



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc



Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Trafford

ISBN: 978-1-84099-253-3

2009

Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Trafford 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 we 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 82% 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 80% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a chart in Appendix 1.

We found a YOS that had made full and effective use of its resources and had developed the provision of a wide range of interventions supported by strong partnership working. There was evidence of strong and effective engagement with the children and young people.

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings with moderate improvement required in work related to *Risk of Harm to others* and to achievement of outcomes, and only minimal improvement in all other areas.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

September 2009

Acknowledgements

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

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Steve Woodgate</i>
<i>Inspectors</i>	<i>Les Smith</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Andy Doyle</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Rachel Dwyer, Alex Pentecost</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Alan MacDonald</i>
<i>Regional Assessor</i>	<i>Chris Mills</i>

Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Scoring – and Summary Table	6
Recommendations	7
Next steps	7
Service users’ perspective	8
Sharing good practice	9
1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING	10
1.1 Risk of Harm to others	10
1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending	11
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	22
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: 82%	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: 69%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 80%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area's sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

Changes are necessary to ensure that, in a higher proportion of cases:

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's Likelihood of Reoffending and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start of sentence, as appropriate to the specific case, taking into account relevant previous behaviour, offences and victim issues (YOS Head of Service)
- (2) the intervention plan is specific about what will be done in order to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* and increase victim safety (YOS Head of Service)
- (3) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability is completed at the start of sentence, as appropriate to the specific case, with a plan that specifies the action to be taken to safeguard the child or young person's well-being (YOS Head of Service)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management of the work done to safeguard the child or young person or to minimise their *Risk of Harm to others*, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Head of Service).

Next steps

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

Service users' perspective

Children and young people

Twenty one children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection on computer software.

- ◇ All of the children and young people who responded were clear about why they had to attend the YOS and had been told by staff what would happen when they did. They all felt that YOS staff were interested in helping them.
- ◇ Nineteen of the 21 respondents had completed a questionnaire about their needs as part of their supervision by the YOS, and all 21 felt that YOS staff listened to what they had to say and had taken action to deal with needs they had raised.
- ◇ Half of the respondents were completely satisfied with the service they had received and a further eight were fairly satisfied. Fourteen out of 20 children and young people thought they were less likely to offend as a result of their work with the YOS, and one child or young person specifically remarked that the YOS had helped him a lot.
- ◇ Respondents reported receiving help with a wide range of needs, with a significant proportion being assisted to understand their offending and to make better decisions.

Victims

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

- ◇ All eight of the victims who responded said that YOS staff had explained the service they could offer and seven said that their personal needs (for example, where meetings were held or use of interpreters) were taken into account.
- ◇ Seven of the respondents said they had been given a chance to talk about any worries they had about the offence or the child or young person who had committed it, and that due regard had been paid to their safety (for example, in relation to the child or young person contacting them).
- ◇ Five of the eight victims said they had benefitted from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence. Only one respondent expressed dissatisfaction, while seven were partly or completely satisfied with the service they had received from the YOS.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Where possible, in cases where the court was considering making a reparation order, the case was adjourned for one week to allow the Restorative Justice Officer to contact the victim and attempt to arrange a face-to-face restorative conference or to ascertain the victim's wishes in relation to direct or indirect reparation.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.1

Wayne was a 16 year old convicted of sexual offences. He continued to deny them and had learning difficulties and a functional age of nine years old. The case manager assessed his learning style and adapted work methods accordingly.

She used flip chart paper and cartooning, with different colours for actions, thoughts and feelings, to explore his behaviour before and during the offence. Wayne was able to follow this in detail, step by step, and to identify the use of video games depicting the subjugation of women as a potential trigger. This enabled the case manager to enlist the support of Wayne's mother in monitoring the possible use of such material in the future.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.3

Prior to starting a 12 month DTO, Daniel was not engaged in education in any meaningful way and was assessed by his school as having moderate learning difficulties. In custody he was reassessed and discovered to have a good level of academic ability. The YOS case manager worked with the YOI and the school to get him back into education. He achieved 25 hours education a week while in custody and with the help of staff from his school he was able to obtain several qualifications prior to his release into the community.

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:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was completed (including a clear RoSH classification of low, medium, high or very high) in all but one of the 40 cases inspected.
- (2) Inspectors considered the classification was correct in 81% of cases.
- (3) Seven out of eight RMPs inspected were of sufficient quality and six of them had been countersigned, but there were three cases where plans had not been completed (see below).
- (4) In the eight custodial cases requiring a RoSH assessment, a current assessment was forwarded to the establishment within 24 hours.
- (5) All four relevant cases in the sample were referred to MAPPA as required, and the category and level was correct in three of them.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where a RoSH screening had been done, 30% were not completed on time and half of them were of insufficient quality. The full circumstances of the current offence, relevant previous offences and the range of people potentially at risk from further harmful behaviour were not always taken into account.
- (2) A full RoSH analysis was not completed in a quarter of the cases where the initial RoSH screening indicated one was required.
- (3) Of the RoSH analyses completed, 44% of them were not on time or of a sufficient quality. The most prevalent quality issues were insufficient detail and analysis of the risk factors involved, and particularly insufficient attention to the risks posed to victims.

- (4) *RoH* assessments did not draw adequately on all appropriate information in nearly a quarter of relevant cases, and were not communicated appropriately to relevant staff/ agencies in nearly a third.
- (5) Management oversight of *RoH* assessments was judged to be ineffective in 39% of applicable cases.
- (6) Eleven cases in the sample required a RMP, but this was completed in only eight of them and on time in only five.
- (7) Referral to MAPPA was not timely in one of the four MAPPA cases in the sample.

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:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of the LoR was completed in 93% of cases. In 84% of them this involved the active engagement of the child or young person, and, where relevant, their parents/ carers in 77% of cases.
- (2) There was evidence of a current assessment being forwarded to custodial establishments within 24 hours in the ten relevant cases.
- (3) An assessment of the learning style of the child or young person was incorporated into 68% of assessments.
- (4) Where appropriate, initial assessments were informed by contact with other agencies and/ or reference to previous assessments over a wide range of issues.
- (5) The LoR was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 88% of cases.
- (6) In all relevant cases there was an intervention plan or referral order contract, and this addressed the factors linked to offending sufficiently in 83% of cases. Over 80% of plans or contracts took into account Safeguarding needs and positive factors in the child or young person's life.
- (7) All staff had received training in intervention planning. Nearly all plans or contracts set relevant goals and focused on achievable change, while the large majority gave a clear shape to the order and reflected the purposes of

sentencing and national standards.

- (8) The majority of plans and contracts were prioritised according to any *RoH* and included appropriate Safeguarding work, in addition to taking account of victim issues. In 81% of cases, plans were sensitive to diversity factors.
- (9) In three-quarters of cases, the child or young person and (where relevant) the parents/ carers were involved meaningfully in the planning process. Similarly in a large majority of cases any relevant external agencies were also involved.
- (10) Intervention plans were revived at appropriate intervals in 84% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was not completed to a sufficient standard in 38% of cases. The principle issues detracting from their quality were timeliness, insufficient or unclear evidence and a failure to identify all criminogenic factors.
- (2) Initial assessments used a *What do YOU think?* questionnaire completed by the child or young person in only 46% of all cases and were informed by input from secure establishments in only four of the six relevant cases.
- (3) Although the majority of intervention plans were prioritised according to any *RoH* issues, where relevant only half of plans and referral order contracts were clearly integrated with RMPs or reflected an assessment of the child or young person’s learning style.

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: 77%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A vulnerability screening was completed in all but one of the cases inspected, and three-quarters of the screenings were of a sufficient standard.
- (2) The assessment of Safeguarding needs was reviewed appropriately in 80% of cases. VMPs contributed to and informed interventions, and any other plans, in more than two-thirds of cases.

- (3) A contribution had been made through the CAF, and other assessments and plans concerned with Safeguarding, in ten out of the 12 cases where other plans existed. Copies of the other plans were on file.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In 30% of cases, initial vulnerability screenings were not completed on time.
- (2) In four of the ten cases receiving custodial sentences, the assessment forwarded to the establishment immediately following sentence did not set out fully all of the vulnerability issues in the case. In two of the custodial cases there was insufficient liaison and information sharing about Safeguarding issues.
- (3) A VMP was not present in five out of the 28 cases where one was required. A third of plans were not completed on time or to a sufficient standard.
- (4) In more than a quarter of cases there had not been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment.

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

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Assessment and sentence planning was generally satisfactory, but improvements were needed particularly in relation to *RoH* work. The inspection concurred with the findings of an internal quality assurance audit undertaken by the YOS in 2008 which indicated *RoH* classifications were generally correct, but there was a need to improve *RoH* assessments and RMPs in relation to victim safety issues. The YOS was also aware that countersigning of *RoSH* assessments and RMPs needed improvement and measures had been taken to embed routine countersigning into practice. However the inspection found insufficient evidence of this in a sizeable minority of cases.

The inspection found that assessment and planning work reflected good professional relationships with the police, particularly in the use of intelligence in relation to the membership and activity of gangs.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

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

General Criterion:

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

Score:

73%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been thoroughly reviewed no later than three months from the start of sentence in three-quarters of cases inspected, and at least every three months thereafter in 92% of cases. *RoH to others* was reviewed following a significant change in two-thirds of relevant cases.
- (2) *RoH* was reviewed at appropriate points in the custodial phase of DTOs in all four applicable cases.
- (3) MAPPA were used effectively in both custody and the community in three out of four applicable cases. Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings (other than MAPPA), in seven out of ten cases in custody and 18 out of 22 cases in the community.
- (4) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence in all but three cases. Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were identified in 97% and delivered in 87% of cases. These were reviewed every three months or following significant change in 83% of cases. Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in custody were identified in three of the four applicable cases.
- (5) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* in 79% of cases and Safeguarding issues in 75% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In a third of relevant cases changes in *RoH* or acute risk factors were not anticipated wherever feasible, identified swiftly or acted on.

- (2) A full assessment of the safety of victims was not carried out in 75% of relevant cases, and insufficient priority was given to victim safety in 64% of such cases.
- (3) In a third of relevant cases, specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community did not incorporate those identified in the RMP.
- (4) In two of the four DTO cases, interventions to manage *RoH to others* were not delivered as planned during the custodial phases of the sentence.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>87%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MINIMUM improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) The YOS had a wide range of high quality interventions at its disposal, covering most issues potentially related to offending. Appropriate resources to address the LoR were allocated to all of the cases inspected. Inspectors assessed interventions to be of good quality and designed to address LoR in 95% of cases.
- (2) In 85% of cases, interventions delivered in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan and incorporated all diversity issues. In 88% of cases they were reviewed appropriately. Interventions were delivered in line with PPO status in both relevant cases.
- (3) Interventions delivered in the community were appropriate to the offender’s learning style in two-thirds of cases.
- (4) YOS staff had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions delivered in custody in eight of the ten DTO cases.
- (5) The YOS worker actively motivated and supported the child or young person throughout the sentence in eight of the ten cases while in custody, and in all cases inspected in the community. Positive behaviour was reinforced in a similar proportion of cases.
- (6) Workers actively engaged the parents/ carers in all but one of the applicable cases in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Notwithstanding the range and quality of interventions, they were not sequenced appropriately in 38% of cases.
- (2) The YOS worker had not actively engaged the parents/ carers in two of the six applicable cases in custody.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:	
General Criterion: <i>All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.</i>	
Score: 87%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 90% of cases in the community, all necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child and any other affected child or young person.
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other agencies in all applicable cases in custody, and in all except one relevant case in the community.
- (3) YOS workers and all relevant agencies worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community and in custody in all or nearly all applicable cases.
- (4) YOS workers and all relevant agencies worked together during the transition from custody to community to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services for two-thirds or more of applicable cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified and delivered in 94% of cases, incorporated those identified in the VMP in 86% of cases, and reviewed every three months or following a significant change in 79% of cases.
- (6) In custody, specific interventions to promote Safeguarding incorporated those identified in the VMP in three out of four relevant cases.
- (7) The well-being of the child or young person was supported and promoted throughout the course of the sentence by all relevant staff in eight out of ten cases in custody and in 90% of cases in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In custody all necessary immediate action to safeguard and protect the child or young person was not taken in three of the eight applicable cases, nor in one other case in respect of another affected child or young person.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were not identified, delivered or reviewed every three months or following a significant change in two out of five relevant cases.
- (3) There had not been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in three out of seven cases in custody, nor in eight out of 33 cases in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 83%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOS had developed a wide range of high quality interventions, supported by strong partnership working, particularly with schools and CAMHS. The involvement of children and young people in criminal gangs was a particular problem the YOS was addressing through inter-agency liaison and information sharing. Specific interventions to tackle gang membership were integrated into the routine delivery of services.

The YOS aimed to prioritise and sequence the delivery of interventions according to *RoH* and need, but the inspection found this was an area of intervention planning requiring improvement. Many plans gave all elements the same level of priority.

The YOS recognised the need to improve its practice in addressing victim safety issues within *RoSH* assessments and RMPs. The YOS had instigated local changes to MAPPAs and this may have contributed to the good work seen by inspectors. The inspection found appropriate use of home visits: their use had been promoted by the YOS as a means to manage *RoH* and promote Safeguarding, and also to strengthen protective factors in the lives of the children and young people and wider family members.

While inspectors saw learning style and *What do YOU think?* assessments in many cases, the YOS recognised the need for greater consistency in the use of these to inform *RoH* and vulnerability management and planning, and the delivery of interventions.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

63%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been effectively managed in 72% of cases.
- (2) The child or young person complied with the requirements of the sentence in 80% of cases.
- (3) In cases where factors linked to offending had been reduced, the most predominant factors were living arrangements (69%), lifestyle (53%), motivation to change (50%) and attitudes to offending (46%).
- (4) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending in 59% of cases and in the seriousness of offending in 62%.
- (5) There had been a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 63% of relevant cases and all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 94% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In seven out of eight cases where the child or young person had not complied with the sentence, enforcement action by the YOS was not sufficient. There were a number of instances where the YOS was slow to fully engage with the child or young person to address poor compliance.
- (2) Factors related to offending had been reduced in only 43% 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 94% of cases in the community.
- (2) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 94% of cases in the community, and in six out of eight relevant cases in custody.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Full attention had not been given to community integration issues in three out of nine relevant cases during the custodial phase of the sentence.

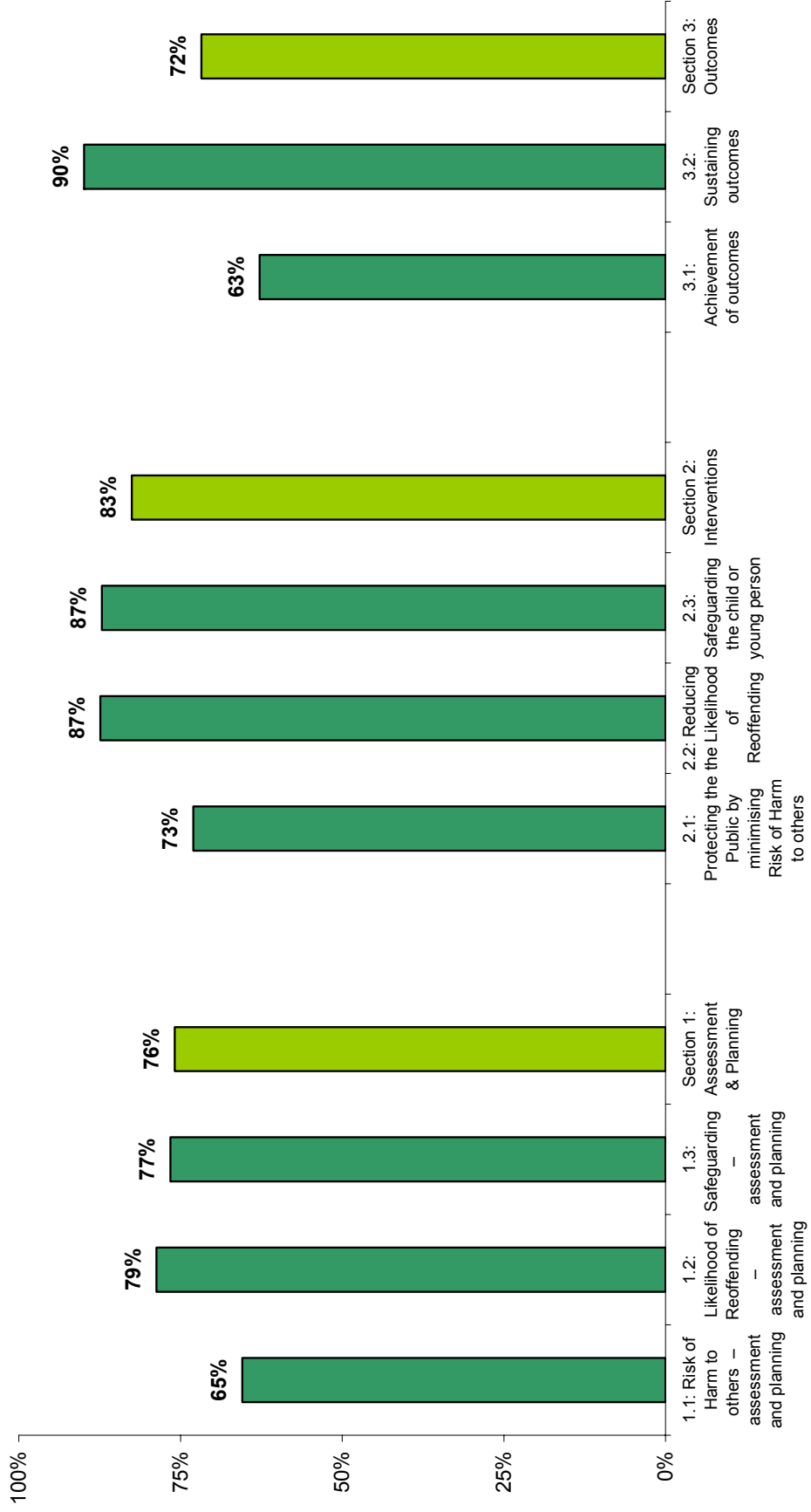
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 72%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Good work by the YOS in the delivery of interventions and engagement with children and young people was reflected in the positive outcomes achieved. Inspectors saw good exit planning in some cases and a generally strong approach to community integration issues. Attention was required to improve enforcement.

Appendix 1: Summary

Trafford CCI June 2009 General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Trafford YOS was located in the North West Region of England.

The area had a population of 210,145 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.8% of which were aged ten to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/ Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Trafford was predominantly White British (91.6%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (8.4%) was below the average for England/ Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged ten to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/ 2009, at 60 per 1,000, were above the average for England/ Wales of 53.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were co-terminus with Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council, and wholly located with the Greater Manchester police and probation areas. The Trafford National Health Service PCT covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Children, Young People and Families Directorate of Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council. It was managed by the Joint Director of Services for Children, Young People and Families (Healthcare Lead).

The Management Board was chaired by the Director of Community Safety, Culture and Sport. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOS headquarters and the operational work of the YOS were based at Stretford Public Hall. ISSP was provided.

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.

Trafford's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 74.3%. This was an improvement on the previous year, and above the England average of 72.4%.

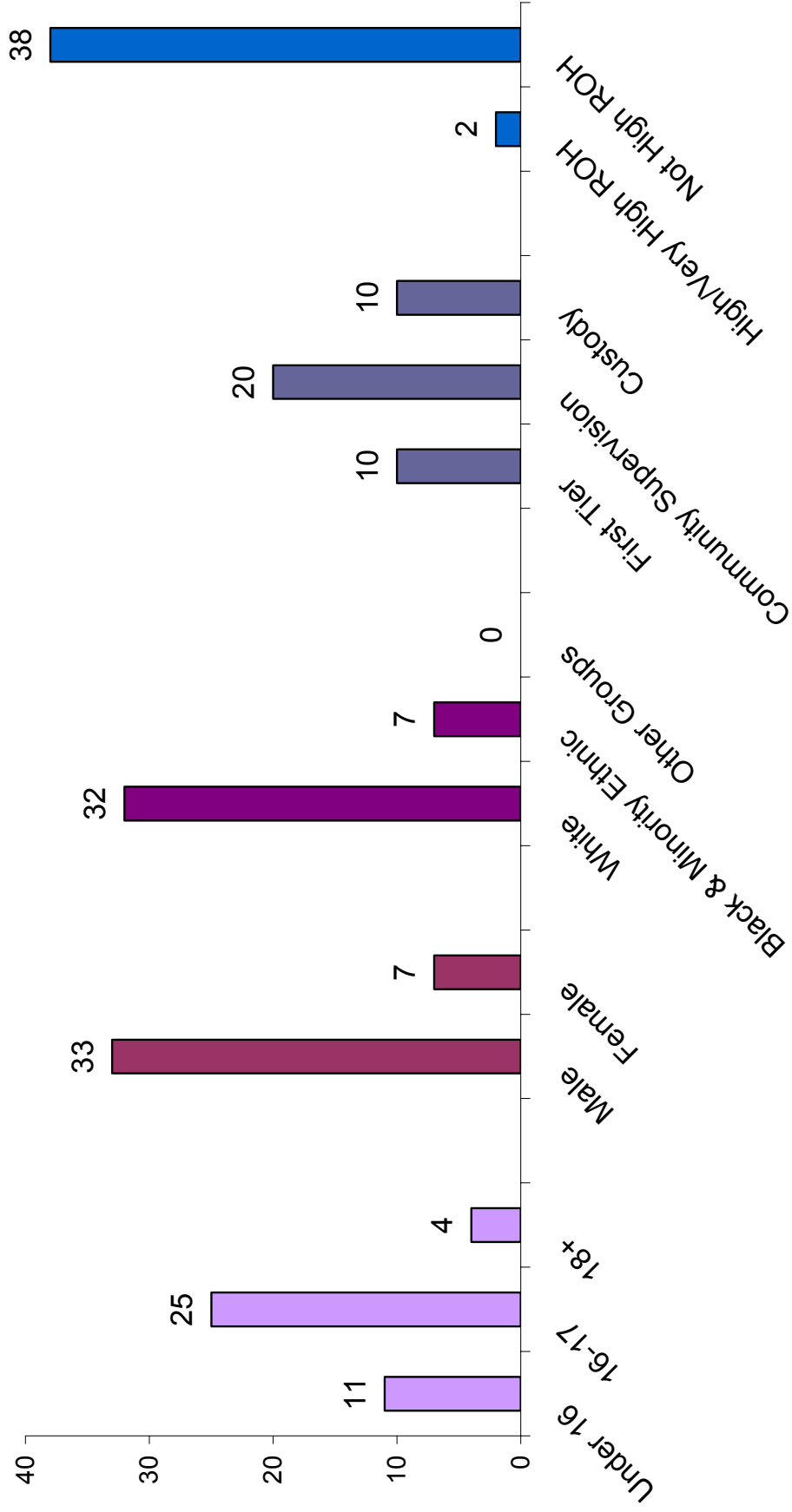
Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 96.1%. This was worse than the previous year, but better than the England average of 95.3%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was equal to the England average of 85%. (See Glossary.)

.

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Trafford



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in June 2009.

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/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	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>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 'Risk of Harm' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/ severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents (Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers)
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents (Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers)
VMP	Vulnerability management plan. A plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution. A Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks.
YOS/ T	Youth Offending Service/ Team