



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

Reinspection report on youth  
offending work in:

**Bournemouth and Poole**

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## Foreword

Our Core Case Reinspection of youth offending work in Bournemouth and Poole took place as part of our Inspection of Youth Offending programme. This inspection focuses exclusively on the work undertaken by Youth Offending Teams with children and young people who have already committed an offence.

Its purpose is to assess if the work is of a sufficiently high standard to protect both the public from any harm resulting from the child or young person's offending behaviour and the child or young person themselves, whether from their own behaviour or any other source.

The inspection is based on a rigorous examination of a representative sample of cases supervised by the Youth Offending Service. Our findings are shown in the table below, outlined against those for Wales and the regions of England inspected so far. A more detailed analysis is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1.

Overall, we consider this an impressive set of findings. The original Core Case Inspection took place in 2010 and revealed a disappointing set of results. At the time of the first reinspection, carried out in February 2011, there was still no permanent management team in place and the YOS Manager had only been in post for seven months. Staff and managers were working hard to improve the service and we detected some positive changes but the findings were again disappointing.

Significant developments have taken place in the last 12 months. The YOS has moved to more suitable premises and a management team is now in place. The new Chair of the Management Board has supported the team in these, and other, changes. Clearly, all involved have worked hard to improve the service and the inspection findings speak for themselves. Discussion with case managers confirmed that there is now a culture of continuous development and they were eager to contribute to further improvement. To that end, we have made some recommendations but we are confident that the current improvement plan is focused in the right areas.

*Liz Calderbank*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*August 2012*

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Bournemouth and Poole
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
<b>'Safeguarding' work</b> <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	36%	91%	68%	<b>75%</b>
<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b> <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	86%	62%	<b>71%</b>
<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b> <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	88%	71%	<b>75%</b>

## **Acknowledgements**

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

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Jane Attwood</i>
<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Helen Rinaldi</i>
<i>Practice Assessor</i>	<i>Katie Ryan</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Andy Doyle</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Alex Pentecost; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Assistant Chief Inspector</i>	<i>Julie Fox</i>

## Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Scoring – and Summary Table	6
Recommendations for improvement	7
Making a difference	8
<b>1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH)	9
1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending (LoR)	10
1.3 Safeguarding:	11
<b>2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	13
2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	14
2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person	14
<b>3. OUTCOMES</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1 Achievement of outcomes	16
3.2 Sustaining outcomes	17
Appendix 1: Scoring summary of sections 1-3	18
Appendix 2: Contextual information	19
Appendix 3: Inspection Arrangements	20
Appendix 4: Characteristics of cases inspected	20
Appendix 5: Scoring approach	22
Appendix 6: Glossary	23
Appendix 7: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice	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<sup>1</sup>. 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. (*Previous inspection results*).

### Safeguarding score:

This score indicates the percentage of *Safeguarding* 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:**

**75%** (36%)

**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:**

**71%** (36%)

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:

This score indicates the percentage of *Likelihood of Reoffending* work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.

**Score:**

**75%** (45%)

**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.

<sup>1</sup> An explanation of how the scores are calculated can be found in Appendix 5

## **Recommendations for improvement**

(primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) children and young people are not placed in bed and breakfast accommodation (Chair of the Management Board)
- (2) children's social care services and the YOS work together at all stages to provide good quality services to children and young people and their parents/carers (Chair of the Management Board)
- (3) a timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOS Manager)
- (4) 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 (YOS Manager)
- (5) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person from harm, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS Manager)
- (6) the child/young person is fully engaged in the preparation of their intervention plan (YOS Manager)
- (7) there is regular and effective oversight by management, especially of screening decisions, that is clearly recorded within the case record, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager).

## Making a difference

Here are some examples of Bournemouth and Poole YOS work that impressed.

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 1.1

Keith had assaulted another boy at a party. The case manager carried out some victim awareness work with him and picked up from his responses to a questionnaire that his underlying attitudes to the victim were inconsistent with what he had been saying to her. She used this additional information, and referenced it within the RoSH analysis, to highlight that there were still risks outstanding and further work to be done in this area.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.1

The YOS had established a Knowledge Development Tool (KDT) for use by practitioners and operational managers in supervision. It was designed to promote a reflective discussion of case management during supervision. The template assisted managers to consider a case before supervision in a way that consistently analysed and recorded progress and gaps in provision or practice. The KDT also allowed the YOS to look at the success of interventions in a more systematic way to ensure that they were evidence based. Consideration of theoretical underpinning (such as the cycle of change) was also encouraged. The use of this tool was in its early stages but it was intended that it would also be used to gather a database of knowledge about practice for use by both practitioners and managers.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.2

Tony was a young father. He had a history of violent and aggressive behaviour with professionals and had experienced some traumatic experiences in care as a younger child. In his intervention plan, the YOS had included goals around working with children's social care services and all agencies positively. Much of the work focused on this issue and on how to express himself appropriately and deal with his frustrations. The YOS worker also advocated for him, highlighting the improvements in his behaviour and the positive changes that Tony had made in his life. Tony began to engage in meetings and eventually he was able to express himself appropriately in these settings. The outcome was that he was allowed to have regular contact with his child, enabling him to build a positive relationship and take responsibility for his care. He was also more able to deal with his frustrations and solve his own problems without the use of aggression and violence.

All names have been altered.



## 1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

**OVERALL SCORE: 75%**

### 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:**

**75%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An RoSH screening had been carried out and completed on time in 97% and 76% of cases respectively. The majority of screenings were accurate (73%). Where the need was indicated, a full RoSH analysis had been carried out in all cases, 74% were completed on time and 78% to a sufficient quality. Most of the assessments referred to previous information and drew on other sources.
- (2) We judged the classification of RoSH to be correct in 88% of cases.
- (3) An RMP had been completed in 85% of the relevant cases.
- (4) In over two-thirds of the cases where there was no need for an RMP, RoH issues had been recognised or acted upon.
- (5) Details of assessment and management of RoSH were communicated sufficiently well in 74% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Of the RMPs carried out, half were not completed on time and 40% were not of sufficient quality. The main areas where plans were considered deficient were the clarity of roles and responsibilities and an unclear or inadequate planned response.
- (2) Management oversight of RoH assessment and RMPs was judged ineffective in 52% and 48% of cases respectively.

## 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:**

**74%**

### **Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Initial assessments of LoR had been carried out in 97% of cases; 70% of those were completed on time and 76% were of sufficient quality. There was active engagement to carry out the assessment with the child or young person and their parents/carers in 84% and 78% of cases respectively. Information from the self-assessment questionnaire *What do YOU think?* was taken into account in over 80% of cases and contact with other agencies was good (children's social care services 89%; and where relevant, emotional/mental health 89%; substance misuse services 92%; police 83%; and secure establishment 88%). The majority of initial assessments were reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (2) There was a timely intervention plan or referral order contract in place in most cases. The plans took into account Safeguarding needs (79%), included positive factors (79%) and responded appropriately to identified diversity needs (78%). Children and young people and their parents/carers were engaged in the planning process in 70% and 72% of cases respectively.
- (3) The majority of plans identified relevant goals, focused on achievable change, set realistic timescales and reflected national standards. Most included interventions to address thinking and behaviour (97%); attitudes to offending (84%); and motivation to change (90%). Where relevant, interventions to address lifestyle (82%); substance misuse (75%); physical health (80%); and mental health (83%) were also included. Over 70% of community plans were sensitive to diversity issues and included appropriate Safeguarding work.
- (4) Custodial plans were in place for all relevant children and young people and all but one had been completed on time. The majority included interventions to address family and personal relationships, ETE, lifestyle, substance misuse and offending behaviour. Nearly 90% included positive factors. During the custodial period, reviews of intervention plans were carried out at appropriate intervals in most cases.
- (5) Throughout the sentence, involvement in the planning process of YOS workers and external agencies, including ETE providers, emotional/mental health services, the ASB team and police, was judged to be sufficient in the majority of cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Learning styles had been assessed in less than two-thirds of cases and they were not incorporated in the initial assessment in nearly half. Contact with ETE providers informed only 69% of assessments.
- (2) There were a number of reasons why plans were judged to be deficient. Over half did not integrate risk management and too many did not incorporate learning styles. Neither custodial nor community plans contained objectives which were prioritised according to *RoH* or sequenced according to offending-related need.
- (3) There were a number of custodial plans where emotional/mental health and living arrangements were identified as problem areas but not included in plans and over one-third did not take into account Safeguarding needs. Over half of the plans were not sensitive to diversity issues or inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work. Less than two-thirds responded appropriately to diversity issues.
- (4) Community intervention plans were not appropriately focused on living arrangements, family and personal relationships and ETE. Reviews did not occur at the appropriate intervals in 59% 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>75%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Vulnerability screenings were carried out in 97% of cases with 70% completed on time and 81% judged to be of sufficient quality.
- (2) Safeguarding needs had been reviewed as appropriate in 95% of cases.
- (3) Of the cases requiring a VMP, 87% had one completed and 73% were judged to be of sufficient quality. The VMP informed interventions in the majority of cases and there had been a YOS contribution to other plans relating to children and young people's welfare in 87%.

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

- (1) Of the completed VMPs, only half were carried out on time. In four (out of nine) custodial cases the secure establishment was not made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence.
- (2) Management oversight of the assessment of vulnerability was judged to be ineffective in 47% of cases.

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

The quality of assessment and planning had improved significantly. Intervention, RMPs and VMPs were better integrated and the links with the assessments were clearer. Case managers clearly understood the value of thorough assessment and planning and the link between them. Assessments were thoughtful, analytical and well evidenced. Some practitioners were using a specific format within the evidence sections of Asset that helped to focus the information and make the links across the different sections of the assessment. We saw some useful intervention plans, written in clear language and targeted in the right areas. Engaging the child or young person in the preparation of their plan needed to improve. In some cases, assessments and/or plans were not countersigned by managers and some case managers were unclear about the process.

## 2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

**OVERALL SCORE: 74%**

### 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:**

**72%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) The review of *RoH* was carried out within the required timescales in 70% of cases and, in the majority, changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated wherever feasible.
- (2) Effective use was made of MAPPA in the one relevant case; decisions were clearly recorded, followed through and acted upon. The contribution to MAPPA by YOS staff in the community was effective. Case managers had also contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings both in custody and in the community in over 80% of cases.
- (3) Purposeful home visits had been carried out in accordance with the level of *RoH* and Safeguarding needs in 80% and 77% of cases respectively.
- (4) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed *RoH* in 95% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were delivered as planned in all relevant cases and reviewed following a significant change in the majority.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The review of *RoH* was not carried out following a significant change in about half of the cases inspected. Changes in *RoH* factors were not identified swiftly in over one-third of cases or acted upon appropriately in approximately half.
- (2) A full assessment of the safety of victims had not been carried out in 39% of cases and in 40% high priority had not been given to victims' safety.
- (3) Management oversight of *RoH* was judged to be ineffective in over 50% 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:**

**78%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan (67%); appropriate to learning style (71%); designed to reduce reoffending (71%); of good quality (76%); sequenced appropriately (70%); and incorporated diversity issues (71%). The YOS had been involved appropriately in the review of interventions in custody in 78% of relevant cases.
- (2) Appropriate resources had been allocated in line with the assessed LoR in 95% of cases and the full requirements of the sentence had been implemented in all cases.
- (3) YOS workers had actively motivated children and young people whilst in custody (78%) and a higher proportion (88%) of those in the community. Parents/carers had been actively engaged in over three-quarters of cases.

**Area for improvement:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were not reviewed appropriately in nearly half of the cases inspected.

## 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) Most relevant agencies had worked together to promote Safeguarding and well-being in the vast majority of cases, both in custody and the community. Joint work to ensure continuity of transition from custody to community was carried out sufficiently well in the majority of cases.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified and delivered in most cases and all relevant staff promoted the well-being of the child or young person in both custody and the community.
- (3) Management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was judged to be sufficient in three-quarters of custodial cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In one-third of cases referrals to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding were not made and in just under a half, work with children's social care services to promote Safeguarding in the community was judged to be insufficient. This was worse (33%) in custodial cases. Additionally, the joint work with emotional/mental health services was less satisfactory in the custodial cases.
- (2) Work by children's social care services with children and young people in custody to promote smooth transition was judged to be insufficient in two-thirds of cases.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were not reviewed every three months or following significant change in 42% of cases.
- (4) Management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs was judged to be insufficient in 39% of community cases.

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

There was evidence of good multi-agency working by the YOS. Case managers were liaising with other agencies and coordinating work. There was room for improvement in the joint working with children's social care services however. Reparation was well organised and the reparation workers were clearly engaging well with children and young people. There continued to be a significant use of the Attendance Centre for offending behaviour programmes and it remained unclear how useful this was as there was no record of the work carried out there.

Individual work with children and young people was well evidenced in case files. Whilst learning styles had been assessed in a number of cases, there was little evidence that this was used to inform interventions. Reviews were less clear than initial assessments; the continued updating of information in the evidence box of Asset led to lengthy and unwieldy chunks of information and did not aid analysis.

In our previous report we noted the inappropriate use of bed and breakfast accommodation for some children and young people and this had continued. This increased vulnerability, was detrimental to risk management and was not effective in reducing offending behaviour.

### 3. OUTCOMES

#### OVERALL SCORE: 71%

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:**

**70%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) We judged that *RoH* had been effectively managed in the majority of cases and reporting instructions sufficient for the purposes of carrying out the sentence were given in all but one case.
- (2) Where a child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in most cases although a number of unacceptable misses were not recognised.
- (3) Safeguarding had been effectively managed in 72% of cases.
- (4) Progress was made in relation to offending-related factors in nearly two-thirds of cases.

**Area for improvement:**

- (1) In 53% of cases there had not been a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding.



### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**75%**

**Comment:**

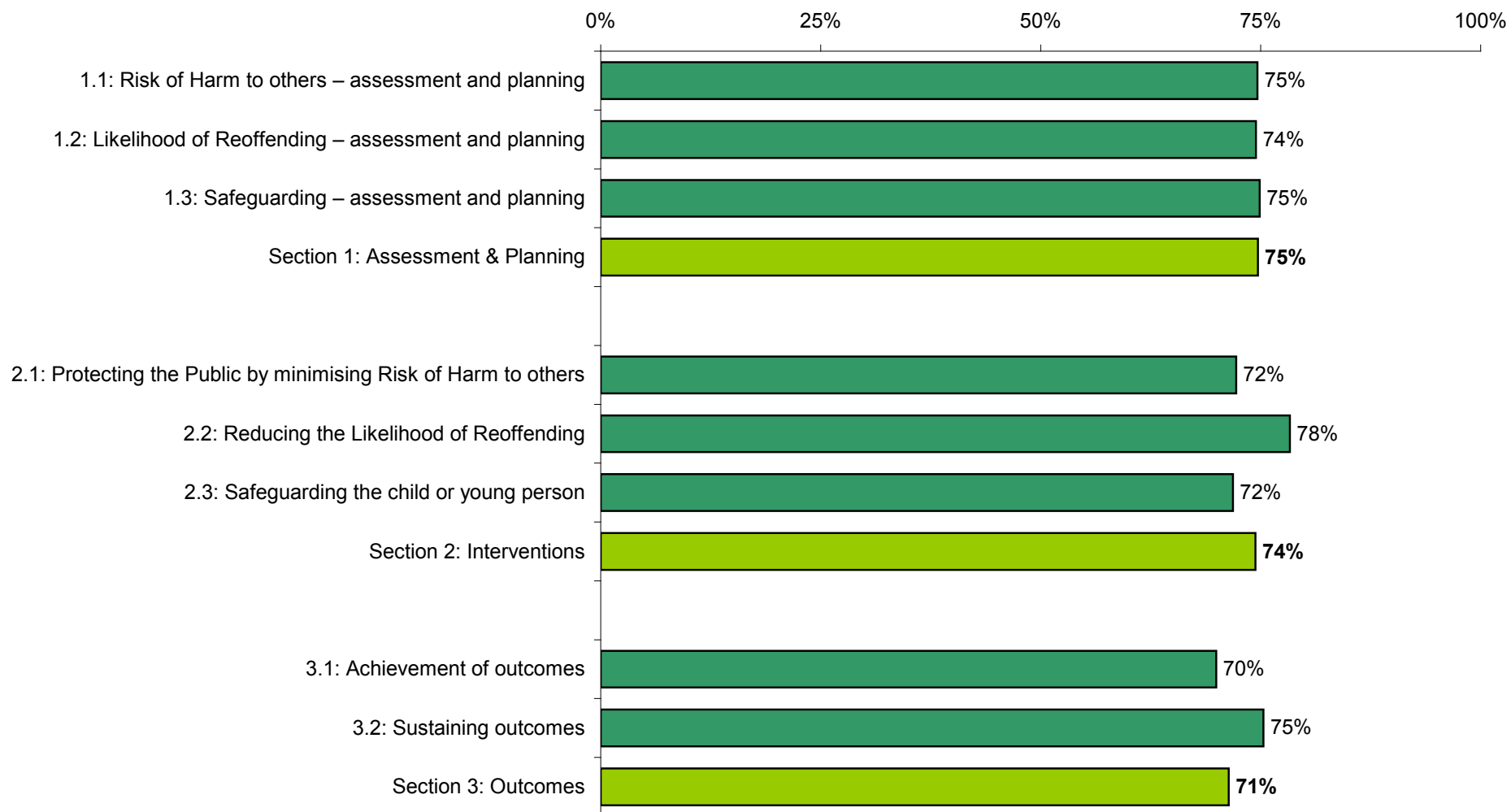
**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) In most of the sampled cases full attention had been paid to community integration issues both in the community and custody.
- (2) Similarly, action to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable had been taken during the custodial phase (75%) and in the community (76%).

## Appendix 1: Scoring summary of sections 1-3

### CCR2 Bournemouth & Poole General Criterion Scores



## Appendix 2: Contextual information

### Area

Bournemouth and Poole YOS was located in the South West region of England.

The area had a population of 163,444 (Bournemouth) and 138,288 (Poole) as measured in the ONS Mid Year Estimates 2010, 8.4% (Bournemouth) and 9.9% (Poole) 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 Bournemouth and Poole was predominantly white British (Bournemouth – 96.7% and Poole - 98.2) (Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group 2009). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (Bournemouth – 3.3% and Poole - 1.8%) was below the average for England/Wales of 12%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 36 per 1,000, were better than the average for England/Wales of 38.

### YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Dorset Police area. The Dorset Probation Trust and the Dorset Health University Foundation Trust covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Slades Farm area of Bournemouth. It was managed by the Youth Offending Service Manager. ISS was provided by an in-house team.

### Youth Justice Outcome Indicators 2011/2012 onwards

The national youth justice indicators for England have been replaced by three outcome indicators. These indicators will also be used in Wales.

**1. The reoffending measure** is a count of the number of 10 to 17 year olds who reoffend within 12 months of their conviction.

**2. The first time entrants measure** counts the number of young people given their first pre-court or court disposal and thus entering the youth justice system within each year.

**3. The use of custody** for young people aged 10 to 17 years.

For further information about current data, the YJB and the performance management of YOTs, please refer to:

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

## **Appendix 3: Inspection Arrangements**

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in May 2012 and involved the examination of 38 cases.

### **Model**

The Core Case Inspection (CCI) involves visits to all 158 Youth Offending Teams in England and Wales over a three year period from April 2009. Its primary purpose is to assess the quality of work with children and young people who offend, against HMI Probation's published criteria, in relation to assessment and planning, interventions and outcomes. We look at work over the whole of the sentence, covering both community and custody elements.

### **Methodology**

The focus of our inspection is the quality of work undertaken with children & young people who offend, whoever is delivering it. We look at a representative sample of between 38 and 99 individual cases up to 12 months old, some current others terminated. These are made up of first tier cases (referral orders, action plan and reparation orders), youth rehabilitation orders (mainly those with supervision requirements), detention and training orders and other custodial sentences. The sample seeks to reflect the make up of the whole caseload and will include a number of those who are a high *Risk of Harm to others*, young women and black & minority ethnic children & young people. Cases are assessed by a small team of inspection staff with Local Assessors (peer assessors from another Youth Offending Team in the region). They conduct interviews with case managers who are invited to discuss the work with that individual in depth and are asked to explain their thinking and to show where to find supporting evidence in the record. These case assessments are the primary source of evidence for the CCI.

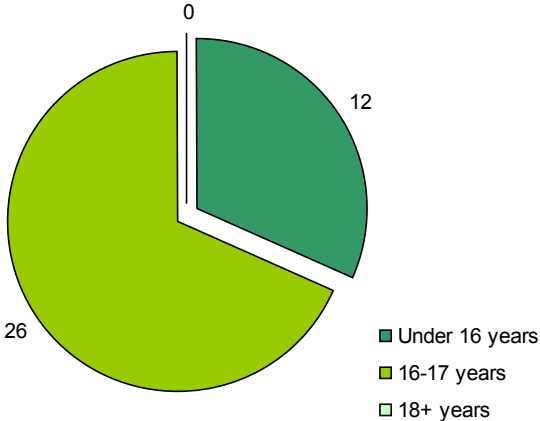
Prior to the inspection we receive copies of relevant local documents and a brief report from the Youth Justice Board. We also gather the views of service users (children & young people and victims) by means of computer and paper questionnaires.

### **Publication arrangements**

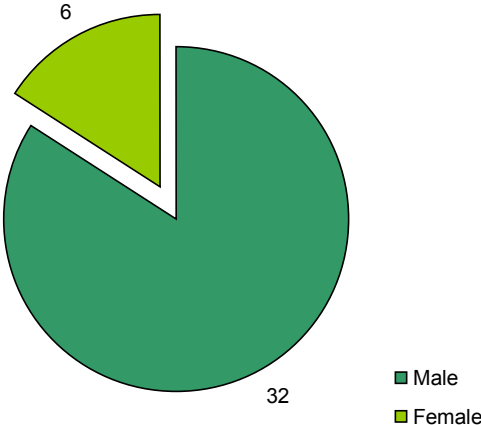
- Provisional findings are given to the YOS two weeks after the inspection visit takes place.
- A draft report is sent to the YOS for comment 4-6 weeks after the inspection, with publication following approximately 6 weeks later. In addition to a copy going to the relevant Minsters, other inspectorates, the Ministry of Justice Policy Group and the Youth Justice Board receive a copy. Copies are made available to the press and placed on our website.
- Reports on CCI in Wales are published in both Welsh and English.

**Appendix 4: Characteristics of cases inspected**

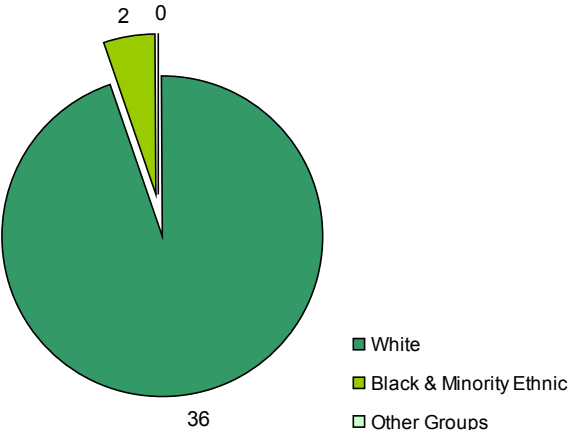
**Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence**



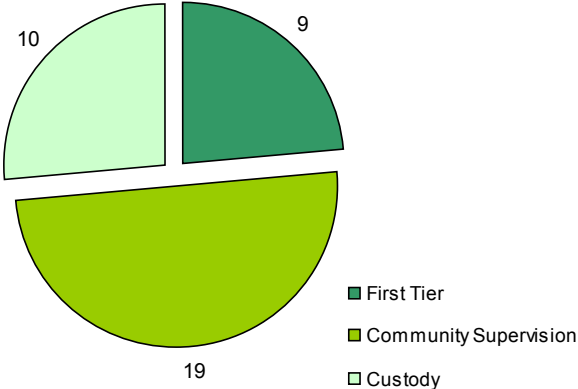
**Case Sample: Gender**



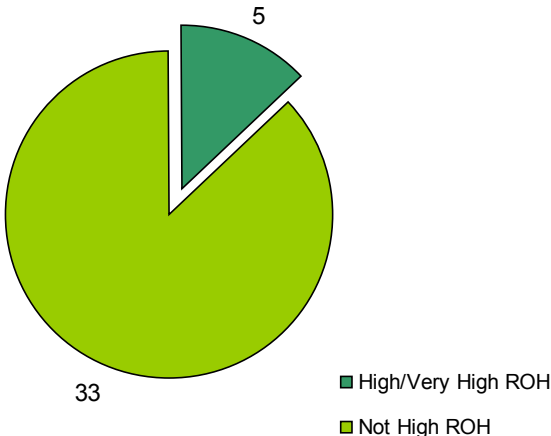
**Case Sample: Ethnicity**



**Case Sample: Sentence Type**



**Case Sample: Risk of Harm**



## Appendix 5: Scoring approach

This describes the methodology for assigning scores to each of the general criteria and to the *RoH*, *LoR* and Safeguarding headline scores.

A typical case consists of elements of work that were done well enough and others where there is room for improvement. Therefore, the question "what proportion of cases were managed well enough?" does not itself provide a meaningful measure of performance and is not useful to inform improvements.

Rather HMI Probation measure the more focused question "how often was each aspect of work done well enough?" This brings together performance on related elements of practice from all inspected cases.

Each scoring question in the HMI Probation inspection tool contributes to the score for the relevant general criterion and section in the report. The performance of the YOT on that aspect of practice is described within the section of the report linked to that criterion. Key questions then also contribute to one or more of the headline inspection scores. In this way the headline scores focus on the key outcomes whereas the general criterion scores include the underlying detail.

The **score for a general criterion** is the proportion of questions relating to that criterion, across all of the inspected cases, where the work assessed by that question was judged sufficient (i.e. above the line). It is therefore an average for that aspect of work across the whole of the inspected sample.

For **each section in the report** the above calculation is repeated, to show the proportion of work related to that section that was judged 'above the line'.

Finally, for each of the **headline themes**, the calculation is repeated on the key questions that inform the particular theme, to show the proportion of that aspect of work that was judged 'above the line'; thereby presenting the performance as an average across the inspected sample.

This approach enables us to say how often each aspect of work was done well enough, and provides the inspected YOT with a clear focus for their improvement activities.

## Appendix 6: 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>
ISS	Intensive Surveillance and Supervision: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
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
Scaled Approach	The means by which YOTs determine the frequency of contact with a child or young person, based on their RoSH and LoR
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/YOT/YJS	Youth Offending Service/ Team/ Youth Justice Service. These are common titles for the bodies commonly referred to as YOTs
YRO	The youth rehabilitation order is a generic community sentence used with young people who offend



## **Appendix 7: 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/about/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  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Trafford House  
Chester Road, Stretford  
Manchester, M32 0RS*