



Skills for
Justice

Evaluation of West Yorkshire Anti-Social Behaviour Immediate Justice Approach

Quantitative Analysis Report

June 2024

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1. Overview

In March 2023 the Government launched a National Antisocial Behaviour Action Plan that set out their approach to working with local agencies to tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB) across England and Wales. West Yorkshire and the region's five local authority areas are taking part in a two year pilot scheme funded by the Home Office to pilot and test Immediate Justice approaches.

The West Yorkshire Immediate Justice approach provides a range of tailored services for adults and children to benefit victims. This includes completing unpaid work, repairing damage caused by their actions, and the option of restorative justice, where the victim can communicate with the person responsible for the crime. There is also a focus on preventing re-offending through education, rehabilitation and behaviour change, by encouraging the person responsible for the crime to recognise the impact of their actions on their communities.

This analysis provides an overview of the data collected across West Yorkshire since the start of the two year pilot, covering the period between July 2023 to April 2024. An overview of disclosure control methods, data issues and data cleansing can be found in Annex A-C.

1.1. Key findings

Key messages from this initial analysis are outline below. More detailed findings from adult and YJS data can be found in the relevant sections listed in the contents page.

- Limitations of the data (Annex A) should be considered in relation to these initial findings, therefore findings at this stage should be considered as indicative only.

Adults

- Since the start of the pilot the period, 262 ASB in scope offences have been recorded, with the most common offence type being public order offences (29%).
- Local authority areas, ethnic group and age group (excluding the over 55's) have broadly similar patterns of offences. Nearly four in five ASB offences were committed by males.
- There are however notable differences in the referral pathways used in different local authority areas and between males and females, and some differences between ethnic group. There are no notable differences in referral pathways by age.
- Of those who were assigned an activity, 16% refused to take part. This was notably higher for criminal damage or vandalism, 43%.

- Of those undertaking unpaid work 61% completed. Completion rate by referral pathway was similar, 61% conditional caution and 64% community resolution. Criminal damage or vandalism has the lowest completion rate at 38%.
- Of the those undertaking ASB awareness course work 80% completed. The completion rate by referral pathway differs greatly, 60% conditional caution and 85% community resolution and 100% community conference.

Youth justice service

- Since the start of the pilot the period 361 YJS offences have been recorded. The most common offence was assault which accounted for 32% of offences.
- Given the small numbers involved it is difficult to assess meaningful differences by local authority area, although some differences appear to be emerging.
- Nearly four in five ASB offences were committed by males. Over half of ASB offences committed by females were assaults.
- There are similar patterns of offence across the three largest ethnic groups and age groups (with the exception of the small number of 18-24 year olds recorded).

1.2. Areas for future focus

Initial analysis highlighted several findings which warrant further investigation. Current differences observed may be reflective of the small numbers, the initial roll out period, or they may represent emerging trends. It is therefore suggested that these are reviewed as more data becomes available.

Adults

- Referral pathway by local authority area
- Referral pathway by sex
- Referral pathway by gender
- Referral pathway by ethnic group
- Differences in completion rates by referral route
- Differences in completion rates by offence type
- Differences in completion rates by ethnic group
- Differences in completion rates by age group

Youth justice service

- Offence type by local authority area

Recommendations

It is also recommended that:

- In order to understand what variables are the most important in determining completion ASB courses or unpaid work, at the end of the pilot, logistic regressions are carried out using data from all pilot areas with completion of unpaid work as one outcome variable and completion of ASB course as another outcome variable.
- Intermediate outcomes of immediate justice, such as positive behaviour change following completion, are defined and recorded.

2. Definitions

The following definitions have been adopted throughout the course of this analysis:

Definitions

48 hours of the referral	Court disposals with immediate justice conditions issued within 48 hours of the referral
Adults' immediate justice condition	Either supervised unpaid work, an ASB Awareness Course, or both.
Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	Behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm, or distress to persons not of the same household as the person.
Case resolved	Once the ASB course is complete or unpaid work is complete, or where the offender refused or failed to attend the session. No further activity will take place.
Completion rate	Percentage of people who start ASB courses or unpaid work that complete. This excludes refusals.
Community Resolution	A method of restorative justice. This is an alternative way of dealing with less serious crimes and incidents, allowing officers to use their professional judgement when dealing with offenders.
Conditional Caution	Allows the police officer or a relevant prosecutor such as the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to decide to give a caution with one or more conditions attached.
Outcome 22	A Home Office administration code that the police use to indicate that no further action has been taken in response to an offence, but some form of diversionary or educational activity has taken place.
Refusal rate	Percentage of people who were given an immediate justice condition(s) but declined to take part.
Referral pathway	Once an investigation by the police into a crime involving ASB has concluded, a Community Resolution, an Outcome 22, or a Conditional Caution referral may be issued.
Restorative justice	For adults, this is a victim-focused approach that empowers victims of crime by giving them the opportunity to communicate with the person responsible for that crime. For children, it supports each child to develop a 'pro-social' identity, and to help them to take a positive place in society. It can help children to see the value of good behaviour,

promote inclusion, and help them to move forwards and recognise their valuable place in their communities.

3. Adults

The focus for the analysis of adult data is on completion rates and factors affecting these. Descriptive analysis is provided in the first instance which show breakdowns by local authority area and demographics (sex, age group and ethnic group).

This utilises data from both West Yorkshire Police (WYP) and His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPSS). This is followed by an overview of data on refusals and completion rates, this utilises data from both HMPSS and Restorative Solutions Community Interest Company (CIC).

Limitations of the data (Annex A) should be considered in relation to these findings. Consequently, findings at this early stage should be considered as indicative only.

Key Findings

- Limitations of the data should be considered in relation to these findings. Therefore, findings at this stage should be considered as indicative only.
- Since the start of the pilot period 262 ASB in scope offences have been recorded. The most common type of offence recorded was public order offences, which accounted for 29% of offences.
- Local authority areas have broadly similar patterns of offences. There are however notable differences in the referral pathways used in different local authority areas. In Bradford, Calderdale and Kirklees over four in five ASB cases are issued an adult conditional caution, this reduces to less than half in Leeds and Wakefield.
- Nearly four in five ASB offences were committed by males. Differences in referral pathways between males and females are observed with 30% of males given a community resolution referral compared with 14% of females.
- There are similar patterns of offence across the main ethnic groups. There appear to be small differences between ethnic groups in referral pathways.
- There are similar patterns of offence across age groups, with the exception of the over 55's. There are no notable differences in referral pathways.
- Of those who were assigned an activity 16% refused to take part. This was notably higher for criminal damage or vandalism where the refusal rate was 43%.
- Of those undertaking unpaid work 61% completed. Completion rate by referral pathway was similar, 61% conditional caution and 64% community resolution. Criminal damage or vandalism has the lowest completion rate at 38%.
- Of the those undertaking ASB awareness course work 80% completed. However, the completion rate by referral pathway differs greatly, 60%

conditional caution and 85% community resolution and 100% community conference.

3.1. Overview

Since the start of the pilot period 262 ASB in scope offences were recorded by HMPPS (see Annex A for exclusions). Overall, the most common type of ASB offence recorded was public order offences which accounted for 29% of offences. This is followed by drug or substance misuse (19%) and then assault (15%).

Table 1. ASB offences by offence type

	West Yorkshire
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	15%
Criminal damage or vandalism	11%
Drug or substance misuse	19%
Drunk and disorderly	10%
Harassment	2%
Public order offence	29%
Theft (from person/shop only)	12%
Other	2%

Source: HMPPS

Over seven in ten of those committing an ASB offences are given a conditional caution.

Table 2. ASB offences by offence referral pathway

	West Yorkshire
Conditional caution	71%
Community resolution	27%
Other	2%

Source: HMPPS

3.2. Local authority areas

The table below estimates the number of recorded cases per 1,000 population, using data from West Yorkshire Police between November 2023 and April 2024. This has been scaled up to estimate offending over a 12 month period. This estimate was then used in a calculation, with the latest available local authority 2022 midyear population estimates (ONS, 2024), to estimate cases per 1,000 population.

Table 3. Local Authority Area 2022 Midyear population estimates and adult cases per 1,000 population

	MYE 2022 Population Estimate	Estimated Annual Cases	Estimated Cases Per 1,000 Population
Bradford	552,644	174	0.31
Calderdale	207,699	58	0.28
Kirklees	437,593	110	0.25
Leeds	822,483	114	0.14
Wakefield	357,729	70	0.20
West Yorkshire	2,378,148	526	0.22

Source: West Yorkshire Police and MYE ONS

Given the small numbers involved it is difficult to assess differences by local authority areas. Also, the higher recorded number of offences in Bradford is likely to skew the overall numbers in West Yorkshire. Therefore, numbers cannot be directly compared. However, we have looked at broad comparisons and distributions which suggest that currently all local authority areas have broadly similar patterns of offences. Notable exceptions are:

- a higher percentage of public order offences in Calderdale (48% compared with the average of 29%);
- a higher percentage of thefts in Wakefield (32% compared with the average of 12%); and
- a higher percentage of criminal damage or vandalism offences in Kirklees (23% compared with an average of 11%).

Table 4. Local authority ASB offences by offence type

	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	14%	~	19%	11%	18%
Criminal damage or vandalism	9%	~	23%	7%	~
Drug or substance misuse	24%	28%	15%	16%	~
Drunk and disorderly	10%		~	16%	16%
Harassment	~		~	~	~
Public order offence	29%	48%	26%	30%	18%
Theft (from person/shop only)	9%	~	6%	14%	32%
Other	~		~	~	

Source: HMPPS

There are notable differences in the referral pathways used in different local authority areas. In Bradford, Calderdale and Kirklees over four in five ASB cases are issued an adult conditional caution, this reduces to less than half in Leeds and Wakefield.

Table 5. Local authority ASB offences by offence referral pathway

	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Conditional caution	81%	93%	87%	47%	45%
Community resolution	16%	~	11%	49%	55%
Other	~	~	~	~	

Source: HMPPS

3.3. Demographics

Findings have been considered in relation to demographic group. HMPPS data has been used for this analysis as this represents the most complete data set (please see Annex A for an overview of disclosure control and Annex B for data issues).

Sex

Offences where sex has not been recorded have been excluded due to small numbers. Overall, nearly four in five ASB offences were committed by males. Patterns of offences committed by males and females differ, with a higher proportion of males than females recorded as committing drug or substance misuse offences and drunk and disorderly offences. A higher proportion of females than males are recorded as having committed theft (27% female offences compared with 8% of male offences).

Table 6. Percentage of ASB offences committed by males and females

	Female	Male
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	14%	15%
Criminal damage or vandalism	9%	11%
Drug or substance misuse	9%	21%
Drunk and disorderly	~	13%
Harassment	~	~
Public order offence	34%	28%
Theft (from person/shop only)	27%	8%
Other	~	~

Source: HMPPS

There appear to be differences in referral pathways between males and females with 30% of males being given a community resolution referral compared with only 14% of females. This may however also be related to offence type.

Table 7. ASB referral pathways by sex

	Female	Male
Conditional caution	84%	68%
Community resolution	14%	30%
Other	2%	2%

Source: HMPPS

Ethnic group

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other White and offences where no ethnic group has been recorded have been excluded due to small numbers. Reviewing type of offence by ethnic group there are broadly similar patterns of offence across the remaining groups.

However, it appears that drug or substance misuse is more common in the Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh group with (38% of all offences in this category compared with 19% overall), this group was also less likely to commit a public order offence (13% of all offences in this category compared with 29% overall).

Table 8. Percentage of offences committed by offence type by ethnic group

	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British
Assault (Common Assault and ABH)	18%	~	15%
Criminal damage or vandalism	~	18%	10%
Drug or substance misuse	38%	21%	15%
Drunk and disorderly	~	15%	10%
Harassment		~	~
Public order offence	13%	30%	33%
Theft (from person/shop only)	—	~	14%
Other	—		~

Source: HMPPS

Data on referral pathways shows small differences in pathway between different ethnic groups with 32% of White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British being issued a community resolution compared with 23% Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh and 21% Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African. This may however reflect small numbers.

Table 9. ASB referral pathways by ethnic group

	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British
Conditional caution	72%	79%	67%
Community resolution	23%	21%	32%
Other	~		~

Source: HMPPS

Age group

There are similar patterns of offence across age groups. However, the over 55s appear to differ slightly with no recorded drunk and disorderly and a slightly higher percentage of thefts (19% compared with the average of 12%).

Table 10. Percentage of offences committed by offence type by age group

	Under 25	24-35	35-55	Over 55
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	16%	11%	16%	~
Criminal damage or vandalism	10%	8%	14%	~
Drug or substance misuse	24%	22%	12%	~
Drunk and disorderly	10%	13%	10%	
Harassment	0%	~	5%	
Public order offence	27%	34%	24%	38%
Theft (from person/shop only)	9%	9%	16%	~
Other	~	~	~	

Source: HMPPS

There is a similar distribution of referral pathway across age groups.

Table 11. ASB referral pathways by age group

	Under 25	24-35	35-55	Over 55
Conditional caution	69%	72%	72%	69%
Community resolution	30%	25%	26%	31%
Other	~	~	~	

Source: HMPPS

3.4. Refusals

Analysis of those who 'refused' to participate in immediate justice (definition p.6) has been carried out to see if there are referral pathways or offence types where people are more likely to refuse to take part.

There were 261 individuals recorded by HMPPS as being assigned an unpaid work activity where the outcome was recorded. Of those 42 (16%) were recorded as having refused to take part in the activity. No refusals have been recorded in the restorative justice data.

The table below shows the percentage of recorded refusals by referral pathway, this suggests that a higher percentage of those given a conditional caution (20%) refuse to take part in an activity compared with 9% of those being given a community resolution.

Table 12. Refusal of unpaid activity by referral pathway

	Non-Refusal	Refusal
Conditional caution	80%	20%
Community resolution	91%	9%

Source: HMPPS

The rate of recorded refusals was notably higher for criminal damage or vandalism at 43%.

Table 13. Refusals by offence type

	Non-Refusal	Refusal
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	87%	13%
Criminal damage or vandalism	57%	43%
Drug or substance misuse	88%	12%
Drunk and disorderly	~	~
Harassment	100%	
Public order offence	83%	17%
Theft (from person/shop only)	~	~
Other	100%	
Grand Total	84%	16%

Source: HMPPS

The rate of recorded refusals was similar between females (20%) and males (16%).

Table 14. Refusals by sex

	Non-Refusal	Refusal
Female	80%	20%
Male	84%	16%

Source: HMPPS

The rate of recorded refusals was similar between ethnic groups.

Table 15. Refusals by ethnic group

	Non-Refusal	Refusal
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	83%	18%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	~	~
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	84%	16%

Source: HMPPS

The rate of recorded refusals showed some differences between age groups. Varying from 15% in the under 25's to 23% in the 35-55 age group.

Table 16. Refusals by age group

	Non-Refusal	Refusal
Under 25	85%	15%
24-35	81%	19%
35-55	77%	23%
Over 55	~	~

Source: HMPPS

3.5. Completion rates

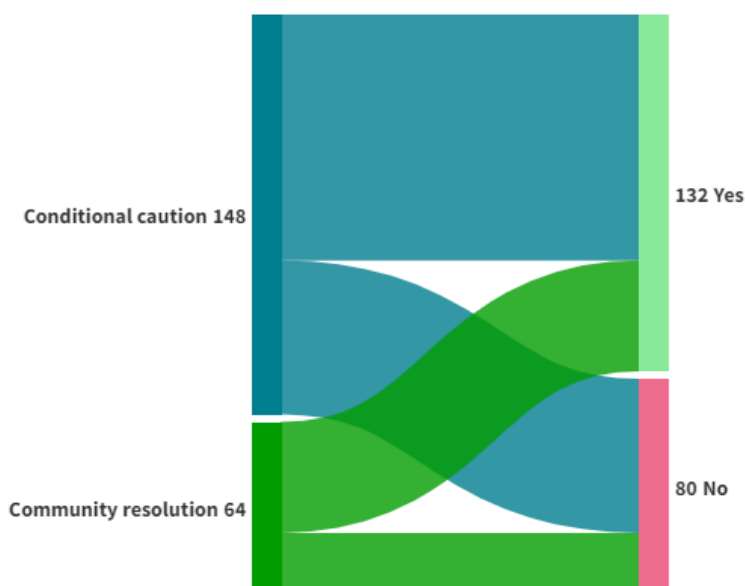
Completion rates reflect the percentage of people who start ASB courses or unpaid work that complete. Completion rates exclude those who refuse to take part.

Completion rates are considered for both ASB courses and unpaid work however due to data limitations (Annex A) we are not able to assess the total percentage of those committing an offence who have completed either an activity and / or an ASB course.

Unpaid work

Of the 212 on conditional caution and community resolution pathways undertaking unpaid work 132 (61%) completed and 80 (39%) did not complete. The completion rate by referral pathway was similar, 61% conditional caution and 64% community resolution.

Figure 1. Unpaid work *completions by referral pathway*



Source: HMPPS

There are several offence types where completion rates are notably lower, criminal damage or vandalism has the lowest completion rate (38%) followed by drug and substance misuse (51%), then theft 54%.

Table 17. Unpaid work completion rates by offence type

	No	Yes
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	24%	76%
Criminal damage or vandalism	63%	38%
Drug or substance misuse	49%	51%
Drunk and disorderly	36%	64%
Harassment	~	~
Public order offence	32%	68%
Theft (from person/shop only)	46%	54%
Other	~	~

Source: HMPPS

Unpaid work completion rates for females (52%) and males (51%) are very similar.

Table 18. Unpaid work completion rates by sex

	No	Yes
Female	48%	52%
Male	49%	51%

Source: HMPPS

Completion rates differ slightly between ethnic groups, with the highest rate 67% for Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh.

Table 19. Unpaid work completion rates by ethnic group

	No	Yes
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	33%	67%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	31%	61%
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	39%	61%

Source: HMPPS

Completion rates differ between age groups it is highest for the under 25's (65%) and lowest for the over 55's (46%).

Table 20. Unpaid work completion rates by age group

	No	Yes
Under 25	35%	65%
24-35	41%	59%
35-55	36%	64%
Over 55	54%	46%

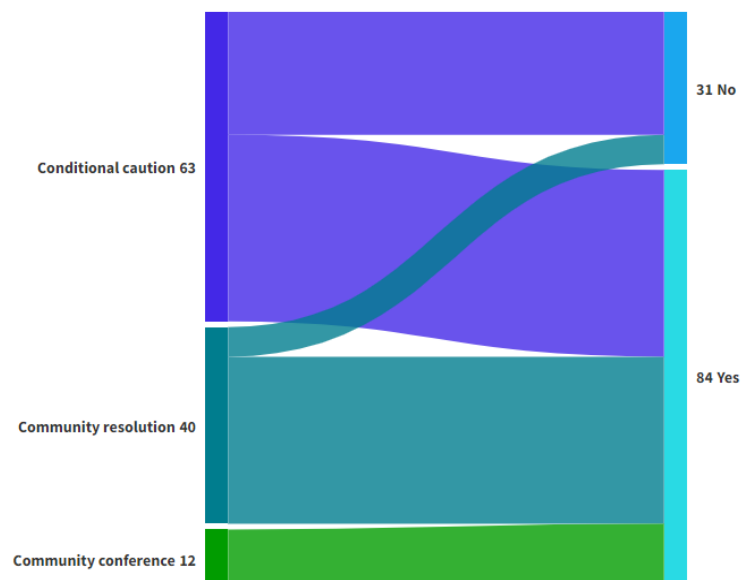
Source: HMPPS

ASB awareness course and restorative justice

Restorative Solutions provide data on 146 individuals with an immediate justice condition of an ASB awareness course. Of those, 31 are ongoing, and are therefore excluded from analysis. Nearly all individuals took part in restorative action (118 of 120).

Of the 115 undertaking ASB awareness course 80% completed and 20% did not complete. However, the completion rate by referral pathway differed greatly, 60% conditional caution and 85% community resolution and 100% community conference.

Figure 2. ASB awareness course completions by referral pathway



Source: Restorative Solutions CIC

Drug or substance misuse has a notably lower completion rate of 52% compared with 73% overall in West Yorkshire.

Table 21. ASB course completion rates by offence type

	No	Yes
Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)	28%	72%
Criminal damage or vandalism	~	~
Drug or substance misuse	48%	52%
Drunk and disorderly	~	~
Harassment	~	~
Public order offence	~	~
Theft (from person/shop only)	67%	33%
Other	~	~
Total	~	~

Source: Restorative Solutions CIC

ASB awareness course completion rates for females (79%) and males (71%) are similar.

Table 22. ASB awareness course completion rates by sex

	No	Yes
Female	21%	79%
Male	29%	71%

Source: Restorative Solutions CIC

Completion rates differ between ethnic groups, although this may be as a result of the small numbers.

Table 23. ASB awareness course completion rates by ethnic group

	No	Yes
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	36%	64%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	36%	64%
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	12%	88%

Source: Restorative Solutions CIC

Completion rates differ between age groups it is highest for the under 25's (84%) and lowest for the 35 to 55 age group (70%).

Table 24. ASB awareness course completion rates by age group

	No	Yes
Under 25	16%	84%
24-35	26%	74%
35-55	30%	70%
Over 55	~	~

Source: Restorative Solutions CIC

4. Youth Justice Service (YJS)

Youth justice data has been sourced from the YJS in each local authority area (See Annex A for data issues). In reviewing the data, the focus is on volume and variety - what are the types of offences they are committing and what are the demographics of those committing them, rather than referral pathways. Data is presented which shows breakdowns by Local Authority and demographics (sex, age group and ethnic group).

Key Findings

- Limitations of the data should be considered in relation to these findings, therefore analysis at this stage should be considered as indicative only.
- Since the start of the pilot period 361 YJS offences have been recorded. The most common offence was assault accounting for 32% of offences.
- Given the small numbers involved it is difficult to assess meaningful differences by local authority area, although some differences appear to be emerging.
- Nearly four in five ASB offences were committed by males. Over half of ASB offences committed by females were assaults.
- There are similar patterns of offence across the three largest ethnic groups.
- There are similar patterns of offence across age groups. However, the 18-24 year old group appear to differ with a higher proportion of public order offences.

4.1. Overview

Since the start of the pilot period 361 YJS offences have been recorded. The most common offence was assault which accounted for 32% of offences, followed by theft, (14%) criminal damage and vandalism (14%) and public order offences (14%).

Table 22. Local authority area recorded ASB offences by offence type

West Yorkshire	
Arson	2%
Assault	32%
Criminal damage or vandalism	14%
Drug or substance misuse	6%
Possession of a weapon	5%
Public Order Offence	14%
Statutory nuisance	4%
Theft	14%
Vehicle-related nuisance	3%
Other	6%

Source: YJS Bradford, YJS Calderdale, YJS Kirklees, YJS Leeds, YJS Wakefield

4.2. Local authority areas

The table estimates the number of recorded cases per 1,000 population, data between November 2023 to April 2024 has been scaled up to represent 12 months data. This estimate was then used in a calculation, with the latest available local authority 2022 midyear population estimates (ONS, 2024), to estimate cases per 1,000 population.

Table 23. Local authority 2022 Midyear population estimates and YJS cases per 1,000 population

	MYE 2022 Population Estimate	Estimated Annual Cases	Estimated Cases Per 1,000 Population
Bradford	552,644	104	0.31
Calderdale	207,699	46	0.28
Kirklees	437,593	218	0.25
Leeds	822,483	160	0.14
Wakefield	357,729	36	0.20
West Yorkshire	2,378,148	564	0.22

Source: YJS data MYE ONS

Given the small numbers involved it is difficult to assess meaningful differences by local authority area. Furthermore, high recording in Kirklees means that numbers cannot be directly compared. However, we are able to comment on broad comparisons and distributions, but these should be taken as indicative findings and interpreted with caution.

With this in mind, there are several differences which appear to be emerging:

- Of the 5% of cases in West Yorkshire reporting possession of a weapon the vast majority of these were in Kirklees.
- In Leeds 43% of cases were assault, compared with 32% across West Yorkshire overall.
- Bradford and Calderdale have a comparatively high percentage of public order offence, 39% and 48% respectively.

Table 24. Local authority area recorded ASB offences by offence type

	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Arson			~	~	~
Assault	30%	22%	27%	43%	32%
Criminal damage or vandalism	8%	30%	13%	12%	27%
Drug or substance misuse	~		11%	~	
Possession of a weapon			12%		~
Public Order Offence	39%	48%	5%	~	
Statutory nuisance			1%	17%	
Theft	9%		18%	12%	23%
Vehicle-related nuisance	9%			3%	
Other			10%	6%	~

Source: YJS Bradford, YJS Calderdale, YJS Kirklees, YJS Leeds, YJS Wakefield

4.3. Demographics

Findings have been considered in relation to demographic group (please see Annex A for an overview of disclosure control and Annex B for data issues).

Sex

Offences where sex has not been recorded have been excluded due to small numbers. Overall, nearly four in five ASB offences were committed by males. However, 30% of all assaults were committed by females.

Table 25. Percentage of offences committed by males and females

	Female	Male
Arson	~	2%
Assault	52%	27%
Criminal damage or vandalism	14%	14%
Drug or substance misuse		7%
Possession of a weapon	~	6%
Public Order Offence	12%	15%
Statutory nuisance	~	5%
Theft	12%	14%
Vehicle-related nuisance		3%
Other	~	7%

Source: YJS Bradford, YJS Calderdale, YJS Kirklees, YJS Leeds, YJS Wakefield

Ethnic group

Commented [JC1]: Needs comment / reference to show these categories are set by the Home Office

Reviewing type of offence by ethnic group there are similar patterns of offence across the three largest groups. However, it appears that assault is more common in the Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh group with (47% (17) of all offences in this category compared with 19% overall). With the White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other group more likely to commit a public order offence 32% (7), although numbers are small.

Table 26. Percentage of offences committed by offence type by ethnic group

	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other White	Blank /Other
Arson				3%		
Assault	47%	25%	32%	31%	27%	~
Criminal damage or vandalism	~	~	26%	16%	~	7%
Drug or substance misuse		~	~	6%	~	
Possession of a weapon	~	~		5%		~
Public Order Offence	25%	~	~	11%	32%	~
Statutory nuisance		~	~	4%	~	~
Theft	~	~	~	16%	~	36%
Vehicle-related nuisance	~		~	2%	~	
Other		~		7%	~	

Source: YJS Bradford, YJS Calderdale, YJS Kirklees, YJS Leeds, YJS Wakefield

Age group

Offences where age has not been recorded have been excluded due to small numbers. There are similar patterns of offences across age groups 12 to 13, 14 to 15, 16 to 17 year old age group. However the 18 to 24 year old age group appear to differ, with 63% public order offences and a higher percentage of vehicle-related nuisance (25%). However, there a total of 8 offences recorded for this group, with offences for the over 18s normally included in adult offences.

Table 27. Percentage of offences committed by offence type by age group

	12 to 13	14 to 15	16 to 17	18 to 24
Arson	~	~	~	
Assault	19%	35%	38%	
Criminal damage or vandalism	22%	16%	6%	
Drug or substance misuse		6%	10%	~
Possession of a weapon	10%	8%	0%	
Public Order Offence	10%	12%	14%	63%
Statutory nuisance	7%	3%	5%	
Theft	16%	12%	16%	
Vehicle-related nuisance		~	4%	~
Other	10%	4%	6%	

Source: YJS Bradford, YJS Calderdale, YJS Kirklees, YJS Leeds, YJS Wakefield

References

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Annex A Disclosure control

Disclosure control is necessary when presenting any statistical or numeric information to safeguard the confidentiality of individuals.

Given the small numbers involved in this initial analysis there were some concerns regarding disclosure and the protection of confidentiality. Therefore, the following methods of disclosure control have been used throughout the report:

- **Grouping** - categories of age, ethnic group and offence have been grouped together. Groups with less than five values, have been excluded.
- **Cell suppression** - cells where the value is less than five have been suppressed and replaced by a special character, ~, to indicate a suppressed value.
- **Percentages** - have been used to provide users with the information required without disclosing the underlying data.
- **Rounding** - Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and presented to the nearest percentage. Due to percentages being rounded to one decimal place, totals don't always add up to 100%. This creates a small amount uncertainty about the real value for any cell, adding an acceptable amount of distortion in the data.

Annex B Data issues

In reviewing the data from this pilot study several major data issues have been identified, these are summarised below:

- **Numbers of cases at this stage are small**, with 283 recorded for West Yorkshire Police, 270 (262 with exclusions) by HMPSS and 146 Restorative Solutions CIC. Overall, in the YJS 361 cases were recorded. Smaller numbers are particularly evident when carrying out subgroup analysis.
- There are indications of **differential recording between local authority areas**. For example, data collection did not start in all local authority areas in July 2023. It is not until October 2023 until data is received from all local authority areas.
- **HMPSS data** included data from several local authority areas outside of West Yorkshire as well as some records with no local authority assigned. A total of six records have been excluded from the analysis.
- **Completion rates** for adults are considered for both ASB courses and unpaid work. However, it is not possible to link these two data sets and see the proportion of those who undertake both or whether there are people who undertake one and not the other, therefore we are not able to assess the total percentage of those committing an offence who have completed either an activity and / or an ASB course.
- **Referral pathways data for YJS** has not been reviewed as 55% of referrals are recorded as either "other".

Therefore, **findings at this stage should be considered as indicative only**.

Annex C Data cleansing summary

Date of referral - additional data field created, "referral month", which contains monthly data in a consistent date format.

Within the Restorative Justice data there were eight records that had an incident data of Feb / Mar 2024 and referral date of Mar 2023, these have been corrected to Mar 24.

Ethnic group classification 8a - Mnemonic: ethnic_group_tb_8a (ONS, 2021)

Code	Name
1	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh
2	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African
3	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
4	White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British
5	White: Irish
6	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other White
7	Other ethnic group

Age Group – due to different age categories being applied within the analysis the following categories have been identified for analysis:

Under 25
24-35
35-55
55+

Offence – In the adult data offence categories with five or less cases have been grouped as other. This includes Wasting police time, vehicle-related nuisance, statutory nuisance, animal-related problems and blank entries.

YJS data has been grouped into higher level categories to help ease interpretation of data. Groupings are shown below:

Arson

Arson

Assault

Assault

Assault and possession of a bladed article

Assaults (Common Assault and ABH)

Criminal damage or vandalism

Criminal damage or vandalism

Attempt criminal damage

Drugs offences

Drug or substance misuse

Possession of Cannabis

Drunk and disorderly

Drunk and disorderly

Handling stolen goods

Handling stolen goods

Harassment

Harassment

Possession of a weapon

Possession of a weapon

Possession of a bladed article on school premises

Possession of an offensive weapon

Public decency

Public decency

Public Order Offence

Public order

Public order offence

Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault

Statutory nuisance

Statutory nuisance

Theft

Taking Without Consent

Theft (from person/shop only)

Theft from MV/Criminal Damage

Theft of motor vehicle

Vehicle-related nuisance

Vehicle-related nuisance

Other

Threatening behaviour

Wasting police time

Wound/inflct bodily harm without intent

Other

(blank)

Referral pathway – Adult caution and adult conditional caution grouped. Three groups:

- Conditional caution
- Community resolution
- Other

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