



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:

**Shropshire, Telford &
Wrekin**

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin 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 74% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 76% 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.

We found a YOS that had made full and effective use of its resources and had developed a wide range of interventions supported by strong partnership working. There was evidence of effective engagement with the children and young people.

The YOS supervised a large number of looked after children and young people both those accommodated by the local authority and those placed in the YOS area by other children and social care services. This placed extra Safeguarding responsibilities on the YOS. Consequently, the findings of this inspection are a credit to the management and staff of the YOS.

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings with moderate improvement required in work related to *Risk of Harm to others* and to assessment and sentence planning, and only minimal improvement in all other areas.

Andrew Bridges
 HM Chief Inspector of Probation

April 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work (action to protect the young person)	37%	91%	67%	80%
'Risk of Harm to others' work (action to protect the public)	36%	85%	62%	74%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work (individual less likely to reoffend)	43%	87%	70%	76%

Acknowledgements

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

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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> 80%	<i>Comment:</i> MINIMUM improvement required
<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> 74%	<i>Comment:</i> MODERATE improvement required
<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> 76 %	<i>Comment:</i> MINIMUM improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area’s sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area. Overall our inspection findings provide the ‘best available’ means of measuring, for example, how often each individual’s *Risk of Harm to others* is being kept to a minimum. It is never possible to eliminate completely Risk of Harm to the public, and a catastrophic event can happen anywhere at any time – nevertheless a ‘high’ *RoH* score in one inspected location indicates that it is less likely to happen there than in a location where there has been a ‘low’ *RoH* inspection score. In particular, a high *RoH* score indicates that usually practitioners are ‘doing all they reasonably can’ to minimise such risks to the public, in our judgement, even though there can never be a guarantee of success in every single case.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) risk and vulnerability management plans are completed on time and to a high quality. They fully address victim and diversity issues, and the roles and responsibilities of staff managing *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability of the child or young person
- (2) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOS Manager)
- (3) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (4) the YOS should ensure there are clear arrangements in place for managing cases they hold for other YOTs, or for their own cases held by other YOTs, and that those arrangements are understood by all staff and applied consistently (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

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

- ◆ All but two respondents on community orders said that staff explained what would happen when they came to the YOS.
- ◆ The vast majority of those who completed our questionnaire felt that the YOS staff had been interested in helping them, and all but five said that staff had listened to what they had to say.
- ◆ Almost all of those who responded remembered discussing their sentence plan and being given a copy of their supervision or sentence plan.
- ◆ A majority of respondents reported that as a result of action taken by the YOS, some things were better for them at school or in getting a job. The majority told us that the YOS had helped them understand their offending and make better decisions.
- ◆ The vast majority of respondents felt positive about the service given to them and that they were less likely to reoffend as a result of their involvement with the YOS.

Victims

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

- ◆ All eight respondents said the YOS had explained the services it could offer.
- ◆ All thought the YOS had taken their needs into account.
- ◆ The victims stated that they had the chance to talk about any worries they had about the offence, or about the child or young person who had committed it.
- ◆ Almost half of the victims benefited directly from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◆ Just over half the respondents felt that the YOS had paid attention to their safety.
- ◆ Overall, seven of the eight victims were completely satisfied with the service given by the YOS. The other victim chose not to answer this question.
- ◆ One victim told us: *"Both the YOS and Police shared significant concern and kept me informed all the way through the judicial process. I felt supported at all times, particularly so in the first 48 hours"*.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

1.3

General Criterion:

Ian was assessed as medium vulnerability and had been accommodated by the local authority for a number of years. He had moved within the looked after system on a number of occasions. The VMP included innovative actions such as *'social worker, 16 plus team and YOS to praise Ian for pro-social actions/activities'*, *'Ian to be encouraged to communicate any concerns with 16 plus staff, social worker and/or YOS'*. He responded well to this and there was a clear reduction in his vulnerability and an increase in his self-esteem.

Assessment and Sentence Planning

2.1

General Criterion:

Marcus was released from custody on a DTO licence with ISS. Prior to his release the case manager had referred the case into the MAPPA process. He was accepted as Level 2 as a result of his high *RoH*, in particular to the victim of his offence. On his release, MAPPA arrangements were in place, including police surveillance and extra security at the victim's home. Joint home visits regularly took place with the police, YOS and housing workers. As a result of these arrangements, Marcus committed no further offences and the victim felt more secure.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

2.3

General Criterion:

Hannah suffered from autism, and speech and language difficulties. Her conditions and health problems impacted on her ability to understand her offending behaviour. The case manager and CAMHS nurse attached to the YOS worked together with Hannah on her assessment and planning. They used pictures to simplify the work and help Hannah better understand the impact of her behaviour.

Outcomes

3.2

General Criterion:

While on her order Claire gave birth. She had mental health problems including depression. The CAMHS nurse who worked with Claire called a 'Team Around the Child' meeting to ensure that Claire and the baby were safe and protected.

Despite the support of the meeting the CAMHS nurse had difficulty getting assistance from children's service social workers or the health visitor. The YOS case manager and the CAMHS nurse remained concerned that once Claire had finished her order she would have no support. They contacted adult services and drew up an exit plan that ensured that when YOS and CAMHS withdrew there was ongoing professional support.

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:

76%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An RoSH screening was completed in all the cases inspected. The screening was completed on time in all but ten cases. We considered that 84% of these screenings were accurate.
- (2) We considered the RoSH classification was correct in 93% of cases.
- (3) A full RoSH analysis was completed in 94% of appropriate cases and on time in 72% of these.
- (4) In three-quarters of the cases the RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information from other agencies.
- (5) Where required an RMP had been written in all but one case.
- (6) In seven out of nine relevant cases a referral was made to MAPPA; all seven were of the right category and level.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where a full RoSH analysis had been done, 39% were not of sufficient quality. We found that previous offending and behaviour, as well as the risk to victims, were not fully considered.
- (2) Although there was a good level of completion of RMPs we found that these were not done on time in one-third of the cases, and were not of a sufficient quality in a similar number of cases. Insufficient consideration of victim and/or diversity issues was the main reason.
- (3) There was effective management oversight of RMPs in just over half the cases and management oversight of RoSH assessments was judged to be ineffective in 35% of applicable cases.
- (4) Where there was no requirement for an RMP, the need for planning for *RoH* had not been recognised in 38% of cases and not acted upon in 47%.

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:

72%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in all but one case. In 92% of the initial assessments there had been active involvement with the child or young person.
- (2) Initial assessments were nearly always completed in a timely manner, and in all but 15 of 61 cases they were of a sufficient standard. The main reason that some assessments were not of a sufficient standard was unclear and/or insufficient evidence.
- (3) Case managers had often liaised with other relevant agencies to complete the initial assessment of LoR, although this wasn't always well evidenced in the case records.
- (4) The LoR was reviewed at appropriate intervals in all but 11 cases (82%).
- (5) In all but one relevant case there was an intervention plan or referral order contract, 49 out of 60 of these plans or contracts were timely. Just over three-quarters of cases sufficiently included factors linked to the child or young person's offending. Children and young people were actively involved in the planning process in the vast majority of cases.
- (6) A custodial sentence plan had been completed on time in all but two cases.
- (7) Custodial sentence plans integrated RMPs in all but three relevant cases and took into account Safeguarding needs in all but four. In 12 out of 16 cases YOS workers were actively involved throughout the planning process while the child or young person was in custody.
- (8) Almost all plans or contracts reflected the purpose of sentencing and national standards, while the majority gave a clear shape to the order, set relevant goals and focused on achievable change.
- (9) Intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 81% of community and all custody cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Although we found evidence of children and young people being involved in assessment and intervention planning there was less participation of parents/carers, with none actively involved in the assessment process in almost one-third of cases.

- (2) Case managers routinely assessed the learning style of the child or young person and encouraged them to complete a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment. However, we found that information from these was only used in nearly two-thirds of cases.
- (3) Only half of custodial sentence plans sufficiently included factors linked to the child or young person's offending.
- (4) The YOS had a high level of engagement with all agencies involved with the child or young person at the start of the order, but these agencies were not always involved in the intervention planning process throughout the sentence. This was of particular concern when the child or young person was accommodated by the local authority, or had been placed in a care home in the YOS area, by an outside authority.

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

Strengths:

- (1) A vulnerability screening was completed in all 61 cases inspected, 89% were completed on time and 79% of the screenings were of a sufficient standard.
- (2) In a large number of cases inspected vulnerability was assessed as a problem for the child or young person. We judged that 39 of these cases needed a VMP. In all but five cases there was a plan and in all but 11 cases the plan was completed on time.
- (3) The assessment of Safeguarding needs was reviewed appropriately in 82% of cases. VMPs contributed to and informed interventions, and other plans, in more than three-quarters of cases inspected.
- (4) Secure establishments were, in all but three relevant cases, made aware of vulnerability issues, with active liaison taking place.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Although we found that VMPs were completed on time in 12 cases (31%), the quality of the plans was not of a sufficient standard. The main areas in need of improvement were: the roles and responsibilities of those involved with the young person; clearer planned responses; and greater inclusion of diversity issues.

- (2) In more than one-quarter of cases the vulnerability assessment had not been subject to effective management oversight.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 73%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

In one-third of the cases we inspected the child or young person was accommodated by their local authority. These included children and young people looked after by Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin children's care services, and also a large number placed in children's homes in the YOS area by outside local authorities. Eight of these children and young people were either on a child protection register or subject to Section 47 inquiries. It is to the credit of the YOS case workers that they recognised that these children and young people had particular vulnerability needs and had worked to address these and keep the child or young person safe. VMPs had been completed in over half the cases we inspected.

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:

75%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed within the required timescales in 78% of cases.
- (2) MAPPA were used effectively in both custody and the community in all but two applicable cases. MAPPA decisions were clearly recorded, acted upon and reviewed appropriately in all but one referred case.
- (3) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed to multi-agency meetings (other than MAPPA) in all cases in custody and in all but five cases in the community.
- (4) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* in 76% of cases and the level of Safeguarding in 86% of cases.
- (5) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence in all but five (92%) cases. Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered in 84% of cases in the community. Interventions were reviewed following significant change in all but one custody case.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where there was a significant change, the *RoH* was not reviewed thoroughly in one-third of relevant cases. In a similar number of relevant cases, changes in *RoH* or acute risk factors were not anticipated or acted on when required.
- (2) A full assessment of victim safety was not carried out in 29% of relevant cases, and insufficient priority was given to victim safety in 37% of such cases.
- (3) In 36% of custody cases, interventions to manage *RoH* were not delivered as planned during the custodial phases of the sentence. We also found that in 39% of community cases, interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were not reviewed following significant change.

- (4) Effective management oversight of *RoH* in custodial cases was not evidenced in 31% of cases and we found a lack of effective management oversight in 35% of cases in the community.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion:	
<i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
Score: 82%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Interventions in the community were nearly always delivered in-line with the intervention plan and designed to reduce the LoR. They were usually appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person and were of a good quality in 87% of cases.
- (2) Interventions delivered in the community were appropriate to the child or young person's learning style in 80% of cases.
- (3) The YOS was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in all but three cases.
- (4) Based on the assessment of the YOS worker, we judged that the initial scaled approach intervention level was correct in all the relevant cases. In all but two cases, appropriate resources were allocated throughout the sentence according to the assessed LoR.
- (5) The YOS worker actively motivated and supported the child or young person throughout the sentence in 13 out of 16 cases while in custody, and in all but three cases in the community. Positive behaviour was reinforced in a similar proportion of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Although we found a good range and quality of interventions, they were not sequenced appropriately in 38% of cases. Interventions also took account of all diversity needs in only one-third of appropriate cases. Plans were not reviewed appropriately in 40% of cases.
- (2) Only 59% of sentence plan requirements in the community and 41% in custody had been implemented at the time of the inspection.
- (3) YOS workers were not actively engaged with parents/carers in over one-quarter of applicable cases in the community and over one-third of cases in custody.

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:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in the one relevant case in custody, and in 87% of appropriate cases in the community. Action was also taken to protect other children and young people involved, in a similar number of cases.
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other agencies in all but one applicable case in custody, and in all except six relevant cases in the community.
- (3) YOS workers and most relevant agencies worked together to promote Safeguarding in the community and in custody. We also found that during the transition from custody to community, YOS workers and the same agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the vast majority of cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were included and delivered in 83% of cases, and incorporated actions to address needs identified in the VMP in a similar percentage of relevant cases.
- (5) In custody, specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified and delivered in all relevant cases, and reviewed as required in all but two cases.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 72% of community and 71% of custody cases.
- (7) The well-being of the child or young person was supported and promoted throughout the course of the sentence by all relevant staff in all but two cases in custody and in 90% of cases in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Despite the strengths mentioned above, there was evidence of joint working between the YOS and children's social care services to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in custody in only half the relevant cases.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were included in the VMP in three out of seven relevant custody cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 79%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

As a result of including too many objectives in the child or young person's intervention plan, case managers had difficulty in both identifying priority interventions and then sequencing those interventions. This led to the work not always being delivered as planned and not being sufficiently reviewed.

Notwithstanding the problem above, the YOS used a wide range of interventions supported by strong partnership working, particularly, with CAMHS mental health services, substance misuse services and the police. We also saw evidence of innovative worksheets being used on a structured, one-to-one basis with children and young people to address offending behaviour.

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:

72%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* had been successfully managed in 76% of applicable cases.
- (2) The child or young person complied with the requirements of the sentence in 72% of cases.
- (3) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending in 73% of cases and in the seriousness of offending in 74%.
- (4) There had been a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 72% of relevant cases and all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 83% of cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) In 7 out of 17 cases where the child or young person had not complied with the sentence, enforcement action by the YOS was not sufficient, with case managers accepting absences, with very little supporting evidence in these cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 88% of cases in the community.
- (2) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 80% of cases in the community.

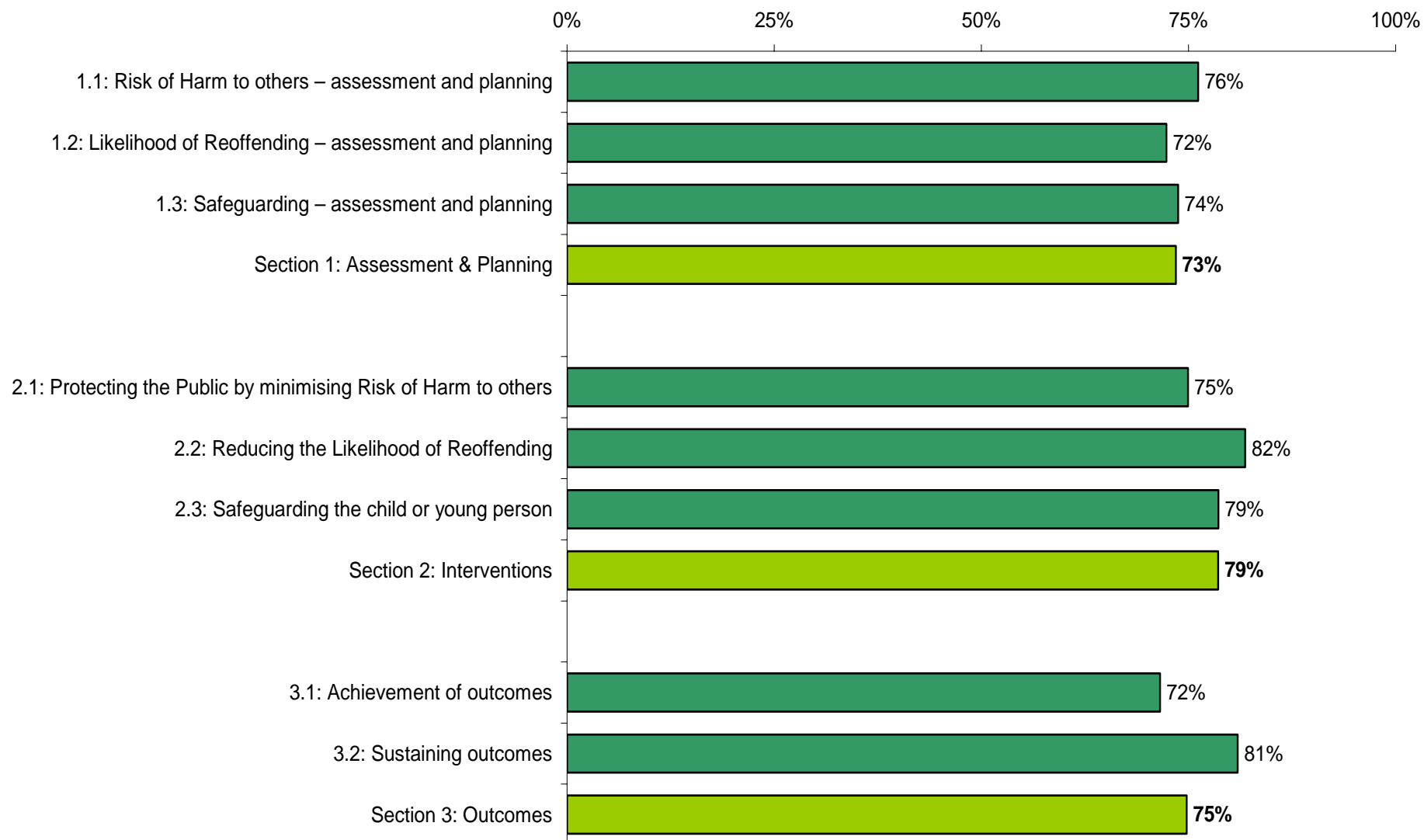
Area for improvement:

- (1) Despite the strengths above in community cases, in 31% of custody cases inspected, full attention had not been given to community integration, and further actions or plans were needed to ensure that positive outcomes were sustained.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 75%

Appendix 1: Summary

Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin was located in the West Midlands region of England.

Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin had a population of 283,173 (Shropshire) and 158,325 (Telford & Wrekin) as measured in the Census 2001, 10.4% (Shropshire) and 11.4% (Telford & Wrekin) of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was equal to and higher (respectively) than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin was predominantly white British 98.8% (Shropshire) and 94.8% (Telford & Wrekin). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage 1.2% (Shropshire) and 5.2% (Telford & Wrekin) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

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

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the West Mercia police area. The West Mercia Probation Trust and Shropshire & Telford, Wrekin Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOS was located within the integrated youth support division of Telford & Wrekin council's Children Services. It was managed by the Head of Youth Offending Service.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children Services Shropshire Council.

The YOS Headquarters was in the town of Telford. The operational work of the YOS was delivered across both Shropshire and Telford and ISS was case managed in house but programme delivery was in partnership with a voluntary organisation, Youth Support Services.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated July 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 Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin 19 of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing well.

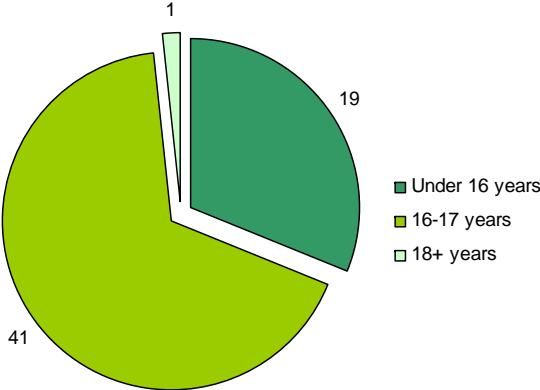
Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly and was significantly better than similar *family group* YOTs.

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

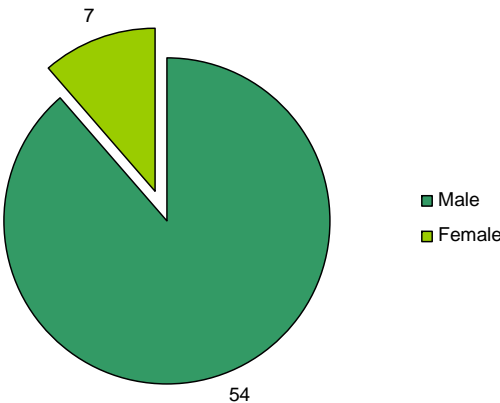
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

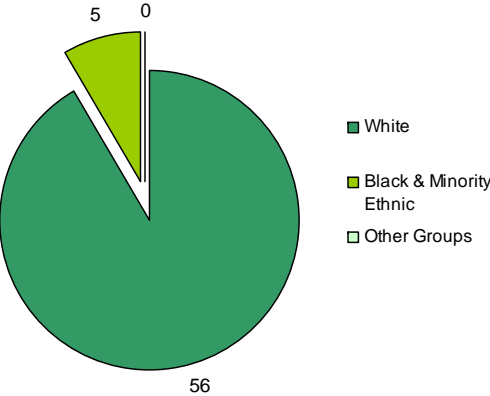
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



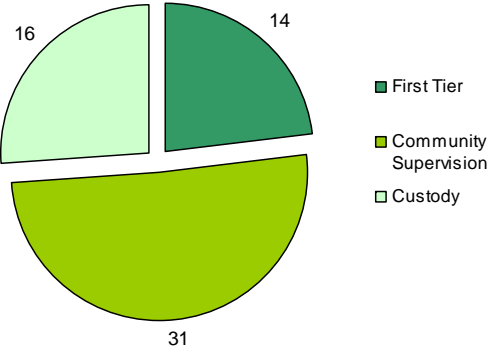
Case Sample: Gender



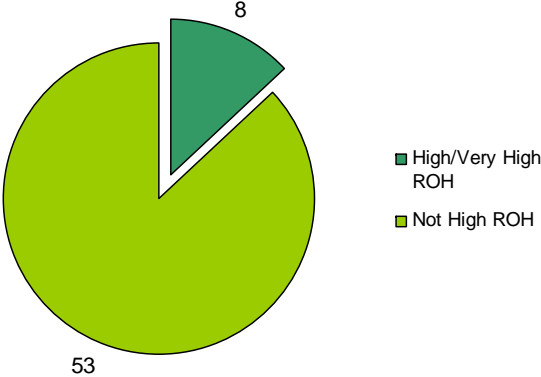
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in January 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 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.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.
MAPP	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
Section 47	Inquiries carried out under s.47 Children Act 1989
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