



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:

Newcastle upon Tyne

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Foreword

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

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 71% 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 71% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 64% 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 the region inspected so far. To date, the average score for *Safeguarding* work has been 63%, with scores ranging from 38% - 82%, the average score for *Risk of Harm* work has been 57%, with scores ranging from 36% - 85%, and the average score for *Likelihood of Reoffending* work has been 65%, with scores ranging from 50% - 82%.

We found that many staff were able to talk appropriately about the key elements of *Risk of Harm to others* work. The team had received training which had been well received overall. However, because of the relative recency of these developments, their impact was not fully reflected in the sample we inspected.

Overall, we consider this a broadly encouraging set of findings.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

December 2009

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Scoring – and Summary Table

This report provides percentage scores for each of the 'practice criteria' essentially indicating how often each aspect of work met the level of quality we were looking for. In these inspections we focus principally on the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the work in each case sample.

Accordingly, we are able to provide a score that represents how often the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the cases we assessed met the level of quality we were looking for, which we summarise here.

We also provide a headline 'Comment' by each score, to indicate whether we consider that this aspect of work now requires either **MINIMUM, MODERATE, SUBSTANTIAL** or **DRASTIC** improvement in the immediate future.

<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.	
Score: 71%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

<i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Risk of Harm</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 71%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

<i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 64%	Comment: MODERATE 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.

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 (YOT Manager)
- (2) 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's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Manager)
- (3) 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 (YOT Manager)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

Furthermore:

- (5) when a child or young person is returned to court for breach of an order, a new order is not proposed without the court having the benefit of a fully updated assessment
- (6) good practice across case managers is developed so that it is consistent across the team.

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

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

- ◇ The number of respondents was too few to consider their responses as anything other than individual and they should not be seen as representative.
- ◇ Of the three, one elected to miss questions or answer 'don't know'. The latter part of the questionnaire was not completed at all by this individual.
- ◇ The two children and young people who did complete a form gave overall very positive responses. One, in particular, was able to identify specific changes for the better in their life. This respondent asserted that they had stopped offending.
- ◇ Although the other was less definitive, they nonetheless reported a positive engagement with the YOT.

Victims

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

- ◇ Again, with such a small number of replies there were no themes identified.
- ◇ One respondent was clearly unhappy with the service they received.
- ◇ The other three were broadly positive in their comments.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.1

Steve, aged 13, was charged with a serious offence of wounding towards a four-year-old sibling. The case manager worked hard during the remand period to build a positive relationship with this damaged and difficult young person. There was excellent multi-agency working and an insightful court report that resulted in a residential outcome that was both appropriate to his needs and protected the community.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Whenever possible, case managers would convene a breach meeting prior to returning the child or young person to court. This would involve the case manager, the child or young person, parent/carer, and the team manager plus any other relevant individuals as required. If the meeting went ahead there would be an opportunity to explore the reasons for failing to comply and jointly to develop options for progress. If it was felt that the meeting was successful in re-engaging the child or young person, then with a warning from the team manager, they would be able to continue on supervision with a clear understanding that they would be immediately returned to court in the event of any future failure. There were a number of cases in the sample where this approach had been used and had been successful in re-engaging the child or young people.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Gary was due for release from his custodial sentence on the Friday morning of a bank holiday weekend. Recognising the risk to him of getting too easily involved with former peers, his ISSP worker collected him from the prison and took him immediately to the office and spent most of the rest of the day going through the intended programme and beginning the engagement process. Appointments were in place for each day of the bank holiday weekend so that Gary's time would be used constructively and his focus would be on his behaviour and his future engagement under supervision. This worked and he completed his licence without breaching or reoffending.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) RoSH screenings were completed on time in 82% of relevant cases and we considered 77% of these to be accurate.
- (2) In all but one of the 24 cases which required it, a full RoSH assessment was completed.
- (3) There was a good level of victim contact and the victim's wishes, in terms of reparation options and licence conditions, were made known to the case manager.
- (4) RMPs were required in 18 of the sample cases (those that were categorised as medium or high RoSH). Fifteen were completed and inspectors assessed all but one of these to be of sufficient quality.
- (5) There was clear evidence in 81% of relevant cases that details of the RoSH assessment had been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies.
- (6) There had been a lot of work undertaken in recent months to improve the working arrangements between the YOT and the MAPPAs. This included the YOT deputy manager being a standing member of a MAPPAs committee, whose remit was to develop protocols for ensuring that children or young people were appropriately dealt with under the MAPPAs. This was fairly recent work and its benefits did not fully show through in our case sample.
- (7) Five cases in the sample met the criteria for MAPPAs and four of these had been appropriately referred or notified to the coordinator.
- (8) Full RoSH assessments drew adequately on all appropriate available information in 82% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) RoSH screenings should be completed in all cases. Where there was any indication of harmful behaviour this should lead on to a full RoSH analysis. In six cases from the sample there was no RoSH screening completed.
- (2) The full RoSH analysis provided an opportunity for the case manager to consider *RoH* issues in detail. One-third of these assessments were not of sufficient quality. This then had implications for the work that was planned to be done with the child or young person.
- (3) We saw some good examples of management oversight of risk assessment and risk planning. However, if a case manager assessed *RoH* as low, it would not be sent for countersigning. If the case manager got that assessment wrong, there was no consistent way that it could be identified and corrected.
- (4) There were a small number of cases which fell short of requiring a RMP but which nonetheless indicated potentially harmful behaviour which needed to be addressed. Planning of specific interventions for this purpose occurred in only two of the five cases.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion: <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>	
Score: 61%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Initial assessments of the LoR were completed in 96% of cases in the sample. The vast majority of these were completed on time and 79% of them were considered to be of sufficient quality.
- (2) In assessing whether there had been active engagement with the child or young person, we look for evidence of more than discussion. We would expect to see some close questioning covering a range of topics. This would be supported by indications that the child or young person's view had been sought about the judgements the case manager was making. We found sufficient evidence that there had been an active engagement with the child or young person in order to complete the initial assessment in 76% of the sample. This also applied to engagement with parents/carers in 65% of relevant cases.

- (3) There was a robust system in place to ensure that initial assessments were forwarded to custodial establishments within 24 hours of sentence when appropriate.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) We found that the general practice in Newcastle upon Tyne YOT was for the *What do YOU think?* form to be completed after the initial assessment had been finalised. Thus, we found evidence of its use in informing the initial assessment in only 10% of cases. Although it was evident that case managers were giving the form to children and young people for them to complete during the early weeks of the order, it was less clear to what use any information gathered was being put.
- (2) There was no system in place within the YOT for case managers to assess the child or young person's learning style. This had implications for the potential benefit of the interventions to be delivered.
- (3) We judged intervention plans/referral order contracts addressed the child or young person's needs sufficiently well in 58% of cases. Plans were not particularly well written and mainly contained higher level objectives rather than more focused and achievable targets.
- (4) In only about 20% of the plans was there evidence of prioritisation or sequencing. This was better for Safeguarding at 52%, but clearly this still leaves considerable scope for improvement.
- (5) There were review plan documents available in approximately half of the cases. These did not effectively assess either the work that had been done or its impact. Nor did they define new measurable objectives for the coming period. Overall we found these to be repeats of the initial plan, which had set out the general work to be done for the whole period of the order.
- (6) Whilst 69% of the initial assessments of the case sample had been reviewed, this was more in the sense of an update rather than an analysis of any changes since the last assessment. This was particularly an issue when a child or young person was returned to court for a breach of an order. Commonly, this was for failing to attend and new orders were frequently requested without the preparation of a full new assessment. In particular the reason for the failures to cooperate was not explored and presented to the court.

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:

69%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) We found evidence of vulnerability screenings being completed on time and to a sufficient quality in 79% of cases.
- (2) In all relevant cases the secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to or immediately after sentence.
- (3) Where a VMP had been prepared, we found the vast majority of them had been completed to a sufficient quality.
- (4) In 12 of the 13 cases where there were other plans in place, copies of these were found on the YOT file. In seven, there had been a contribution made by the case manager through the CAF to the wider planning for that child or young person.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The inspection team considered that there should have been a VMP in 24 of the cases in the sample. However, there were only 14 of them.
- (2) All staff had access through their computer terminal to the children's social care services database which allowed them to check whether the child or young person was known and/or current to one of the social workers. We were only able to identify clear evidence of that system having been used in 54% of cases, although it was likely that it was used more frequently but not recorded or clearly marked on the assessment.
- (3) We found evidence of what we would consider to be effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 46% of cases. In order for us to judge management oversight as effective, we looked for more than signing off an assessment or plan. We would have expected to see evidence of some commentary or activity by the manager of the piece of work under consideration, so that the case manager was either having their work affirmed or corrected.
- (4) There was no system for identifying those cases that were wrongly assessed as not requiring work on areas of vulnerability.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 66%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Newcastle upon Tyne YOT is developing in line with the plan it established following the last inspection report, published in January 2007. There have been a number of significant developments and activities since then, including a review of resources, a restructuring of the team and a move only six weeks before this inspection to new and more suitable premises.

They have made significant steps forward in terms of their overall work on *RoH* and Safeguarding issues and are moving now towards a consolidation phase aimed at ensuring that the best practice is spread consistently across the whole team.

Management oversight is a more dynamic and consistent activity. Initial assessments were generally good. The use of the *What do YOU think?* form is subject to some debate within the team. It is often used to facilitate the early engagement within the order, rather than as a form to be filled in as a task for the child or young person, so that it is completed in time for the initial assessment to take account of it. Given our finding in terms of the high level of active engagement of the child or young person and of parents/carers by case managers for the initial assessments, it is likely that much of the information that would be gained by use of that form is in fact accessed.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

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

General Criterion:

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

Score:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There were many good examples of case managers convening and effectively contributing to multi-agency meetings, particularly for cases in custody.
- (2) In general terms, *RoH* work was better for those cases in custody. In all of them there was work to review the child or young person's behaviour with regard to *RoH*.
- (3) Again, in all of the custody cases there was evidence of the case manager actively motivating and supporting the child or young person throughout the sentence and reinforcing good behaviour when that was able to be done.
- (4) These last two points also applied in 90% of community cases.
- (5) There was similar evidence showing that the case manager had actively engaged with the parents/carers throughout the order and again this was a particular strength in custody cases.
- (6) Appropriate resources had been allocated to address the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence in 89% of the sample.
- (7) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoSH* posed in two-thirds of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was evidence of effective *RoSH* reviews in 50% of the cases.
- (2) It was clear in only about half of the cases that the case manager had identified a change in behaviour or circumstances as a trigger to review the *RoH* posed.

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:

72%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The majority of interventions used came from approved packages of work and so were designed to reduce the LoR.
- (2) We judged that although not formally assessing learning style, staff were able to tune their delivery of work and make it appropriate to the child or young person's learning style.
- (3) In two-thirds of the cases the delivery of interventions was broadly in line with the plan/referral order contract.
- (4) It was clear from both the case record and interviews with case managers that there was a consistent commitment to actively motivate and support children and young people through their sentence and to reinforce positive behaviour whenever possible.
- (5) Case managers fully recognized the importance of education and training being available for the children and young people they were supervising. As well as having good resources to refer to, they also received good feedback from ETE specialists.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In line with plans, delivery of interventions was not overtly sequenced or prioritised.
- (2) The delivery of interventions was appropriately reviewed in 40% of the cases.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

General Criterion:

All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.

Score:

76%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In every relevant custody case, there was evidence of all necessary immediate action being taken to safeguard the child or young person. This was also the case in 75% of community orders.
- (2) In a similar proportion, all necessary referrals required to ensure Safeguarding by other agencies had been made.
- (3) There was clear evidence of good professional relationships between YOT staff and those from other providers, in particular ETE, emotional/mental health services and substance misuse services.
- (4) Interventions promoting Safeguarding were evident and in all relevant cases, they incorporated those issues identified in the VMP.
- (5) There was a higher frequency of reviews of these Safeguarding interventions for cases in custody, than of general intervention plans.
- (6) We found evidence of effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 71% of cases which again was higher than for other areas of work.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Delivery of interventions to promote Safeguarding for cases in the community was reviewed every three months or following a significant change in 43% of cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 72%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

There was a degree of mismatch between some of the work that was done with children and young people on orders and the details available in the plan or referral order contract. This was likely to be a recording issue and in part reflected some of the development work that has gone on over the past two years. Case managers are learning about *RoH* or Safeguarding and beginning to apply their learning in practice. It is likely that concise and accurate recording will come later as practice becomes better established and more consistently spread across the whole team.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

54%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There were 27 cases in the sample where the child or young person had failed to comply with the requirements of their sentence. In 70% of these, enforcement action was taken sufficiently well in terms of timeliness.
- (2) Overall, the *RoH to others*, presented by the child or young person under supervision, had been effectively managed in 74% of relevant cases.
- (3) There was evidence of a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 61% of the applicable cases.
- (4) In 75% of the sample, inspectors judged that all reasonable actions had been taken to keep the child or young person safe.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was an overall reduction in the Asset score evidenced in only 23% of the case sample.
- (2) The frequency of offending appeared to have reduced over the course of the order in 45% of cases. Seriousness of offending similarly had reduced by 59%.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

81%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

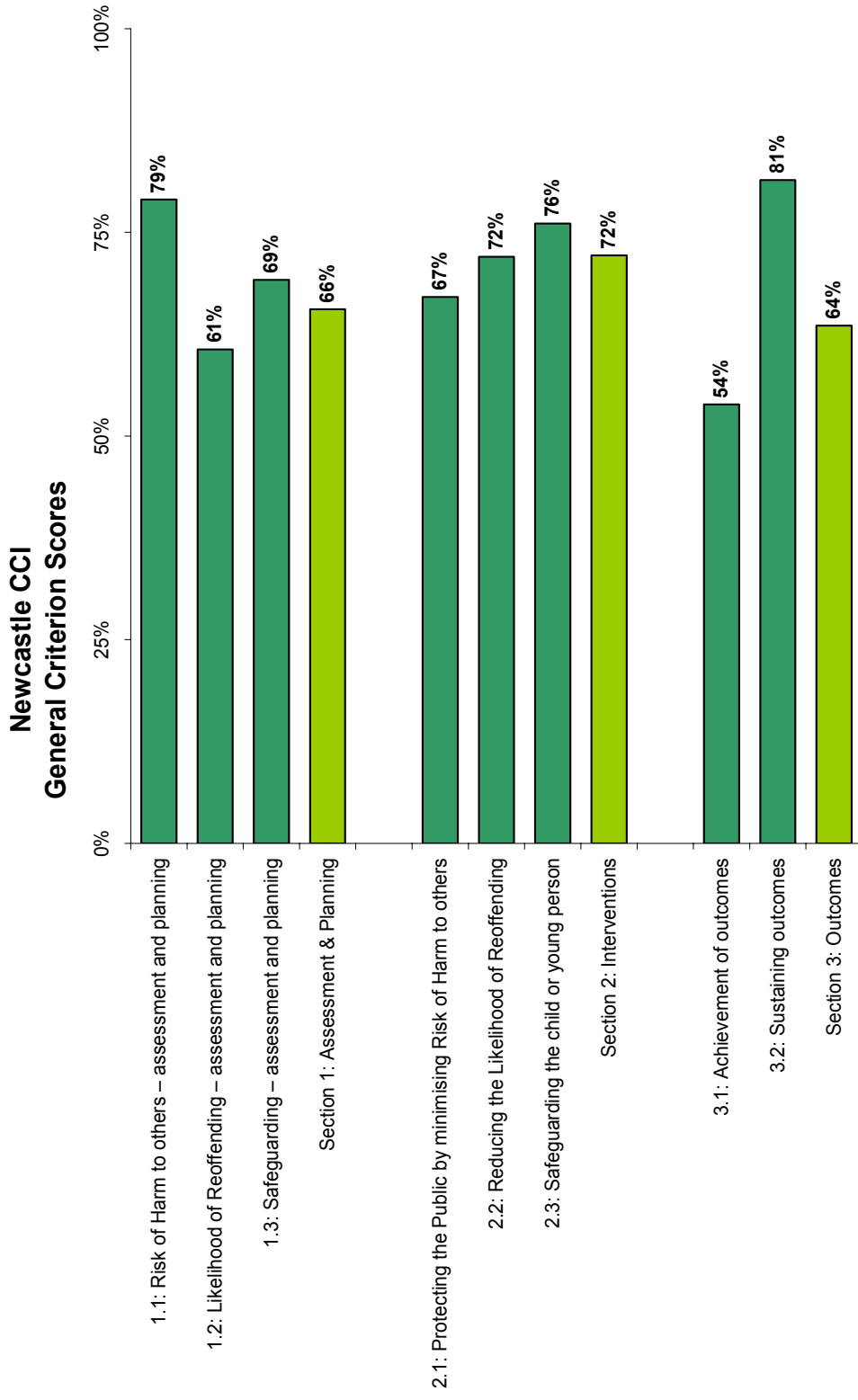
- (1) There was sufficient evidence of full attention having been given to community integration issues in 93% of custody cases and 84% of community orders.
- (2) In every custodial case, there were plans developed or action taken to ensure that positive outcomes achieved were sustained. This also applied in 71% of community orders.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 64%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Whilst still having some way to go in terms of achieving outcomes and having them as a focus throughout the order, case managers are clearly very alert to ensuring that children and young people are not dependent on being subject to supervision to access services. This reflects the positive emphasis which is mentioned in the report on multi-agency planning and delivery as being a clear strength.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Newcastle upon Tyne YOT was located in the North-East region of England.

The area had a population of 259,536 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.7% of which were aged ten to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Newcastle upon Tyne was predominantly white British (93.1%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (6.9%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged ten to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 111 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Northumbria police and probation areas. The Newcastle PCT covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Children's Social Care Department. It was managed by the Head of Social Care and Safeguarding.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Deputy Director of Children's Social Care. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in Newcastle upon Tyne. The operational work of the YOT was entirely based there. An ISSP project was provided in house.

YJB Performance Data

The YJB summary of national indicators available at the time of the inspection was for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

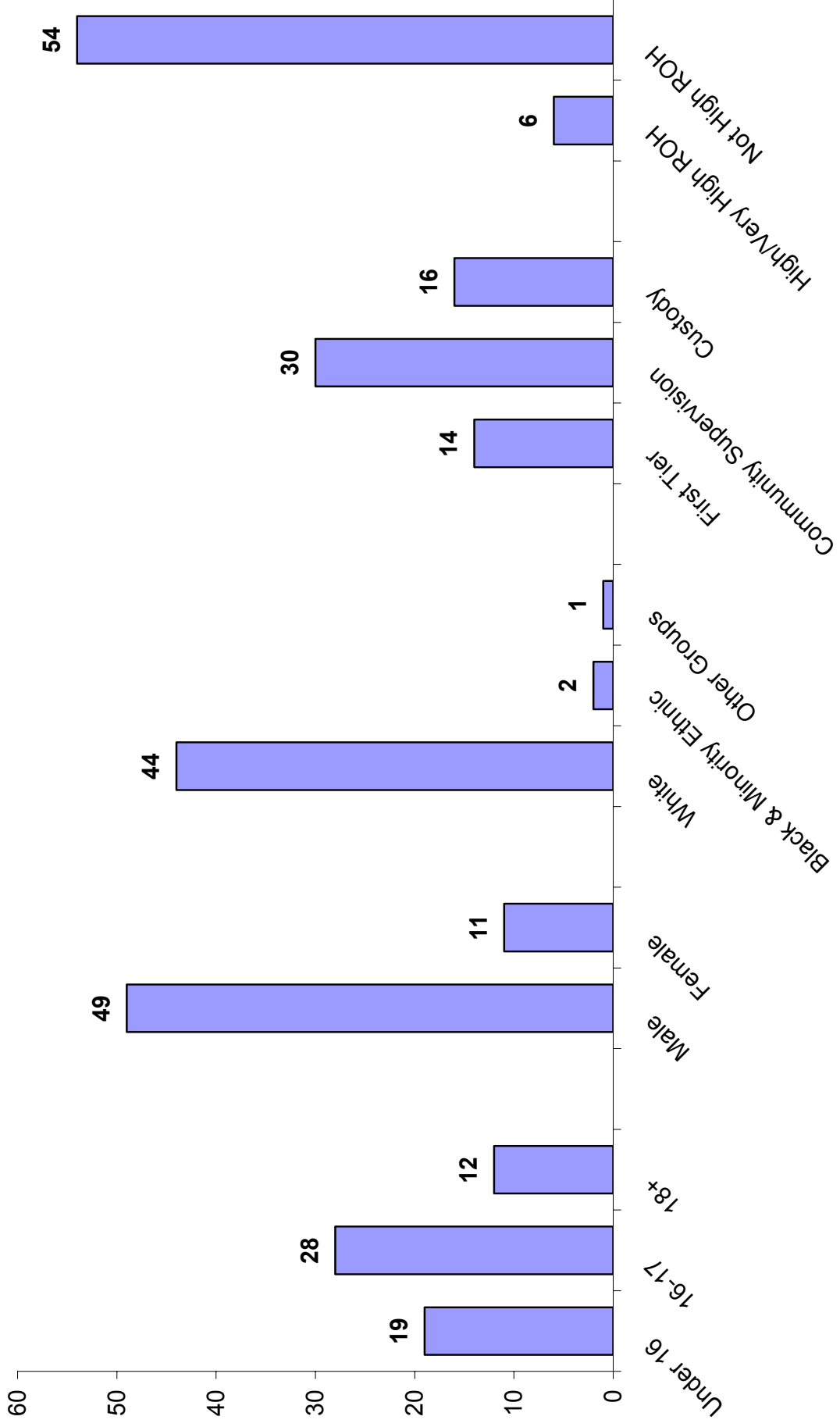
Newcastle upon Tyne's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 59%. This was worse than the previous year, and below the England average of 72%.

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

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 146%, worse than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Newcastle



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in September 2009

The inspection consisted of:

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

We have also seen YJB performance data and assessments relating to this 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	Employment, training and education. Work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme – this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board – set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.

MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> .
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills – the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	'Prolific and other Priority Offender' – designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report – for a court
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. "110%" would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan. A plan to minimise the individual's <i>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>
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