



Her Majesty's
Inspectorate of
Probation

Court disposals managed by Youth Offending Teams:
The value of early work in keeping children and other
people safe

Research & Analysis Bulletin 2019/04

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HMI Probation is committed to reviewing, developing and promoting the evidence base for high-quality probation and youth offending services. Our *Research & Analysis Bulletins* are aimed at all those with an interest in the quality of these services, presenting key findings to assist with informed debate and help drive improvement where it is required. The findings are used within HMI Probation to develop our inspection programmes, guidance and position statements.

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We would like to thank all those who participated in any way in our inspections. Without their help and cooperation, the collation of inspection data would not have been possible.

Please note that throughout the report the names in the practice examples have been changed to protect the individual's identity.

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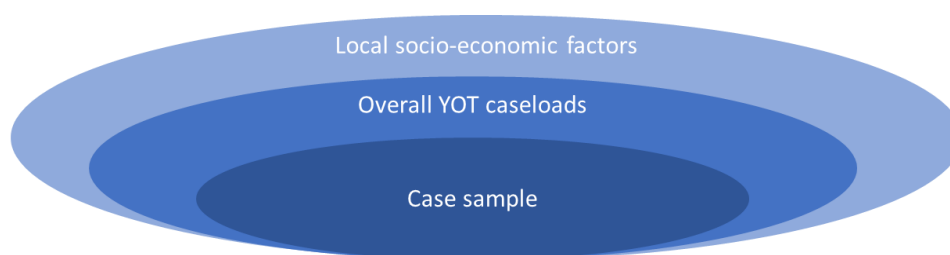
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Executive summary

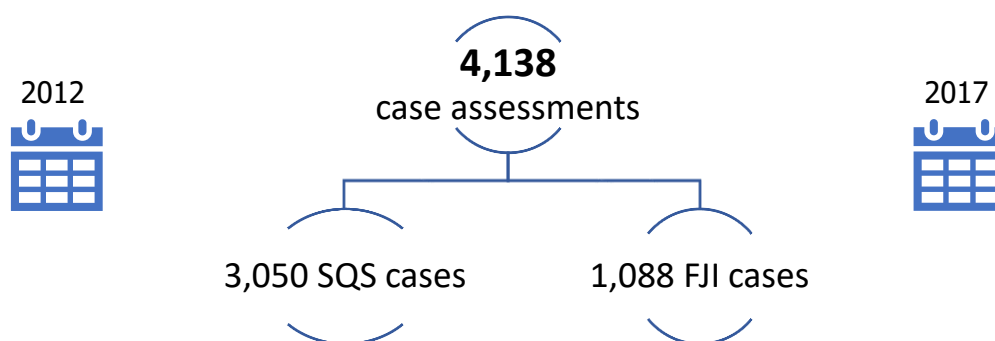
Context

This bulletin examines the associations with two initial outcome measures – reductions in (i) safeguarding/vulnerability factors and (ii) risk of harm – for children and young people who have offended and received a court disposal. The focus is upon the early work undertaken with these children and young people by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs), taking into account the types of case and wider YOT and local authority characteristics.



Approach

The findings are based upon data from our Inspection of Youth Offending Work (IYOW) programme¹ which began at the end of 2012 and was completed in 2017. We inspected every YOT at least once, assessing over 4,000 cases. Findings are presented at both the individual case level and the YOT level.



¹ The programme included two types of inspection: Short Quality Screenings (SQS) and Full Joint Inspections (FJI).

Key findings and implications

- Inspectors judged that there had been a reduction in safeguarding and vulnerability factors in 43% of relevant cases, and a reduction in risk of harm in 38% of relevant cases.
- The importance of planning for the management of safeguarding/vulnerability and risk of harm was very evident. Reductions in safeguarding/vulnerability factors and risk of harm were significantly more likely when the planning was judged to be sufficient.
- The link between planning and outcomes remained strong when controlling for YOT caseloads, types of case and local socio-economic factors. All YOTs, and ultimately the children and young people themselves, can benefit from ensuring that planning is sufficiently well-informed, holistic and personalised.

1. Introduction

Our Inspection of Youth Offending Work (IYOW) programme began at the end of 2012 and was completed in 2017. It was designed to inspect the quality of work with children and young people who had offended and who had received a court disposal. The unit of inspection was the youth offending team or service (YOT/YOS).

The programme included Short Quality Screenings (SQS) and Full Joint Inspections (FJI). Our SQS inspections were relatively short, and focused on the early months of work with the children and young people. We looked particularly at assessment and planning, as previous inspection programmes had shown these areas as key to quality work. Our FJI inspections examined in depth the quality of work with young people, covering additional aspects such as interventions and outcomes. FJIs were mainly targeted at YOTs where there were concerns regarding performance, although some YOTs believed to be high performers were also targeted – with the aim of promulgating good practice. FJIs involved collaboration with partner inspectorates.

This bulletin uses data from the IYOW programme (SQS and FJI), focusing upon associations with initial outcomes. The analysis is conducted at the individual case level and the YOT level; the latter enabling us to examine the relevance (if any) of local socio-economic factors and overall YOT caseloads, alongside variables covering differing case types and the sufficiency of planning in individual cases.

The importance of planning to delivering positive outcomes is regularly stated, and the core youth justice assessment and planning framework – *AssetPlus* – was introduced with the aim of facilitating ‘a more streamlined and coherent relationship between intervention plans and intended outcomes’ (Youth Justice Board, 2014). Within our routine inspections, we examine individual cases and assess whether planning is well-informed, holistic and personalised, actively involving the child or young person and their parents/carers. There must be a strong and natural connection between planning and assessment, with the planning process specifying what is to be done about the needs and risks identified. The objectives should be specific and measurable (so that progress can be monitored), and they must be achievable and realistic, setting out clear timescales. Key practitioners working across different agencies should be involved where necessary, making appropriate links to other work which may be ongoing within these agencies. Headline findings from our IYOW programme were highlighted in our 2017 Annual Report:



Whether outcomes are also influenced by local socio-economic factors and overall YOT caseloads is less clear, but there is some published youth justice and census data available enabling specific aspects to be examined.

Inspection standards

Our current inspections of youth offending services are underpinned by standards which are grounded in evidence, learning and experience. In developing the standards, we worked constructively with providers and others to build a common view of high-quality youth offending services and what should be expected.

Within the standards framework, there is a specific court disposals standard on Planning:

2.2 Planning

Planning is well-informed, holistic and personalised, actively involving the child or young person and their parents/carers.

- 2.2.1 Does planning focus sufficiently on supporting the child or young person's desistance?
- 2.2.2 Does planning focus sufficiently on keeping the child or young person safe?
- 2.2.3 Does planning focus sufficiently on keeping other people safe?

2. Findings

The findings presented in this bulletin make use of the case assessment data from our IYOW programme. To ensure coverage of most YOTs, we used data collected within both SQS and FJI inspections – consequently the focus was on the early work with the children and young people rather than longer term delivery of interventions.

We looked at the associations with two initial outcome measures related to (i) keeping the child/young person safe and (ii) keeping other people safe.² These measures were:

- (i) reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors³ (n=3,373)
- (ii) reductions in risk of harm⁴ (n=3,361)

The sample sizes indicated above are for the case level analysis.⁵ For the YOT level analysis, we also utilised data available at the individual YOT/local authority area level relating to caseload numbers and local socio-economic factors. All the variables used in this analysis are set out in Table 1 below. Data was available for 140 YOTs (see Annex A for further information), with the exception of the percentage of children/young people with a high/very high vulnerability classification – this variable was available for 120 YOTs.

Comparing the case level analysis and the YOT level analysis, each had a clear benefit:

- The case level analysis had the advantage of much larger sample sizes.
- The YOT level analysis enabled us to examine the relevance (if any) of local socio-economic factors and overall YOT caseloads.

In the analysis at both the case and YOT levels, we first examined which variables were associated with the outcome variables, looking at each variable in isolation. Those variables which were associated were then entered into regression models,⁶ examining which were predictive of the outcomes when accounting for the relationships between them.

² A further outcome measure linked to desistance – reductions in the likelihood of reoffending – was not collected across all inspections, and we did not collect data on the child/young person's initial likelihood of reoffending (preventing us from controlling for this in any analysis). We did not therefore include this outcome measure in this report.

³ 'Safeguarding' is a wider term than child protection and involves promoting a child or young person's health and development and ensuring that their overall welfare needs are met.

⁴ Within AssetPlus, all cases are classified as presenting either a low/medium/high/very high 'risk of serious harm' to others. We use this term when referring to the classification system, but use the broader term 'risk of harm' when referring to the analysis which should take place in order to determine the classification level. This helps to clarify the distinction between the probability of an event occurring and the impact/severity of the event. 'Risk of serious harm' only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using 'risk of harm' enables the necessary attention to be given to those young offenders for whom lower impact/severity harmful behaviour is probable.

⁵ The two samples exclude cases in which there were no indicators of (i) safeguarding factors or (ii) risk of harm.

⁶ Logistic regression for the case level analysis and linear regression for the YOT level analysis. See Annex A for further information about the analysis.

Table 1: All variables included in YOT level analysis

Variable	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Local socio-economic factors</i>			
% of households with dependent children and a lone parent (aged 16-74)	7.6%	4.0%	14.0%
% of households with no adults in employment in household (those with dependent children)	4.7%	2.0%	10.0%
% of total households considered deprived across 4 dimensions (employment, education, health & disability, housing)	0.5%	<0.1%	2.0%
<i>YOT caseload</i>			
No. court disposals per year	175	11	896
No. court & out of court disposals per year	309	33	1,281
<i>Case sample – case types</i>			
% aged 16+	69.5%	43.0%	95.0%
% male	83.3%	64.0%	100.0%
% White	75.4%	5.0%	100.0%
% custodial sentences	22.3%	0.0%	35.0%
% high/very high RoSH	24.2%	0.0%	60.0%
% high/very high vulnerability (n=120)	35.4%	5.0%	75.0%
% looked after child cases	29.2%	0.0%	63.0%
% child protection cases	9.0%	0.0%	42.0%
<i>Case sample – sufficiency of planning</i>			
% cases with sufficient planning to manage risk of harm	69.3%	0.0%	100.0%
% cases with sufficient planning to address safeguarding and vulnerability	66.9%	8.0%	100.0%
<i>Case sample - initial outcomes</i>			
% cases with reduction in risk of harm	43.2%	0.0%	89.0%
% cases with reduction in safeguarding and vulnerability factors	41.8%	0.0%	73.0%

As well as making judgements about the quality of delivery and initial outcomes, our inspectors recorded rationales for these judgements alongside case summaries and notable instances of good practice. This information has been used to produce the good practice examples set out below.

2.1 Keeping the child or young person safe

Starting with the case-level analysis, inspectors judged that there had been a reduction in safeguarding and vulnerability factors in 43% of relevant cases (see Table 2). Such a judgement was much more likely in those cases in which the planning to manage safeguarding and vulnerability was sufficient; over half (53%) of these cases compared to a quarter (25%) of those cases in which the planning was not deemed to be sufficient. This difference was found to be statistically significant when accounting for the relationships between all the variables.⁷ There was a further significant difference according to the child/young person's vulnerability classification, with reductions least likely for those with the highest classifications.

Table 2: Reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors (case level analysis)

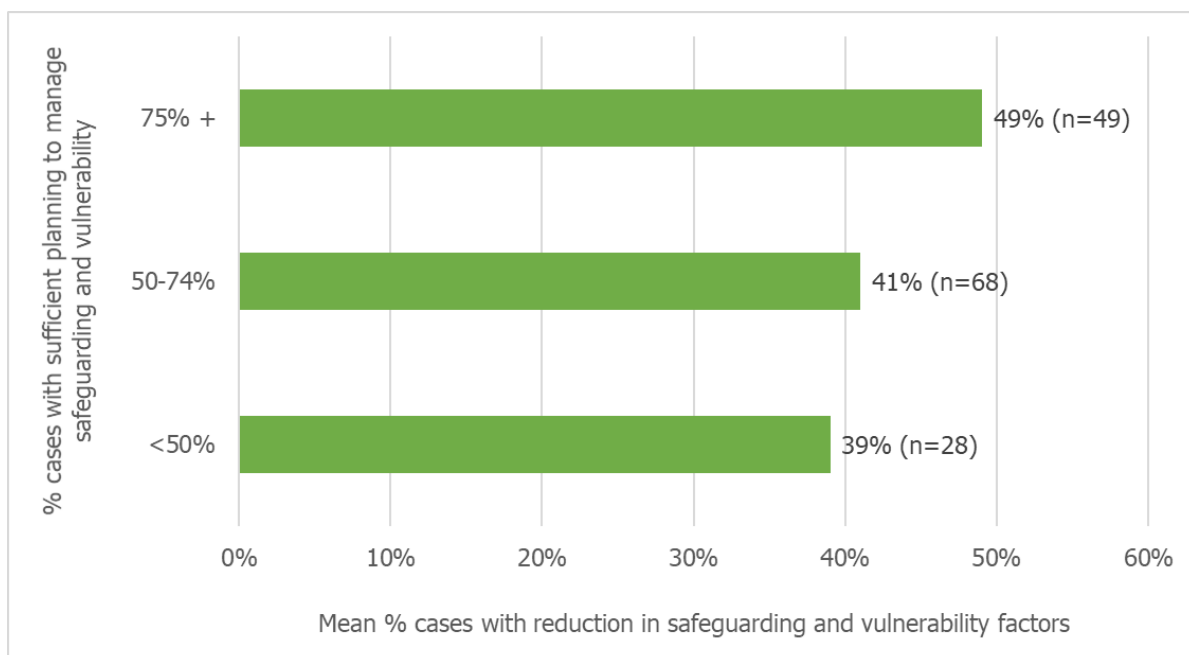
		Reduction in safeguarding and vulnerability factors	
		n	% yes
All cases		3,373	42.6%
Gender	Male	2,786	41.7%
	Female	581	46.8%
Age group	10-13	156	44.2%
	14-15	950	42.0%
	16	943	43.1%
	17 and older	1,312	42.8%
Ethnicity	White	2,495	43.5%
	Ethnic minority	854	39.6%
Looked after child	Yes	1,097	39.1%
	No	2,228	44.3%
Child protection plan	Yes	315	41.3%
	No	1,272	42.7%
Vulnerability classification	Low	171	69.6%
	Medium	1,466	44.7%
	High/Very high	1,108	35.4%
Type of case	First tier	749	41.8%
	YRO	1,821	42.7%
	Custody	802	43.0%
Sufficient planning to manage safeguarding and vulnerability	Yes	2,038	53.4%
	No	1,193	25.2%

⁷ All regression models are set out in Annex B.

In the YOT level analysis, we were also able to control for local socio-economic factors and overall YOT caseloads in addition to the case sample variables. When taking into account the relationships between all the variables, sufficiency of planning was the only variable associated with reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors. For each percentage point increase in the proportion of cases with sufficient planning, there was a corresponding increase of 0.23 percentage points in the proportion of cases with reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors.

Figure 1 below helps to illustrate the relationship; those YOTs with the highest proportions of cases with sufficient planning (at least three-quarters) also had the largest proportions of cases with reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors (an average across these YOTs of about half; 49%).

Figure 1: Reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors by sufficiency of planning (YOT level analysis)



Good practice examples: Planning to keep the child/young person safe

Michael, aged 17, was sentenced to a three and a half year custodial sentence for an offence of robbery. Due to his age and the lengthy custodial sentence, it was anticipated that Michael would be handed over to adult probation services during his sentence. A high-quality pre-sentence report was produced and this led to a detailed core ASSET assessment and a robust vulnerability management plan which identified areas of risk and need. Michael was assessed as having a high level of vulnerability. There was excellent liaison work between Michael's case manager at the YOT and professionals working in other agencies and with custodial staff. Despite the limited time available to YOT staff to work with Michael before he transitioned to adult services, some good quality work was undertaken to address the needs identified in his vulnerability management plan. A review of his vulnerability prior to handover to probation lowered his vulnerability assessment to medium.

Leeroy, aged 17, was sentenced to a nine-month Youth Rehabilitation Order for theft. He had a history of non-compliance, was using drugs and his girlfriend was pregnant with his child. The YOT completed a good quality assessment of Leeroy's needs and used this to create a clear and thorough

plan with appropriate objectives to address Leeroy's vulnerability. There was a separate substance misuse plan and a Child In Need (CIN) plan for Leeroy's unborn child. Leeroy was engaged in the planning process and had made good progress. He had secured full time employment and was keen to maintain this. He was pleased about the baby and was planning to move out of his family home into new accommodation with his girlfriend. Leeroy was keen to prove he was now drug free by taking regular urine tests and was engaging with the YOT and other agencies.

2.2 Keeping other people safe

As shown by Table 3, inspectors judged that there had been a reduction in risk of harm in 38% of relevant cases. Such a judgement was much more likely in those cases in which the planning to manage risk of harm was sufficient; almost half (47%) of these cases compared to about one in five (22%) of those cases in which the planning was not deemed to be sufficient. This difference was found to be statistically significant when accounting for the relationships between all the variables. There were further significant differences according to the child/young person's (i) risk of harm level (with reductions least likely for those with the highest classifications), (ii) gender and (iii) whether classified as a looked after child.

Table 3: Reductions in risk of harm (case level analysis)

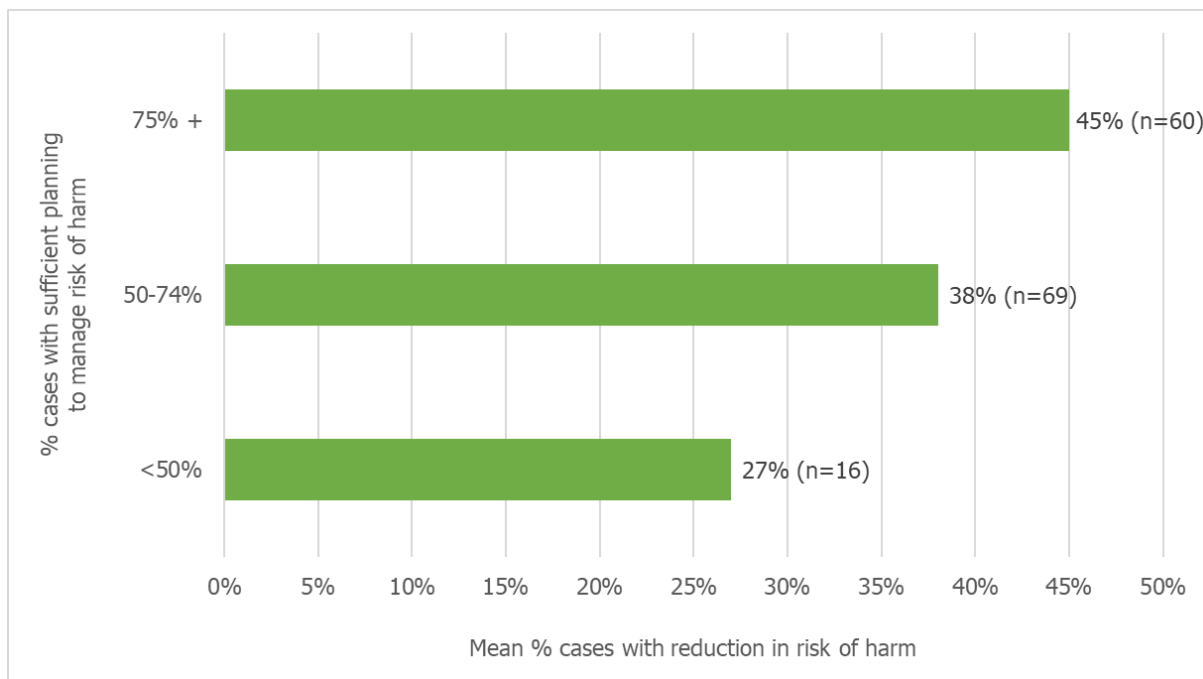
		Reduction in risk of harm	
		n	% yes
All cases		3,361	38.3%
Gender	Male	2,867	36.4%
	Female	490	49.2%
Age group	10-13	137	32.1%
	14-15	900	37.9%
	16	930	39.7%
	17 and older	1,383	38.3%
Ethnicity	White	2,434	39.7%
	Ethnic minority	903	34.1%
Looked after child	Yes	1,036	41.1%
	No	2,275	32.3%
Child protection plan	Yes	278	38.7%
	No	3,001	36.3%
RoSH level	Low	363	60.9%
	Medium	1,488	38.6%
	High/Very high	840	28.9%
Type of case	First tier	670	42.4%
	YRO	1,824	39.3%
	Custody	867	32.9%
Sufficient planning to manage risk of harm	Yes	2,092	47.0%
	No	1,064	21.7%

Key: ** = significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); * = significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

In the YOT level analysis, three variables were found to be statistically significant: (i) the percentage of houses with dependent children and a lone parent; (ii) the percentage of cases assessed as high or very high risk of serious harm; and (iii) the percentage of cases in which there was sufficient planning to manage risk of harm. The latter variable was contributing most significantly to the model; for each percentage point increase in the proportion of cases with sufficient planning, there was a corresponding increase of 0.34 percentage points in the proportion of cases with risk of harm reductions. Decreases in the other two variables were associated with risk of harm reductions, i.e. positive progress was more likely as the proportion of high/very high risk cases decreased and the proportion of households in the area with dependent children and a lone parent decreased.

Figure 2 below helps to illustrate the relationship between sufficiency of planning and risk of harm reductions; those YOTs with the highest proportions of cases with sufficient planning (at least three-quarters) also had the largest proportions of cases with reductions in risk of harm (an average across these YOTs of 45%).

Figure 2: Reductions in risk of harm by sufficiency of planning (YOT level analysis)



Good practice examples: Planning to keep other people safe

John, aged 17, was sentenced to a 12-month Youth Rehabilitation Order and had a background of complex needs. He was working with a large number of agencies to address his needs which included substance misuse, weapons awareness, emotional health and accommodation. John's case manager at the YOT created thorough assessments and plans to analyse his high risk of harm and vulnerability, and specify what needed to be done to support reductions. The work with John lowered both his risk of harm and vulnerability, and these reductions were described in his plans alongside the reasons behind the reductions, the progress made, evidence of protective factors, and contingency arrangements. Although John had subsequently reoffended, his reoffences were much less serious than those for which he was originally sentenced, and he had started to demonstrate understanding of the triggers behind his offending behaviour.

Ferdinand, aged 17, had received a custodial sentence for a violent offence. He had a history of violent and intimidating behaviour and was assessed as posing a high risk of harm to others. On his release from custody, a clear plan was produced through a risk planning forum which specified the approach to be taken if he was late to, or did not attend, supervision sessions, the work that needed to be undertaken to prevent him associating with other gang members, and the provision of activities that would occupy him and ensure that the YOS staff knew where he was for key parts of the day. The risk management plan coordinated the roles of the police, YOS staff and that of the electronic monitoring company. The option of recalling Ferdinand to prison if risk escalated was planned at an early stage. When he then made credible threats to staff at the YOS the plan was implemented. As a result, Ferdinand was returned to custody to protect potential victims.

3. Conclusion

Our SQS inspections focused on early YOT work with children and young people; previous inspection programmes having highlighted the importance of assessment and planning. The benefits of high quality planning are clearly illustrated by the findings in this bulletin – reductions in safeguarding/vulnerability factors and risk of harm were significantly more likely when the planning in these areas was judged to be sufficient.

Importantly, progress on these outcome measures was more likely irrespective of YOT caseloads, types of case and local socio-economic factors. All YOTs can thus benefit from ensuring that planning is well-informed, holistic and personalised, actively involving the child or young person and their parents/carers. Planning should be based upon assessment and should give sufficient attention to diversity issues. The necessary interventions should be set out, and prioritised according to individual risks and needs, with the appropriate involvement of other agencies. Potential changes should be anticipated, with contingency arrangements in place.

Our current inspection standards make it very clear to YOTs what is expected. Operating alongside our inspection ratings, they demonstrate to providers where they need to focus, helping to drive improvement where it is required. In terms of planning, an outstanding rating will require a sufficient focus in a large majority (80%+) of cases in each of the key areas of supporting desistance, keeping the child/young person safe and keeping other people safe.

Within our current inspection programme, we now also have standards relating to out of court disposal work as well as for court disposals. Furthermore, in all case assessments, we look beyond the early work and consider the quality of implementation and delivery. As the samples from these inspections grow, we will consider the value of combining this inspection data with longer-term, independent outcome measures. This will enable a further examination, for a broader range of cases, of the links between YOT work with children/young people and the outcomes achieved.

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Annex A: Methodology

IYOW inspection programme

Between 2012 and 2017, HMI Probation conducted the Inspection of Youth Offending Work (IYOW) programme. This inspection programme looked at the quality of work with young people sentenced at court or released from custody. We visited every YOT/YOS in England and Wales at least once. These services were usually provided on a local authority basis but some authorities merged with neighbouring local authorities to run combined services.

There were two separate strands running within the IYOW programme; the Short Quality Screening (SQS) and the Full Joint Inspection (FJI).

SQS

The SQS strand of IYOW consisted of short inspections run by a small inspection team made up entirely of HMI Probation staff and local assessors (members of staff from other YOTs trained in our methodology). SQS inspections were focused on the early months of work with children and young people who had offended and so looked primarily at assessment and planning, areas that previous inspection programmes had shown to be key to quality work. The intent was to understand how an area was performing without the disruption and resource that a full inspection would require. Where areas were found to be poorly performing, they were marked for a possible re-inspection, using either another SQS or an FJI.

SQS inspections were proportionate to the size of the YOT and looked at between 8 and 47 cases. Across the 134 SQS inspections, 3,050 cases were examined.

FJI

FJIs involved partner agencies in the inspection process; health and social care (CQC or HIW and CSSIW), education (Ofsted or Estyn), and the inspectorate of constabulary (HMIC). FJIs also used local assessors.

FJI examined the work with young people in depth, looking at aspects of work that fell outside the scope of SQS inspections such as interventions and outcomes, in addition to assessment and planning. FJIs were targeted to maximise their impact, most commonly at areas that were believed to be poor performers, but also to some that were believed to be performing well, to enable us to spread good practice and provide useful benchmarks for other YOTs as to the kind of work we expected. We based our targeting decisions on our own work, from previous inspections, as well as on intelligence from partners or performance reports. We undertook 30 FJI inspections looking at 1,088 cases.

Re-inspections

Where an inspection discovered very poor work, we frequently committed to a follow up re-inspection. Sometimes this re-inspection would be via a SQS and sometimes via a FJI depending on the needs of the area. For those re-inspected YOTs, we have excluded the earlier results from the YOT-level analysis presented in this bulletin so that we are using the most up to date data available for each YOT.

Case samples

Our SQS inspections examined a sample of cases either sentenced or released from custody six to nine months prior to the date of the fieldwork. The samples were broadly representative of all such commencements in terms of gender and ethnicity. Those at high risk of harm or high risk of vulnerability were oversampled where possible due to the importance of addressing these issues.

There was one difference in the FJI case sampling; these cases commenced up to 12 months prior to the date of the fieldwork, enabling more detailed analysis of interventions and outcomes.

YOTs excluded from analysis

The IYOW programme ran across five years. Each year the survey tool used by inspectors was reviewed and where necessary, alterations were made. This means that some inspections used questions that were not asked in other earlier or later inspections.

In this bulletin, we have used data which was consistent throughout the inspection programme. This meant that we had to exclude YOT inspections covering the following areas:

- Brighton and Hove
- Hounslow
- Rotherham
- Cheshire East
- Cheshire West, Halton and Warrington
- Powys
- Bury and Rochdale
- Warwickshire
- Kingston and Richmond
- Windsor and Maidenhead

This left data for 140 YOT inspections. Comparing key variables for these YOTs to those excluded from the analysis, there were no marked differences – across the two sufficiency of planning variables and the two initial outcome variables, the difference in the mean percentages ranged from one to five percentage points.

External data

In this bulletin we have used data from both the IYOW inspection programme and external sources. The externally sourced variables were:

1. Number of court disposals per year.
2. Number of court disposals and out of court disposals per year.
3. Percentage of households with dependent children and a lone parent.
4. Percentage of households with no adults in employment in household (those with dependent children).
5. Percentage of households considered deprived across 4 dimensions (employment, education, health & disability, housing).

The first two variables were sourced from the Youth Justice annual statistics 2014 to 2015 (Youth Justice Board, 2016c) – this year was chosen as it was in the middle of our IYOW programme of inspections. Court disposals include referral orders, reparation orders, youth rehabilitation orders and all custodial sentences. The out of court disposals data includes

youth cautions and youth conditional cautions (but not community resolutions). This data is aggregated at the YOT level.

The final three variables were sourced from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) analysis of the 2011 census – the most recent data available, preceding the commencement of our IYOW programme by one year. This data is aggregated at the local authority level.

Analysis

In the analysis at both the case and YOT levels, we first examined which variables were associated with the outcome variables, looking at each variable in isolation. We used the chi-squared test for the case level categorical data and Pearson's correlation for the YOT level continuous data.

Those variables which were associated were then entered together into regression models, examining which helped to predict the outcomes when accounting for the relationships between them. Logistic regression was used for the case level analysis and linear regression for the YOT level analysis.⁸ Associations which were found to be statistically significant are highlighted in this bulletin, i.e. those unlikely to have occurred randomly or by chance.

Limitations

The limitations of the analysis presented in this report include the following:

- While the case samples were largely representative of YOT court disposals, there was some oversampling of young people with a high risk of harm or high risk of vulnerability. No sample weights have been applied, not least due to the complexity in calculating the appropriate weights.
- In the YOT level analysis, the sample size is relatively small and, as noted above, the socio-economic data from the census did not align fully with the inspection data in terms of its timing.
- The judgements on sufficiency of planning and reductions in safeguarding/vulnerability and risk of harm were all made by our inspectors. There would be clear value in attempting to corroborate the findings through combining our inspection data with longer-term, independent outcome measures. We are currently scoping the feasibility of such a project.

⁸ We re-ran the YOT level models adding a further variable representing the year of inspection (with 2012 as the baseline) to check whether the timing of the inspections within the IYOW programme influenced the outcomes. We found that this had no impact upon the predictive variables, with the year of inspection variable not being predictive of the two outcomes.

Annex B: Regression models

Table B1: Case-level model for reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors

Variable	B (SE)	Odds ratio
Gender	0.23 (0.11)	1.26
Looked after child	-0.14 (0.09)	0.87
Ethnicity	-0.07 (0.10)	0.94
Sufficient planning to manage safeguarding and vulnerability	1.20 (0.09)***	3.32
Vulnerability classification		
Medium	-0.87 (0.20)***	0.42
High/Very high	-1.40 (0.20)***	0.25
<i>Constant</i>	-0.05 (0.20)	

Key: *** = significant at the .001 level; ** = significant at the 0.01 level; * = significant at the 0.05 level
 Reference categories: Gender=Male; Looked after child=No; Ethnicity=White; Sufficient planning=No; Vulnerability classification=Low.

Table B2: YOT-level model for reductions in safeguarding and vulnerability factors

Variable	B (SE)	β
% of households with dependent children and a lone parent (aged 16-74)	-1.82 (1.61)	-0.20
% of households with no adults in employment in household: with dependent children	-0.56 (1.85)	-0.06
% of total households considered deprived across 4 dimensions (employment, education, health & disability, housing)	0.14 (3.40)	0.01
% custodial sentences	-0.07 (0.17)	-0.03
% child protection cases	0.31 (0.18)	0.14
% cases with sufficient planning to address safeguarding and vulnerability	0.23 (0.07)***	0.28
<i>Constant</i>	<i>0.43 (0.09)</i>	

Key: *** = significant at the .001 level; ** = significant at the 0.01 level; * = significant at the 0.05 level

Table B3: Case-level model for reductions in risk of harm

Variable	B (SE)	Odds ratio
Gender	0.36 (0.13)**	1.43
Looked after child	-0.37 (0.10)***	0.69
Type of case		
YRO	0.13 (0.12)	1.14
Custody	-0.04 (0.14)	0.96
Ethnicity	-0.06 (0.10)	0.94
Sufficient planning to manage risk of harm	1.15 (0.10)***	3.16
RoSH classification		
Medium	-0.76 (0.14)***	0.47
High/Very high	-1.20 (0.16)***	0.30
<i>Constant</i>	<i>-0.48 (0.17)</i>	

Key: *** = significant at the .001 level; ** = significant at the 0.01 level; * = significant at the 0.05 level
Reference categories: Gender=Male; Looked after child=No; Type of case=First tier; Ethnicity=White; Sufficient planning=No; Risk of harm classification=Low.

Table B4: YOT-level model for reductions in risk of harm

Variable	B (SE)	β
% of households with dependent children and a lone parent (aged 16-74)	-3.07 (1.47)*	-0.34
% of households with no adults in employment in household: with dependent children	3.10 (1.71)	0.33
% of total households considered deprived across 4 dimensions (employment, education, health & disability, housing)	-4.92 (3.11)	-0.17
No. court disposals per year	0.00 (0.00)	-0.10
% custodial sentences	-0.07 (0.16)	-0.03
% high/very high RoSH	-0.30 (0.09)**	-0.25
% cases with sufficient planning to manage risk of harm	0.34 (0.06)***	0.41
<i>Constant</i>	<i>0.38 (0.08)</i>	

Key: *** = significant at the .001 level; ** = significant at the 0.01 level; * = significant at the 0.05 level