



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

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Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Devon

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Devon took place as part of the Inspection of Youth Offending programme. We have examined a representative sample of youth offending cases from the area, and have judged how often the Public Protection and the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done to a sufficiently high level of quality. Our findings will also feed into the wider annual Comprehensive Area Assessment process.

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 67% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 80% 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 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. There are good prospects for improvement in the future.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

February 2010

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Scoring – and Summary Table

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

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

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

Safeguarding score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 73%	Comment: MODERATE 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: 67%	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: 80%	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 (YOS Manager)
- (2) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS 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* (YOS Manager)
- (4) 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 (YOS Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, and planning to address *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability, 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

Twenty-eight children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ Twenty-six of the children and young people who responded were clear about why they had to attend the YOS; and 25 had been told by staff what would happen when they did. Nearly all felt that YOS staff listened to them and were interested in helping them.
- ◇ Seventeen of the 28 respondents had completed a questionnaire about their needs as part of their supervision by the YOS; and 24 said YOS staff had taken action to deal with problems they had raised.
- ◇ Twenty-three respondents reported a satisfaction level of 70% or more with the service they had received, with 12 being completely satisfied. Twenty-three out of 28 children and young people thought they were less likely to offend as a result of their work with the YOS.
- ◇ Respondents reported receiving help with a wide range of issues, including ETE, health, and understanding their offending and better decision-making.

Victims

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

- ◇ All seven of the victims who responded said that YOS staff had explained the service they could offer and that their personal needs (for example, the timing and venue for meetings) were taken into account.
- ◇ All seven of the respondents said they had been given a chance to talk about any worries they had about the offence or the child or young person who had committed it; and that due regard had been paid to their safety where applicable (for example, in relation to the child or young person contacting them).
- ◇ Only one of the seven victims said they had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence, although this was not necessarily a point of criticism by the victims.
- ◇ Five respondents were completely satisfied with the service they had received from the YOS, and a further two were partially satisfied.

Sharing good practice

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 2.2

Jane was a 16 year old convicted of assault. Although the victim did not wish to be involved in a restorative justice intervention, Jane completed some victim awareness work with her case manager and evidenced this through drafting a letter of apology. This consolidated her learning and thinking about the impact of her offence on the victim.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Daniel, aged 15 years, was subject to a supervision order, again for an offence of assault. His case manager had liaised with the ASB Team to obtain information relating to Daniel's drinking in public, and was able to challenge him on this issue early in the order. The case manager worked well with Daniel's father, undertaking some joint sessions on avoiding conflict.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 2.3

Wayne was a 14 year old subject to a referral order for offences of commercial burglary and aggravated taking and driving away a motor vehicle.

His case manager made good use of web based multi-media resources to deliver an intervention on substance misuse awareness. Both Wayne and his mother said that he had enjoyed using these materials and his mother reported that his use of cannabis following this work had reduced, with noticeable improvements in his behaviour and organisation skills.

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:

66%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was completed in 84% of the 62 cases inspected. All but two of the screenings were completed on time; and 84% of screenings completed were accurate.
- (2) We considered the RoSH classification was correct in 84% of cases. In most cases where it was incorrect the level was recorded as low, when we assessed it should have been medium.
- (3) A full RoSH analysis was completed in 84% of the cases where the initial RoSH screening indicated one was required.
- (4) In 10 of the 13 custodial cases requiring a RoSH assessment, a current assessment was forwarded to the establishment within 24 hours. In the remainder, a previous or incomplete assessment had been sent.
- (5) The YOS had undertaken MAPPA awareness training for managers to improve communication within these arrangements. All seven relevant cases in the sample were notified/referred to MAPPA as required and the designated category and level was correct in all of them. The notification/referral was made on time in five cases out of seven.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Of the RoSH analyses completed, 26% of them were not completed on time and 41% were not of a sufficient quality. The most prevalent reasons for this were insufficient detail and analysis of the risk factors involved; and particularly insufficient attention to the risks posed to victims.
- (2) *RoH* assessments did not draw adequately on all appropriate information in one-third of relevant cases; and were not communicated appropriately to

relevant staff/agencies in nearly one-quarter of cases.

- (3) A number of cases were recorded on the Asset RoSH analysis as MAPPA Level 1, when in fact they did not meet any of the MAPPA categories and had (correctly) not been notified. In at least two other cases the recorded MAPPA level was different in different documents.
- (4) Management oversight of *RoH* assessments was judged to be ineffective in one-third of applicable cases.
- (5) Twenty-seven cases in the sample required a RMP, but this was completed in only 12 of them and on time in only nine.
- (6) Only nine RMPs were completed to a sufficient standard or had effective management oversight.
- (7) In 5 of the 14 cases where there was no requirement for a RMP, the need for planning to take account of potential *RoH* issues was not recognised.

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>77%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MINIMUM improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of the LoR was completed in 98% of cases. There was an active engagement of the child or young person in 95% and, where relevant, their parents/carers in 90%.
- (2) LoR assessments were completed on time in 89% of cases, and 84% were of sufficient quality.
- (3) There was evidence of a current assessment being forwarded to custodial establishments within 24 hours in 11 out of 15 relevant cases. In the remainder, a previous or incomplete assessment had been sent.
- (4) An assessment of the learning style of the child or young person was incorporated into 74% of assessments.
- (5) Where appropriate, the majority of initial assessments were informed by contact with other agencies and/or reference to previous assessments.
- (6) An intervention plan or referral order contract was completed on time in 92%

of cases. This addressed the factors linked to offending sufficiently in 80% of plans/contracts; and took into account Safeguarding needs and positive factors in the child or young person’s life in 85%.

- (7) Learning needs and style were taken into account in 80% of plans and contracts.
- (8) The large majority of plans or contracts set relevant goals and focused on achievable change; gave a clear shape to the order; and reflected the purposes of sentencing and national standards.
- (9) Plans and contracts were prioritised according to any *RoH* and took account of victims’ issues in nearly three-quarters of all sampled cases; and included appropriate Safeguarding work in 86% of cases. In 81% of cases plans were sensitive to diversity factors.
- (10) Three-quarters of children and young people and, where relevant, two-thirds of parents/carers, were involved meaningfully in the planning process. Similarly, where relevant, in a large majority of cases health and education services, the police and secure establishments were also involved in such planning.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) A *What do YOU think?* questionnaire was completed by the child or young person in only 31% of all cases; and the YOS had recognised the need to increase the number of cases in which it was completed.
- (2) Children’s social care services were not meaningfully and actively involved in the planning process in 39% of relevant cases.
- (3) One-third of intervention plans and referral order contracts were not sequenced according to the factors linked to offending; and where relevant less than one-third were clearly integrated with RMPs.
- (4) The LoR was not reviewed at appropriate intervals in 35% of cases; and intervention plans were not reviewed at appropriate intervals in 36%.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion:	
<i>The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.</i>	
Score:	Comment:
72%	MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A vulnerability screening was completed in 92% of the cases inspected; and of those completed, 90% were on time.
- (2) In all but 1 of the 13 cases of children and young people receiving custodial sentences, the establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately following sentence. In all of the custodial cases there was sufficient liaison and information sharing about Safeguarding issues.
- (3) VMPs contributed to and informed interventions, and any other plans, in more than two-thirds of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In 31% of cases, initial vulnerability screenings were not of sufficient quality, and Safeguarding needs were not reviewed appropriately in 39%.
- (2) A VMP was present in only 21 of the 36 cases where one was required and five of these were completed late. Six plans were not completed to a sufficient standard, typically because the roles and responsibilities of those involved with the case and the planned responses were not clear. VMPs did not contribute to and inform the delivery of interventions or other plans in one-third of relevant cases.
- (3) There was insufficient evidence of a contribution to the CAF and other assessments and plans concerned with Safeguarding in 13 of the 24 relevant cases. Copies of other plans (care, pathway, protection etc) were not available on the file in 10 out of 26 cases where relevant.
- (4) In 60% of relevant cases there had not been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 74%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

There was evidence of good inter-agency working and this was reflected in the planning of work in the cases inspected. Where screenings or assessments were insufficient, this was generally because they had overlooked some significant issue or behaviour or that they did not contain a sufficient analysis of the information presented.

The process of reviewing all high and very high *RoH* or vulnerable cases at a monthly risk management meeting was clearly evidenced in the contact logs. However, the information recorded and decisions made at these meetings were not always incorporated into RMPs or VMPs. The YOS had taken steps to involve the VLO more consistently in these meetings to improve the emphasis on victim issues.

The YOS had had a Risk Management Policy since 2006 and this had recently been revised to reflect developing practice. Steps had been taken to foster closer working relationships with children's social care services and improve levels of communication and understanding.

The YOS recognised that in some cases changes to *RoH* levels had not triggered a review of *RoH* assessments and RMPs, leading to confusion about current risk levels. The YOS *RoH* policy had been revised to address this.

In those cases where management oversight was insufficient this was often due to the countersigning of assessment and/or plans that required improvement.

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:

73%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Where there were changes in factors relating to *RoH* these were anticipated, wherever feasible, in 76% of cases and identified swiftly in 73%.
- (2) MAPPAs were used effectively in both custody and the community in six out of seven applicable cases, with YOS staff making effective contributions in five out of six cases where required. In all relevant cases, decisions taken within MAPPAs were clearly recorded; followed through and acted upon; and reviewed appropriately.
- (3) Case managers and other staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings (other than MAPPAs), in 15 out of 16 cases in custody and 36 out of 39 in the community.
- (4) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence in 87% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were delivered as planned in 83%.
- (6) In DTOs, interventions to manage *RoH* were reviewed following a significant change in seven out of eight cases.
- (7) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* in 73% of cases and Safeguarding in 81%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH to others* had not been thoroughly reviewed in line with the required timescales in 47% of cases, nor in half of the cases following a significant change. Where there were changes in factors related to *RoH* these were not acted on appropriately in 40% of cases.

- (2) A full assessment of the safety of victims was not carried out in 32% of cases and insufficient priority was given to victim safety in 43%.
- (3) Interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were not reviewed following a significant change in 37% cases.
- (4) In 5 out of 13 DTO cases interventions to manage *RoH to others* were not delivered as planned during the custodial phases of the sentence.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion: <i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
Score: 85%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The YOS had a wide range of high quality interventions at its disposal, covering most issues potentially related to offending. The young peoples substance misuse service 'Y SMART' was hosted by the YOS.
- (2) Appropriate resources to address the LoR were allocated to 93% of the cases throughout the sentence. In more than four-fifths of the community cases interventions were delivered in line with the intervention plan; appropriate to the offender's learning style; and assessed to be of good quality and designed to address LoR.
- (3) Similarly, in 88% of cases the delivery of interventions incorporated all diversity issues and interventions were delivered in line with PPO status in nine out of ten PPO cases.
- (4) YOS staff had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions delivered in custody in 12 of the 16 cases.
- (5) The YOS worker actively motivated and supported the child or young person throughout the sentence in all but 1 of the 16 cases while in custody and in all community cases. Positive behaviour was reinforced in a similar proportion of cases.
- (6) Workers actively engaged the parents/carers in all but 1 of 14 applicable cases while the child or young person was in custody and in 96% of applicable cases in the community.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Notwithstanding the range and quality of interventions available for cases in the community, they were not sequenced in intervention plans or reviewed appropriately in 40% of cases. In some cases interventions were delivered in an appropriate order but this had not been set out in the intervention plan.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:	
General Criterion: <i>All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.</i>	
Score: 78%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 88% of cases in the community and all cases in custody, all necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person and any other affected children or young people.
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other agencies in all but one applicable case in custody and in 78% in the community.
- (3) YOS workers and relevant agencies worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community in three-quarters, or more, of cases (depending on the agency). Although, in relation to children's social care services the proportion was only 65%. For cases in custody the proportion was over three-quarters for all agencies including children's social care services.
- (4) YOS workers and all relevant agencies worked together during the transition from custody to community to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in more than three-quarters of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified in 78% of cases and incorporated in the VMP in 80%.
- (6) In all custody cases specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified and incorporated in the VMP; and were delivered in eight out of the nine applicable cases. All cases were reviewed every three months or following a significant change.
- (7) The well-being of the child or young person, while in custody, was supported and promoted by all relevant staff in 15 out of 16 cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In several cases we found instances of homeless children and young people having been accommodated in bed and breakfast establishments.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were not delivered in 31% of applicable cases and not reviewed every three months or following a significant change in almost half of the cases inspected.
- (3) There had not been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 4 of 12 cases in custody and in 55% in the community.
- (4) In the community the well-being of the child or young person was not supported and promoted throughout the course of the sentence by all relevant staff in 30% of cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 79%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOS had developed a wide range of high quality interventions, supported by strong partnership working. We found good levels of purposeful contact between YOS staff and the children and young people. There was flexible use of home visiting and meeting at other locations in response to the rural nature of some parts of the area and poor public transport links.

Case managers demonstrated a high level of enthusiasm and commitment to their work with the children and young people, although the quality of the planning and work undertaken was not always reflected in the case records.

The YOS was located within the Children and Young People's Services Department of the local authority, but there was scope for improvement in working relationships with children's social care services, which some case managers reported to be the most difficult agency to engage in meeting the needs of the child or young person.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

58%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 72% of cases where the child or young person had not complied with the sentence, enforcement action by the YOS was judged to be sufficient.
- (2) In cases where factors linked to offending had been reduced the most predominant areas were thinking and behaviour (65%); motivation to change (63%); attitudes to offending (58%); ETE (57%); and lifestyle (56%).
- (3) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending in 49% of cases and in the seriousness of offending in 46%.
- (4) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 78% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) All reasonable action to keep to a minimum the individual's *RoH to others* had been taken in only 59% of cases.
- (2) There had been no reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 58% of relevant cases.
- (3) In 62% of orders the child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence.
- (4) Factors related to offending had been reduced in only 44% of cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

93%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

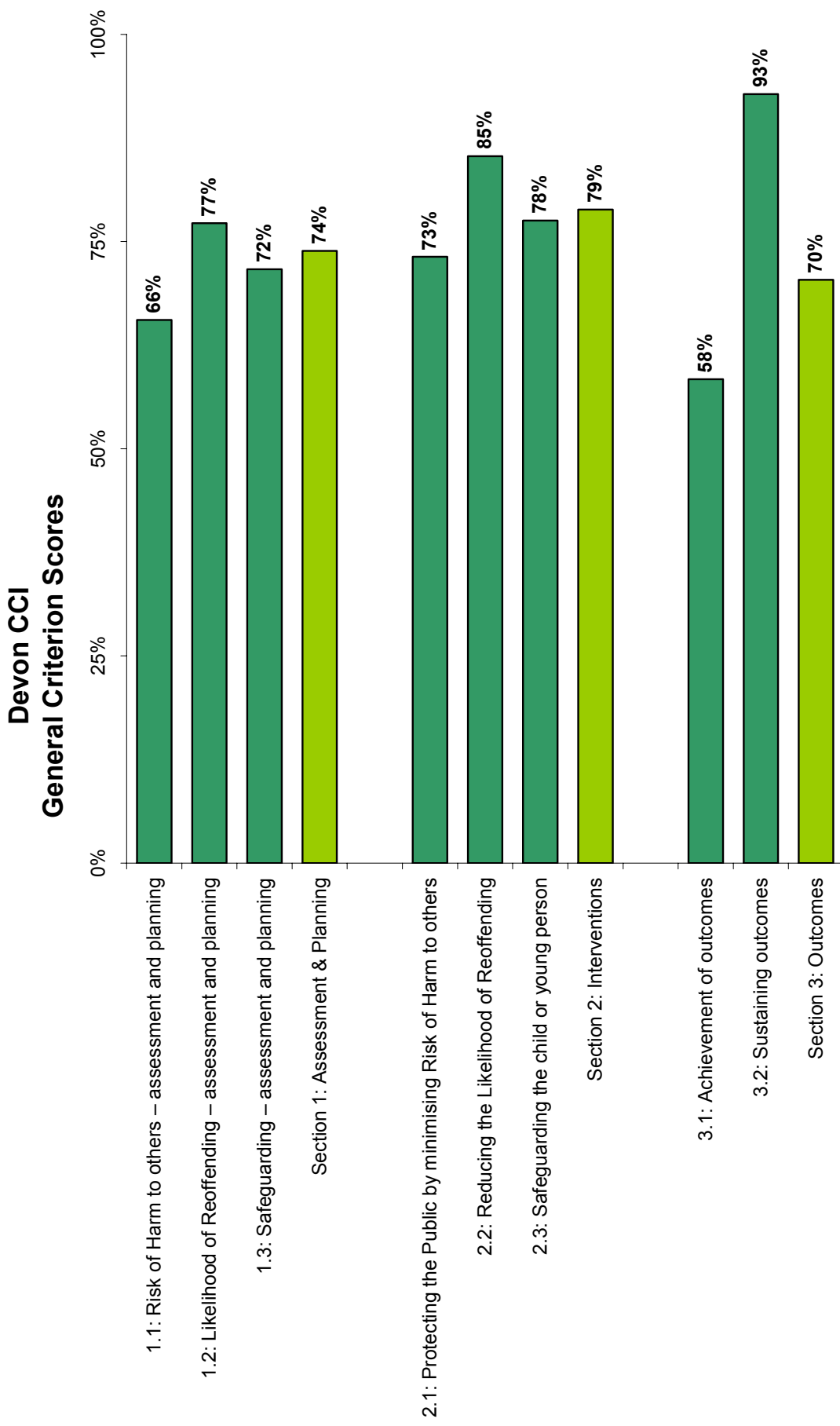
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 92% of cases in the community and in all of those in custody.
- (1) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 90% of cases in the community and in all cases in custody.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 70%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Good work by the YOS in the delivery of interventions and engagement with partner organisations was reflected in the positive outcomes achieved. The YOS recognised this could be enhanced by improved exit planning, and exit strategies using CAF and the development of targeted youth support.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Devon YOS was located in the South-West region of England.

The area had a population of 704,493 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.8% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Devon was predominantly white British (98.9%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.1%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 36 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Devon & Cornwall police and probation areas. The Devon PCT covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Learning and Schools section of the Devon County Council Directorate of Children and Young Peoples Services. It was managed by the Assistant Director, Integrated Youth Support & Development Service.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the lead member for Children and Young People. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOS headquarters was in the City of Exeter. The operational work of the YOS was based in Exeter, Newton Abbot and Barnstaple. ISSP was provided in-house.

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.

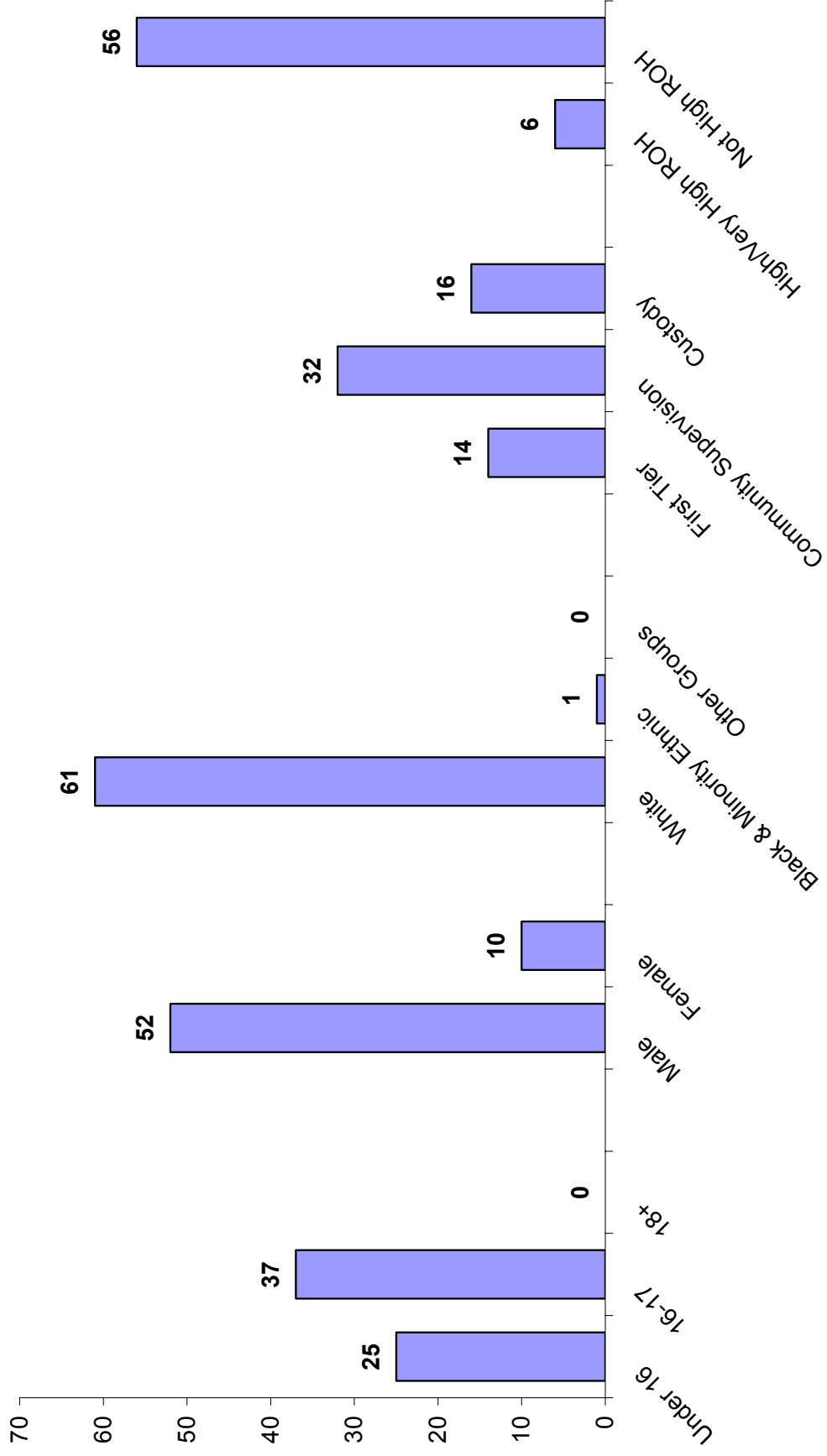
Devon performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 68.0%. This was an improvement on the previous year, but below the England average of 72.4%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 94.8%. This was slightly lower than the previous year and below the England average of 95.3%.

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

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Devon CCI



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in November 2009.

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Employment, training and education: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive intervention</i> is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality

MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. "110%" would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
RoH	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'	This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
RoSH	Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using ' <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>
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team