



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:

Salford

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Salford took place as part of the Inspection of Youth Offending programme. We have examined a representative sample of youth offending cases from the area, and have judged how often the Public Protection and the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done to a sufficiently high level of quality. Our findings will also feed into the wider annual Comprehensive Area Assessment process.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 55% 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 55% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 60% 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.

Overall, we consider this a broadly disappointing set of findings, many of which were brought about either directly or indirectly by so many initial case assessments being of poor quality. However, in its evidence in advance of our inspection, the YOS had identified as areas for improvement many of the key findings which then emerged when we visited – an indication at least of a constructive position from which to move forward. The issue for the YOS will be to harness the energy and commitment of its staff in addressing the recommendations in this report, starting with the need to improve the quality of assessments, especially of vulnerability and of *Risk of Harm to others*.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

July 2009

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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.

Safeguarding score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is substantial in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 55%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Risk of Harm</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is substantial in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 55%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 60%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area's sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOS Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager)
- (3) children and young people and their parents/ carers are actively involved in the assessment and planning process, including by using the *What do you think?* Questionnaire, and by assessing the individual's learning style (YOS Manager)
- (4) as a consequence of the assessment, the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the young person's wellbeing, to make him/her less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager)
- (6) compliance by the young person with the Court's sentence is properly recorded and enforcement action is taken in accordance with national standards (YOS Manager)
- (7) a sufficient quality of case recording is achieved (YOS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (8) the YOS should comply with national statutory guidance relating to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (YOS 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

Four children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All four said that they were clear why they had to come to the YOS and three were told what would happen when they came to the YOS. Three stated YOS staff were interested in helping them and listened to what they had to say. Two commented that the YOS took action to deal with matters that they had raised about their needs, while the same number advised that they had been asked to complete a *What do you think?* form which asked questions about them.
- ◇ Help relating to drug use had been provided to two of the children or young people during their time with the YOS; two said they were less likely to offend because of the work that had been done with them.
- ◇ Two of the children or young people were completely satisfied with the service provided by the YOS. The others provided a more qualified response. The least satisfied of the four said more could have been done to help him with his lifestyle and he would have welcomed the opportunity to get out of his neighbourhood for a while.

Victims

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

- ◇ Five of the victims responded that the YOS had explained the service which could be offered to them; four said that their individual needs had been taken into account by the YOS. All but one advised that they were provided with the chance to talk about any worries which they had about the offence, or about the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Three of the victims had benefited from work undertaken by the child or young person. Five of the victims said that appropriate attention had been paid to their safety.
- ◇ Four victims expressed complete satisfaction with the service provided by the YOS; one commented that they had heard the young person who committed the offence against them had, as a consequence of the YOS's involvement, turned his life around and now had a good future with gainful employment and a sound education. One, the victim of an assault by a young person, was, however, dissatisfied with the service provided by the YOS, stating how the young person had boasted about how he had refused to do any victim awareness work and been able to do what he chose.

Sharing good practice

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

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General criterion:

2.2

The victim did not want to meet Andrew, the young person who had broken into her home and stolen her car. The YOS arranged for her to make a tape recording that conveyed to Andrew how much she had been affected by the offences. This was then played to Andrew who, in response, made his own tape recording that explained why he had committed the offences, demonstrated his understanding of the harm he had caused and allowed him to express his regret.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General criterion:

2.2

This case provided good evidence of effective partnership working between the YOS and Barton Moss Secure Unit to ensure that Alan's programme of offence-focused work, which had started in custody, continued on release. The worker from Barton Moss was able to meet Alan once a week to complete this work. The YOS case manager arranged the use of a room in a community centre to facilitate this intervention and ensured appointments were arranged outside of Alan's school hours.

Outcomes

General criterion:

3.2

Deirdre was 11 years old and had specific diversity and vulnerability issues. As a consequence, the case manager undertook more home visits than would normally have been the case. During the period of the order, Deirdre came out of education and the case manager undertook a substantial amount of work to find her a new educational placement. Despite the order having finished the case manager, with the agreement of her line manager, continued to work with Deirdre and her family to address ongoing education issues.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others :

General Criterion:

The assessment of RoH is comprehensive, accurate and timely, takes victims' issues into account and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage RoH.

Score:

61%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was carried out in 85% of cases; in 79% this was completed on time. In our view the RoSH classification was assessed correctly in 88% of the cases.
- (2) A full *RoH* assessment was carried out in 77% of cases where the need was indicated; in six out of nine relevant cases, including both of the Looked After Children. It was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours.
- (3) In the four cases that met MAPPA criteria, both the category and level were identified correctly.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) A timely *RoH* assessment was not completed in 36% of applicable cases and a *RoH* assessment of sufficient quality was not completed in 64%. In 43% of the cases where the *RoH* analysis was assessed as being of insufficient quality, a reason provided was that it insufficiently addressed the risk to victims. The *RoH* assessment did not draw adequately on all appropriate information, including MAPPA, other agencies, previous assessments and information from victims, in 53% of the relevant cases.
- (2) A RMP was completed in only two (13%) of the cases where it was required and in neither was it timely or prepared to a sufficient quality. The RMP was not countersigned in one of those two cases.
- (3) Referral to MAPPA was timely in only two of the four relevant cases. All details of the *RoH* assessment and management were appropriately communicated to relevant staff and organisations in 30% of the applicable cases. Effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment was evidenced in just 19% of cases.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending :

General Criterion:

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

Score:

54%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in 97% of cases. In 89% the assessment was timely.
- (2) An intervention plan or referral order contract was drawn up in 95% of cases. The plan sufficiently addressed issues relating to ETE and substance misuse needs in 86% and 80% of cases respectively, while issues relating to thinking and behaviour and attitudes to offending were included in the plan in 79% and 76% of the cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was no active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person in more than a third of the cases, while engagement with the parents/ carers was similar. At the planning stage, almost three-fifths of the parents/ carers were not involved.
- (2) The quality of initial assessments of LoR was assessed as insufficient in 47% of cases. In 86% of the cases where the assessment was assessed as insufficient, one reason provided was the inadequacy and/ or lack of clarity of the supporting evidence. Vulnerability and timeliness were deficits in a quarter of the insufficient assessments, while failures to identify factors relating to offending or the child or young person's diversity were evident in 39% and 29% of those cases respectively. In five of the insufficient assessments, positive factors were not adequately identified and recorded.
- (3) A *What do you think?* questionnaire to inform the initial assessment by the case manager was only completed by the child or young person in a third of the cases. The learning style of the child or young person was assessed in just 12% of the cases.
- (4) There was a lack of contact with other agencies to inform the initial assessment. In particular, sufficient contact with CSCS could only be evidenced in a third of cases and contact with substance misuse services in half. Figures for contact with other agencies at the planning stage were similar, with CSCS only being contacted in 30% of relevant cases, physical health services in half and emotional/ mental health services in 44%. It should be noted that the figures for Looked After Children were better; in 100% of applicable cases there was contact with ETE and physical health services, while CSCS were appropriately involved in six out of seven cases and emotional health services in three out of the four relevant cases.

- (5) Intervention plans were not prioritised according to *RoH* issues or sequenced according to offending related need in just over a half of relevant cases; they were not sensitive to diversity issues or inclusive of victims' issues in 59% and 50% respectively. Only half of intervention plans or referral order contracts sufficiently addressed factors relating to the child or young person's offending. Of concern, none of the seven plans or contracts relating to Looked After Children was assessed as sufficient.
- (6) No evidence could be found that six out of the required 18 relevant initial assessments of LoR were forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours. However, both initial assessments relating to Looked After Children were forwarded.
- (7) Two-fifths of intervention plans were not reviewed at appropriate intervals.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion:	
<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>	
Score:	Comment:
53%	<i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i>

Strengths:

- (1) A core Asset vulnerability screening was completed in 87% of cases. In 80% this was completed on time.
- (2) The inspection found that case files had been substantially pruned/ archived prior to the inspection; a number of key documents could not be found as a consequence. However, copies of other plans relating to Safeguarding, for example a care plan, were found on the child or young person's file in 73% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In nearly half of the cases, a core Asset vulnerability screening was completed to an insufficient standard.
- (2) The assessment of safeguarding needs was reviewed as appropriate in just 57% of cases.
- (3) A VMP was required in just over half of the cases assessed, but was only completed in 17% of the cases where one was required. In three of the five cases where a VMP was completed, it was done in a timely way. In only one case was its quality assessed as sufficient. The VMP contributed to, and informed interventions in just two cases.

- (4) The secure establishment was not made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately following sentence in approximately a third of relevant custody cases. Active liaison and information sharing with the custodial establishment around safeguarding issues took place in just under half of the relevant cases.
- (5) We could not evidence management oversight of vulnerability assessments in 77% of relevant cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work:
54%**

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

The findings from this inspection were substantially influenced by the poor quality of the initial assessment. What was done subsequently with the child or young person was a consequence of that assessment. We found too many cases where not enough attention was paid by the case manager to analysing the new offence, reviewing the child or young person's previous offending history and compliance with, or response to, previous sentences, or assessing other prevalent offending factors. The fact that too often the child or young person and/ or their parents/ carers were not involved in that assessment set the stage for what followed. The cursory nature of too many initial assessments, a number of which were cloned from previous assessments and not adequately updated, was also an issue in relation to the core assessment screenings of vulnerability and *RoH*.

The YOS acknowledged that it was not completing VMPs and RMPs routinely for the period covered by the inspection. The lack of robust assessment processes, either initially or at review stage, meant that the intervention plans were too often not focusing sufficiently on the relevant offending, *RoH* or safeguarding factors. There was little recorded evidence of management oversight in relation to *RoH* assessments and vulnerability issues. Although we were advised that this scrutiny took place in supervision, management input did not impact on the quality nor was it captured sufficiently or routinely in Asset or on the case recording system.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others:

General Criterion:

All reasonable actions have been taken to protect the public by keeping to a minimum the child or young person's RoH to others.

Score:

56%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings, other than MAPPA, in 94% of the community cases and in 90% of the custody cases.
- (2) Home visits were used routinely within the YOS. However, it was not always clear what the purpose of those visits was or what case managers observed when making them. We found evidence that purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 68% of applicable cases, and, in respect of safeguarding needs in 64%. In relation to Looked After Children, a purposeful home visit in relation to both *RoH* and Safeguarding was carried out in all the relevant five cases.
- (3) In 90% of the cases inspected, the level of resources allocated by the YOS in relation to the *RoH* posed by the child or young person was assessed as appropriate.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in custody were reviewed every three months or following significant change in five of the seven applicable cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The *RoH to others* was reviewed thoroughly no later than three months from the start of sentence in just 44% of cases where this was required. For those children and young people who were subject to YOS supervision at the six month stage, the further review of *RoH to others* was completed in 33% of cases. Where a significant change occurred during the period of supervision that required a review, it was only carried out in 22% of the cases. For those in custody, timely *RoH* reviews were carried out in 38% of the applicable cases.

- (2) Where changes in *RoH* occurred, they were not anticipated in 78% of the cases; changes were not identified sufficiently swiftly or acted on appropriately in 80%.
- (3) MAPPA were not used effectively in two out of three applicable custody cases and three out of five community cases. Case managers and all other relevant staff did not contribute effectively to MAPPA procedures in two out of four applicable community cases or in either of the two custody cases.
- (4) A full assessment of the safety of victims was not carried out in 58% of the cases where this was required. High priority was not sufficiently accorded to victim safety in the same percentage of cases.
- (5) While specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were identified in 68% of the relevant cases, they were incorporated into a RMP in just one of the six where one was required. The intervention was delivered in 47% of the applicable cases and reviewed every three months or following a significant change in 41%.
- (6) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in custody were identified in 58% of the applicable cases and delivered as planned in just 30%. However, in none of the three relevant cases were the interventions identified incorporated into a RMP.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>68%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan in 70% of the cases. In 81% of the cases they had been designed to reduce the LoR.
- (2) The YOS was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in 83% of the applicable cases.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated in accordance with the child or young person's assessed LoR throughout the sentence in 95% of the cases. Few apparent deficits in the availability of resources to deliver interventions were identified during the inspection, although in two cases resources in relation to emotional/ mental health were identified as being required but not available.
- (4) In 89% of the cases the case manager had actively motivated the child or young person throughout the sentence, while in 82% of cases they had

reinforced positive behaviour. Compared with the disappointing involvement of parents/ carers at the assessment and planning stages, the YOS had actively engaged them throughout the delivery part of the sentence in 100% of the custody cases and in 75% of the community cases.

- (5) The YOS had produced a useful and attractive booklet *It's Payback Time!!* for use with children and young people subject to reparation. Completed copies of these were found on case files.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were assessed as not appropriate to the child or young person's learning style in 55% of the cases; they were not sequenced appropriately in 53%.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>66%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) There was evidence of some good partnership working with other agencies to promote the safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community. This was evidenced with ETE services in 89% of the applicable cases, substance misuse services (79%) and physical health services (81%). The figure for CSCS was 65%. In custody cases, good performances were noted in relation to partnership working with ETE services (92%), substance misuse services (90%), and with the secure establishments (75%).
- (2) YOS 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 three cases where physical health was an issue. In eight out of nine cases where substance misuse services were involved and in 92% of applicable ETE cases, there was evidence of good working between the YOS and the outside agencies to enable a smooth transition from custody to the community.
- (3) Relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person in 78% of the custody cases and 87% of the community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Necessary action had not been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody in 50% of the relevant cases. In relation to children

and young people in the community, all necessary action was taken to safeguard and protect other affected children or young people in slightly less than half of the cases.

- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified in 68% of the applicable cases, delivered in 64% and reviewed in just 32% of the cases where one was required.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified in 55% of the applicable cases, delivered in 36% and reviewed as required in just one of the five cases where one was required.
- (4) Evidence could not be found to demonstrate effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 73% of the applicable custody cases and 81% of the community cases. Of concern, the figures for Looked After Children were similar.

OVERALL SCORE for Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 64%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

We found that the quality of recording on the electronic case management system was insufficient and failed to capture adequately the work undertaken with the child or young person. This was not confined to case managers but also others who undertook work with the child or young person and recorded contact on the system, for example health and substance misuse workers. It was important that information was recorded on the generic records system accessible to all YOS staff working with children and young people, and not confined to databases unique to specific staff groups, for example 'Lorenzo' for health workers and CAMHS for the clinical psychologist.

While not specifically covered in HMI Probation's criteria, but relevant in relation to the provision of an environment in which children and young people could feel welcomed and respected, we found that the YOS office was cramped, had poor facilities and was generally very depressing. This was commented on by case managers and others. The building was not compliant with the Disability Discrimination Act and provided a poor working environment for staff and the children and young people who attended there.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of Outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

40%

Comment:

DRASTIC improvement required

Strength:

- (1) There were few areas where individual factors linked to offending had reduced, but these reductions were noted: ETE in 64%, lifestyle in 69% and thinking and behaviour in 63%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH to others* was effectively managed in just half the cases.
- (2) The child or young person did not comply with the requirements of the sentence in two-fifths of the cases; enforcement action was not taken sufficiently well in 63% of those cases.
- (3) In 69% of the cases there was no demonstrable reduction in factors related to the child or young person's offending. In those cases where there was an overall reduction in offending factors, those linked with emotional/ mental health and living arrangements saw a reduction in just 29% and 38% respectively.
- (4) A reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding was not achieved in 69% of the cases where this was an issue. The disaggregated figure for Looked After Children was only slightly better at 50%.

3.2 Sustaining Outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

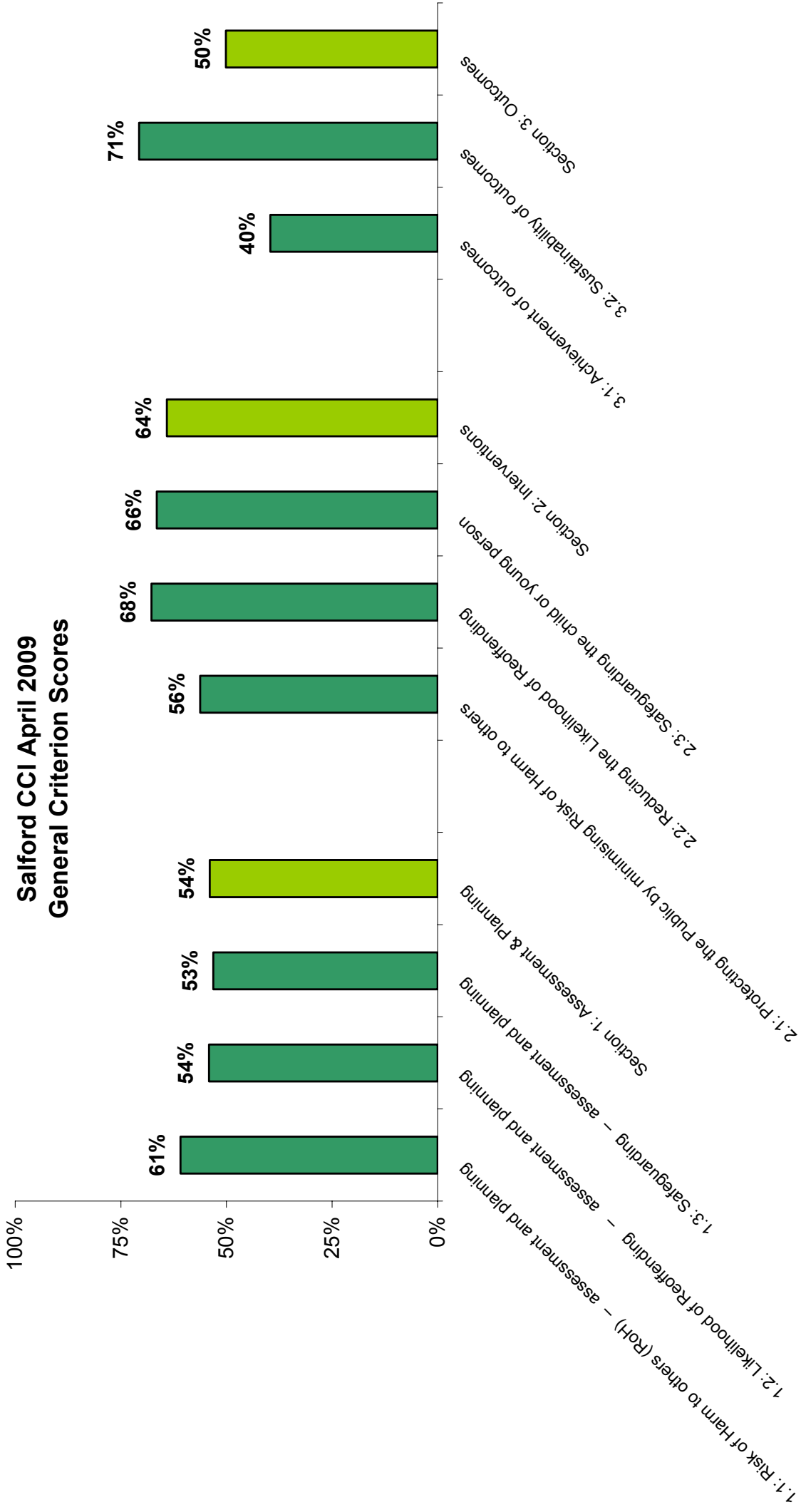
- (1) Full attention was paid to community integration issues during the custodial phase of sentences in 71% of the cases, while the figure for the community was slightly higher at 73%.
- (2) In 69% of both the community and custody cases, action was taken by the YOS, or there were plans in place, to ensure that where positive outcomes had been delivered they were sustainable.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 50%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Overall, outcomes were disappointing. This was not altogether surprising bearing in mind the fact that many assessments lacked focus and analysis, and the intervention plans did not routinely address the right things to do, in the right way at the right time with the children or young people.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Salford YOS was located in the North West Region.

The area had a population of 216,103 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.6% of which were aged ten to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/ Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Salford was predominantly white British. The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (3.9%) was substantially below the average for England/ Wales of 8.7%.

Reported crime levels in 2008/09 for children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old across the area, at 57 per 1,000, were above the average for England/ Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Greater Manchester police and probation areas. The Salford PCT covered the area. The YOS was located within the Transition Department of Salford Borough Council Children's Services. It was managed by the YOS Manager.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by an Assistant Director in the Community Services Department of Salford Borough Council, and attended by all the relevant agencies – albeit attendance from the PCT and probation had been infrequent.

The YOS management team was located in the same office as the operational staff. ISSP was provided through West Manchester ISSP, which covers the boroughs of Salford, Trafford, Wigan, Bolton and Bury. Trafford is the lead authority for the West Manchester ISSP.

YJB Performance Data

The YJB summary of national indicators is for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

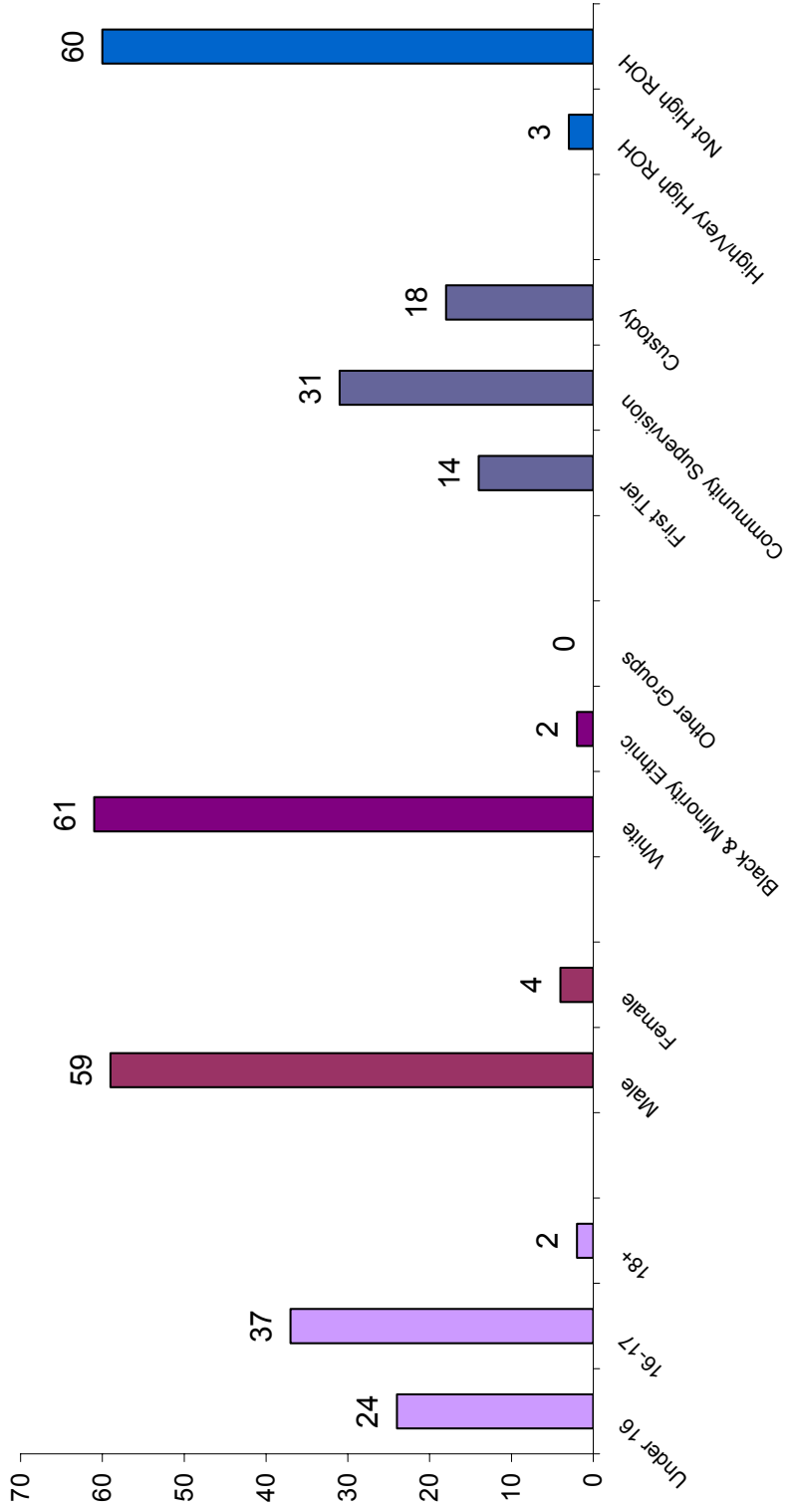
Salford's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 70%. This was an improvement on the same period in the previous year, but below the England average of 72%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 99%. This was stable from the previous year and better than the England average of 95%.

The reoffending rate after nine months was 108% which was higher than the England average of 85%. (See Glossary)

Appendix 3a: Inspection Data Chart

Case sample information: Salford



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in April 2009.

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 YOS.

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.inspectorates.justice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

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 & Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
CSCS	Children's Social Care Services
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DTO	Detention & Training Order, a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Employment, training and education. Work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>NB Both types of intervention are important.</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision & Surveillance Programme – this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licenses and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a significant proportion of ETE
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 co-ordinate

	and ensure the effectiveness of the multiagency 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 are of a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> .
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services & 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 CJS agencies.
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a CAF may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational.
PSR	Pre-Sentence report - for a Court
"Reoffending after 9 months"	A measure used by the YJB. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. "110%" would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan. A plan to minimise the individual's <i>RoH</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 'RoH' enables the necessary attention to be given to those individuals for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i> .
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 wellbeing of the individual under supervision.
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England & 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 & Wales. See also Careworks.
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service / Team