



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:

York

ISBN: 978-1-84099-365-3

2010

Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in York 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 85% 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 81% 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 table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

We also found that following the last inspection the management arrangements in York YOT had been strengthened in order to improve the quality of practice and that this investment had proved successful.

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

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

October 2010

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for York
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	85%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	81%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	80%

Acknowledgements

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

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Andy Smith</i>
<i>Practice Assessors</i>	<i>Mel Peace; Cliff Warke</i>
<i>CCI Assessor</i>	<i>Mike Trowhill</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Pete Clegg</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Catherine Calton; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Alan MacDonald</i>

Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Scoring – and Summary Table	6
Recommendations	7
Next steps	7
Service users’ perspective	8
Sharing good practice	9
1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING	10
1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH)	10
1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending (LoR)	11
1.3 Safeguarding	13
2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS	15
2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	15
2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	16
2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person	17
3. OUTCOMES	19
3.1 Achievement of outcomes	19
3.2 Sustaining outcomes	20
Appendix 1: Summary	21
Appendix 2: Contextual information	22
Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart	23
Appendix 3b: Inspection data	24
Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice	24
Appendix 5: Glossary	25

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: 85%	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: 81%	Comment: MINIMUM 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: 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. Overall our inspection findings provide the 'best available' means of measuring, for example, how often each individual's *Risk of Harm to others* is being kept to a minimum. It is never possible to eliminate completely Risk of Harm to the public, and a catastrophic event can happen anywhere at any time – nevertheless a 'high' *RoH* score in one inspected location indicates that it is less likely to happen there than in a location where there has been a 'low' *RoH* inspection score. In particular, a high *RoH* score indicates that usually practitioners are 'doing all they reasonably can' to minimise such risks to the public, in our judgement, even though there can never be a guarantee of success in every single case.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Head of Service)
- (2) the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will be done in order to safeguard the child or young person from harm, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Head of Service)
- (3) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT 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-seven children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All except one respondent who answered the questionnaire knew why they had to attend the YOT. Twenty-three (83%) recalled that staff had told them what would happen when they came to the YOT. Only two children and young people felt that their worker was not interested in them and that the YOT staff had not done their best to help them.
- ◇ Twenty-two (92%) children and young people felt that the YOT staff listened to them and all but one, who answered the question, reported that YOT staff had taken action to deal with issues they had raised.
- ◇ Fifteen (63%) of the respondents remembered completing either a *What do YOU think?* or another form about themselves.
- ◇ Nine respondents said that the YOT helped them understand their offending and helped with school, training or getting a job. Six said that they had been assisted to make better decisions, improve their relationships and reduce their drug use and five children and young people had been helped with their accommodation as a result of the work carried out by the YOT.
- ◇ More than three-quarters of the respondents felt that they were less likely to reoffend as result of their involvement with the YOT.
- ◇ On a scale of zero to ten (ten being completely satisfied), 20 children and young people rated the service given to them by the YOT as five or more, with four rating it as ten. Only one respondent rated the service as zero.
- ◇ One young person commented: *"I am very happy with the help I have received, thank you to everyone."*

Victims

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

- ◇ All six respondents said that they were satisfied with the service given to them by the YOT. One person commented: *"The team was very polite and understanding."*
- ◇ All said that staff in the YOT had explained what service they could offer, took their needs into account (for example, where the meeting was held) and gave them an opportunity to talk about any worries they had.
- ◇ Four of the victims thought that they had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ One of the victims felt that YOT staff had failed to pay sufficient attention to their safety.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

One case manager had completed a supervision plan on a child who was on an action plan order. To give a clear shape and structure to the order and ensure the proper sequencing of interventions the case manager produced a grid that set out the work she would undertake with the child over two months. The grid was broken down into weekly sections and included an overview of the topics that would be covered in the weekly sessions.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Ian was given a referral order for an offence of assault against another young person. He lost his job following his failure to declare this conviction to his employer and was assessed as more likely to reoffend as a result of this. Ian's case manager helped him to find ways of disclosing his offence to future potential employers. After a series of practice interviews and sessions on completing application forms, delivered with the support of the Connexions service, Ian successfully secured an apprenticeship at a local hotel.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Angela, subject to a DTO, needed accommodation. The case manager noticed from reading previous records that there had been an allegation of arson against Angela in the past and that potential accommodation providers might need to be alerted. The case manager asked the police officer in the YOT to make enquiries and it emerged that no further action had been taken at the time. The case manager informed the accommodation providers of her concerns, but was able to put it into the context of Angela's current circumstances. This was an example of the case manager taking all reasonable steps to keep to a minimum Angela's *RoH*.

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:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoH screening had been completed in 95% of cases, produced on time in 95% and accurate in 89%. We agreed with the RoH classification in 85% of cases.
- (2) A full RoSH assessment had been completed in 91% of cases where the need was indicated.
- (3) In 86% of cases the RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information, including MAPPA, other agencies' and previous assessments and information from victims.
- (4) A RMP was prepared in eight of the nine cases where it was required (89%). All except one of the RMPs had been countersigned.
- (5) There were two cases that had been referred to MAPPA and we took the view that the MAPPA category and level were accurate and appropriate in both these cases, although the referral to MAPPA was not timely in one case.
- (6) Details of the RoSH assessment and management had been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 83% of cases.
- (7) Effective management oversight of RoH assessment was evident in 83% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The RoSH assessment had not been completed on time in 36% of cases.
- (2) The RoSH assessment was insufficient in 36% of cases, either because previous relevant behaviour had not been considered or that there had been an incorrect classification of RoH.

- (3) In the eight cases where a RMP had been written, they were of insufficient quality and not timely in three. The main deficit was that the RMPs needed to contain more specific detail as to how the *RoH* was to be managed.
- (4) Where there was no requirement for a RMP, the need for planning for *RoH* issues had been recognised in on only 6 out of 13 cases (46%), and acted upon in 7 out of 13 (54%).

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>79%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MINIMUM improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR had been completed in all cases and was timely in 84% of cases.
- (2) The quality of the initial assessment of LoR was judged to be sufficient in 89% of cases. The Asset assessments made clear links between the child or young person’s offending and the factors in their lives that impacted on their LoR. In most of the relevant cases the assessment had been informed by previous assessments from other agencies such as mental health services.
- (3) There was active engagement to carry out the assessment with the child or young person and parents/carers in 76% and 78% of cases respectively.
- (4) There was a custodial sentence plan in all eleven applicable cases. In ten plans, offending-related factors (such as substance misuse) were addressed sufficiently.
- (5) In all eleven cases, the custodial sentence plan integrated RMPs, took into account Safeguarding needs and responded appropriately to identified diversity needs. All except one plan included positive factors and in five out of seven applicable cases, incorporated the child or young person’s learning style.
- (6) In 84% of cases there was a community intervention plan/referral order contract.
- (7) The community intervention plan/referral order contract reflected sentencing purposes and national standards in 94% of cases. The plans gave a clear shape to supervision and focused on achievable change in 91% and 81% of the cases respectively. In 77% of cases the plans set relevant goals and in 88% realistic timescales were outlined.

- (8) Three-quarters of custodial sentence plan objectives included work about Safeguarding and 71% were sensitive to diversity issues.
- (9) Objectives in community intervention plans/referral order contracts took into account victim issues in 88% of cases; were inclusive of Safeguarding work in 86% and were sensitive to diversity issues in 73%.
- (10) In all of the custodial cases the YOT workers had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process.
- (11) External agencies were actively and meaningfully engaged in the planning process. For example in 94% of relevant cases there was evidence that ETE services had made a contribution.
- (12) The custodial intervention plan was reviewed at the appropriate interval in 73% of cases and the community intervention plan/referral order contract in 78%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The case manager assessed the learning style of the child or young person in only 39% of cases.
- (2) *What do YOU think?* had informed only 39% of assessments.
- (3) In a small number of relevant cases there had been limited contact with, or use made of, previous assessments from the ASB team (20%) and physical health services (50%).
- (4) In 32% of cases the initial assessment of LoR had not been reviewed at the appropriate intervals.
- (5) The community intervention plan/referral order contract had not been completed on time in 32% of cases.
- (6) Community intervention plans/referral order contracts did not sufficiently address offending-related factors in 35% of cases. Whilst some factors were well covered, for example, thinking and behaviour and attitudes to offending (94% and 90% respectively), other factors were not adequately included in the plan. The most notable shortfall was in relation to factors that concerned the neighbourhood the child or young person lived in (43%).
- (7) Objectives in the custodial sentence plan were not prioritised sufficiently according to *RoH* in 44% of cases; not sequenced according to offending-related need in 55%; and not mindful of victim issues in 60%.
- (8) The objectives in community intervention plans/referral order contracts followed a similar pattern to custodial plans. Objectives were not prioritised sufficiently according to *RoH* in 40% of cases and not sequenced according to offending-related factors 48%.

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:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In all cases an Asset vulnerability screening had been completed and in 84% of cases it had been completed on time. The vulnerability screening was judged to be of a sufficient standard in 82% of cases.
- (2) Safeguarding had been fully and accurately reviewed in 92% of the inspection sample.
- (3) The VMP contributed to, and informed, interventions in 94% of applicable cases. In all of the applicable cases the VMP contributed to, and informed, other plans.
- (4) In all seven of the applicable cases the secure establishment had been made aware of the vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence.
- (5) Copies of other plans (care pathway, protection) were found in all four relevant files.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 77% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) We made the judgement that there should have been a VMP in 21 cases (55% of the sample), whereas in practice we found that only 16 (42%) had had one. Some YOT workers tended to adopt a narrow definition of vulnerability, for example the risk of self harm when a child or young person was sentenced to custody. Insufficient attention was given to other aspects of vulnerability such as the risk of exploitation when living away from home.
- (2) In the cases where a VMP had been completed 33% had neither been completed to a sufficient standard nor were they were timely.
- (3) A contribution had been made, through the CAF, to other assessments and plans designed to safeguard the child or young person in 6 out of 16 cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 79%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Since the last inspection in 2005, the management arrangements within the YOT had been strengthened as result of the recommendations in the inspection report. Quality assurance systems and line management arrangements had focused on the development of practice in the area of assessment. The inspection team found that there was considerable evidence of managerial involvement and activity that had brought about the intended improvements in practice. More work was needed to ensure that assessments were regularly updated, but the management group were aware of this and had recently introduced tracking systems that would help with this process.

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:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In cases where there were changes in *RoH* or acute factors they had been anticipated whenever feasible in 79% of cases, identified swiftly in 93% and acted upon appropriately in 75%.
- (2) MAPPA processes were used effectively in the two relevant cases. MAPPA decisions were clearly recorded, followed through and acted upon and reviewed appropriately. In addition the contributions of other agencies to MAPPA were judged to be effective.
- (3) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings on *RoH* presented by children and young people, in custody and in the community, in all 18 relevant cases.
- (4) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed and Safeguarding needs in 78% and 74% of cases respectively.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were identified in all relevant custody and community cases, although the interventions had not been reviewed following a significant change in 37% of the community cases.
- (6) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the *RoH* throughout the sentence in all cases.
- (7) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in all the relevant custody cases and in all except one of the applicable community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* had been reviewed no later than three months from the start of sentence in 61% of cases. In 7 out of 12 cases (58%), *RoH* was reviewed after a significant change such as permanent exclusion from school.

- (2) A full assessment of the safety of the victim had been carried out in 10 of the 19 applicable cases (53%). A high priority had been given to victim safety in 12 out of 19 relevant cases (63%).

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion: <i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
Score: 86%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 74% of cases interventions were delivered in line with the intervention plan; 87% were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person and were of good quality in 86%. They were designed to reduce reoffending and incorporated all diversity issues in 92%.
- (2) York YOT staff had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in 73% of cases.
- (3) Based on the assessment of the YOT worker, we judged that the initial Scaled Approach Intervention level was correct in all the relevant cases.
- (4) In 97% of cases appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed level of LoR throughout the sentence.
- (5) The YOT worker was judged to have actively motivated and supported the child or young person in all the custody cases and in 97% of community cases. In one instance the case manager had arranged for a volunteer to work with a young person to encourage and support college attendance.
- (6) Where appropriate, the YOT worker had actively engaged the parents/carers in 94% of community cases and in all the custody cases.
- (7) Throughout the sentence the YOT worker reinforced positive behaviour in 97% of community cases and all custody cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Interventions had not been sufficiently well sequenced in 45% of cases and had not been appropriately reviewed in 37%.

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:

93%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 16 out of the 17 relevant community cases (94%) and in all seven custody cases there was evidence that all necessary and immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person. In seven out of eight relevant community cases (88%) and in all three custody cases, immediate action had been taken to safeguard other children and young people.
- (2) In all ten community cases and five custody cases all necessary Safeguarding referrals had been made to other relevant agencies.
- (3) In the great majority of cases other YOT workers and relevant agencies worked together to promote the safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in custody and in the community. The links with secure establishments were particularly strong in relation to Safeguarding.
- (4) YOT workers and other relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community. In 10 out of the 11 applicable custody cases that featured substance misuse services, YOT workers and others had worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services. Similarly, in eight out of nine relevant cases continuity of ETE provision had been promoted. In relation to mental health services the position was six out of seven cases, accommodation three out of four and for children's social care services four out of five.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding had been identified in 95% of relevant community cases, incorporated those identified in the VMP in 92% and delivered in 90%, although only 63% had been reviewed every three months or following a significant change. In relation to the six relevant custody cases specific interventions to promote Safeguarding had been identified, incorporated those identified in the VMP and delivered and reviewed every three months or following a significant change in all cases.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 96% of community cases and in all the custody cases.
- (7) All relevant staff were judged to have supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person in all the community and custody cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 87%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOT was based in a building that was cramped and had few facilities for working with children and young people. Interview rooms were inadequate and lacked natural light. In addition, the waiting room was shared with adults who were using other council services. There were well advanced plans for these problems to be rectified in the near future, but it is to the credit of the staff that they were able to engage successfully with children and young people despite the poor physical environment. Overall, the quality of the work carried out was of a good standard and the small team worked well together, despite staff shortages in the months preceding the inspection. Management support and oversight of practice was particularly impressive and there was considerable evidence that this enabled the staff to be held accountable for their work as well as offering them help and encouragement.

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:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* had been successfully managed in 90% of applicable cases.
- (2) Where the child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in 95% of cases.
- (3) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending and seriousness of offending in 68% and 65% of cases respectively.
- (4) In 13 out of 21 cases where there was an assessed risk factor linked to the child or young person's Safeguarding, there had been a reduction in those risk factors. We considered that all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 26 out of 29 relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *LoR* had not been reduced in 59% of cases.
- (2) The child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence in 54% of cases.
- (3) There was limited evidence that there had been a reduction in offending-related factors that had been identified in the initial Asset assessments. For example, in only 5 out of 34 cases where lifestyle was a factor had there been a reduction (15%). The figure for substance misuse was 5 out of 32 (16%), ETE 9 out of 34 (26%) and for thinking and behaviour, 10 out of 35 (29%).

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

93%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

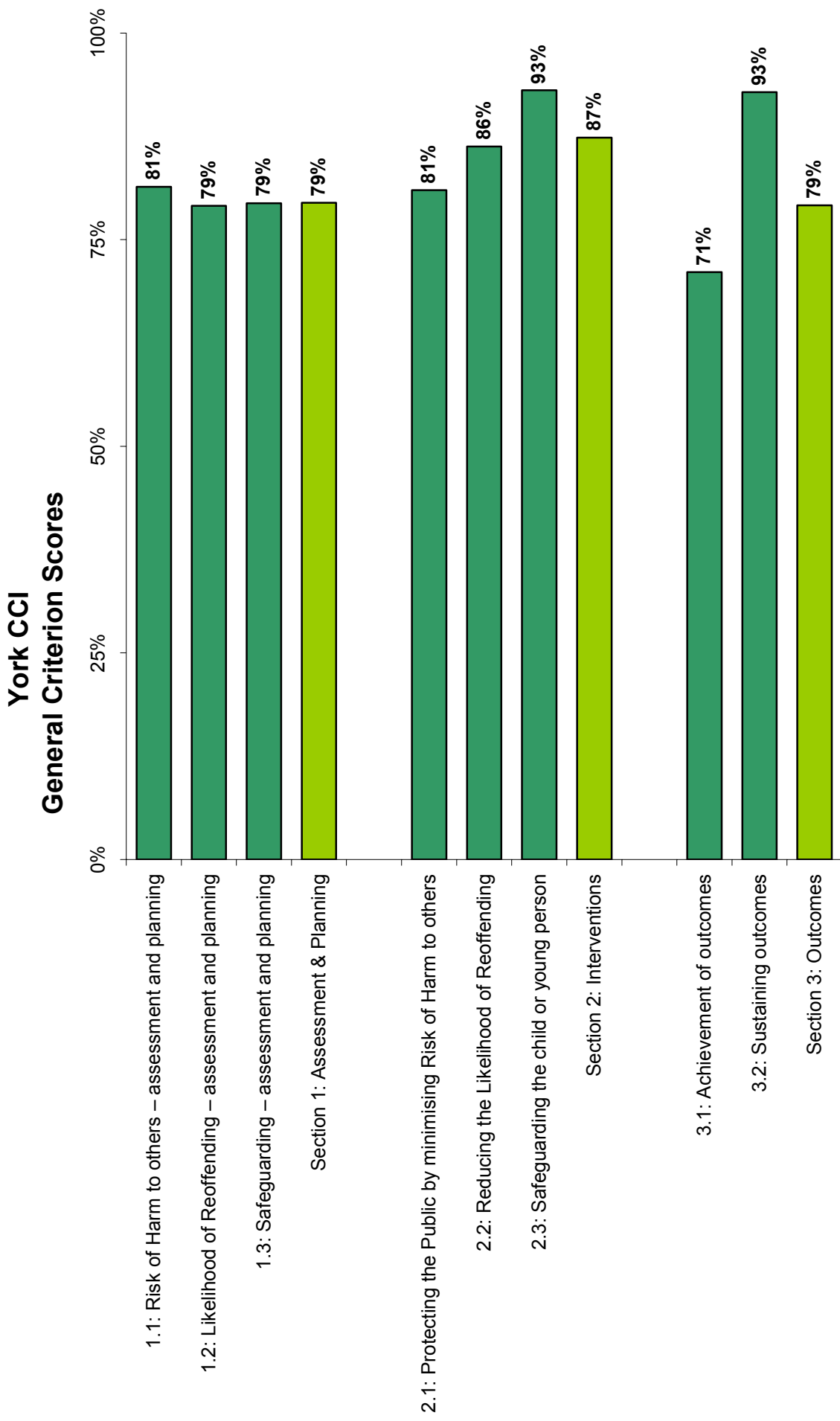
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase of the sentence in 10 out of 11 relevant cases (91%). For cases in the community full attention had been given to this issue in 36 out of 38 cases (95%).
- (2) Action had been taken during the custodial phase of the sentence to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 10 out of 11 cases (91%) and in the community similar action had been taken in 35 out of 38 cases (92%). Good quality guidance had been issued to YOT staff to assist them in identifying referral routes to support services in the community for children and young people who needed access to additional services.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 79%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

There was strong evidence that YOT workers had done all they could in most cases to ensure that children and young people were kept safe. Despite this, there was considerable concern that, owing to a lack of suitable alternatives a small number of vulnerable homeless young people, who were known to the YOT, had been placed in direct access homeless provision alongside adults by the City Council. Such placements meant that in some cases the young person's vulnerability had increased despite the best efforts of YOT workers to help them move on to more suitable accommodation.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

York YOT was located in the Yorkshire & Humberside region of England.

The area had a population of 181,094 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.3% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of York was predominantly white British (97.8%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (2.2%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 68 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the North Yorkshire police area. The North Yorkshire Probation Trust and the North Yorkshire & York Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Adults, Children and Education Directorate of York City Council. It was managed by the Head of Service.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Director of Communities and Neighbourhood. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in York. The operational work of the YOT was based in York. ISS was provided in a consortium arrangement with North Yorkshire.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated 10 June 2010.

There were five judgements on reoffending, first time entrants, use of custody, accommodation and employment education and training.

On these dimensions, the YJB scored York YOT 14 out of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing adequately.

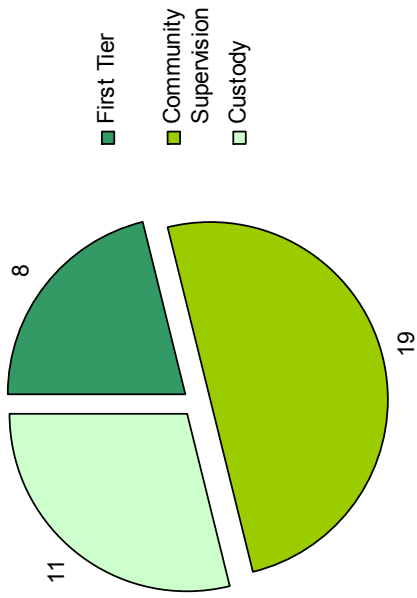
York YOT's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly but was significantly worse than similar "family group" YOTs.

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

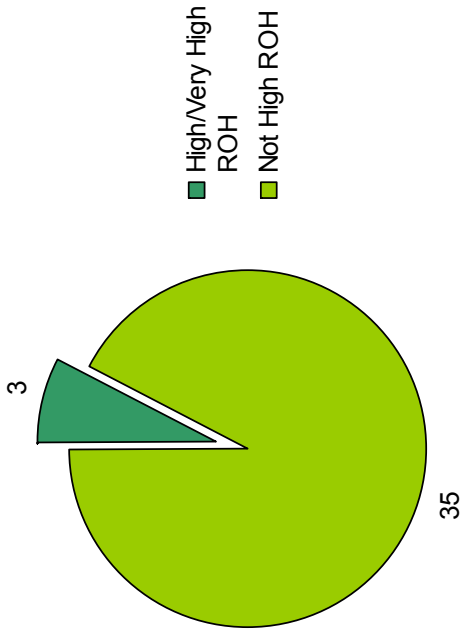
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

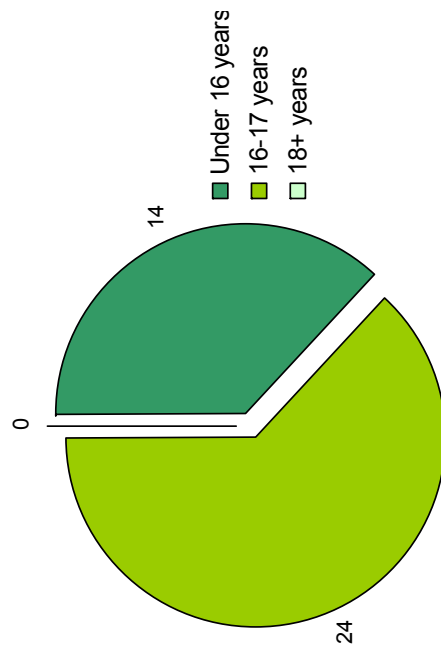
Case Sample: Sentence Type



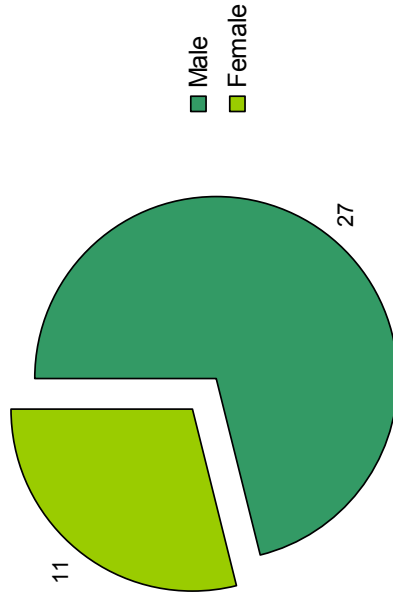
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



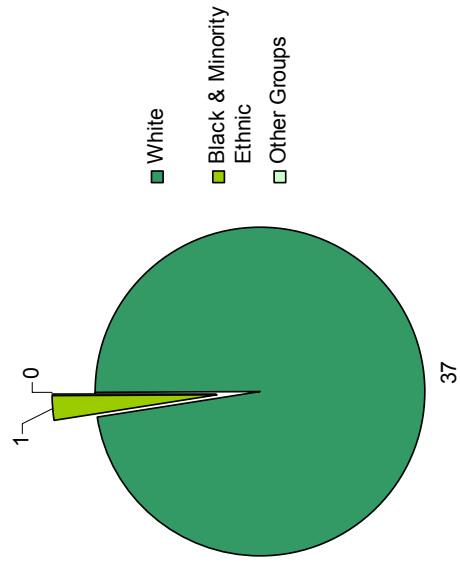
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



Case Sample: Gender



Case Sample: Ethnicity



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in July 2010

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/inspectorates/hmi-probation>

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

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

MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
RoH	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'	This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
RoSH	Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using ' <i>Risk of Harm</i> ' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team