

Worksheet 3.5a: ASBOs and prison

Read the notes below about ASBOs and prison and then write a tweet (a message limited to 140 characters) giving the key facts about each.

Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs):

- Created in the 1990s. Anyone aged ten or over can get one
- Used by Crown Court and Magistrates' Court
- Given when people cause/are likely to cause distress, alarm or harassment
- Examples of what leads to ASBOs: graffiti, threatening behaviour and vandalism
- Intended to prevent further crimes (not necessarily to punish)
- ASBOs stop you from doing certain things
- Examples: can't get drunk in street and not allowed in city centre after 7pm
- Last at least two years (can be reviewed if attitude improves)
- If ASBO is breached, offender gets taken to court
- Depending on offender's age, fine or prison (or both) might then be given.

Prison:

- Special 'prisons', called secure units, are used for people aged 10–17
- Adult prisons are used for people aged 18+
- Each prisoner gets a prison number and has their belongings removed
- Every prisoner gets an interview/assessment when they first arrive
- This helps the prisoner understand their rights and responsibilities
- Specialist help is available for prisoners with diabetes, depression, dyslexia, drug dependency, and so on
- Rewards include getting extra visiting hours for family and friends
- Punishments include TV being removed and being in cell longer than usual
- Education and training is available (for example, degrees and reading support)
- Babies aged up to 18 months can live in prison with their mothers (in special units)
- Staff are trained to spot vulnerable prisoners, for example, those at risk of suicide.

My tweet about ASBOs:

My tweet about Prison:
