

# **Proposal to reduce the Youth Justice Board's expenditure in 2015/16**

## **Consultation paper**

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# Executive summary

As part of wider Government action on deficit reduction, the Secretary of State for Justice has decided that the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales' (YJB's) allocation from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) should be reduced by £12m (or 5%) in the current financial year, 2015/16.

This consultation sets out the YJB's proposals for implementing these savings and will run to **16 September 2015**.

The YJB proposes to implement the savings primarily by way of a reduction of £9.0m (or 10.6%) in the Youth Justice Grant provided to youth offending teams (YOTs).

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The youth justice system in England and Wales works with children from the age of criminal responsibility (ten years of age) to their 18th birthday. The UK's ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as its domestic legislation, leads to distinct treatment for children in the justice system. In addition, the youth justice system makes a significant contribution to early intervention with children under ten and works to resettle young adults who have left the youth justice system.
- 1.2 The YJB is a non-departmental public body created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (the Act) to oversee the youth justice system for England and Wales. It is sponsored by the MoJ and Board members are appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice.
- 1.3 The Act states that the principal aim of the youth justice system is to prevent offending. The YJB fulfils that aim as it influences, shapes and advises across the youth justice system for the benefit of children and young people, and their communities. The YJB's vision is that every child and young person lives a safe and crime-free life, and makes a positive contribution to society. The YJB's work contributes to preventing children and young people becoming offenders or victims of crime and to mitigating the impact of crime on families, communities and victims.
- 1.4 The youth justice system in England and Wales is made up of a network of organisations that work together to administer justice and support children and young people. This network consists of:
  - YOTs – local partnerships made up of partners from the police, probation, local authority children's services and health services
  - the police and the Crown Prosecution Service
  - the courts and the judiciary
  - secure accommodation providers – under-18 young offender institutions (YOIs), secure training centres (STCs) and secure children's homes (SCHs).
- 1.5 The statutory functions of the YJB include:
  - monitoring the youth justice system and its services
  - identifying, making known and promoting good practice
  - advising the Secretary of State for Justice
  - purchasing secure accommodation for children and young people
  - making grants
  - commissioning research and publishing information.

- 1.6 The YJB needs to make additional savings in 2015/16 of £13.5m. This is primarily because the Secretary of State for Justice decided that, as part of wider Government action on deficit reduction, the YJB's allocation from the MoJ should be reduced by £12m (or 5%) in the current financial year. The background to this requirement to make additional savings is set out in Chapter 2.
- 1.7 Chapter 3 makes clear that, subject to this consultation, the YJB believes it will need to make a reduction in-year to the Youth Justice Grant to YOTs, but that, in line with its financial strategy, it has identified other savings to minimise this reduction. Other areas of expenditure which the YJB has considered, but in respect of which it does not propose to make savings, are set out in Chapter 4. The questions for consultation are set out in Chapter 5.

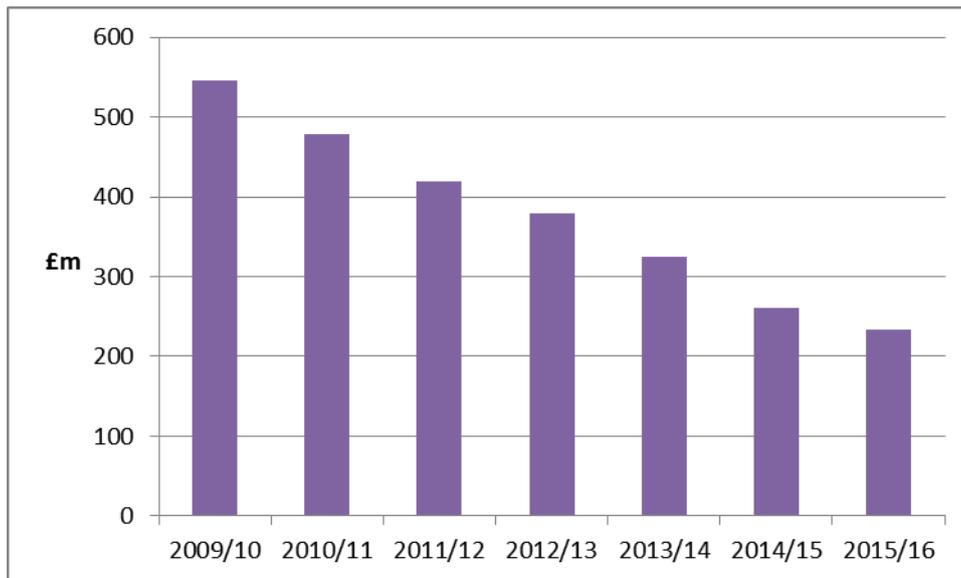
## Scope of the consultation

- 1.8 The scope of this consultation is to:
- seek views on the proposed reduction and identify any alternative saving options
  - seek views on the proposed allocation of any reduction
  - understand the impact that this proposed in-year reduction will have on YOT delivery
  - seek views on how we might best support its application and minimise risks
  - understand the implications of the cut on protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.
- 1.9 This consultation is being undertaken on an exceptional basis, given the YJB's need to identify in-year savings and its proposal is to implement these savings primarily by way of a reduction to the 2015/16 Youth Justice Grant previously notified to YOTs. It is not intended to set a precedent that consultation will be carried out in the future where changes to grants, including grant funding, are being considered.
- 1.10 All views in response to this consultation are welcomed and will be carefully considered. In particular, the YJB seeks views from those who have an interest in the youth justice system in order to inform its decision.
- 1.11 In reaching its decision, the YJB will also carefully consider its statutory duties and the statutory requirements that apply to it, not least the public sector equality duty.
- 1.12 A separate consultation response form can be found on our website. The YJB would welcome general comments as well as specific responses to the questions.
- 1.13 The consultation closes on 16 September 2015.
- 1.14 Responses should be sent by email to [ceo@yjb.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ceo@yjb.gsi.gov.uk) or via post to the address provided in Annex A and the response form.

- 1.15 The YJB will decide how to achieve the £13.5m saving before the second instalment of the Youth Justice Grant is made to YOTs. The need for an equality impact assessment will be considered once the consultation has closed.
- 1.16 The YJB will evaluate the responses received at the end of the consultation period and publish the main findings on its website.

## 2. Background

- 2.1 This chapter sets out the background to the YJB's need to make savings of £13.5m in 2015/16.
- 2.2 To set this in context, since 2009 the YJB has already delivered savings of £287m (or approximately 55%), reducing its budget from £516m to £229m. Figure 1 below illustrates the reductions in the YJB budget from 2009/10 to 2015/16.



**Figure 1: YJB Budget 2009/10 to 2015/16**

- 2.3 The reduced number of young people in custody has helped the YJB deliver the savings outlined in paragraph 2.2. Last year the YJB met the requirement for further savings by decommissioning 360 places in the secure estate, the majority of which were at Hindley YOI and Hassockfield STC. The YJB has also driven efficiencies through wider commissioning and delivery activity, as well as through an internal restructuring exercise designed to support the more efficient and flexible allocation of resources.

### The YJB's allocation for 2015/16

- 2.4 The YJB set this year's budget in February 2015 against an anticipated cash allocation from the MoJ of £241.3m. However, when the MoJ confirmed its allocation, it confirmed it at only £229.1m.
- 2.5 The key areas to which the £229.1m confirmed cash allocation is budgeted are set out below.

<b>Area of expenditure</b>	<b>£m</b>
<p><b>Secure accommodation</b></p> <p>Includes direct secure accommodation costs (YOI, STC and SCH charges) and indirect secure accommodation costs (secure escorts, education and restraint review)</p>	142.2
<p><b>Administrative – staff costs</b></p> <p>Cost of staff that do not provide front line programme services</p>	5.7
<p><b>Administrative – other</b></p> <p>Cost of other support activities such as legal and audit fees, IT services and staff travel</p>	2.9
<p><b>Programme – staff costs</b></p> <p>Cost of staff who provide front line programme services</p>	7.0
<p><b>Youth Justice Grant</b></p> <p>Grants issued to YOTs</p>	85.1
<p><b>Youth Justice Information Systems</b></p> <p>Resources cost of maintaining the Youth Justice Information System, such as hosting costs or maintaining the eAsset tool</p>	3.9
<p><b>National Offender Management Service (NOMS) Community Payback</b></p> <p>Costs associated with the Community Payback programme (unpaid work orders)</p>	1.8
<p><b>AssetPlus</b></p> <p>Resource expenditure required for the creation of the new AssetPlus framework</p>	1.2
<p><b>Resettlement</b></p> <p>Costs associated with the resettlement programme to improve the outcomes for young people leaving custody</p>	1.0
<p><b>Programme – other</b></p> <p>Other smaller programme costs, including advocacy, social workers and prison inspections</p>	2.8
<p><b>Remand income</b></p> <p>Charges to local authorities for young people remanded to custody</p>	(24.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>229.1</b>

- 2.6 With this confirmed allocation, the YJB already faced a shortfall of £12.2m against the budget and business plan set by the Board for 2015/16.
- 2.7 The YJB has managed this £12.2m shortfall and based on forecasts to June 2015, the YJB had predicted an overspend for 2015/16 of £8.9m against the £229.1m allocation. Further anticipated adjustments have reduced this figure to £1.5m. These are summarised below.
- The MoJ has agreed to transfer additional funding totalling £3.5m
  - In further budget rounds for 2015/16, the MoJ has indicated that an additional net £1.4m will be made available
  - The YJB has identified a number of areas where it will take a higher level of risk in its forecast income and expenditure, easing the budget pressure by a further £2.5m.
- 2.8 The remaining £1.5m overspend will, however, have to be considered together with the further reduction in the YJB's allocation by £12m.

### **Secretary of State's decision to reduce the YJB's allocation by a further £12m**

- 2.9 On 4 June 2015, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a package of savings to be made across government in 2015/16, the current financial year, to reduce the public deficit. The savings amount to £3 billion and include savings of £249m from the MoJ's budget.
- 2.10 Consequently, the Secretary of State for Justice has decided that the YJB's allocation from the MoJ should be reduced by £12m (or 5%) in the current financial year. This leaves the YJB with a total of £13.5m savings which the YJB still needs to find this financial year.
- 2.11 The YJB's available options for making these savings are severely constrained given that it has already taken steps to manage its shortfall of £12.2m.

## 3. Proposed measures to make in-year savings

- 3.1 This chapter sets out details of the YJB's proposed measures to reduce its expenditure in 2015/16 by £13.5m. Having carefully considered all available options, the YJB will need to make a large proportion of the savings required from the Youth Justice Grant.
- 3.2 Other areas of expenditure which the YJB has considered, but in respect of which it does not propose to make savings, are set out in Chapter 4.
- 3.3 However, the YJB's financial strategy, as outlined in its Corporate Plan 2014-17, is to reduce the Youth Justice Grant by the minimum necessary to operate within the available budget. The YJB recognises that protecting its contribution to local youth justice services is investing in capacity to continue the successes of the youth justice system and prevent future rises in costs.
- 3.4 Accordingly, the YJB has sought to identify other areas of saving in order to minimise any reduction to the Youth Justice Grant.

### Savings from other areas of expenditure

- 3.5 The YJB's proposed savings from other areas of expenditure are set out below.

Area of proposed saving	Amount of saving £m	Key budget area affected
<p><b>Savings due to YOI staff vacancies</b></p> <p>YOIs have had difficulties in recruiting sufficient staff in the early part of the year, resulting in the potential for savings. There is £1.1m under the YJB's Service Level Agreement with NOMS that may potentially be saved because of staff vacancies and the YJB believes that further saving will be possible in the remainder of the year.</p>	1.5	Secure accommodation
<p><b>Pausing roll-out of the Minimising and Managing Physical Restraint training programme</b></p> <p>This is a three-year programme designed to ensure that operational staff in the secure estate will be better equipped to effectively and safely manage the behaviour</p>	0.8	Secure accommodation

<p>of young people in a way that minimises the need to use physical restraint.</p> <p>The YJB has planned to train staff at Feltham and Parc YOIs and secure escort providers this year. The YJB proposes to pause roll-out at Parc YOI and secure escort providers, resulting in their staff continuing to use the existing restraint system.</p>		
<p><b>YJB staff and associated cost reductions</b></p> <p>Staff recruitment has been frozen. Exceptional cases or front line business critical posts require a business case to be approved by the YJB's Executive Management Group before recruitment commences.</p>	0.7	Administrative staff costs; programme staff costs; administrative other
<p><b>Recover unused grant to resettlement consortia from previous financial year</b></p> <p>The resettlement consortia are intended to improve resettlement outcomes for young people leaving custody in England and have been allocated £1m this financial year. A key element of the project has been to create four new resettlement consortia at a cost of £0.9m (£235k per area). Members of the resettlement consortia did not use the whole of the grant paid to them during the previous financial year. The YJB will achieve this saving by realigning grant funding to the end of the financial year and using underspend from the previous financial year to offset this year's funding.</p>	0.5	Resettlement
<p><b>Savings from demand changes in SCHs</b></p> <p>The YJB commissions places in SCHs for children who are sentenced or remanded to custody. SCHs also provide placements for children on welfare grounds.</p> <p>The YJB currently offers its spare capacity to local authorities at cost. It anticipates that as a result of lower demand on places, it will not purchase further beds and will be able to release some capacity to local authorities, saving £0.4m.</p>	0.4	Secure accommodation
<p><b>Contract efficiencies on secure escorts</b></p> <p>The secure escort contract provides for the transport of young people to and from STCs and SCHs. Because of lower than budgeted usage and changes in VAT treatment, the YJB anticipates that there will be an underspend of £0.3m in 2015/16.</p>	0.3	Secure accommodation

<p><b>Underspend from the Unpaid Work Order Grant</b></p> <p>The Unpaid Work Order Grant is made to YOTs to enable them to make arrangements for young people who are ordered to do unpaid work by the courts, as an alternative to custody. The YJB anticipates that there will be an underspend of £0.2m in 2015/16.</p>	0.2	NOMS Community Payback
<p><b>Reduce evaluation of new youth justice initiatives and dissemination of effective practice</b></p> <p>The cost of work to fulfil the YJB's statutory functions to commission research and to identify, make known, and promote good practice is £0.3m in the current year. The YJB intends to reduce evaluation of new youth justice initiatives and dissemination of effective practice, which will save £0.1m in 2015/16.</p>	0.1	Programme – other
<p><b>Total savings identified</b></p>	<b>4.5</b>	

3.6 These savings of £4.5m would reduce the YJB's deficit from £13.5m to £9.0m.

## Youth Justice Grant

3.7 The YJB proposes to find the remaining £9.0m of savings from the Youth Justice Grant.

3.8 The Youth Justice Grant is an annual grant made by the YJB to YOTs. YOTs engage in a wide variety of work with young people in order to reduce their risk of offending and reoffending. In particular, YOTs supervise young people who have been ordered by the court to serve sentences in the community or in the secure estate. They also undertake a wide range of diversionary and preventative work to avoid young people being drawn into the youth justice system wherever appropriate.

3.9 The Youth Justice Grant is presently set at £85.1m for 2015/16. This represented a reduction of £7.1m, or 8%, from the level in 2014/15 and £58.0m, or 40%, from 2009/10. The 2015/16 allocation was confirmed by the MoJ in December 2014, following which the YJB wrote to local authorities to confirm the level of grant that would be allocated to them. The Youth Justice Grant makes up approximately 30% of the overall funding available to YOTs.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In 2013/14 (the most recent year for which data is available), total reported funding to YOTs was £302m. This consisted of £92m from the YJB, £158m from local authorities, £20m from the police, £14m from probation, £15m from health services, and, for YOTs in Wales, £3m from the Welsh Government.

- 3.10 Overall funding for YOTs has fallen by 19% between 2009/10 and 2013/14, or 25% in real terms, with reductions in the Youth Justice Grant contributing significantly to this fall.
- 3.11 The YJB notes that both the reduction in overall funding, and in the Youth Justice Grant, are proportionally substantially lower than the reduction in the YOTs' caseload of young people attending court and on court orders, which has fallen by 61% since 2009/10. Consequently, average funding per individual for YOTs' caseload of young people attending court and on court orders has increased by 92% in real terms since 2009/10. The YJB is, however, well aware that YOTs work with a much larger group of young people than those sentenced by the court in order to meet their statutory aim of preventing children and young people from offending or reoffending.
- 3.12 The YJB has considered how to apportion the reduction in the Youth Justice Grant of £9.0m between individual YOTs. The 2015/16 Youth Justice Grant notified to individual YOTs was calculated by ensuring YOTs received the same proportion of the total grant available as they had received the previous year. Consequently, it proposes reducing individual YOTs' 2015/16 grant by the same proportion. Annex B shows the current allocation and the proposed allocation for each YOT.

## 4. Other areas considered

- 4.1 This chapter sets out other areas of expenditure from which the YJB has considered making savings. For the reasons explained below, the YJB does not propose to make further savings from these areas for this financial year.

### Secure accommodation

- 4.2 As noted at Chapter 2, expenditure on secure accommodation is presently set at £142.2m for 2015/16. In Chapter 3, the YJB set out proposed reductions which would reduce expenditure by £3.0m to £139.2m.
- 4.3 The YJB has considered whether there is scope to make any further cost reductions to its expenditure on secure accommodation and has concluded that this is not a viable option.
- 4.4 In particular, recent decommissioning means that there is now very limited spare capacity in secure accommodation. Furthermore, many of the services in the secure accommodation sector are provided through contracts that cannot be quickly scaled back without financial penalty and so are unlikely to provide significant in-year savings.
- 4.5 The YJB currently commissions 970 places for young people in YOIs. The YJB has considered whether it is possible to decommission further, but assesses that decommissioning at the moment would increase the risk of instability in the YOI sector to an unacceptable level and would therefore be detrimental to the needs of young people in the secure estate.
- 4.6 In addition, the YJB estimates that the in-year savings from decommissioning at this point in the year would be small.
- 4.7 The YJB has established a YOI reform project which aims to develop and implement a set of reforms in YOIs, including a new education offer, so that they can better meet the needs of the smaller cohort of more challenging young people they accommodate. The YJB is concerned about increasing levels of violence in YOIs, in addition to the quality of regime delivered. This concern has been reinforced by recent reports from Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons. Therefore, the YJB considers that the budget for this reform work should be protected. The total cost of the project this year will be £2.4m.
- 4.8 The YJB has entered into education contracts with suppliers to improve educational outcomes for young people in YOIs. A budgeted cost of £11.2m has been allocated for this in 2015/16. These contracts have been assessed for potential savings, but as this is legally committed expenditure on new contracts, the YJB does not envisage that any reduction in these costs could be obtained this financial year.

- 4.9 There are now only three STCs, which operate near capacity, given the decision to decommission Hassockfield STC last year. The YJB is carrying out an exercise to re-contract for STC provision and has sought to drive efficiencies through that process. The YJB considered not proceeding with the award of these new contracts, but concluded that not to do so would result in young people being placed in YOI accommodation with their needs not being met or in SCHs at significantly greater cost.
- 4.10 The YJB also commissions places in SCHs, which provide places for children who are sentenced or remanded to custody as well as placements for children on welfare grounds. In this sector, as indicated in Chapter 3 above, where spare capacity exists, it is offered at cost to local authorities for welfare placements, thus providing flexibility for both welfare and justice placements but also efficiently using spare capacity. Current contracts run until the end of the financial year, so there is very limited opportunity for savings other than those identified in Chapter 3.

## **AssetPlus**

- 4.11 This project will deliver a new assessment and planning framework for YOTs and secure establishments in England and Wales. It will replace the current 'Asset' framework, which is now 14 years old, and will address its known deficiencies, as well as taking account of the latest research and policy developments in youth justice. The current framework has also been subject to negative comment in serious incidents, deaths in custody and inspectorate reports. The failings of the existing framework continue to create inefficiencies and challenges for practitioners.
- 4.12 The AssetPlus framework will make a significant improvement to the quality of assessments and intervention plans, which in turn will result in benefits of reduced reoffending and offending. Additional benefits of the new framework have been identified and tested with YOTs and include some efficiency savings, potential for reduced remands and improved outcomes for young people whether they have offended, or are at risk of offending. The project benefits have been valued at around £5m per annum once AssetPlus is fully deployed.
- 4.13 To date the YJB has already made a significant investment of £7.1m. The remaining resource costs for 2015/16 amount to £0.6m from its £1.2m budget, with forecast resource costs for 2016/17 of £0.5m to complete deployment.
- 4.14 YOTs have also made a considerable investment to support the deployment of AssetPlus, with 85 YOTs currently progressing business change activities, including training staff members.
- 4.15 Having considered the risks and benefits associated with not continuing the project as planned, the YJB considers that any potential savings would be outweighed by additional cost incurred. This would not represent value for money and would be difficult to justify to the taxpayer. The YJB therefore remains convinced of the critical need for an updated

assessment and planning framework and is committed to the delivery of this priority project.

## **Replacement of youth justice ICT systems**

- 4.16 The YJB is replacing a number of the ICT systems that support the operation of the youth justice system. The new systems will make it easier to support the transfer of information and collaborative working between organisations operating within the youth justice system.
- 4.17 The programme will improve the quality, accessibility and availability of youth justice information for those working in the system and also ensure that practice changes such as AssetPlus are implemented.
- 4.18 The YJB has budgeted £0.4m of resource expenditure for 2015/16 within the youth justice information systems budget, of which around £0.3m has already been expended or committed and could not be saved this year. Making the necessary changes to the existing end-of-life applications would be in excess of £1.0m more expensive than this programme, and would delay the implementation of AssetPlus.
- 4.19 If the programme were stopped, in addition to the higher costs in year indicated above, the YJB would be faced with procuring new support contracts for existing systems in July 2016. There is not a competitive market for these, which could lead to significant cost increases in subsequent years.

## **Administrative and staff costs**

- 4.20 The YJB's administrative and staff budget is set at £15.6m for 2015/16. Of this, £12.7m (81%) is accounted for by staff costs, which include the staff costs for the projects and programmes undertaken by the YJB, as well as administrative staff.
- 4.21 The remaining £2.9m administrative costs include costs relating to IT, business change and shared services, travel and subsistence, communication and legal fees. These have all been reviewed and the potential savings have been assessed to be minimal. However, the YJB will continue to seek any further possible savings from this budget in this or subsequent years.
- 4.22 The YJB has recently restructured to ensure that it can provide its current activities as efficiently as possible. As noted in Chapter 3, savings of £0.7m will be delivered by the recruitment freeze already in place. The YJB will continue to review this area of cost to identify any further savings that can be secured in this or subsequent years. However, the costs of staff redundancies would outweigh the savings gained in this financial year, therefore this is not considered a viable option for the purposes of delivering the savings required in year.

## **Other costs**

4.23 In addition to the above costs, the YJB has carefully considered all other expenditure lines within the current budget. Its assessment is that there are no further significant savings to be derived from these areas other than those already obtained.

## 5. Questions

This chapter sets out questions to which you are invited to respond by completing the separate form provided on our website.

### Question 1a

To what extent do you agree with the YJB's proposal to meet the requirement for savings of £13.5m from the 2015/16 YJB budget through a reduction of £9.0m (10.6%) to the Youth Justice Grant and £4.5m savings from other areas of expenditure, as set out in Chapter 3?

Please tick one box below.

<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>

Please provide reasons for your response.

### Question 1b

If you disagree with the YJB's proposal, what would you propose as alternative means for the YJB to meet the requirement for savings from the 2015/16 YJB budget?

### Question 2a

To what extent do you agree with the YJB's proposed methodology for the £9.0m reduction in Youth Justice Grant (reducing individual YOTs' 2015/16 grant by the same proportions as that used this year to calculate their grant)?

Please tick one box below.

<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>

Please provide reasons for your response.

### Question 2b

If you disagree, how would you apportion the £9.0m reduction in Youth Justice Grant?

### Question 3

(For YOT respondents) What would be the anticipated impact on your performance if the YJB reduced your grant as proposed? In particular please outline the impact on:

- a. First-time entrants
- b. Reoffending
- c. Custody
- d. Safeguarding
- e. Public protection.

The YJB will use the information provided to assess the impact of its proposal on critical aspects of the youth justice system and to inform its decision making and its future monitoring.

### Question 4

If the YJB were to reduce the allocation of Youth Justice Grant, how can it help YOTs implement those savings and minimise any possible disruption to their work?

The YJB will use the information provided to identify any action it can take to minimise any negative impact of its proposal.

### Question 5

If the YJB were to reduce the Youth Justice Grant allocation by £9.0m (10.6%), what would the likely impact be on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010?

The YJB will also need to consider how people with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by any decision it reaches, pursuant to its public sector equality duty.

The protected characteristics are:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

### Other information

Please provide any other information that you believe the YJB should consider.

# Annex A: Further details on the consultation

The consultation closes on 16 September 2015.

Where possible, responses should be sent by email to [ceo@yjb.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ceo@yjb.gsi.gov.uk).

Alternatively, responses can be posted to:

Chief Executive's Office  
Youth Justice Board for England and Wales  
102 Petty France  
London  
SW1H 9AJ

## Confidentiality of information

Information the YJB receives, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If the YJB receives a request for disclosure of the information, the YJB will take full account of your explanation, but the YJB cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the YJB.

**The YJB will process your personal data in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and, in most circumstances, this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.**

## Annex B: Proposed revised allocations

The table below shows the present Youth Justice Grant allocated to each YOT and the revised allocation if the YJB's proposal were implemented.

YOT	Present 2015/16 Youth Justice Grant	Youth Justice Grant if the YJB's proposal were implemented
Barking and Dagenham	£508,287	£454,409
Barnet	£326,307	£291,798
Barnsley	£509,345	£455,478
Bath and North East Somerset	£222,390	£198,871
Bedfordshire	£413,279	£369,572
Bexley	£212,763	£190,262
Birmingham	£2,216,509	£1,982,097
Blackburn with Darwen	£442,413	£395,625
Blackpool	£402,143	£359,614
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	£463,538	£414,516
Bolton	£636,261	£568,972
Bournemouth and Poole	£325,852	£291,391
Bracknell Forest	£143,810	£128,601
Bradford	£1,109,279	£991,964
Brent	£549,544	£491,426
Bridgend	£237,208	£212,122
Brighton and Hove	£317,350	£283,788
Bristol	£708,578	£633,640
Bromley	£269,807	£241,273

Buckinghamshire	£459,017	£410,473
Bury	£332,083	£296,963
Calderdale	£468,249	£418,728
Cambridgeshire	£652,973	£583,917
Camden	£470,925	£421,121
Cardiff	£589,223	£526,908
Carmarthenshire	£247,648	£221,457
Ceredigion	£130,903	£117,059
Cheshire East	£325,971	£291,497
Cheshire West Halton and Warrington	£837,114	£748,583
Conwy and Denbighshire	£326,874	£292,305
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	£604,033	£540,152
County Durham	£753,377	£673,702
Coventry	£608,068	£543,760
Croydon	£538,070	£481,165
Cumbria	£836,314	£747,868
Darlington	£273,540	£244,611
Derby City	£434,567	£388,609
Derbyshire	£807,521	£722,120
Devon	£783,607	£700,734
Doncaster	£717,520	£641,637
Dorset	£404,490	£361,712
Dudley	£443,101	£396,239
Ealing	£463,650	£414,616
East Riding of Yorkshire	£381,752	£341,379
East Sussex	£478,675	£428,052
Enfield	£387,189	£346,241
Essex	£1,205,266	£1,077,800

Flintshire	£241,006	£215,518
Gateshead	£471,416	£421,561
Gloucestershire	£594,779	£531,877
Greenwich	£441,737	£395,020
Gwynedd Mon	£264,019	£236,097
Hackney	£627,652	£561,273
Hammersmith and Fulham	£379,378	£339,256
Hampshire	£1,304,610	£1,166,638
Haringey	£607,719	£543,449
Harrow	£258,908	£231,526
Hartlepool	£459,333	£410,755
Havering	£276,790	£247,450
Hertfordshire	£831,412	£743,484
Hillingdon	£316,377	£282,918
Hounslow	£401,024	£358,613
Kingston-upon-Hull	£648,435	£579,859
Isle of Wight	£169,083	£151,201
Islington	£522,015	£466,808
Kensington and Chelsea	£304,863	£272,621
Kent	£1,317,589	£1,178,244
Kingston and Richmond-upon-Thames	£311,458	£278,519
Kirklees	£623,621	£557,669
Knowsley	£441,741	£395,024
Lambeth	£704,965	£630,410
Lancashire	£1,496,155	£1,337,925
Leeds	£1,436,359	£1,284,453
Leicester City	£752,589	£672,997
Leicestershire	£567,071	£507,099

Lewisham	£589,846	£527,466
Lincolnshire	£866,034	£774,444
Liverpool	£1,246,182	£1,114,389
Luton	£419,661	£375,279
Manchester	£1,399,572	£1,251,557
Medway	£338,538	£302,735
Merthyr Tydfil	£260,942	£233,346
Merton	£243,878	£218,086
Milton Keynes	£304,937	£272,687
Neath Port Talbot	£267,107	£238,859
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	£639,234	£571,631
Newham	£980,696	£876,980
Newport	£374,060	£334,501
Norfolk	£859,579	£768,672
North East Lincolnshire	£409,429	£366,129
North Lincolnshire	£399,649	£357,384
North Somerset	£273,887	£244,921
North Tyneside	£421,310	£376,753
North Yorkshire	£875,121	£782,571
Northamptonshire	£681,720	£609,623
Northumberland	£622,643	£556,794
Nottingham City	£928,029	£829,883
Nottinghamshire	£1,119,397	£1,001,013
Oldham	£574,609	£513,840
Oxfordshire	£680,419	£608,460
Pembrokeshire	£196,123	£175,381
Peterborough	£530,738	£474,609
Plymouth	£416,569	£372,514

Portsmouth	£211,040	£188,721
Powys	£201,016	£179,757
Reading	£303,665	£271,550
Redbridge	£380,393	£340,164
Rhondda Cynon Taff	£482,040	£431,060
Rochdale	£599,246	£535,872
Rotherham	£498,735	£445,991
Salford	£628,945	£562,429
Sandwell	£599,220	£535,848
Sefton	£416,444	£372,402
Sheffield	£989,187	£884,573
Slough	£293,148	£262,146
Solihull	£274,463	£245,437
Somerset	£568,696	£508,552
South Gloucestershire	£235,155	£210,286
South Tees	£963,768	£861,843
South Tyneside	£448,491	£401,060
Southampton	£230,226	£205,878
Southend-on-Sea	£264,514	£236,540
Southwark	£720,023	£643,876
St. Helens	£378,967	£338,888
Staffordshire	£1,072,840	£959,379
Stockport	£449,140	£401,640
Stockton-on-Tees	£454,062	£406,042
Stoke-on-Trent	£598,159	£534,899
Suffolk	£819,040	£732,421
Sunderland	£751,572	£672,088
Surrey	£775,563	£693,542

Sutton	£221,973	£198,497
Swansea	£471,287	£421,445
Swindon	£254,396	£227,491
Tameside	£564,058	£504,404
Thurrock	£269,406	£240,914
Torbay	£231,485	£207,004
Torfaen and Monmouthshire	£270,303	£241,717
Tower Hamlets and City of London	£587,039	£524,956
Trafford	£497,361	£444,762
Vale of Glamorgan	£175,561	£156,994
Wakefield	£630,840	£564,124
Walsall	£471,978	£422,063
Waltham Forest	£501,686	£448,629
Wandsworth	£487,743	£436,160
Warwickshire	£525,177	£469,635
West Berkshire	£181,594	£162,389
West Mercia	£1,410,784	£1,261,583
West Sussex	£652,325	£583,336
Westminster	£386,636	£345,746
Wigan	£552,092	£493,704
Wiltshire	£429,101	£383,720
Windsor and Maidenhead	£130,763	£116,934
Wirral	£649,579	£580,882
Wokingham	£123,842	£110,745
Wolverhampton	£536,943	£480,157
Wrexham	£315,820	£282,420
York	£294,559	£263,407