



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:

**Bath & North East Somerset**

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## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Bath & North East Somerset 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. Our findings will also feed into the wider annual Comprehensive Area Assessment process.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 63% 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 49% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 66% 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 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 this a mixed set of findings that corroborate the evidence in advance submitted by the YOT themselves prior to the inspection. The indifferent quality of both assessments and their reviews and plans was disappointing bearing in mind the attention the YOT had put into these areas since the previous inspection in April 2008. However, we saw some good work undertaken with children and young people, and, with a stable management and staff team now in place following a period of change, the prospects for improvement are promising if the YOT implements the recommendations in this report.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*April 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>63%</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>49%</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>66%</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 (YOT Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case, and the latter takes into account victim issues (YOT Manager)
- (3) a risk management plan and vulnerability management plan is completed on time and to a good quality. It clarifies the roles and responsibilities of staff, and includes planned responses to changes in the *Risk of Harm to others* or vulnerability of the child or young person (YOT Manager)
- (4) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done, and when, 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* (YOT Manager)
- (5) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT Manager)
- (6) there is evidence of regular and effective quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, assessments and plans, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

Furthermore:

- (7) all staff and other agencies should ensure sufficient information about intervention work, and the level of the child's or young person's engagement, is recorded to inform future work and action on the case (YOT Manager).

## **Next steps**

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

## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

Twenty-one children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All but one of the children and young people said they knew why they had to attend the YOT. Eighteen felt well informed about what would happen when they attended.
- ◇ 86% of the respondents said YOT staff were interested in helping them, while 91% said they were listened to by the staff. Fifteen (71%) advised that the YOT took action to deal with things they needed help with.
- ◇ 62% of the children and young people reported they had completed the self-assessment form *What do YOU think?*
- ◇ Most of those responding (86%) said the work undertaken with the YOT had made them less likely to offend, with one saying it had made them think about what they had done and not want to get into trouble again.
- ◇ Eleven children and young people said things had got better for them in education or employment, while nine reported improvements in their health.

### Victims

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

- ◇ All seven victims said they were told what service the YOT could offer, and in every case their needs were taken into account.
- ◇ The six victims who answered the question said they were provided with an opportunity to talk about any worries they had about the offence or the child or young person who had committed it. Four out of five who responded said the YOT had paid attention to their safety.
- ◇ Only one respondent said they had benefited from any work undertaken by the child or young person who committed the offence.
- ◇ All the victims expressed satisfaction with the service provided to them by the YOT.



## Sharing good practice

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

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2

Rachel was being managed as one of a small cohort of prolific offenders under the Deter Young Offenders scheme (see page 17). Upon release from custody, a multi-agency 'team around the child' meeting was convened. In order to help integrate Rachel back into the community, the YOT identified a programme run by a local project designed to support her educational needs. This offered a routine that would help facilitate her transition to mainstream education once schools returned after the summer holidays. The cost of the project was £900. Demonstrating a shared commitment, equal contributions of £300 each were provided by children's social care services, education and the YOT; Rachel attended the project and her education situation improved. The resources of the project would continue to be available to her until the age of 25. She completed her licence without reoffending.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.1 and 3.2

Within six months of her first court sentence, Louise was being managed as a PPO. Her offences were primarily of the shoplifting and public order variety. A heavy drinker who indulged in other drugs as well, Louise had mental health issues, was not engaged in education or work and, early in her order, became pregnant and had a termination. Her case was characterised by some excellent multi-agency work, particularly from the seconded CAMHS nurse, who ensured that other YOT staff were aware of how the termination could affect Louise. All the agencies worked together to protect Louise and, while Asset was not rescored, there were a number of positive outcomes. These included Louise moving to stable accommodation with a foster carer, gaining a place at college, and, most importantly, substantially reducing her rate of reoffending.

## 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:**

**46%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

#### **Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in 89% of cases. It was completed on time in 79%.
- (2) The RoSH to others posed by the child or young person was correctly classified in all but three cases (86%). In those instances where an incorrect classification was assigned, the original classification was, in our opinion, too low.

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

- (1) The Asset RoSH screening was only assessed as accurate in 34% of cases.
- (2) A RoSH analysis was completed in 38% of the cases where one was required. It was completed on time in 31%, while the quality was assessed as sufficient in 15%. The main reasons for the quality of the RoSH analysis, where completed, to be considered insufficient were the case manager not considering previous relevant behaviour and/or the risk to victims not being fully taken into account. In 50% of cases, the RoSH assessment did not draw adequately on all appropriate information, such as other agencies' previous assessments and information from victims.
- (3) A RMP was completed in one-third of the cases where it was required. It was completed on time in 29% and to a sufficient quality in 18%. The main areas of omission in the RMPs related to roles/responsibilities not being clear, victim issues not sufficiently covered and unclear or inadequate planned responses. Effective management oversight of the RMP was demonstrated in 21% of the relevant cases.

- (4) In those cases which did not require a RMP, the need to address *RoH* was recognised in 57% and acted upon in 43%. There was only one MAPPA case inspected. The child or young person had not been released from custody, but there was no evidence the case had been recognised as a MAPPA one; however, the YOT advised appropriate measures in relation to planning for release would commence, as required, six months prior to release.
- (5) All details of the *RoSH* assessment and management were appropriately communicated to relevant staff and agencies in 52% of cases. Effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment was evidenced in 14% of the relevant cases.

## 1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:

### **General Criterion:**

*The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.*

### **Score:**

**61%**

### **Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was completed in 89% of cases, and on time in 81%. Diversity and health issues were sufficiently addressed in the initial assessment of LoR in every case where relevant. The initial assessment was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 87%.
- (2) There was active engagement with the child or young person in 79% of the initial assessments, while parents/carers were actively involved in 71%.
- (3) In nine of the ten custody cases, the initial LoR assessment was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence.
- (4) An intervention plan or referral order contract was produced in 89% of the cases, and completed on time in 78%. The plan or contract sufficiently addressed factors that related to the child or young person's offending in 72% of the cases. Where assessed as a factor, the main areas addressed were thinking and behaviour (94% of the relevant cases); substance misuse (93%); attitudes to offending (90%); motivation to change (83%); and ETE (75%).
- (5) The intervention plan or referral order contract focused on achievable change in 81% of the cases and reflected sentencing purposes in 88%; relevant goals were set in 78%. National standards were reflected in 72% of the plans/contracts.

- (6) Active and meaningful involvement of YOT workers with the secure establishment was demonstrated in 100% of relevant cases; it was also evidenced with ETE providers and substance misuse services (76% each), and health services (63%).

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was of sufficient quality in 58% of the cases. In 13 assessments, the quality was adversely affected by unclear and/or insufficient evidence, while in ten assessments offending related vulnerability factors were not identified.
- (2) The YOT did not apply a structured approach to assessing the learning styles of the children or young people. While some case managers were able to demonstrate they had made an assessment, in 66% of cases no assessment was undertaken.
- (3) The initial assessment of LoR was informed by a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment in 7 of the 38 cases (18%).
- (4) The quality of intervention plans or referral order contracts was not generally sufficient. The plans or contracts integrated RMPs in 26% of relevant cases; took Safeguarding needs into account in 42%; included positive factors in 38%; and incorporated the child or young person’s learning needs/style in 28%. They gave clear shape to the order in 53% of the cases, and included realistic timescales in 59%.
- (5) Only 36% of the intervention plans or referral order contracts included objectives that were prioritised according to *RoH*, while 55% were inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work. 39% of the plans/contracts were sequenced according to offending related need, 55% were sensitive to diversity needs and 57% took account of victims’ issues.
- (6) The intervention plan or referral order contract was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 56% of cases.

<b>1.3 Safeguarding:</b>	
<b>General Criterion:</b>	
<i>The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.</i>	
<b>Score:</b>	<b>Comment:</b>
<b>58%</b>	<b>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</b>

### **Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed in 89% of cases, and on time in 82%.
- (2) The VMP contributed to interventions and other plans, where applicable, in two-thirds of the relevant cases.
- (3) The secure establishment was made aware of Safeguarding issues in six (75%) of the relevant custody cases; there was active liaison and information sharing with the custodial establishment around Safeguarding issues in 71%.
- (4) Copies of other plans, for example care, pathway or protection, were on the file in 78% of the cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient quality in 45% of the cases. In 47%, Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate.
- (2) A VMP was completed in 13 (48%) of the cases where it was required. Eleven of those plans were completed on time and ten to a sufficient standard.
- (3) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 45% of the cases.
- (4) A contribution was made through the CAF and other assessments and plans to safeguard the child or young person in five out of the eight cases where vulnerability was an issue.

## **OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 58%**

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

Assessments were not well evidenced and generally failed to take account of all presenting and previous behaviours. In particular, too many *RoH* assessments took too narrow a definition of *RoSH* based on the current offence and did not use other available information that would have led to improved assessments about the *RoH* posed by the child or young person. This finding was disappointing particularly as we saw a number of well written and analytical PSRs. This indicated a failure to recognise and understand the value of how a rigorous and analytical assessment informs the planning of work to be undertaken with the child or young person.

## 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:**

**59%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) Case managers and other relevant YOT staff contributed effectively to multi agency meetings in a substantial majority of cases – 88% when the child or young person was in custody and 80% when they were residing in the community.
- (2) Appropriate resources were allocated according to *RoH* in 83% of the cases.
- (3) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned in all five cases where required. In the one case where a significant change occurred, a review was carried out.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed in accordance with the national standard in half of the cases. Although a significant change took place which required a review in seven cases, it was carried out in only four. Where changes in *RoH* factors occurred, they were anticipated wherever feasible in half of the cases; identified swiftly (43%); and acted on appropriately (29%).
- (2) 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 55%.
- (3) A full assessment of the safety of victims was carried out in slightly less than half of the cases where this was an issue (47%); high priority was given to victim safety in 47% of the relevant cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in slightly less than two-thirds of the cases, and reviewed in 30% where there was a significant change.

## 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:**

**68%**

### **Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan in 61% of cases; were appropriate to the learning style (71%); of good quality (63%); designed to reduce the LoR (69%), and incorporated all diversity issues (69%).
- (2) The YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in all the relevant cases.
- (3) In 83% of the cases, appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence. Apart from one or two cases, the inspection did not identify any particular area where allocation of resources was an issue.
- (4) Case managers actively motivated and supported children and young people through the sentence in 100% of cases during their time in custody, and in 83% of those in the community. They reinforced positive behaviour in custody (100%) and in the community (77%).
- (5) There was evidence of active engagement with parents/carers in 100% of appropriate cases in custody, and 77% of those in the community.

### **Area for improvement:**

- (1) Interventions delivered in the community were sequenced appropriately in 34% of cases and reviewed appropriately in 43%. In 20% of the relevant cases, the interventions delivered were in accordance with the child or young person's PPO status.

### 2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

**General Criterion:**

*All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.*

**Score:**

**72%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) All immediate action was taken to Safeguard and protect the child or young person in 80% of relevant cases in custody, and 69% of appropriate community cases. Identical figures were achieved in relation to Safeguarding and protecting other affected children or young people in custody (80%), and in the community (69%).
- (2) In three-quarters of the applicable custody and community cases, necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other relevant agencies.
- (3) There was good evidence that the YOT worker and other relevant agencies (especially physical and emotional/mental health, ETE/Connexions, substance misuse and children's social care services) worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in custody and in the community.
- (4) Specific interventions were identified (61%) and delivered (64%) to promote Safeguarding in the community. Interventions incorporated factors identified in the VMP in 90% of the community cases.
- (5) In three-quarters of the custody cases, specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were both identified and delivered. Where factors were identified in the VMP, they were incorporated into the intervention plan in two-thirds of the custody cases.
- (6) All staff supported and promoted the well-being of children and young people throughout the course of the sentence in a very high proportion of the cases; custody (100%) and community (86%).

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were reviewed as required in only 32% of the relevant community cases and half of those in custody.
- (2) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was evidenced in three-fifths of the cases where the child or young person was in custody, and in two-fifths of the community cases.



**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 67%**

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

The YOT had access to a good range of interventions and it was evident case managers made full use of them. In particular, the health input provided by the CAMHS nurse was all encompassing and exceptionally well evidenced. She provided the case manager with lots of information about the child or young person, not only emerging issues and what work was being done with them but also their level of engagement.

The YOT was participating actively in the Deter Young Offender scheme, a multi-agency approach to delivering a premium service to a priority group of children and young people who presented the greatest risk of reoffending. It was still embryonic in Bath & North East Somerset at the time of the inspection but, as one of the 'Sharing good practice' examples in this report shows, the scheme was targeting education provision on a small number of young repeat offenders, in order to improve their educational outcomes.

## 3. OUTCOMES

### 3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**63%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) In 66% of cases, there was a reduction in the frequency of offending; in 73%, there was a reduction in the seriousness of offending.
- (2) In 84% of cases, all reasonable action was taken to keep the child or young person safe.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In 53% of relevant cases, *RoH* was effectively managed.
- (2) While the child or young person complied with the requirements of the sentence in 68% of the cases, in half of those where they did not comply enforcement action was not taken sufficiently well.
- (3) The YOT recorded an overall improvement in the factors that contributed to offending in 43% of cases.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**87%**

**Comment:**

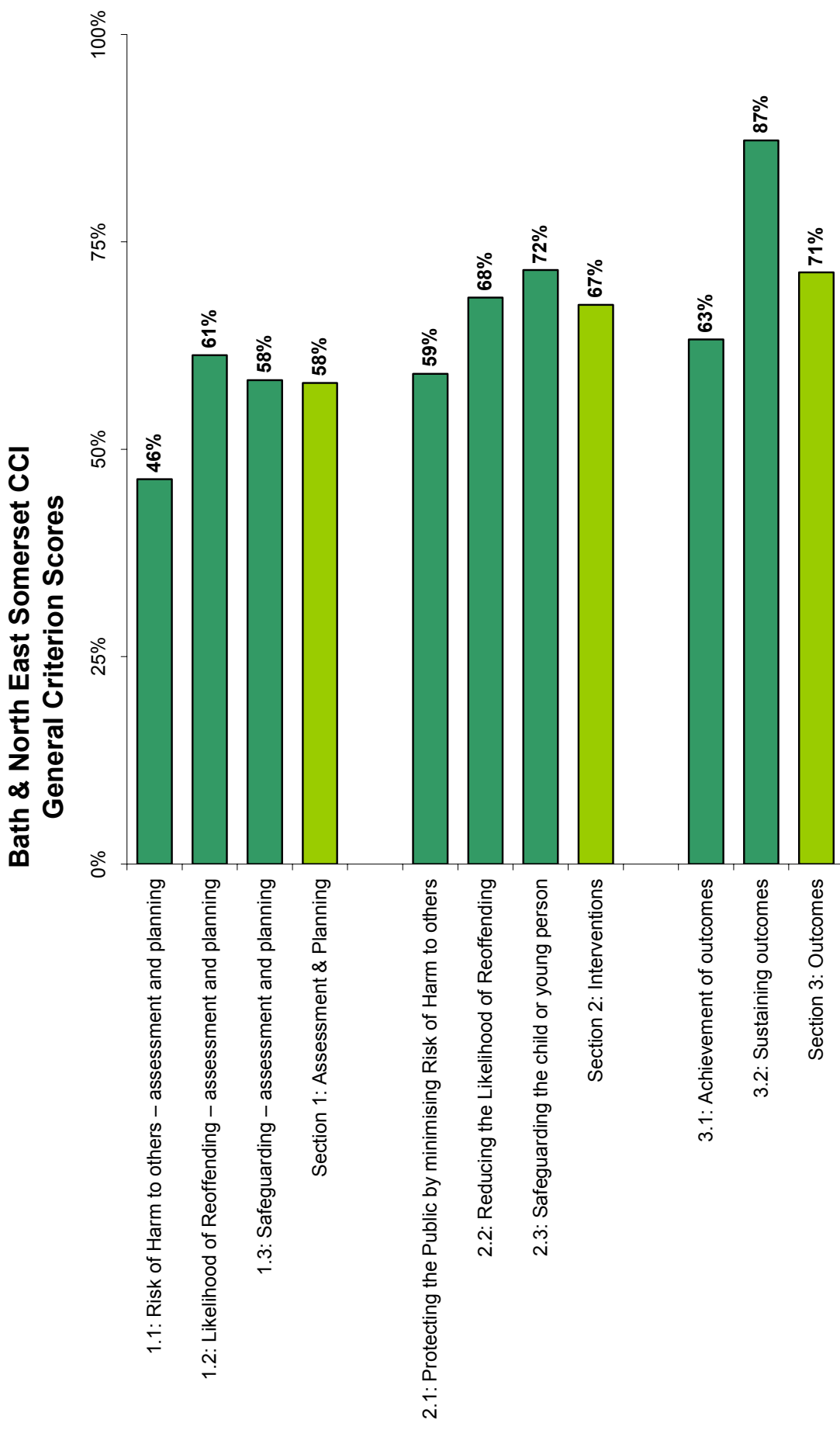
**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Full attention was paid to community integration issues during the custodial phase of sentences in all the relevant custody cases, while the corresponding figure for community cases was 84%.
- (2) In all ten cases when the child or young person was in custody and 84% of those in the community, we found that action was taken, or plans had been put in place, to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 71%**

## Appendix 1: Summary



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

Bath & North East Somerset YOT was located in the South-West region of England.

The area had a population of 169,040 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.6% 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 Bath & North East Somerset was predominantly white British (97.2%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (2.8%) was substantially 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 41 per 1,000, were slightly below the average for England/Wales of 46.

### **YOT**

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Avon & Somerset police and probation areas. The Bath & North East Somerset PCT covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Children, Young People & Family Support Service Division of the Children's Services Directorate.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the District Commander with Avon and Somerset police. Statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in the city of Bath. The operational work of the YOT was based in Bath. ISSP was provided in house.

### **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.

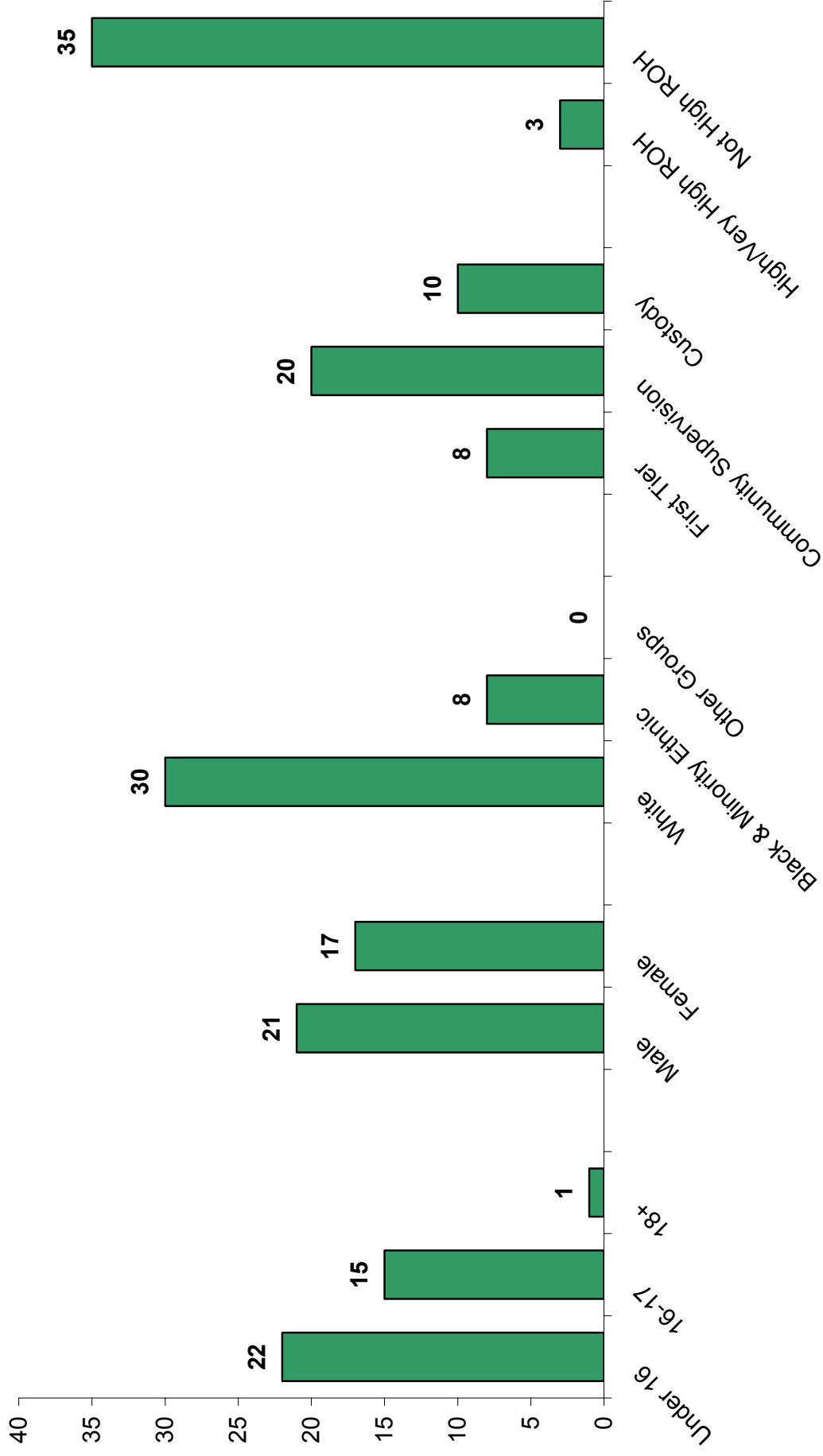
Bath & North East Somerset's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 83.6%. This was an improvement on the previous year, and much higher than the England average of 72.4%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 93.5%. This was an improvement on the previous year but below the England average of 95.3%.

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

**Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart**

**Case sample information: Bath & North East Somerset CCI**



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

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in January 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	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)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. "110%" would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
<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
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