



Inspection of  
Youth  
Offending

*Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwy'r Ifanc*



Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

# Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending  
work in:

**Sheffield**

ISBN: 978-1-84099-367-7

2010



## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Sheffield 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 66% 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 60% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 71% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

We found a well organised service where there was a strong commitment by staff to make a positive difference to the lives of the children and young people under their supervision. The work benefited from the positive contributions by a range of co-located partnership services.

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

Overall, we consider this to be an average set of findings. Whilst there is still work to be done, including implementing the recommendations contained within this report, we are confident that Sheffield YOT is capable of delivering this next set of improvements.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*October 2010*

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Sheffield
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
<b>'Safeguarding' work</b> <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	<b>66%</b>
<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b> <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	<b>60%</b>
<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b> <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	<b>71%</b>

## **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>Joseph Simpson</i>
<i>Inspectors</i>	<i>Ian Menary</i>
<i>Practice Assessors</i>	<i>Melanie Peace; Cliff Warke</i>
<i>CCI Assessors</i>	<i>Angela Crossland; Dawn Folker</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>

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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.

<b>Safeguarding score:</b>	
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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>66%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

<b>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</b>	
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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>60%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

<b>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</b>	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>71%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

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 and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOT Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT 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 from harm, to make them less likely to reoffend and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT 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 (YOT Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of risk and vulnerability management plans, 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

Fifty-six children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ Seven of eight children and young people with a referral order said they knew what the order was and six of them said they had been given a copy of their referral order contract. Thirty-two of the forty-six who were subject to supervision had been given the opportunity to discuss their supervision or sentence plan, and 21 of these had been given a copy of the plan.
- ◇ Fifty-one of the fifty-two who answered the question said they knew why they had to come to the YOT and that the staff had explained what would happen during supervision. One said they *'talk 2 meh on my levels an dint use big words so i undastood'*. Another said *'they explained things clearly to me and made sure I understood before they moved on to the subject'*.
- ◇ Three-quarters of the children and young people who answered the question said they thought that the YOT staff listened to what they had to say.
- ◇ All of the respondents said YOT workers had made it easy for them to understand how the work of the YOT could help them. One said *'my yot worker told me in usual words'*. Another said *'they talk to you about crime and how it effects people'*.
- ◇ Five of the children and young people said there were things in their life that made them feel afraid. All five said that the YOT had helped them to deal with those issues.
- ◇ When asked if the YOT took action to address their needs, 34 of the respondents said yes, 14 said mostly and 4 said no. One respondent said *'I used to cause trouble. Since I've come here I've chilled a bit because I could end up going down'*. Another added *'i received a job through connexions which was linked through the youth offending'*.
- ◇ 55% of those who had responded to the question said they had completed a *What do YOU think?* form, 17% said they had not and 28% could not remember.
- ◇ Thirty of the fifty-five respondents said things had improved for them as result of work they had done with the YOT.
- ◇ Forty-five of the children and young people who answered the question said they thought they were less likely to reoffend as a result of the work they had done with the YOT. Eight said it had made no difference. One respondent said they had *'stopped taking drugs and stopped hanging around with group of people that made me offend'*. Another said that they were *'More likely to stay out of trouble. It made me know how i would feel if i was in the victims shoes'*. Yet another added, *'Understanding what i have been doing wrong and knowing right from wrong'*.



## Victims

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

- ◇ All of the respondents said that the YOT had explained the services that were on offer to them but one said *'We heard no more after we were visited by YOT. We assume therefore that Young Offender did not want contact'*.
- ◇ Victim's needs, for example, arranging suitable timings and locations of meetings, had been taken into account for all ten of those who answered the question.
- ◇ Opportunities to discuss their concerns about the offences, or about the children or young people involved, had been offered to ten of the eleven respondents.
- ◇ Seven of the eleven respondents said they had benefited from the work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ For all ten of those for whom it was a concern, the YOT had paid attention to their safety.
- ◇ All 11 victims answered the question about their level of satisfaction with the service they had received from the YOT. Eight of the eleven respondents were mainly or completely satisfied and three were not at all or only partially satisfied. One said *'The Youth Offending teams are doing a good job. I was treated with respect and very supportive. It is the duty of parents to take care of their children from age 0-18. Parents should know where the children are and what they are doing at all time. Thanks'*. Another added it was a *'Very good service the young offender was supervised all the time cannot praise the service enough'*.

## Sharing good practice

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

<b>Assessment and Sentence Planning</b> <b>General Criterion: 1.2</b>	James was aged 14 years and had been sentenced to two years in custody for a serious violent offence. Sheffield YOT retained the supervision of the case whilst he was placed in an out of area secure unit. James was introduced to two male members of staff from the secure unit who shared his ethnic background. They acted as positive role models and they challenged James's views on a range of issues relating to his offending. They also focused their work on gang concerns. This work was continued with James upon his release into the community, as the two workers offered him continued outreach support.
<b>Delivery and Review of Interventions</b> <b>General Criterion: 2.2</b>	Leon was sentenced to an eight months custodial sentence for a violent offence. The case manager had worked hard to achieve continuity of service delivery, from custody to the community. There was a change of case manager during the custodial phase and the new worker attended the final review meeting in custody. This helped to ensure Leon understood the plan of work for his release. A Connexions worker and a drugs worker also met Leon in custody and continued to work with him upon release. A college placement was found for Leon and Integrated Resettlement Support funding was used to help Leon buy work wear for his course in the community. He was also helped to become involved in positive leisure activities upon release. The case manager felt Leon would be less likely to re-offend if he was engaged with full time training and had appropriate leisure activities in the evenings.
<b>Outcomes</b> <b>General Criterion: 3.1</b>	Paul had been sentenced to two years in custody after a serious group attack on a vulnerable person. It was Paul's first offence and he found the initial period in custody very difficult. The case manager and his key worker in custody worked together to have Paul moved to a specialist wing that could cater for his needs. Paul thrived in this environment and he made substantial progress on issues linked to his offending and he developed a keen interest in music. The YOT worker brought in community based substance misuse and Connexions staff to map out future plans for Paul. Upon release from custody Paul fully engaged with these services and he was quickly assigned a training placement. He maintained his abstinence from drugs. He also participated in a range of music skills events, which gave him the opportunity to achieve nationally recognised qualifications in that field. At the time of the inspection Paul had fully complied with his supervision and had not re-offended.

All names have been changed

## 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:**

**64%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in all of the cases in the sample and almost all of these had all been completed on time. Two-thirds of the RoSH screenings were considered to be accurate.
- (2) The screenings indicated the need for a full analysis in just over half of the cases. This had been done for 70% of the case sample.
- (3) We considered that the classification of RoSH was accurate in 84% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Only 19 of the 33 RoSH analyses had been done on time and only 27% of them had been completed to a satisfactory standard. The factors that most often limited the quality of these documents were that previous relevant behaviour, and risk to victims, had not been fully considered.
- (2) 54% of RoSH assessments drew on all available information.
- (3) Eight cases met the criteria for notification to MAPPA. This had been done for only two of these.
- (4) Of the 13 cases that required a RMP, this had been done for nine. Eight of the plans had been produced on time, and only seven had been produced to a satisfactory standard. Timeliness, victim's issues and the planned response not being clear were the issues that most often limited the quality of these documents.
- (5) Where there was no requirement for a RMP, the need for planning for the RoH issues had been identified in 58% and acted upon in 48% of cases.
- (6) Evidence of effective management oversight of RMPs was found in 5 of the 13 relevant 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:**

**67%**

### **Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) There was an assessment of the factors linked to offending for children and young people in 95% of the whole sample. Over three-quarters of these were completed on time.
- (2) In preparing assessments, we saw evidence of active involvement with parents/carers in 72% of cases.
- (3) Assessments were routinely informed by information obtained from the police, secure establishments, ETE providers and children and family services.
- (4) In 14 of the 17 relevant cases, a custodial plan had been prepared. These had all been completed on time.
- (5) Almost all of the community cases had an intervention plan, and two-thirds of these had been completed on time.
- (6) Over three-quarters of the intervention plans reflected national standards and the sentencing purpose.
- (7) We found that 73% of the children and young people had been actively involved in the planning process.
- (8) A range of professionals from other agencies had also contributed to the plans. We saw routine involvement of custodial establishments, the police, education providers, mental health professionals and those addressing accommodation needs.
- (9) Reviews of intervention plans were undertaken at appropriate intervals in 93% of custody cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The quality of the initial assessments of the LoR was satisfactory in 63% of cases. Factors that limited the quality were unclear or insufficient evidence and failure to identify diversity issues.
- (2) Only 41% of cases had evidence that the learning style of the child or young person had been assessed.
- (3) We found up to date *What do YOU think?* forms in only 17% of cases.

- (4) Only half of initial assessments were reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (5) Less than half of the intervention plans/referral order contracts adequately addressed factors linked to offending. Few integrated RMPs and many did not address family and personal relationships, perception of self and others and motivation to change.
- (6) Just over half of the intervention plans set relevant goals. Less than half adequately addressed diversity issues, victim's issues, sequencing, *RoH* and Safeguarding concerns.
- (7) Reviews of intervention plans were undertaken at appropriate intervals in 45% of community cases.

<b>1.3 Safeguarding:</b>	
<b>General Criterion:</b> <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>	
<b>Score:</b> <b>66%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Asset vulnerability screening had been completed for all of the sample. Over three-quarters of these had been completed on time.
- (2) There was prompt notification to the secure establishments of Safeguarding concerns in seven of the eight relevant cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Only 51% of the required VMPs had been completed and only 36% were of sufficient quality. The factors that most often limited the quality of these documents were: timeliness; planned responses being inadequate or unclear; roles and responsibilities being unclear; and the implications of diversity issues not being fully considered.
- (2) Safeguarding needs had been reviewed as appropriate in 63% of cases.
- (3) Evidence of adequate management oversight of the vulnerability assessments was seen in only 40% of the relevant cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 66%**

**COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:**

We found a number of issues that contributed to the areas for improvement identified in this section. The structure of the YOT meant that cases were regularly transferred between staff members, according to the home address of the child or young person or on the type of supervision to which they were subject. In many cases we found that previous assessment had just been copied, and these had not been updated as more information became known about the circumstances and issues being faced by the child or young person. The consequence of this was that the need for RMPs and VMPs had not always been recognised. These documents were not being produced for many of the cases where they should have been. We also found that several staff members were confused about the local MAPPA arrangements, particularly relating to categories of registration and levels of MAPPA oversight. Lastly, there were case planning and management oversight processes. These were intended to address qualitative issues about the assessment and planning for RoSH and Safeguarding concerns. However, neither of these arrangements appeared to be adequately supporting enough case managers to address these core tasks often enough.

## 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:**

**59%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) Effective contributions to other multi-agency meetings were noted in all 14 of the custody cases and in 24 of the 27 cases in the community.
- (2) Purposeful home visits, in accordance with the level of RoH posed, had been undertaken in two-thirds of the cases.
- (3) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to RoH issues in 97% of the sample.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage RoH were delivered as planned in 91% of custody cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The RoH had been reviewed in a timely fashion in 33% of cases and in 41% of cases where there had been a significant change in circumstances.
- (2) Changes in RoH factors were anticipated wherever feasible in 52% of the relevant cases. These were acted upon in only 60% of these.
- (3) Only 54% of relevant cases had evidence that a full assessment of victim's safety had been carried out and 24 of the 39 relevant cases demonstrated that a high priority had been given to victims' safety.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage RoH were delivered as planned in 56% of community cases.
- (5) Effective manage oversight of RoH was found in only 40% of 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:**

**80%**

### **Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Interventions were delivered in accordance with the intervention plan in two-thirds of cases. Over three-quarters of the interventions were of good quality and were designed to reduce the LoR. 85% of the interventions were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person.
- (2) Almost all of the cases in the sample had identified the correct scaled approach intervention level.
- (3) Interventions were reviewed, in the appropriate time period, for all 17 of the relevant custody sample.
- (4) In all of the custody cases, and in 93% of those in the community, YOT staff had actively motivated the child or young person and had reinforced positive behaviour.
- (5) Appropriate resources had been allocated to address LoR issues in all but 2 of the 62 cases.
- (6) In all of the custody cases, and in over three-quarters of those in the community, YOT workers had actively engaged with parents/carers.
- (7) All requirements of the sentence had been delivered in over three-quarters of the sample.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Delivered interventions took account of all diversity issues in 59% of cases.
- (2) Interventions were reviewed, in the appropriate time period, for only 42% of the community sample.



### 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:**

**72%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) All necessary action had been taken to safeguard the child or young person in all the custody cases.
- (2) Action to address Safeguarding issues in relation to other children and young people, including brothers and sisters, was seen in 80% of the relevant community sample.
- (3) Purposeful home visits to address Safeguarding concerns were carried out in over two-thirds of the sample.
- (4) Referrals to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding were noted in all of relevant custodial cases and 70% of the relevant community cases.
- (5) Joint work with other agencies, to promote Safeguarding for children and young people in the community, was a common feature of the work of the YOT. We saw evidence of regular joint work with a number of partner organisations; including the police and secure establishments, education providers, mental and physical health services and substance misuse services. A similar pattern in respect of joint work with other agencies to promote Safeguarding for children and young people in custody was noted.
- (6) For custody cases, specific interventions to address Safeguarding concerns were identified and delivered in 75% of cases. 88% of these had been reviewed.
- (7) Evidence that all staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the sentence was evidenced in 80% of community cases and 84% of custody cases.
- (8) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was found in 78% of the custody sample.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) All necessary action had been taken to safeguard the child or young person in 12 of the 21 relevant community cases.
- (2) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was found in only 31% of community cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 71%**

**COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:**

Interventions were delivered by case managers who also accessed services available from the specialist staff. The processes used in the teams, and the close working proximity of various groups of staff, helped to ensure that specialist input into cases was available to children and young people. The YOT was well resourced in respect of a range of core services, including: education; substance misuse and mental health services. However, the inspection found insufficient focus was being given to victim safety issues in work with children and young people who had offended.

### 3. OUTCOMES

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

#### 3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**62%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) In cases where the children and young people had not complied with the requirements of their sentences, adequate enforcement action was taken in 84% of these.
- (2) We found that progress had been made against factors linked to offending in for a number of children and young people. The factors that most often saw progress being made were: thinking and behaviour (42%); ETE (39%); attitudes to offending (38%) and living arrangements (31%).
- (3) Almost two-thirds of the sample had seen a reduction in both the frequency and the seriousness of offending.
- (4) All reasonable action to keep the child or young person safe had taken place in 74% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* was effectively managed in 42% of relevant cases.
- (2) Less than half of the sample had seen a reduction in Asset scores.
- (3) Evidence of a reduction of risk factors linked to Safeguarding concerns was found in 47% of cases.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**90%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

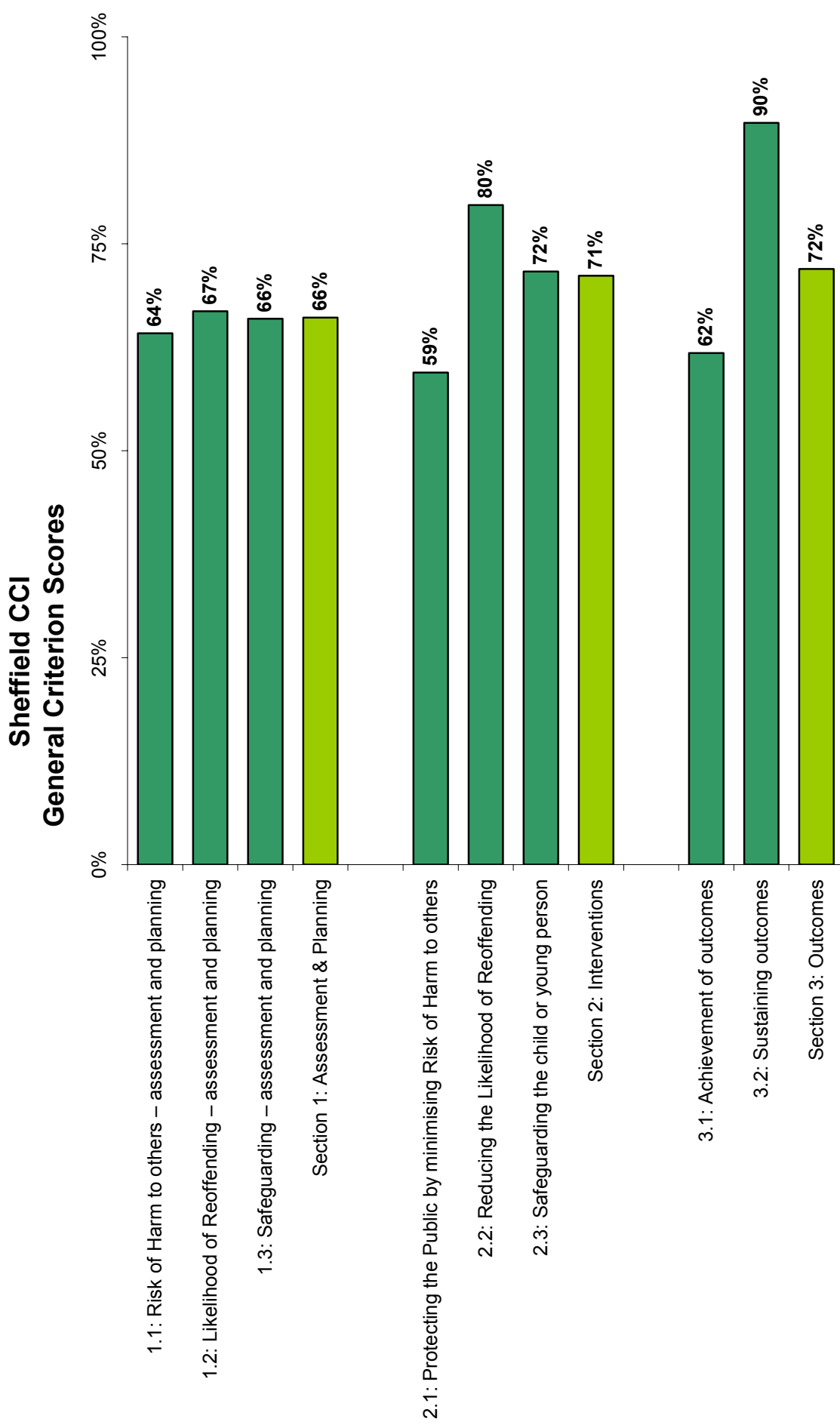
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in all of the custody sample and in 93% of the community sample.
- (2) Action had been taken to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in all of the custody cases and in 80% of the community cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 72%**

**COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

The strong scores achieved in the outcomes section mirrored the YJB's assessment of the performance of the YOT. This concluded that Sheffield YOT's reoffending performance was judged to be improving significantly, and was significantly better than similar 'family group' YOTs.

## Appendix 1: Summary



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

Sheffield YOT was located in the *Yorkshire & the Humber* region of England.

The area had a population of 513,234 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.5% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Sheffield was predominantly white British (91.2%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (8.8%) was slightly 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 South Yorkshire police area. The South Yorkshire Probation Trust and the Sheffield Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Lifelong Learning, Skills and Communities City Council Directorate. It was managed by the Assistant Director Youth.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Director Youth. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in the city of Sheffield. The operational work of the YOT was also based in Sheffield. ISSP was provided by Sheffield YOT.

### **YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement**

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated 10th June 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 Sheffield YOT 24 of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing excellently.

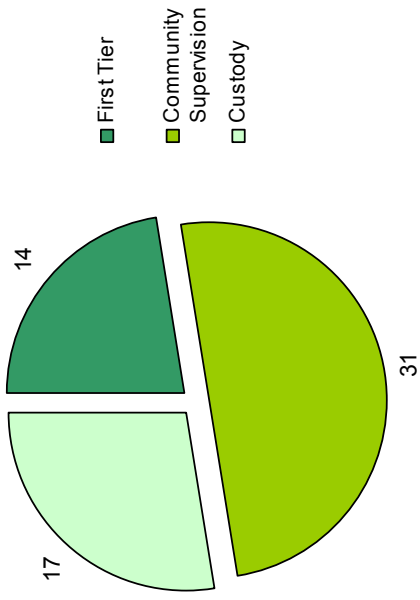
Sheffield YOT's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly and was significantly better than similar "family group" YOTs.

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

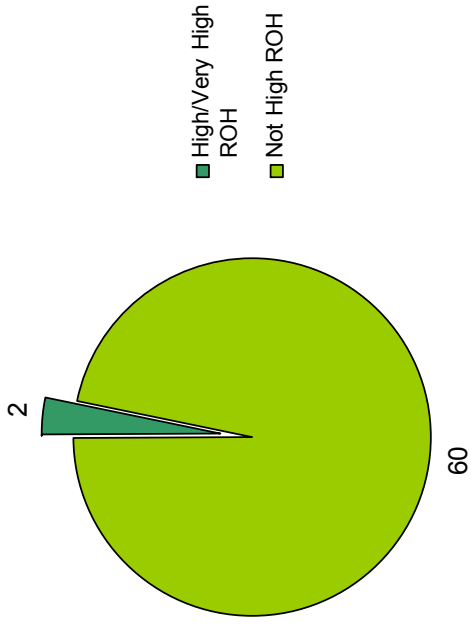
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

## Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

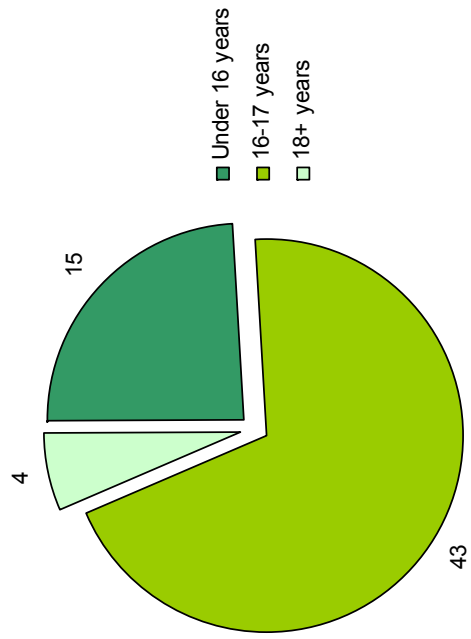
Case Sample: Sentence Type



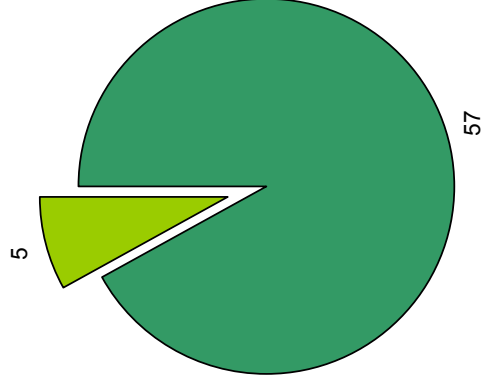
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



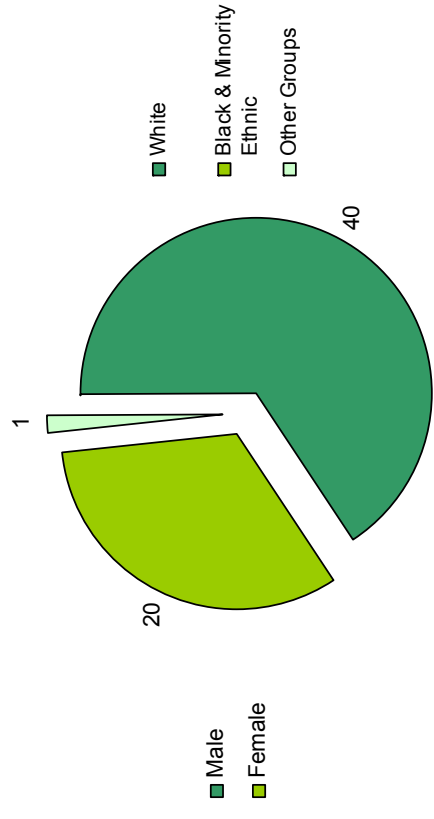
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



Case Sample: Gender



Case Sample: Ethnicity



## **Appendix 3b: Inspection data**

Fieldwork for this inspection 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/inspectorates/hmi-probation>**

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

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



## Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Education, Training and Employment: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
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
YOT/T	Youth Offending Service/Team