



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:

Warwickshire

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Warwickshire 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 77% of the time. With the Public Protection aspects, work to keep to a minimum each individual's *Risk of Harm to others* was done well enough 73% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 77% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

We found that Warwickshire Youth Justice Service (YJS) had established effective working relationships with partner agencies to deliver good quality services to children and young people who offend. We were impressed by the service's response to the range of diversity needs with which children and young people presented.

Work is needed to improve the quality of public protection by minimising *Risk of Harm to others*. Enhanced management oversight will be key to this.

Overall, we consider this a creditable set of findings and the prospects for the future are promising.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

April 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Warwickshire
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work (action to protect the young person)	37%	91%	67%	77%
'Risk of Harm to others' work (action to protect the public)	36%	85%	62%	73%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work (individual less likely to reoffend)	43%	87%	70%	77%

Acknowledgements

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

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Scoring – and Summary Table

This report provides percentage scores for each of the 'practice criteria' essentially indicating how often each aspect of work met the level of quality we were looking for. In these inspections we focus principally on the Public Protection and Safeguarding aspects of the work in each case sample. Accordingly, we are able to provide a score that represents how often the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the cases we assessed met the level of quality we were looking for, which we summarise here. We also provide a headline 'Comment' by each score, to indicate whether we consider that this aspect of work now requires either **MINIMUM, MODERATE, SUBSTANTIAL** or **DRASTIC** improvement in the immediate future.

Safeguarding score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 77%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
This score indicates the percentage of 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: 73%	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: 77%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area's sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area. 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 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 (YJS 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 and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YJS 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 and following significant change (YJS Manager)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YJS 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

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

- ◇ All the respondents knew why they had to come to the YJS and 86% of them were aware of the consequences of failing to attend.
- ◇ All the children and young people reported that the YJS worker had made it very easy or quite easy to understand how they could help. For example, one child or young person wrote "*just explained things straight to me and didn't talk a load of rubbish*".
- ◇ Most respondents said that YJS staff were really interested in helping them.
- ◇ All the children and young people reported that YJS staff had listened to them and that staff had taken action to deal with the things they needed help with.
- ◇ Twelve respondents recalled completing a *What do YOU think?* form.
- ◇ Four children and young people with referral orders knew what the order was, and had discussed their contract with their YJS case manager. They had all been given a copy of the contract to keep.
- ◇ Eight out of ten children and young people said they knew what a supervision or sentence plan was. Seven of them recalled a YJS worker discussing their plan with them. Six of them had been given a copy of the plan to keep. Only two children and young people recalled a review of their plan.
- ◇ From the responses, 10 out of 12 children and young people reported that their life had improved as a result of working with the YJS; four said their health had improved; and seven said things were better in respect of school/college or getting a job. Two respondents respectively said: "*my health and understanding of situations*" and "*going to school more*" was better.
- ◇ More than half of respondents reported that they had received help with understanding their offending. Twelve of them thought they were less likely to offend as a result of working with the YJS.
- ◇ Twelve children and young people who responded reported satisfaction levels of 50% or higher with the service provided by the YJS.

Victims

Twenty-two questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ Fourteen of the respondents said that they were completely or partially satisfied by the service given by the YJS. One said "*We were contacted immediately and every-one we spoke to couldn't do enough*".
- ◇ Five people were not at all satisfied. One said "*the service seemed to focus entirely on the needs of the young offender*".
- ◇ Most respondents reported that the YJS had explained the services they could offer and almost two-thirds felt that their needs had been taken into account.
- ◇ Over three-quarters of the sample felt they had the chance to talk about their worries about the offence or about the child or young person who had committed it.
- ◇ Just under one-third of victims had benefited from work carried out by the child or young person who committed the offence.
- ◇ Two-thirds of respondents reported either that they did not have any safety concerns or that the YJS had paid attention to their safety. One reported that he had "*received an alarm that gave me confidence walking home from school with friends*".

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Sean, aged 15 years and excluded from school, received a three month referral order. Initial assessment revealed concerns about Sean's lifestyle and his relationship with his family. The case manager was concerned that Sean's needs were not being met as a result of the care and attention he was providing to his mother, the victim of domestic abuse, and his siblings. To address these concerns the case manager actively engaged Sean's mother and made relevant referrals to parenting services, the Family Intervention Project and other agencies that could potentially meet her needs. In the knowledge that his mother was receiving support Sean was able to resume school, sustain his attendance there and participate in problem solving programmes and reparative activities.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Dean, a 17 year old prolific and priority offender with a history of burglaries, had been known to the Warwickshire YJS for five years. He had an entrenched history of non-compliance with community disposals. With old offences still outstanding, not long before his eighteenth birthday and impending transfer to Probation, the YJS proposed an 18 month community rehabilitation order with supervision and reparation requirements. The reparation requirement was justified on the basis that more support to motivate and encourage compliance would be available from the YJS than would be forthcoming on an adult unpaid work scheme. Due to the dedication of sessional staff, interesting and challenging reparation placements and case management support, including text reminders, Dean was able to successfully complete 100 hours reparation within three months.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.2

Ian, aged 16 years, received a three month reparation order for criminal damage. His suggestion as to how he could complete reparation, by the removal of graffiti in his local area, was followed by his case manager. This encouraged Ian's ownership of the project and facilitated successful completion within the relevant timeframe.

All names have been altered.

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:

80%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An RoSH screening was completed in 97% of cases; 89% were timely and 82% were judged to be accurate.
- (2) An RoSH analysis was completed in 33 out of the 35 cases where it was required and 83% of these were timely.
- (3) We considered the RoSH classification to be correct in all but two cases (97%). In the two cases we judged the classification to be incorrect, it was too low.
- (4) In more than three-quarters of cases the RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information, including previous assessments, other agencies' and information from victims.
- (5) An RMP was completed in 26 out of 29 relevant cases (90%); 72% of these were timely.
- (6) Of the 33 cases where there was not a requirement for an RMP or an RMP had not been produced, the need for planning for *RoH* issues was recognised in fifteen out of the twenty one relevant cases. Where appropriate action was required this was taken in eight out of twelve relevant cases.
- (7) All details of RoSH assessment and management had been appropriately communicated to relevant staff and agencies in 74% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) RoSH analysis was of sufficient quality in 57% of required cases. Where they were deemed to be insufficient the primary reasons for this were failure to consider previous relevant behaviour and/or to fully consider risks to victims.

- (2) RMPs were of sufficient quality in 17 of the 29 relevant cases. The most prevalent reasons for insufficiency were: victim issues lacking; roles and responsibilities not clear; and planned responses inadequate.
- (3) Of the seven cases that met the criteria for MAPPA in the sample only five had been identified as such by YJS staff. However, those that were recognised had been appropriately notified and correctly assigned in a timely manner.
- (4) Management oversight of RMPs and of *RoH* assessments was judged to be effective in almost two-thirds of 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>74%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in 98% of cases and 89% were completed on time.
- (2) We saw evidence of active engagement to carry out initial assessments with parents/carers and with children and young people in most cases; and in planning the same was evident in 74% and 75% of cases respectively.
- (3) Initial assessments were informed by: ETE agencies; secure establishments; ASB teams; and the police in 70% of cases where this was appropriate.
- (4) Reviews of initial assessments were undertaken at appropriate intervals in 85% of cases.
- (5) A timely sentence plan was completed on all 16 children and young people in custody. Ten of the plans (63%) sufficiently addressed the causes of offending including factors relating to ETE, substance misuse and thinking and behaviour. The majority of plans took into account Safeguarding needs (89%); were responsive to diversity needs (71%); and included positive factors (67%). Objectives within the plans were inclusive of Safeguarding work in 82% of cases and sensitive to diversity issues in 71%.

- (6) A community intervention plan was completed in 96% of relevant cases. Plans were timely in 84% of cases and addressed offending related factors sufficiently well in 77%, particularly in relation to: ETE; lifestyle; substance misuse; perception of self and others; thinking and behaviour; and attitudes. The plans also dealt effectively with the identification of diversity needs (80%) and included positive factors (72%). Objectives within the plans were inclusive of Safeguarding work in 69% of cases; sensitive to diversity issues in 77%; and took into account victim's issues in 78%.
- (7) Almost all community intervention plans focused on achievable change, reflected sentencing purposes, gave clear shape to the order and set relevant goals. National standards were reflected in 82% of cases and realistic timescales were set in just over half.
- (8) A range of agencies had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process throughout sentence. Case managers had worked well with staff in secure establishments in all cases. Children's social care services had been actively involved in 78% of relevant cases. ETE, substance misuse, accommodation, ASB teams and police services had all been engaged in well over three-quarters of relevant cases.
- (9) Intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 94% of custodial cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) One-third of initial assessments were not of sufficient quality. Where the quality of LoR assessments was insufficient, the information was either unclear or not enough evidence was provided.
- (2) Fewer than half of initial assessments evidenced that the case manager had assessed the learning style of the child or young person and only just over half were informed by *What do YOU think?* questionnaires.
- (3) Initial assessments contained sufficient evidence from substance misuse services in less than half of relevant cases.
- (4) Custodial sentence plans failed to incorporate children and young people's learning needs/styles in 73% of cases and did not integrate RMPs in 42%. Plans did not sufficiently address factors relating to offending in respect of family and personal relationships (67%); emotional/mental health (56%); or perception of self and others (75%). Objectives within plans failed to take victim's issues into account in nine out of 16 cases; nor was *RoH* prioritised in five cases out of sixteen. Objectives were not sequenced according to offending-related need in 56% of cases.
- (5) Community intervention plans did not integrate RMPs in 48% of relevant cases and failed to take Safeguarding needs into account in 34%. Plans failed to incorporate children and young people's learning needs/styles in just over half of relevant cases and did not sufficiently address factors relating to offending in respect of family and personal relationships in 57% or neighbourhood in 89%. Objectives within plans failed to prioritise *RoH* in 51% of relevant cases and offending related needs were not sequenced in 53%.

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:

74%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Assessment of vulnerability and Safeguarding were routinely undertaken in all cases. 90% were completed on time.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in 87% of relevant cases.
- (3) Where vulnerabilities had been noted and a VMP had been produced we found that interventions had been identified (70%) and other plans informed (80%). Secure establishments were made aware of Safeguarding concerns in the vast majority of cases.
- (4) In three-quarters of relevant cases, case managers had made a contribution to the CAF and in almost all relevant cases we found evidence that care, pathway and protection plans were on file.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Asset vulnerability screenings were of sufficient quality in 59% of cases. Screenings would benefit from broadening out beyond a focus on risk of self-harm and suicide and/or risk if the child or young person went into custody.
- (2) Of the 29 children and young people where we judged that a VMP was needed, 20 were completed, 16 of which were on time. Only 45% of these were judged to be of sufficient quality. In cases where it was agreed a child or young person was vulnerable, this resulted in a plan which described factors relating to vulnerability but did not outline how these might be responded to, nor clarify the roles and responsibilities of those involved.
- (3) Management oversight of vulnerability assessments was required in 32 cases in our sample. However we saw evidence of it's effectiveness in only 19 of these cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 75%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Warwickshire YJS had instigated Risk and Vulnerability Panels to review all children and young people assessed as posing medium/high/very high RoSH and/or requiring a VMP. In addition, multi-agency Custody, Remand and Intensive Supervision Panels (CRISP) reviewed all cases in which custody was being considered by the court. Nevertheless, we found some instances of case managers failing to ensure that *RoH* and vulnerability was effectively assessed and planned for. Nor did we see a great deal of evidence in records of any analytical discussion within panels to support decision making or to inform changes to RoSH and vulnerability classifications. In light of these findings we questioned the effectiveness of the full range of these initiatives in supporting comprehensive assessment and planning for *RoH* and/or Safeguarding.

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:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 82% of cases.
- (2) Case managers had contributed to multi-agency meetings in all custodial cases and in most community cases.
- (3) MAPPA was used effectively in both cases identified as MAPPA Level 2; decisions were clearly recorded and actions were followed through and reviewed. Case managers had contributed effectively to MAPPA both in custody and community.
- (4) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with *RoH* and Safeguarding in most cases.
- (5) We found evidence that a full assessment of the safety of victims had been carried out in just over two-thirds of relevant cases whilst victim safety had been given a high priority in just under two-thirds.
- (6) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were delivered as planned in the community in 64% of relevant cases and in custody in 91%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) One-third of *RoH* reviews were not timely. *RoH* had not been reviewed following a significant change in circumstances in 60% of cases.
- (2) Review of specific interventions to manage *RoH* was poor following significant change that might cause concern. Only five out of seventeen relevant community cases were reviewed and the equivalent figure for custody cases was one out of three.
- (3) Management oversight of *RoH* had been effective in less than two-thirds 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:

83%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) We found evidence in case files and in interviews of good quality work (82%), designed to reduce the LoR (90%). Interventions were implemented in-line with the intervention plan (79%), incorporated all diversity issues (78%) and were appropriate to the child or young person's learning style (69%).
- (2) Warwickshire YJS staff had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in all relevant cases.
- (3) We found evidence that throughout the sentence, in both custody and community, case managers supported children and young people and reinforced their positive behaviour in most cases.
- (4) As already noted in assessment and planning parents/carers of children and young people had been engaged well by Warwickshire YJS staff. Good levels of engagement were sustained throughout the sentence in the vast majority of cases.
- (5) Based on the assessment of LoR and RoSH by YJS staff, we judged the initial Scaled Approach level to be correct in all cases. We judged that appropriate resources had been allocated to address LoR throughout the sentence in most cases.
- (6) In 92% of cases all requirements of the sentence had been implemented.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Interventions in the community were sequenced appropriately in less than two-thirds of cases and were reviewed appropriately in just over half.

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:

82%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) We found that all necessary action had been taken to safeguard and protect children and young people in all custodial cases and in 89% of cases in the community.
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding had been made to other relevant agencies in the great majority of cases.
- (3) There was evidence of effective working together with partner agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people, in both custody and community, in the vast majority of cases. This included ensuring continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community. In particular, we saw many positive examples of good liaison between YJS staff and children's social care services.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified in most custody cases and over three-quarters of community cases; these were delivered in almost three-quarters of all relevant cases.
- (5) Where actions had been identified in VMP's these were incorporated in the intervention plan in two-thirds of all cases.
- (6) The management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability was considered effective in 88% of relevant custody cases and 72% of relevant community cases.
- (7) We judged that all relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of children and young people, throughout the course of the sentence in almost all cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) All necessary and immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect other affected children or young people in only half of the relevant cases.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were reviewed every three months or following significant change in just over half of all cases.

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

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Children and young people had access to a wide range of interventions developed to meet local need, for example, gender specific programmes including elements of problem solving, substance misuse and sexual health. It was also pleasing to note the breadth and quality of reparation projects and placements available across the county. In addition to the centralised workshops which offered imaginative opportunities, such as a courtyard community garden and cooking projects for children and young people to carry out reparation, we were impressed by the commitment of Warwickshire YJS to delivering bespoke reparation services direct to victims in their own homes by way of decorating, gardening and other work to make good damage caused.

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:

68%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) We found *RoH* had been managed sufficiently well in almost three-quarters of cases.
- (2) Progress on reducing the *LoR* had been demonstrated, with this being above the average to date.
- (3) Where children and young people had not complied, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in the great majority of cases.
- (4) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 92% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where *RoH* had not been effectively managed this was mainly because we considered assessment and planning to be insufficient.
- (2) Just over half of children and young people had complied with their sentence.
- (3) There had been no reduction in the frequency and/or seriousness of offending in 56% and 49% of cases respectively.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

85%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

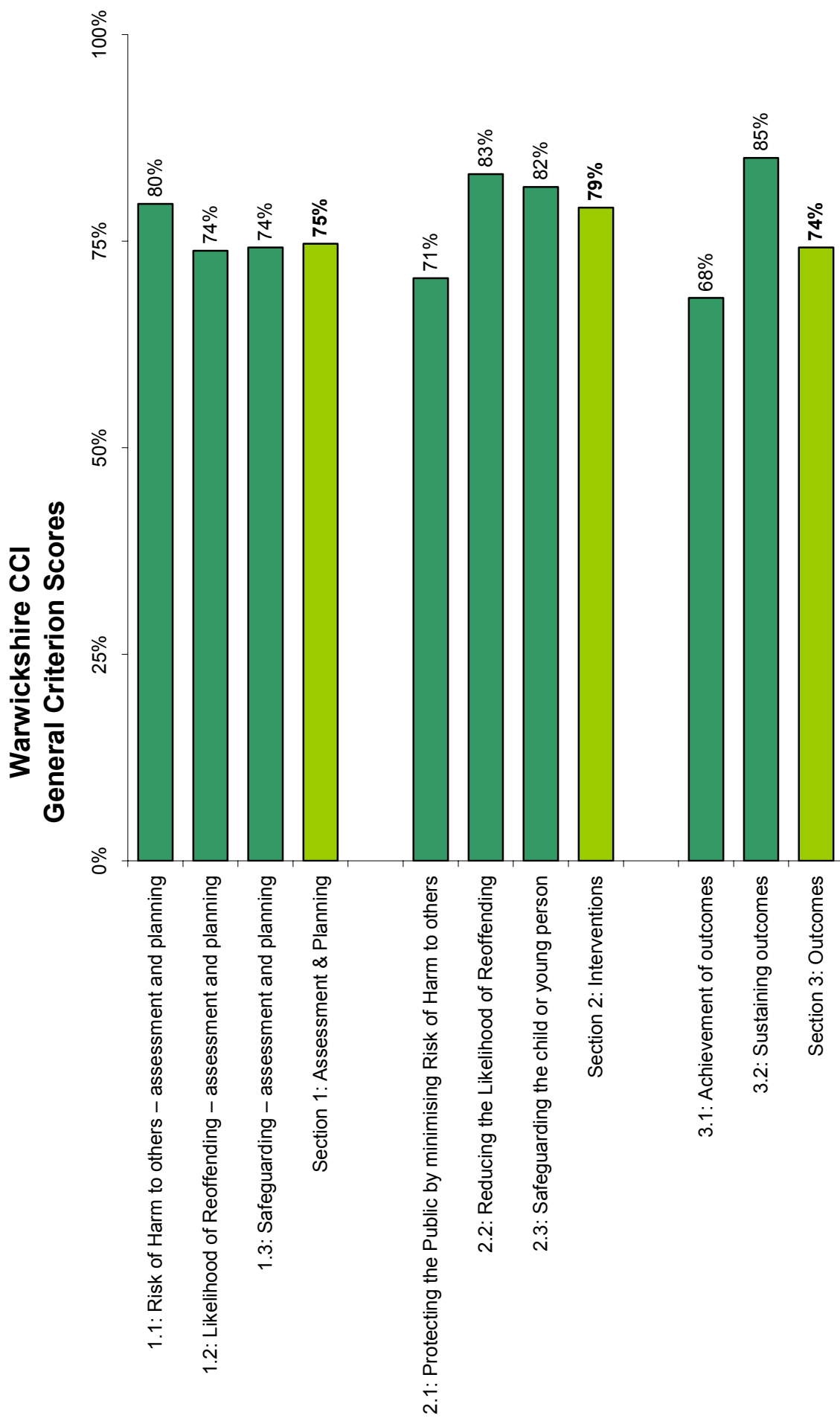
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in almost all cases.
- (2) Action had been taken, or there were plans in place, to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in over three-quarters of cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 74%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

We were pleased to note the commitment of Warwickshire YJS staff to achieving high levels of engagement with children and young people and their parents/carers; and to ensuring effective working relationships with other agencies throughout the sentence. However, when reviewing Asset we found no reduction in thinking and behaviour or attitudes to offending scores in 58% and 62% of cases respectively. Yet these were the areas most frequently associated with LoR within the sample. Similarly, there had been no improvement in substance misuse scores in 71% of cases, or ETE in 65%, despite ETE being included in the YJB monitoring priorities list. This was disappointing considering the contributions made by the ETE and health practitioners within the team.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Warwickshire YJS was located in the West Midlands region of England.

The area had a population of 505,860 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.2% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Warwickshire was predominantly white British 95.6%. The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage 4.4% was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 27 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 38.

YJS

The YJS boundaries were within those of the Warwickshire police area. The Warwickshire Probation Trust and the Warwickshire Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YJS was located within the Children, Young People's and Families Directorate of Warwickshire County Council. It was managed by the Youth Justice Service Manager.

The YJS Management Board was chaired by the Strategic Director of Children, Young People's and Families Directorate. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YJS Headquarters was in the Warwickshire Justice Centre located in the town of Leamington Spa. The operational work of the YJS was based in Nuneaton and Leamington Spa. ISS was provided 'in-house' and was fully integrated into locality teams.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated 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 Warwickshire 21 of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing excellently.

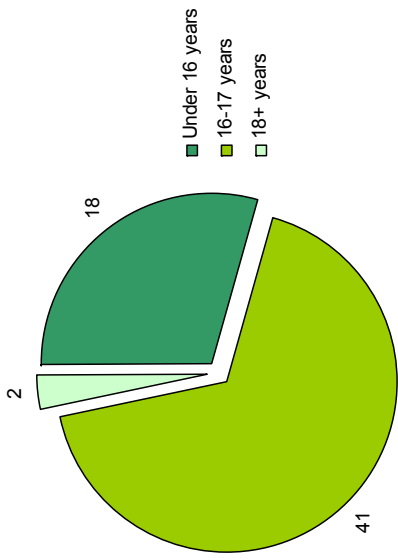
Warwickshire's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly and was significantly better than similar *family group* YOTs.

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

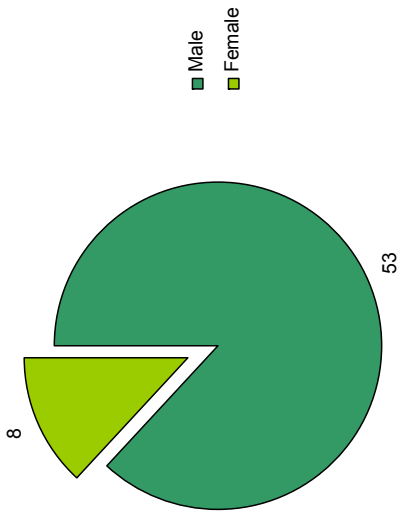
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

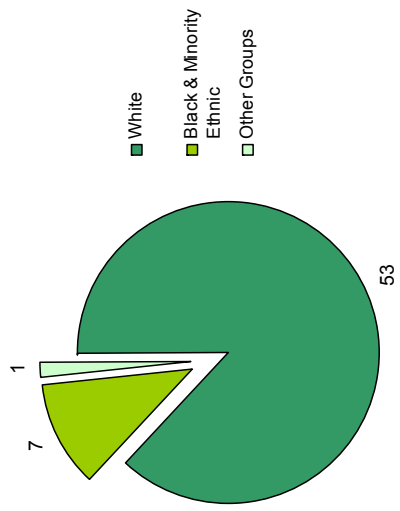
Case Sample : Age at start of Sentence



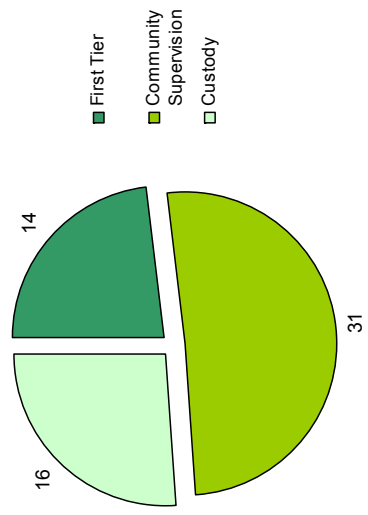
Case Sample : Gender



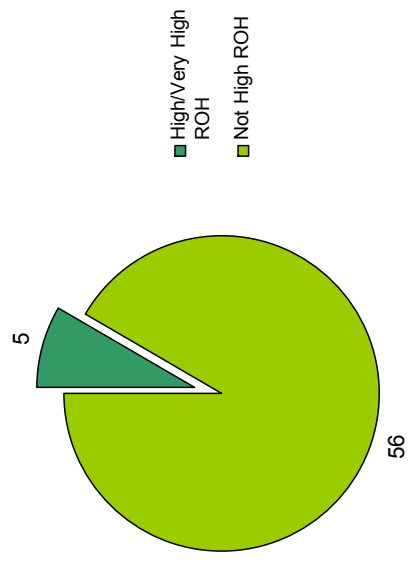
Case Sample : Ethnicity



Case Sample : Sentence Type



Case Sample : Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in January 2011.

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 Warwickshire YJS.

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
Family Group	Used by the YJB for comparative performance reporting, this is a group of YOTs identified as having similar characteristics
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>
ISS	Intensive Surveillance and Supervision: 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
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: following the implementation of the Youth Rehabilitation Order this has been supervised by ISS
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
YJS	Youth Justice Service
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