**YLS/CMI 2.0™: Prior and Current Offences/Orders/Interventions**

This brief aims to provide information for all Youth Justice staff about what works when assessing the Prior and Current Offences/Orders/Interventions domain of the Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI™) 2.0.

**High need in Prior and Current Offences: What does this mean?**

Prior/Current Offending is one of the [Big Four](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/RNR/Grieger%20and%20Hosser_2013_which-risk-factors-are-really-predictive-an-analysis-of-andrews-and-bonta-s-central-eight-risk.pdf) indicators of reoffending, however unlike the other domains, it is [static factor,](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/RNR/Andrews%20and%20Bonta_The_Psychology_of%20crinimal%20conduct%205th%20ed.pdf) meaning young people **cannot change it** and will continue to score higher on this YLS/CMI™ domain compared to young people with no criminal history.

Young people who score high in this domain will often have:

* Chronic offending behaviour (multiple convictions occurring at *different* points in time).
* A history of (or current) Youth Justice statutory orders.
* Contravened supervised orders and/or court requirements (e.g. failures to appear, warrants).
* Served sentenced periods of detention.

**How to score and address this domain?**

**Only proven criminal history of the young person is used for scoring.**

Due to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, only finalised convictions are assessed in this domain. Unlike other domains, Prior/Current Offending is scored identically in community and detention settings and is **not limited by a 12-month timeframe**. Prior offences captures historical behaviour of young people and is a [predictor of the risk of future offending.](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/RNR/WA%20Validation%20of%20the%20YLS_CMI%20on%20an%20Australian%20Juvenile%20Offending%20Population.pdf) Young people who begin antisocial activities very young are [more likely](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/RNR/Report_2012_AIHW_Young%20people%20aged%2010-14%20in%20the%20youth%20justice%20system.pdf) to continue to reoffend and ultimately enter the adult justice system. However, as a static factor, even if young people cease offending it will continue to contribute to an increased total risk score.

Youth Justice can incorporate **change-oriented,** [**offence-specific responses** to decrease future](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/Programs/Lipsey,%20et%20l_2010_Improving%20the%20effectiveness%20of%20juvenile%20justice%20programs.pdf) [risk of offending.](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/Programs/Lipsey,%20et%20l_2010_Improving%20the%20effectiveness%20of%20juvenile%20justice%20programs.pdf) Alongside other programs and services that target the [Big Four](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/RNR/Grieger%20and%20Hosser_2013_which-risk-factors-are-really-predictive-an-analysis-of-andrews-and-bonta-s-central-eight-risk.pdf) predictors of reoffending (e.g. Attitudes/Orientation, Personality/Behaviour), this can result in reduced reoffending risk and behaviour over time.

**What core programs address this domain?**

**Young peoples’ prior offending can’t be changed, but future reoffending risk can be addressed.**

Youth Justice staff can tailor change-oriented programs that challenge and change offending thinking and behaviour using evidence-based behaviour change processes (such as [cognitive behavioural therapy),](file://ebus.root.internal/dc/YouthJustice/General/Shared/Youth%20Justice%20Resources/Endnote%20Library%20PDFs/Programs/Fenn-byrne_2013_the%20key%20principles%20of%20cognitive%20behavioural%20therapy.pdf) including:

* Re-Thinking Our Attitude to Driving (ROAD)
* Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
* Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART)
* Emotional Regulation and Impulse Control (ERIC)
* Intensive Case Management (ICM)
* Girls… Moving On (GMO).