



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

Reinspection report on youth
offending work in:

Rochdale

ISBN: 978-1-84099-408-7

2010

Foreword

This Core Case Reinspection of youth offending work in Rochdale 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 78% 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 69% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 73% 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 also found initial assessments and screenings were undertaken promptly, and to a sufficient standard. Good use was made of the specialist resources available to the YOT, although sufficiently detailed information was not being provided routinely by those staff back to the case manager about what work was undertaken by the child or young person or their level of engagement. More attention needed to be given to the quality of risk management plans and vulnerability management plans.

Overall, we consider this a very encouraging set of findings that reflects very positively on the work that has been undertaken following the initial inspection we carried out in May 2009.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

October 2010

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Rochdale
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	78%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	69%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	73%

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff from the YOT, members of the Management Board and partner organisations for their assistance in ensuring the smooth running of this inspection.

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Tony Rolley</i>
<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Nigel Scarff</i>
<i>Practice Assessor</i>	<i>Kerry Robertson</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Pete Clegg</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Catherine Calton; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Alan MacDonald</i>

Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Scoring – and Summary Table	6
Recommendations	7
Next steps	7
Sharing good practice	8
1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING	9
1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH)	9
1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending (LoR)	10
1.3 Safeguarding	12
2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS	14
2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	14
2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	15
2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person	16
3. OUTCOMES	18
3.1 Achievement of outcomes	18
3.2 Sustaining outcomes	19
Appendix 1: Summary	20
Appendix 2: Contextual information	21
Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart	21
Appendix 3b: Inspection data	23
Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice	23
Appendix 5: Glossary	24

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: 78%	Comment: MINIMUM 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: 69%	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: 73%	Comment: MODERATE 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, and reviewed as required (YOT 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, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT 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 (YOT Manager)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, 'Risk of Serious Harm' forms, risk management plans and vulnerability management plans, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

Furthermore:

- (5) information from victims is routinely obtained and shared with case managers to inform work to be undertaken with the child or young person (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.

Sharing good practice

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

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.1

Jacqueline was a 14 year old looked after child who had been sentenced to 12 months custody for an offence of arson with intent. In order to seek to minimise the possibility of further fire setting in the care home she had moved into upon release from custody, the case manager shared information with the home's staff about the triggers to Jacqueline's previous arson offence. As a result, the care home produced a risk assessment with action points that needed to be addressed by their staff, such as Jacqueline handing her lighter in and the removal of flammable liquids from her room.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

While bus passes were not usually given by the YOT to children and young people, 16 year old Jenny's relationship with her family was far from supportive. Despite her parents' income being more than sufficient to provide bus fares for her YOT appointments, they refused to do so. This created difficulties for managing Jenny's referral order, and had an adverse impact on her emotional well-being. The YOT provided her with a weekly bus pass; that decision not only lessened the tension between Jenny and her family, but also reduced her sense of isolation and allowed her to attend her YOT appointments and get to college.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Mark (15) had been given a two year supervision order for the attempted rape of a 12 year old girl neighbour. However, he did not initially engage well in some of his individual YOT work sessions. In addition, back in mainstream education after a period of home tuition, Mark attended one day under the influence of cannabis. He was with another pupil who, until that point, had been a model student. The other student had collapsed as a consequence of having also taken cannabis. The case manager immediately breached Mark to reflect the gravity of the situation and the seriousness of the court order. The case manager asked the court to add a month long curfew to the supervision order to control Mark's increasing propensity to stay out late in the evenings without his parents' permission or knowledge. Initial indications were that Mark had responded positively to this firmness of approach.

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:

73%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed on all the 38 cases in the sample. It was completed on time in all but three (92%), and was accurate in 68%.
- (2) We agreed with the RoSH classification in 34 (89%) of the cases. A RoSH analysis was completed on all the 22 cases where required. It was completed on time in all but one.
- (3) A RMP was completed in all the 17 cases where required, and on time in two-thirds of them.
- (4) Four cases met the criteria for MAPPAs, and in each of them the initial MAPPAs level was correct. Notification, and, where appropriate, referral was made to MAPPAs in three of those cases (75%).
- (5) All details of the RoSH assessment and management were appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where a RoSH analysis was undertaken, the quality was sufficient in a half. Reasons for insufficiency were previous relevant behaviour and the risk to victims not having been considered (five cases each).
- (2) The RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information including MAPPAs, other agencies and assessments, and information from victims in three-fifths of the cases.
- (3) The RMP was completed to a sufficient standard in one-third of cases. Reasons for insufficiency included a lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities (10 cases), and the planned response being unclear or inadequate (11 cases). There was effective management oversight of the RMP in 29% of the cases.

- (4) Where there was no requirement for a RMP, or a RMP had not been produced, the need for planning for *RoH* issues was recognised and acted upon in one-third of the applicable cases.
- (5) Notification and referral to MAPPA was timely in just two of the four eligible cases.
- (6) There was effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment in one-third of the 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>71%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) In all 38 cases in the sample, an initial assessment of LoR was carried out. In all but four cases, the assessment was completed on time, and was of a sufficient standard in three-quarters. In the ten cases where the quality was assessed as insufficient, the main reasons for this were unclear and insufficient evidence (9 cases) and failures to identify factors relating to offending (4 cases).
- (2) There was active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person in 89% of the cases; a similar level of engagement at the initial assessment stage was achieved with parents/carers.
- (3) The initial assessment was informed by completion of a *What do YOU think?* form in three-fifths of cases and with good contact with, or previous assessments from, other agencies, particularly emotional/mental health services (93%); children’s social care services (84%); and ETE (82%).
- (4) In over four-fifths of cases, the initial assessment was reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (5) There was a timely custodial plan in nine out of ten cases. The plan responded appropriately to identified diversity needs in three out of the four cases where required. The plan was sensitive to diversity issues in 67% of relevant cases.
- (6) There was a community intervention plan/referral order contract for all the

cases, and, with one exception, it was completed on time. Plans and contracts sufficiently addressed the factors relating to the child or young person's offending in 82% of the cases. All factors except family and personal relationships (58%); perception of self and others (42%); and motivation to change (62%), were well incorporated. Thinking and behaviour and substance misuse both scored 97%. More than two-thirds of plans (68%) took into account Safeguarding needs.

- (7) The community intervention plan/referral order contract focused on achievable change (80%); reflected sentence purposes (97%) and national standards (89%); and set realistic timescales (71%). The objectives were inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work (83%), and took account of victim's issues (86%).
- (8) In more than two-thirds of the cases in the sample, the child or young person and, where appropriate, their parents/carers were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process. In all ten custody cases, YOT workers were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process.
- (9) All other YOT workers and relevant external agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process throughout the sentence. These included children's social care services (83%); ETE (71%); physical health services (100%); emotional/mental health services (85%); substance misuse (67%); and the secure establishment (90%).

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person in 16% of the cases.
- (2) The custodial sentence plan sufficiently addressed factors relating to the child or young person's offending in half the cases. The main factors not addressed were lifestyle, thinking & behaviour, attitudes to offending and motivation to change (three each). The intervention plan integrated RMPs (29%); took into account Safeguarding needs (40%); and included positive factors (50%). It failed, in the four relevant cases, to incorporate the child or young person's learning needs/style. The objectives within the plan were prioritised according to *RoH* (50%); inclusive of Safeguarding work (40%); took account of victim's issues (63%); and were sequenced according to offending related need (56%).
- (3) The community intervention plan/referral order contract integrated RMPs (55%); included positive factors (47%); and responded appropriately to identified diversity needs (33%). It failed, in all 18 relevant cases, to incorporate the child or young person's learning needs/style.
- (4) The community intervention plan/referral order contract gave clear shape to the order (54%), and set relevant goals (62%). The objectives were prioritised according to *RoH* (41%); sequenced according to offending related need (42%); and were sensitive to diversity issues (18%).
- (5) The intervention plan was reviewed at appropriate intervals in custody (56%), and in the community (63%).

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:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed on all 38 cases in the sample, and 89% were on time. 71% of the screenings were of sufficient quality.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in 71% of the cases.
- (3) We judged a VMP was required in 26 of the cases (68%), and was completed in 22 of them (85%).
- (4) In custodial cases, the secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence in all seven cases where this was an issue.
- (5) Copies of other plans (e.g. care, pathway, protection) were on file in 82% of the relevant cases. Very positively, a contribution was made through the CAF, and other assessments and plans designed to safeguard the child or young person, in all eleven cases where required.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In those cases where a VMP was required, it was completed on time in 60% and to a sufficient quality in less than one-quarter (24%). The reasons for insufficiency included roles and responsibilities not being clear (14 cases), and the planned response being inadequate or unclear (11 cases).
- (2) The VMP contributed to, and informed, interventions (59%), and other plans where applicable (44%).
- (3) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 28% of relevant cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 71%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

It was encouraging to find that the comments made under this heading in our August 2009 inspection report had been substantially addressed. The timeliness and quality of Assets had improved markedly and staff were able to demonstrate

a much better understanding of their importance in informing the work to be undertaken with the child or young person.

RMPs and VMPs were, however, insufficient, and failed to inform the plan of work to be undertaken with the child or young person who had offended. This was disappointing because case managers were often able to tell us how, for example, restrictive interventions were being used to reduce the *RoH* that the child or young person posed. However, because the plans were often insufficient, it would not have been readily clear to anyone else from the YOT picking up the case, in the absence of the case manager, exactly how presenting Safeguarding or *RoH* issues were to be managed.

Intervention plans routinely identified the factors that had contributed to the child or young person offending, but the resultant objectives were often unclear as to what the desired outcomes were. In a number of cases, the inclusion of at least one intervention for each factor that was linked to offending behaviour in the Asset meant there were far too many interventions planned. In those cases, a plan that identified a limited number of prioritised initial objectives to be achieved, and with others to be delivered at a later date as the order progressed, would have been more proportionate. This would have helped the child or young person get a better understanding of how their time with the YOT was to be spent.

Managers had clearly worked hard over the past year to improve YOT performance and ensure the right things were done and to time. However, there remained some issues about quality, particularly in relation to *RoH* and Safeguarding at the assessment and planning stage. On this reinspection, we found too many assessments and plans countersigned because they had been completed, and without sufficient regard to their quality.

Case Planning Forums (CPFs), convened for cases where the child or young person's vulnerability or *RoH* was assessed as requiring greater scrutiny than could be provided by a case manager on their own, were well attended. They gave increased levels of scrutiny, and necessary actions were allocated accordingly. However, it was not always possible to find confirmation that those actions had been followed up.

Some case files were untidy and unwieldy, and contained far too much information relating to previous orders. That made it difficult to find paperwork relevant to the current order. In addition, some critical pieces of information could not always be found, for example, the court order, records of previous convictions and custody documents.

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:

69%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in line with the National Standard in three-quarters of cases.
- (2) Case managers and all other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency (other than MAPPAs) meetings in nearly all the relevant cases in both custody and the community.
- (3) Where required, purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed (90%) and Safeguarding issues (89%).
- (4) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the *RoH* throughout the sentence in 95% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in 70% of the cases where required. For custodial cases, the figure was 75%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where there was a significant change that indicated the need for a review of the *RoH* outside of the National Standard, it only took place in one-third of the instances where required.
- (2) While changes in *RoH* were anticipated and identified swiftly in three-quarters of the relevant cases, they were acted on appropriately in just one-third.
- (3) There were only two cases in the sample where MAPPAs were involved at Level 2 or above. However, in just one of them could we evidence effective use having been made of MAPPAs, with clear recording of decisions taken and appropriate follow through.

- (4) While a full assessment of the safety of victims was carried out in three-fifths of the relevant cases, victim safety was given a high priority in just 43%.
- (5) In only a small percentage of cases were the specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community or custody reviewed following a significant change having occurred.
- (6) There was effective management oversight of *RoH* issues in the custody and community cases in 50% and 56% of the cases respectively.

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: 75%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community incorporated all diversity issues in over four-fifths of the cases where they existed. In those cases where diversity issues were not addressed, the main factors were those relating to disability (3 cases); race and ethnicity (2 cases); and age or maturity (2 cases).
- (2) In 90% of cases, the YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody.
- (3) We assessed that the scaled approach intervention level was incorrectly assessed in just four cases – in each case, the level assigned was too high.
- (4) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR in all but two cases (in each of which, the omission related to emotional/mental health).
- (5) YOT workers actively motivated and supported the children and young people, reinforced positive behaviour and actively engaged parents/carers where appropriate in nearly all the cases in both custody and the community.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were: implemented in line with the intervention plan (58%); appropriate to the learning style (50%); of good quality (58%); designed to reduce LoR (64%); sequenced appropriately (42%); and reviewed appropriately (56%).

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) In all the relevant custody cases and all but one of those in the community, all necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person. There was a similar position in relation to Safeguarding and protecting any other affected child or young person.
- (2) In all the custody and community cases where Safeguarding was an issue, all necessary referrals were made to other relevant agencies.
- (3) YOT workers and all other relevant agencies worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in both the community and in custody.
- (4) YOT workers and all other relevant agencies also worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to the community.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified and delivered in most cases; they were reviewed every three months or following significant change in almost two-thirds.
- (6) In all cases in the sample, relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community incorporated those identified in the VMP in two-thirds of cases.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified (40%); incorporated those identified in the VMP (20%); delivered (60%); and reviewed every three months or following significant change (40%).
- (3) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability was evidenced in two-fifths of the custody cases and a similar percentage when the child or young person was in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 75%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Good practice requires that case managers produce the sentence plan following active engagement with the child or young person, and, where appropriate, their parents/carers, and then determines who is best equipped to deliver each individual intervention contained in the resultant plan. We found that case managers made good use of other specialist staff and agencies. However while we could see lots of evidence of contact and work having been undertaken, in too many instances the case manager was not sufficiently aware of exactly what work had been undertaken with the child or young person when delivered by others.

The plans could, and should, have been smarter about what was to be done, by whom and by when. Greater involvement of other staff located in the YOT office in actually inputting sufficient information into YOIS regarding their contacts with children and young people would have provided better information. This would have enabled the case manager to review the plan and Asset more thoroughly.

We were able to see that victims were being contacted, but too often that information was not shared with the case manager. As a consequence, the case manager was unaware of what the views of the victim were and was therefore unable to take them into account in their work with 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:

69%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* was effectively managed in 86% of relevant cases. In the four cases where it was not effectively managed, the main reasons were because the assessment and planning had been insufficient.
- (2) In those instances where the child or young person did not comply with the requirements of the sentence, enforcement action was taken sufficiently well in 77% of them.
- (3) There was a reduction in seriousness of offending in 68% of relevant cases, and in frequency of offending in 55%.
- (4) There was a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 60% of cases where this was an issue; all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in all but one of the cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The child or young person complied with the requirements of the sentence in just 30% of the cases.
- (2) There was an overall reduction in the Asset score in 38% of the cases. The main offending factors that saw a reduction were substance misuse (29%) and motivation to change (28%).

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

91%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 90% of applicable cases during the custodial phase, and in 92% of the community cases.
- (2) Action had been taken, or there were plans in place, to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable during the custodial phase of sentence in four-fifths of the relevant cases and in all but two of the cases in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 77%

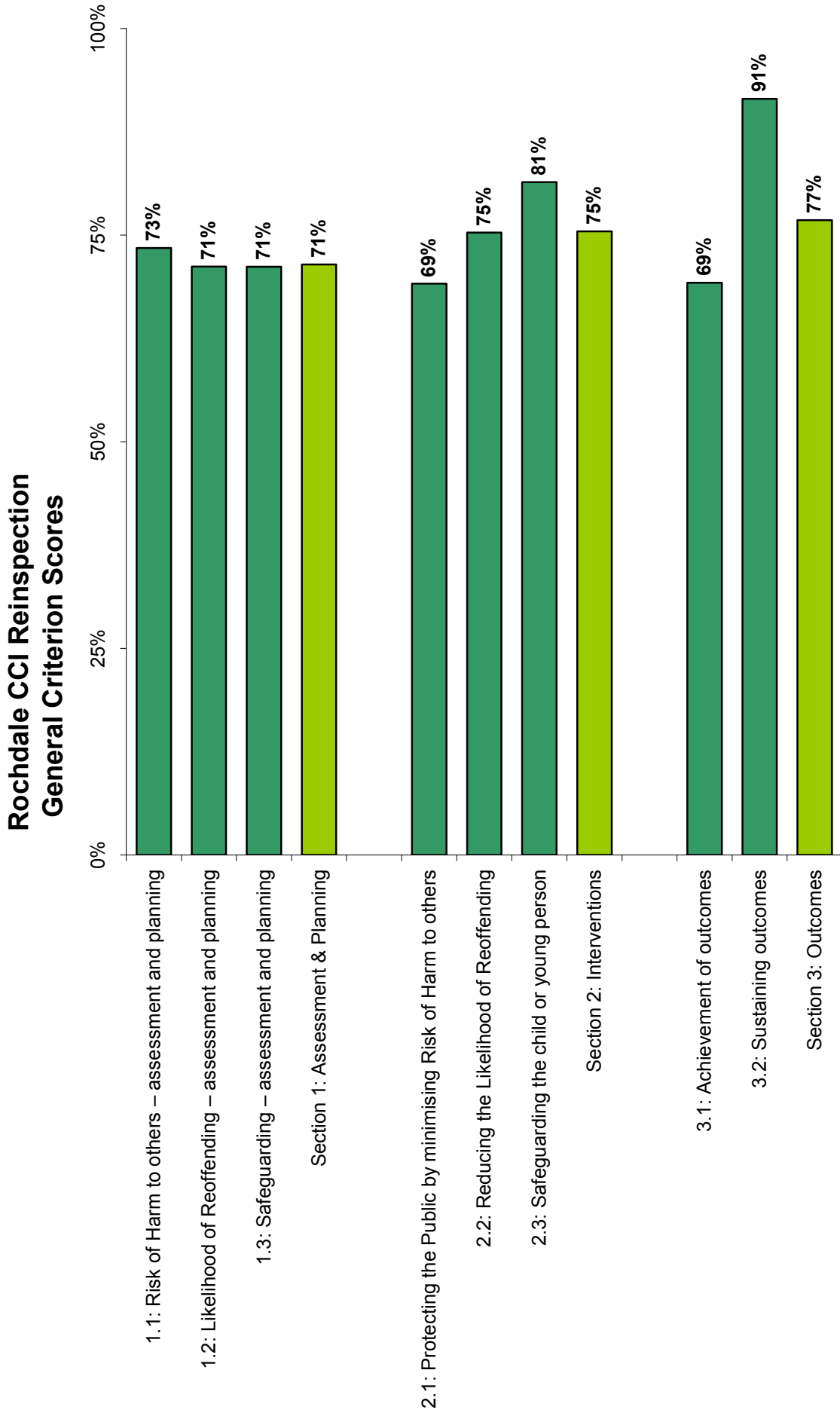
COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Although levels of compliance by children and young people in Rochdale were barely half the average we had come across in this inspection programme to date, the use of timely enforcement action was substantially better than the average. We saw a number of cases where appropriate enforcement action at the right time had led to much better engagement by the child or young person and to positive outcomes.

Recording was much better than a year ago, but there was still room for improvement in the reviews of Assets and plans, both during the order and at the end of supervision.

We found some effective inter-agency working taking place in Rochdale, and, despite the inadequacy of most of the RMPs and VMPs, we were pleased to note that in most cases, *RoH* was well managed and all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Rochdale YOT was located in the *North-West* region of England.

The area had a population of 205,357 as measured in the Census 2001, 11.8% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Rochdale was predominantly White British (88.6%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (11.4%) was above 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 58 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Greater Manchester police area. The Greater Manchester Probation Trust and the Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Learners and Young People's Service within Rochdale Council's Children's, Schools and Families Service, managed by the Head of Learners and Young People's Service.

ISSP was provided in-house.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated 1 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 Rochdale 20 of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score indicated that Rochdale was judged by the YJB to be performing well.

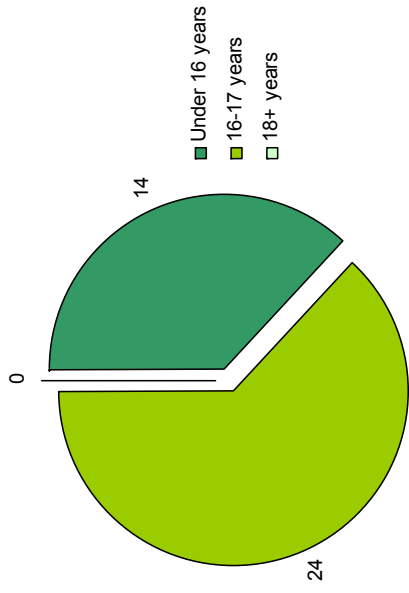
Rochdale's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving and was close to similar "family group" YOTs.

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

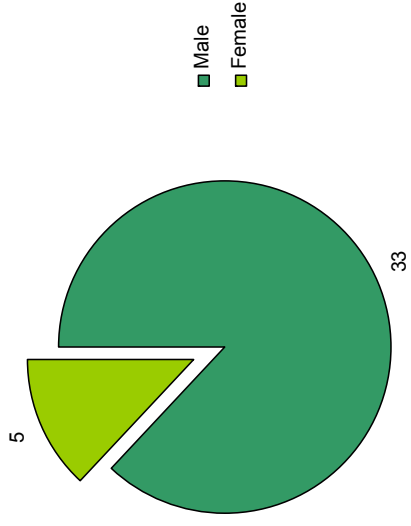
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

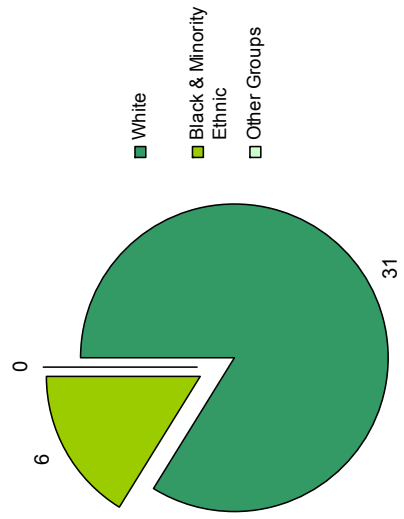
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



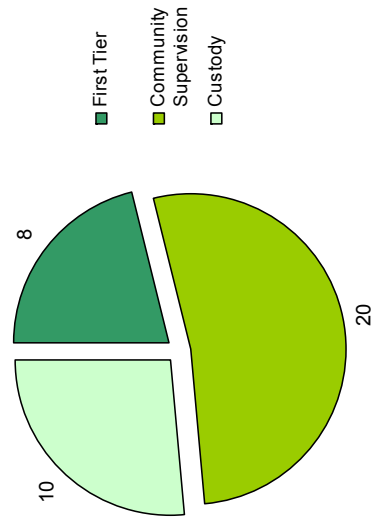
Case Sample: Gender



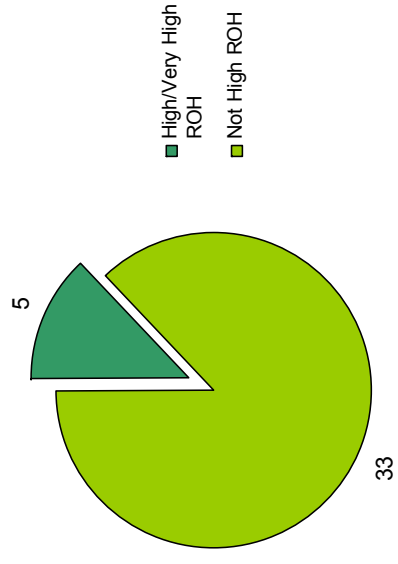
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this reinspection was undertaken in July 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 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
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