



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:

Bournemouth and Poole

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Bournemouth and Poole 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.

Over the area as a whole, we judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 46% 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 43% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 55% 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. We also provide there the separate analyses of the case samples from the constituent areas, for feeding into their separate Comprehensive Area Assessment processes.

These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from the regions inspected so far. To date, the average score for *Safeguarding* work has been 64%, with scores ranging from 38-82%, the average score for *Risk of Harm* work has been 60%, with scores ranging from 36-85%, and the average score for *Likelihood of Reoffending* work has been 66%, with scores ranging from 50-82%.

Overall, we consider this a disappointing set of findings. The Management Board was aware of the poor performance of the YOT. A new interim YOT Manager had been appointed a matter of weeks before the fieldwork and it was clear there was a desire for change and improvement. This recognition and desire must now be translated into action. At present prospects for improvement are uncertain and in view of its poor scores for *Risk of Harm* and Safeguarding work there will be a reinspection of these aspects of service delivery in approximately 12 months time.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

February 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: 46%	Comment: <i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i>

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: 43%	Comment: <i>DRASTIC improvement required</i>

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: 55%	Comment: <i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i>

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) a timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOT Manager)
- (2) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case. Where necessary a vulnerability management plan and/or a risk management plan is completed (YOT Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Manager)
- (4) where services are delivered by others on behalf of the YOT, full information about the progress of the child or young person should be recorded and integrated into the plan of work (YOT Manager)
- (5) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT Manager)
- (6) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

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.

We will reinspect in approximately 12 months time, given our particular concerns about *Risk of Harm* and *Safeguarding* work.

Service users' perspective

Children and young people

Ten children and young people, with a variety of sentence types, completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ Less than half the children and young people knew what a sentence or supervision plan was. Only two said they had been given a copy of their plan.
- ◇ No child or young person thought their referral order contract, sentence or supervision plan had been reviewed.
- ◇ Six children and young people thought that the YOT had explained what would happen when they attended and all felt that the YOT staff were completely or mostly interested in helping them. All but one thought the YOT was taking action to help them.
- ◇ Six children and young people felt they were either a bit or a lot less likely to commit offences due to their work with the YOT, two felt it had made no difference.
- ◇ One child or young person thought the reparation required was not as imaginative as it could have been and wanted the opportunity to do something more than the litter picking they had been doing.

Victims

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

- ◇ Two of the three victims who responded felt that the YOT had explained fully the services they could offer and felt that these services met their needs.
- ◇ One victim felt that the YOT had paid attention to their safety, one felt they had not and one declined to comment.
- ◇ Two victims were completely satisfied with the service received one was not at all satisfied.
- ◇ One of the victims commented "*I would strongly recommend this service and would like to commend the YOT*"

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Tony (aged 16) was unmotivated, and disinclined to engage with his case manager. He worked systematically and patiently to get him to open up about the key issues in his life, including his offending, relationships, education and alcohol consumption. The case manager produced a brief sentence plan, and, taking account of his learning style, asked him to capture it pictorially. Tony produced a detailed drawing that showed his vision of what his order would look like to him. It showed key dates, including those of study leave; exams and the last day of his order; key people, such as his family and case manager; the offence that led to his court appearance; and where he would be attending during his order, including the YOT and school. It was a simple but effective way of reinforcing to Tony what his sentence plan would involve in practice.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.1

Chris (aged 18) was sentenced to a DTO. He was encouraged by his YOT worker to take advantage of the employment and training opportunities available and he went on to complete academic qualifications. As a result of his efforts, The Prince's Trust offered funding to continue his Community Sports Award on release. His YOT workers consolidated this progress by involving him in local football tournaments and encouraging him to apply for apprenticeships. Chris was also involved in running his own five-a-side team as part of his qualification. All workers had supported Chris in maintaining his motivation and excellent progress on licence.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

The case manager made enquiries of the Safer Neighbourhood Team about the police perception of Mark's involvement in crime in the local area. The beat sergeant was able to confirm that Mark was actually not as deeply involved with other young offenders in the area as he claimed. This enabled a more accurate assessment of his circumstances. The police perception was also checked with the ASB team. Interventions were then tailored more effectively to challenge his actual behaviour.

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:

49%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was completed in 80% of cases, of those 69% were completed on time.
- (2) In the one case in the sample that was correctly assessed as a high RoSH, there were multi-agency plans to manage the RoSH posed.
- (3) Four of the five cases that should have been referred to MAPPA were. The assessed level was correct in each of these cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) RoSH screenings were accurate in only 43% of cases.
- (2) The classification of *RoH* recorded by the YOT was incorrect in 20% of cases. Where the assessed level was incorrect, it understated the risk level in all but one case.
- (3) The RoSH screening indicated the need for a full RoSH analysis in 25 cases, of these, only 10 were actually completed and only six were assessed as being of sufficient quality.
- (4) The inspection found no use of RMPs within the Asset assessment tool, as required by the YJB.
- (5) Where there were *RoH* issues that did not meet the threshold of RoSH, these were recognised in only 23% of relevant cases, with appropriate actions to manage the *RoH* in only one case.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* assessment in only 18% of the sample.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

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.

Score:

50%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There was an assessment of the LoR in 92% of cases. In all but ten this had been timely.
- (2) In custodial cases, the initial assessment was nearly always forwarded to the institution within 24 hours with good liaison about intervention plans.
- (3) There was an intervention plan or referral order contract in 83% of cases, although only 61% were completed on time. Most plans did reflect sentencing purposes and national standards for contact.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was active engagement with the child or young person to assess the LoR in 57% of cases. Parents/carers were actively involved in slightly more than half of those relevant.
- (2) The quality of the LoR assessment was sufficient in only 63% of cases. The main reasons for the assessment not being sufficient were unclear and/or insufficient evidence; a failure to identify factors linked to offending or vulnerability; and the assessment being completed late or, in three cases, not at all.
- (3) Sufficient attention had been paid to the learning style of the child or young person in only 14% of cases. The Asset *What do YOU think?* form had been used in less than one-third.
- (4) There had been contact with children's services and education and training providers in only 62% and 61% of cases respectively.
- (5) Initial assessments were completed on time in less than 40% of cases.
- (6) Intervention plans sufficiently addressed factors linked to criminal behaviour in only 52% of cases. As there was no use of RMPs, intervention plans could not incorporate them as required. There was also poor use of planning documents in the case of referral orders. In these cases the referral order contract, which usually contained a very brief description of what was expected, was treated as the plan. Some staff realised this was not good practice, although it was what was expected locally.

- (7) Only one-third of intervention plans were inclusive of Safeguarding needs where these existed. Less than one-sixth were prioritised according to the RoH posed and only half took sufficient account of victims' issues.
- (8) External agencies such as children's services and education were insufficiently involved in the drawing up of sentence plans in most cases.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><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></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>40%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>DRASTIC improvement required</p>

Strength:

- (1) A screening of the child or young person's vulnerability had been undertaken in 77% of cases. This screening was undertaken on time in 66% of those assessed.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The initial screening of vulnerability was undertaken on time in two-thirds of cases and was of a sufficient quality in only 38%.
- (2) The assessment was appropriately reviewed in just 23% of cases.
- (3) We judged that there should have been a VMP in 24 cases in the sample. Only one had a VMP, this was not completed on time or to a sufficient standard.
- (4) Of the six children and young people sentenced to custody with vulnerability needs, this was communicated effectively to the custodial institution in only two.
- (5) There had been virtually no effective management oversight of vulnerability issues.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 47%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Assessments were generally undertaken at the start of orders, although the quality of these was often insufficient, particularly in regard to Safeguarding and *RoH*. Staff were not confident in the use of the Asset assessment tool and did not use it appropriately in some cases. There was some evidence of copying an earlier assessment and making few or no amendments to it, even though circumstances had clearly changed. Levels of *RoH* were systematically under-assessed. There was virtually no use of RMPs or VMPs. Management oversight had not been exercised sufficiently in most cases. With some notable exceptions, children and young people were insufficiently involved in the drawing up of sentence plans and insufficient attention was paid to their learning styles. Referral order panels were provided with the full Asset assessment rather than a comprehensive report with a proposal. The referral order contract was used in place of a plan, although they were usually not worded in a way that made the expectations clear and measurable.

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:

45%

Comment:

DRASTIC improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In the one case in the sample that was correctly assessed as a high *RoH* and MAPPA level 2, there was effective communication, risk management and review of the RoSH posed.
- (2) Case managers contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in custody in nearly all cases. Interventions to manage *RoH* in the custodial phase were nearly always delivered in accordance with the plan.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been reviewed quarterly, in line with the requirements of national standards, in only 16% of cases. Of the 26 where there had been a significant change during the course of supervision, this had prompted a review in only six.
- (2) Changes to *RoH* factors were anticipated, identified and acted upon in only one-third of relevant cases.
- (3) There had been a full assessment of victim safety in only 6 of 38 relevant cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage the *RoH* posed were delivered as planned in only 44% of relevant cases and reviewed following significant changes in only 22%.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.

Score:

58 %

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Two-thirds of interventions were designed to reduce the LoR.
- (2) The YOT was appropriately involved in reviews in custody in 85% of cases.
- (3) Workers from the YOT actively supported and encouraged the child or young person throughout the sentence in three-quarters of cases.
- (4) Where custodial penalties were imposed, YOT workers actively involved parents/carers in 79% of relevant cases. For community sentences the figure was 78%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Interventions were delivered in line with the intervention plan in 56% of cases, although they were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person or of a good quality in less than half of the cases inspected.
- (2) Only 40% of interventions were sequenced appropriately and 19% reviewed as required.
- (3) Interventions incorporated all diversity issues in only 44% of cases.

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:

56%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary actions to safeguard children and young people had been taken in the custodial phase of sentences in 80% of cases.
- (2) In two-thirds of cases, all necessary referrals had been made to ensure Safeguarding of children and young people. YOT staff worked with representatives of children's social care services in 62% of cases and education staff in 72%. Where necessary there was also good engagement with community safety and ASB teams.
- (3) There were generally good arrangements for ensuring the continuity of service delivery between the custodial and community parts of DTOs.
- (4) During custodial sentences specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified and delivered in almost all relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Action to safeguard other children and young people had been taken in only half of the community cases where it was needed.
- (2) There was little evidence of YOT staff working with physical health services on cases with identified physical health problems.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community had been identified and delivered in 58% and 55% of cases respectively. These interventions had been appropriately reviewed in only 15% of relevant cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 54%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Interventions to manage *RoH* were not delivered as planned in many cases and victim safety was not afforded sufficient priority. Many interventions were delivered through the attendance centre. Case managers often had little feedback from those actually working with the children and young people and did not integrate any learning achieved in supervision. Overall, there was a not a culture of reviewing interventions as required. We consistently assessed work with children and young people receiving custodial sentences to be of a higher quality than with those sentenced in the community.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

50%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strength:

- (1) There appeared to be a reduction in the frequency and seriousness of offending in 55% and 58% of cases respectively.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in 35% of relevant cases.
- (2) Where enforcement action had been required, this had been done sufficiently well in just over half of the cases.
- (3) There had been an overall improvement in factors linked to offending and Safeguarding in less than one-third of cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) During the custodial phase of DTOs, full attention was paid to community reintegration issues in all cases.
- (2) Action had been taken, or plans were in place to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in 92% of custodial cases.

Areas for improvement:

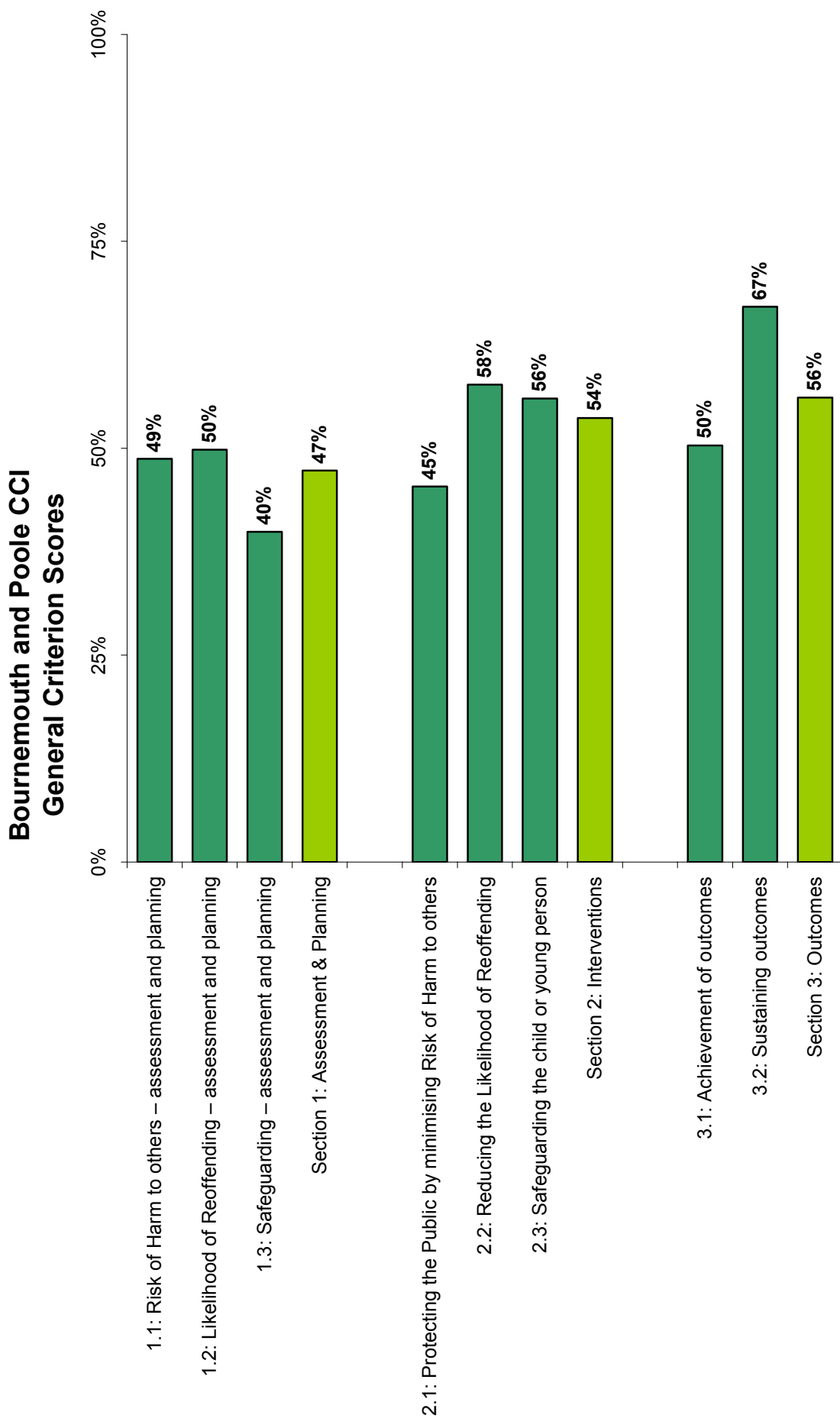
- (1) Full attention had been paid to community integration in 65% of community cases.
- (2) Action had been taken, or plans were in place to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in 58% of community sentences.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 56%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

There was little evidence that comprehensive assessment, leading to well planned interventions had led to effective management of *RoH*. There was limited success in securing improvements in factors linked to Safeguarding and the LoR.

Appendix 1a: Summary



Appendix 1b: Breakdown of scores by Local Authority area

Bournemouth and Poole CCI Scorecard	Bournemouth and Poole	Bournemouth	Poole
1.1: Risk of Harm to others – assessment and planning	49%	48%	50%
1.2: Likelihood of Reoffending – assessment and planning	50%	49%	50%
1.3: Safeguarding – assessment and planning	40%	39%	41%
Section 1: Assessment & Planning	47%	46%	48%

2.1: Protecting the Public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	45%	46%	44%
2.2: Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	58%	58%	58%
2.3: Safeguarding the child or young person	56%	59%	52%
Section 2: Interventions	54%	55%	52%

3.1: Achievement of outcomes	50%	50%	51%
3.2: Sustaining outcomes	67%	65%	70%
Section 3: Outcomes	56%	55%	57%

Safeguarding Score	46%	45%	47%
Risk of Harm Score	43%	42%	43%
Likelihood of Reoffending Score	55%	55%	56%

Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Bournemouth and Poole YOT was located in the South-West region of England.

The area had a population of 163,444 (Bournemouth) and 138,288 (Poole) as measured in the Census 2001, 8.4% (Bournemouth) and 9.9% (Poole) of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Bournemouth and Poole was predominantly white British (96.7% Bournemouth and 98.2% Poole). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (3.3% for Bournemouth and 1.8% for Poole) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 60 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Dorset police and probation areas. It covered the two local authorities of Bournemouth and Poole.

The YOT was located within the Children's Learning and Engagement Service of Bournemouth Local authority with staff employed by both authorities. At the time of the inspection it was managed by an interim YOT Manager.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Head of Children and Young People, Social Care, Poole. The YOT was based and delivered operations in Kinson, a suburb of Bournemouth. The ISSP was provided directly by a small team in the YOT.

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.

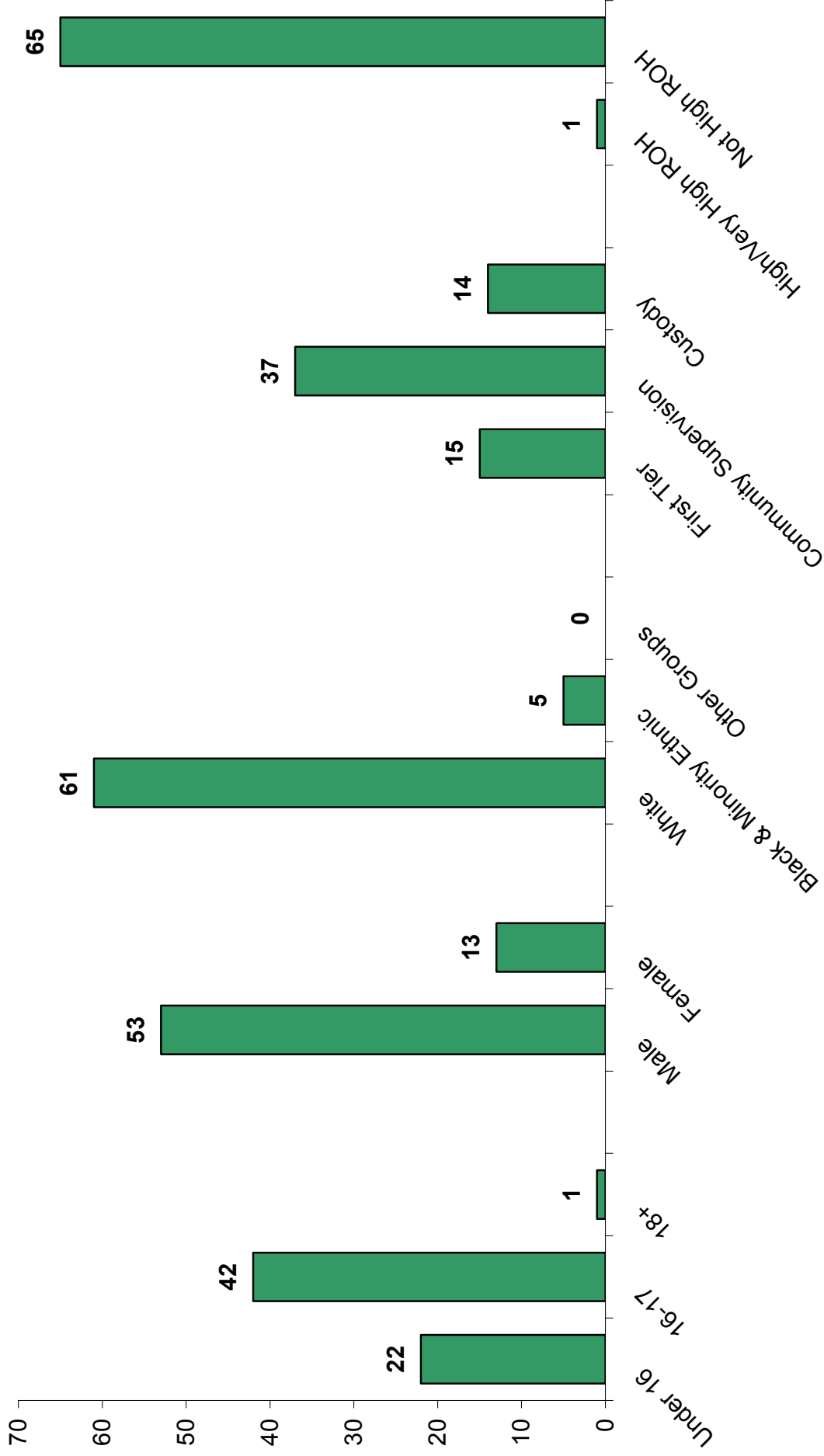
Bournemouth and Poole's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 58.8%. This was worse than the previous year and below the England average of 72.4%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 92.6%. This was a deterioration on the previous year and worse than the England average of 95.3%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 80%, better than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Bournemouth and Poole CCI



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in November 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 YOT

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
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team