



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc



Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Carmarthenshire

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Carmarthenshire 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 65% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 79% 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 creditable set of findings. While the Young Offending Prevention Service (YOPS) needed to ensure *Risk of Harm to others* received greater attention at both the assessment and planning stages, this inspection identified much good work being delivered. Although the YOPS office was unsuitable for undertaking work with children and young people who had offended, management and staff had substantially overcome those difficulties and their enthusiasm and commitment was noteworthy.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

October 2010

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Scoring – and Summary Table

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

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

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

Safeguarding score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 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: 65%	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: 79%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

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

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOPS Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOPS Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOPS Manager)
- (4) the plan of work with the case is regularly and thoroughly reviewed; it is correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOPS Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, assessments and plans as appropriate to the specific case (YOPS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (6) reparation is delivered in a timely fashion and is suitable for the child or young person undertaking it.

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

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

- ◇ All but one of the respondents was male; 13 were white. Five children and young people said they had a statement of special educational needs, while two others said they had special learning needs. Twelve said they lived with a parent, one lived with a carer and two resided elsewhere.
- ◇ Two respondents were on a referral order; they both knew what the referral order contract was, had had it explained to them and received a copy of the contract to keep. All but two of the others knew what a supervision or sentence plan was and had had it explained by their case manager. Just four said they had definitely been given a copy.
- ◇ All of them knew why they had to attend the YOPS, and staff had explained to them what would happen. In each case, YOPS staff listened to what they had to say; 13 said staff were interested in helping them. All but two said the YOPS dealt with things they needed help with, and 11 confirmed they completed a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment questionnaire.
- ◇ The main areas the children and young people received help with were: school/training and understanding their offending (six responses each); drug use, feeling less stressed and making better decisions (four each). Eight respondents said things had improved at school, college or in getting a job; one young person said *"I'm now training with a builder in the Llanelli area"*, while another said *"they got me a place in college and are trying to get me a job and sort things out with my family"*. Six children and young people indicated improvements in their health. All but two said they were less likely to offend in the future.

Victims

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

- ◇ All 12 said the YOPS explained what service they could offer; in each case their needs had been taken into account and they had been given the opportunity to talk about any worries they may have had about the offence or the person who committed it.
- ◇ Eight victims benefited from work undertaken by the child or young person who committed the offence. Ten victims were completely satisfied with the service provided by the YOPS. One victim, a deputy head teacher, commented on *"the willingness of YOPS staff to offer guidance regarding the management of certain pupils"*.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning	Susan had heavy substance misuse problems and a chaotic lifestyle. Whilst the 17 year old served a four month custodial sentence for breach of a community order, involvement with social services and her family was actively encouraged by the case manager and was well evidenced in the case records. Susan served her sentence in Gloucestershire, and, upon release, the custodial establishment sent two staff members to the initial planning meeting in the community which ensured her achievements and progress in custody fully informed planning for the community phase. Susan's interests were well served by a prompt and efficient breach during the short licence period that allowed her order to continue; however, she continued to take illegal substances and take part in risky behaviour. An exit plan was put in place that provided her with information about relevant services that would reduce her LoR.
General Criterion: 1.2 & 1.3 (plus 3.1 & 3.2)	
Delivery and Review of Interventions	Fifteen year old Alan was involved in two assault cases within a short period of time. Both offences had indicators of racist behaviour, but were not classified as racist offences. The victim worker developed exercises relevant to Alan's offending and personal situation. She devised scenarios that included Alan taking his four year old nephew to an away football match, where they were surrounded by home fans, and his mother being picked on for shopping at a supermarket other than the one she routinely frequented; the victim worker then asked Alan to think about how he might feel and how his nephew and mother might feel in such situations. The worksheets were on file and the work was also well recorded in the case diary. The aim of the work was to increase Alan's victim awareness and empathy.
General Criterion: 2.1 & 2.2	
Outcomes	The case manager supported Louise after she became distressed following receipt of a letter from court incorrectly stating she was responsible for her mother's fines; bailiffs had been contacted. The case manager arranged a payment schedule that could be managed by Louise's mother, who had mental health issues. The case manager also allocated a mentor to work with Louise, and that arrangement continued following the ending of her supervision order as she moved from her mother's care into vetted temporary accommodation with a friend's family before going into her own accommodation.
General Criterion: 3.1 & 3.2	

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:

64%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A full RoSH analysis was completed in 14 of the 19 cases (74%) where the need for one was identified at the screening stage. It was completed on time in 68% of the cases.
- (2) In five of the six relevant cases, the RoSH was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence.
- (3) A RMP was completed, and on time, in 11 of the 12 cases where required.
- (4) Three cases met the criteria for MAPPA; two of them were notified and, where appropriate, referred to MAPPA in a timely way. Of those two MAPPA cases, the initial MAPPA level was appropriate.
- (5) Details of the RoSH assessment and management were appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 72% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in 74% of cases; completed on time in 68%, and to a sufficient quality in 59%.
- (2) From the 31 cases where a RoSH screening was completed, 22 of the classifications (71%) were assessed as correct. Of the nine that were deemed to be incorrect – six of the classifications were too low, while three were too high.
- (3) The full RoSH analysis was completed to a sufficient quality in just under half of the required cases. The main areas that contributed to the assessment of insufficiency included the risk to victims and previous relevant behaviour not being considered thoroughly. The RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information including MAPPA, other agencies and previous assessments and information from victims in 8 of the 14 relevant cases (57%).

- (4) One-quarter of the RMPs were of sufficient quality. The reasons for insufficiency included roles/responsibilities not being clear, the planned response being unclear or inadequate, and victim and diversity issues not being suitably addressed. Effective management of the RMP was evidenced in one-third of the cases.
- (5) Where there was no requirement for a RMP, the need for planning for *RoH* issues was recognised in 57% of cases and acted upon in 54%. There was effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment in 44% of relevant cases.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>76%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MINIMUM improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) There was evidence of active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person in 92% of cases, and with the parents/carers in 89%.
- (2) The initial assessment of LoR was completed in 97% of cases; completed on time in 82%; and was assessed as being of sufficient quality in 86%.
- (3) The initial assessment was informed by the *What do YOU think?* self-assessment form, having been completed by the child or young person in 84% of cases. There was evidence that the initial assessment was informed by contact with, and/or relevant information from, the following agencies; Children’s Social Care Services (86%), ETE (92%), substance misuse services (97%), police (94%), physical health services (63%).
- (4) Where applicable, the initial assessments were forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence.
- (5) The initial assessment was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 92% of the cases.
- (6) In the 38 cases inspected, an intervention plan/referral order contract was always completed, and, in all but two instances, on time; the plans/contracts sufficiently addressed the factors linked to offending in slightly more than four-fifths of the cases.

- (7) The intervention plans took account of Safeguarding issues in 69% of the applicable cases, and included positive factors in 82%. The plans also focused on achievable change (97%), and reflected sentencing purposes (89%) and national standards (97%).
- (8) The child or young person was actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process (84%), while, where appropriate, their parents/carers were actively and meaningfully involved in 77%. Other YOPS workers and most relevant external agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process.
- (9) The intervention plan was reviewed at appropriate intervals in three-quarters of the cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person in 21% of the cases.
- (2) The initial assessment was informed by contact with, and/or relevant information from, CAMHS in 42% of relevant cases.
- (3) The intervention plans integrated RMPs in just under half of the instances where they should have, and incorporated the child or young person’s learning needs/style in 6 of the 27 cases where this was required.
- (4) The intervention plan/referral order contract gave a clear shape to the order (63%); set relevant goals (37%); and set realistic timescales (54%).

1.3 Safeguarding:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>69%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) A timely Asset vulnerability screening was completed in 82% of cases.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in slightly more than four-fifths of cases.

- (3) The secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence in all but one of the cases where this was an issue (88%); there was active liaison and information sharing with the custodial establishment around Safeguarding issues in all the relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient standard in 61% of cases.
- (2) We considered a VMP should have been completed in 63% of the cases inspected. Of those cases where it was considered a VMP should have been produced, it was done in only 42%; completed on time in 39%; and completed to a sufficient standard in 35%. The main areas where the plans were found to be insufficient included the roles/responsibilities of staff being unclear, the planned response was inadequate or unclear, diversity and victim issues were not sufficiently addressed.
- (3) The VMP contributed to, and informed, interventions in 40% of applicable cases. In half of the relevant cases, it contributed to, and informed, other plans. Copies of other plans (including child protection, care, and pathway) were on file in 62% of the relevant cases.
- (4) Effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment was evidenced in just over one-third of the relevant cases.

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

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

In too many cases we found insufficient *RoH* screenings/assessments and RMPs that were not good enough. The YOPS had a comprehensive risk management policy that incorporated three elements of risk - the LoR, vulnerability and serious harm to others. For appropriate cases, a risk management meeting was held. While the policy was applied, assessments and plans would have been better if the risk management meetings had been more analytical and focused to a greater extent on quality issues.

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:

72%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In the two applicable cases, effective use was made of MAPPA; decisions were recorded accurately but in only one of the two were they clearly followed through and acted upon and reviewed appropriately. Case managers and other relevant YOPS staff contributed effectively to MAPPA processes.
- (2) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with both the level of *RoH* posed and in relation to Safeguarding issues where appropriate.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated according to *RoH* in most of the cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in 95% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales in slightly less than two-thirds of the relevant cases. In just under a half of the cases where there was a significant change, the *RoH* was not reviewed thoroughly.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* were anticipated where feasible in 45% of cases, identified swiftly in a half and acted on appropriately in just under three-fifths.
- (3) In nearly two-thirds of the cases, a full assessment of the safety of victims was carried out. High priority was given to victim safety in just over a half of the relevant cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned in four of the seven applicable cases (57%). Following significant change, *RoH* was reviewed in just under two-thirds of the relevant community cases, and in two out of three of the custody cases.

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:

84%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan (92%); of good quality (81%); designed to reduce LoR (97%); sequenced appropriately (68%); reviewed appropriately (76%); and incorporated all diversity issues (67%).
- (2) Positive support provided by substance misuse, ETE and victim workers was evidenced in many of the cases we inspected.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence in most of the cases inspected.
- (4) In relation to both custodial and community cases, and almost without exception, the YOPS worker actively motivated and supported the child or young person, reinforced positive behaviour and actively engaged parents/carers where appropriate.

Area for improvement:

- (1) We found that reparation did not always start or get completed during the currency of a sentence.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

86%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in all the relevant custody cases and 84% of those in the community.
- (2) All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect any other affected child or young person in the two relevant custody cases and 87% of the cases in the community.
- (3) Necessary referrals were made to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding in all the relevant custody cases and nearly all the community cases.
- (4) There was good evidence that YOPS workers and other relevant agencies (especially secure establishments, substance misuse services, the police, ETE and children's services) worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in custody and in the community. Case managers, other YOPS workers and relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were, in most cases, identified, delivered and reviewed. Where relevant, effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was evidenced. Staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence.

Area for improvement:

- (1) In 43% of the relevant community cases, there was insufficient evidence to indicate that YOPS and CAMHS worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 82%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Despite many intervention plans not clearly identifying what was to be done, by whom and by when, case managers and specialist staff, particularly substance misuse, education and victim workers, carried out some excellent work that was well evidenced. Staff showed commitment to their work; contact with offenders in custody was good.

The YOPS's office accommodation in Llanelli, from where all work with children and young people who had offended was undertaken, was inadequate. There was just one interview room; it was adjacent to the waiting room and was not soundproofed. As Carmarthenshire is a large and sparsely populated county, case managers undertook a lot of home visits and also found other places to meet up with the children or young people, not all of which were ideal. However, the paucity of the office accommodation was a detriment and did not provide children and young people with a welcoming place to visit or staff a conducive environment in which to work.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

57%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In all the cases (42%) where the child or young person did not comply, the YOPS took enforcement action sufficiently well.
- (2) All reasonable measures were taken to keep the child or young person safe in 95% of the cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was effectively managed in two-thirds of the relevant cases.
- (2) A reduction in frequency of offending was evidenced in 38% of relevant cases. There was a reduction in seriousness of offending in just over one-quarter of the relevant cases.
- (3) An overall reduction in Asset score was recorded in just over one-third of cases. The factors recording the biggest improvements were family & personal relationships and substance misuse.
- (4) A reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding was evidenced in half of the relevant cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

90%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 90% of the cases during the custodial phase and in a similar percentage of the cases when the children and young people were in the community.
- (2) Actions had been taken, or there were plans in place, to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable for 90% of cases in the custodial phase, and in a slightly higher figure when the children and young people were in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 68%

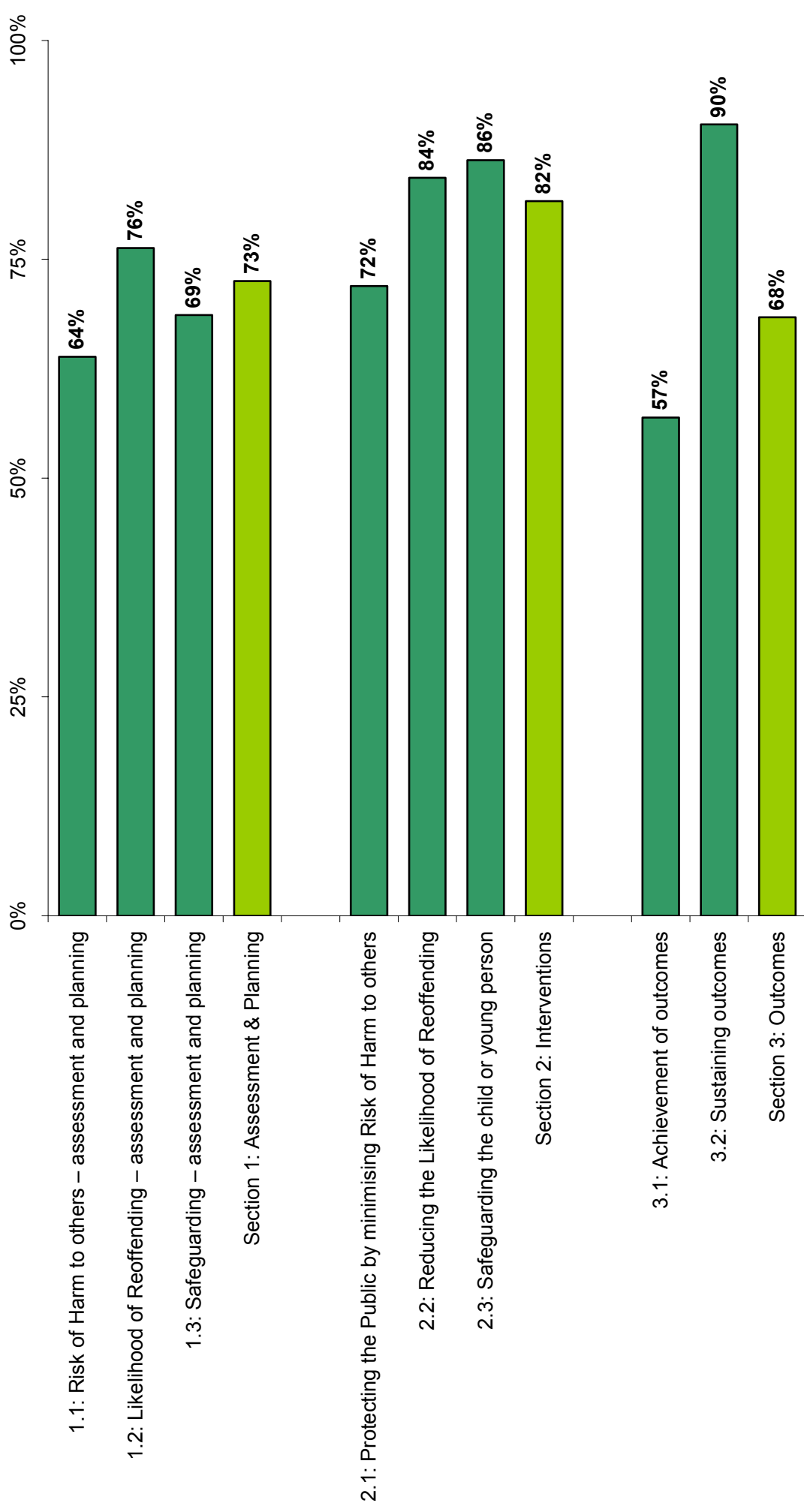
COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Initial outcomes were disappointing bearing in mind the work that was delivered to the children and young people in Carmarthenshire. Case managers often used Asset as an incremental recording tool and did not routinely review cases thoroughly at the end of sentence. This meant they did not always recognise, and capture sufficiently on YOIS, changes in the factors related to the child or young person's LoR or in their vulnerability or RoH they posed to others.

This inspection identified a YOPS that sought to gain the compliance of its children and young people, but, when that compliance was not forthcoming, used enforcement procedures promptly and effectively.

Appendix 1: Summary

Carmarthenshire CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Carmarthenshire YOPS was located in South-West Wales.

The area had a population of 172,842 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.4% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for Wales (10.6%). The comparable figure for England and Wales was 10.4%.

The population of Carmarthenshire was predominantly white British (99.1%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (0.9%) 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 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 53 per 1,000, were above the average for England and Wales of 46.

YOPS

The YOPS boundaries were within those of the Dyfed/Powys police area and Wales Probation Trust (with effect from April 2010).

Hywel Dda Local Health Board covered the area.

The YOPS was located within the Department for Education and Children. It was managed by the YOPS Manager.

The YOPS Management Board was chaired by the Assistant Chief Executive.

The YOPS headquarters was in the town of Llanelli. The operational work of the YOPS was based in Llanelli and Carmarthen. ISSP was provided by an in-house team.

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.

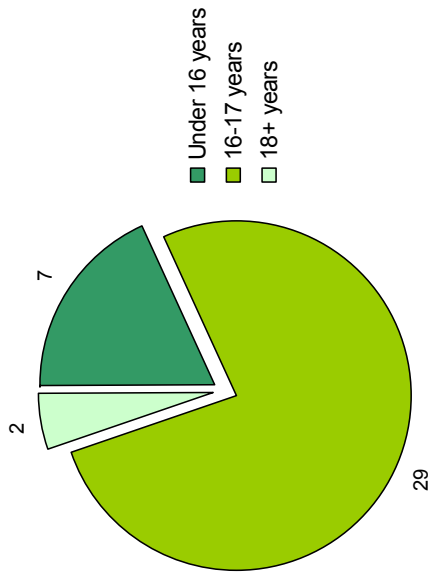
Carmarthenshire's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOPS were in suitable education, training or employment was 78.7%. This was a slight rise on the previous year, and above the Wales average of 69.0%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 95.3%. This was a slight decline on the previous year and below the Wales average of 96.1%.

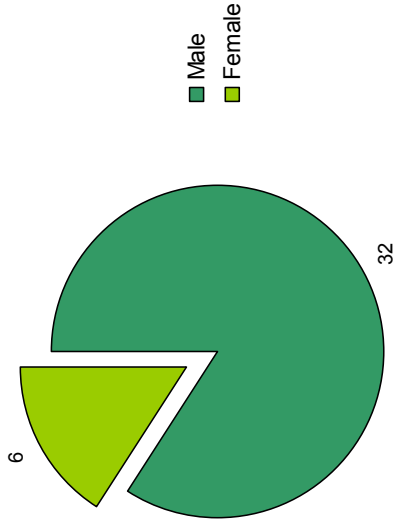
The 'Reoffending rate after 9 months' was 70%, lower than the Wales average of 74% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

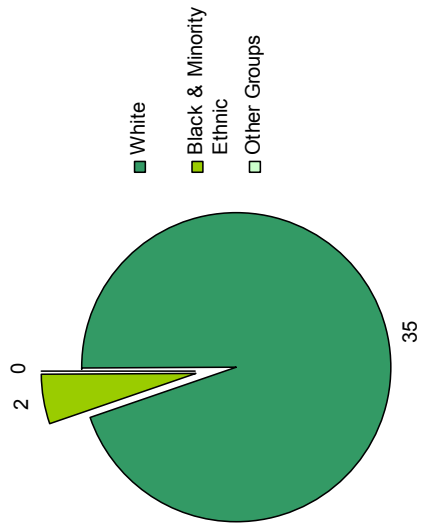
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



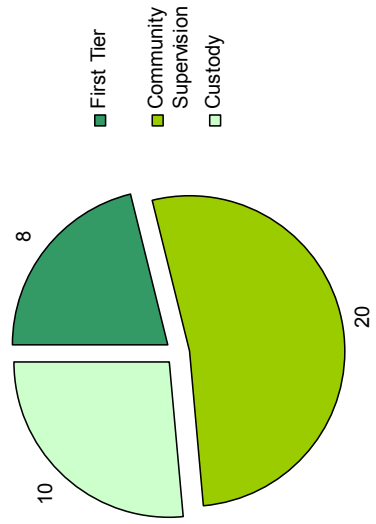
Case Sample: Gender



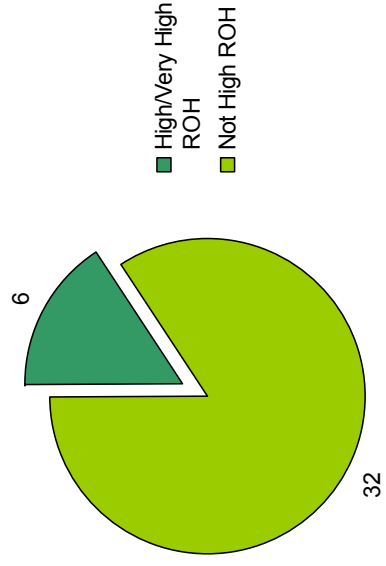
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in June 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 YOPS.

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

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

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

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

Data charts in this report are available electronically upon request

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
CSCS	Children's Social Care Services
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.</p> <p>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 YOPS, 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 Wales in early 2009 was 74%
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 YOPS 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/PS	Youth Offending Service/Team/Prevention Service

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