



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:

Coventry

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Coventry 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 73% 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 75% 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 Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

We found a service that that was engaging positively with children and young people to develop sentence plans that sufficiently addressed factors relevant to their offending. Work is needed to improve the quality of initial assessments and subsequent planning for *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability. Increased management oversight will be key to this.

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

March 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Coventry
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	67%	73%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	65%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	70%	75%

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<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Bobbie Jones</i>
<i>Inspector</i>	<i>John Llewellyn Thomas</i>
<i>Practice Assessors</i>	<i>Cris Dewey; Melanie Peace</i>
<i>CCI Assessor</i>	<i>Bob Busk</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Andy Doyle</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Alex Pentecost; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Julie Fox</i>

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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: 73%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required
Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
This score indicates the percentage of Risk of Harm 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 Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 75%	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. Overall our inspection findings provide the ‘best available’ means of measuring, for example, how often each individual’s *Risk of Harm to others* is being kept to a minimum. It is never possible to eliminate completely Risk of Harm to the public, and a catastrophic event can happen anywhere at any time – nevertheless a ‘high’ *RoH* score in one inspected location indicates that it is less likely to happen there than in a location where there has been a ‘low’ *RoH* inspection score. In particular, a high *RoH* score indicates that usually practitioners are ‘doing all they reasonably can’ to minimise such risks to the public, in our judgement, even though there can never be a guarantee of success in every single case.

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 of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager)
- (2) 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 from harm, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS Manager)
- (3) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services and following significant change (YOS Manager)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager).

Next steps

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

Service users' perspective

Children and young people

Thirty-two children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All the respondents knew why they had to come to the YOS and recalled a YOS worker having explained to them what to expect. The vast majority of respondents said their YOS worker made it very easy or quite easy for them to understand how the YOS could help. For example, one child or young person wrote *"my YOS worker explained things in detail and spoke to me civilly"*. Another said *"just talked to me with respect, and I'll do the same and won't miss appointments"*.
- ◇ Twenty-one children and young people could recall completing a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment.
- ◇ All four of the children and young people with a referral order knew what the order was, and had discussed their contract with their YOS case manager. Three of them had been given a copy to keep.
- ◇ Of the 28 relevant respondents almost all of them knew what a supervision or sentence plan was and recalled the YOS case manager discussing their plan with them. Twenty-two of them stated they had been given a copy to keep.
- ◇ Most respondents felt that YOS staff were completely, or mostly, really interested in helping them. Thirty children and young people reported that staff listened to what they had to say.
- ◇ From the responses, 25 children and young people felt the YOS had fully, or mostly, taken action to deal with the things they needed help with. In particular, respondents referred to help with ETE and understanding their offending. One child or young person wrote *"I am now doing education at college without moaning or refusing to go"*. Another said *"my anger problem has got much better; I never used to be able to control my anger but now I know how to"*.
- ◇ In the five cases where the child or young person said that they had been afraid of something, three said that the YOS worker had *"helped a lot"*.
- ◇ Two-thirds of the children and young people felt they were a lot less likely to offend and 19 of them reported that their lives had improved as a result of working with the YOS.
- ◇ Twenty-two respondents rated their satisfaction level with the service provided by the YOS as between 50 and 100 on a sliding scale between 0 and 100.

Victims

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

- ◇ All respondents felt that the YOS had explained the service they were offering and had given them the chance to talk about any worries. Four of them felt that their needs had been taken into account.
- ◇ Work undertaken by the child or young person had benefited two of the victims.
- ◇ Two victims felt the YOS had paid attention to their safety; two did not.
- ◇ Three respondents were fully satisfied with the service provided by YOS. One said *"the service I received was excellent and the YOS worker was very caring and always kept me informed of what was going on, I found her very supportive"*. One victim was partially satisfied; one partially dissatisfied; and one completely dissatisfied. The respondent who was dissatisfied cited lack of information as the source of this.

Sharing good practice

Below are examples of good practice we found in the YOS

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Jon was a 14 year old Looked After Child, living in a children's home after his foster care placement had broken down. He was subject to a 2 year YRO. The case manager engaged early with children's social care services to ensure a comprehensive assessment and planned interventions that involved staff from the children's home and YOS specialist workers. Offence-focused interventions were planned sensitively to reflect Jon's learning style, acknowledge family breakdown and address his 'care' experiences. YRO and Looked After Children work was coordinated thus providing good prospects of a positive outcome.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Pervaiz, aged 16 years, was subject to a DTO. West Midlands Police 'Channel Project', which focused on prevention of violent extremism, were working with him. The case manager visited Pervaiz throughout his sentence jointly with police and liaised with staff at the secure establishment to manage his *RoH* and plan for release. This multi-agency approach resulted in a detailed discharge plan that recognised Pervaiz's *RoSH*, vulnerability and *LoR*. It incorporated both positive and restrictive interventions such as 24 hour staff support; an exclusion zone to prevent him approaching his victim; an Asian mentor to support Pervaiz; referral to mental health provision and to the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children's sexual offending project; and case management support from the Channel Project.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.2

Hakim, aged 16 years, was originally from Iraq. He came to the United Kingdom alone after his parents were killed. Subject to a supervision order, he was living in Coventry independently with support from children's social care services. The case manager understood the importance of Hakim's heritage on his wider behaviour and engagement and tailored her approach to be mindful of issues such as language and culture. She encouraged him to access resources through the refugee service in an effort to assist him to maintain links with his cultural background and to obtain on-going support.

All names have been altered.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH):

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:

69%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was completed in all 62 cases; 48 of them (77%) were completed on time.
- (2) The RoSH analysis was completed in 15 of the 18 cases where it was required (83%).
- (3) We considered the RoSH classification was accurate in 83% of cases. Of the remainder we considered all but one were too low.
- (4) In nearly three-quarters of cases the RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information, including previous assessments, other agencies' and information from victims.
- (5) An RMP had been completed in 11 of the 14 cases (79%) in which it was required. All but two of these were both timely and of sufficient quality.
- (6) All five cases that met the criteria for MAPPAs were recognised and had been appropriately assigned. In all but one relevant MAPPAs Level 1 cases a timely notification was made¹.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) RoSH analysis was of sufficient quality in less than half (47%) of the cases. Where quality was deemed to be insufficient the primary reasons were lateness and previous relevant behaviour not being considered.
- (2) Where there was no requirement for an RMP, or an RMP had not been produced, the need for planning for *RoH* issues was recognised in less than half (45%) of the relevant cases, and acted upon in just over one-third.

¹ There were no cases in the sample that required MAPPAs management at Level 2 or above.

- (3) Details of RoSH assessment and management had been communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 52% of relevant of cases.
- (4) In the 18 cases which either required an RMP (14) or where the RoSH classification was unclear (four) management oversight had been effective in nine cases. We considered there had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in only 12 of the 32 (38%) 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>73%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in 97% of cases. More than two-thirds of assessments we read were of sufficient quality and 71% of them were completed on time. Where they were not sufficient, the information was either unclear or not enough.
- (2) We saw evidence of active engagement to carry out an initial assessment with parents/carers in over three-quarters of cases and with children and young people in two-thirds. The engagement of parents/carers and children and young people in planning reduced to 63% and 59% respectively.
- (3) In relevant cases, the initial assessment was informed by contact with, or previous assessments from, the secure establishment and the police (100%); education/training (92%); ASB team (86%); children’s social care services (83%); emotional mental/health services (74%); substance misuse services (69%); and physical health services (63%).
- (4) Almost three-quarters of initial assessments were reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (5) There was a custodial sentence plan completed in 14 out of 17 (82%) of relevant cases; all of these were timely. In all but one case, relevant offending factors were addressed sufficiently well (particularly in relation to ETE, physical health and emotional/mental health). In 16 out of 17 cases YOS workers were actively and meaningfully involved with the secure estate throughout the custodial planning process. The plans included positive factors (79%) and responded to diversity needs (90%). Almost all (93%) completed custodial sentence plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals.

- (6) A community intervention plan was completed in 95% of relevant cases, was timely in 81% and in 79% addressed offending factors sufficiently well (particularly thinking & behaviour, ETE, attitudes to offending and substance mis-use). Diversity needs were appropriately responded to in more than two-thirds (69%) and plans included positive factors in 83% of relevant cases. Three-quarters of completed community intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (7) Almost all community intervention plans reflected sentencing purposes and most set relevant goals and reflected national standards. Realistic timescales were set in three-quarters of cases. Over two-thirds of community intervention plans took account of victim issues.
- (8) YOS workers and a number of relevant other agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process as follows: ETE 96% of relevant cases; police (92%); substance misuse services (86%); emotional/mental health services (85%); and children's social care services (78%).

Areas for improvement:

- (1) One-third of cases evidenced that the initial assessment included the learning style of the child or young person or that a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment questionnaire had been completed at the beginning of the sentence.
- (2) Custodial sentence plans integrated RMPs in 38% of relevant cases; Safeguarding needs were not taken into account (43%); nor was the child or young person's learning style incorporated (42%). Objectives were not prioritised according to *RoH* in 58% of relevant cases, inclusive of Safeguarding work in 57% nor were they sequenced according to offending-related need in half the cases. Victim issues were taken account of in 46% of cases.
- (3) Community intervention plans failed to integrate RMPs in half the relevant cases; Safeguarding needs were not taken into account in (37%); nor was the child or young person's learning style incorporated (55%). Objectives were not prioritised according to *RoH* in 46% of relevant cases, inclusive of Safeguarding work in 40%, nor were they sequenced according to offender related need in 44% of cases.
- (4) In five of the cases where diversity issues were not sufficiently covered in the community intervention plan, the reason related to the disability of the child or young person who had offended.

1.3 Safeguarding:

General Criterion:

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.

Score:

72%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed in all except one case and 76% were timely.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in well over three-quarters of cases.
- (3) Of the 13 VMPs that were completed, ten had contributed to and informed the choice of interventions and seven relevant cases had contributed to other plans e.g. a child protection plan.
- (4) In all 16 cases where it was appropriate, the secure establishment had been made aware of vulnerability issues at the start of the sentence.
- (5) There was evidence of a YOS contribution to other assessments and plans to safeguard the child or young person in 11 of the 15 (73%) relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient quality in 55% of cases.
- (2) A VMP was not completed in nearly half of the 25 cases where we judged that one was needed. Nine VMPs were completed on time (36%) and ten were completed to a sufficient quality (40%).
- (3) We assessed there had been effective management oversight of vulnerability assessments in only 12 out of 29 relevant cases (41%).

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 72%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Assessment and sentence planning was generally sufficient but improvements were needed, particularly in to relation to *RoH* and Safeguarding work. There was a need to ensure that *RoH* and vulnerability was planned for and managed effectively across all risk thresholds and not just those in the high *RoH* categories. In our judgement all previous behaviours could have been more fully taken into account when assessing and planning for *RoH* and a wider view that

included risks associated with lifestyle as well as suicide and self-harm, could have been taken when assessing levels of vulnerability. There was also a need to ensure that *RoH* and vulnerability assessments were reviewed, not only in line with national standards but also when there was a significant change of circumstances. Greater management oversight should also be accorded to all cases assessed as posing a *RoH* and/or those assessed as vulnerable.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

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

General Criterion:

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

Score:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Case managers and all other relevant YOS staff contributed to multi-agency meetings in all 16 of the relevant custodial cases and in all but one (96%) of the relevant community cases.
- (2) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed (71%) and in relation to Safeguarding issues (79%).
- (3) A full assessment of the safety of victims was carried out in 69% of relevant cases; high priority was given to victim safety in 67%.
- (4) Appropriate resources were allocated according to *RoH* posed throughout the sentence in 87% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned in eight out of ten custody cases and reviewed following significant change in all five relevant custody cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales in 57% of relevant cases; and following a significant change in 42%. Changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated wherever feasible (51%); identified swiftly (52%); and acted upon appropriately (54%).
- (2) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in just over two-thirds of relevant cases and reviewed following a significant change in just over half.
- (3) There was effective management oversight of *RoH* in 9 of the 26 relevant community cases (35%).

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 sentence plan (81%); appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person (69%); and reviewed appropriately (68%).
- (2) Most delivered interventions in the community were designed to reduce reoffending and were of good quality. More than three-quarters incorporated all diversity issues.
- (3) The YOS was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in 16 out of 17 cases.
- (4) Based on the YOS assessment of LoR and RoH, we felt the initial Scaled Approach level was correct in all but one case.
- (5) In almost all cases appropriate resources were allocated to LoR throughout the sentence. In the six cases where resources were considered to be insufficient the deficits were mainly in the areas of thinking & behaviour and attitudes to offending.
- (6) Of the 21 cases where there were specific requirement(s) added to a YRO we found that they were implemented, or were on their way to completion, in 17 cases (81%).
- (7) The YOS worker had actively motivated and supported the child or young person throughout their sentence in 94% of relevant custody cases and 93% of community cases. The YOS workers had also reinforced positive behaviour and actively engaged parents/carers in all but one custody case and the great majority of community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were sequenced appropriately in 59% of cases.
- (2) In six of the cases where diversity issues were not sufficiently addressed the reason related to the disability of the person who had offended.

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:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in all but one custody case where this was necessary and in almost three-quarters of community cases. The YOS took immediate action to safeguard or protect other affected children and young people in two of the three relevant custody cases and in six of the eight relevant community cases.
- (2) Necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other agencies in all custody cases and in 82% of relevant community cases.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified (80%); delivered (80%); and reviewed (73%). There had been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability in 11 of 12 custody cases where we judged this to be required.
- (4) We found the YOS had worked together with secure establishments to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in all cases. There was also good liaison in almost all cases, including ensuring continuity of provision in transition between custody and community, with: police; ETE; physical health services; emotional health services; and substance misuse services.
- (5) In the community the YOS worked together well with children's social care services (84%) and the ASB team (83%). This also applied to the transition from custody to community with children's social care services (80%) and accommodation services (67%).
- (6) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding incorporated those issues identified in VMPs in 73% of relevant community cases.
- (7) Staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the sentence in all but one relevant custody case and in 88% of community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified (60%); delivered (64%); and reviewed (57%).

- (2) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability in half of the community cases where we judged this to be required.
- (3) Joint working did not take place with children's social care services in three of seven custody cases or with the ASB team in one of two custody cases where this would have been appropriate to promote Safeguarding and well-being.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 78%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Discussion with case managers showed that they usually understood, and could describe how children and young people's behaviours, attitudes and previous behaviours contributed to *RoH* and as a result knew how to make referrals to secure the correct interventions. In some cases this information was insufficiently recorded at the assessment and planning stage. As a result, there were inconsistencies between objectives in interventions plans and the work actually being delivered to children and young people.

3. OUTCOMES

Our inspections include findings about initial outcomes, as set out in this section. In principle, this is the key section that specifies what supervision is achieving, but in practice this is by necessity just a snapshot of what has been achieved in only the first 6-9 months of supervision, and for which the evidence is sometimes only provisional.

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

58%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Of the 32 cases where the child or young person had not complied enforcement action was taken sufficiently well in 22 (69%).
- (2) All reasonable action had been taken to keep children and young people safe in 85% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in just over half (53%) the cases where there were *RoH* concerns.
- (2) Frequency of reoffending appears to have reduced in 48% of cases, and seriousness of offending in 52% of cases where it was possible to apply this judgment. The factors linked to reoffending had been reduced in just under half (47%) of cases.
- (3) There was a reduction of risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 50% of the relevant cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

88%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in almost all custody cases and in the majority of community cases.
- (2) Action had been taken or planned to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in all except one custody case and in most community cases.

Area for improvement:

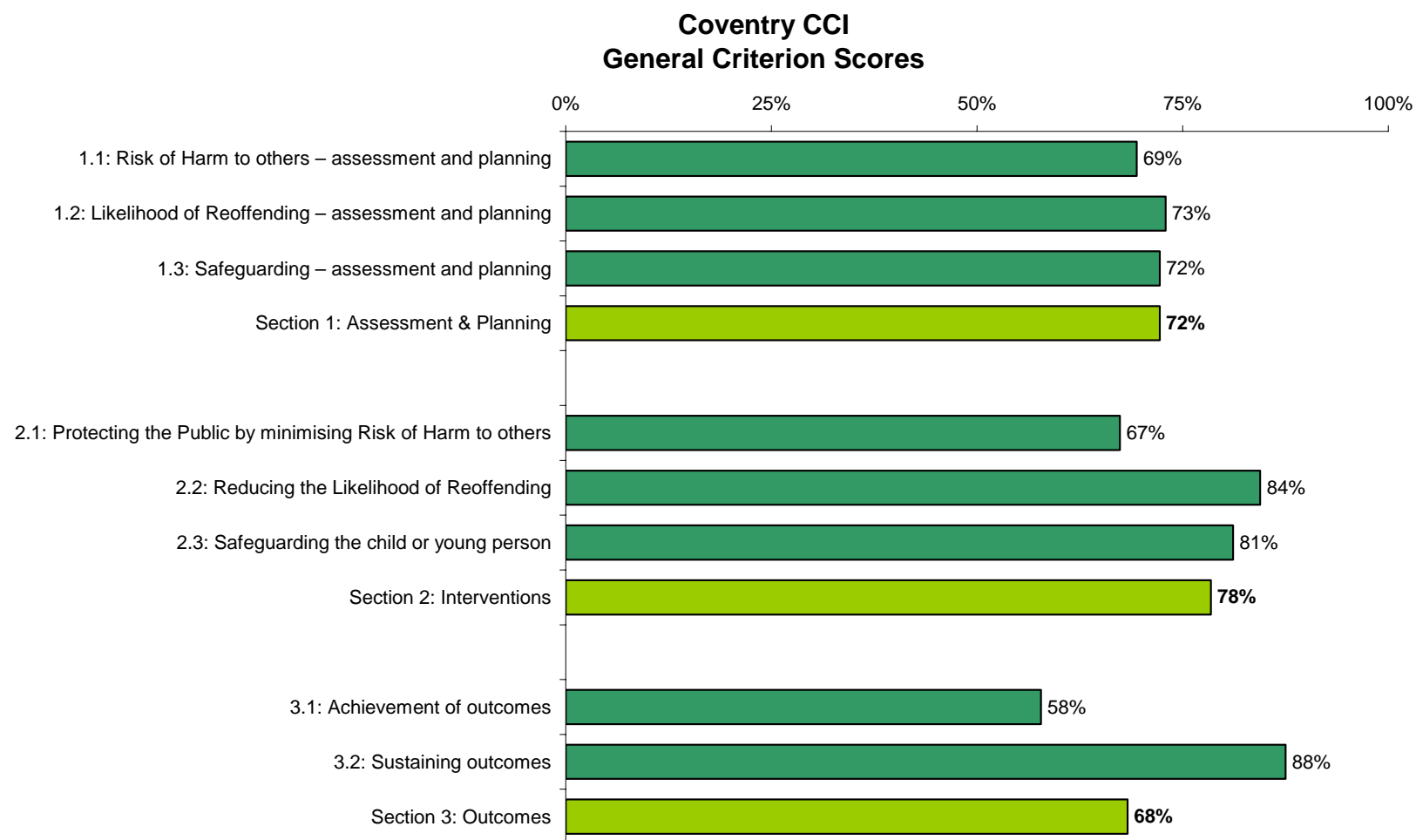
- (1) Where *RoH* and/or Safeguarding had not been effectively managed this was mainly due to insufficient assessment and planning.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 68%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

It was very encouraging to note the endeavours undertaken to sustain work, particularly when orders had finished, with children and young people. This work built upon individual efforts made by staff to initiate constructive relationships with children and young people and their parents/carers during the orders, some of whom presented significant barriers to engagement. Such diligent investment had resulted in many positive changes.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Coventry YOS was located in the West Midlands region of England.

The area had a population of 300,848 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.9% of which were aged 10-17 years old. This was higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Coventry was predominantly white British (84.0%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (16.0%) was above the average for England & Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10-17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 44 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 38.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the West Midlands police area. The West Midlands Probation Trust, the Coventry NHS (commissioning) and Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust (delivery) covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Children's Specialist Services Division of Children's Learning & Young People's Directorate of Coventry City Council. It was managed by the Head of the Youth Offending Service.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children, Learning & Young People on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOS Headquarters was in the Coventry City Centre as was the operational work. ISS was provided 'in-house'.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated July 2010.

There were five judgements on reoffending; first time entrants; use of custody; accommodation; and employment, education and training.

On these dimensions, the YJB scored Coventry 21 of a maximum of 28 (for English YOS); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing excellently.

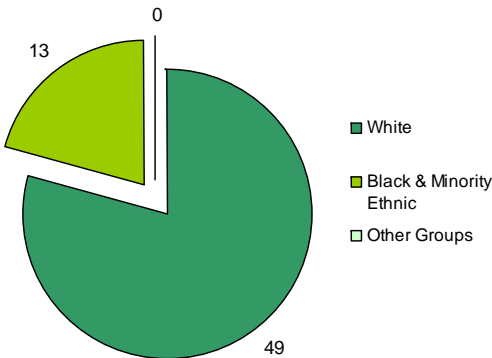
Coventry's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly and was significantly better than similar *family group* YOTs.

For a description of how the YJB's performance measures are defined, please refer to:

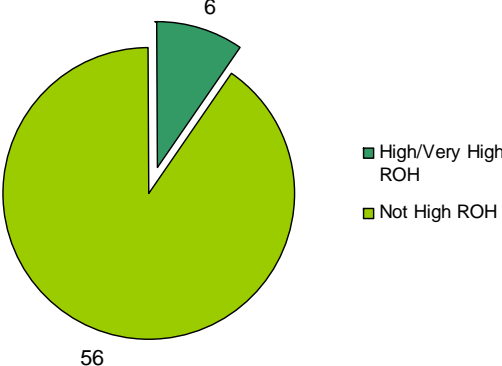
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

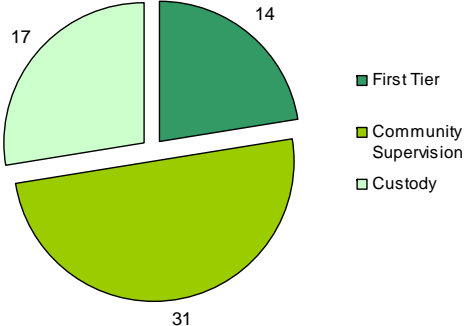
Case Sample: Ethnicity



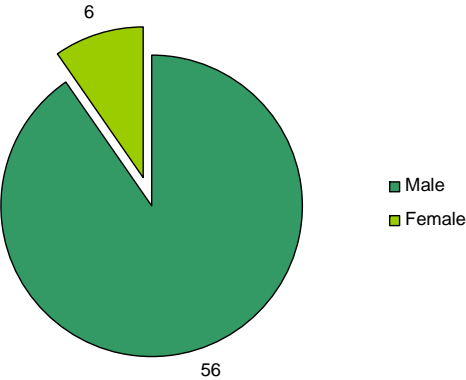
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



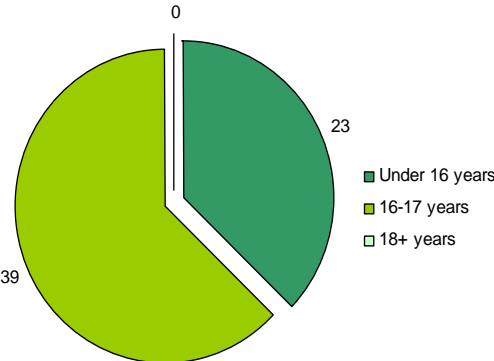
Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Gender



Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in November 2010

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

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

LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
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 YOS workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team
YRO	Youth rehabilitation order