son/daughter with a learning disability is involved in the criminal justice system**

Serena Brady & Glynis Murphy

## SAFER-IDD INFO

### Other booklets in the series:



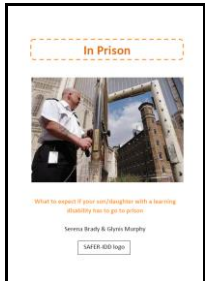
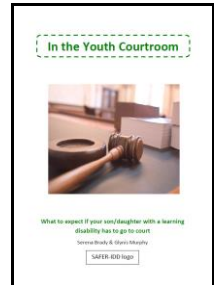
### ***“At the Police Station”***

Information on what happens during a police arrest and at the police station.



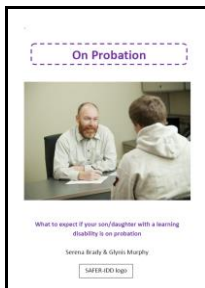
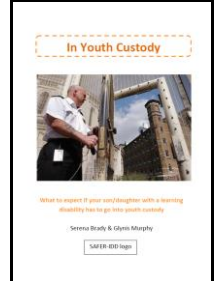
### ***“In the Courtroom” & “In the Youth Courtroom”***

Information on what happens during court / youth court and the possible outcomes.



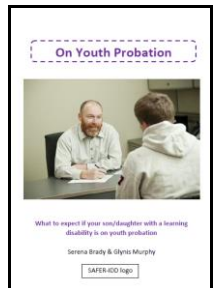
### ***“In prison” & “In Youth Custody”***

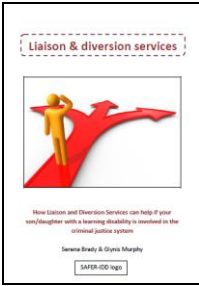
Information on what happens in prison / youth custody.



### ***“On Probation” & “On Youth Probation”***

Information on what happens during probation / youth probation.





## **“Liaison & Diversion Services”**

Information on what Liaison & Diversion Services are and what they do

## **Acknowledgements**

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## How to use this booklet

This booklet is about Youth Offending Teams who can help people **aged under 18** who have a **learning / developmental disability / autism** / mental health condition and are involved in the **criminal justice system** (i.e. have been **arrested**, are undergoing a **trial** at **court**, are in **youth custody**, or who are under supervision in the community). The booklet gives information about what Youth Offending Teams are, what they do, and how they can help your son/daughter.

This booklet does not give you information on what happens during a police arrest, the court process, prison/youth custody, or **probation**. Other booklets in the series provide more information on these aspects of the criminal justice system (see page 1). There is also a booklet on **Liaison & Diversion Services**.

## How to use this booklet

You can use the sections in this booklet when you need to, it might be helpful to read specific sections when they are most relevant. There is a list of useful terms and an index at the back which will help you to find information. Any words that are **red** are explained in the 'useful terms' and are also in the index. There is also a list of useful websites at the end.

## What are Youth Offending Teams?

Youth Offending Teams are made up of a group of professionals from different agencies (e.g. the Local Authority, Police, Probation, Education, Health etc.) who work together to **prevent children and young people from committing crimes**. They work with people under the age of 18 who have committed a crime, or are at risk of committing a crime, and their families. They might be called Youth Offending Services, Youth Justice Services, or Youth Support Services in your area.



Their main aim is to **prevent offending by children and young people**. Because of this, they work with young people at a number of stages of involvement with the criminal justice system.

The Youth Offending Team might help young people **before they commit a crime** if they are identified as being at risk of committing a crime. They also help young people **who have committed a crime** and are going through the criminal justice system.

They usually work with young people **aged 10-18 years**, but can also work with people from the age of 8 years in the community, if they are at risk of committing a crime.

## **Contacting your local YOT**

Every area in England has a Youth Offending Team. You can find your local team by visiting:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/youth-offending-team-contact-details>

## Who works in Youth Offending Teams?

Youth Offending Teams are made up of lots of different types of professionals. As a minimum, this must include:

- The police
- Local authority staff, e.g. social workers, education staff etc.
- Probation officers / offender managers
- Health professionals, e.g. psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses etc.



Other professionals may also be involved in the Youth Offending Team, or may agree to support the team. This might include:

- Housing officers
- Family workers
- Substance misuse workers
- Volunteers (who often work as mentors)
- Learning disability professionals
- Mental health professionals

The Youth Offending Team will be overseen by a **YOT Manager** (and a **YOT Management Board**) who can direct the activities of the team and will usually be someone who holds a post high up in one of the main agencies listed



above.



Youth Offending Teams are jointly funded by the main agencies listed above and the **Youth Justice Board**. The amount of funding they receive from each agency will vary from area to area, meaning that each team's specific priorities and plans will also vary.

You can find out about the priorities and plans of your area's Youth Offending Team by looking at their **Youth Justice Plan** which sets out the plan for the team each year. This is usually available on your local council's website.



## What do Youth Offending Teams do?

Youth Offending Teams work with young people who are at risk of committing a crime, or have already committed a crime. Most of their work is done in the community; however they might also support young people who are going through the criminal justice system or are in youth custody settings.

The team will complete a **comprehensive assessment** with every young person they support, to identify the factors related to the young person's offending or risk of offending, develop an **intervention plan** with the young person and their family carers, and **deliver interventions** to support the young person and their family carers.

## Where do Youth Offending Teams work?

Youth Offending Teams work in a range of locations:

- In the **community** (e.g. in schools and youth centres) to **prevent crimes**
- At **police stations**
- In **court**
- In **youth custody settings**
- In the **community** to **supervise** young people who have been given a community sentence or who have been released from youth custody



They may also work in the young person's home, in order to complete assessments.

## How Youth Offending Teams become involved with young people

Because Youth Offending Teams support young people who have already committed a crime **and** those who are at risk of committing a crime, there are three main ways they might become involved in supporting a young person.

**1** A young person will normally be **referred** to the Youth Offending Team (e.g. by the police, social services, school staff, health / mental health staff etc.) if professionals believe they are **at risk of committing a crime**.

**2** They might also be identified as at risk of committing a crime if they have a **sibling or family member** who is already involved with the Youth Offending Team or criminal justice system.

**3** If they have already committed a crime, the Youth Offending Team may become involved with the young person by being **notified of their involvement in the criminal justice system** (e.g. by the Police or Court staff).

The young person's family or friends can also contact the Youth Offending Team if they are worried about the young person's behaviour.

## Assessment



Youth Offending Teams carry out comprehensive assessments as part of their work with children and young people. These assessments are usually completed at the beginning of the team's involvement with the child / young person, and may be repeated as necessary.

The assessments aim to identify the **factors that may have contributed to the young person's offending**, or their risk of offending. They also aim to identify the likelihood of the young person committing more crimes, and any risk that they pose to themselves or others.

Assessments will be based on a range of information including:

- **Interviews** with the **young person**
- **Interviews** with the **young person's family carers**
- **Reports and information** provided from other sources (e.g. teachers, health professionals, social services etc.)
- **Observations**
- **Other information** held about the young person (e.g. information held by social services, information on previous convictions / offending, educational attainment etc.)



The outcomes of the assessments enable the Youth Offending Team to design an **intervention plan** (in conjunction with the young person and their family carers) to support the young person and reduce the likelihood of them reoffending or posing a risk to themselves / others.



## Before committing crimes: Onset

**Onset** is the tool used by Youth Offending Teams to assess young people who are **at risk of committing crimes** but have not yet been involved in the criminal justice system. The tool is very similar to **Asset** (see below) but is much shorter. There is also a self-report questionnaire for the young person and their family carers called 'Over to YOU' which gives the young person and their family carers an opportunity to express their opinions about factors that may be related the young person's behaviour.

An intervention plan will be formulated based on the Onset assessment. This plan will include up to **5 targets** to work on across 3 months in order to help prevent the young person from offending. See page 18.



## After committing crimes: Asset

Asset is the tool used by Youth Offending Teams to assess young people who **have been involved in the criminal justice system** (even if they have not been convicted of a crime). Asset has a number of parts with core sections and optional extra sections. The core sections are;



-  Offending behaviour
-  Living situation
-  Family and personal relationships
-  Education, training, and employment
-  Neighbourhood
-  Lifestyle
-  Substance use
-  Physical health
-  Emotional and mental health
-  Perception of self and others
-  Thinking and behaviour
-  Attitudes to offending
-  Motivation to change
-  Positive factors
-  Indicators of vulnerability
-  Indicators of serious harm to others
-  Risk of harm from others

There is also a self-report form (called 'What do YOU think') which allows the young person to express their views on the offence and factors which contributed to their offending

behaviour.

The optional sections of Asset are;

- ❏ **Final warning profile** – for young people who have been given a final warning by the police
- ❏ **Bail supervision and support profile** – this provides information on things that the young person may need support with if they are placed on bail in order to ensure that they comply with their bail conditions and do not need to be placed on remand
- ❏ **Secure remand assessment** – for young people who are placed on remand in a youth custody setting

A number of plans can be developed from the outcomes of the Asset assessment including:



- An **intervention plan** (which contains up to 5 targets that the young person and their family carers will work on over 3 months)
- A **risk management plan** (to manage the risk posed by the young person to themselves or others)
- A **vulnerability management plan** (to manage any factors that make the young person vulnerable from others)



The Asset tool is currently being updated by the Youth Justice Board, and some Youth Offending Teams are now using the new tool called '**AssetPlus**'. All Youth Offending Teams will soon begin using AssetPlus. AssetPlus has a core profile and a number of additional modules that can be completed with the young person if necessary. The core profile assesses;



- ❑ **Personal, family, and social** factors
- ❑ **Offending** and **anti-social behaviour**
- ❑ **Foundations for change** (i.e. protective and positive influences in the young person's life)
- ❑ **Self-assessment** by the young person or their family carers
- ❑ **Pathways and planning** (e.g. intervention planning)
- ❑ **Explanations and conclusions**

The optional modules are;

- ❑ **Restorative justice** (i.e. things that can be done to make up for the crime)
- ❑ **Referral** to other agencies / services
- ❑ **Referral order reports**
- ❑ **Bail and remand**
- ❑ **Pre-sentence reports**
- ❑ **Custody**
- ❑ **Transition** from **youth to adult services**
- ❑ **Transition** between **Youth Offending Teams**
- ❑ **Leaving custody**

Neither Onset nor Asset/AssetPlus are specifically designed

to identify learning / developmental disabilities, therefore it is **very** important that your son/daughter tells the Youth Offending Team worker that they have a learning / developmental disability or Autism. This is so that the Youth Offending Team are aware of this and can support them.

## Other assessments

The Youth Offending Team might also use other assessments if the young person needs more specific assessments. For example, they might use the Mental Health Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents (SQIFA) or the shorter Mental Health Screening Interview for Adolescents (SIFA) to assess the young person's mental health and wellbeing. They might also use other assessments or screening questionnaires.



If necessary, they can refer the young person to specialists for specific assessments if these cannot be completed by the Youth Offending Team.

## Intervention planning

After completing assessments, the Youth Offending Team will work with the young person and their family carers to develop an intervention plan. This plan will aim to tackle some of the factors that were related to the young person's offending behaviour or risk of offending, and to prevent the young person from committing any crimes.



The plan will usually involve setting up to 5 goals for the young person to work on over a period of 3 months. These goals can include things like attending specific programmes (e.g. emotional support, substance misuse programmes), taking in part in educational activities / seeking employment, or getting help with other things that were related to their behaviour such as social relationships, housing, or money.

The type of goals set in the plan might vary depending on the stage of the criminal justice system the young person is involved in. For example, if the plan is being made before involvement in the criminal justice system the goals may focus on preventing the young person getting involved in criminal activity, for example by tackling factors which underlie their offending (such as not attending education). If, however, the young person is in youth custody the goals in their intervention



plan may relate to things they can do while in custody to tackle their offending behaviour (e.g. emotional support programmes) and to support their resettlement in the community (e.g. sorting out housing and finances).

The plan will be reviewed regularly, usually every 3-6 months, and updated as needed.



## Work in the community

A big part of the work that Youth Offending Teams do is in the community. All of the Youth Offending Team's work in the community aims to **prevent offending by young people who have not yet committed a crime or are at an early stage in the criminal justice system** (e.g. have been arrested or given a formal caution / final warning). They offer more specific forms of support to young people who are involved in the criminal justice system and this type of support is detailed in other sections of the booklet (see page 24).



There are a number of ways that Youth Offending Teams might work in the community. This involves work **directly with young people** who are at risk of committing crimes, or **working with their family and wider community support** services through outreach (e.g. schools, health services etc.)

## Youth Inclusion Programmes

**Youth Inclusion Programmes** can be attended by young people aged 8 to 17 for as long as the young person wants to attend; attendance is voluntary. The programme provides the young people with interventions and activities that aim to prevent them from committing crimes. These activities could include:

- **Education / training**, such as reading, writing, and mathematics training
- **Sport**, e.g. football
- **Arts and media**
- **Mentoring (see below)**
- **Environmental projects**
- **Health / drugs work**, such as education about health / drugs / alcohol
- **Mechanical projects**, e.g. relating to cars
- **Family work**, e.g. parenting support (see below)
- **Outreach work**
- **Group work**, such as group programmes for anger/anxiety management, substance misuse etc.



- **One to one work** with a youth worker

## Youth Inclusion Support Panels

**Youth inclusion support panels** are made up of a team of professionals (e.g. youth workers, social workers etc.) who aim to **support young people aged 8 to 13 to access mainstream services**. This ensures that their needs are met and that they are engaged in activities which prevent or reduce their likelihood of committing a crime. This could involve helping them to access health services, get support for housing or finances, mental health support, youth clubs, support at school etc. The youth inclusion panel cannot usually provide direct support, but they can help the young person to access this support in the community.

## Mentoring



Another way that Youth Offending Teams might provide support in the community is by providing young people with **mentors**. These are individuals who can support the young person, on a one to one

basis, in a range of ways such as providing support with school, getting employment, managing their relationships, and avoiding crime. They can work with the young person for as long as they need to, and can offer support at whatever

level needed by the young person (e.g. weekly, monthly etc). Mentors are usually volunteers who work with the Youth Offending Team.



### **Family support**

The Youth Offending Team can also offer support to parents and the young person's family.

This is because **parents and family are a vital source of support to children and can**

**have a big impact on the child's behaviour and lifestyle.**

Support for parents usually involves a **parenting programme** that the parent can either attend voluntarily or must attend if they have been ordered to attend by a court. Parenting programmes offer advice and guidance about how best to support young people, and will help parents to develop knowledge and skills relating to supporting their child. The Youth Offending Team might also be able to offer one to one support or more general advice and guidance to parents.

They might also be able to offer support to the whole family, e.g. through family therapy, or may refer the family for this type of support.



## Support in the criminal justice system

Youth Offending Teams also offer support to young people who have committed a crime and are involved in the criminal justice system. They can offer support at any point in the criminal justice system from initial arrest to the end of a young person's **sentence**.



### When the young person is arrested

When a young person has been arrested the Youth Offending Team should be notified by the Police so that they can offer support to the young person. They may offer support in three main ways

during the arrest process:

1. By offering general advice and guidance to the young person and their family so that they are informed about the arrest process, what could happen, and what to expect
2. By advising the police about appropriate out of court disposals (e.g. **formal cautions**) based on results of assessments conducted with the young person
3. By providing an **Appropriate Adult** whose job it is to support the young person and to make sure that their rights and welfare are being maintained while they are at the police station and during any interviews about the alleged crime. See the police booklet for more details about Appropriate Adults.

If the young person is not charged with a crime they will be released by the police, and the Youth Offending Team may offer them support in the community (see page 20).

## **If the young person is charged with a crime**

If the young person is **charged** with a crime the police will have to decide whether to allow them **bail** until their court appearance (which means they will be allowed to go home), or to

**remand** them in custody (which means they will have to stay at the police station or at a youth custody setting). The Youth Offending Team can offer support during this process by:

- Identifying things that can be done to make it more likely that the young person will be given bail (this is called the **bail supervision and support package**).



For example, if the police are concerned that the young person might not attend court then the Youth Offending Team might offer support to overcome this, such as ensuring the young person is accompanied by a youth worker to court. The Youth Offending Team might also provide the young person with supervision while they are on bail to reduce the likelihood of them committing any crimes (this can be a condition of the young person being granted bail). See the police booklet for more information about bail.

- Conducting assessments about the young person's risk to themselves or others, and their needs. This information can then be used to inform potential remand placements to ensure that the young person is kept safe if they are remanded in custody. They will provide information to the young person's remand placement and ensure that young person and their family understands what will happen and where the young person will be placed.
- Visit the young person at least monthly if they are placed on remand and assist in devising a **remand plan** which says what the young person can do and what the custody setting will offer (e.g. interventions, education etc) while the young person is on remand. A remand plan is a bit like a **sentence plan** which is developed if the young person is sentenced to youth custody.



## In court

The Youth Offending Team will also provide support to young people who have to attend court. This support may involve:

- Providing the young person and their family with information and guidance about what happens at court, what to expect during the court process, and how to obtain legal



advice

- Reminding the young person and their family about court dates, supporting attendance at court, and helping the young person to engage with the court process
- Facilitating communication between the young person and the court
- Providing information to the court about the young person and about the type of supports and interventions available in the local area
- If the young person **pleads** guilty or is found **guilty**, conducting detailed assessments with them and using this information to write a **pre-sentence report**. This report will provide details about things which were related to the crime and what sentences might be appropriate for the crime, including the impact that the sentence would have on the young person.

Court cases can involve many **hearings** (meetings) and the young person might be bailed or remanded to custody in between hearings. In this instance, the Youth Offending Team would also provide support relating to bail or remand as described above.

If the young person is not found guilty and is **acquitted**, the Youth Offending Team might offer them support in the community as described above. If they are found guilty, the type of support provided by the Youth Offending Team will

vary depending on the type of sentence the young person is given.

## If the young person is given a community sentence

If the young person is given a **community sentence** then the Youth Offending Team will continue to support them in the community. This could involve:



- Completing assessments and reports to ensure that the young person can receive any help they need and does not commit further crimes.
- Supervising them and providing them with interventions and supports if they are given a **Youth Rehabilitation Order** (see Youth Court booklet for more details)
- Arranging a **Youth Offending Panel**, if the young person was given a **Referral Order**, and ensuring that the contract requirements are met (see Youth Court booklet).



## If the young person is given a custodial sentence

If the young person is sentenced to youth custody the Youth Offending Team will have less of a role while they

are in custody, as youth custody staff will oversee the young person's intervention plan and support. The Youth Offending Team will, however;

- Undertake assessments to inform the youth custody placement about the young person's needs, risks to themselves, and risks to others
- Meet with the young person in youth custody periodically
- Provide support in the lead up to the young person leaving custody by, for example, ensuring that they have somewhere to live, conducting assessments, and ensuring that they know what is expected of them
- Providing supervision and interventions after the young person has been released, in line with their **licence/post sentence supervision** requirements and their intervention plan

## How you can help

There are a number of ways that you can help the Youth Offending Team while they are supporting your son/daughter.

- Ensure that your son/daughter knows **how important it is to tell professionals in the criminal justice system that they have a learning disability or autism**
- **Support the Youth Offending Team** where possible, e.g. by taking part in assessments & providing them with copies of previous assessments
- **Engage with the Youth Offending Team** if they offer you support as a parent, as this will also help your son/daughter
- **Support your son/daughter to engage with the Youth Offending Team**, e.g. by emphasising how the Youth Offending Team can help, supporting them to attend appointments etc.
- **Contact your son/daughter's social worker, community nurse, psychologist, or psychiatrist**, if they have one, as they may be able to provide information to or liaison with the Youth Offending Team



You could also get advice from a solicitor for yourself which might help you to understand what is happening and how you can best help your son/daughter. You can obtain legal advice by

contacting any solicitor (e.g. by searching for one in your area online, going into a solicitor's office, finding one in the phone book, or asking the police / court to suggest someone you could contact). It is important to note that they will charge for their services, so it will not be free.



## Useful terms

**Acquitted:** when someone is found not guilty of committing a crime at court.

**Appropriate Adult:** an adult who can help someone who has been arrested to understand what happens at the police station, and can make sure that they are being treated fairly.

**Arrest:** when the police think someone has committed a crime and take them to the police station to find out more.

**Asset:** the assessment tool used by Youth Offending Teams with young people who are already involved in the criminal justice system. See page 14.

**Assetplus:** the updated version of Asset that Youth Offending Teams will begin using soon. See page 16.

**Bail supervision and support package:** a package of support that is devised by a Youth Offending Team and designed to increase the likelihood that a young person will be given bail and will comply with their bail conditions.

**Bail:** when the police charge someone with a crime and let them go home before their first appearance at court. The police might also grant bail to someone without charging them with a crime if they need to gather more information about whether a crime has been committed and who committed it. Bail may include rules that must be followed to avoid being taken back into custody.

**Charge:** when the police think that someone has committed

a crime and should go to court they will “charge” them with the crime.

**Community sentence:** a type of sentence that involves the young person doing something in their community (for example, cleaning, gardening, or collecting rubbish).

**Court:** the place where people say what they know about a crime to help a judge or jury decide if the person committed the crime. If it is decided that the person did commit the crime, the court also decides what consequences the person should have for committing the crime. See Court and Youth Court booklets.

**Criminal justice system:** the system in England that deals with people who are suspected of or have committed a crime. Called the “Youth Justice System” for people who are under 18.

**Developmental disability:** a type of disability usually present from birth which may also co-occur with a learning disability. Examples include Autism, Fragile X Syndrome, Down syndrome etc. A developmental disability may be identified by psychological or medical tests.

**Formal caution:** a type of out of court disposal (consequence for committing a crime) which can be given by the police. If the person agrees they committed the crime in question not court case will follow. Cautions are like warnings, and can come with conditions (rules) to follow.

**Guilty:** when someone admits to committing the crime, or a court said that they committed a crime.

**Hearing:** any meeting at court when the Judge or Magistrates are present.

**Intervention plan:** the plan devised by the Youth Offending Team in conjunction with the young person and their family carers. The plan is based on the results of assessments about the young person's behaviour and needs, and it sets out up to 5 targets for the young person over 3 months. See page 18

**Learning disability:** a type of disability which is usually present from birth and results in the person having difficulty with certain things such as communication, independent living, or social skills. A learning disability includes the person having an IQ below 70 and this is usually identified using specific types of psychological tests.

**Liaison & diversion service:** services that support people in the criminal justice system who may have a learning or developmental disability, or mental health condition. See Liaison & Diversion Services booklet.

**Mentor:** someone who provides one to one support to young people who have committed a crime or are at risk of committing a crime. See page 22.

**On licence:** when someone has been released from prison or youth custody and must be monitored by an offender manager and follow certain rules for a period of time.

**Onset:** the assessment tool used by Youth Offending Teams with young people who are at risk of committing a crime and becoming involved with the criminal justice system. See page 13.

**Parenting programme:** a programme for parents or family carers of young people which can help the family carer learn ways to support their child. See page 23.

**Plea:** a person who has been accused of a crime saying whether they are guilty or innocent in the first hearing of a court case.

**Post sentence supervision:** a period of supervision after the end of someone's sentence if they were given a certain determinate sentence.

**Pre-sentence report:** a report prepared by probation services or a Youth Offending Team to give the court information about the crime and what sentence might be appropriate.

**Probation:** when a person has been charged and found guilty of a crime but the court does not think the person should go to prison / youth custody, or if the person has just been released from prison / youth custody, they are said to be on "probation". If they have just been released from prison / youth custody, this might also be called "on licence" or on "parole". Probation means the person is still serving their sentence for the crime, but is allowed to do this in the community. Probation will have rules that must be followed in order to avoid going back to court or prison / youth custody. See probation / youth probation booklet for more information.

**Refer:** when someone is sent to another service to receive support.

**Referral order:** a type of sentence given by a court to a young offender which will involve meeting with a youth offending panel and deciding a programme of work to make up for the crime and prevent reoffending.

**Remand plan:** the plan made when a young person is remanded in custody which sets out what the young person can do and what the youth custody setting can offer them during their time on remand (e.g. interventions, education, work etc.).

**Remand:** when someone is sent to prison / youth custody while they are waiting for their trial, in-between the hearings of their trial, or while waiting to be sentenced.

**Sentence plan:** the plan developed by an offender manager, offender supervisor, personal officer, and young person which has a list of things that the young person or youth custody setting can do to help make sure the young person does not reoffend once they are released from custody.

**Sentence:** the name given to the consequences given by a court when someone has been convicted of a crime.

**Trial:** the process in court of finding out whether someone is guilty or innocent of a crime they have been accused of. May involve many hearings.

**Youth justice board:** the part of the government that deals with services for young people who have committed a crime.

**Youth Offending Team management board:** the name given to the group of agencies/individuals who oversee the actions

of a Youth Offending Team.

**Youth Offending Team manager:** the individual who oversees the actions of a Youth Offending Team.

**Youth custody:** the name given to the different types of prison placements for people who are under 18.

**Youth inclusion programme:** a type of programme for young people who are at risk of committing a crime which aims to prevent them committing any crimes. See page 21.

**Youth inclusion support panels:** a group of individuals who aim to prevent young people from committing crimes by ensuring that they can access the services and support they need in the community. See page 22.

**Youth justice plan:** the plan devised by every Local Authority that sets out their priorities for youth justice in their area.

**Youth offending panel:** a team of people (made up of someone from the Youth Offending Team and members of the public) who work with young offenders who have been given a referral order to decide a programme of work.

**Youth rehabilitation order:** a type of community sentence given to a youth offender which will involve a number of requirements.

## Useful resources

This is a list of the places where information for this booklet was found and other resources that you might find useful. Some of these resources are not specifically for young people but may still be relevant if your son/daughter is under 18.

### **A joint inspectorate of the treatment of offenders with learning disabilities within the criminal justice system**

Phase one *from arrest to sentence*

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cji/inspections/joint-inspection-of-the-treatment-of-offenders-with-learning-disabilities-within-the-criminal-justice-system-phase-1-from-arrest-to-sentence/#.Vge8VfIVikp>

Phase two *in custody and the community*

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cji/inspections/learningdisabilitiesphase2/#.Vge8cPIViko>

### **A joint inspection of Offending Behaviour, Health and Education, Training & Employment Interventions in Youth Offending work in England and Wales**

<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/inspections/to-get-the-best-results-a-joint-inspection-of-offending-behaviour-health-and-education-training-employment-interventions-in-youth-offending-work-in-england-and-wales/>

## **A joint inspectorate of youth crime prevention**

<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/inspections/a-joint-inspection-of-youth-crime-prevention/>

## **The Bradley Report**

<https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/pdf/Bradleyreport.pdf>

## **Citizens Advice information pages**

General information on legal system:

<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-rights/legal-system/>

Young people and the law

<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-rights/legal-system/young-people-and-the-law/>

## **Department of Health 'Positive Practice Positive Outcomes' Report**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/positive-practice-positive-outcomes-a-handbook-for-professionals-in-the-criminal-justice-system-working-with-offenders-with-a-learning-disability>

## **Gov.uk information pages**

General information on legal system:

<https://www.gov.uk/browse/justice>



Youth offending teams

<https://www.gov.uk/youth-offending-team>

Youth crime prevention programmes

<https://www.gov.uk/youth-crime-prevention-programmes/overview>

## **Prison Reform Trust**

<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/>

*No One Knows* project:

<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/ProjectsResearch/Learningdisabilitiesanddifficulties>

*Fair Access to Justice* Report

<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Publications/ItemId/156/vw/1>

## **Youth justice board**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/youth-justice-board-for-england-and-wales>

*Asset*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/asset-documents>

*AssetPlus*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/assetplus-assessment-and-planning-in-the-youth-justice-system>

*Case management guidance*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/case-management-guidance>

*Evaluation of the Youth Inclusion Programme*

Phase 1:

<http://yjbpublications.justice.gov.uk/Resources/Downloads/YIP-Evaluation03.pdf>

Phase 2:

<http://yjbpublications.justice.gov.uk/en-gb/scripts/prodView.asp?idproduct=473&eP=>

*Onset*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/onset-documents>

*National minimum standards for youth justice services*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-for-youth-justice-services>

*SIFA & SQIFA*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-offenders-assessment-using-sifa-and-sqifa>

*Youth offending team guidance*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-offending-teams-local-partnership-working>

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