

# 20. Appendices

## Appendix 1: Other related Guidance documents and Reference Material

Key Guidance related to AssetPlus:

- YJB Case Management Guidance
- Signs of communication needs
- Data recording guidance and counting rules
- Speech, Language and Communication (SLCN)
- Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool (CHAT) guidance
- YJB National Standards
- The Common Assessment Framework for children and young people - A guide for practitioners
- Key Elements of Effective Practice
- YJB Mental Health: Consent and Confidentiality
- YJB Case management and sentence planning
- National Protocol for Case Responsibility (England Only)
- Case Material examples
- Advice on Information Management in Youth Offending Teams
- Effective practice in case management - for secure estate staff and professionals
- Screening for mental disorder in the Youth Justice System - Supporting notes
- LASPO/OOCD disposals guidance
- Safeguarding and Public Protection incidents in the Community
- Bail Package Recommendation guidance
- Referral Order guidance
- Scaled Approach
- ISS Guidance
- Making it count in court
- Release and Recall
- MAPPA guidance (NOMS and YJB)
- <http://www.clinks.org/resources-reports/young-review>

The above may not be fully representative of all of the relevant guidance available to YJS practitioners (such as locally produced guidance which has not been included in the above) but it does cover the key known guidance documents.

## Appendix 2: Seriousness Scores

The Youth Justice Board's seriousness score relates to the most serious of the current offence/s. It is a 1-8 scale and is not the same as the gravity score currently used by the police.

### Interpretation of Offence Gravity Scores

Offence gravity is based on the substantive outcomes data for 10-17 year olds recorded by YOTs between 2006 and 2012.

Sentences are grouped into three bands: custody, community supervision, and fines or discharges.

Details are given below:

<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Sentencing</i>
1	95% fines/discharges, 5% community supervision
2	75% fines/discharges, 23% community supervision, 2% custody
3	45% fines/discharges, 50% community supervision, 5% custody
4	25% fines/discharges, 65% community supervision, 10% custody
5	10% fines/discharges, 65% community supervision, 25% custody
6	5% fines/discharges, 50% community supervision, 45% custody
7	2% fines/discharges, 23% community supervision, 75% custody
8	5% community supervision, 95% custody

Where the sample size for analysis was below 100, this sample was considered too small to give a new accurate score. In these cases the old score has been maintained. For information, scores where this has been the case are highlighted by the \*.

<b>Offence</b>	<b><u>Score</u></b>
<b>Violence against the person</b>	
Abduction / Kidnapping	7
Assault police officer	3
Common assault	3
Manslaughter	8
Murder	8
Indictable firearms offences	5
Other wounding	3
Possession of an offensive weapon	3
Threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour	3
Threat or conspiracy to murder	5

Wounding or other act endangering life	7
Other / unspecified violence against the person	3

### **Sexual offences**

Buggery or attempted buggery	n/a
Gross indecency with children	n/a
Incest*	7
Indecent assault	5
Indecent behaviour/exposure	3
Rape	8
Unlawful sexual intercourse girl under 13	4
Unlawful sexual intercourse girl under 16	4
Other/unspecified offences	5

### **Death or injury by reckless driving**

Death by dangerous driving*	8
Injury by dangerous driving	5

### **Motoring offences**

Dangerous driving	5
Driving under influence of drinks/drugs	2
Driving whilst disqualified	5
Interfering with motor vehicle	3
Refusing to give breath test	3
Road traffic / Additional offences	2
Other / unspecified offences	2

### **Robbery**

Assault with intent to rob	6
Robbery	6

### **Domestic Burglary**

Aggravated burglary of a dwelling*	7
Burglary in a non-dwelling	6
Other/unspecified offences	6

### **Non-Domestic Burglary**

Aggravated burglary of a non-dwelling*	7
Burglary in a non-dwelling	3
Found on enclosed premises	3
Other/unspecified offences	3
<b>Vehicle theft and unauthorised taking</b>	
Aggravated vehicle taking	5
Being carried	3
Vehicle taking	3
<b>Theft and handling of stolen goods</b>	
Theft from the person	3
Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	3
Theft by an employee	2
Theft of mail	3
Dishonest use of electricity	3
Theft or Unauthorised taking of pedal cycle	3
Theft from a vehicle	3
Shoplifting	3
Theft from an automatic machine or meter	3
Other theft	3
Handling stolen goods	3
<b>Fraud and forgery</b>	
Forgery	3
Fraud	3
Public/private services vehicle and rail fare evasion	1
Other/unspecified fraud and forgery	3
<b>Arson</b>	
Arson endangering life	6
Arson not endangering life	5
Other/unspecified arson	5
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	
Criminal damage endangering lif	6
Other criminal damage £2000 or more	2

Other criminal damage under £2000	2
Other/unspecified criminal damage	2
<b>Drugs offences</b>	
Permit use premises for Class B or Class C drug*	3
Possession of Class A drug (heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD)	3
Possession of Class B drug (cannabis, amphetamines)	2
Possession of Class C drug (prescription drugs e.g. valium)	2
Supply/intent supply Class A drug	6
Supply/intent supply Class B drug	3
Supply/intent supply Class C drug	3
Unlawful import/export of drugs*	5
Other/unspecified drugs offences	4
<b>Public order offences</b>	
Affray	3
Bomb Hoax	5
Breach of the peace	1
Drunk and Disorderly	2
Other Public Order Act offences	2
Rioting*	6
Violent Disorder	5
Other unspecified public order offences	2
<b>Racially aggravated offences (offence group)</b>	
Criminal damage racially aggravated	3
Other wounding - racially aggravated	3
Wounding or other act endangering life - racially aggravated*	6
Other unspecified racially aggravated	3
<b>Breach of conditional discharge</b>	4
<b>Breach of bail</b>	4
<b>Breach of statutory order</b>	4



## Appendix 4: The use of the Youth Offender Group Reconviction Scale (YOGRS) in AssetPlus

### What is YOGRS?

YOGRS is the youth justice system specific version of the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS). OGRS estimates the probability that offenders with a given history of offending will be resanctioned for any recordable offence within two years of sentence, or release if sentenced to custody. In the youth justice system (YJS), the term sanction is used to refer to convictions and out of court disposals (OCD).

Whilst the calculation cannot be defined as absolute for an individual young person, it provides a percentage calculation of reconviction in comparison to a similar cohort.

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) have produced the algorithm and reference data underlying OGRS, and have verified it as suitable for use in the YJS. The inclusion of YOGRS in the AssetPlus framework will help to promote greater alignment with OASys (National Probation Service's assessment framework), which will be of benefit for young people who move into adult services.

### Which young people can YOGRS be applied to?

YOGRS is to be applied to any young person who has received a substantive outcome and requires assessment. It will not be applicable for a young person subject to bail or remand with no previous offending, or for prevention cases, including those who have only received triage outcomes.

### Distinctions between YOGRS and previous versions of OGRS

For those familiar with previous versions of OGRS, YOGRS is different in the following ways<sup>67</sup>:

1. YOGRS considers the impact that the variable of age, for the youngest group of offenders, that of 10 and 11 year olds has on likelihood of proven reoffending
2. YOGRS accounts for the additional variable of 'offence free time', the time between the last sanction and the time of assessment
3. The data underpinning the YOGRS algorithm has been updated, taking into account more recent data, and data relevant to young people
4. YOGRS is simplified by specifying only the 2 year likelihood of proven reoffending, as opposed to the 1 and 2 years of earlier versions

Thus, the input of equivalent data into both YOGRS and a previous version of OGRS will not necessarily yield the same result.

### Evidence base

OGRS is based on extensive research and analysis of empirical reoffending data and seeks to provide the practitioner with an estimation, based on data relating to the individual, of the likelihood of re-sanctioned for further offending within two years. While originally devised partly as an aid to professional judgement in Pre-Sentence Report (PSR) writing, it has been developed for use throughout the assessment journey of the individual.

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<sup>67</sup> YOGRS (and OGRS4, on which YOGRS is primarily based) includes a distinction between the likelihood of violent offending with that of offending of any kind. However, due to the recording of existing offences on YOT case management systems, it not technically feasible to implement all elements of this calculation within project timescales, and therefore will not be included as part of AssetPlus.

Previous versions of the OGRS were modelled on reoffending data relating solely to adult offenders, but YOGRS has been validated for use in the YJS through the incorporation of reoffending data of those under 18 years old. The [‘Assessing the predictive validity of the Asset youth risk assessment tool using the Juvenile Cohort Study \(JCS\) December 2011’](#) outlines the research in this area. The JCS also states that YOGRS predictive validity is comparable to Asset static factors.

### **YOGRS factors and AssetPlus**

YOGRS replaces the current 'static factor' component of Asset and is calculated using the following static factors of the young person:

- Age and gender group
- Is the young person 10 or 11 years old?
- Age at date of most recent outcome or release from custody
- Offence type
- Conviction type, including OOC
- Offending 'career status' – whether the young person has offended previously
- Number of previous substantive outcomes
- Years between first and current substantive outcome
- A measure of the quantity and speed of past offending (known as the 'Copas score'), which considers the following:
  - a) Age at time of sentence (as above)
  - b) Number of previous sanctions (court appearances at which convicted, formal cautions, reprimands and final warnings)
  - c) Age at first sanction
- Offence free period

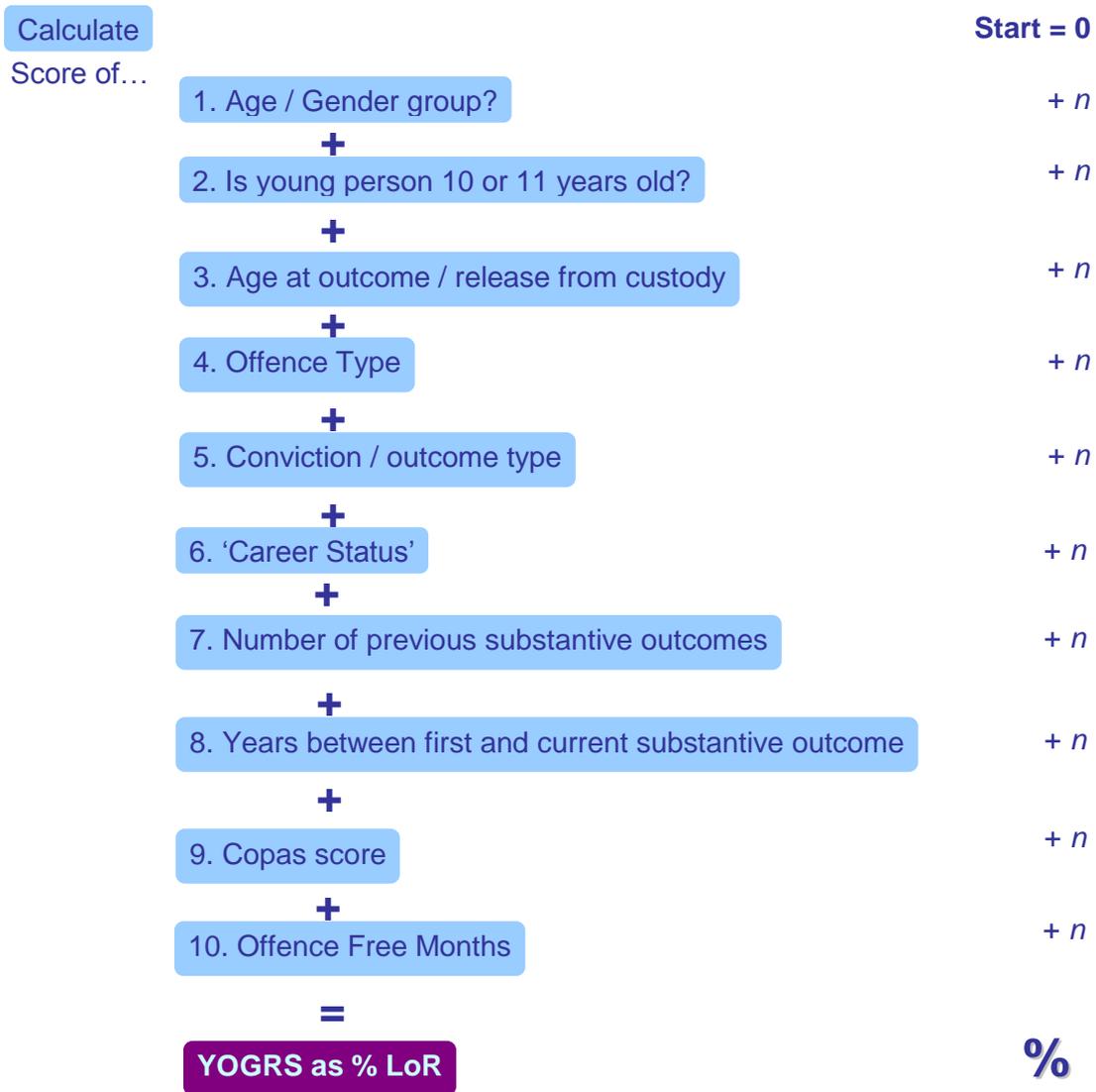
### **YOGRS calculation**

As outlined above, the calculation for YOGRS is derived from a combination of factors, each of which contributes to a greater or lesser degree, to the overall likelihood of proven reoffending.

Each factor in the calculation will generate a number, positive or negative, which contributes to the overall score. Some factors will be derived from system data, some from AssetPlus data, and some from a combination of system data and research-based reference data.

It is the interplay of these factors that generates an overall percentage of likelihood of reconviction of the young person, within the two year period following the latest sentence date or the date the young person will be released from custody.

## High level overview of the calculation



### YOGRS calculation factors

To enable the prediction of 'generic' (any) offending will take each variable in the calculation in turn and provide definition and clarity about how it is to be handled in the CMS.

The YOGRS score starts at **0** and adds incrementally with each subsequent factor to an interim score.

## **1. Age / Gender Group**

Factor determines control group for calculation.

## **2. Is the young person 10 or 11 years old?**

This factor relates to current age of young person and accounts for the relative likelihood of reoffending of those starting criminal careers earlier i.e. 10, or 11 years old. Case management systems will calculate this.

## **3. Age at outcome / release from custody**

This factor takes into account the age at which a young person has been sentenced, for the most serious offence, or the age at which the young person has been, or will be released from, custody.

## **4. Offence Type**

Certain offence types have a greater or lesser degree of association with reoffending. The introduction to the YJS of the Police National Legal Database based list of offence codes enables the factoring of offence types in assisting with the estimation of reoffending.

## **5. Conviction Type**

YOGRS considers the current disposal the young person is subject to, and includes OOCs (Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions). Triage disposals will not be included as they are not counted as substantive outcomes.

## **6. Offending Career Status**

Similar in nature to Factor 5, in the calculation, this variable considers whether the young person has offended previously and requires the CMS to count the number of previous substantive outcomes / sentencing occasions, and select the appropriate value from the lookup table.

## **7. Number of previous substantive outcomes**

This variable provides additional context to factor 6 by taking into account the total number of substantive outcomes resulting from recordable offences.

## **8. Years between first and current substantive outcome**

This variable considers the number of years between the first and 'current' substantive outcome, which can be referred to as the criminal career length.

## **9. Copas Score**

The Copas score is a term used to describe various mathematical functions which have been developed to summarise the volume and speed of an offender's known criminal career. The Copas Rate consists of the following:

### **i. Number of sanctions**

Offenders with more previous criminal sanctions have a higher 'rate', as do those whose criminal career spans a short number of years.

### **ii. Criminal career length**

The criminal career length is measured as the difference between age at first sanction to age at current sanction, so does not lengthen while the custodial portion of a current sentence is being served.

### **iii. Index date**

The third age factor used is age at index date, which is the date of the offender's non-custodial sentence or discharge from custody. Whereas age at assessment date would be time-dependent, but would confound the effects of age with those of offence-free time (because it would equal age at index date plus offence-free time), age at index date is a static factor as it will not change before reoffending occurs.

## 10. Offence Free Months

This factor takes into account the length of time between the last substantive outcome and the date of assessment, with more offence free months meaning that reoffending is less likely.

Case management systems will calculate the length of time the young person has not offended in months. This is the number of months between the last outcome and the date of assessment. The calculation uses a minimum of 0 months and a maximum of 36 months. Thus, even if the individual is being assessed as not having had a substantive outcome for over 3 years, the value for the offence free months would still be 36.

### Application to likelihood of reoffending bandings in AssetPlus

Existing likelihood of reoffending ratings of low, medium and high are retained. The YOGRS score will correspond to an indicative likelihood of reoffending rating as outlined in the table below:

<b>YOGRS score</b>	<b>Indicative likelihood of reoffending (LoR) rating</b>
0 - 43%	Low
44 - 76%	Medium
77 - 100%	High

Practitioners will then use their professional judgement to take account of the dynamic factors, to determine whether the indicative LoR rating is appropriate. The practitioner will then provide their own rating and explain the rationale where that differs to the indicative LoR.

Once the practitioner has determined the likelihood of reoffending rating (YOGRS plus professional judgement) this LoR rating can be used alongside a risk of harm judgement to inform the Scaled Approach Intervention Level.

### Use of professional judgement

YOGRS is only one aspect of the assessment of likelihood of reoffending - many other factors need to be considered when assessing the risk of reoffending posed by a particular young person.

While research shows YOGRS to have predictive validity in estimating proven reoffending, it cannot adjust for the individual's dynamic risk factors. As such, YOGRS is an aid to practitioner judgement, and not a substitute for that judgement.

YOGRS is not weighted with greater importance than any other judgement and should be compared against other assessment findings.

## Appendix 5: YJB 7 Resettlement Pathways – Main Objectives

(1) **Case Management & Transitions – Main Objective:**  
Ensure that young people serving custodial sentences receive effective, end-to-end service provision based on a thorough assessment of need and risk, in order to reintegrate them into the community.

### (2) **Accommodation – Main Objective:**

To ensure that all young people leaving custody can access suitable and sustainable accommodation with support where appropriate

### (3) **Education Training & Employment – Main Objective:**

Provide all young people with suitable and sustainable Education, Training & Employment throughout their sentence & beyond

### (4) **Health – Main Objective:**

Ensure that all young people in custody have access to suitable and sustainable general and specialist healthcare services, based on individual need, so that problems are assessed and treated at the earliest opportunity and in the most appropriate manner

### (5) **Substance Misuse – Main Objective:**

Ensure that all young people entering custody are screened for substance misuse, with recognition of previous interventions. Those with identified needs should receive specialist assessment and access to the appropriate interventions and treatment services, with their aftercare needs met on return to the community

### (6) **Families – Main Objective:**

Ensure that families of young people in custody receive timely, high-quality support and information, from the point of arrest and throughout the young person's sentence

### (7) **Finance, Benefits & Debt – Main Objective:**

Ensure young people leaving custody and their families are provided with information and advice so that they are able to access appropriate financial support

NB: Adult *National Reducing Reoffending Action Plan* (HO 2004) had 'Attitudes, Thinking & Behaviour' as Pathway 7 – Incorporated into ETE Pathway for YP

## Appendix 6: Mandatory questions in the Custody module

MODULE	Sub-section	Question
Custody	Young person's details	Immigration/asylum status issues
Custody	Young person's details	Interpreter required?
Custody	Young person's details	Nationality
Custody	Young person's details	Preferred language
Custody	Young person's details	Religion
Custody	YOT Details	Home YOT
Custody	YOT Details	Telephone No.
Custody	YOT Details	Home YOT worker
Custody	YOT Details	Currently supervised by another YOT?
Custody	YOT Details	How long have you known the young person?
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Court name
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Court type
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Date of Hearing
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Current status
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Expected outcome
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence Category
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence type
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence Start Date
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence End Date
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence Category
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence type
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence Start Date
Custody	Court and alleged offence details	Offence End Date
Custody	Secure Estate History	First time in custody?
Custody	Secure Estate History	Young person's thoughts about custody
Custody	Placement recommendation	Initial placement recommendation
Custody	Placement recommendation	Is there a specific establishment where the young person should not be placed?
Custody	Placement recommendation	Does the young person have any Co-defendants?

Custody	Placement recommendation	Is there anything else Placements should know?
Custody	Health	Height
Custody	Health	Weight
Custody	Health	Physical maturity
Custody	Health	Give details of the young person's build and maturity
Custody	Health	Allergies
Custody	Health	Dietary needs
Custody	Health	Has a diagnosed physical health condition?
Custody	Health	Experiencing current physical health symptoms? e.g. breathing problems, chest pains, seizures
Custody	Health	Currently taking prescribed medication for a physical illness?
Custody	Health	Has any current contact with GP or hospitals in relation to a major physical illness?
Custody	Health	Is pregnant or could be pregnant?
Custody	Health	Health is being put at risk through his/her own behaviour?
Custody	Health	Is the health condition likely to impact on the placement decision?
Custody	Health	Has a professional/ family member expressed concerns about social communication skills?
Custody	Health	Have problems with reading or writing?
Custody	Health	Have any Special Educational Needs or Disabilities been identified?
Custody	Health	Has a professional/ family member expressed concerns about learning needs?
Custody	Health	Head injury that caused him/her to be knocked out or dazed or confused?
Custody	Health	Is speech, language, communication and neuro-disability likely to impact on the placement decision?
Custody	Health	Is there any evidence of substance misuse?
Custody	Health	Is the substance misuse likely to impact on the placement decision?
Custody	Health	Any formal diagnosed mental health condition? (current/previous)
Custody	Health	Any contact with mental health services?

Custody	Health	Any prescribed medication for mental health problems? (current/previous)
Custody	Health	Has current feelings of sadness, anxiety/stress or irritability?
Custody	Health	Feels constantly in low mood?
Custody	Health	Feels hopeless about the future?
Custody	Health	Has flashbacks of past traumatic events?
Custody	Health	Experiencing unusual thoughts?
Custody	Health	Sees or hears things that other people cannot?
Custody	Health	Has longstanding symptoms of over-activity, inattention and impulsivity in multiple settings? (e.g. home, school etc.)
Custody	Health	Has history of deliberate self-harm?
Custody	Health	Has previously attempted suicide?
Custody	Health	Has current thoughts to self-harm or wish to commit suicide?
Custody	Health	Looks depressed or is behaving unusually?
Custody	Health	Risks/ concerns from others (family/professionals) about young person's mental health
Custody	Health	Is Emotional development and mental health likely to impact on the placement decision?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Accommodated by voluntary agreement with parents (s.20 Children Act 1989)
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Identified Child in Need (s.17 Children Act 1989)
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Subject to a care order (s.31 Children Act 1989)
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Remand to local authority accommodation
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Remand to Youth Detention Accommodation
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Has the young person ever had a child protection plan?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Type of ETE provision
Custody	Personal Circumstances	ETE Status
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Name of school/ETE provider
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Have any Special Educational Needs or Disabilities been identified?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Are there parents/carers or significant others actively engaged with the young person?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Is there any evidence of significant problems in the

		way the young person relates to others?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Is there any evidence of personal or emotional distress or fragility?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Is the young person at risk of sexual exploitation?
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Young person's parental status
Custody	Personal Circumstances	Is there evidence that the young person is engaged in sexually harmful behaviour towards others?
Custody	Future Behaviour	MAPPA category