



Inspection of  
Youth  
Offending

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Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

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

Report on youth offending  
work in:

**Wrexham**

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## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Wrexham 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 61% 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 53% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 61% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from the regions of England inspected so far. To date, the average score for *Safeguarding* work has been 64%, with scores ranging from 38-82%, the average score for *Risk of Harm* work has been 60%, with scores ranging from 36-85%, and the average score for *Likelihood of Reoffending* work has been 66%, with scores ranging from 50-82%.

Overall, we consider these a slightly below average set of findings. Whilst some important improvements had been made since the last inspection, other areas of work required further attention, for example, the quality of plans and reviews addressing *Likelihood of Reoffending*, *Risk of Harm* and vulnerability. Refinements to the case management model had already been made in order to address some of the issues we found in this inspection. Staff demonstrated a high level of commitment to the children and young people that placed Wrexham Youth Justice Service (YJS) in a good position to make further improvements by implementing the recommendations in this report.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*August 2010*

## **Acknowledgements**

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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>61%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

<b>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</b>	
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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>53%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</b>

<b>Public Protection – Likelihood of Reoffending score:</b>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>61%</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.

## **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 (Chair of Management Board)
- (2) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YJS Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, plans are specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YJS Manager)
- (4) the plan of work with each case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset, with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services and following a significant change (YJS Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YJS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (6) information from children's homes is regularly and accurately reported to the YJS and appropriate action taken to support the management of *Risk of Harm* and Safeguarding (Chair of the Management Board)
- (7) victim safety is given a higher priority throughout the management of the 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

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

- ◇ All the children and young people said they knew why they had to attend the YJS. All but one felt well informed, saying workers made it easy to understand the help available to them.
- ◇ Seventeen said staff were interested in helping and all who replied said they felt listened to. The majority had received help with understanding offending, decision making and alcohol or drug use.
- ◇ Fifteen children or young people completed the self-assessment form *What do YOU think?* at some point during their order. The others could not remember if they had completed it.
- ◇ They all knew what a contract or intervention plan was and all but two could remember getting a copy. All of those responding to the question could recall the plan being reviewed.
- ◇ Ten said things had got better as a result of the work with the YJS and 15 felt they were less likely to reoffend.

### Victims

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

- ◇ All who replied said they were told what services could be offered and had their individual needs taken into account. One disabled person praised the way the staff had worked with them.
- ◇ All said they had a chance to talk about any worries they had about the offence or the child or young person who had committed it. Six out of nine said they had benefited from work done by the child or young person.
- ◇ Four victims were not completely satisfied by the service. One respondent felt afraid as the child or young person had returned to the victim's place of work and the YJS said they were unable to help. Another felt that the child or young person had not done enough work to make reparation for the damage caused.



## Sharing good practice

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

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 2.1

Wrexham YJS piloted the use of a speech, language and communication difficulties assessment tool. The results showed that all but one of 21 children or young people had severe or significant difficulties in language, speech or communication.

One child or young person had failed to engage with education, had a Statement of Educational Needs and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The assessment showed he had a preferred style of learning and consequently the case manager was able to tailor the way she worked with him. All work was delivered on a one-to-one basis using very practical methods.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2

The YJS was an accredited centre for the verification of Level 1 OCN qualifications. One child or young person was enrolled on an Introduction to Sport and Leisure course. He completed over 30 hours of work at the gym providing him with an OCN qualification. His improved confidence and qualification prompted him to enrol in college starting in September. A summer arts projects had also resulted in nine children and young people gaining OCN awards.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.2

One child or young person completed his reparation hours at an outdoor adventure centre in Wrexham. Staff at the centre were so pleased with his work that they asked him to become a volunteer following the end of his order, helping him to develop his curriculum vitae and chances of employment in the future.

## 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:**

**63%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

#### **Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in all but one case (97%). It was completed on time in 87% of cases.
- (2) We found 20 cases that required a full RoSH analysis. It was completed and on time in 75% of these. This was a vast improvement on the last inspection finding in 2005 where a RoSH assessment was completed in only 28% of relevant cases.
- (3) The RoSH analysis was sent to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence in each of the relevant cases.
- (4) Details of the assessment and management of RoSH were communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 72% of cases.

#### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In our view, too many RoSH screenings were incorrect (42%). The screening tended to focus on the current conviction, overlooking previous convictions and other relevant behaviour.
- (2) Where there was a clear RoSH classification, it was accurate in 72% of cases. In the ten cases judged inaccurate, we felt the classification was too low.
- (3) The RoSH analysis was of sufficient quality in just under half (47%) of the cases. Too many did not consider previous relevant behaviour or risks to victims. There was an over-reliance on current convictions, which in many cases did not give a full picture of the child or young person's potential to cause serious harm to others.
- (4) The RoSH analysis did not draw adequately on all available information, including previous assessments and the views of victims in 43% of relevant cases.

- (5) A RMP was in place and completed on time in 60% of relevant cases. Only a fifth of these were of sufficient quality. RMPs tended to miss victim safety issues and did not specify the roles and responsibilities of workers. Some were very descriptive, repeating information from the analysis, rather than focusing on planning and identifying concrete actions to provide adequate internal and external controls on the child or young person's behaviour. The updating of a previous plan, rather than completing a new one, also hindered quality. Important restrictive interventions, for example a curfew or regular checks with the police, were often omitted.
- (6) In our judgement, management oversight of the *RoH* assessment was effective in 36% of cases and in only four of the 15 RMPs. Too many plans of an insufficient quality had been countersigned.
- (7) In cases classified as low RoSH, using the YJB guidance, we expect to see evidence of assessing and planning for the management of *RoH* issues. The need to plan and manage these issues had been recognised in 38% of cases and acted upon in a third. Staff were focusing on RoSH and neglecting the importance of assessing and planning for all *RoH* issues.
- (8) All eligible cases should be notified to MAPPa and where necessary a referral to a Level 2 meeting made. We found evidence of a notification or referral in one out of three cases. In one case, a referral was not made as staff mistakenly thought that this was not possible if the case originated from outside of North Wales.

<b>1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<p><b>General Criterion:</b></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><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>54%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b><i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i></b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An initial assessment of factors linked to offending was completed in all but two of the cases inspected. 71% were completed within the required timescale and more than three-quarters were of sufficient quality.
- (2) The initial assessment of the LoR was informed by contact with children's social care services in 76% of relevant cases.
- (3) The initial assessment was sent to the custodial establishment in each of the relevant cases.

- (4) All but three cases had an intervention plan and 71% were completed on time. The vast majority (86%) reflected sentencing purposes. Almost three-quarters (71%) included appropriate Safeguarding work.
- (5) The initial assessment of the LoR was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 78% of cases. The intervention plan was reviewed in 82%.
- (6) The custodial establishment was involved in the intervention planning process in all but one relevant case.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In five out of nine initial assessments that were of an insufficient quality the case recording system had been incorrectly used. This had resulted in the initial assessment not being available for inspection.
- (2) Two-thirds of children and young people and 61% of parents/carers were actively engaged in the initial assessment. A slightly lower percent (58%) of children or young people and 38% of parents/carers were actively involved in the planning process. Just over a third (39%) of children and young people had completed a *What Do YOU Think?* self-assessment at the start of the order.
- (3) The learning style of the child or young person was assessed in a quarter of cases. A very promising learning style assessment tool had been developed, but was not fully operational in the timeframe from which our inspection sample was selected. Evidence of its use was seen in cases starting more recently.
- (4) The initial assessment was not informed by all available agencies. In 55% of cases, we felt that details from ETE services should have been used to inform the initial assessment. Information from substance misuse services should have been used in 62% of cases.
- (5) Whilst the custodial establishment was generally involved in the initial planning process, other agencies were not always included. Children's social care services were actively involved in 29% of relevant cases; substance misuse services in 45%; and ETE services were involved in 40% of cases.
- (6) The interventions team was responsible for designing the plan based on the initial assessment completed by the assessment and court team. Just under half of the plans set relevant goals. Too many failed to include objectives to address some of the important offending-related factors identified in the initial assessment.
- (7) Risk management planning was not integrated into the intervention plan in 70% of cases. This reflected a lack of attention to *RoH* issues and planning how to address these. There was insufficient prioritisation and sequencing of objectives according to the *RoH* and offending-related needs. Two-thirds of plans failed to give a clear shape to the order, with only 14% setting clear timescales.

### 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:**

**58%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed in 89% of cases, and on time in 76%.
- (2) The VMP contributed to and informed interventions in three-quarters of the relevant cases. Active liaison with the custodial establishment about ongoing Safeguarding issues was evident in 83% of the relevant cases. In one case, the YJS worker actively pursued the involvement of the CAMHS worker when the establishment failed to follow up on her concerns about vulnerability issues.
- (3) A contribution was made through the CAF and other assessments and plans to safeguard the child or young person in one case where vulnerability was an immediate issue.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient quality in 34% of the cases. We found evidence of Safeguarding needs not being considered in the screening, for example, heavy alcohol use or exclusion from school. In 67% of cases, Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate.
- (2) A VMP was completed in 12 out of the 25 (48%) cases where we judged that one was required. Eleven were completed on time and seven were of sufficient quality. The main weaknesses were the lack of specific planning and unclear roles and responsibilities of all those involved. In two cases, we could not see evidence of the VMP contributing to other plans, for example, Looked After Children.
- (3) The custodial establishment was made aware of Safeguarding issues in four (57%) of the relevant custody cases.
- (4) Copies of other plans, for example care, pathway or protection, were on the file in 42% of the cases.
- (5) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 40% of the cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 56%**

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

The YJS was re-structured in May 2008 into two teams, one specialising in assessments and court reports the other setting the plan of work and delivering interventions. The aim of the new model was to promote joint working and develop specialist skills. Whilst initial assessments were, on the whole, of sufficient quality, intervention planning required significant improvement. Separating the completion of the plan from the person who had done the initial assessment was felt by some staff to be a hindrance. For example, it was difficult to get the child or young person involved given the short timescale following the transfer of the case from the assessment and court team to the interventions team. This left little time to meet the child or young person, let alone get them actively involved in developing the plan.

The idea that one team 'closes' the case when it passes it to the other team was unhelpful. For example, in one case, information about sexualised behaviour was not explored as the case was transferred to the interventions team and the assessor was no longer involved. Continuity was lost and possible important information not obtained. The YJS was aware of the implementation issues for the case management model and had made recent refinements to ensure it was working as intended.

## 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:**

**47%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strength:**

- (1) Appropriate resources in terms of the staff managing the case were allocated according to *RoH* in 84% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed in accordance with the national standard in 62% of cases. Although a significant change in *RoH* took place that required a review in 18 cases, it was completed in only seven (39%). Where changes in *RoH* factors occurred, they were anticipated wherever feasible in less than a third of cases, and identified swiftly and acted on appropriately in 35% of cases.
- (2) Case managers and all other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in 67% of cases in custody and 69% of cases in the community.
- (3) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 60% of the cases. Where there were Safeguarding issues, the corresponding figure was 68%.
- (4) We found little evidence in the case record of assessing the safety of victims and we judged that insufficient priority was given to this important area of work in all but two relevant cases. *RoH* assessments and RMPs lacked adequate attention to issues of safety and the specific steps needed to protect current or future victims.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in 57% of cases and reviewed following a significant change in 18%. For those in custody, interventions were delivered in 38% and reviewed following a significant change in a third of 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:**

**71%**

### **Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) In 87% of cases, appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence. In two cases, we found gaps in services available to address substance misuse. In three cases, we found insufficient resources to address thinking and behaviour. The latter was an issue for cases in custody where little offending behaviour work was delivered.
- (2) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan in 70% of cases; of good quality in 78%; designed to reduce the LoR in 86%, and in line with the PPO status in six out of eight relevant cases.
- (3) YJS staff were appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in eight out of ten of the relevant cases.
- (4) Case managers actively motivated and supported children and young people throughout the sentence in all of the cases during their time in custody, and in 97% of cases in the community. They reinforced positive behaviour in all custody cases and in 92% of those in the community.
- (5) Parents/carers were actively engaged throughout the sentence in 86% of the relevant cases in custody, and in 77% of cases in the community.

### **Area for improvement:**

- (1) Interventions delivered in the community were sequenced appropriately in 37% of cases and reviewed appropriately in 56%. They were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person in 38% and incorporated all diversity issues in 45%.



### 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:**

**67%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) In three-quarters of the applicable custody cases and in 77% of community cases, necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other relevant agencies. The YJS worker and other agencies, particularly ETE and substance misuse, worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in custody and in the community.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified in 81% of community cases. Interventions incorporated factors identified in the VMP in three-quarters of cases.
- (3) All YJS staff supported and promoted the well-being of children and young people throughout the course of the sentence in 80% of custody cases and 83% of those in the community.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In four community cases, more should have been done to address immediate Safeguarding concerns about the child or young person. Two of these children and young people were residing in local children's homes. In a further two cases, more should have been done to safeguard and protect other children and young people. One of these was residing in a local children's home. Our concerns related to poor quality information exchange to with the YJS resulting in delays in necessary planning and action.
- (2) In ten cases, we judged that children's social care services had not worked together well enough with the YJS to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified in five out of eight custody cases, delivered in half of these and reviewed in a third. In community cases, interventions to promote Safeguarding were delivered in half the cases and reviewed in 57%.
- (4) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was evidenced in two out of five cases where the child or young person was in custody, and in 55% of community cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 63%**

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

We had significant concerns about the lack of attention to the management of *RoH* and poor information exchange regarding Safeguarding from some local children's homes to the YJS. In two cases, we were concerned about the suitability of the placement to manage the complex needs presented by the children and young people.

Initial assessments and reviews were undertaken by staff in the assessment and court team, but until fairly recently different staff were allocated each time an assessment or review was required. This negatively affected many aspects, for example, continuity for the child or young person, the quality of the reviews and reduced the potential benefits of joint working. Refinements to the case management model had recently been made to rectify this problem.

### 3. OUTCOMES

#### 3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**56%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strength:**

- (1) In 70% of cases, all reasonable action was taken to keep the child or young person safe.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In 48% of cases, there was a reduction in the frequency of offending; in 46% there was a reduction in the seriousness of offending.
- (2) In 53% of relevant cases, *RoH* was effectively managed. A reduction in Safeguarding needs was evidenced in 38%.
- (3) The child or young person complied with the requirements of the sentence in 39% of the cases; in 36% of those cases where they did not comply, enforcement action was not taken sufficiently well.
- (4) The YJS recorded an overall improvement in the factors that contributed to offending in 46% of cases. Asset was not always reviewed at the end of an order.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**58%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strength:**

- (1) Full attention was given to community integration issues in 69% of community cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 44% of custodial cases.
- (2) Action had been taken, or plans were in place, to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in 44% of custodial cases and 54% of community cases.

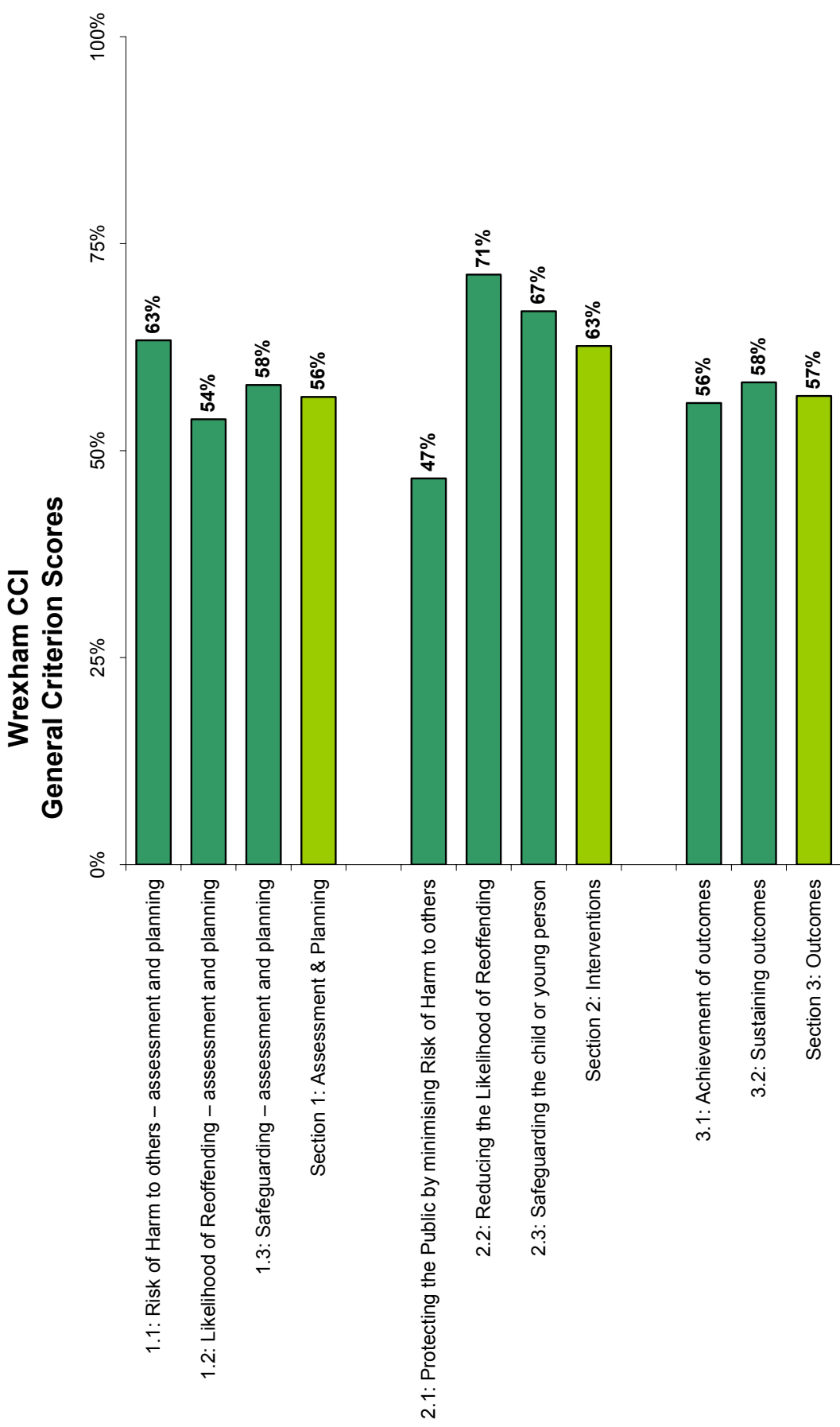
**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 57%**

**COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

A performance manager was not appointed until July 2009 and, to date, had focused on producing reports against the YJB performance targets. The YJS recognised the need to report on outcomes in order to inform practice in the future and to make necessary improvements.

Copying and writing over the initial assessment at the review stage made it difficult to see evidence of change in some cases. A lack of review at the end of an order made it difficult to see the plans the YJS had put in place to develop or sustain positive outcomes.

## Appendix 1: Summary



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

Wrexham YJS was located in North Wales.

The area had a population of 128,476, as measured in the Census 2001, 10.4% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly below the average for Wales, which was 10.6%. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 10.4%.

The population of Wrexham was predominantly white British (98.9%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.1%) was below the average for Wales of 2.1%. The comparable figure for England and Wales is 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 59 per 1,000, were above the average for England and Wales of 46.

### **YJS**

The YJS boundaries were within those of the North Wales police area and Wales Probation Trust (with effect from April 2010).

The North Wales Health Board covered the area.

The YJS was located within the Prevention and Inclusion Department of Wrexham County Council's Directorate of Children's Services. It was managed by the Chief Officer of the Prevention and Inclusion Department.

The YJS Management Board was chaired by the Chief Superintendent for the Eastern Borough Command Unit of North Wales Police.

The YJS headquarters was in the North Wales town of Wrexham. The operational work of the YJS was also based in Wrexham. ISSP was provided by a consortium with Flintshire YOS.

### **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.

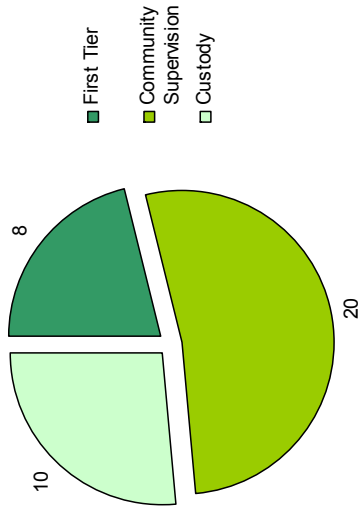
Wrexham's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YJS were in suitable education, training or employment was 71.7%. This was a decline on the previous year, but above the Wales average of 69.0%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 92.1%. This was an improvement on the previous year, but below the Wales average of 96.1%.

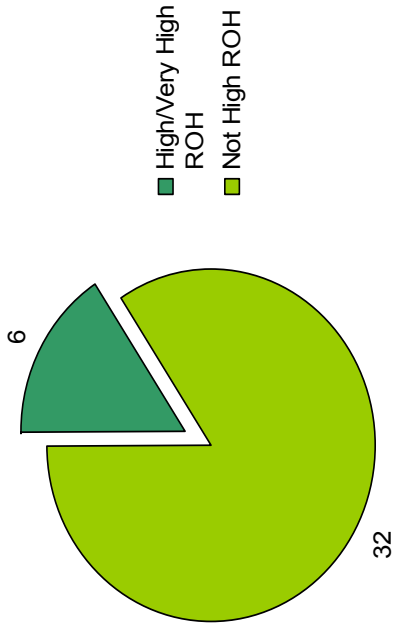
The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 62%, better than the Wales average of 74% (See Glossary).

## Appendix 3a: Inspection data charts

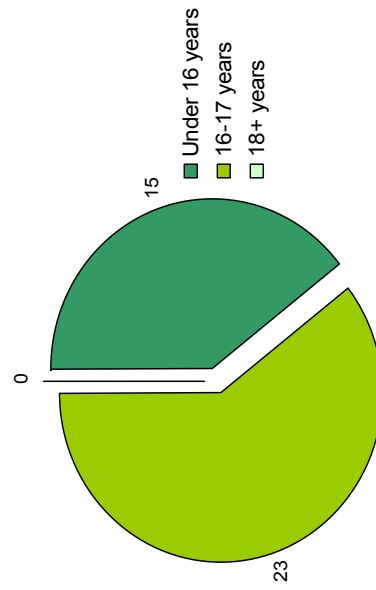
Case Sample: Sentence Type



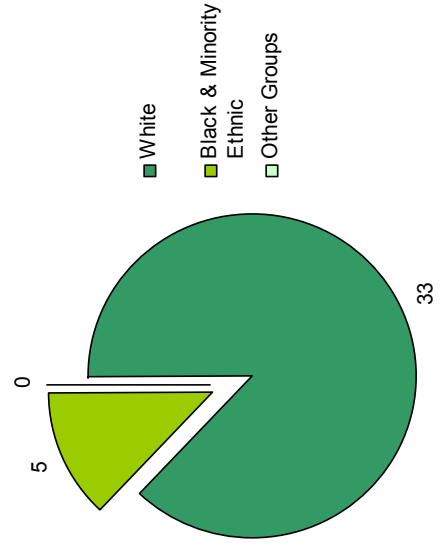
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



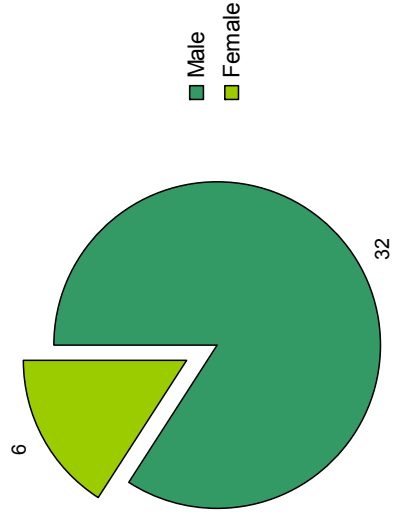
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Gender



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

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in April 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 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  
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2 Monck Street  
London, SW1P 2BQ*

Data charts in this report are available electronically upon request.



## Appendix 5: Glossary

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

Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
OCN	Open College Network
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 nine-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 Wales in early 2009 was 74%
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
<i>RoH</i>	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
' <i>RoH work</i> ', or ' <i>Risk of Harm work</i> '	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

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