



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc



Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Stockton-on-Tees

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Stockton-on-Tees took place as part of the Inspection of Youth Offending programme. We have examined a representative sample of youth offending cases from the area, and have judged how often the Public Protection and the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done to a sufficiently high level of quality. Our findings will also feed into the wider annual Comprehensive Area Assessment process.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 79% of the time. With the Public Protection aspects, work to keep to a minimum each individual's *Risk of Harm to others* was done well enough 77% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 81% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1.

These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from the region inspected so far. To date, the average score for *Safeguarding* work has been 63%, with scores ranging from 38%-82%, the average score for *Risk of Harm* work has been 57%, with scores ranging from 36%-85%, and the average score for *Likelihood of Reoffending* work has been 65%, with scores ranging from 50%-82%.

We found that the YOS was performing well in many key areas. The YOS benefited from having access to broad range of universal and specialist resources, that offered a strong platform on which to deliver services. Recent practice development work, following on from the recommendations in the inspection that took place in April 2008, had focused on *Risk of Harm to others*, Safeguarding and Likelihood of Reoffending issues. The progress made on these issues was evident in this inspection. However, more needed to be done to increase the numbers of children and young people who complied with the requirements of their supervision.

We found a team where there was commitment by staff to make a positive difference to the lives of the children and young people under their supervision. Under the capable leadership of the YOS management team we are sure they will further improve the services they offer.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

January 2010

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Scoring – and Summary Table

This report provides percentage scores for each of the 'practice criteria' essentially indicating how often each aspect of work met the level of quality we were looking for. In these inspections we focus principally on the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the work in each case sample.

Accordingly, we are able to provide a score that represents how often the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the cases we assessed met the level of quality we were looking for, which we summarise here.

We also provide a headline 'Comment' by each score, to indicate whether we consider that this aspect of work now requires either **MINIMUM, MODERATE, SUBSTANTIAL** or **DRASTIC** improvement in the immediate future.

Safeguarding score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 79%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Risk of Harm</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 77%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Public Protection – Likelihood of Reoffending score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 81%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area's sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

Changes are necessary to ensure that, in a higher proportion of cases:

- (1) good quality risk management plans are produced in all relevant cases, in order to minimise the *Risk of Harm to others*. These should specifically address victims' issues and should be integrated into the intervention plan for the case (YOS Manager)
- (2) good quality vulnerability management plans are produced in all relevant cases, in order to minimise Safeguarding risks. These should be integrated into the intervention plan for the case (YOS Manager)
- (3) a higher proportion of children and young people comply with the requirements of their sentences (YOS Manager)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular and effective management oversight of *Risk of Harm* and Safeguarding issues (YOS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (5) analysis of outcome data is used to inform the interventions offered by the YOS and its partners (Chair of the YOS Management Board).

Next steps

An improvement plan addressing the recommendations should be submitted to HM Inspectorate of Probation four weeks after the publication of this inspection report. Once finalised, the plan will be forwarded to the Youth Justice Board to monitor its implementation.

Service users' perspective

Children and young people

Twenty five children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All seven of those subject to a referral order had been given an explanation of their referral order contract. Twelve out of 17 (71%) had had a similar explanation of their intervention plan. One said: *"She talked very clearly to me and explained what was happening."*
- ◇ Two-thirds of the respondents said the plans of work had been reviewed with them.
- ◇ All of the respondents said they knew why they had to come to the YOT. Twenty-one of the 23 who answered this question replied said they knew what would happen if they did not attend. The other two said they had forgotten.
- ◇ When asked if they thought that the YOS staff were really interested in helping them, 18 said yes, three said mostly and two said not much.
- ◇ When asked if the YOS took action to address their needs, 18 said yes, four said mostly and one said not much. One said: *"They [YOS staff] helped me to get on with my family and to get into training."*
- ◇ Twenty-one of the 23 respondents said they had completed a *What do YOU think?* form.
- ◇ 70% of the respondents said things had improved for them as result of work they had done with the YOS. A similar number said they thought they were a lot less likely to reoffend as a result of this work. One said: *"I don't miss alcohol anymore and I have gotten into college."* Another added: *"Thank you for everything."*

Victims

Fourteen questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ All of the victims said that the YOS had explained the services that were on offer to victims.
- ◇ The needs of the victims, for example arranging suitable timings and locations of meetings, had been taken into account for all of the victims. One said: *"We appreciate all the support we have received we understand what will be happening next, the apology letter we received has given us confidence that this service is effective. We feel we can openly talk about*

our worries and feelings about the cases. We thank the YOS for all their support and help."

- ◇ Opportunities to discuss their concerns about the offences, or about the children and young people involved, had been offered to all of the victims.
- ◇ Thirteen of the respondents felt that they had benefited from the work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Of the 13 victims for whom it was an issue, all said they felt that the YOS had paid attention to their safety.
- ◇ Of the 13 victims who answered this question, all said they were satisfied with the service they had received from the YOS. One respondent reflected that: *"The process has been very good for me and my son. I have had lots of support as a victim and information to support my son throughout this experience. Hopefully this experience with the other victims has been able to show that my son is not a bad lad, but made a bad decision at the time. The healing process is able to be speeded up with full information on the case for everyone involved with the incident."*

Sharing good practice

Below are examples of good practice we found in the YOS.

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2c

With Jack, the case manager prepared a comprehensive assessment that identified a range of offending-related issues. The assessment was informed by the school, children's services, the victim and health providers. The case manager sought help from a local service that offered support to Jack during the school holidays and addressed his educational needs. Jack was motivated and regularly attended the project. He won an award for Best Attended, Best Motivation, and was praised for being helpful towards other participants.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2d

Following his first contact with the courts for serious offences, the case manager identified that Paul struggled to make friends and sometimes reacted aggressively to everyday playground events. The case manager engaged Paul's wider family in the work. Paul benefited from work focusing on his social skills and building his self-confidence in situations involving interaction with his peers. This was complimented by sessions on offending behaviour and victim awareness. There was no further offending and the case manager arranged for Paul to maintain contact with health and education services beyond the end of his order, should they be required.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Lucy was a 13 year old who had been convicted of assault on police officers. The case manager focused on Lucy's mental and emotional health needs and how these impacted on her behaviour. Medical assessments concluded that Lucy would benefit from prescribed medication to help her to manage her behaviour. This was taken up and it had a positive effect. There was a change in Lucy's attitude at school. The case manager and the YOS educational worker, working with the local school, identified that Lucy needed to be in a 'Learning Zone' with seven or eight pupils to meet her learning needs. She responded well to this arrangement. She became more attentive and less disruptive. Lucy was also more motivated to address her offending behaviour in individual supervision sessions with her case manager. Lucy reported in excess of national standards requirements. Supervision included reparation work and victim awareness sessions. Lucy kept all her appointments and participated in the planned work sessions. She did not reoffend.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others:

General Criterion:

The assessment of RoH is comprehensive, accurate and timely, takes victims' issues into account and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage RoH.

Score:

75%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in all but five cases in the sample. They were completed on time in 81% and 61% were considered to be accurate. We found that the RoSH screening indicated the need for a full analysis in 50% of cases. These were completed in 79% of relevant cases.
- (2) Children and young people's diversity issues were well addressed in the case sample we inspected.
- (3) Almost three-quarters of cases drew on all available information to inform the assessment of RoSH.
- (4) We considered that the classification of the RoSH was accurate in 94% of cases. There was evidence that details of RoSH were communicated to all relevant staff in 91% of these.
- (5) In cases where there was no requirement for a RMP, the need to address potential RoSH issues had been recognised in 92% and acted upon in 83%.
- (6) Only two of the cases met the criteria for referral to MAPPA and an appropriate referral had been made in both.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Whilst nine from the 11 relevant cases had a RMP in place, only five of these had been completed to a satisfactory standard. The areas that had been insufficiently addressed were: timeliness of completion; integration of victims' issues; attention to diversity issues; and clarification of the roles and responsibilities of staff involved in the cases.

- (2) Effective management oversight of the RMP was seen in only 31% (four out of 13) of cases. We found inconsistencies in the advice offered to practitioners by those undertaking the oversight of *RoH* issues.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion:	
<i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i>	
Score:	Comment:
79%	MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There was a timely assessment of factors linked to offending in relation to individual children and young people in 97% of the cases inspected. We saw evidence of active engagement with the child or young person themselves, 84% of the time and with parents/carers in 82% of relevant cases.
- (2) The initial assessment of the LoR was satisfactory in 71% of cases. Case managers routinely included positive and protective factors, and addressed diversity needs. Good use was made of the information available from other agencies including education providers, custodial establishments and substance misuse workers. Assessments were forwarded to custodial establishments within 24 hours in 90% of the relevant cases.
- (3) We found plans to address LoR in all but two cases and almost three-quarters of the plans addressed the LoR to a satisfactory standard.
- (4) Intervention plans were good on structure: 91% reflected the sentencing purpose, whilst 71% gave a clear shape to the order and focused on achievable change. There were relevant goals in 63% of all intervention plans.
- (5) 84% of plans were prioritised according to *RoH*, 78% to address Safeguarding priorities and 89% were sequenced according to offending-related need. 89% were sensitive to diversity needs and three-quarters took account of victims' issues.
- (6) It was apparent that 83% of the children and young people had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process, as were nearly three-quarters of their parents/carers. A range of other agencies were appropriately involved in contributing to plans, with routine involvement from custodial establishments, education providers and those addressing physical health and

substance misuse needs.

- (7) Reviews of Asset and intervention plans were undertaken at appropriate intervals in 79% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) A substantial number of cases did not have evidence of liaison with the ASB team.
- (2) The intervention plan/referral order contract did not integrate RMPs in half of the relevant cases.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion: <i>The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.</i>	
Score: 75%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Asset vulnerability screening was completed in almost all cases. 95% of these were completed on time.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed appropriately in over three-quarters of the relevant cases.
- (3) Prompt notification to the secure establishment of Safeguarding concerns was seen in 71% of cases, and active liaison with secure establishments on Safeguarding issues took place in 86%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) 42% of Asset vulnerability screenings had not been completed to a sufficient standard.
- (2) One-third of VMPs had not been completed on time, or to a satisfactory standard. The issues most often lacking were the clarification of roles and responsibilities and an adequate planned response.
- (3) VMPs were insufficiently linked to other plans in six of the ten relevant cases and they did not adequately inform interventions in 68% of the relevant cases.

- (4) In one-third of cases there had not been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 78%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

It was pleasing to see that Stockton-on-Tees YOS had addressed the recommendations of the previous HMI Probation inspection, which conducted its fieldwork in October 2007 and reported in April 2008. There had been enhancements to the case management resources and improved performance management processes. A risk-led model had been developed and resources were targeted according to *RoH*, LoR and vulnerability. The YOS had weekly checks on the timely completion of 'start of order' initial Assets. All new cases assessed as having RoSH and vulnerability concerns were discussed in the weekly team meeting. This meeting was chaired by operational managers.

Notification of concerns about *RoH to others* was sent to children's social care service's duty team, in accordance with their joint protocol. All children and young people assessed as presenting a high *RoH to others* were discussed in a monthly multi-agency Risk and Resettlement Meeting. This meeting was also used to review cases where there were high vulnerability concerns, and cases where children and young people were due to be resettled back into the community from secure or custodial establishments.

Revised YOS Safeguarding procedures were introduced in 2007 and these linked with the LSCB processes. The service had developed protocols with a range of external partners to support the Safeguarding of children and young people. Examples of these included the Reducing Offending by Looked After Children and Young People protocol, and protocols with children's social care services and with CAMHS. The outcome of case file audits within the YOS had highlighted that more work was needed to ensure that there was a greater appreciation of vulnerability in its broadest sense. The YOS also recognised that more work needed to be done to ensure that the various plans that were produced integrated victims' issues and were linked together more clearly. These issues had been addressed in the practice development plans for the YOS.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others:

General Criterion:

All reasonable actions have been taken to protect the public by keeping to a minimum the child or young person's RoH to others.

Score:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) High *RoH* cases had been reviewed in a timely fashion in 74%. *RoH* was reviewed following a significant change in over three-quarters of cases.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated wherever feasible in almost three-quarters of cases. These were identified swiftly in 15 out of 21 (71%) and these issues were acted on appropriately in 81%.
- (3) Effective use of MAPPAs was seen in both of the relevant cases. MAPPA decisions were clearly recorded, followed through, acted upon and reviewed, as part of this work. Case managers had contributed to MAPPA processes in custody, and in the community, in both.
- (4) Effective contribution to other custodial multi-agency meetings was seen in eight of the nine relevant cases and in 84% of community-based cases.
- (5) Purposeful home visits, in accordance with *RoH* issues, were seen in the vast majority of cases.
- (6) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to *RoH* issues in 87% of cases.
- (7) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were delivered as planned in 83% of cases, and reviewed following significant change in 86%.
- (8) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in custody were delivered as planned in all eight of the relevant cases, and in all five where a significant change had taken place.

Area for improvement:

- (1) A full assessment of the safety of victims had not been carried out in one-third of cases and in a similar number of cases high priority had not been given to victims' safety.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion: <i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
Score: 87%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Interventions were delivered in line with the intervention plan in 83% of cases. They were appropriate to the learning style of the children and young people in 78% and addressed diversity issues in 84%. They were sequenced appropriately and reviewed in over three-quarters of cases and they reflected the PPO status of the child or young person in seven out of the nine relevant cases.
- (2) YOS staff had contributed appropriately to interventions in custody in all ten relevant cases.
- (3) In all ten custody cases and in 95% of community, YOS staff had actively motivated the children and young people.
- (4) Appropriate resources had been allocated to address LoR issues in 95% of cases.
- (5) Work to reinforce positive behaviour was seen in nine of the ten custodial cases and in 95% of community.
- (6) Active engagement with parents/carers was seen in nine of the ten custodial cases and in 95% of community.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

General Criterion:

All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.

Score:

86%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary action had been taken to safeguard the child or young person in all eight custodial cases and in 87% of community.
- (2) Action to address Safeguarding issues in relation to other children or young people was seen in all five relevant custodial cases and in 94% of relevant community.
- (3) In 91% of cases, purposeful home visits, in accordance with Safeguarding issues, were evidenced.
- (4) Referrals to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding were seen in all six relevant custodial cases and 93% of relevant community.
- (5) Joint work with others agencies to promote Safeguarding for children and young people in the community was a routine feature of the work we saw. In all of the relevant cases we saw joint work with the police and with the secure establishments. Almost all of the cases had contact with the education services. Joint work with substance misuse, physical health and ASB teams were seen in over three-quarters.
- (6) A similar pattern in respect of joint work with other agencies to promote Safeguarding for children and young people in custody was seen. A smaller number of cases featured in this work, but we found that in all of the relevant cases we saw joint work with the physical and mental health services and with accommodation services. In almost all cases there had been contact with education and substance misuse services. Over three-quarters had evidence of joint work with children social care services.
- (7) Specific interventions to address Safeguarding concerns were identified in over three-quarters of cases. The interventions had been incorporated into VMPs in 70% of cases. They were delivered in 75% and they were reviewed appropriately in nearly three-quarters. This pattern of findings was replicated in the Safeguarding work undertaken whilst children and young people were in custody.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Five of the 22 relevant cases had not seen joint work with children social care services, and one-third had not seen joint work with the mental health services.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 85%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Management processes to maintain an overview of the work and support staff had been introduced. These had had a positive impact on service delivery, but they needed further refinement. Developmental work within the YOS had addressed staff capacity and capability issues. The accessibility of in-house and partnership resources to deliver interventions across the three domains was well developed. It was also evident that staff were committed to helping and supporting children and young people.

The YOS had been creative in developing targeted interventions for children and young people, e.g. partnership work dealing with domestic violence issues for children and young people who had committed violent offences. This service was also available to those children and young people who were felt to be at risk of committing these types of offences.

Enforcement processes had been improved, but these were needed in too many cases.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

Outcomes are achieved in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.

Score:

58%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* was effectively managed in 81% of relevant cases.
- (2) We found good progress against actions linked to offending in a range of cases. The factors that routinely saw progress being made were: living arrangements; family and personal relationships; substance misuse; thinking and behaviour; attitudes to offending; and motivation to change. There were no factors that stood out as a gap in respect of progress being made.
- (3) All reasonable action to keep the child or young person safe had taken place in 83% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Only half of the children and young people complied with the requirements of their sentences. Appropriate responses to non-compliance were seen in 89% of cases.
- (2) There was evidence of a reduction of offending in only 42% of cases and of a reduction in the seriousness of offending in only 38%.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

Outcomes are sustained in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.

Score:

91%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

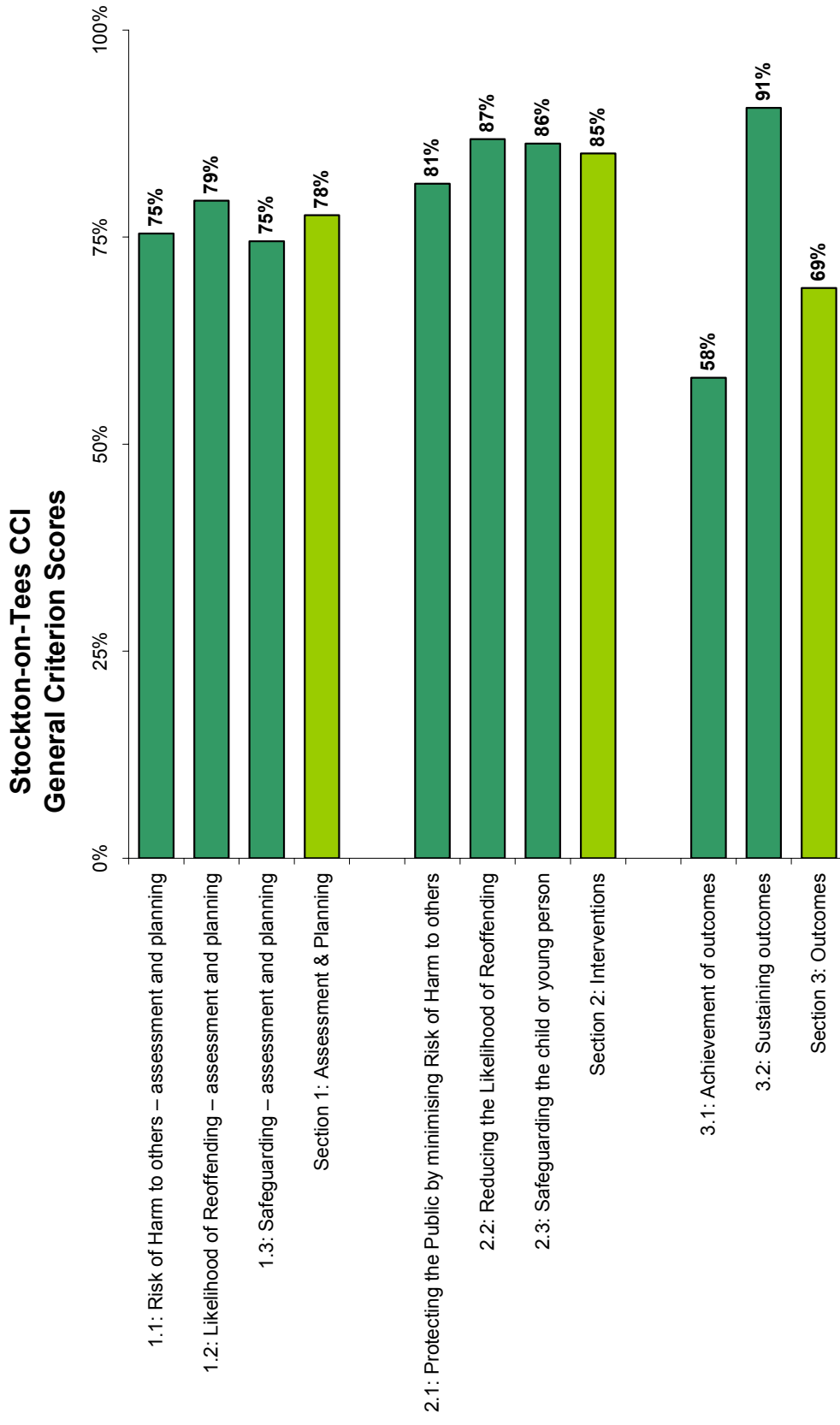
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in all ten custody cases and in 89% of community.
- (2) Action to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable was seen in nine of the custody cases during the custodial phase and in 34 out of 38 community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 69%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Achieving outcomes that were consistent with the quality of the services provided was difficult to demonstrate, and this remained a challenge for the YOS. Improvements in criminogenic factors as demonstrated by Asset scores were visible in many cases. However, inspectors took the view that in some cases, progress against factors linked to offending was not being captured by case managers. The YOS had analysed reoffending patterns in its area and a recidivism action plan had been developed as a result. However, the systems to monitor and report on offending outcomes were underdeveloped, in particular the ability of the YOS to access offending information from the police for children and young people.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Stockton-on-Tees YOS was located in the North-East region of England.

The area had a population of 178,408 as measured in the Census 2001, 11.6% of which were aged ten to 17 years old. This was higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Stockton-on-Tees was predominantly white British (97.2%). The proportion with a black and minority ethnic heritage (2.8%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged ten to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 64 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Teeside Probation Area and the Cleveland Police service. The Stockton-on-Tees PCT covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Integrated Youth Support Services of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council's Children, Education and Social Care Directorate. It was managed by the YOS Manager who reported to the Integrated Youth Support Services Manager.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Head of Community Protection. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOS Headquarters was in the town of Stockton. The operational work was based in same location and in a range of community venues. ISSP was provided by the Tees Valley Consortium.

YJB performance data

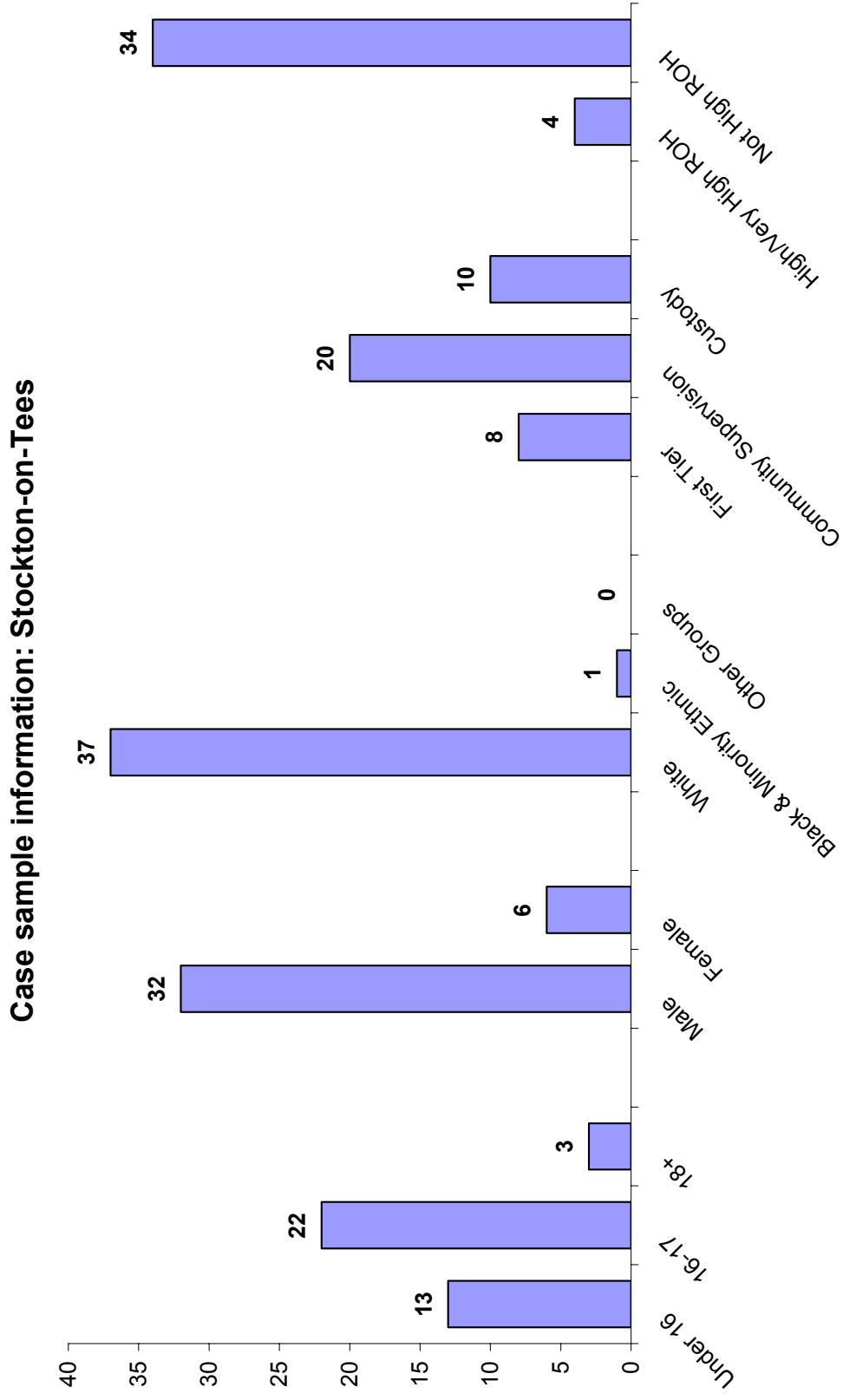
The YJB summary of national indicators available at the time of the inspection was for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

Stockton-on-Tees performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 88.1%. This was an improvement on the previous year, and above the England average of 72%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 99.8%. This was an on a par with the previous year and better than the England average of 95%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 88%, better than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in October 2009.

The inspection consisted of:

- ◇ examination of practice in a sample of cases, normally in conjunction with the case manager or other representative
- ◇ evidence in advance
- ◇ questionnaire responses from children and young people, and victims.

We have also seen YJB performance data and assessments relating to this YOS.

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

Information on the Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice can be found on our website:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/inspectorates/hmi-probation>

The Inspectorate is a public body. Anyone wishing to comment on an inspection, a report or any other matter falling within its remit should write to:

*HM Chief Inspector of Probation
2nd Floor, Ashley House
2 Monck Street
London, SW1P 2BQ*

Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Employment, training and education: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
FIP	Family Intervention Project
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and

	promote the welfare of children in that locality
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. '110%' would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
RoH	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'	This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
RoSH	Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using 'Risk of Harm' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents (Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers)
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks