



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc



Criminal Justice
Joint Inspection

Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Bridgend

ISBN: 978-1-84099-293-9

2010

Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Bridgend 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.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 77% 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 63% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 70% 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 regions of England 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 broadly encouraging set of findings. The YOS has recently introduced changes to its processes to improve assessments and plans and joint working with local agencies, and we saw some effective partnership working, particularly in aspects of Safeguarding. The YOS now needs to build on the progress it has made in order to secure further improvement in the quality of all its assessments, plans, and reviews, in particular those aimed at reducing the risk of harm to others.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

July 2010

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff from the YOS, members of the Management Board and partner organisations for their assistance in ensuring the smooth running of this inspection.

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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: 77%	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: 63%	Comment: MODERATE 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: 70%	Comment: MODERATE 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) a good quality intervention plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts, with goals which are prioritised according to *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS manager)
- (2) specifically, a good quality screening and assessment of both the individual's *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability is completed at the start, and communicated to other staff as appropriate to the case (YOS Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the VMP and RMP are specific about what will be done in order to, respectively, safeguard the child or young person's well-being, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS Manager)
- (4) *Risk of Harm to others*, and vulnerability are regularly reviewed and assessments and plans updated with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOS Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening and assessment decisions, and risk and vulnerability management plans (YOS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (6) The YOS should take steps to ensure staff have effective access to YOIS for assessment and recording purposes (YOS 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.

Service users' perspective

Children and young people

Eight children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All of the children and young people knew why they had to come to the YOS, and reported that YOS staff had told them what would happen when they attended.
- ◇ Only one child or young person recalled having completed a *What do YOU think?* questionnaire.
- ◇ All those who responded said that the YOS had definitely taken action to deal with the things that they needed help with. Of the six children and young people who responded to the question about how the YOS had helped them, all said that the YOS had helped them to understand their offending better; five said that they had been helped to deal with their drug use, and four that they had received help with alcohol problems, making better decisions and ETE.
- ◇ Over two-thirds felt that their life had got better as a result of their work with the YOS, and all felt they were less likely to re-offend. One child or young person stated 'I am less likely to offend now due to the fact that I now know of the repercussions of my actions'. Another stated the YOS worker had explained 'what could happen if I carry on getting in to trouble'.
- ◇ The majority of children and young people were mainly or wholly satisfied with the service provided by the YOS.

Victims

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

- ◇ Three of the victims were mainly or completely satisfied with the standard of service from the YOS; three were mainly dissatisfied.
- ◇ Two of the respondents had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Two of the respondents felt the YOS had paid attention to their safety; however three victims did not.
- ◇ Four of the six victims felt that their needs were taken into account and that they had the opportunity to talk about their worries.
- ◇ One victim (the parent/carer of the offender) felt there should be more contact from the YOS to explain what was being done with the child or young person.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.3

Shaun was serving the custodial part of a DTO for a violent offence. His offending was assessed as being closely related to stress/depression arising from his experience of abuse. The case manager recognised that Shaun hated discussing any aspect of the abuse and so, in addition to providing the written vulnerability information that was required by the establishment, also took extra steps to sensitively discuss Shaun's needs with members of staff to provide effective support for him. Shaun became much more willing to talk about his problems, a major achievement for him and his case manager.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Tim was a young person with a background of substance misuse and mental health difficulties. He had been sentenced to a DTO. The case manager, working in close liaison with the substance misuse worker, was concerned about Tim being released on a Friday and the strong likelihood of him bingeing on alcohol over the weekend. He was given a further supervision appointment on the Saturday at the YOS office in order to closely monitor him. This broke up his weekend and helped to avoid an early breakdown of the licence.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Martin was on a reparation order for an offence of assault on a vulnerable younger boy. He was initially resistant to writing a letter of apology and undertaking reparation activities. The young victim, for his part, was concerned about being assaulted again. The victim officer worked to gain the confidence of the victim, who said that a bus shelter he used to catch the school bus was in need of painting. Martin, who was motivated and encouraged by his case manager, took pride in painting the bus shelter and also wrote a letter expressing his remorse.

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:

68%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was carried out in all cases; 89% of them on time.
- (2) A full RoSH assessment was carried out in 85% of the cases where one was required and three-quarters were completed on time. We agreed with the RoSH classification in 94% of cases.
- (3) The RoSH assessment was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours in 86% of cases.
- (4) A RMP was completed in 81% of cases that required one.
- (5) Of the three cases that met the MAPPA criteria, two had been notified to the MAPPA coordinator, and were managed appropriately at Level 1.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The RoSH screening was inaccurate in 42% of cases.
- (2) The full RoSH assessment was completed to a sufficient quality in only 30% of cases, due to the assessment not having been done, or done late, or lacking information about victims or previous behaviour.
- (3) RMPs were completed to a sufficient quality in half of the cases. In the remainder the nature of the planned response and/or roles and responsibilities were insufficiently clear. There was evidence of effective management oversight of RMPs in only 28% of relevant cases.
- (4) Details of RoSH assessment and management were appropriately communicated to all other staff and agencies in half of the cases.

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:

72%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR had been completed in 97% of cases; 84% were timely, and 95% were of sufficient quality.
- (2) We found evidence of active engagement with the child or young person in 82% and with parents/carers in 78% of cases.
- (3) An intervention plan was completed in 95% of cases; 78% were on time; and 76% addressed the child or young person's offending related factors. Plans reflected sentencing purposes (89%) and national standards (97%); set realistic timescales (89%); and focused on achievable change (80%).
- (4) 84% of plans took account of, and contained objectives that were inclusive of Safeguarding needs.
- (5) Intervention plans contained actions to address the most common issues associated with reoffending: substance misuse (91%); thinking and behaviour (89%); attitudes to offending (88%); and ETE (88%). In all five cases where there was a physical health issue the intervention plan addressed this.
- (6) There had been active involvement in the planning process by physical health services in all cases where it was appropriate; by children's social care services in 92% of relevant cases; and by secure establishments in 90%.
- (7) Intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 71% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The case manager had assessed the learning style of the young person in 32% of cases, and a *What do YOU Think?* questionnaire had been undertaken by the child or young person in 16% of cases.
- (2) In the intervention plan there was insufficient attention given to family and relationships in 53% of the cases where it was required; and to lifestyle in 47%. In 53% of intervention plans there was insufficient attention given to motivation to change. Education and training providers were not involved in the planning process in 45% of the sample.

- (3) The intervention plan incorporated the relevant parts of the RMP in 43% of cases. Objectives were prioritised according to *RoH* in 36%; sequenced according to offending related need in 38%; and sensitive to diversity issues in 41% of 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:	Comment:
78%	MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An ASSET vulnerability screening was completed in 97% of cases and 87% were on time.
- (2) A VMP was completed in all of the 27 cases where we considered that one was required; and was timely in more than three-quarters. The content of the VMP contributed to the choice of interventions for the child or young person in 81% of cases.
- (3) Evidence was available to confirm that vulnerability information had been sent to the custodial establishment in 78% of relevant cases. In 86% of cases involving custody there was active liaison and communication about Safeguarding matters.
- (4) In 88% of cases where it was required YOS staff had contributed to CAF or other assessments or plans designed to safeguard the child or young person.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The vulnerability screening was of insufficient quality in 32% of cases and Safeguarding needs were not reviewed as appropriate in 34%.
- (2) Nearly half of the VMPs were insufficient. This was due mainly to lack of clarity regarding roles and responsibilities and/or the nature of the planned response and to a lesser extent due to lack of timeliness.
- (3) In 62% of cases there was insufficient evidence of management oversight of the vulnerability assessment.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 73%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Staff in Bridgend YOS were generally clear about processes for assessment and planning, with the exception of MAPPA, where some cases that were not eligible had been incorrectly categorised as MAPPA Level 1. Panel meetings to deal with risk management and vulnerability had been introduced in mid 2009 and so were in their infancy for many of the cases in our sample. The use of panels appeared to have been successful in engaging staff and other agencies in joint planning, but we did not find evidence that they had contributed significantly to improved written assessments and plans. The YOS had identified the need for further improvement in assessment and planning whilst preparing for the inspection and, given the evident commitment and enthusiasm of staff, was well placed to tackle this.

We noted examples where YOS staff contributed effectively to the assessment of, and planning for, children and young people in custody. However, where YOS staff took responsibility for planning and review in respect of 18 year olds, there was less evidence of involvement and communication from establishment staff.

During the inspection we noted that YOIS could become slow when the number of users on the server increased during the day. This was an issue the YOS needed to address if it was to maximise its chances of improving record keeping and the use of Asset by staff. We also noted that recording standards were inconsistent as some YOIS records contained no information from specialist staff working with the child or young person, other than that an appointment had taken place; and some entries by case managers contained minimal information.

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:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Changes that could have indicated an increase in *RoH* were anticipated in 88% of cases, and identified swiftly in 78%.
- (2) Effective use of MAPPA was made in the two cases where it was required.
- (3) Purposeful home visits were undertaken in accordance with the level of *RoH* (81%) and Safeguarding issues (84%).
- (4) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the *RoH* level throughout the sentence in 89% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were delivered as planned in the community in 74% of cases and in custody in 80%.
- (6) Case managers and other staff had contributed effectively to other multi-agency meetings in three-quarters of cases in the community and in all those in custody.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed in line with the required timescales in 53% of cases. In only one-quarter of those cases where records indicated there had been a significant change was the *RoH* reviewed, and appropriate action was taken in only 30% of the cases where there were changes in *RoH* factors.
- (2) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were reviewed in 24% of the cases where a significant change had occurred; and in custody in 25%.

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:

80%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The interventions that were delivered in the community were designed to reduce the LoR (94%); incorporated all diversity issues (81%); were of good quality (81%); and were implemented in line with the plan (69%).
- (2) In 92% of cases appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence. All three PPOs received interventions in line with their PPO status.
- (3) The YOS was involved in reviewing interventions in custody in all cases.
- (4) In 97% of cases in the community the case manager motivated and supported the child or young person and reinforced positive behaviour. The corresponding figure for children and young people in custody was 90%.
- (5) The case manager actively engaged the parent/carer in 82% of cases in the community and 90% in custody.

Area for improvement:

- (1) The interventions that were delivered in the community were sequenced appropriately in 39% of cases and reviewed appropriately in just over half.

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:

78%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary and immediate action had been taken to safeguard children and young people supervised in the community in 82% of cases. Action to safeguard other children and young people was taken in both of the cases where it was necessary in custody and in four of the five cases where appropriate in the community.
- (2) All necessary referrals to other agencies to promote Safeguarding had been made in all custody cases where it was necessary and 89% of the community cases.
- (3) In all cases that were being supervised in the community, specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified and in 87% the interventions incorporated those identified in the VMP. The corresponding figures for custody cases were 88% and 75% respectively.
- (4) In the majority of cases supervised in the community the YOS had worked with partner agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person, in particular medical services (100%); children's social care services (90%); mental health services (89%); and substance misuse services (94%).
- (5) In custody, specific interventions planned to promote Safeguarding were delivered in 88% of cases. There was a high level of joint working on Safeguarding matters with children's social care services (100%);, medical services (100%); staff in the secure establishment (89%); ETE (80%); and substance misuse services (78%). In the large majority of cases this joint working extended to work to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to the community.
- (6) We considered that all relevant staff had supported the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in 80% of the custody cases and 89% of the community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) All necessary and immediate action had been taken to safeguard children and young people supervised in custody in only two-thirds of cases.
- (2) Joint working with emotional and mental health services to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in custody was evident in 57% of cases where it was needed; and work to ensure continuity of provision following release was evident in 50%.
- (3) Interventions aimed at promoting Safeguarding were reviewed as required in 23% of community cases and 33% of those in custody.
- (4) There was effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 44% of custody and 33% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 75%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

There were a number of cases demonstrating effective, prompt referral to other agencies, in particular where there were concerns about the safety and well-being of the child or young person. Staff were generally aware of how other local agencies worked and spoke well of the level of cooperation. This was reflected in the extent of representation by the YOS manager and others on inter-agency groups in Bridgend. We also noted that there were plans in-hand to extend access to Draig, the children's social care services recording system, so that staff could input as well as read information.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

49%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strength:

- (1) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 79% of the cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was effectively managed overall in 39% of cases.
- (2) The child or young person had not complied sufficiently with the requirements of their sentence in 63% of cases. Enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in 58% of relevant cases.
- (3) In 43% of cases there was a reduction in risk factors related to Safeguarding.
- (4) There had been a reduction in frequency of offending in 27% of the cases and a reduction in seriousness of offending in 39%.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

75%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 70% of custody cases and in 84% in the community.
- (2) Action had been taken, or there were plans in place, to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 70% of custody cases and 68% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 58%

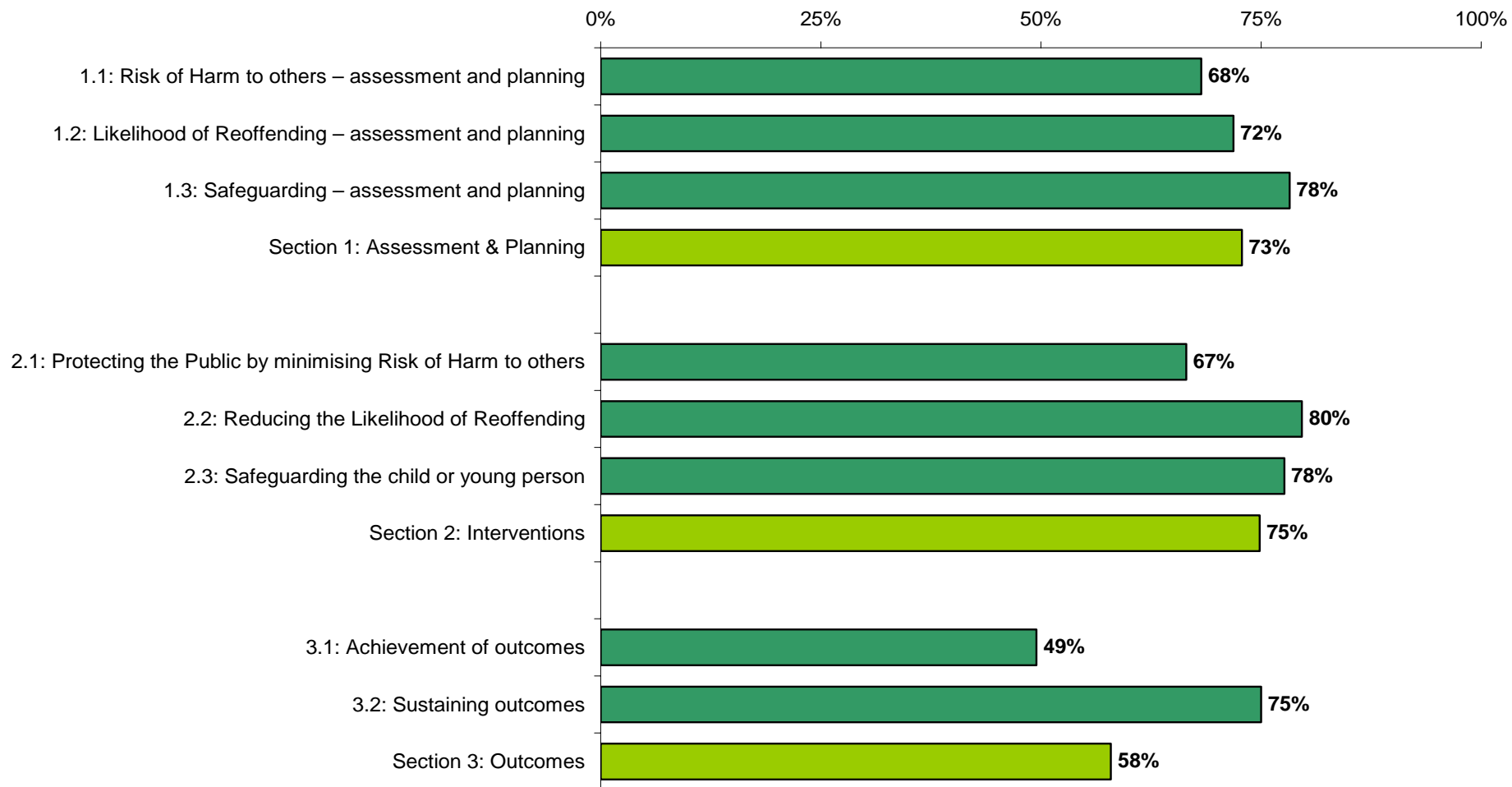
COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

There was a reduction in the Asset score in half of the cases, (the largest positive changes were in respect of family and personal relationships, ETE and thinking and behaviour) but we noted some inconsistencies in how staff approached scoring and rescoring of Asset and also a lack of sufficient information in some Asset reviews and contact logs. This made it more difficult to evidence, in some of the cases, what progress had been made by the child or young person. Better use of evidence in Asset and a more consistent approach to scoring would have helped the YOS improve how it monitors the effectiveness of its work.

Although YOS use of Viewpoint to gather feedback from children and young people had been interrupted in the previous year, it was being regularly used again at the time of the inspection and the YOS also had other mechanisms for listening to the views of children and young people. The YOS opening on Saturday mornings had started as a result of this.

Appendix 1: Summary

Bridgend CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Bridgend YOS was located in the South Wales region.

The area had a population of 128,645 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.8% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for Wales, which was 10.6%. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 10.4%.

The population of Bridgend was predominantly white British (98.6%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.4%) was below the average for Wales of 2.1%. The comparable figure for England and Wales is 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 42 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the South Wales police and probation areas. The Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Children's Directorate of Bridgend County Borough Council.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Leader of the Council.

The work of the YOS was based in one office in Bridgend. ISSP was provided by a consortium which also included Neath Port Talbot.

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.

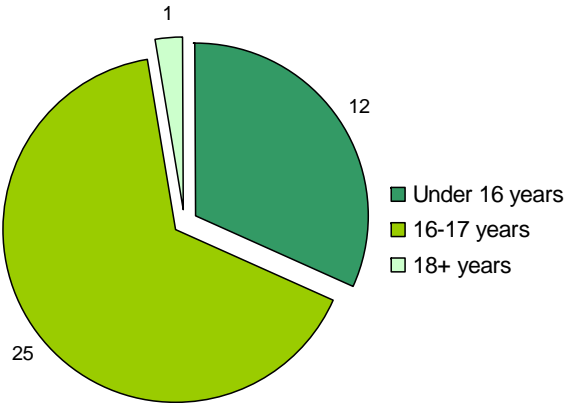
Bridgend's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 78.2 %. This was a decline on the previous year, but above the Wales average of 69.0%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 92.7%. This was an improvement on the previous year, but worse than the Wales average of 96.1%.

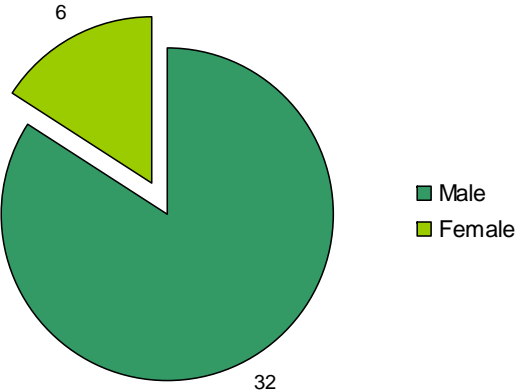
The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 80%, worse than the Wales average of 74% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

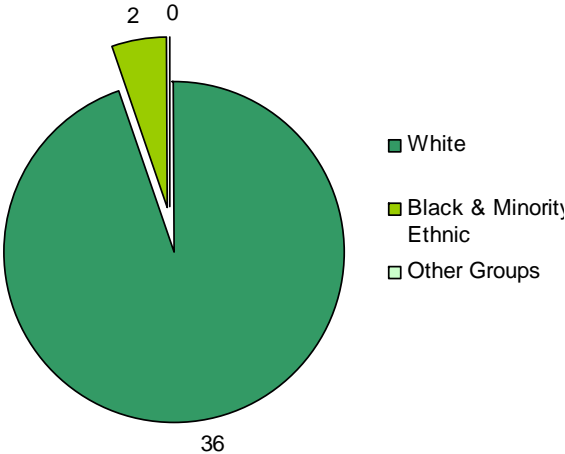
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



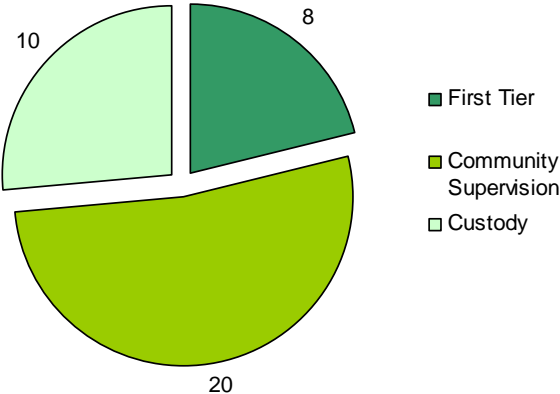
Case Sample: Gender



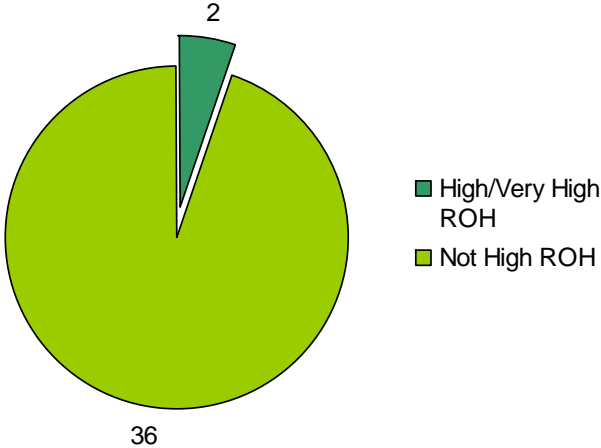
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in March 2010.

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/inspectors/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
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 nine-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 ' <i>Risk of Harm</i> ' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.
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

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ISBN 978-1-84099-293-9