



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:

**Brighton & Hove**

ISBN: 978-1-84099-448-3

2011



## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Brighton & Hove 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 67% 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 67% 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 mixed set of findings with *Risk of Harm to others* requiring particular attention. We anticipate that implementing the recommendations in this report will make a significant contribution to the improvement of practice.

*Julie Fox*  
*HM Assistant Chief Inspector of Probation*  
*For Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Probation*

*June 2011*

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Brighton & Hove
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
<b>'Safeguarding' work</b> <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	68%	<b>67%</b>
<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b> <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	63%	<b>55%</b>
<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b> <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	70%	<b>67%</b>

## **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.

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Anne Proctor</i>
<i>Practice Assessor</i>	<i>Cris Dewey</i>
<i>Local Assessor</i>	<i>Jane Tamba</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Zoe Bailey</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Alex Pentecost; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Julie Fox</i>

## Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Scoring – and Summary Table	6
Recommendations	7
Next steps	7
Service users' perspective	8
Sharing good practice	10
1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING	11
1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH)	11
1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending (LoR)	12
1.3 Safeguarding	14
2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS	16
2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	16
2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	17
2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person	18
3. OUTCOMES	20
3.1 Achievement of outcomes	20
3.2 Sustaining outcomes	21
Appendix 1: Summary	22
Appendix 2: Contextual information	23
Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart	24
Appendix 3b: Inspection data	25
Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice	25
Appendix 5: Glossary	26

## 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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>67%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

<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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>55%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</b>

<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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>67%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE 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 and is thoroughly reviewed at appropriate intervals and following a significant change (YOS 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 and that management plans are put into place (YOS Head of Service)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person from harm, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS Head of Service)
- (4) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOS Head of Service)
- (5) there is regular and effective oversight by management, especially of screening decisions, that is clearly recorded within the case record, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Head of Service).

Furthermore:

- (6) the child or young person and parents/carers are actively and meaningfully involved in assessment, planning and review (YOS 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

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

- ◇ Almost all respondents knew why they had to attend the YOS and had been told by staff what would happen when they did. The majority of children and young people felt that their worker was completely or mostly interested in helping them and that staff had listened to what they had to say.
- ◇ Nine children and young people had completed a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment form.
- ◇ Eleven respondents knew what a referral order contract or sentence plan was. All said that it had been discussed with them and that they had been given a copy of the plan. Nine children and young people said that their plan had been reviewed.
- ◇ All children and young people said that the YOS had taken action to help them and that their worker had made it quite or very easy to understand how they could help. One young person said *"She always properly understood, looking out for me always helping me improve my skills and improve my attitude. She helped me come to terms with my conviction and she made me feel like I am still something not some run down criminal like the rest of society does"*.
- ◇ Those that responded felt they had been helped with ETE (6), drug use (7) and understanding their offending (7). Eight thought that their schooling, training or employment had improved and three thought their physical health had got better. One young person commented *"I have got an apprenticeship with my work experience company and if I get 2 GCSE's I will have a place at college. YOS have come to meetings with me and helped me with my work"*.
- ◇ Ten respondents thought that they were less likely to offend as a result of their work with the YOS and three-quarters of the children and young people were fully satisfied or mainly satisfied with the service provided.



## Victims

Six questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people. However, not all questions were completed by all of the respondents.

- ◇ All respondents confirmed that the YOS had explained what service they could offer, that their needs had been taken into account and that they had the opportunity to talk about any worries they had about the offence or the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Four of the six respondents had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence against them.
- ◇ All respondents thought that the YOS had paid attention to their safety where this was a concern.
- ◇ Almost all victims were completely satisfied with the service provided by the YOS. One commented "*The process we went through was excellent. I cannot think of anything that could be done to improve this process*".

## Sharing good practice

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

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 2.1

Mark was 17 years old and had significant and severe learning needs as well as 'Tourettes'<sup>1</sup>. The case manager undertook detailed research to understand his needs and produced an excellent VMP which specified how to work with him. *"Due to Mark's Tourettes diagnosis he needs to be spoken to in clear, sequential sentences whilst asking him to repeat back to ensure he has understood. It is best to offer him a range of options to choose from when deciphering why he has behaved in a certain way. Activities should be creative and aim to keep him engaged - e.g. pictorial or related to his interest in mechanics"*. This led to small but clear targets being achieved with Mark to enable him to understand what he could do to avoid future reoffending.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2

Ross was a 13 year old boy who had received a referral order for theft; he had a significant history of abuse and turmoil in his young life. He attended the 'hip hop' theatre project, a local initiative at the music studio in Brighton YOS where young people composed and wrote rap lyrics to express their feelings. This allowed Ross to express himself but also helped to improve his writing and creativity skills. He took part in a concert which increased his feelings of team working, belonging and self esteem. Ross went on to successfully complete his order and he continued to be involved in local music projects.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.1

Lee was aged 16 and supervised on a youth rehabilitation order for violent offences, a key risk factor was the volatile relationship with his mother. A Functional Family Therapist worked intensively with both Lee and his mum together and individually to improve their ability to communicate and appropriately resolve conflict. This was an effective programme of work which contributed to significantly improved relationships and communication between Lee and his mum with the effect that rather than hang out on the street he spent more time at home.

All names have been altered

---

<sup>1</sup> Tourettes is an inherited neurological condition. The key feature is tics, involuntary and uncontrollable sounds and movements. It is also linked to other behaviours, most often Obsessional Compulsive Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

## 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:**

**59%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in 97% of the 38 cases in the sample; was on time in 84%; and accurate in 74%.
- (2) In 79% of cases we considered the Asset RoSH classification to be accurate. In every case where we judged the classification to be incorrect it was set too low.
- (3) There were four Level 1 MAPPA cases. In all cases, a timely notification to MAPPA had been made and the initial MAPPA level was appropriate.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In the 19 cases where a RoSH analysis was required, 58% were completed on time and to a sufficient standard in 32% of the cases. Those assessments judged to be of insufficient quality were either not completed, did not take account of previous behaviour or the risk to victims had not been fully considered.
- (2) In just under half the cases, the RoSH assessment had not drawn adequately on all the information from MAPPA, other agencies' previous assessments or information from victims.
- (3) In four out of nine cases an RMP had not been completed. Of the five that were completed, two were completed on time and only one to a sufficient quality. Where RMPs were judged to be of insufficient quality, this was mainly because roles and responsibilities of staff in the management of the child or young person's *RoH* were not clear, or planned responses were unclear or inadequate.

- (4) Where there was not a requirement for an RMP, the need for planning for *RoH* issues had been recognised in 5 out of 18 cases and acted upon in 4 out of 14 relevant cases.
- (5) Details of the *RoH* assessment and management had been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in just over half of the cases where this was judged to be required.
- (6) Effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment had been evidenced in 3 of the relevant 17 cases and in only 1 of the 9 relevant cases in relation to oversight of the RMP.

<b>1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<p><b><i>General Criterion:</i></b></p> <p><i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i></p>	
<p><b><i>Score:</i></b></p> <p><b><i>64%</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Comment:</i></b></p> <p><b><i>MODERATE improvement required</i></b></p>

***Strengths:***

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR had been completed in all 38 cases in the sample and had been completed on time in 32 (84%).
- (2) In nine of the ten custodial cases, sentence plans were completed and within the relevant timescale. These plans sufficiently addressed living arrangements, ETE, substance misuse, physical health and perception of self and others. Nearly all the plans included positive factors and 71% took into account Safeguarding needs.
- (3) Community intervention plans/referral order contracts were completed in 95% of cases with 86% being on time. Plans sufficiently addressed ETE, substance misuse and lifestyle and included positive factors in 79% of the sample. Almost all plans reflected sentencing purposes and national standards.
- (4) More than three-quarters of initial assessments had been informed by contact with, or previous assessments from children’s social care services, ETE, physical health services, emotional/mental health services and substance misuse services.
- (5) YOS workers had been actively and meaningfully involved throughout the custodial planning process in all ten cases.
- (6) The intervention plan was reviewed at appropriate intervals in all custodial cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was not of sufficient quality in one-third of cases, which was mainly due to unclear or insufficient evidence or offending-related factors not being identified.
- (2) There was active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person and the parents/carers in 49% and 50% of cases respectively. The *What do YOU think?* self-assessment informed only 24% of the assessments. The case manager had assessed the learning style of the child or young person in 37% of the cases.
- (3) The initial assessment was not reviewed at appropriate intervals in 15 cases.
- (4) Intervention and sentence plans did not sufficiently address factors associated with the child or young person's offence in five out of ten custody cases. One-third did not integrate RMPs, respond appropriately to identified diversity needs or incorporate the child or young person's learning style.
- (5) Objectives in the custodial intervention plans were prioritised according to *RoH* and sequenced according to offence-related need in 44% of cases and took account of victim issues in 33% of the cases where we judged this was required. Similar outcomes were reflected in relation to objectives in community intervention plans/referral order contracts.
- (6) Community intervention plans/referral order contracts gave clear shape to the order in 57% of cases, focused on achievable change in 63%, set relevant goals in 43% and 40% set relevant timescales. Only one-third of plans integrated RMPs, two-thirds responded to identified diversity needs and less than half incorporated the child or young person's learning needs.
- (7) The child or young person had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in 53% of cases and parents/carers in 48%.
- (8) Intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in just 29% of the community cases.

<b>1.3 Safeguarding:</b>	
<b>General Criterion:</b> <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>	
<b>Score:</b> <b>64%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

### **Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed in 92% of cases and on time in 76%.
- (2) Safeguarding needs had been appropriately reviewed in 84% of the cases in the sample.
- (3) The secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately upon, sentence in 89% of relevant cases.
- (4) YOS workers had made a contribution, through the CAF, and other assessments and plans designed to safeguard the child or young person in four of the five relevant cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient quality in only half the cases.
- (2) In our opinion, a VMP should have been completed in 27 cases, however, only 12 were completed, of which six were completed on time and nine were judged to be of sufficient quality. Completed VMPs were insufficient mainly because the roles and responsibilities of those managing the child or young person's vulnerability were not clear and planned responses for any factors that could increase their vulnerability were inadequate and unclear.
- (3) VMPs did not contribute to, and inform, interventions in four out of twelve cases.
- (4) Effective management oversight of vulnerability assessments was evidenced in 7 out of 22 cases.

## **OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 63%**

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

The YOS had established a Management of Risk Group, chaired by a manager, to consider management arrangements for those assessed as a medium or above *RoH* or vulnerability. Whilst we inspected a number of cases that were considered by this group, we were disappointed to find that this did not contribute to improvements in the quality of VMPs/RMPs.

The local Risk Management Policy 2010 did not require RMPs to be produced for every case assessed as a medium *RoH*. The policy stated *"For medium risk cases an RMP should be considered by the caseworker, in discussion with the supervising Practice Manager. If an RMP is not completed the intervention plan must detail how the risks will be managed and evidence given at the conclusion of the RoSH Asset that an RMP has been considered and the reasons why it is not being completed"*. This resulted in RMPs not being completed but there was also no evidence recorded that an RMP had been considered or the reasons why

it had not been completed. There was a lack of clarity about the circumstances in which medium *Risk of Harm* cases would require a management plan.

We found that children and young people had not completed the *What do YOU think?* self-assessment at the commencement of supervision and were often not involved in the development of intervention plans. These plans generally only reflected the requirements of the sentence with no link to the offending-related factors identified within Asset. However, the YOS had recently introduced new documentation for use with children and young people to ascertain their views about problems they faced and what areas they thought they needed to improve. We saw evidence that this approach had improved the engagement of the child or young person in the intervention plan.

## 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:**

**55%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) In cases where there were changes in *RoH* or acute factors they had been anticipated, wherever feasible, in 74% of the sample.
- (2) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings considering the *RoH* by children and young people in all applicable custody cases and in all except one community case.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* had been reviewed thoroughly in-line with required timescales in just over half of cases. Following a significant change *RoH* was reviewed in only 3 out of 17 cases. Completed reviews of *RoH* were of insufficient quality and did not reflect significant changes.
- (2) Where there were changes in *RoH* or acute factors, these had only been identified in 5 of the 13 cases and appropriate action had been taken in five of the twelve relevant cases.
- (3) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* in 60% of cases where required and in accordance with Safeguarding issues in 52% of cases.
- (4) A full assessment of victim safety had been carried out in five out of eight cases where this was required and a high priority had been given to victim safety in 7 out of 11 relevant cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were delivered as planned in less than half of the community cases and reviewed following a significant change in under one-third.
- (6) Effective management oversight of *RoH* had been provided in three of the ten custody cases and 6 of the 20 relevant community cases.



## 2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:

**General Criterion:**

*The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.*

**Score:**

**74%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in-line with the intervention plan in 81% of cases and designed to reduce the LoR in 89%. Three-quarters were appropriate to the child or young person's learning style.
- (2) In every case the YOS had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody.
- (3) Based on the YOS assessment of LoR and RoSH the initial Scaled Approach intervention level was judged to be correct in almost all cases.
- (4) In 16 of the 20 relevant cases all the requirements of the sentence had been implemented.
- (5) Throughout the sentence YOS workers had actively motivated and supported the child or young person and reinforced positive behaviour in the great majority of custody cases and over three-quarters of community cases. The YOS worker had actively engaged parents/carers in almost all relevant custody cases.
- (6) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to *RoH* throughout the sentence in over three-quarters of cases in the sample.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In 61% of the cases, delivered interventions in the community were not sequenced and reviewed appropriately. One-third of the cases (12) did not incorporate diversity issues. Of those that did not, five related to disability.
- (2) Allocated resources were insufficient mainly in two areas of work, thinking and behaviour and attitudes to offending.

### 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:**

**80%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Immediate necessary action had been taken to safeguard and protect other affected children and young people in all three relevant community cases.
- (2) YOS workers and the majority of other relevant agencies worked together to promote Safeguarding and the well-being of the child or young person in custody and in the community in most cases.
- (3) In the majority of custodial cases, other YOS workers and all relevant agencies, particularly ETE, children's social care services, substance misuse services and emotional/mental health services worked together to ensure continuity of provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified in six cases, incorporated those identified in the VMP in four and delivered in six cases where required.
- (5) All relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in every custody case and in 92% of community cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were delivered in two-thirds of relevant cases and reviewed every three months or following a significant change in 8 out of 19 cases.
- (2) There was evidence of effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in two-thirds of custody cases and one-third of community cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 71%**

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

The YOS had an excellent range of projects available to case managers linked to music, arts, theatre and sport which offered children and young people

opportunities to develop their skills in these areas. It was evident that engagement in these projects enabled children and young people to improve their confidence as well as developing positive interests, which helped to reduce the risk of involvement in offending. The YOS also had a thriving music studio which was very popular with children and young people and was used creatively as a positive intervention to help children and young people express their thoughts and feelings through music, song and lyric writing.

It was disappointing to find that in the cases we inspected, children and young people had not had the benefit of attending the large number of intervention programmes the YOS had available. The majority of interventions to address thinking and behaviour/attitudes to offending were delivered by the case manager on a one-to-one basis. Intervention plans were not clear about the specific aims, what issues would be addressed or the level of intensity required. Recording often did not reflect the work undertaken.

### 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:***

***55%***

***Comment:***

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

***Strengths:***

- (1) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 80% of the cases where this was required.
- (2) We considered that sufficient overall progress had been made in relation to the most significant factors related to offending in 16% of cases and some progress in a further 39% of cases.

***Areas for improvement:***

- (1) *RoH* had not been managed effectively in 13 out of 22 cases; this was mainly due to insufficient assessment and planning, or that interventions had not been delivered by the YOS.
- (2) There was no overall reduction in Asset scores in two-thirds of the cases we inspected.
- (3) In relevant cases there appeared to be a reduction in the frequency of offending in 41% and seriousness in 35%. These were both below the average of YOTs inspected so far.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**86%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

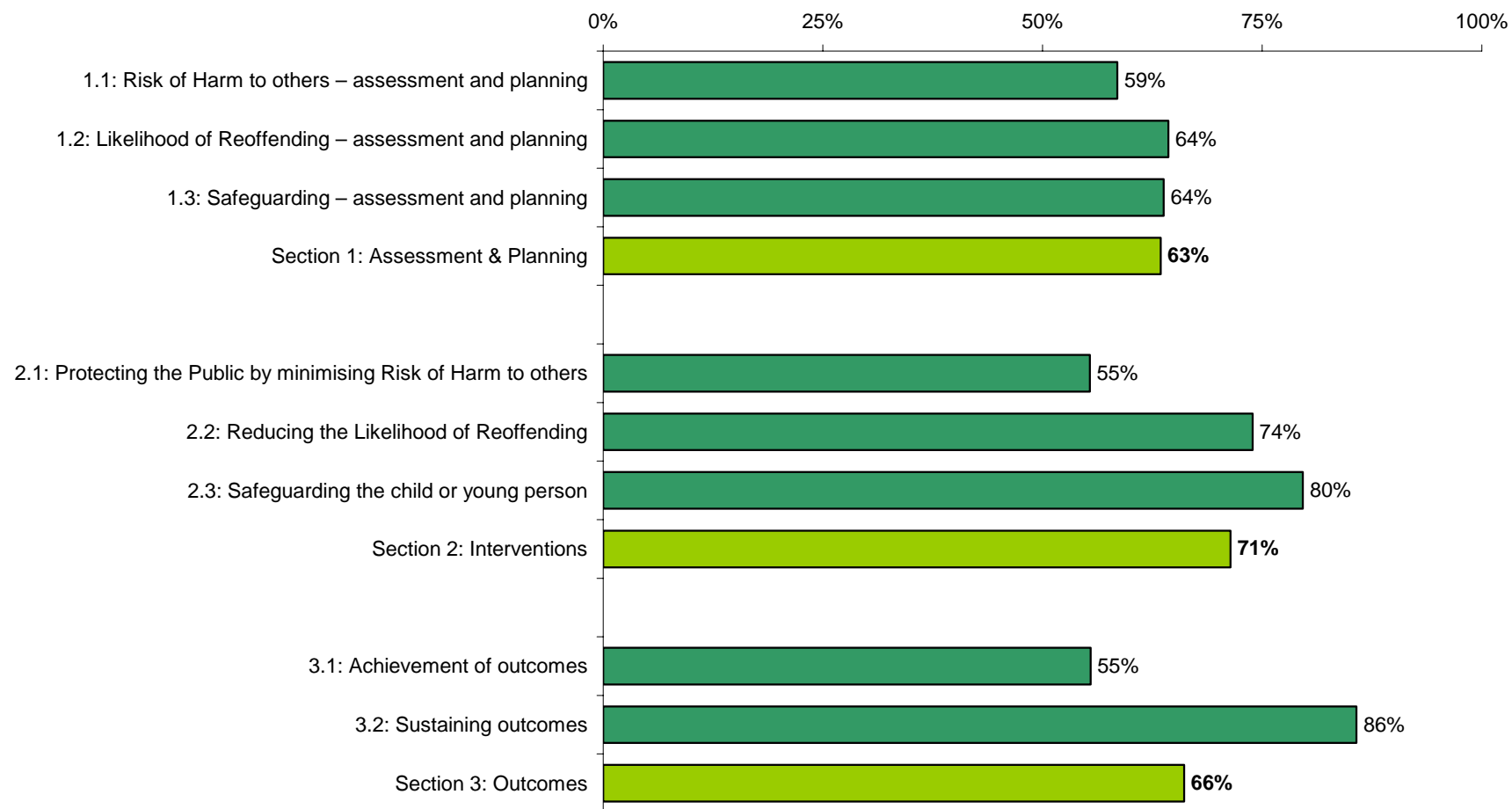
**Strengths:**

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration in eight of the ten custody cases and in 92% of the community cases.
- (2) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in all except two custodial cases and in 21 of the 26 community cases where this was required.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 66%**

## Appendix 1: Summary

### Brighton & Hove CCI General Criterion Scores



## Appendix 2: Contextual information

### Area

Brighton & Hove was located in the South East region of England.

The area had a population of 247,817 as measured in the Census 2001, 8.1% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Brighton & Hove was predominantly white British (94.3%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (5.7%) was below 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 38 per 1,000, were equal to the average for England/Wales of 38.

### YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Sussex police area. The Surrey & Sussex Probation Trust and the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Children and Families Delivery Hub.

The YOS Headquarters and operational office was in the town of Brighton. ISS was provided across both Brighton & Hove and East Sussex and managed by the latter.

### Youth Justice Outcome Indicators 2011/2012 onwards (this replaces YJB National Indicator Performance Judgements)

The national youth justice indicators for England have been replaced by three outcome indicators. These indicators will also be used in Wales.

**1. The reoffending measure** is a count of the number of 10 to 17 year olds who reoffend within 12 months of their conviction.

**2. The first time entrants measure** counts the number of young people given their first pre-court or court disposal and thus entering the youth justice system within each year.

**3. The use of custody** for young people aged 10 to 17 years.

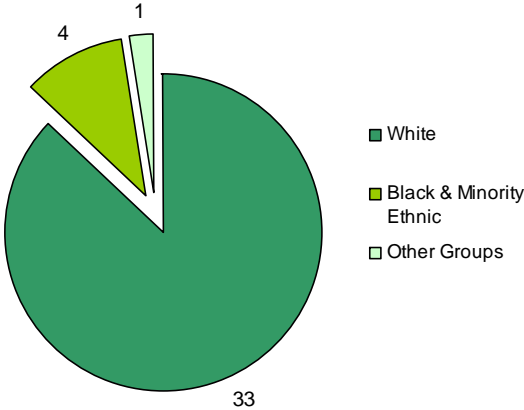
Data will be made available progressively through 2011, broken down by Local Authority area.

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

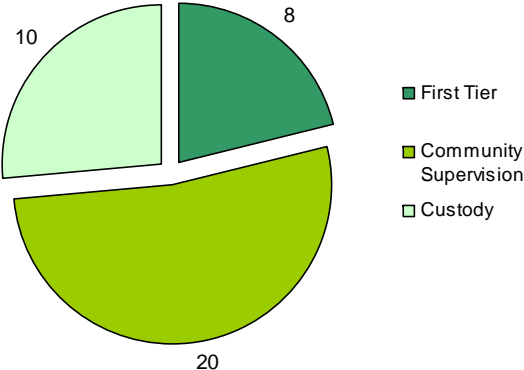
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/>

**Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart**

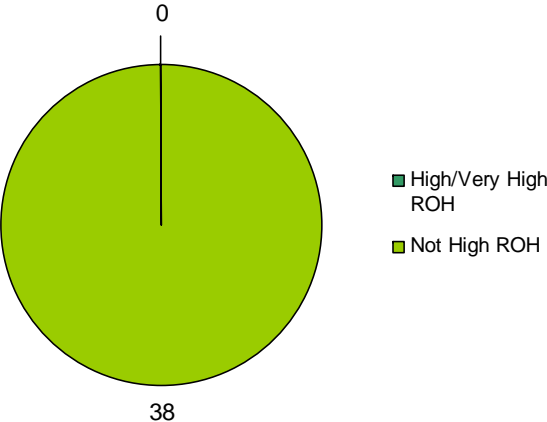
**Case Sample: Ethnicity**



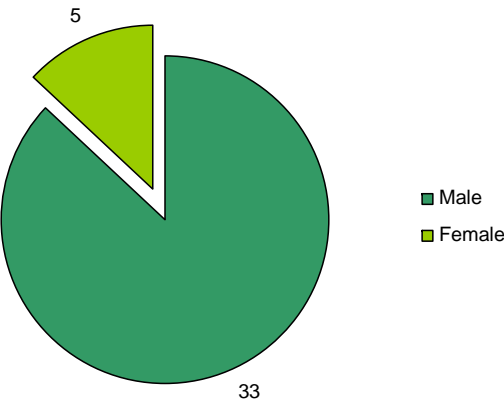
**Case Sample: Sentence Type**



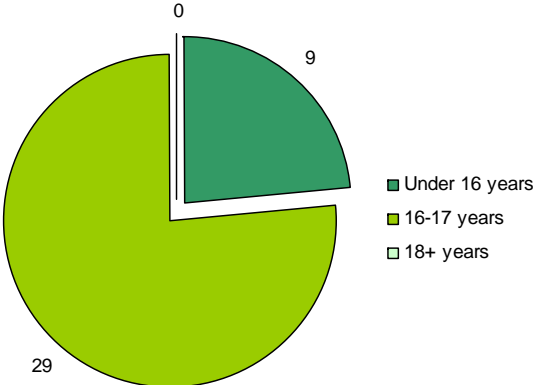
**Case Sample: Risk of Harm**



**Case Sample: Gender**



**Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence**





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

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in March 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.

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Education, Training and Employment: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
Family Group	Used by the YJB for comparative performance reporting, this is a group of YOSs 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 YOS 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