



Hampshire Youth Offending Team's (HYOT) Report to the Children and Young Peoples Select Committee

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17th May 2022

Governance

- Partnership set up by Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Overseen by the Youth Justice Board
- Local Management Board consisting of partners - who oversees the work of the YOT and holds its partners to account

Hampshire YOT as a statutory partnership

HYOTs Statutory Partners have a responsibility to finance the work of the YOT. These partners are:

- Police
- Health
- Local Authority
- Probation

Hampshire YOT as an extended partnership

Those agencies who can support the work of youth justice including:

- Courts
- Office Police Crime Commissioner
- Community Safety Partnerships
- Youth Services

Our Work

Appendix 1 provides a full list of outcomes, but broadly HYOT works with children who are:

- Subject to Court Orders
- Subject to a Caution
- Diverted away from becoming a First Time Entrant (FTE)
- Referred for Youth Crime Prevention

Team Structure

Area teams (Appendix 1)

- Statutory Outcomes
- Youth Diversion Programme
- Youth Crime Prevention

Specialist Services (Appendix 2)

- Restorative Justice
- Education, training and employment
- Therapeutic Wellbeing
- Parenting

County wide support

- HQ
- Performance
- Coordination of:
 - Referral Order Panels
 - Volunteers
 - Out of Court Disposals

Performance and Quality

- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) – inspected May 2018 - Good
- Next inspection due around 2024
- Youth Justice Board key performance indicators: FTE, Rate of reoffending and the number of children in custody
- Local indicator's as determined by the board

Annual Youth Justice Plan

- Statutory responsibility to produce an annual plan
- Sets out the governance and leadership of the service, its funding, and how it delivers its work
- Underpinned by the vision of a 'Child First' Youth Justice System
- Requires consultation with partners
- Priorities are also aligned with partners priorities.

Next Years Priorities

- YOT links to education and how we can support children in attending school/college
- Understanding and addressing the disproportionate number of children from other backgrounds (see Appendix 3)
- Continuing our journey to become 'Outstanding' by improving the assessment of risk of harm to others
- Improving internal communication
- Developing the participation of children in service design and delivery

Finance

Cash and payment in kind

- Cash from YJB grant, Children's Services and Probation
- Payment in kind in the form of people: Police, Probation and Health

Additional grants to support specific area of work;

- Office Police Crime Commissioner, Early Help, Clinical Commissioning Group

To Conclude

- 2021-22 was an active year with Hampshire YOT doing well and continuing to progress
- Performance is solid across our KPIs
- Currently drafting YJB plan and identifying priorities for the next year
- More to do - we are embarking on an innovative transformation journey over the next year
- Our ambition continues to reach 'Outstanding'

Case Study 1 – Child A

- Boy aged 17 – not heavily involved with the police but escalating. Main issue is association with young adults
- Together with a young adult, Child A commits a serious offence against a child of 16. Initially charged with Robbery but then reduced to an Assault
- Appeared in court, case adjourned for a Pre-sentence report (PSR). Given bail with conditions.

Case Study 1 – Child A

- Assessment took place to inform the PSR
- Returned to court and sentenced to an 8 month Referral Order
- Referral order panel took place a month later and set the plan: Education and Restorative Justice was central to this
- Initially progress was not positive and he committed a further offence.

Case Study 1 – Child A

- There was a reachable moment
- Returned to court. Referral Order revoked and sentenced to a new 8 month Referral Order
- In addition, a Criminal Behaviour Order imposed which included non-association with certain people
- Re-engaged with education
- Youth to Adult work completed
- Order revoked for good progress.

Case Study 2 – Child B

- Child age 14 referred to Youth Crime Prevention by their school due to behaviour towards other children. Police not involved.
- This child had previously been referred but did not engage.
- HYOT tried a different approach using the Trauma Recovery model.
- Began to build their trust and gradually they began to engage.

Case Study 2 – Child B

- Partnership working with school and their social worker. All working to the same plan
- Identified and built on the child's strengths which increased self esteem and confidence
- Developed creative talents such as writing poetry and music
- Supported to attend activities outside the school.

Case Study 2 – Child B

- Behaviour improved
- No involvement with Youth Justice therefore avoided being criminalised and the associated stigma
- Good example of a case where the child first principles applied
- Contact ended with the door left open.

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