



## **Core Case Inspections of Youth Offending work**

**Aggregate findings across four English regions and Wales, including findings by diversity**

**March 2011**

## **Key findings**

- This report provides aggregate findings across four English regions and Wales from HMI Probation's Core Case Inspections (CCI) of key aspects of Youth Offending work by Youth Offending Teams, which are covering all 157 YOTs over a three year period from April 2009. The findings in this report cover the 79 YOT areas inspected so far.
- Overall, these findings indicate that much sound work is being undertaken with young people who have offended, but that there is scope for further improvement, among other things in Public Protection work, in a number of YOTs.
- On the main elements of work inspected in the CCI – Safeguarding and Public Protection:
  - the overall average percentage of *Safeguarding* work, that HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality, was 67%
  - the overall average percentage of work to keep to a minimum each young person's *Risk of Harm to others*, that HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality, was 62%
  - the overall average percentage of work to make it *less likely that the individual young person would reoffend*, that HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality, was 70%
- In 88% of the cases the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person throughout the sentence.
- In 73% of cases delivered interventions in the community were of good quality. In only 55% of all cases were they reviewed appropriately.
- In 64% of cases where the young person did not comply with the supervision the authority took enforcement action sufficiently well.
- When analysed by diversity characteristics, for the main elements of work overall, and for the majority of key specific aspects of work, there were no statistically significant differences. However, where there were differences, work was done sufficiently well:
  - with girls and young women somewhat more often than with boys and young men
  - on some aspects of work, including some on Risk of Harm, a little more often with white young people compared to black and minority ethnic (BME) young people
  - with individuals under 16 years of age somewhat more often than with the older age group
  - with individuals with no identified disability<sup>1</sup> somewhat more often than those with an identified disability<sup>1</sup>
- Overall, there were no major differences in the quality of work between children and young people of different diversity characteristics, but the figures indicate that certain specific matters may require attention.

---

<sup>1</sup> in this report, a 'disability' sometimes means a *learning disability*. In about 80% of the cases considered in this report who had an identified disability, the disability was a learning disability.

## **Foreword**

This report on aggregate findings from our Core Case Inspections (CCI) of Youth Offending work covers the inspections in four English regions and Wales, and so roughly the first half of the CCI programme. It is on generally similar lines to the aggregate reports by HMI Probation on previous area inspections programmes of adult offending work.

The report includes specific findings for the main elements of work on which the CCI is focused – Safeguarding and Public Protection (both *Risk of Harm to others*, and *Likelihood of Reoffending*). We think this is important in providing a clear picture as to what comprises good quality work in these very important areas, and how the practice we are observing during the CCI matches up to this. We found that youth offending work is increasingly sound and improving, but that there remains considerable scope for continued improvement, among other things on aspects of *Risk of Harm* work.

We hope the report will be of value to practitioners and policymakers in considering how to improve practice further.

This report includes analyses by ethnicity and other diversity characteristics of the young people under supervision. (We do not make such analyses in individual CCI reports because the small number of cases involved would make them of questionable value.) Overall, our findings in this aggregate report do not suggest any major overall disparity in the quality of work between different groups of young people in relation to their diversity. However, on ethnicity, the findings do suggest that on certain specific aspects of work, including some on public protection, the quality of work with white cases is somewhat better than with BME cases. We would encourage practitioners and policymakers to consider what steps may be appropriate to address this. On other aspects of diversity they will also wish to consider the somewhat weaker quality of work done with boys and young men compared to girls and young women, with young people aged 16 or over compared to those aged under 16, and with children and young people with an identified disability (such as a learning disability) compared to those without a disability.

We will in due course publish further aggregate findings from the Core Case Inspections (CCI) of Youth Offending work, as the programme progresses. We will also publish similar aggregate findings from our inspection programme of work with adult offenders – the Offender Management Inspection 2 (OMI 2) programme.

**ANDREW BRIDGES**

HM Chief Inspector of Probation  
March 2011

## **Background**

1. Since April 2009 HM Inspectorate of Probation has carried out core case inspections of youth offending work under the Inspection of Youth Offending Programme. The CCI programme is inspecting key aspects of youth offending work in all 157 Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) over a three year period from April 2009.
2. A report on youth offending work in each YOT area is published at the time of the inspection, and is available on HMI Probation's website. During the period from April 2009 to October 2010 inspections of youth offending work were carried out in each YOT area in four English regions - the North West, North East, South West, and Yorkshire & Humberside regions - and in Wales, a total of 79 inspections. This report now publishes aggregate key findings from the CCI across these four English regions and Wales.
3. The CCI entails the scrutiny of a representative sample of individual cases of children and young people who offend and are under supervision by the relevant YOT. The main focus of the inspection is on assessing, for the cases in the sample, how often the Public Protection and Safeguarding<sup>(2)</sup> aspects of youth offending were done to a sufficiently high level of quality. Each inspection accordingly presents scores ("headline scores") for the Public Protection aspects - both work to keep to a minimum each individual's Risk of Harm to others, and work to make each individual less likely to reoffend - and the Safeguarding<sup>(2)</sup> aspect. The scores indicate, for each type of work, the percentage of the work examined which HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.
4. In assessing Public Protection and Safeguarding work as above, cases are assessed on HMI Probation's defined and published criteria, which are structured into the following three main elements:
  - assessment and sentence planning carried out with young people who offend
  - delivery and review of interventions
  - outcomes

Scores are also produced for each of these "general criteria".

5. For each case, the scrutiny includes an examination of the case record and an in-depth interview with the case manager, based on a checklist with a defined set of questions, each relating to a specific aspect of work, which reflects the inspection criteria. Each question involves an assessment as to whether that aspect of work in that case was done sufficiently well or not. Each question contributes to one of the "general criteria" scores, and a number of the questions also contribute to one or more of the "headline" scores.

---

<sup>2</sup> The definition of Safeguarding for the purpose of the CCI focuses on child protection: the ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of the child or young person coming to harm, either from themselves or from others (ie vulnerability).

**Definition of samples, and characteristics of the aggregate CCI dataset used for this report**

6. The sample size for each CCI varies from 38 to around 80 depending on the size of the YOT. Cases are those of children and young people who have been under the supervision of the YOT for between about six and nine months.
7. The sample in each YOT area is structured to ensure that the proportion of female and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) cases examined fully reflects the YOT's caseload.
8. Arrangements are similarly made to ensure that the sample contains sufficient number of high Risk of Harm (*RoH*) cases in order to obtain a clear picture of work in such cases. For this purpose, the identification of "High Risk of Harm" cases is based on cases assessed as such by the YOT staff under the Asset system. It should be noted that the classification of these cases under Asset is in terms of 'low', 'medium', 'high' or 'very high' risk of "serious harm".
9. For its own work on public protection, HMI Probation uses the term and concept of "*Risk of Harm*" rather than "*Risk of Serious Harm*". However for the purpose of identifying cases for sampling as above, the available classification from Asset - 'high' or 'very high' *Risk of Serious Harm* - is used. On this subject, see also the Glossary.
10. The sample is also chosen to reflect a representative mix of cases handled under the Youth Justice Board's 'Scaled Approach'.
11. The CCI dataset for this report - covering the first four English regions and Wales - consists of the assessments on 3,764 cases scrutinised across the 79 inspections in aggregate.
12. The charts in Annex 1 show a breakdown of the total cases in the CCI dataset used for this report, by main characteristics.

## **FINDINGS PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT**

The following findings are presented:

- “Headline” and “general criteria” scores are shown, across all the 79 YOT areas in aggregate. (Chart 1)
- “Headline” scores for each of the 79 inspections in YOT areas (Table 2)
- Aggregate findings for certain key specific aspects<sup>(3)</sup> of work on each of the “headline” issues, derived from the defined set of questions used in the scrutiny of cases:
  - Safeguarding (Table 3)
  - work to keep to a minimum each individual’s *Risk of Harm to others* (Table 4)
  - work to make each individual less likely to reoffend (Table 5)
- Analyses of all of the specific aspects of work covered in Tables 3-5 (ie 59 aspects in total), and of the “headline” and “general criteria” scores, by diversity characteristics of the young person:
  - gender (Table 6)
  - ethnicity (Table 7)
  - whether the child or young person was ‘looked after’, or not (Table 8)
  - whether the child or young person had a disability (Table 9)
  - age (Table 10).

Following each table with the findings for the specific aspects is a chart analysing the “headline” and “general criteria” scores (as shown in Chart 1) by the diversity characteristic concerned.

Tables 3, and 6-10 indicate, using the following symbols, whether the difference between the findings shown is statistically significant, at the 0.1%, 1% and 5% levels, respectively:

- \*\*\* less than 0.1% - highly statistically significant**
- \*\* less than 1% – very statistically significant**
- \* less than 5% - statistically significant**

Other differences are likely to have arisen by chance.

In considering findings broken down by certain diversity characteristics - for example, gender - it should be borne in mind that some differences may reflect factors such as patterns of offending. These issues have not been explored for the purpose of this analysis - which focuses on the inspection findings themselves - but might be borne in mind for further investigation. In interpreting the findings, and particularly those for individual YOT areas, it should be borne in mind that they derive from inspections carried out over an 18 month period.

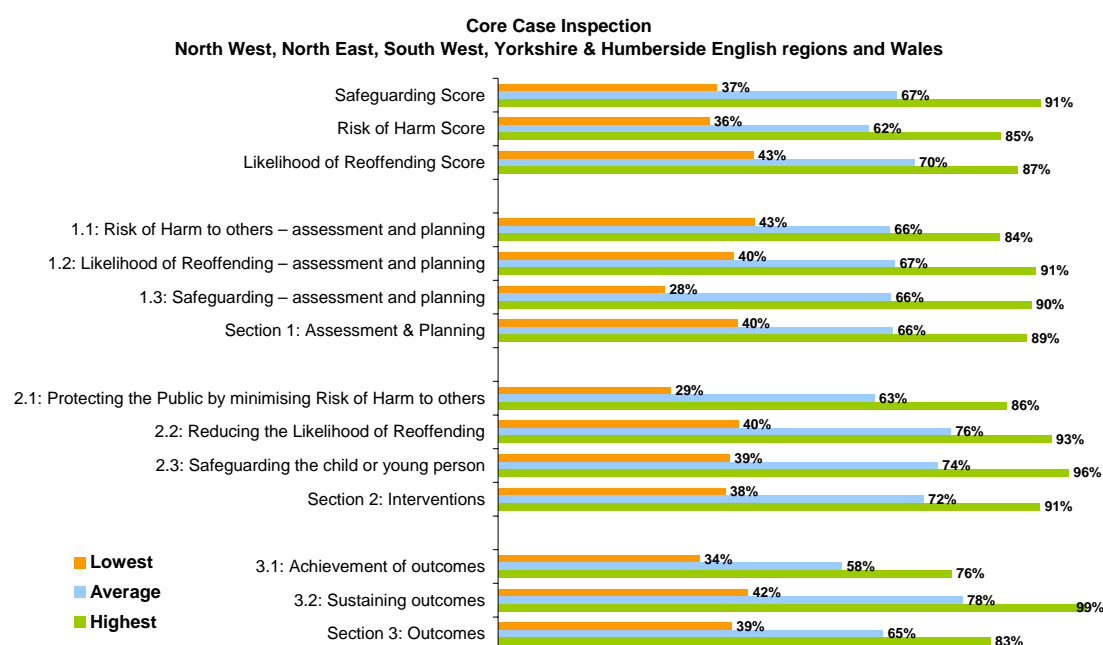
---

<sup>3</sup> These key aspects comprise some, but not all, of the aspects contributing to the relevant headline score.

## “Headline” and “general criteria” scores in aggregate

Chart 1 shows aggregate “headline” and “general criteria” scores, across all the 79 YOT areas in aggregate, and the range between individual YOTs.

**Chart 1**



The findings therefore show aggregate “headline” scores:

- for work on *Safeguarding* of 67%, with scores for individual YOTs ranging from 37% to 91%
- for work to keep to a minimum the *Risk of Harm to others*, of 62%, with scores for individual YOTs ranging from 36% to 85%
- for work to *make each individual less likely to reoffend*, of 70%, with scores for individual YOTs ranging from 43% to 87%.

The findings also show aggregate scores for Assessment and Planning, Delivery and Review of Interventions, and Outcomes, of 66%, 72% and 65%, respectively.

In interpreting the findings on ‘outcomes’, it should be borne in mind that, while in principle these findings indicate what supervision is achieving, in practice the information is by necessity just a snapshot of the initial outcomes achieved in only the first 6-9 months of supervision, and for which the evidence is sometimes only provisional.

Overall, while the above findings indicate much sound work, there is clearly scope for further improvement, among other things in Risk of Harm work in a number of YOTs.

The “headline” scores for each of the 79 individual CCI inspections, set out in chronological order of the date of fieldwork, is shown in Table 2. Some caution is required in comparing scores between individual YOT areas.

**Table 2**

<b>YOS/YOT</b>	<b>Headline score</b>		
	<b>'Safeguarding' work (action to protect the young person)</b>	<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work (action to protect the public)</b>	<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work (individual less likely to reoffend)</b>
St Helens	74%	66%	72%
Salford	55%	55%	60%
Cumbria	61%	50%	67%
Sefton <sup>(4)</sup>	38%	36%	50%
Rochdale <sup>(4)</sup>	62%	49%	58%
Lancashire	52%	51%	60%
Stockport	60%	53%	66%
Halton & Warrington	79%	76%	78%
Bury	61%	45%	58%
Wirral	58%	53%	55%
Manchester	64%	51%	62%
Trafford	82%	69%	80%
Knowsley	79%	85%	82%
Liverpool	48%	49%	56%
Wigan	69%	60%	65%
Blackpool	61%	61%	66%
Bolton	58%	49%	55%
Oldham	67%	60%	62%
Tameside	57%	52%	61%
Cheshire	69%	69%	77%
Blackburn	81%	64%	79%
North Tyneside	70%	73%	74%
Northumberland	66%	61%	67%
Gateshead <sup>(4)</sup>	51%	47%	52%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	71%	71%	64%
South Tyneside	66%	70%	75%
Sunderland	68%	68%	68%
Stockton-on-Tees	79%	77%	81%
Hartlepool <sup>(4)</sup>	41%	52%	53%
Darlington	78%	78%	75%
South Tees	62%	61%	65%
Durham	68%	64%	66%
Bournemouth and Poole	46%	43%	55%
Devon	73%	67%	80%
Gloucestershire	76%	70%	75%



YOS/YOT	Headline score		
	'Safeguarding' work (action to protect the young person)	'Risk of Harm to others' work (action to protect the public)	'Likelihood of Reoffending' work (individual less likely to reoffend)
Cornwall	64%	58%	67%
Plymouth	70%	66%	74%
North Somerset	60%	46%	69%
Dorset	77%	76%	77%
Torbay	57%	61%	67%
Bristol	55%	49%	64%
Bath & North East Somerset	63%	49%	66%
Swindon	71%	72%	78%
Somerset	82%	81%	81%
South Gloucestershire	78%	78%	86%
Wiltshire	76%	76%	77%
Merthyr Tydfil	91%	83%	87%
Neath Port Talbot	64%	73%	79%
Ceredigion	74%	57%	69%
Newport	65%	58%	67%
Gwynedd Mon	74%	66%	74%
Bridgend	77%	63%	70%
Rhondda Cynon & Taff	68%	65%	82%
Conwy & Denbighshire	69%	65%	74%
Wrexham	61%	53%	61%
Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly	56%	54%	67%
Powys	66%	57%	70%
Flintshire	82%	77%	87%
Cardiff	72%	73%	78%
Monmouthshire and Torfaen	67%	69%	74%
Swansea	68%	53%	66%
Pembrokeshire	91%	76%	85%
Carmarthenshire	77%	65%	79%
Vale of Glamorgan	65%	55%	64%
Doncaster	64%	57%	66%
York	85%	81%	80%
Sheffield	66%	60%	71%
Kingston-upon-Hull	69%	60%	74%
Calderdale	67%	64%	74%
Rotherham	68%	59%	77%

YOS/YOT	Headline score		
	'Safeguarding' work (action to protect the young person)	'Risk of Harm to others' work (action to protect the public)	'Likelihood of Reoffending' work (individual less likely to reoffend)
Wakefield	58%	62%	74%
Leeds	84%	76%	83%
Barnsley	74%	70%	71%
North East Lincolnshire	78%	79%	79%
North Lincolnshire <sup>(4)</sup>	37%	36%	43%
North Yorkshire	80%	75%	77%
Bradford	65%	66%	80%
Kirklees	70%	56%	73%
East Riding	45%	48%	58%
<b>Four English regions and Wales</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>70%</b>

<sup>(4)</sup> Reinspection consequently required

**TABLES 3-5: FINDINGS FOR KEY SPECIFIC ASPECTS RELATING TO “HEADLINE” ISSUES**

**Table 3: Findings for key specific aspects relating to Safeguarding work**

Table 3 shows findings for 18 key specific aspects of work considered in CCI, which relate to Safeguarding work (see definition on page 3). Some main points are:

- For the majority (12 of the 18) of the key specific aspects of Safeguarding work, the work done with young people on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of all the cases scrutinised. For 9 of the 18 key aspects the work was rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of the cases.
- In 79% of cases all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe.
- In 76% of cases, purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with safeguarding issues.
- In only 47% of cases had there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community.
- In only about half of cases were specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following a significant change in circumstances.

Key specific aspect of Safeguarding work	All cases	
	% work done sufficiently well	N
Have other YOT workers and relevant external agencies been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process: Children’s social care services?	56%	1,518
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed on time?	80%	3,758
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed to a sufficient quality?	56%	3,752
Are safeguarding needs reviewed as appropriate?	63%	3,760
Was the secure establishment made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence?	79%	765
Has there been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment?	42%	2,842
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with Safeguarding issues?	76%	2,447
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody?	86%	512

<b>Key specific aspect of Safeguarding work</b>	<b>All cases</b>	
	<b>% work done sufficiently well</b>	<b>N</b>
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the community?	74%	1,849
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community identified?	76%	2,434
Do specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community incorporate those identified in the Vulnerability Management Plan?	77%	864
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community delivered?	69%	2,350
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following significant change?	49%	2,101
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody?	59%	643
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community?	47%	2,469
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in custody?	85%	910
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in the community?	81%	3,666
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep the child or young person safe?	79%	3,100

**Table 4: Findings for key specific aspects relating to *Risk of Harm* work**

Table 4 shows aggregate findings for 17 key specific aspects of work considered in CCI, which relate to *RoH* work. Findings are shown both for all cases (where relevant) and for those assessed by the YOT as being a high *RoH* case (see paragraphs 8 and 9 above). Some main points are:

- In about half (9 of the 17) of the key aspects of *RoH* work, the work done with young people on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of the cases scrutinised. However, for only 3 of these key aspects was the work rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of the cases.
- In 64% of all cases (and 71% of high *RoH* cases), *Risk of Harm to others* was effectively managed.
- In only 50% of cases (and 59% of high *RoH* cases) was high priority given to victim safety.
- In 61% of all cases (and 73% of high *RoH* cases), effective use was made of MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements).
- In only 41% of all cases (and 53% of high *RoH* cases) was there effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment.
- For nearly all the aspects of work, the proportion of cases rated “done sufficiently well” was statistically significantly higher for high *RoH* cases than for all cases as a whole - ie YOT caseworkers appear to do better quality *RoH* work with the cases they assess as high *RoH*.

Key specific aspect of <i>RoH</i> work	All cases		High risk of harm cases		Statistical significance (see note on page 5)
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Did the objectives within the intervention plan/ referral order contract take account of victim's issues?	61%	2,990	60%	275	-
Was an Asset <i>RoSH</i> screening completed on time?	79%	3,764	86%	330	**
Was an Asset <i>RoSH</i> screening accurate?	61%	3,750	78%	330	***
Was a Risk Management Plan completed on time?	46%	1,323	58%	323	***
Was a Risk Management Plan completed to a sufficient quality?	38%	1,322	46%	324	***
Was the notification and referral to MAPPA timely? <sup>(5)</sup>	79%	108	84%	67	-
Have all details of <i>RoSH</i> assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant	64%	1,987	72%	316	***

Key specific aspect of RoH work	All cases		High risk of harm cases		Statistical significance (see note on page 5)
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
staff and agencies?					
Has there been effective management oversight of RoH assessment?	41%	2,489	53%	324	***
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales?	58%	2,395	66%	220	*
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	45%	1,595	56%	209	***
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors anticipated wherever feasible?	54%	1,788	71%	234	***
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors identified swiftly?	61%	1,571	76%	216	***
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors acted on appropriately?	54%	1,544	69%	214	***
Was effective use made of MAPPA in this case?	61%	179	73%	88	**
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of RoH posed?	76%	2,367	80%	259	-
Has high priority been given to victim safety?	50%	2,261	59%	269	**
Has Risk of Harm to others been effectively managed?	64%	2,785	71%	323	**

<sup>(5)</sup> Figures do not include data for Yorkshire & Humberside region

**Table 5: Findings for key specific aspects relating to Likelihood of Reoffending work**

Table 5 shows aggregate findings for 24 key specific aspects of work considered in CCI, which relate to *Likelihood of Reoffending* work. Some main points are:

- For most (19 of the 24) of the key aspects of likelihood of reoffending work, the work done with young people on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of the cases scrutinised. For about a half (11 of the 24) of these key aspects the work was rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of the cases.
- In 88% of the cases the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person throughout the sentence.
- In about 85% of cases the YOT worker engaged parents/carers where appropriate.
- In 73% of all cases delivered interventions in the community were of good quality, though in only 55% of cases were they reviewed appropriately.
- In 68% of cases the intervention plan or referral order contract sufficiently addressed criminogenic factors.
- In 64% of cases where the child or young person did not comply with the supervision, the authority took enforcement action sufficiently well.
- In only 37% of cases did the case manager assess the learning style of the child or young person sufficiently well.

Key specific aspect of LoR work	All Cases	
	% work done sufficiently well	N
Was there active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person?	76%	3,633
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending completed on time <sup>(5)</sup> ?	83%	1,857
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending of sufficient quality <sup>(5)</sup> ?	69%	1,857
Has the case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person?	37%	3,664
Was the intervention plan/ referral order contract completed on time?	81%	2,523
Did the intervention plan/ referral order contract sufficiently address criminogenic factors?	68%	3,493
Has the child or young person been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process?	72%	3,570

Key specific aspect of LoR work	All Cases	
	% work done sufficiently well	N
Are delivered interventions in the community implemented in line with the intervention plan?	73%	3,518
Are delivered interventions in the community appropriate to the learning style?	67%	3,597
Are delivered interventions in the community of good quality?	73%	3,596
Are delivered interventions in the community designed to reduce likelihood of reoffending?	87%	3,619
Are delivered interventions in the community sequenced appropriately?	55%	3,618
Are delivered interventions in the community reviewed appropriately?	55%	3,613
Do delivered interventions in the community incorporate all diversity issues?	67%	3,548
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in custody?	88%	909
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in the community?	88%	3,658
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in custody?	89%	797
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in the community?	84%	3,205
Have other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community: Education / training / employment / Connexions provider?	83%	797
Where the child or young person has not complied, has the authority taken enforcement action sufficiently well?	64%	1,578
Does there appear to have been a reduction in frequency of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	43%	2,634
Does there appear to have been a reduction in seriousness of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	43%	2,392
Has full attention been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase?	82%	887
Has full attention been given to community integration issues in the community?	81%	3,487

<sup>(5)</sup> See footnote to Table 4



## **Analysis of findings by diversity characteristics**

**Table 6: Findings by gender**

Table 6 shows a breakdown by gender for each of the 59 specific aspects of Safeguarding, RoH and Likelihood of Reoffending work shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5, and for the headline and general criteria in CCI (see chart following the table). 16% of the dataset were female, and 84% male.

- In general the quality of work done with girls and young women was a little better than that done with boys and young men.
- However, for most of the specific aspects of work (48 of the 59), and for the headline and general criteria scores overall, the differences were not statistically significant.
- Of the 11 specific aspects for which the difference in quality of work between males and females was statistically significant, in all 11 the findings showed somewhat better work for female cases than for male. Among other things there were somewhat better findings for girls and young women for incorporating diversity issues into delivered interventions, delivering specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community, making the secure establishment aware of vulnerability issues following sentence (where relevant), and effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs. There were also somewhat better findings for reductions in the frequency and seriousness of offending.
- However, these differentials were generally relatively small - and may in part reflect differences in case mix and offence type - and do not point to any major difference in the quality of work by gender.

Key specific aspect of work	Male		Female		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was there active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person?	76%	3,050	79%	579	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending completed on time? <sup>(5)</sup>	84%	1,540	82%	315	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending of sufficient quality? <sup>(5)</sup>	69%	1,539	69%	316	-
Has the case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person?	37%	3,078	35%	582	-
Was the intervention plan/ referral order contract completed on time?	81%	2,098	81%	423	-
Did the intervention plan/ referral order contract sufficiently address criminogenic factors?	68%	2,936	68%	554	-

Key specific aspect of work	Male		Female		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Did the objectives within the intervention plan/ referral order contract take account of victim's issues?	61%	2,508	66%	479	*
Has the child or young person been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process?	72%	3,002	73%	564	-
Have other YOT workers and relevant external agencies been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process: Children's social care services?	55%	1,184	58%	334	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening completed on time?	80%	3,163	78%	597	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening accurate?	61%	3,151	62%	595	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed on time?	47%	1,152	44%	171	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed to a sufficient quality?	38%	1,151	38%	171	-
Was the notification and referral to MAPPA timely? <sup>(6)</sup>	77%	101	100%	7	-
Have all details of RoSH assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies?	63%	1,707	67%	279	-
Has there been effective management oversight of RoH assessment?	40%	2,131	41%	357	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed on time?	80%	3,157	80%	597	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed to a sufficient quality?	55%	3,156	61%	592	*
Are safeguarding needs reviewed as appropriate?	63%	3,164	64%	592	-
Was the secure establishment made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence?	78%	693	92%	71	**
Has there been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment?	41%	2,342	48%	499	**
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales?	58%	1,997	59%	395	-
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	45%	1,373	43%	222	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors anticipated wherever feasible?	54%	1,513	54%	274	-

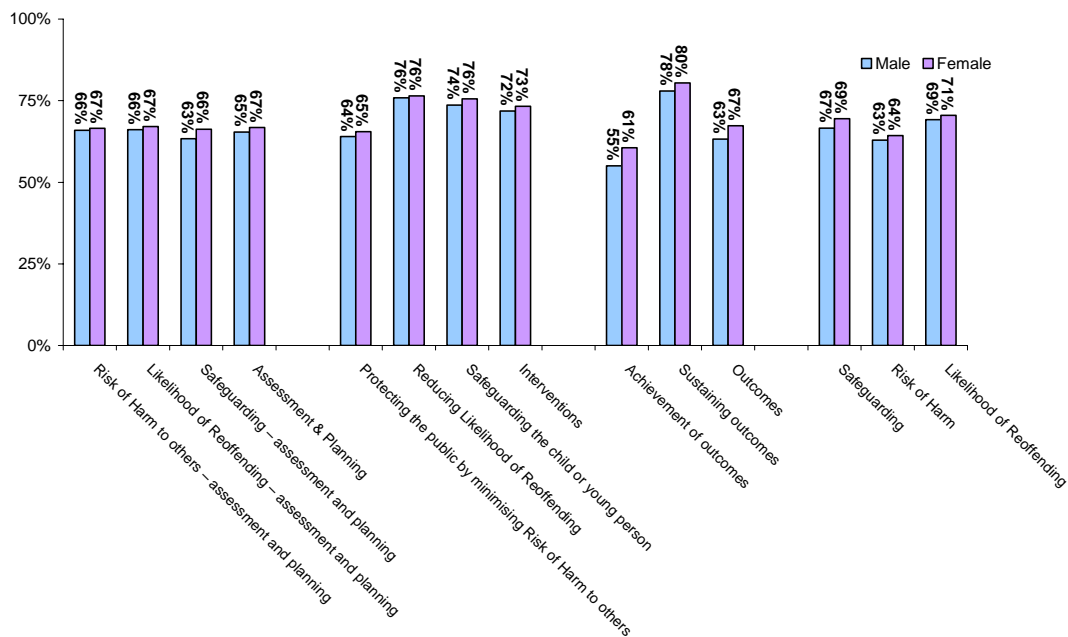
Key specific aspect of work	Male		Female		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors identified swiftly?	61%	1,349	61%	221	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors acted on appropriately?	54%	1,328	54%	215	-
Was effective use made of MAPPA in this case?	61%	170	78%	9	-
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of RoH posed?	76%	2,019	76%	347	-
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with Safeguarding issues?	76%	1,993	75%	453	-
Has high priority been given to victim safety?	50%	1,887	52%	373	-
Are delivered interventions in the community implemented in line with the intervention plan?	73%	2,946	73%	569	-
Are delivered interventions in the community appropriate to the learning style?	67%	3,012	67%	582	-
Are delivered interventions in the community of good quality?	72%	3,010	74%	582	-
Are delivered interventions in the community designed to reduce likelihood of reoffending?	87%	3,032	86%	583	-
Are delivered interventions in the community sequenced appropriately?	55%	3,030	55%	584	-
Are delivered interventions in the community reviewed appropriately?	55%	3,025	56%	584	-
Do delivered interventions in the community incorporate all diversity issues?	66%	2,968	72%	576	**
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in custody?	88%	832	93%	76	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in the community?	88%	3,066	89%	588	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in custody?	88%	733	94%	63	-

Key specific aspect of work	Male		Female		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in the community?	84%	2,704	84%	499	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody?	85%	448	92%	64	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the community?	74%	1,459	76%	389	-
Have other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community: Education/ training / employment / Connexions provider?	84%	725	80%	71	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community identified?	75%	1,942	81%	490	**
Do specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community incorporate those identified in Vulnerability Management Plan?	76%	622	80%	242	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community delivered?	67%	1,869	75%	479	**
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following significant change?	49%	1,676	51%	424	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody?	58%	578	68%	65	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community?	45%	1,990	54%	478	**
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in custody?	85%	831	88%	78	-
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in the community?	81%	3,072	82%	590	-

Key specific aspect of work	Male		Female		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Has Risk of Harm to others been effectively managed?	63%	2,367	69%	417	*
Where the child or young person has not complied, has the authority taken enforcement action sufficiently well?	63%	1,347	65%	230	-
Does there appear to have been a reduction in frequency of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	41%	2,242	54%	391	***
Does there appear to have been a reduction in seriousness of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	41%	2,043	51%	348	***
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep the child or young person safe?	79%	2,574	79%	524	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase?	82%	809	84%	77	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues in the community?	81%	2,918	83%	566	-

### CCI headline and general criteria scores: Gender

#### Four English Regions and Wales



### **Table 7: Findings by ethnicity**

Table 7 shows a breakdown by ethnicity for each of the 59 specific aspects of Safeguarding, RoH and Likelihood of Reoffending work shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5, and for the headline and general criteria scores in CCI (see chart following the table). 8% of the dataset were Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), and 92% White.

- For the majority (48 of 59) of the key aspects, and for the headline and general criteria scores overall, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work with white children and young people and that with BME children and young people.
- However, for each of the 11 aspects for which there was a statistically significant difference, the findings showed somewhat better work with white cases than with BME, although the differentials were small. For only one aspect was the difference highly statistically significant. This was the identification of specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community, where the proportion where this was done sufficiently well was 77% for white cases compared to 64% for BME cases.
- The proportion of cases where delivered interventions in the community incorporated all diversity issues sufficiently well was somewhat higher for white cases (68%) than for BME cases (61%).
- Several aspects of work to manage the young person's *Risk of Harm to others* were also carried out somewhat better with white cases than with BME. Among other things, the proportion of cases where *Risk of Harm to others* was effectively managed was somewhat higher for white cases (64%) than for BME cases (58%). The proportion of cases where high priority was given to victim safety was higher for white cases (51%) than for BME cases (43%), and the proportion of cases where changes in Risk of Harm or acute factors were identified swiftly was also higher for white cases.
- Overall there was no evidence of any major difference in the quality of work by ethnicity. But the findings suggest that certain specific aspects - including some relating to public protection - need attention.

Key specific aspect of work	BME Groups		White Groups		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was there active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person?	75%	291	76%	3,320	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending completed on time? <sup>(5)</sup>	79%	124	84%	1,718	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending of sufficient quality? <sup>(5)</sup>	67%	124	69%	1,717	-
Has the case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person?	36%	294	37%	3,347	-

Key specific aspect of work	BME Groups		White Groups		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was the intervention plan/ referral order contract completed on time?	79%	198	81%	2,308	-
Did the intervention plan/ referral order contract sufficiently address criminogenic factors?	66%	282	68%	3,191	-
Did the objectives within the intervention plan/ referral order contract take account of victim's issues?	61%	236	61%	2,736	-
Has the child or young person been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process?	70%	288	72%	3,263	-
Have other YOT workers and relevant external agencies been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process: Children's social care services?	57%	119	56%	1,391	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening completed on time?	77%	304	80%	3,437	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening accurate?	57%	304	62%	3,423	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed on time?	40%	118	47%	1,198	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed to a sufficient quality?	31%	118	38%	1,197	-
Was the notification and referral to MAPPA timely? <sup>(5)</sup>	86%	7	78%	101	-
Have all details of RoSH assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies?	55%	157	64%	1,821	*
Has there been effective management oversight of RoH assessment?	36%	210	41%	2,266	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed on time?	76%	302	80%	3,433	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed to a sufficient quality?	50%	303	57%	3,426	*
Are safeguarding needs reviewed as appropriate?	63%	302	63%	3,435	-
Was the secure establishment made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence?	75%	61	79%	701	-
Has there been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment?	44%	212	42%	2,615	-
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales?	54%	192	59%	2,184	-

Key specific aspect of work	BME Groups		White Groups		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	41%	120	45%	1,466	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors anticipated wherever feasible?	49%	136	54%	1,646	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors identified swiftly?	52%	117	61%	1,451	*
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors acted on appropriately?	47%	116	54%	1,425	-
Was effective use made of MAPPA in this case?	47%	17	63%	162	-
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with level of RoH posed?	69%	195	77%	2,159	*
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with safeguarding issues?	69%	182	76%	2,249	*
Has high priority been given to victim safety?	43%	176	51%	2,073	*
Are delivered interventions in the community implemented in line with the intervention plan?	75%	282	73%	3,218	-
Are delivered interventions in the community appropriate to the learning style?	67%	290	67%	3,286	-
Are delivered interventions in the community of good quality?	70%	289	73%	3,287	-
Are delivered interventions in the community designed to reduce likelihood of reoffending?	84%	292	87%	3,307	-
Are delivered interventions in the community sequenced appropriately?	57%	290	55%	3,308	-
Are delivered interventions in the community reviewed appropriately?	53%	291	55%	3,302	-
Do delivered interventions in the community incorporate all diversity issues?	61%	290	68%	3,238	*
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in custody?	91%	81	88%	823	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in the community?	88%	296	88%	3,341	-

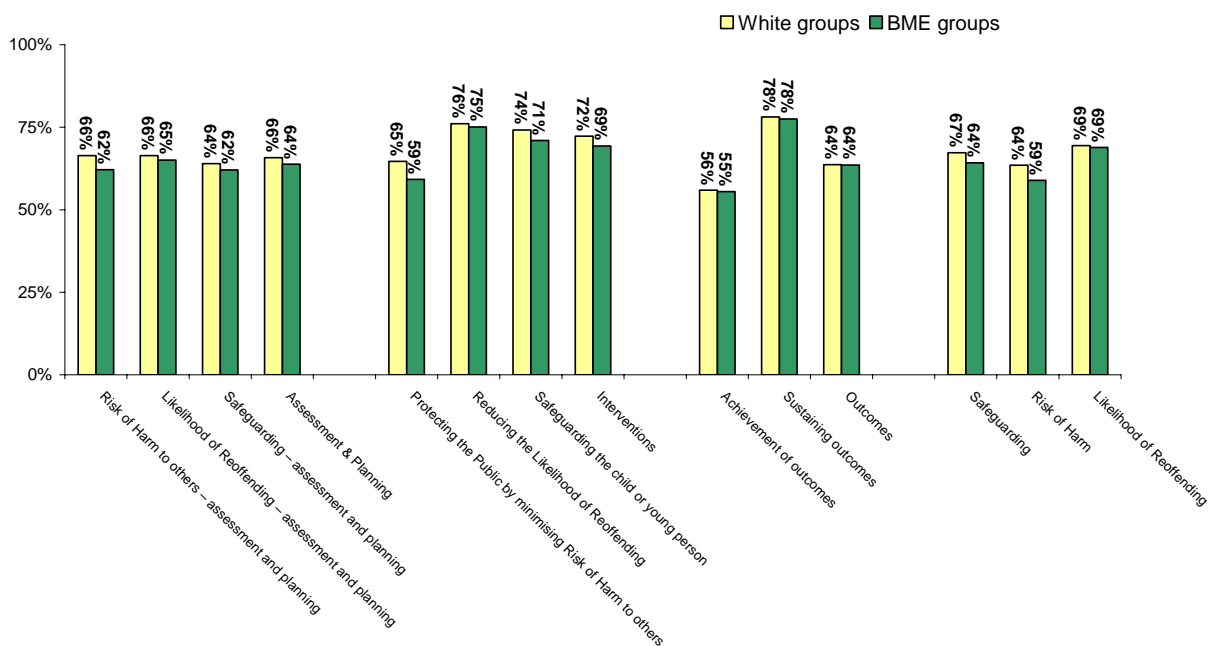


Key specific aspect of work	BME Groups		White Groups		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in custody?	91%	67	88%	725	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in the community?	82%	252	84%	2,934	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody?	81%	43	86%	466	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the community?	70%	125	75%	1,712	-
Have other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community: Education / training / employment/ Connexions provider?	84%	69	83%	724	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community identified?	64%	160	77%	2,260	***
Do specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community incorporate those identified in Vulnerability Management Plan?	66%	53	78%	805	*
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community delivered?	61%	149	69%	2,189	*
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following significant change?	49%	135	49%	1,954	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody?	54%	50	59%	591	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community?	46%	171	47%	2,284	-
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in custody?	88%	80	85%	825	-

Key specific aspect of work	BME Groups		White Groups		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in the community?	80%	297	82%	3,348	-
Has Risk of Harm to others been effectively managed?	58%	238	64%	2,531	*
Where the child or young person has not complied, has the authority taken enforcement action sufficiently well?	62%	105	64%	1,463	-
Does there appear to have been a reduction in frequency of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	47%	186	43%	2,431	-
Does there appear to have been a reduction in seriousness of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	45%	168	42%	2,208	-
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep the child or young person safe?	77%	243	79%	2,839	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase?	76%	78	82%	804	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues in the community?	80%	285	81%	3,183	-

### CCI headline and general criteria scores: Ethnicity

#### Four English Regions and Wales



**Table 8: Findings for ‘looked after’ children<sup>(6)</sup>**

Table 8 shows a breakdown by whether the child was ‘looked after’ or not, for each of the 59 specific aspects of Safeguarding, RoH and Likelihood of Reoffending work shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5, and for the general criteria in CCI (see chart following the table). 17% of the dataset were ‘looked after’<sup>(6)</sup> and 83% not ‘looked after’.

- For the majority (44 of the 59) of the specific aspects, and for the headline and general criteria scores overall, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work undertaken with looked after children and those who were not ‘looked after’.
- Of the 15 aspects of work where there was a statistically significant difference, in 7 the quality of work with ‘looked after’ children was better than for those not ‘looked after’, and in 8 the quality of work with children who were not ‘looked after’ was better. However, most of these differences were relatively small, and there was no clear pattern to the differences which were statistically significant.
- There was better work with ‘looked after’ children than those not ‘looked after’ in respect of involving children’s social services in the planning process (65% compared to 50%), in completing a risk management plan on time and on carrying out purposeful home visits throughout the sentence, for both public protection and safeguarding reasons. There was also somewhat better work on the delivery and management oversight of specific work to promote safeguarding.
- There were somewhat better findings for children who were not ‘looked after’ for addressing criminogenic factors sufficiently in the intervention plan/referral order contract, and in involving the child or young person actively and meaningfully in the planning process. There was also somewhat better work with children who were not ‘looked after’ on the general delivery of interventions in the community; and somewhat better findings for reductions in the frequency and seriousness of offending.
- There was no statistically significant difference between ‘looked after’ children and those not ‘looked after’ for the extent to which delivered interventions in the community incorporated all diversity issues sufficiently well.

<sup>(6)</sup> A "looked after" child is a child who is provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of its children’s services functions, or who is in its care under a care order.

Key specific aspect of work	Looked after children		Not looked after		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was there active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person?	75%	613	76%	2,996	-

Key specific aspect of work	Looked after children		Not looked after		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending completed on time? <sup>(5)</sup>	81%	323	84%	1,526	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending of sufficient quality? <sup>(5)</sup>	66%	322	69%	1,526	-
Has the case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person?	37%	622	37%	3,016	-
Was the intervention plan/ referral order contract completed on time?	82%	442	81%	2,068	-
Did the intervention plan/ referral order contract sufficiently address criminogenic factors?	63%	585	69%	2,885	**
Did the objectives within the intervention plan/ referral order contract take account of victim's issues?	60%	503	62%	2,465	-
Has the child or young person been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process?	68%	604	73%	2,942	*
Have other YOT workers and relevant external agencies been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process: Children's social care services?	65%	585	50%	927	***
Was an Asset RoSH screening completed on time?	79%	640	79%	3,097	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening accurate?	62%	640	61%	3,083	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed on time?	51%	308	45%	1,009	*
Was a Risk Management Plan completed to a sufficient quality?	39%	308	37%	1,008	-
Was the notification and referral to MAPPA timely? <sup>(5)</sup>	86%	28	76%	80	-
Have all details of RoSH assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies?	66%	432	63%	1,541	-
Has there been effective management oversight of RoH assessment?	40%	498	41%	1,972	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed on time?	79%	642	80%	3,089	-

Key specific aspect of work	Looked after children		Not looked after		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed to a sufficient quality?	53%	641	57%	3,084	-
Are safeguarding needs reviewed as appropriate?	64%	638	63%	3,095	-
Was the secure establishment made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence?	81%	160	79%	600	-
Has there been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment?	41%	596	42%	2,226	-
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales?	60%	419	58%	1,962	-
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	46%	379	45%	1,203	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors anticipated wherever feasible?	58%	383	53%	1,394	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors identified swiftly?	64%	359	60%	1,200	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors acted on appropriately?	58%	357	52%	1,175	-
Was effective use made of MAPPA in this case?	67%	49	59%	129	-
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with level of RoH posed?	80%	424	75%	1,926	*
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with safeguarding issues?	81%	519	74%	1,914	**
Has high priority been given to victim safety?	55%	462	49%	1,781	*
Are delivered interventions in the community implemented in line with the intervention plan?	69%	595	74%	2,898	*
Are delivered interventions in the community appropriate to the learning style?	63%	613	68%	2,958	*

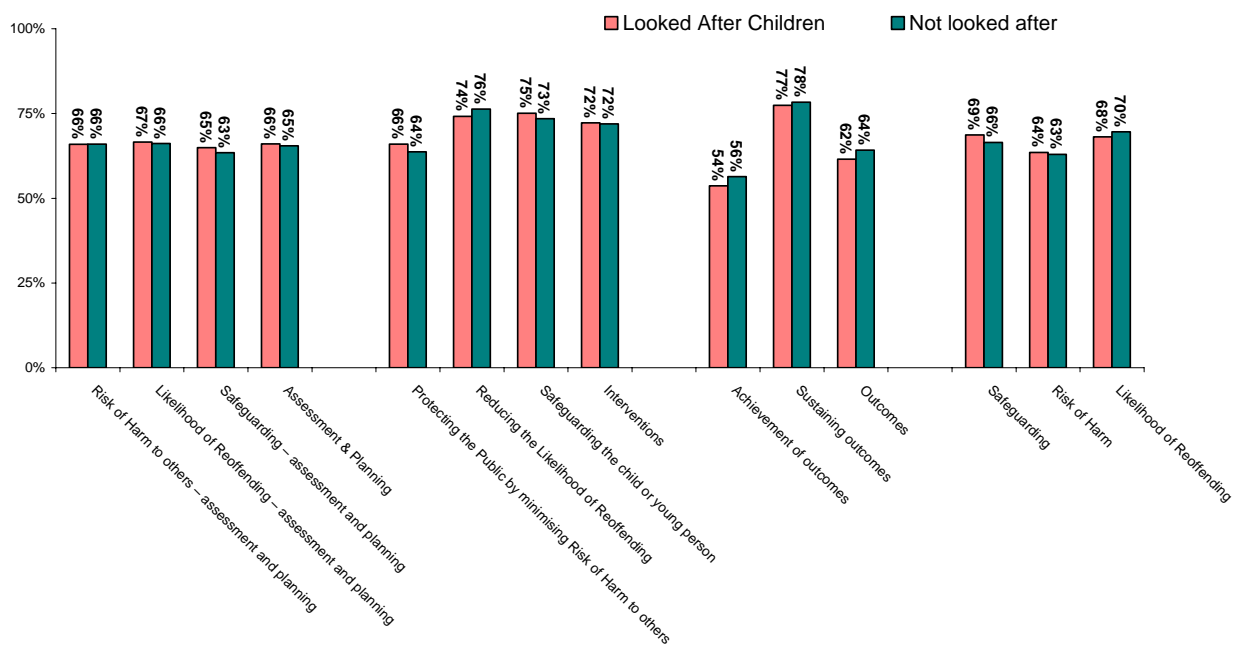
Key specific aspect of work	Looked after children		Not looked after		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Are delivered interventions in the community of good quality?	69%	613	74%	2,958	*
Are delivered interventions in the community designed to reduce likelihood of reoffending?	85%	612	87%	2,982	-
Are delivered interventions in the community sequenced appropriately?	53%	612	55%	2,981	-
Are delivered interventions in the community reviewed appropriately?	54%	609	55%	2,980	-
Do delivered interventions in the community incorporate all diversity issues?	65%	601	68%	2,925	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in custody?	88%	168	89%	734	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in the community?	87%	621	88%	3,010	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in custody?	83%	125	89%	665	*
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in the community?	85%	488	84%	2,693	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody?	85%	123	86%	384	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the community?	78%	420	74%	1,414	-
Have other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community: Education / training/ employment/ Connexions provider?	80%	145	84%	645	-

Key specific aspect of work	Looked after children		Not looked after		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community identified?	79%	534	75%	1,884	-
Do specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community incorporate those identified in Vulnerability Management Plan?	74%	267	79%	590	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community delivered?	73%	523	68%	1,813	*
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following significant change?	52%	474	49%	1,613	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody?	57%	151	59%	488	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community?	52%	551	46%	1,899	*
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in custody?	81%	169	86%	734	-
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in the community?	80%	623	82%	3,018	-
Has Risk of Harm to others been effectively managed?	65%	537	64%	2,228	-
Where the child or young person has not complied, has the authority taken enforcement action sufficiently well?	68%	311	63%	1,253	-
Does there appear to have been a reduction in frequency of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	38%	491	45%	2,127	**
Does there appear to have been a reduction in seriousness of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	38%	448	44%	1,930	*
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep the child or young person safe?	79%	611	79%	2,469	-

Key specific aspect of work	Looked after children		Not looked after		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Has full attention been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase?	78%	171	83%	709	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues in the community?	80%	587	82%	2,878	-

### CCI headline and general criteria scores: “Looked after” children

#### Four English Regions and Wales





**Table 9: Findings by disability<sup>(7)</sup>**

Table 9 shows a breakdown by identified disability for each of the 59 specific aspects of Safeguarding, RoH and Likelihood of Reoffending work shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5, and for the headline and general criteria scores in CCI (see chart following the table). 19% of the dataset had an identified disability<sup>(7)</sup>, and 81% did not.

- For about two thirds (38 of 59) of the specific aspects, and for the headline and general criteria scores overall, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work undertaken with children and young people with an identified disability and those without.
- Of the 21 aspects where there was a statistical significance, for 15 the quality of work with those without an identified disability was somewhat better than with those with an identified disability, and for 6 aspects the work was better for those with an identified disability.
- The proportion of cases where the intervention plan/referral order contract sufficiently addressed criminogenic factors was higher for those with no identified disability (69%) than for those with (61%). There were also somewhat better findings for those with no identified disability for, among other things, supporting and promoting the well being of the child or young person throughout the sentence in the community, effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment, and active engagement with the child or young person in carrying out the initial assessment. There were also better findings for children with no disability for reductions in the frequency and seriousness of offending.
- There were somewhat better findings for children with an identified disability than without for assessing the learning style of the child or young person and delivering interventions appropriate to that style, anticipating and identifying changes in risk of harm/acute factors, and for carrying out purposeful home visits for safeguarding reasons.
- There was no statistically significant difference between children and young people with an identified disability and those without for the extent to which delivered interventions in the community incorporated all diversity issues sufficiently well.

<sup>(7)</sup> The definition of disability for this purpose is whether it appeared to HMI Probation in the inspection that the YOT were treating the child or young person as though they had a disability. A ‘disability’ can include a *learning disability*: in about 80% of the cases in the dataset with an identified disability, the disability was a learning disability.

Key specific aspect of work	Identified disability		No identified disability		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was there active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person?	72%	682	77%	2,913	**

Key specific aspect of work	Identified disability		No identified disability		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending completed on time? <sup>(5)</sup>	85%	418	83%	1,417	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending of sufficient quality? <sup>(5)</sup>	66%	415	70%	1,419	-
Has the case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person?	45%	692	35%	2,932	***
Was the intervention plan/ referral order contract completed on time?	82%	527	81%	1,975	-
Did the intervention plan/ referral order contract sufficiently address criminogenic factors?	61%	653	69%	2,801	***
Did the objectives within the intervention plan/ referral order contract take account of victim's issues?	58%	563	62%	2,391	*
Has the child or young person been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process?	69%	657	73%	2,876	*
Have other YOT workers and relevant external agencies been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process: Children's social care services?	54%	341	56%	1,160	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening completed on time?	81%	694	79%	3,029	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening accurate?	60%	693	62%	3,017	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed on time?	40%	287	48%	1,023	*
Was a Risk Management Plan completed to a sufficient quality?	36%	288	38%	1,021	-
Was the notification and referral to MAPPa timely? <sup>(5)</sup>	69%	32	82%	74	-
Have all details of RoSH assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies?	63%	421	64%	1,546	-
Has there been effective management oversight of RoH assessment?	40%	493	41%	1,969	-

Key specific aspect of work	Identified disability		No identified disability		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed on time?	82%	700	80%	3,018	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed to a sufficient quality?	52%	697	57%	3,014	*
Are safeguarding needs reviewed as appropriate?	59%	698	64%	3,021	**
Was the secure establishment made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence?	77%	135	80%	626	-
Has there been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment?	35%	563	44%	2,244	***
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales?	54%	498	60%	1,873	*
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	43%	343	46%	1,236	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors anticipated wherever feasible?	59%	392	52%	1,378	*
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors identified swiftly?	66%	356	59%	1,199	*
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors acted on appropriately?	55%	348	53%	1,180	-
Was effective use made of MAPPA in this case?	61%	46	62%	131	-
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with level of RoH posed?	78%	462	76%	1,875	-
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with safeguarding issues?	79%	513	75%	1,911	*
Has high priority been given to victim safety?	49%	439	51%	1,794	-
Are delivered interventions in the community implemented in line with the intervention plan?	72%	657	73%	2,821	-

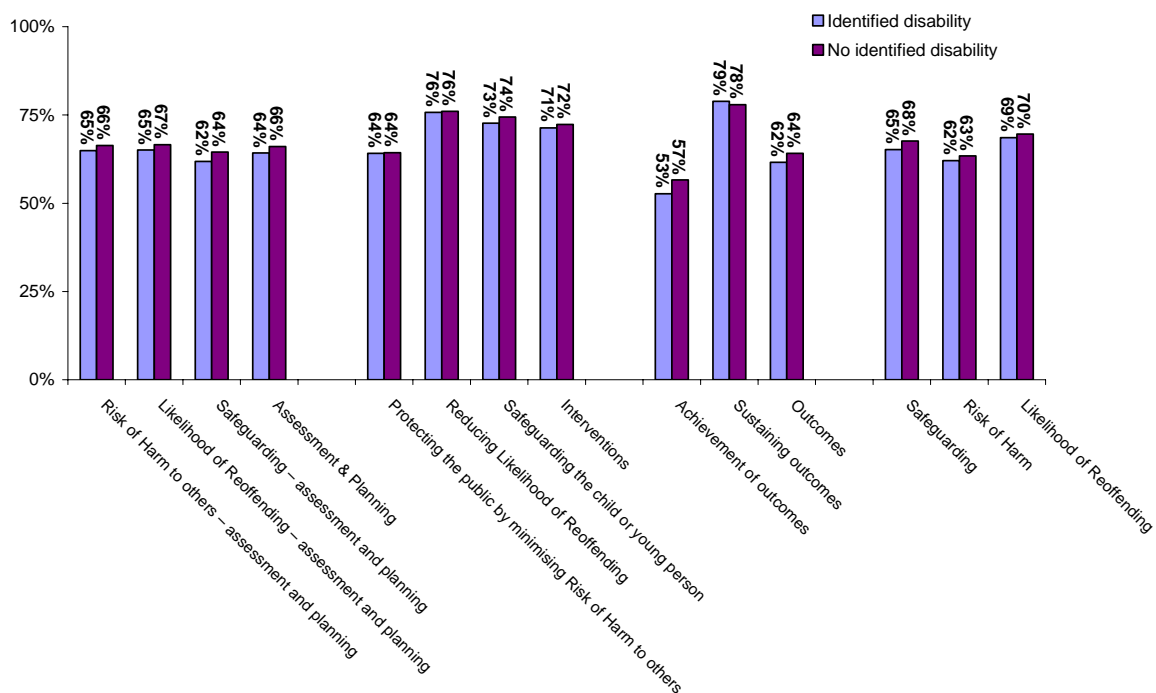
Key specific aspect of work	Identified disability		No identified disability		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Are delivered interventions in the community appropriate to the learning style?	70%	674	66%	2,882	*
Are delivered interventions in the community of good quality?	74%	673	73%	2,882	-
Are delivered interventions in the community designed to reduce likelihood of reoffending?	87%	673	87%	2,905	-
Are delivered interventions in the community sequenced appropriately?	52%	672	55%	2,904	-
Are delivered interventions in the community reviewed appropriately?	51%	675	56%	2,897	**
Do delivered interventions in the community incorporate all diversity issues?	66%	670	67%	2,839	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in custody?	90%	146	88%	757	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in the community?	89%	674	88%	2,942	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in custody?	89%	131	88%	660	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in the community?	87%	619	83%	2,550	*
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody?	86%	84	86%	424	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the community?	74%	360	74%	1,465	-

Key specific aspect of work	Identified disability		No identified disability		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Have other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community: Education / training / employment / Connexions provider?	86%	132	83%	659	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community identified?	72%	513	77%	1,895	**
Do specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community incorporate those identified in Vulnerability Management Plan?	76%	212	77%	643	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community delivered?	68%	497	69%	1,830	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following significant change?	45%	484	51%	1,593	*
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody?	52%	122	60%	517	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community?	44%	535	48%	1,903	-
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in custody?	85%	148	85%	756	-
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in the community?	76%	680	83%	2,945	***
Has Risk of Harm to others been effectively managed?	61%	550	65%	2,200	-

Key specific aspect of work	Identified disability		No identified disability		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Where the child or young person has not complied, has the authority taken enforcement action sufficiently well?	68%	313	62%	1,248	-
Does there appear to have been a reduction in frequency of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	36%	512	45%	2,093	***
Does there appear to have been a reduction in seriousness of offending? <sup>(5)</sup>	35%	482	45%	1,882	***
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep the child or young person safe?	78%	617	79%	2,452	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase?	83%	150	82%	731	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues in the community?	81%	662	81%	2,786	-

### CCI headline and general criteria scores: Identified Disability

#### Four English Regions and Wales



**Table 10: Findings by age**

Table 10 shows a breakdown by age for each of the 59 specific aspects of Safeguarding, RoH and Likelihood of Reoffending work shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5, and for the headline and general criteria scores in CCI (see chart following the table). Findings are shown for two age bands (based upon the child or young person’s reported date of birth at the time of inspection) - under 16 years (32% of the CCI dataset) and 16+ years (68%).

- For most (50 of the 59) of the specific aspects, and for the headline and general criteria scores overall, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work with children and young people under 16 years, and with those 16 or older.
- Of the 9 aspects of work where there was a statistically significant difference, in all 9 the quality of work with children under 16 years of age was somewhat better than with older children and young people, although the differences were not large.
- Among other things there were relatively better findings for children under 16 years of age in respect of assessing the learning style of the child or young person and delivering interventions appropriate to that style, and carrying out of purposeful home visits throughout the sentence, both in relation to public protection and safeguarding issues.
- There was no statistically significant difference between children and young people under 16 years, and those 16 or older, in the extent to which delivered interventions in the community incorporated all diversity issues sufficiently well.

Key specific aspect of work	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Was there active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person?	77%	1,164	76%	2,465	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending completed on time? <sup>(5)</sup>	82%	599	84%	1,256	-
Was the initial assessment of Likelihood of Reoffending of sufficient quality? <sup>(5)</sup>	68%	598	69%	1,257	-
Has the case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person?	41%	1,175	35%	2,485	**
Was the intervention plan/ referral order contract completed on time?	80%	822	82%	1,699	-
Did the intervention plan/ referral order contract sufficiently address criminogenic factors?	70%	1,118	67%	2,372	-
Did the objectives within the intervention plan/ referral order contract take account of victim’s issues?	67%	990	59%	1,997	***

Key specific aspect of work	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Has the child or young person been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process?	73%	1,144	72%	2,422	-
Have other YOT workers and relevant external agencies been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process: Children's social care services?	59%	626	54%	889	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening completed on time?	78%	1,206	80%	2,555	-
Was an Asset RoSH screening accurate?	60%	1,199	62%	2,548	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed on time?	47%	368	46%	954	-
Was a Risk Management Plan completed to a sufficient quality?	36%	367	38%	954	-
Was the notification and referral to MAPPA timely? <sup>(6)</sup>	72%	18	80%	90	-
Have all details of RoSH assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies?	64%	607	63%	1,378	-
Has there been effective management oversight of RoH assessment?	40%	762	41%	1,724	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed on time?	79%	1,204	81%	2,551	-
Was an Asset vulnerability screening completed to a sufficient quality?	54%	1,201	57%	2,548	-
Are safeguarding needs reviewed as appropriate?	63%	1,204	64%	2,552	-
Was the secure establishment made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence?	79%	138	79%	627	-
Has there been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment?	41%	945	43%	1,894	-
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales?	57%	778	59%	1,615	-
Has the Risk of Harm to others been reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	43%	468	46%	1,124	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors anticipated wherever feasible?	55%	549	54%	1,237	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors identified swiftly?	59%	496	62%	1,073	-
Were changes in risk of harm/acute factors acted on appropriately?	52%	488	54%	1,054	-
Was effective use made of MAPPA in this case?	54%	35	63%	144	-

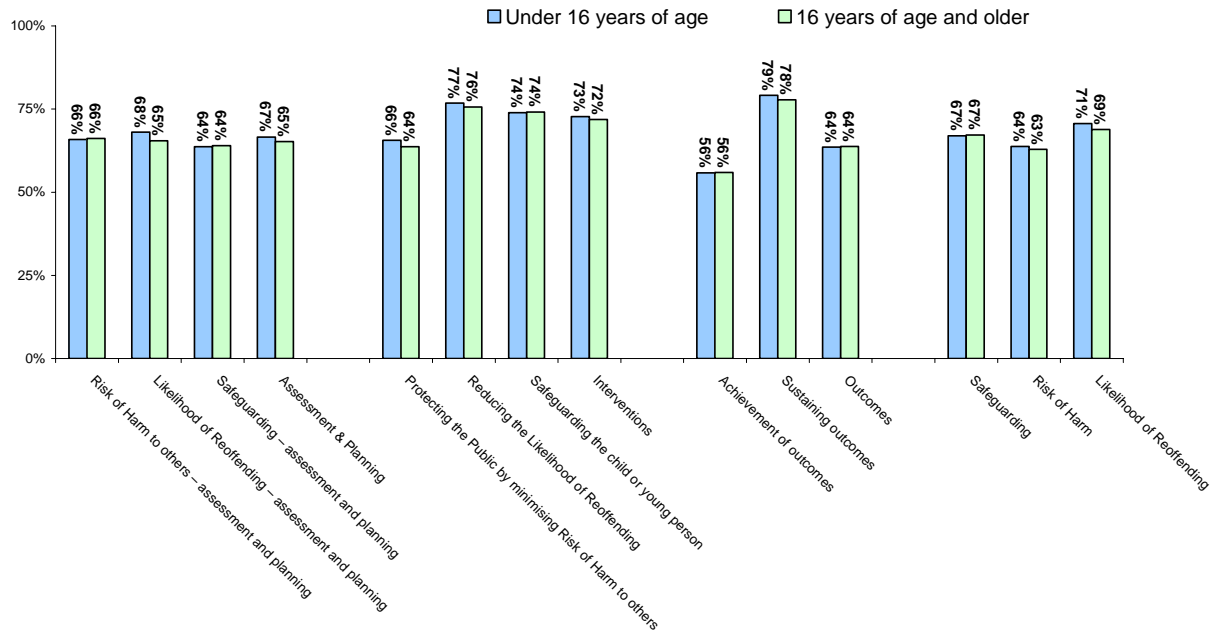


Key specific aspect of work	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with level of RoH posed?	81%	728	74%	1,637	***
Have purposeful home visits been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with Safeguarding issues?	80%	864	74%	1,580	**
Has high priority been given to victim safety?	54%	754	49%	1,505	*
Are delivered interventions in the community implemented in line with the intervention plan?	74%	1,136	73%	2,379	-
Are delivered interventions in the community appropriate to the learning style?	71%	1,171	65%	2,422	***
Are delivered interventions in the community of good quality?	74%	1,168	72%	2,424	-
Are delivered interventions in the community designed to reduce likelihood of reoffending?	88%	1,177	86%	2,438	-
Are delivered interventions in the community sequenced appropriately?	55%	1,177	55%	2,437	-
Are delivered interventions in the community reviewed appropriately?	55%	1,177	55%	2,432	-
Do delivered interventions in the community incorporate all diversity issues?	69%	1,151	66%	2,393	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in custody?	89%	147	88%	762	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively motivated and supported the young person: in the community?	88%	1,187	88%	2,467	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in custody?	91%	137	88%	660	-
Throughout the sentence, has the YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate: in the community?	86%	1,130	83%	2,071	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody?	88%	86	86%	426	-
Has all necessary immediate action been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the community?	74%	676	75%	1,170	-
Have other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community: Education / training / employment / Connexions provider?	86%	134	83%	663	-

Key specific aspect of work	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Statistical significance
	% work done sufficiently well	N	% work done sufficiently well	N	
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community identified?	76%	836	76%	1,595	-
Do specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community incorporate those identified in Vulnerability Management Plan?	78%	305	77%	558	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community delivered?	70%	811	69%	1,536	-
Are specific interventions to promote safeguarding in the community reviewed every 3 months or following significant change?	48%	736	50%	1,362	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody?	60%	113	58%	530	-
Has there been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in the community?	47%	859	47%	1,607	-
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in custody?	91%	145	84%	765	*
Have all relevant staff supported and promoted the well being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in the community?	81%	1,186	82%	2,476	-
Has Risk of Harm to others been effectively managed?	65%	863	64%	1,919	-
Where the child or young person has not complied, has the authority taken enforcement action sufficiently well?	68%	453	62%	1,123	*
Does there appear to have been a reduction in frequency of offending? <sup>(6)</sup>	43%	827	43%	1,804	-
Does there appear to have been a reduction in seriousness of offending? <sup>(6)</sup>	41%	741	44%	1,648	-
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep the child or young person safe?	78%	1,036	80%	2,061	-
Has full attention been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase?	88%	146	81%	741	*
Has full attention been given to community integration issues in the community?	82%	1,127	81%	2,356	-

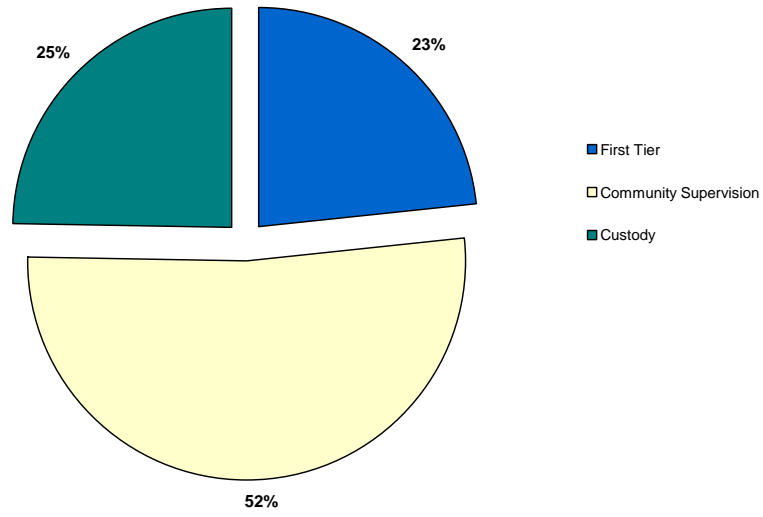
## CCI headline and general criteria scores: Age

### Four English Regions and Wales

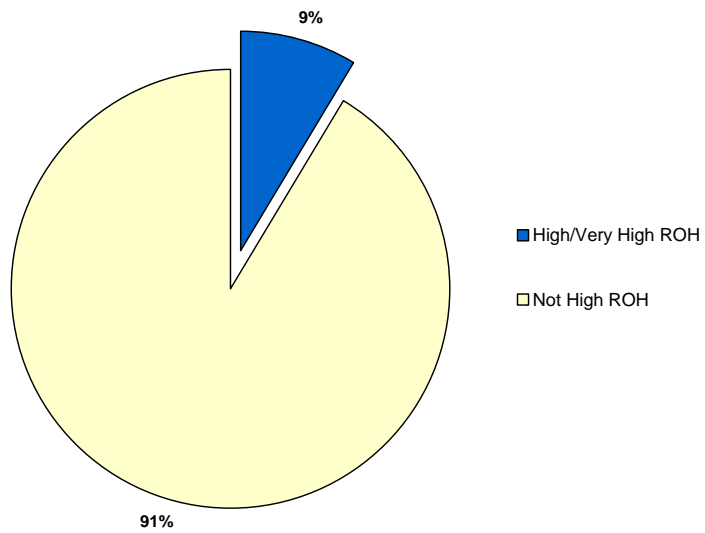


**Annex 1 – characteristics of the total CCI dataset used for this report**

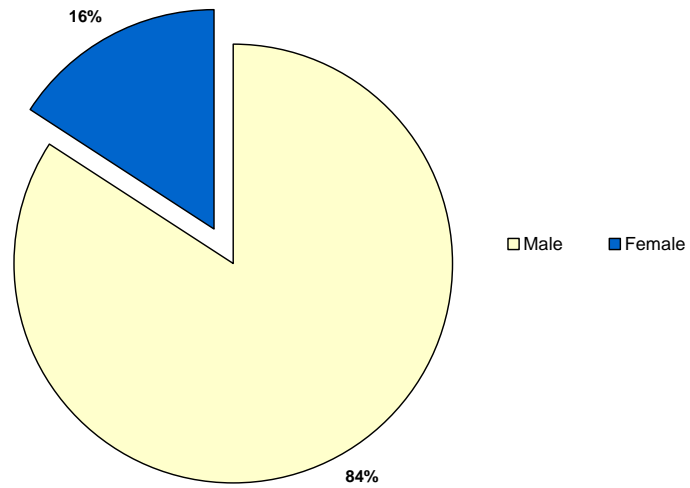
**Total CCI dataset by supervision type**



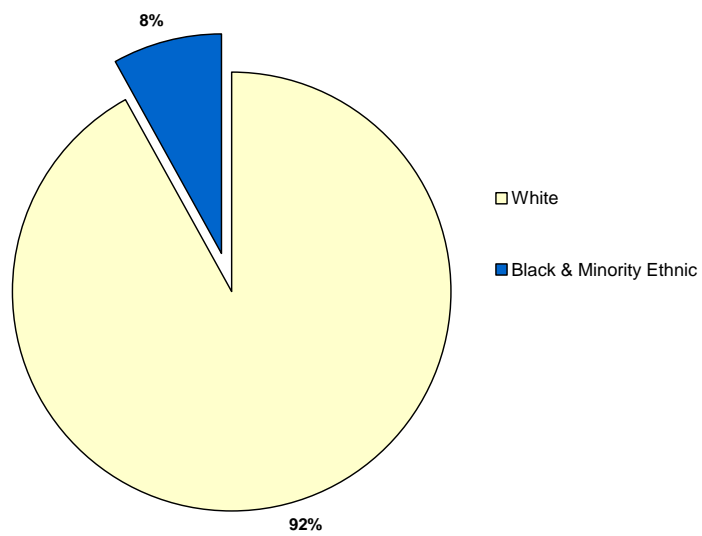
**Total CCI dataset by Asset Risk of Harm Assessment**



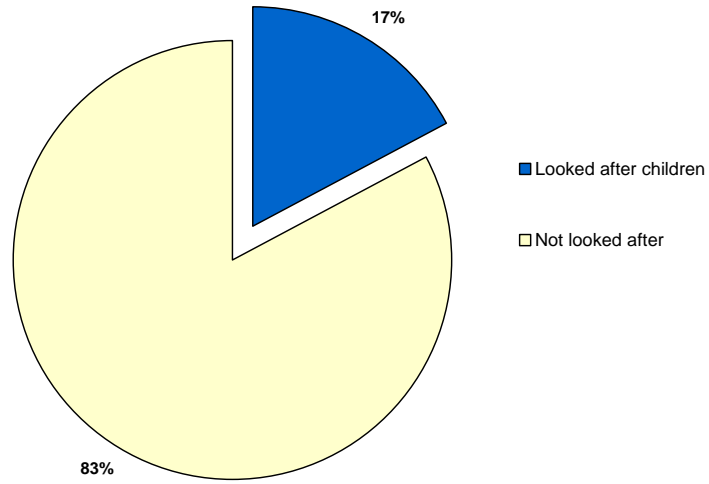
**Total CCI dataset by diversity characteristics:  
Gender**



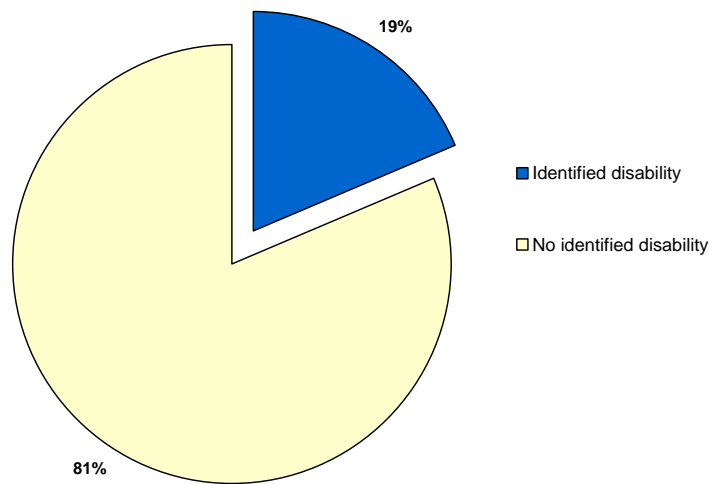
**Total CCI dataset by diversity characteristics:  
Ethnicity**



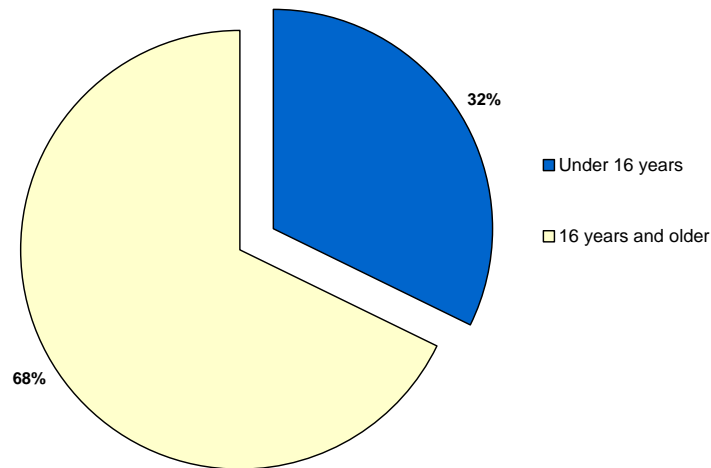
**Total CCI dataset by diversity characteristics:  
whether “looked after” child**



**Total CCI dataset by diversity characteristics:  
Identified Disability**



**Total CCI dataset by diversity characteristics:  
Age**



**Annex 2: 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*

### **Annex 3: Glossary**

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
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection. A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending. 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
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
MAPPAs	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>
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</i> Interventions
'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.
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
YOT/ S	Youth Offending Team/ Service