



Inspection of  
Youth  
Offending

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Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

# Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending  
work in:

## **Wolverhampton**

ISBN: 978-1-84099-434-6

2011



## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Wolverhampton 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 81% 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 78% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

Overall, we consider this a creditable set of findings which reflects well on a YOT which has well organised systems and a strong ethos of collaborative working. It was positive that, notwithstanding these encouraging findings, the YOT was keen to address immediately those specific aspects of *Risk of Harm* assessment which were of concern. We believe that, given the approach of the management team to continuous improvement, this further improvement is well within their grasp.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*May 2011*

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Wolverhampton
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
<b>'Safeguarding' work</b> <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	67%	<b>81%</b>
<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b> <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	<b>74%</b>
<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b> <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	70%	<b>78%</b>

## **Acknowledgements**

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

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Richard Pearce</i>
<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Helen Rinaldi</i>
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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>81%</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>74%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE 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>78%</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 (Head of Service)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (Head of Service)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the vulnerability management plan and risk management plan are specific about what will now be done in order to respectively safeguard the child or young person from harm and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (Head of Service)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, as appropriate to the specific case (Head of Service).

**Next steps**

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

## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

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

- ◇ Of the 27 children and young people with a referral order, all except two knew what the order was, and all who responded had discussed their contract with their YOT case manager. Eighteen recalled being given a copy of the contract to keep.
- ◇ Of the 42 children and young people on other types of community order or licence, 36 knew what a supervision or sentence plan was; all except one recalled the YOT case manager discussing their plan with them and 23 stated they had been given a copy to keep.
- ◇ Just under three-quarters of respondents reported that their referral order contract or supervision plan had been reviewed.
- ◇ Most children and young people were clear about why they had come to the YOT.
- ◇ Forty-seven of the children and young people felt completely, and 13 felt mostly, that YOT staff were really interested in helping them. A similar proportion felt that YOT staff listened to them and took action to help them.
- ◇ Forty-eight respondents recalled completing a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment form.
- ◇ In the seven cases where the child or young person said that they had been afraid of something, six said that their YOT worker had "*helped a lot*", and one "*quite a lot*".
- ◇ Just under three-quarters of respondents stated that things had improved for them as a result of their contact with the YOT. Thirty-three had received help regarding education and training, 34 with understanding offending, 23 with making better decisions, 22 regarding their drug use and 19 with relationships and family matters. One recalled improvements in "*my life style, the way I think about day to day life, the way I can control my anger with 3 simple steps THINK DIFFERENT, FEEL DIFFERENT, REACT DIFFERENT*".
- ◇ Forty-seven children and young people felt their work with the YOT had made them a lot less likely to offend, 12 a bit less likely, and 7 that it had made no difference. One stated "*when I was in secure I had time to think about my life and decided I don't want that life anymore and YOT have supported me since I got out*" whilst another felt that "*law and offending groups put a lot in my head and I have looked back on myself and realised myself it's time to put a stop to it*".



- ◇ Overall, 50 (76%) children and young people were satisfied on the whole with the service provided by the YOT, 7 were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 11 were dissatisfied on the whole.

## Victims

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

- ◇ All respondents felt that the YOT had explained clearly the service they offered, had taken their needs into account and given them the chance to talk about any worries.
- ◇ Seven of the sixteen victims reported that they had benefited from work undertaken by the child or young person.
- ◇ Fourteen respondents felt the YOT had paid attention to their safety, whilst the remaining two had no safety concerns.
- ◇ Fourteen respondents were fully satisfied with the service provided by YOT; two were mainly satisfied. One stated *"Every worry I had was taken into account. I didn't feel rushed and was given the time I needed. Excellent service"*. Two others, though critical of how they felt the criminal justice system had worked in their case, singled out the YOT for praise.

## Sharing good practice

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

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 1.3

Phil was serving the custodial element of a DTO and had been in care for many years. However, he was angry that he would be placed in a children's home out of area on release. The case manager arranged for care home workers to come and see Phil twice to introduce themselves, talk about the home and what they could offer, and to receive and discuss Phil's individual learning plan. Phil welcomed this and, after discussion, was happy for the move to happen. Overall, this approach resulted in positive engagement from the young person and good compliance following release.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2

Gary, aged 16, was on a youth rehabilitation order and work was planned to deal with anger, victims, ETE and substance misuse. However, although Gary found it very difficult to communicate with YOT staff, the case manager noted he was able to speak more freely in informal settings. The case manager and other workers took advantage of naturally occurring activities (e.g. visiting a shop) to talk to him, and used a number of activities (e.g. a visit to the local art gallery) to develop his communication skills. As a result, Gary grew to trust the YOT workers and was more able to focus on the things he needed to do to stay out of trouble.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.1

Lee, aged 17, was sentenced to a youth rehabilitation order for burglary. Lee had learning difficulties and little sense of danger or risk. His goal in life was to be a mechanic. The case manager worked with CAMHS and ETE staff to find a suitable training course with extra individual support. Lee gained confidence, moved into more group based training and then started work with a local employer. The case manager and other staff involved visited the worksite regularly to provide Lee and his employer with ongoing reassurance and support. Lee maintained his employment and, with the support of all the agencies, was achieving things at work that would not have seemed possible at the start of supervision.

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:**

**74%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed on time, in 34 (89%) of the 38 cases inspected.
- (2) A full RoSH analysis was completed in 13 (93%) of the 14 cases where required, and was on time in 11 (79%).
- (3) We considered the RoSH classification to be correct in 92% of cases.
- (4) An RMP had been completed on time in all nine cases where required. The need for planning for *RoH* issues had been recognized in almost three-quarters of the cases where an RMP was not required, and acted upon in most cases.
- (5) Details of RoSH assessment and planning had been communicated to other relevant staff and agencies in almost all relevant cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Asset RoSH screenings were accurate in 55% of cases.
- (2) RoSH analyses were not completed to a sufficient quality in 12 of 14 cases. This was largely because previous relevant behaviour had not been considered and in some cases that the nature of the risk to victims had not been fully assessed. Information from other agencies relevant to *RoH* had been incorporated into the analysis in less than two-thirds of cases.
- (3) Five of the nine RMPs were not completed to a sufficient quality. In these cases we observed that either the planned response to *RoH* or the roles and responsibilities of staff involved were unclear.
- (4) There was effective management oversight of *RoH* assessment in fewer than half of cases where required, and of only five of the nine RMPs.

- (5) One case which met the criteria for MAPPA was not identified by the case manager and therefore not referred or notified to the MAPPA coordinator.

<b>1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<b>General Criterion:</b> <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>	
<b>Score:</b> <b>74%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was completed in 35 (92%) of the 38 cases, of which all except one were on time.
- (2) Parents/carers of children and young people were encouraged to contribute to initial assessments in 83% of cases and were actively and meaningfully involved in planning in 80%.
- (3) Most initial assessments were informed by contacts with a range of other agencies. Information from ETE, emotional/mental health agencies, the ASB team and the police was used in the great majority of cases and from children’s social care services in just under three-quarters of cases.
- (4) All initial assessments in custodial cases were informed by contact with secure establishments.
- (5) Initial assessments were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 89% of cases.
- (6) All ten children and young people in custody had a timely sentence plan. Plans addressed the causes of offending in seven cases, and all plans covered ETE, as well as physical health where relevant. Most plans took account of Safeguarding needs, substance misuse problems and included positive factors. It was positive that YOT workers had been actively and meaningfully involved throughout the custodial planning process in nine of the ten cases. All ten custodial sentence plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (7) A community intervention plan was completed in 97% of cases, was timely in 89% and addressed offending related factors sufficiently well in 75%. ETE, thinking and behaviour and attitudes to offending featured appropriately in nearly all plans where these were relevant factors, and lifestyle featured in most. Plans took account of Safeguarding needs in 93% of relevant cases and included positive factors in 72%.

- (8) Community intervention plans reflected sentencing purposes and national standards in nearly all cases, and focused on achievable goals with realistic timescales in the great majority. Objectives were inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work in 93% of cases and took account of victims' issues in just under three-quarters.
- (9) A number of agencies (and specialist staff within the YOT) were actively involved in the planning process. These were secure establishments (100%), accommodation and ETE providers (85% and 82% respectively), and the police (81%).

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

- (1) Initial assessments were of insufficient quality in 34% of cases. This was primarily due to unclear or insufficient evidence and analysis.
- (2) The case manager had assessed the learning style of the child or young person in 49% of cases. Although *What do YOU think?* questionnaires were used by many case managers when delivering interventions, we found evidence that they had informed the initial assessment in only one-quarter of cases.
- (3) Only three of eight assessments contained information from a substance misuse agency where we considered that such information was necessary.
- (4) Interventions to address lifestyle, neighbourhood, emotional/mental health, thinking and behaviour, and attitudes to offending were each identified in half or fewer of custodial sentence plans. The content of RMPs was not integrated with custodial sentence plans in two of five relevant cases and only two of seven plans adequately reflected diversity issues that had been identified. There was evidence that plans had incorporated the child or young person's learning style in half the cases. Objectives within custodial sentence plans were sensitive to diversity and victims issues in less than half the cases and we saw few custodial cases where objectives had been prioritised according to *RoH* or sequenced according to offending-related factors.
- (5) Community intervention plans did not sufficiently address substance misuse needs in 33% of cases, motivation to change (35%), neighbourhood and living arrangements (43%) and family and personal relationships (55%). Physical health needs were insufficiently addressed in three of five cases.
- (6) Community intervention plans integrated the content of RMPs in 7 (64%) of 11 cases, responded appropriately to identified diversity needs (54%) and incorporated the child or young person's learning style (31%). Objectives were prioritised according to *RoH* (60%), sequenced according to offending-related factors (47%) and sensitive to diversity issues (48%). Plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 69% of cases.

### 1.3 Safeguarding:

**General Criterion:**

*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.*

**Score:**

**74%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed in all except two cases (95%) and was timely in 92%.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in just under three-quarters of cases.
- (3) A VMP was completed in 19 (79%) of the 24 cases where we judged that one was needed, 18 were timely (75%).
- (4) The VMP contributed to and informed the choice of interventions in almost all the cases in which one was prepared.
- (5) Secure establishments were made aware of vulnerability issues in all seven cases where there were such concerns at the start of, or prior to, sentence.
- (6) There was evidence that a contribution had been made by the YOT to inter-agency Safeguarding plans in 17 (94%) of 18 cases, and copies of such plans were on file in the great majority.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient quality in 45% of cases.
- (2) Of those cases where we felt a VMP was required, five had no plan, and in seven VMPs the planned response and/or roles and responsibilities were unclear. This meant that only half of the 24 relevant cases had a quality VMP.
- (3) There had been effective management oversight of vulnerability assessment in 13 (57%) of the 23 relevant cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 74%**

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

During the inspection we found some examples of quality assurance of Assets and plans by managers. This had been undertaken to a high standard by managers and had resulted in perceptive and accurate feedback to practitioners. In some cases it had prompted changes that had improved the quality of the work. It was therefore disappointing that the quality of assessments and plans overall was so variable. However, it was positive that the issue of quality was being addressed and that the YOT management would be using the results of this inspection to review its quality assurance arrangements.

## 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:**

**79%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated by case managers in 91% of cases and identified swiftly in 71%.
- (2) Case managers and all other relevant staff had contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in all the custody cases and almost all the community cases.
- (3) Purposeful home visits were carried out in accordance with *RoH* and child Safeguarding concerns in all except one case.
- (4) A full assessment of the safety of victims had been carried out in 22 (76%) of the 29 cases where necessary.
- (5) We judged that appropriate resources had been allocated according to the *RoH* posed by the child or young person in all cases.
- (6) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were delivered as planned in all the custody cases and in 84% of the community cases. All the custodial interventions were reviewed following significant changes.
- (7) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in four of the five custody cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales in 68% of cases and following a significant change in circumstances in 54%.
- (2) High priority had been given to victim safety in 68% of cases.
- (3) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were reviewed in less than two-thirds of those cases where there had been a significant change.



- (4) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in just under two-thirds of the cases where necessary.

<b>2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<b>General Criterion:</b> <i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
<b>Score:</b> <b>88%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

**Strengths:**

- (1) All delivered interventions in the community were designed to reduce LoR; most were implemented in line with the intervention plan and were of good quality, and around three-quarters were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person and sequenced and reviewed appropriately.
- (2) The YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in all ten custody cases.
- (3) Based on the YOT assessment of LoR and *RoH*, we felt the initial Scaled Approach level was correct, and that appropriate resources were allocated according to LoR throughout the sentence, in all cases.
- (4) All requirements of the sentence had been implemented, or were well on their way to implementation, in 83% of cases.
- (5) We found that YOT workers had actively motivated and supported children and young people, reinforced positive behaviour and actively engaged parents/carers in almost all of the community and custody cases.

**Area for improvement:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community incorporated all diversity issues in 68% of cases. Omissions related primarily to race and ethnicity, and disability.

### 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:**

**87%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in all four relevant cases in custody, and 12 (92%) of 13 cases in the community. Action in respect of another affected child or young person was taken in all three relevant custody cases.
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made in the four relevant custody cases and in 14 (78%) of 18 community cases.
- (3) There was a high level of joint working between case managers, other YOT workers and other agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in the community. ETE, physical health, emotional/mental health, substance misuse agencies and secure establishments were appropriately involved in nearly all relevant cases. Children's social care services, the ASB team and the police were involved in over three-quarters.
- (4) There was a similarly high level of joint working by each of the agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people in custody. We also saw liaison in most cases with these agencies (and with accommodation services) to ensure continuity in the transition from custody to the community.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified and delivered in all eight relevant cases, and reviewed in all cases where appropriate.
- (6) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified in all except one of the 31 relevant cases, and delivered in all except two.
- (7) We judged there had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs of children and young people in the community in 73% of cases.
- (8) All relevant staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person in 84% of the cases in the community and eight of the ten cases in custody.

***Areas for improvement:***

- (1) The case manager had taken immediate action to safeguard and protect another affected child or young person in the community where necessary in only two out of seven relevant cases.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were reviewed every three months, or following a significant change in 61% of cases.
- (3) We judged there had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in five of the eight custody cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 85%**

## 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:**

**77%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in 90% of cases.
- (2) Of the 19 cases where the child or young person had not complied, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in all but one.
- (3) When case managers reviewed the progress of children and young people, there had been a reduction in the Asset score (indicative of an improvement in the child or young person's situation since the start of the sentence) in 70% of cases. We judged that most improvement had taken place in the areas of thinking and behaviour, lifestyle, attitudes to offending and ETE.
- (4) Frequency of offending appeared to have reduced in 60% of cases and seriousness of offending in 67%, where it was possible to apply this judgement.
- (5) We judged that all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 32 of the 35 cases (91%) where there were concerns about safety.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**97%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in all custody cases, and all except two (95%) of cases in the community.
- (2) Action had been taken or planned to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in all cases in custody and in all except one (97%) of cases in the community.

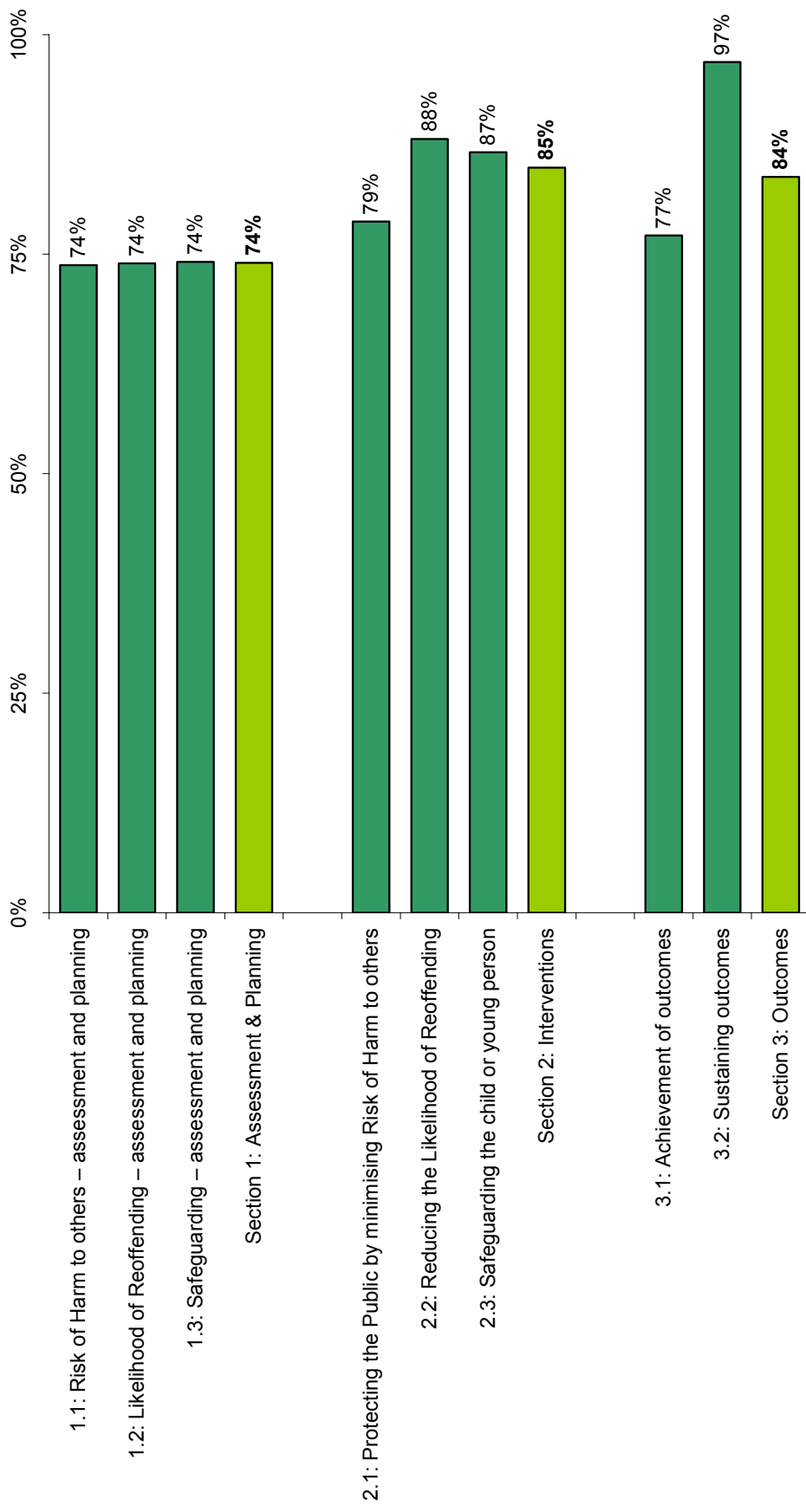
**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 84%**

**COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

A number of children and young people with very significant problems had made good progress, with high levels of support from specialist ETE and accommodation staff within the YOT as well as from ISSP and integrated resettlement and support (IRS) staff.

## Appendix 1: Summary

### Wolverhampton CCI General Criterion Scores



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

Wolverhampton YOT was located in the West Midlands region of England.

The area had a population of 236,582 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.9% 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 Wolverhampton was predominantly white British (77.8%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (22.2%) was above the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 42 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 38.

### **YOT**

The YOT boundaries were within those of the West Midlands police area. The Staffordshire and West Midlands Probation Trust and the Wolverhampton Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Children and Young People Service Cluster of Wolverhampton City Council. It was managed by the Head of Service for the YOT.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Director for Children and Young People.

The YOT was based on a single site in Wolverhampton. ISSP was provided by a Black Country consortium.

### **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 Wolverhampton 18 of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing well.

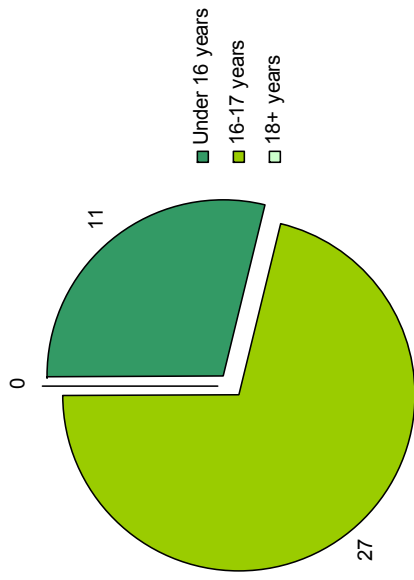
Wolverhampton's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be static and close to similar *family group* YOTs.

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

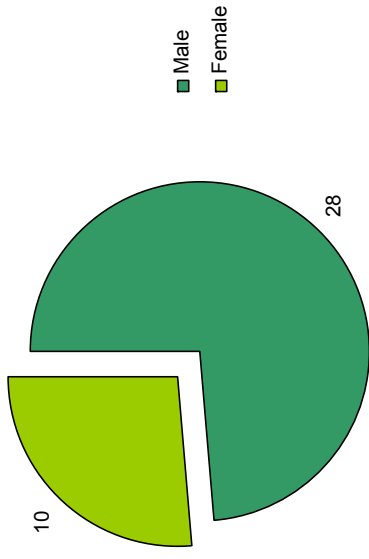
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/>

### Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

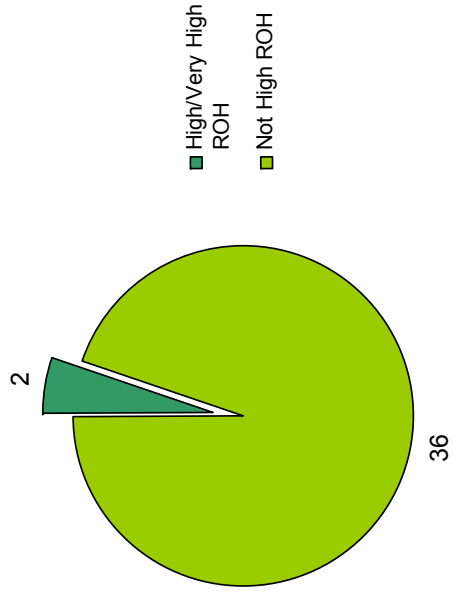
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



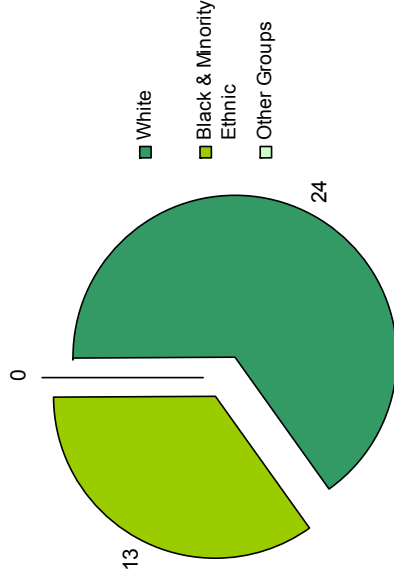
Case Sample: Gender



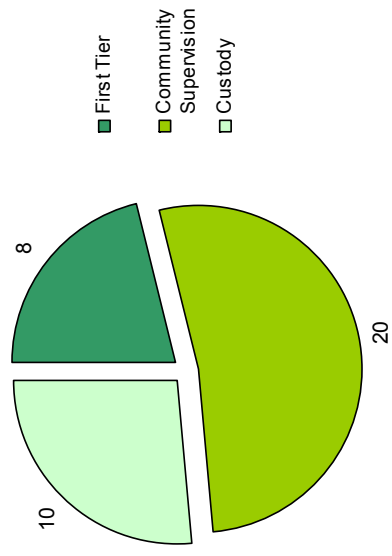
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type





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

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in February 2011.

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 5: Glossary

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

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