



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:

Milton Keynes

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Milton Keynes 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 78% 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 69% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 71% 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.

Overall, we consider this a creditable set of findings. Milton Keynes Youth Offending Team has a committed staff group and management team. There are strengths in its review process, documentation and the range of high quality interventions it provides. However, there is scope for improving management oversight as well as the timeliness and quality of reviews of assessments and plans, particularly when there is a significant change of circumstances.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

June 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Milton Keynes
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	68%	78%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	63%	69%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	70%	71%

Acknowledgements

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

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Scoring – and Summary Table

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

<i>Safeguarding score:</i>	
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.	
<i>Score:</i> 78%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MINIMUM improvement required</i>

<i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i>	
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.	
<i>Score:</i> 69%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MODERATE improvement required</i>

<i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<i>Score:</i> 71%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MODERATE improvement required</i>

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 and plan, using Asset, which includes the child or young person's views, is completed when the case starts and is appropriately reviewed as required. The plan should clearly sequence the delivery of interventions (YOT Head of Service)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start and is regularly reviewed as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Head of Service)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, a good quality plan is completed, when the case starts, to safeguard the child or young person from harm and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Head of Service)
- (4) 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)
- (5) quality assurance by management and oversight of those cases with a raised vulnerability or *Risk of Harm to others*, is effective and clearly recorded on the case record (YOT Head of Service)
- (6) case managers give sufficient attention to the assessment of the safety of victims and a high priority is given to victim safety (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 children and young people were clear about why they had to attend the YOT and recalled that YOT staff had told them what would happen when they came.
- ◇ Almost all children and young people said that their referral order contract or sentence plan had been discussed with them and that they had received a copy of the plan. In all but two of the relevant cases the plan had been reviewed.
- ◇ All the respondents felt that YOT staff were either mostly or completely interested in helping them and all except one reported that staff had taken action to deal with issues they had raised and listened to what they had to say. There were a similar proportion of positive views in relation to YOT workers, making it easy for the child or young person to understand how they could be helped. One child or young person commented *"My YOT worker used simple language so that I could understand. My YOT worker was caring and thoughtful"*.
- ◇ Most children and young people had completed a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment form.
- ◇ Of the 24 children and young people who responded, 46% said they were a lot less likely to offend as a result of work with the YOT and a similar number said they were a bit less likely to offend. Only two thought it had made no difference. The problems where help had been most frequently provided were understanding offending, making better decisions, drug use and ETE. When asked what had made them less likely to offend one child or young person said *"having to get up early and coming to the YOT, getting arrested all the time and some of the programmes help me understand more clearly"*.
- ◇ Two-thirds of the children and young people reported that their life got better as a result of work with the YOT. Comments about what got better included *"I think before reacting and I make better decisions"*, *"the relationship with my mum"* and *"my living arrangements, my drug use"*.

Victims

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

- ◇ All but one of the respondents said that the YOT explained what service could be offered to them
- ◇ All of the people who responded stated that the YOT took their needs into account and provided an opportunity to talk about any worries they had about the offence, or about the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Over half of the respondents said that they had benefited directly from the work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ All five of the victims thought the YOT had paid sufficient attention to their safety where this was a concern.
- ◇ Five respondents were completely satisfied with the service they had received from the YOT; the remainder were mainly satisfied. One victim commented "*I found the restorative justice conference incredibly helpful. It helped me to feel less of a victim and to understand what led the offender to commit the crime. The conference felt honest, safe, well structured and fair. It enabled me to gain closure on the crime and feel safe in my own home again*".

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Ryan, 16, was sentenced to a YRO for an offence of common assault. He had severe basic skills needs but with the support of his case manager obtained a place at college. Initially he struggled with the work and attendance so his case manager set up a 'speech and language' assessment which was shared with college. As a result, his college tutor adapted lessons to meet his needs. The case manager took Ryan to college to ensure he attended and provided support so that he could overcome his anxieties. Ryan began to attend regularly and made progress in mathematics and English. College provided constructive use of his time and boosted his self-confidence. He complied with his order, committed no further offences and had started a number of vocational courses.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Lewis, aged 14, was under supervision for an offence of robbery, part of his sentence included reparation. Initially there were problems with Lewis' attitude and behaviour during reparation. An engagement review meeting was held with all keyworkers, including the reparation worker, his case manager, Lewis and his mother. An agreement was reached with Lewis about his future behaviour and the consequences should he fail to comply. Following the meeting, significant improvements in Lewis' behaviour were evident and he completed his reparation without any further incident, as well as the Robbery and Knife Crime programme. The immediate response of the case manager to Lewis' behaviour resulted in a positive outcome for both Lewis and the reparation worker.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.2

In readiness for Amir's completion of his referral order, a final review panel was held by YOT staff; the case manager summarised progress made by Amir which included completion of work on knife crime, victim and alcohol work. He had complied fully and committed no new offences. Amir was given a 'Where to Now' pack as part of the final review, he attended the 'Where to Now' group and received a 'well done' letter from the Head of Service. The final review not only allowed Amir's progress to be recognised but provided him with information should he require support in the future.

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:

78%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening had been completed in 97% of cases in the sample, produced on time in 95%. We considered them accurate in 84% and agreed with the classification in 89% of the cases.
- (2) A full RoSH assessment was completed in 96% of the relevant cases, on time in 92% and to a sufficient quality in 81% of cases, where one was required.
- (3) The *RoH* assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information, including MAPPA, other agencies' and previous assessments and information from victims, in 89% of cases.
- (4) Details of *RoH* assessment and management had been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 84% of cases where this was required.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) RMPs were completed on time in less than half of the 21 cases where one was required and to a sufficient quality in 43%. The main reasons plans were assessed as insufficient included: roles and responsibilities were not clear, the planned response was unclear or inadequate or that plans were not completed when they should have been.
- (2) Effective management oversight of the RMP was provided in only nine (45%) of the relevant twenty cases and effective management oversight of *RoH* assessments was evidenced in 39% of cases where we judged it was required.

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:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of *LoR* had been completed in all except two cases (95%) and completed on time in 89% of the cases inspected. The quality of initial assessments of *LoR* was judged to be sufficient in 84% of cases.
- (2) There was a community intervention plan/referral order contract in 89% of cases inspected. Plans were completed on time in 76% of cases and a similar proportion sufficiently addressed offence-related factors. Almost all plans took into account Safeguarding needs.
- (3) YOT workers and other staff from relevant external agencies had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process throughout the sentence in both community and custodial cases: secure establishments (100%), ETE providers (90%), substance misuse workers (95%), police (86%) and children's social care services (81%).
- (4) Community intervention plans gave clear shape to the order in 70% of cases, reflected sentencing purposes in 88% and all reflected national standards. Plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 76% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *What do YOU think?* self-assessments had informed 19% of initial assessments.
- (2) Custodial sentence plans sufficiently addressed offending-related factors in only one of the six relevant cases. Living arrangements, thinking & behaviour, attitudes to offending and motivation to change were the factors which were not sufficiently addressed. None of the five relevant plans integrated RMPs, only half took into account Safeguarding needs, 20% responded appropriately to identified diversity needs and 17% incorporated the child or young person's learning style. Only one-third of custodial intervention plans were reviewed.
- (3) Community intervention plans/referral order contracts integrated RMPs in 36% of cases and the child or young person's learning needs/styles were incorporated in 33%. Realistic timescales were set in just 12% of the sample and one-third of plans were judged to have set relevant goals.

- (4) Objectives in custodial and community plans were prioritised according to *RoH* in 17% and 33% of cases respectively. Objectives took account of victim issues and were sequenced according to offence-related needs in only one of the custodial sentence plans. Two-thirds of objectives within community plans were not sequenced according to factors linked to offending.
- (5) Over one-third of children and young people and half of parents/carers were not actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process. YOT workers were involved in the custodial planning process in half of the cases.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
<p><i>General Criterion:</i></p> <p><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></p>	
<p><i>Score:</i></p> <p><i>67%</i></p>	<p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p><i>MODERATE improvement required</i></p>

Strengths:

- (1) A vulnerability screening was completed in 95% of the inspection sample, was on time in 92% and was judged to be of sufficient quality in 81% of cases.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in 81% of cases.
- (3) The secure establishment had been made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence in all six of the relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) A VMP was completed in 10 (53%) of the 19 cases where we judged one was required and completed to a sufficient quality in 9 (47%) of the applicable cases. Where a VMP was judged to be of insufficient quality this mostly resulted from a lack of timeliness, roles and responsibilities not being clear and the planned response lacking clarity or being inadequate.
- (2) In those cases where a VMP had been completed, under two-thirds contributed to, or informed interventions.
- (3) Effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment had been provided in 10 (48%) of the 21 relevant cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 67%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

The YOT had developed an intervention plan template rather than record their detailed intervention plans in Asset. Whilst there were clear benefits, in that each child or young person was provided with a copy of the plan which was easy to understand, the format needed revision to ensure that objectives could be sequenced, prioritised according to *RoH*/Safeguarding needs and timescales could be set for each objective.

We saw evidence of the effective use of the 'speech & language' assessments, especially with regard to informing education providers. However, it was disappointing to find that case managers did not make full use of the assessments, including learning styles analysis, in shaping their interventions with the child or young person.

In custodial cases, sentence plans were completed by the secure establishment and case managers expressed frustration that plans were determined by what was available rather than what the child or young person required in order to minimise *RoH*, Safeguarding or *LoR*.

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:

66%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly and in line with required timescales in 72% of cases.
- (2) Changes in *RoH*/acute factors had been anticipated in 76% of cases and identified swiftly in 77% of relevant cases.
- (3) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in three-quarters of the relevant custody cases and all of the community cases where this was required.
- (4) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the sentence in 75% of cases where there were *RoH* issues and in 83% of cases where there were Safeguarding concerns.
- (5) We judged that appropriate resources were allocated according to *RoH* in 92% of cases.
- (6) In the one case that was managed at MAPPA Level 2, there was evidence that the YOT and other agencies had contributed effectively to MAPPA.
- (7) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* had been delivered as planned in 22 (79%) out of the 28 relevant community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly following a significant change in circumstances in just over half of the cases where we judged that one was required.
- (2) Changes in *RoH*/acute factors were not acted upon appropriately in over one-third of cases.
- (3) A full assessment of victim safety had been carried out in 17 (53%) of the 32 relevant cases and we found that a high priority had been given to victim

safety throughout the sentence in only 7 (26%) of the 27 cases where required.

- (4) In the four custodial cases where interventions were required to manage *RoH* to others, none were delivered as planned or reviewed following a significant change in circumstances.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p><i>General Criterion:</i></p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p>	
<p><i>Score:</i></p> <p>78%</p>	<p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p><i>MINIMUM improvement required</i></p>

Strengths:

- (1) In community cases, 81% of interventions were implemented in line with the intervention plan; 78% were judged to be of good quality; 89% designed to reduce the LoR and 70% incorporated all diversity issues.
- (2) We found that in 89% of cases, appropriate resources had been allocated according to LoR throughout the sentence and that based on the YOT assessment of LoR and RoSH the initial Scaled Approach level was correct in all cases.
- (3) The requirements of the sentence had been implemented in almost all cases.
- (4) In the great majority of community and custody cases, the YOT worker had actively motivated and supported the child or young person and reinforced positive behaviour throughout the sentence. The YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers throughout the sentence in 85% of community cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Interventions delivered in the community were sequenced appropriately in 35% of 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:

84%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In every community and custody case, where judged to be required, all necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person, or any other affected child or young person. All necessary referrals to relevant agencies to ensure Safeguarding had been made.
- (2) In the great majority of cases, other YOT workers and relevant agencies worked together to promote the well-being of the child or young person in custody and in the community. We found examples of excellent joint work with children's social care services to provide appropriate residential care for a number of children and young people assessed to be highly vulnerable or who presented a very high *RoH*.
- (3) 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 all of the custody cases where there was a need for substance misuse services, ETE services or physical health services, action had been taken to promote continuity of provision on release.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community had been identified in 85% of cases, incorporated those identified in the VMP in 78% and delivered in 81% of cases where required.
- (5) All relevant staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in every custodial and community case.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody had been identified and delivered in two-thirds of cases. In only a third of cases had interventions been incorporated from those identified in the VMP.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were reviewed following a significant change in just over half of the cases where a review was judged to be required.
- (3) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability had been provided in 67% of custody cases and 68% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 76%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOT had developed a wide range of good quality intervention programmes which were well utilised by case managers. We found that the quality of records provided by the interventions staff were of a very high quality and provided a detailed analysis of the understanding and engagement of the child or young person in regard to each specific session as well as information about the purpose and content.

The YOT had also introduced a 'review intervention plan template' which formed the basis of review meetings with the case manager, the child or young person, their parents/carers, other keyworkers from the YOT or external agencies and a manager. Reviews were undertaken in line with national standards timescales and also where the child or young person failed to keep appointments. We found that the reviews were of a very high quality and fully engaged the child or young person in assessing their progress as well as other workers delivering aspects of the intervention plan. Where the child or young person had a social worker, we found a high level of involvement of children's social care services in assessment, planning and review.

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:

75%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in 87% of applicable cases.
- (2) The child or young person had complied with the requirements of the sentence in 73% of the cases inspected; and in the cases where it was required enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in every case.
- (3) Sufficient overall progress had been achieved in relation to factors which made the individual more likely to offend in 70% of cases.
- (4) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in the 23 (92%) cases where we judged there were safety concerns.

Area for improvement

- (1) In 12 (52%) of the 21 cases where there was an assessed risk factor linked to the child or young person's Safeguarding, there was no evidence of a reduction in risk factors.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

84%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration in 80% of custodial cases and in 89% of community cases.
- (2) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 23 (82%) of the 28 applicable community cases.

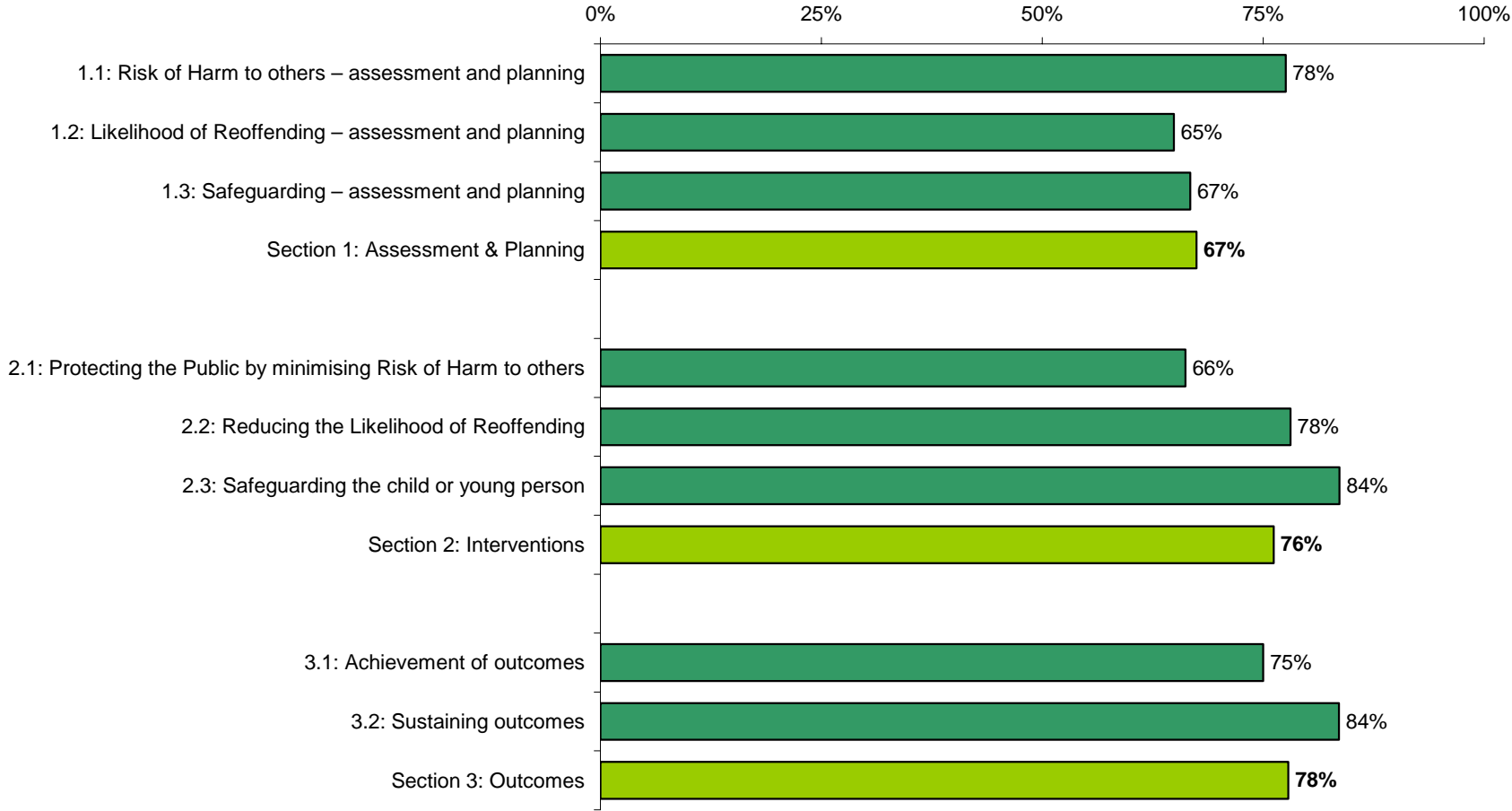
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 78%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

The YOT had developed a 'Where to Now' pack which was given to the child or young person at the final review meeting, with the opportunity to attend the 'Where to Now' group programme. We found examples where the child or young person had been given a 'well done' letter and had been commended for the progress they had made. This approach was very effective and ensured that there were opportunities for the progress made by the child or young person to be acknowledged and sustained as well as providing information about how to access support after supervision had ended.

Appendix 1: Summary

Milton Keynes CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Milton Keynes YOT was located in the South East region of England.

The area had a population of 207,057 as measured in the Census 2001, 11.5% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Milton Keynes was predominantly white British (90.7%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (9.3%) was above the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 49 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 38.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Thames Valley police area. The Thames Valley Probation Trust and Milton Keynes Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Children and Young People's Service within the Targeted Services Sub Division in Milton Keynes Council. It was managed by the Assistant Director Targeted Services.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Assistant Director of Targeted Services Division. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in the town of Bletchley. The operational work of the YOT was based in Bletchley and young people were also seen by YOT staff at the Connexions office in central Milton Keynes. ISS was provided in-house.

Youth Justice Outcome Indicators 2011/2012 onwards (to replace YJB National Indicator Performance Judgements)

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.

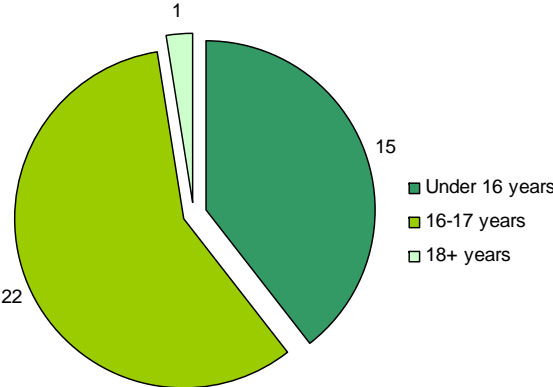
Data will be made available progressively through 2011, broken down by Local Authority area.

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

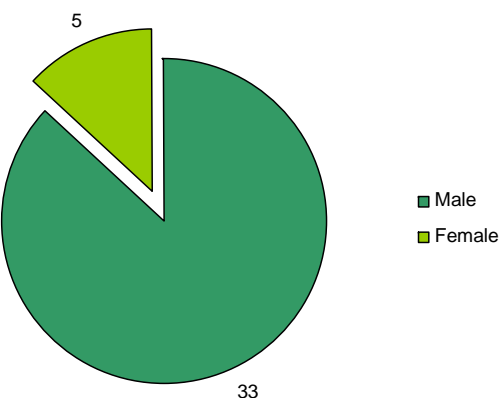
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

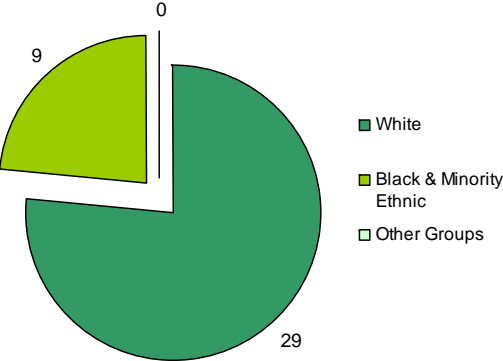
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



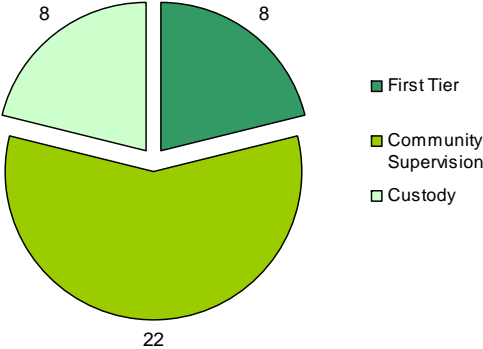
Case Sample: Gender



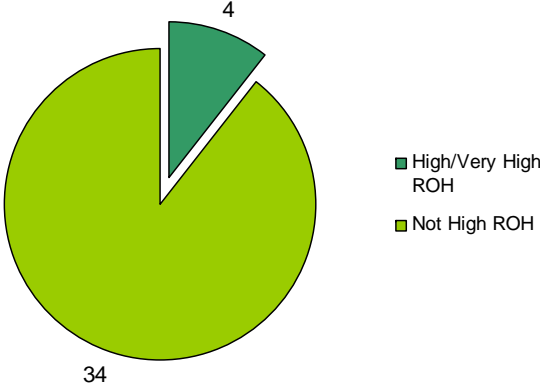
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in February 2011

The inspection consisted of:

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

We have also seen YJB performance data and assessments relating to 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/inspectors/hmi-probation>

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

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

LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
RoH	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'	This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
RoSH	Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using ' <i>Risk of Harm</i> ' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
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