



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:

## **North Yorkshire**

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## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in North Yorkshire 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 80% 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 75% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 77% 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 very creditable set of findings.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*January 2011*

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for North Yorkshire
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
<b>'Safeguarding' work</b> <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	<b>80%</b>
<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b> <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	<b>75%</b>
<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b> <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	<b>77%</b>

## **Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank all the staff from the YJS<sup>1</sup>, members of the Management Board and partner organisations for their assistance in ensuring the smooth running of this inspection.

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Mark Boother</i>
<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Bobbie Jones</i>
<i>Practice Assessors</i>	<i>Hannah Doughty; Kerry Robinson</i>
<i>CCI Assessor</i>	<i>Wendy Daniel</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Andy Doyle</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Alex Pentecost; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Alan MacDonald</i>

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<sup>1</sup> This is a YOT as constituted under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 but is known as the Youth Justice Service and hence this terminology is used throughout the report.

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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><i>Safeguarding score:</i></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>80%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

<b><i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i></b>	
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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>75%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

<b><i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i></b>	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>77%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM 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. 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, is completed when the case starts (YJS 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 (YJS Manager)
- (3) 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* (YJS Manager)
- (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 (YJS Manager)
- (5) there is continuity between the intervention plan and the various other plans that are produced to manage any *Risk of Harm to others* or vulnerability issues as pertinent to the case (YJS Manager)
- (6) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management as appropriate to the specific case, with follow up action where necessary to ensure that identified remedial action has been taken (YJS Manager).

## **Next steps**

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

## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

Thirty-nine children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All but one of the children and young people who completed a questionnaire described themselves as white British.
- ◇ Thirty-three of the thirty-nine children and young people understood what their contract or intervention plan required of them, 31 remembered receiving a copy, and all but one was clear about why they had to attend the YJS.
- ◇ Over 80% of respondents felt that YJS staff were "*really interested*" or "*mostly interested*" in helping them. A similar percentage thought that staff listened to them completely or mostly.
- ◇ Children and young people perceived staff as taking action to deal with the issues that affected them in over 85% of cases.
- ◇ Two-thirds of respondents felt their lives had got better as a result of their work with the YJS, 86% thought they were either a "*lot*" or a "*bit*" less likely to offend in the future as a result of their contact with the YJS.
- ◇ Of those who responded, 63% rated the YJS as scoring eight or more on a scale of one to ten (with ten being the highest rating).
- ◇ Although the majority of respondents felt the YJS had performed well, some responses to the questionnaire indicated that a small minority were very dissatisfied.

### Victims

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

- ◇ All respondents thought that the YJS had explained well what service they could provide and that their needs were taken into account. They said they had the chance to talk about any worries they had about the offence.
- ◇ Seven of the eleven victims had benefited from work done by the child or young person who committed the offence. In each case where the victim was concerned for their safety, sufficient attention was paid to this issue by the YJS.
- ◇ Ten of the respondents said they were largely or completely satisfied with the service they received. One respondent was only partly satisfied.



## Sharing good practice

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

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 1.3

Andrew's case manager was concerned about his general physical health over the course of his order. Although initially reluctant, Andrew eventually agreed to attend for an appointment with his doctor and asked his case manager to accompany him. He was able to disclose a number of issues at this time about his lifestyle and alcohol use, which were then able to be addressed. Through the thorough medical assessment and intervention, the case manager was able to significantly decrease the time Andrew was missing from college and help him complete his vocational training.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2

Geoff had already been recalled once due to poor compliance with the terms of his supervision after release from a DTO. His case manager was leaving the service and arranged for a final multi-agency meeting before her departure. Through her efforts, all relevant parties, including Geoff's parents, social workers, the police and school, were able to attend and agree a comprehensive plan for the next release from custody, which maximised the chances of a positive outcome.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.2

Barry was a seventeen year old sentenced to a DTO for offences of violence against his mother and sister. As a consequence he was unable to return to his previous address on release. Children's social care services were initially minded not to assist with accommodation. Through a good understanding of the relevant law, the case manager was able to provide her managers with briefing notes that enabled them to persuade children's social care services to overturn the original decision that they would not be able to assist Barry. As a consequence, he was housed on release and given a realistic prospect of sustaining his apparent improvements in attitude during the custodial sentence.

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:**

**79%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed on all but one case in the sample, and was completed on time in 89%.
- (2) We agreed with the RoSH classification in 90% of cases. A RoSH analysis was completed on all but 2 of the 42 cases where this was required, and was timely in 86%.
- (3) An RMP had been completed in all but 1 of the 31 cases where required, was timely in 77% and of a sufficient quality in 74%. The most common reasons for the RMP being assessed as of insufficient quality were that roles and responsibilities were not clear, or the planned response was not clear or inadequate.
- (4) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* issues in general in 58% of cases. Where there was a requirement for an RMP, management oversight had been effective in 71%.
- (5) There were 11 cases in the sample that met the MAPPA criteria and all had been referred, although this was not done in a timely fashion in four. All 11 cases were managed at the correct level.
- (6) Where there was a requirement for the case manager to communicate with other staff and partners any details of the RoSH assessment and management, this had been done appropriately in 88% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Where the full RoSH analysis had been undertaken, this had been done to a sufficient standard in 63% of cases. Where we assessed the full analysis as insufficient, the most common reasons for this were that previous relevant behaviour or the risk to victims had not been fully considered.

- (2) In the 10% of cases (6) where we disagreed with the assessed RoSH classification, the YJS assessment was consistently lower than ours.
- (3) In cases not requiring a full RoSH assessment, where there were issues of *RoH*, these had been recognised in 58% and acted upon in only 55%.

<b>1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<p><b>General Criterion:</b></p> <p><i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i></p>	
<p><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>74%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MODERATE improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) In all but one case in the sample, an initial assessment of LoR was carried out. In 89% of cases this was completed on time, and in 81% it was of sufficient quality. In the 12 cases where the quality was assessed as insufficient, the main reasons for this were unclear or insufficient evidence or failure to identify factors relating to vulnerability.
- (2) There was effective engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person in 93% of cases, and where relevant with parents/carers in 88%.
- (3) The initial assessment of LoR was informed by the use of a *What do YOU think?* form in 66% of cases.
- (4) Records from children’s social care services were nearly always checked and appropriate information gained. There were also good levels of contact with other services where necessary such as ETE providers (87%); substance misuse services (92%); and the police (93%).
- (5) Children and young people were sufficiently involved in planning processes in 83% of cases, as were their parents/carers in 75%.
- (6) The initial assessment of LoR was reviewed thoroughly at the correct intervals in 69% of cases.
- (7) Seventeen cases in the sample had been sentenced to custody. A custodial sentence plan had been completed in each of these, and in all but one, this had been done within the required time. YJS workers were actively and meaningfully involved all aspects of planning in nearly all cases. Slightly more than three-quarters of these plans sufficiently addressed issues relating to

the child or young person's offending, such as ETE (100%); substance misuse (94%); and family and personal relationships (87%).

- (8) A community intervention plan or referral order contract had been completed in nearly every relevant case. Over 80% had been completed on time and 68% sufficiently addressed factors relating to the child or young person's offending. Over 90% of plans reflected sentencing purposes and nearly 90% met the requirements of the National Standard for contacts.
- (9) Intervention plans in custody were nearly always reviewed in the appropriate timescales.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The learning style of the child or young person had been assessed at the start of the intervention in only 57% of cases.
- (2) Where there was a requirement for an RMP, this was integrated with the custodial sentence plan or intervention plan in less than 70% of cases.
- (3) Custodial intervention plans prioritised objectives according to *RoH* in only 40% of relevant cases, for community intervention plans and referral order contracts the figure was slightly better at 46%.
- (4) Community intervention plans gave a clear shape to the order in less than half of the cases and set realistic timescales in only two-thirds. Objectives set in plans in both custody and in the community took account of victim's issues in less than two-thirds of cases.
- (5) Less than two-thirds of community intervention plans were reviewed with sufficient frequency.

<b>1.3 Safeguarding:</b>	
<p><b>General Criterion:</b></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><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>74%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MODERATE improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening had been undertaken in nearly all cases, with 83% done on time. Safeguarding needs were reviewed as required in 71%.

- (2) The custodial intervention plan sufficiently addressed Safeguarding issues in nearly all relevant cases; intervention plans or referral order contracts achieved this in 72% of cases.
- (3) We assessed that there should have been a VMP in 47 cases. The case manager had completed such a plan in 87% of these. The plan was both timely and of sufficient quality in nearly two-thirds of cases.
- (4) In three-quarters of cases, VMPs contributed to and informed interventions.
- (5) Where necessary, institutions were informed of any vulnerability issues by the case manager at the point of sentence in nearly all cases.

***Areas for improvement:***

- (1) Although vulnerability screenings were usually done, they were of sufficient quality in only 53% of cases. Where a VMP was required we assessed it as insufficient in one-third of cases. The main reasons for this were that the planned response was inadequate or roles and responsibilities were not clear.
- (2) There had been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in just over half of the cases in the sample.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 75%**

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

Too often, new initial assessments simply added recent information from the previous assessment without considering its continued relevance. Assets were often too lengthy and the level of analysis was insufficient. There was a tendency to under estimate *RoH*, with case managers often reducing assessed levels at the point of release from custodial institutions, just as external controls were being removed. Referral order contracts were drawn up directly by the referral order panel and were nearly always timely, although they were often not sufficiently clear and lacked outcome focused objectives. We also noted that the quality of work on assessment and planning varied between the two sites we visited.

## 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:**

**76%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Case managers were able to anticipate changes in circumstances that would affect *RoH* in 79% of relevant cases.
- (2) Case managers had contributed effectively to the MAPPAs and other multi-agency meetings in most relevant cases. MAPPAs decisions were always clearly recorded, acted upon and reviewed.
- (3) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 92% of cases.
- (4) Appropriate resources were allocated to cases in accordance with the assessed *RoH* in 94% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned and reviewed as required in nearly all cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in-line with the National Standard in 64% of cases and following a significant change in circumstances in only half.
- (2) A full assessment of victim safety had been carried out in only 69% of relevant cases, with a high priority being given to victim safety in less than two-thirds.
- (3) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in 66% of cases and reviewed following a significant change in only 47%.

## 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:**

**84%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) We assessed interventions delivered in the community as being of good quality in 89% of cases. Nearly all were designed to reduce the LoR, with over three-quarters being appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person and matched to any diversity needs that had been identified.
- (2) The YJS had been appropriately involved in nearly all reviews of plans in custodial cases.
- (3) In all cases that were required to be managed under the Scaled Approach, this had been achieved, with all cases initially managed at the correct level.
- (4) In 93% of cases, the correct level of resources had been allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.
- (5) For both custody and community cases, the YJS worker had motivated and supported the child or young person, whilst reinforcing positive behaviour in nearly all cases. Parents/carers were also appropriately involved in nearly all applicable cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Only 64% of interventions were implemented in-line with the intervention plan, 63% were sequenced appropriately and 60% reviewed in-line with national standards.
- (2) All requirements of the sentence had been implemented in only 64% of cases.

## 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.*

<b>Score:</b> <b>85%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>
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**Strengths:**

- (1) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the Safeguarding issues affecting the child or young person in 91% of cases.
- (2) All necessary action had been taken to safeguard and protect children and young people in custody in all but two cases, and in the community all but four.
- (3) Immediate appropriate action had been taken to safeguard and protect other children and young people not in direct contact with the YJS in 17 of the 19 cases where we assessed this as necessary.
- (4) Where referrals to other agencies were necessary to ensure the Safeguarding of children and young people, this had been done in all but three cases.
- (5) YJS workers and most relevant agencies nearly always worked well together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person, both in custody and the community.
- (6) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community and custody had been identified in 91% and 92% of relevant cases respectively.

**Area for improvement:**

- (1) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were reviewed every three months or following a significant change in only 61% of cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 82%**

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

Overall there were good relationships between the YJS and the statutory partners, particularly those involving the MAPPA.

Although there were good examples of services for children and young people, such as the 'crash pad' service that actually offered what practitioners assessed as good quality short-term supported accommodation, there were also some examples of partners failing to deliver services as required. We also noted that there were some differences in the quality of joint working depending on which office the work was managed from.



## 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:**

**70%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) *RoH* was effectively managed in 80% of relevant cases. In the 11 cases where we assessed that it was not effectively managed, the main reasons for this were deficiencies in the assessment or planning.
- (2) Where the child or young person did not comply with the requirements of their sentence, enforcement action was taken sufficiently well in over three-quarters of cases.
- (3) There had been a reduction in Asset scores in half of all cases assessed. The areas showing the greatest improvement were thinking and behaviour, substance misuse and ETE.
- (4) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending in 57% of cases, and the seriousness of offending in 68%.
- (5) There had been an improvement in factors linked to Safeguarding for 57% of children and young people, and all reasonable action to safeguard them had been taken had been taken in 93% of cases.

**Area for improvement:**

- (1) The child or young person had complied with all the requirements of their sentence in only 49% of cases.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**89%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

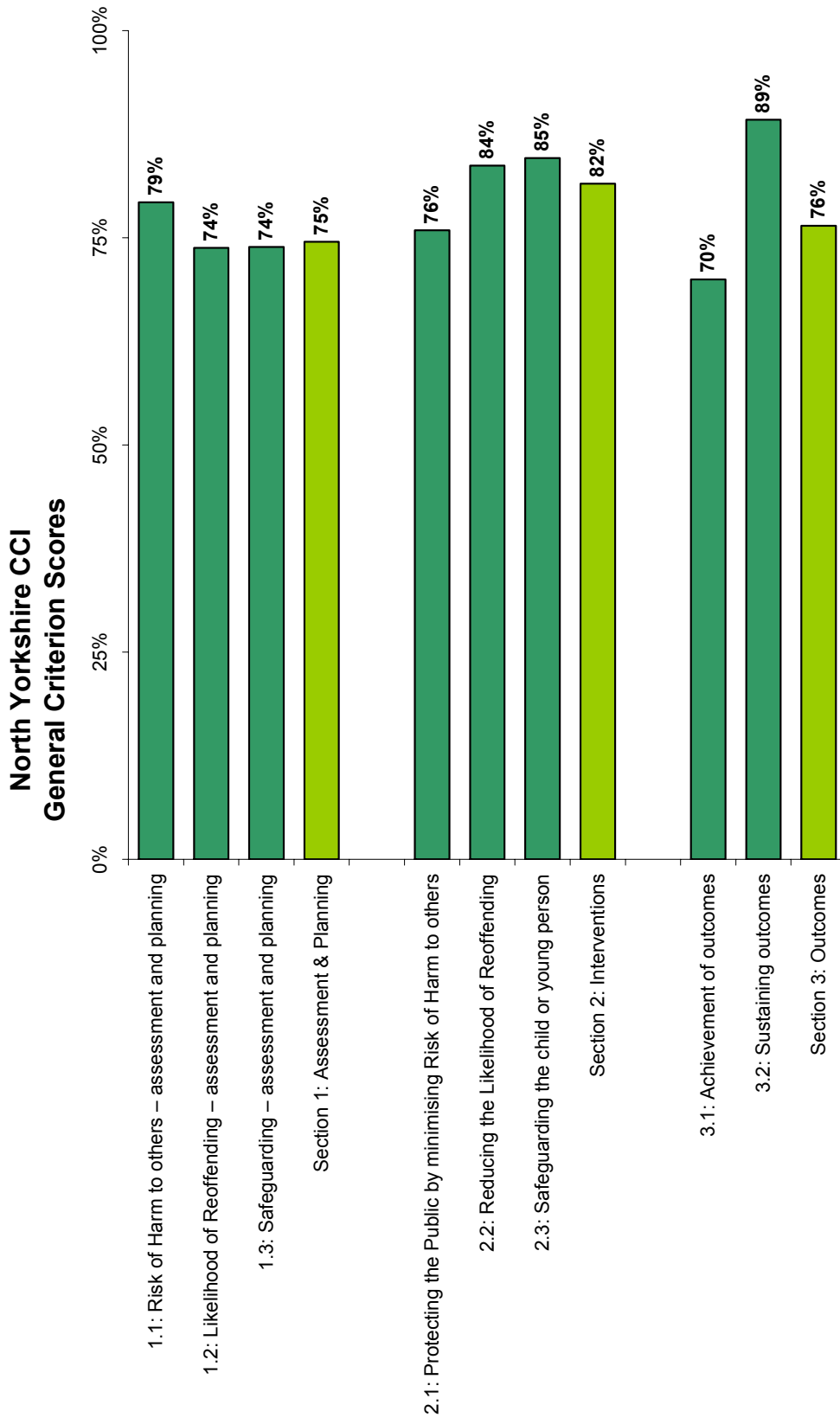
- (1) Full attention had been paid to community integration for all children and young people in custody and 89% of cases in the community.
- (2) Action had been taken, or there were plans in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable during the custodial part of the sentence in 94% of cases. For community cases the action had been taken, or plans were in place in 85%.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 76%**

**COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

Although enforcement work was generally carried out to a sufficiently high standard there were some incidents of poor judgement and inaction that fell below the required standard. In one case where the YOT did act appropriately to start breach proceedings at court against a prolific offender they were unable to mount a prosecution swiftly following a not guilty plea when their legal representative failed to attend. This led to an unacceptable delay in securing a conviction.

## Appendix 1: Summary



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

North Yorkshire YJS was located in the *Yorkshire & the Humberside* region of England.

The area had a population of 569,660 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.6% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of North Yorkshire was predominantly white British (98.9%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.1%) was below the average for England & Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 45 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 46.

### **YJS**

The YJS boundaries were within those of the North Yorkshire police area and North Yorkshire Probation Trust.

The YJS was located within the Children's Social Care Directorate. It was managed by the Manager, Youth Justice Services.

The YJS Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children and Young Peoples Services.

The YJS Headquarters was in the county town of Northallerton. The operational work of the YJS was based in Harrogate and Scarborough. ISSP was provided in partnership with York YJS.

### **YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement**

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

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

On these dimensions, the YJB scored North Yorkshire 16 of a maximum of 28; this score was judged by the YJB to be performing adequately.

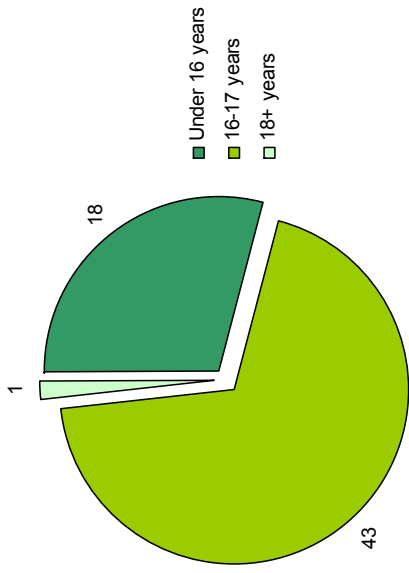
North Yorkshire YJS's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be static and was significantly worse than similar *family group* YOTs.

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

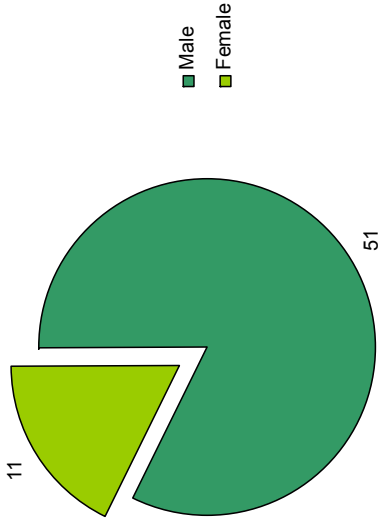
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

## Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

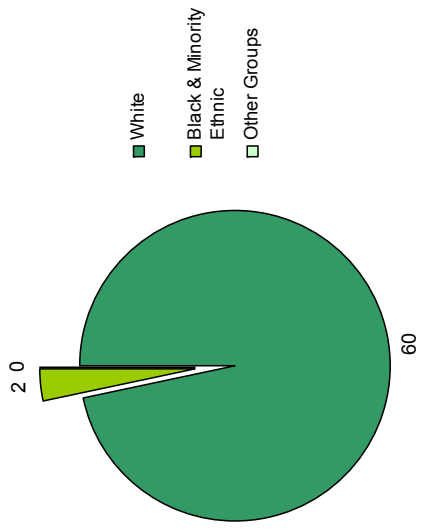
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



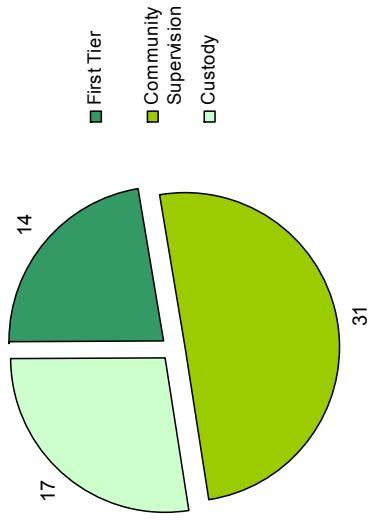
Case Sample: Gender



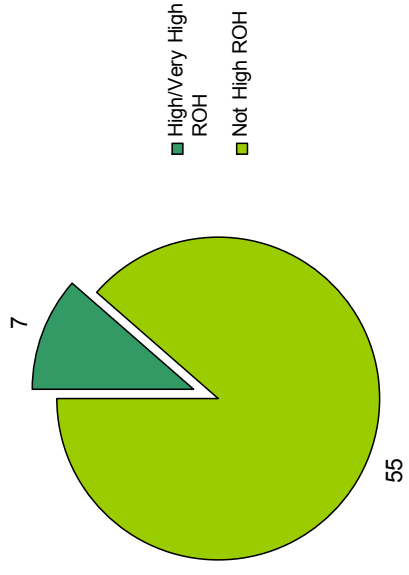
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



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

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in October 2010

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

## **Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice**

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

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

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

*HM Chief Inspector of Probation  
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>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure

	the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
<i>RoH</i>	<i>Risk of Harm to others. See also 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