



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc

 Criminal Justice
Joint Inspection
Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Dorset

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Dorset 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 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 76% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 77% 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%.

We found that, following on from the inspection that had taken place in October 2008, the YOT had continued to perform well in many key areas. Recent practice developments had focused on addressing Safeguarding and *Risk of Harm* practice, and the progress made on these issues was evident in this inspection. We found a team where there was commitment by staff to make a positive difference to the lives of the children and young people under their supervision. The team benefited from being co-located with a range of universal and specialist resources.

However, more needs to be done to ensure that good quality risk and vulnerability management plans are produced and actioned in all relevant cases.

Overall, we consider this to be a very creditable set of findings. Under the capable leadership of the YOT management team we are sure they will further improve the services they offer.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

March 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: 76%	Comment: MINIMUM 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: 77%	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) 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 (YOT Manager)
- (2) Risk of Serious Harm analyses take into account relevant victims issues (YOT Manager)
- (3) *Risk of Harm* assessments and related interventions are reviewed following a significant change in the circumstances of the child or young person (YOT Manager)
- (4) intervention plans incorporate diversity issues (YOT Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT 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

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

- ◇ Four were subject to a referral order and one was subject to a community punishment order. All of those with a referral order said they knew what the order was and that they had all been given an explanation of their referral order contract. They each said they knew why they had to come to the YOT.
- ◇ When asked if they thought that the YOT staff listened to them, three said yes and two said mostly. When asked if they thought that YOT staff were really interested in helping them, three said yes completely, one said mostly and one said not much.
- ◇ All four of those who answered the question said the YOT worker had made it easy for them to understand how the work of the YOT could help them. One said *"We wrote it on a bit of paper. He also got me information off of the net."*
- ◇ When asked if the YOT took action to address their needs, three said yes, one said mostly and one said not at all. One said: *"I am really getting into my referral order and starting to understand that the reason I offend is because I feel the constant need to smoke cannabis and drink alcohol. The YOT are getting me help with drugs and alcohol and I am starting to get on more with my family as well"*. Another added: *"My college did improve and so did my behaviour by the way I look at things."*
- ◇ All four of those who had responded to the question said they had completed a *What do YOU think?* form.
- ◇ Three of the four respondents said things had improved for them as result of work they had done with the YOT. They also said they thought they were less likely to reoffend as a result of this work. One said that he had seen improvements in: *"My behaviour, family the way I think and act and how I control myself."* Another said he was less likely to reoffend *"because I understand the outcome of my offences so I will not be offending again"*. Yet another added *"it is starting to be fun."*

Victims

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

- ◇ All of the victims said that the YOT had explained the services that were on offer to them.
- ◇ Victims needs, for example arranging suitable timings and locations of meetings, had been taken into account for all of the respondents. One said: *"I was impressed with the procedures and thought it was entirely appropriate."*
- ◇ Opportunities to discuss their concerns about the offences, or about the children or young people involved, had been offered to all of the victims.
- ◇ All three who answered the question said they had benefited from the work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ For the three victims for whom it was an issue, all said they felt that the YOT had paid attention to their safety.
- ◇ All of the respondents said they were satisfied with the service they had received from the YOT. One reflected that: *"The real advantage of this scheme is that it means that the offender and the victim are no longer anonymous to each other. It helped me a lot to be able to explain my personal situation at the time the crime was committed, and just how devastating it was to me. I would strongly recommend this service and would like to commend the Youth Offending Team that dealt with my case."*

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.3

Following a conviction for theft, Paul faced a number of challenges, including: mental health, alcohol and drug misuse; and anger management issues. He had self-harmed in the past. The case manager mobilised a multi-disciplinary team to support Paul and to monitor his ability to cope on a day-to-day basis. Paul's family had been included in the work. Progress was assessed on a weekly basis and Paul had responded positively to the support he was receiving. Supervision was due to end and the case manager had produced a comprehensive exit strategy. This included continuing support being offered to Paul by the local mental health services.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Ben had been convicted of assault. Timely and good quality assessments showed that he faced difficulties with substance abuse, accommodation, low self-esteem and poor interpersonal and communication skills. A comprehensive package of resources was employed to address the LoR and the problems faced by Ben. These included: the safer neighbourhood team, the Deter Young Person service, substance misuse services and a supported housing service. Intensive support, funded by the YOT, was provided to enable Ben to make constructive use of his leisure time and to prepare him to deal with ETE issues. His LoR had reduced as a consequence of this work.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Having committed serious sexual offences against two young females, Edward was subject to a lengthy period of intensive supervision. Whilst meeting all the requirements of his order, he maintained that he was unaware of having committed the offences. The case manager worked closely with other team members, and with MAPPA to put together a range of restrictive and constructive interventions to manage the *RoH* posed by this young man. The assessment and planning in the case was comprehensive. The work was sequenced to lead to a position where Edward could be effectively challenged about his behaviour, whilst keeping him engaged with supervision. This work was ongoing and the *RoH* posed by him had been effectively managed. He had not reoffended.

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:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in all but one of the cases in the sample. All had been completed on time. Over three-quarters of these were considered to be accurate. We found that the RoSH screening indicated the need for a full analysis in 21 cases. These had been completed in 20 of those cases.
- (2) All but one of the cases drew on all available information to inform the RoSH.
- (3) We considered that the classification of RoSH was accurate in 91% of cases and there was evidence that the details of RoSH had been communicated to all relevant staff in 79%.
- (4) RoSH assessments had been forwarded to custodial establishments, within 24 hours, in all four relevant cases.
- (5) Only two of the cases met the criteria for a referral to MAPPA. This had been done in a timely fashion for both cases, and both had had the correct MAPPA classification.
- (6) In cases that did not require a RMP, the need to address potential *RoH* issues had been recognised in three-quarters and a similar number of these had been acted upon.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Eight of the 21 RoSH analyses had not been completed to a satisfactory standard. Insufficient attention being given to victims issues was the biggest limiting factor.
- (2) RMPs had not been completed to a satisfactory standard in 53% of cases. Victim and diversity issues, along with the adequacy of the planned response, featured as the aspects most likely to be missed in these documents.
- (3) Effective management oversight of RMPs was seen in only 56% of cases.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.

Score:

76%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There was a timely assessment of the factors linked to offending for children and young people in all 38 cases. We saw evidence of active engagement with the child or young person in 95% of cases and with parents/carers in 82%.
- (2) The initial assessment of the LoR was satisfactory in 74% of cases. Case managers routinely addressed positive and protective factors. Good use was made of the information available from other agencies, including educational providers, custodial establishments and substance misuse workers.
- (3) Assessments were forwarded to custodial establishments within 24 hours in three of the four relevant cases.
- (4) All but two cases had an intervention plan. Twenty-eight of these had been completed on time and sufficiently addressed factors linked to offending.
- (5) All of the intervention plans reflected the sentencing purpose. Over three-quarters focused on achievable change and 68% gave a clear shape to the order.
- (6) Nearly two-thirds of intervention plans were prioritised according to *RoH*, 84% to address Safeguarding priorities and 73% took account of victims' issues.
- (7) We found that 94% of the children and young people had been actively involved in the planning process, and that 84% of parents/carers had been similarly involved. A range of professionals from other agencies had also contributed to the plans. We saw routine involvement of custodial establishments, the police, education providers and those addressing health and substance misuse needs.
- (8) Reviews of intervention plans were undertaken at appropriate intervals in 76% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Only 37% of cases had evidence that the learning style of the child or young person had been assessed.
- (2) Appropriate timescales had been set in only 48% of intervention plans.
- (3) Intervention plans showing sensitivity to diversity needs were found in only 43% of cases.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion: <i>The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.</i>	
Score: 74%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Asset vulnerability screening was completed in all but one of the cases. These had all been completed on time.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed appropriately in 71% of relevant cases.
- (3) Prompt notification to the secure establishments of Safeguarding concerns was seen in both relevant cases. Active liaison on these issues with staff from the secure establishments had taken place.
- (4) VMPs informed interventions in 92% of the relevant cases and were linked to other plans in all five of the relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Only 42% of VMPs had been completed on time and to a satisfactory standard. Insufficient detail on the intended actions, and the clarifying the roles and responsibilities of all those involved in the work were the most common problems with VMPs.
- (2) Effective management oversight was not evidenced in 10 of 25 VMPs.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 76%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

YOT services were organised on functional lines. Prevention and pre-court activities formed one strand and post-court work formed a second. Assessments were aided as, within the post-court team, specialist skills and responsibilities had been retained. Nurses dealt with substance misuse, mental health and physical health issues. They also undertook specialist health assessments. The psychologist provided clinical supervision to health staff and case managers and provided specialist assessment and interventions. A senior education social worker, a youth and community worker and two Connexions personal advisers addressed education training and employment issues. A parenting officer and two parenting workers addressed work with parents/carers and family members.

In 2007 the YOT had established guidance on its risk policy and associated procedures. The document was reviewed annually and had been updated in September 2009. This provided detailed practice guidance to staff when working with *RoH*, LoR and vulnerability issues. All staff had received training on the policy. Cases were allocated to case managers according to the level of *RoH*, vulnerability or LoR in the case. Complex cases, and all DTOs and community penalties, were allocated to the seconded probation officer or to Youth Justice officers. Social work assistants managed referral orders and reparation orders.

To help inform assessments, all cases were checked against the children's services and adult services databases and, if appropriate, contact made with the last named worker in the case. The YOT had also developed an information sharing process with all schools in Dorset. This provided information on attendance, educational attainment and learning issues.

The YOT held risk assessment panel meetings for cases assessed as being high or very high *RoH* or vulnerability.

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:

75%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) High *RoH* cases had been reviewed in a timely fashion in 70% of cases.
- (2) Case managers had contributed to MAPPAs processes in custody and in the community, in both of the relevant cases. Effective use of MAPPAs was seen for both. MAPPAs decisions were clearly recorded, acted upon and reviewed, as part of this work.
- (3) Effective contributions to other multi-agency meetings were seen in both of the custody cases and in 21 of the 23 community based cases.
- (4) Purposeful home visits, in accordance with *RoH* issues, were seen in almost all of the cases.
- (5) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to *RoH* issues in 89% of cases.
- (6) In 70% of cases, specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were delivered as planned
- (7) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in custody were delivered as planned and reviewed in all of the relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed following a significant change in only eight of the 17 relevant cases.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated wherever feasible in 4 of the 12 relevant cases. These were identified swiftly in 56% and the issues were acted on appropriately in 57%.
- (3) Interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were reviewed following significant change in four of the ten relevant community 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:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Interventions were delivered in line with the intervention plan in 84% of cases. They were reviewed in over three-quarters and they reflected the PPO status of the child or young person in all five of them.
- (2) YOT staff had contributed appropriately to interventions in custody in all four of the relevant cases.
- (3) In all four custody cases and in all of those in the community, YOT staff had actively motivated the children and young people.
- (4) Appropriate resources had been allocated to address LoR issues in 95% of cases.
- (5) YOT workers had actively engaged with parents in three of the four custody cases and 95% of community.
- (6) Work to reinforce positive behaviour was seen in all the cases in the sample.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Interventions were sequenced appropriately in only one-quarter of cases. They incorporated all diversity issues in 54%.
- (2) High priority had been given to victim safety in 14 of the 25 relevant cases.

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:

85%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary action had been taken to safeguard the child or young person in both of the relevant custodial cases and in 70% of those in the community.
- (2) Action to address Safeguarding issues in relation to other children and young people, including brothers and sisters, was seen in all three relevant custodial and in 89% of relevant community cases.
- (3) In 94% of cases, purposeful home visits, in accordance with Safeguarding issues, were evidenced.
- (4) Referrals to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding were seen in both relevant custodial and 86% of relevant community cases.
- (5) Joint work with other agencies to promote Safeguarding for children and young people in the community was a routine feature of the work. In all of the relevant cases we saw work with the police and with the secure establishments. Almost all of the cases had contact with the education services and with physical health services. The involvement of children's social care services, substance misuse services and ASB teams were seen in over three-quarters of cases.
- (6) A similar pattern in respect of joint work with other agencies to promote Safeguarding for children and young people in custody was seen. A smaller number of cases featured in this work, but we found that in all of the relevant cases we saw joint work with the physical and mental health providers and with accommodation services. Similarly, in all cases there had been contact with education and substance misuse services.
- (7) Specific interventions to address Safeguarding concerns were identified in three-quarters of cases. The interventions had been incorporated into VMPs in 92%.
- (8) Safeguarding interventions were delivered in 77% of cases and they were reviewed appropriately in over three-quarters. This pattern was replicated in the Safeguarding work undertaken whilst children and young people were in custody.
- (9) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in all four custody cases and in 71% of those in the community.

- (10) Evidence that all staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the sentence was seen in all four custody and in 87% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 80%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOT Manager was a member of the MAPPA Strategic Management Board and a protocol had been established with the Dorset MAPPA to address work where MAPPA services might be required. The YOT Manager was also a member of the LSCB and the team could call upon the Dorset Safeguarding Children Unit to provide specialist advice when required.

Dorset YOT had a broad range of staff which enabled many specialist interventions (e.g. mental health and substance misuse) to be delivered in-house.

The dispersed nature of the caseload, Dorset being a rural county, made office based working difficult in many cases. Thus, YOT staff undertook a large proportion of contacts with children and young people through home visits. This helped to underpin their attempts to engage families in the work. The YOT had dedicated parenting staff who, as part of their work, delivered workshops to parents/carers and children and young people.

There was a full-time victim liaison officer in the YOT. This worker contacted all victims to make them aware of the restorative justice opportunities that were available. The worker was invited to all risk assessment panels, to help address any ongoing concerns about the safety of victims.

ISSP staff liaised with the safer neighbourhood teams, to make them aware of all ISSP cases in their area.

Children and young people who had outstanding needs at the end of YOT interventions were referred to relevant support services. Collaboration with schools and training providers, and work with projects such as the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, supported children and young people to continue to make progress after statutory supervision had ended.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* was effectively managed in 88% of relevant cases.
- (2) Children and young people had complied with the requirements of their sentences in 68% of cases. Appropriate enforcement action had been taken in 75% of those relevant.
- (3) We found good progress against actions linked to offending in a number of cases. The factors that routinely saw progress being made were: living arrangements; family and personal relationships; lifestyle; substance misuse; thinking and behaviour; attitudes to offending; and motivation to change. There were no factors that stood out as a gap in respect of progress being made.
- (4) All reasonable action to keep the child or young person safe had taken place in 73% of cases. Evidence of a reduction of risk factors linked to Safeguarding concerns was found in 65% of cases.
- (5) Over half the cases we assessed had seen a reduction in Asset scores. There was evidence of a reduction of frequency of offending in 55% of cases and of a reduction in the seriousness of offending in 53%.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

87%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in all four custody cases and in 92% of community.
- (2) Action to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable was seen all four custody cases during the custodial phase and in 79% of cases in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 72%

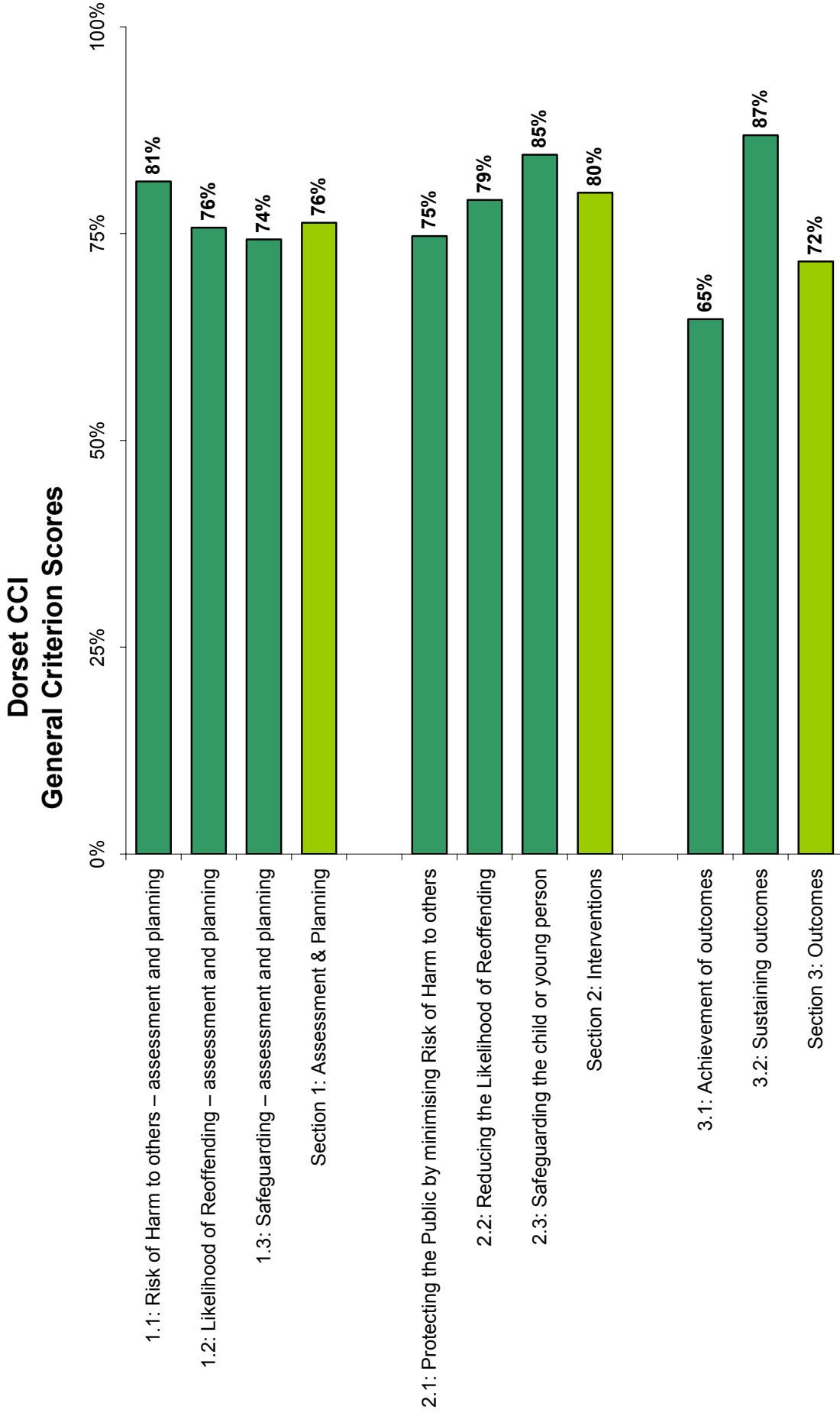
COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Asset monitoring within the YOT indicated good progress on reducing the *RoH* by tackling the individual factors that contributed to those risks. Monitoring of the protective factors indicated that the YOT had a positive impact on children and young people's family and personal relationships, ETE, lifestyle, substance use and emotional and mental health.

Dorset YOT had established an 'end-to-end' enforcement protocol with the courts. It had contributed to an overall improvement in the Dorset Criminal Justice Board target to reduce time delays in enforcement.

The YOT psychologist had established a child or young person's feedback process. This was undertaken at the end of supervision and provided some indicators of the impact of the services offered. All children and young people were encouraged to give feedback upon termination of supervision. The responses suggested that children and young people had a positive view of the service they received from the YOT. The psychologist also facilitated a monthly 'journal club', where staff discussed published research that might enhance their knowledge of particular issues facing children and young people.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Dorset YOT was located in the South-West region of England.

The area had a population of 390,980 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.9% 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 Dorset was predominantly white British 98.7%. The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.3%) 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 19 per 1,000, were well below the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Dorset police and probation areas. The NHS Dorset PCT covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Directorate of Children's Services. It was managed by the YOT manager.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Chief Executive of the county council. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in the county town of Dorchester. The operational work of the YOT was based in the same location. ISSP was provided as part of a consortium with Bournemouth and Poole YOT.

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.

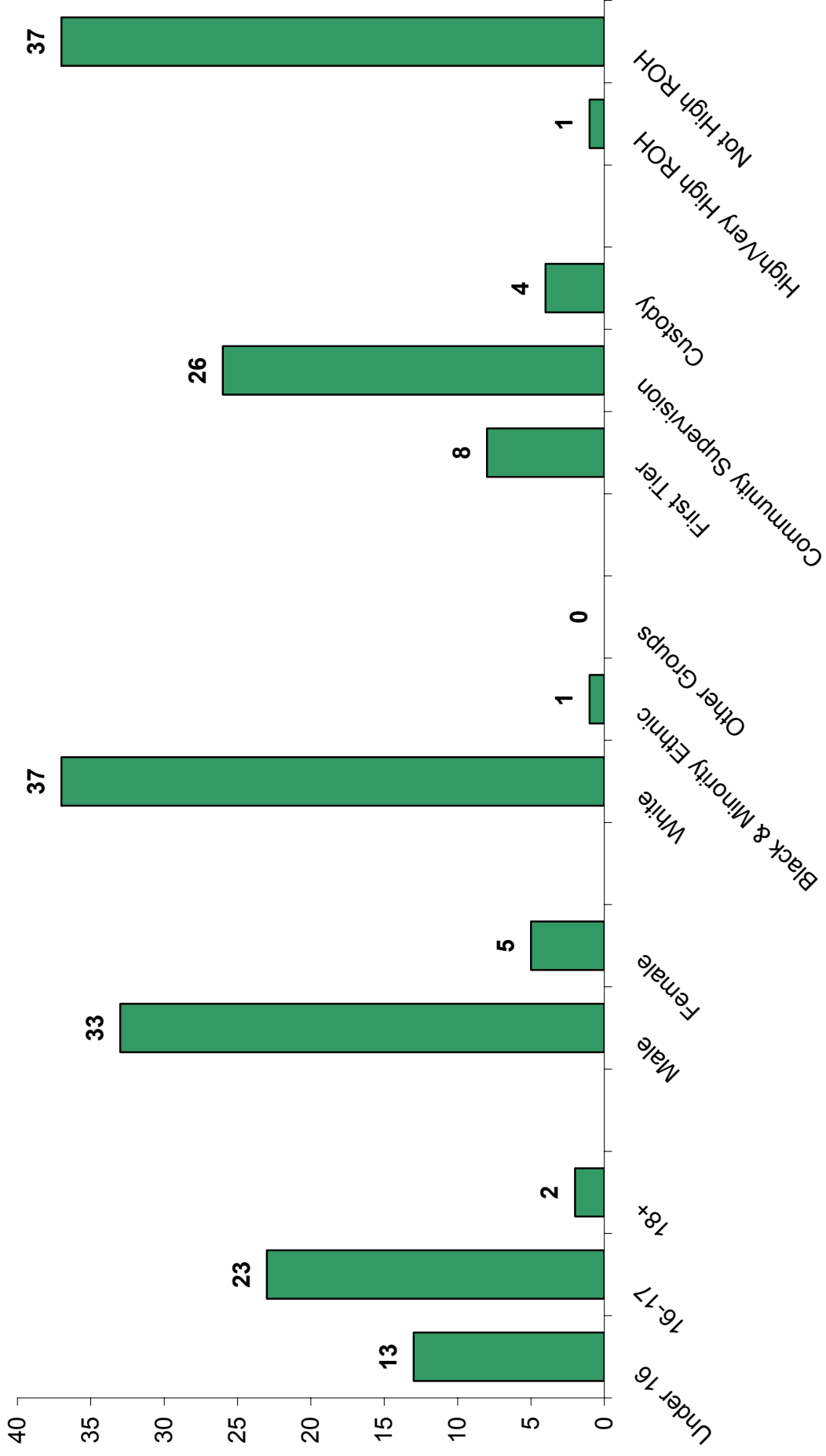
Dorset performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 59.5%. This was a decline on the previous year and below the England average of 72.4%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 98%. This was a slight decline on the previous year but better than the England average of 95.3%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 36%, better than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Dorset CCI



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in December 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 YOT.

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

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

MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 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>
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team