



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:

## **North Tyneside**

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## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in North Tyneside 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 70% 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 73% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 74% 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 previous 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%.

The YOT was operating from an office within an integrated 'youth village'. It provided a welcoming and stimulating environment for children and young people. A sizeable majority of the YOT's work was being done sufficiently well. There was not, however, a consistently applied approach to identifying, planning for and reviewing, Safeguarding and Public Protection issues. Effective management oversight was, in too many instances, lacking.

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings. In its evidence in advance the YOT had recognised some of the areas that required improvement, and had already begun to address them. If the recommendations within this report are addressed, then there are excellent prospects for improvement.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*November 2009*

## **Acknowledgements**

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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>70%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

<b><i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i></b>	
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.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>73%</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 <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>74%</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.

## **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 of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case. Subsequent plans are specific about what will be done 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)
- (2) mental/emotional health and substance misuse services are specified, delivered and reviewed in accordance with the needs of the children and young people (YOT Manager)
- (3) diversity issues and interventions delivered are sufficiently recorded in Asset, to inform progress and future work with the children and young people (YOT Manager)
- (4) Assets and plans of work are regularly reviewed and correctly recorded with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT Manager)
- (5) there is evidence of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions and plans, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

## **Next steps**

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

## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

Twenty-two children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ Each child or young person who responded said they knew why they had to attend the YOT. They said that YOT staff listened to what they had to say and took action to deal with things that they needed help with. All but one said they thought YOT staff were interested in helping them.
- ◇ They said the YOT had helped to improve the following areas of their lives: education and training; understanding offending; making better decisions; and drug and alcohol use. A majority of respondents said things had got better for them at school, college or in getting a job; most said their health had improved and their lives had got better as a result of their work with the YOT.
- ◇ Most children and young people were satisfied with the service provided by the YOT. Over four-fifths of those who responded thought they were less likely to offend because of their work with the YOT. One young person said: *"I know what the consequences will be if I reoffend and I don't want to disappoint myself, my YOT worker and, most importantly, my family"*.

### Victims

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

- ◇ All seven victims said the YOT had explained what service it could offer. In each case the victim said their needs were taken into account by the YOT and they were given the opportunity to talk about any worries they had about the offence or the child or young person who had committed it.
- ◇ All said the YOT had paid attention to their personal safety, while four benefited from work undertaken by the child or young person.
- ◇ All the victims said they were satisfied with the service provided by the YOT; one said: *"I have received an excellent service by the YOT ... from meeting the offender, to being asked to give my opinion ... by attending training sessions on what it is like to be a parent of a victim ..."*



## Sharing good practice

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

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 1.1

Alan was assessed as posing a *RoH* to other children and young people within the custodial setting. A RMP was completed and forwarded to the custodial establishment. Due to the extent of the concerns about Alan, and a lack of initial responsiveness from the establishment, a senior manager made a visit to discuss the case and associated concerns in greater depth. This informed the management of *RoH* in the institution and led to appropriate action being taken in relation to aggression and conflict issues.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2, 2.3

Daniel was in foster care. The foster carers were struggling to manage his increasingly difficult behaviour, which included staying away from home overnight. His safety was at risk; it was agreed that police checks would be carried out on the occupants of the houses where he usually stayed in order to assess if they were suitable. Once this was completed, Daniel was allowed to stay with friends on certain days of the week so long as he stipulated where he was in advance so that the checks could be made. This proactive, rather than punitive, approach had the desired effect of gaining Daniel's active engagement.

## 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:**

**75%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset screening was completed, and on time, in 87% of the cases; it was assessed as accurate in just over two-thirds of them. The Asset RoSH classification was assessed as correctly identified by the case manager in 90%.
- (2) A RoSH analysis was completed, and on time, in 83% of the cases where it was required. In 71% of those cases it was completed to a sufficient standard. The main reason for a RoSH to be assessed as insufficient was previous relevant behaviour not being considered. In 86% of cases, the assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information including MAPPA and other relevant assessments.
- (3) The RoSH assessment was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence in every case where this was required.
- (4) The notification and referral of all MAPPA cases was timely and the level in all instances was identified correctly. Details of RoSH assessment and management were appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 71% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) A RMP was not completed in 32% of the cases where it was required, while it was not completed on time in 35%, or completed to a sufficient standard in 39%. In half of the relevant cases, management oversight of the RoH assessment and RMP was not assessed as effective.
- (2) Where there were RoH issues but no requirement for a RMP, the need for planning for those issues was recognised and acted upon in only half of the relevant cases.

## 1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:

### **General Criterion:**

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

### **Score:**

**72%**

### **Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset LoR screening was completed in 97% of cases; it was undertaken in a timely way in all but two of the cases in the sample; and was of sufficient quality in 83%. The main reason for insufficiency, in nine out of ten cases, was unclear or insufficient evidence. The initial assessment was informed by contact with the police in 92% and ETE in 80%.
- (2) There was active engagement with the child or young person in 91% of the initial assessments, and with parents/carers in 85%.
- (3) The initial assessment was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence in all the custodial cases.
- (4) The child or young person was actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in 84% of the cases and the parent/carer in 76%. A timely intervention plan or referral order contract was completed in 98%. The plan addressed deficits in thinking and behaviour in 88% of the relevant cases, ETE in 87% and attitudes to offending in 85%.
- (5) 86% of the intervention plans or referral order contracts reflected sentencing purposes, while national standards were reflected in 89%. Victims' issues were taken account of in 73% of the cases where they were an issue.
- (6) The relevant external agencies most actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process were ETE providers (83%); the secure establishment (94%); and the police (74%).

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In almost two-thirds of the cases, the case manager had not assessed the learning style of the child or young person; a *What do YOU think?* form was completed and informed the initial assessment in only three. Contact with, or relevant information from, children's social care services was not sought in 32%. The initial assessment was informed by physical health services in less than half of the relevant cases.
- (2) There was no timely review of the initial assessment in one-third of the cases in the sample. The intervention plan was not reviewed at appropriate intervals in over two-fifths.

- (3) Factors that contributed to offending were not sufficiently addressed in the intervention plans/referral order contracts in almost one-third of the cases. The main factors omitted were those that related to living arrangements (35%) and emotional/mental health issues (36%).
- (4) The intervention plan or referral order contract did not integrate RMPs in 42% of the relevant cases, and failed to take into account Safeguarding needs in 43%; the child or young person's learning needs/style were not incorporated in 46%. Children's social care services were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in just over half of the relevant cases.

<b>1.3 Safeguarding:</b>	
<p><b>General Criterion:</b></p> <p><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></p>	
<p><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>66%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MODERATE improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed, and on time, in 87% of cases.
- (2) In every applicable case, the custodial establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence; in all but two there was evidence of active liaison and information sharing with the custodial establishment around Safeguarding issues.
- (3) In 77% of applicable cases, there was evidence of other plans (care, pathway, protection, etc.) on the file.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The vulnerability screening was not being completed to a sufficient standard in 31% of cases. In 44% of the cases, the Safeguarding needs were not reviewed as appropriate.
- (2) A VMP was completed in only 48% of the cases where one was required. It was completed in a timely fashion in 38% and to a sufficient quality in 36%. The main areas in which the VMP was lacking were victim and diversity issues (41% each); roles and responsibilities not being clear (52%); and the planned response being assessed as inadequate (59%).

- (3) The VMP contributed to interventions in just 40% of cases. Overall, there was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in only one-third of the applicable cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 71%**

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

Understanding on when and how to produce and review good quality RMPs, VMPs and intervention plans was lacking. While there was evidence that management oversight was taking place, it was not sufficiently addressing areas of practice that needed improving.

In a sizeable number of cases, insufficient attention was paid to identifying diversity issues of the children and young people with whom the YOT was working. In particular, learning styles were not rigorously assessed and recorded, and the views of children and young people were not systematically collected or taken into account when work was planned.

## 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:**

**75%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated where feasible in 70% of relevant cases, identified swiftly in 84% and acted on appropriately in 83%.
- (2) We found in every applicable case that effective use was made of MAPPA; issues were clearly recorded, followed through and acted upon; and reviewed appropriately. Case managers contributed effectively to MAPPA processes and a substantially high percentage of other multi-agency meetings.
- (3) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 82% of applicable cases.
- (4) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed *RoH* posed by the child or young person throughout the sentence in 80% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were delivered as planned in 78% of cases and reviewed following significant change in 77%. The figures for custody cases were 79% and 71% respectively.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The *RoH to others* was not reviewed in accordance with required timescales in 42% of the cases. Where there had been a significant change that required a review of the *RoH* assessment, this did not take place in 39%.
- (2) In slightly more than one-third of cases, a full assessment of the safety of victims was not carried out; high priority to victim safety was not evidenced in 47% of applicable 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:**

**77%**

### **Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were in line with the intervention plan in 82% of cases; appropriate to the learning style (74%); designed to reduce LoR (77%); sequenced appropriately (72%); incorporated all diversity issues (73%); and where appropriate, were in line with the PPO status in all but one.
- (2) The YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in every one of the custody cases.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence in 81% of the cases.
- (4) The case manager actively motivated and supported the child or young person in 88% of custody cases and 85% of the time when they were in the community. Similar figures were achieved in relation to the case manager reinforcing positive behaviour with the child or young person.
- (5) The YOT worker actively engaged parents/carers where appropriate in 94% of custody cases and 89% of the time when the child or young person was in the community.

### **Area for improvement:**

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were assessed as being of insufficient quality in 48% of cases; they were not reviewed appropriately in 47%.

### 2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**79%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in all the custody cases and in 84% of those in the community. All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect any other affected child or young person in all of the custody cases where this was an issue, and in 80% of those in the community. Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the sentence in accordance with Safeguarding issues in 81%.
- (2) Good joint working took place between YOT workers and ETE providers/ physical health services to protect the child or young person in all the relevant custody cases and in a very high percentage of those in the community. Good joint working to protect the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in custody was also evidenced between YOT workers and the secure establishment, children's social care services and the police.
- (3) YOT workers and relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in transition from custody to the community in all the relevant cases involving accommodation services and children's social care services, 94% of the ETE cases and 89% where there were emotional/mental health issues.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified in 85% of the community cases and 93% of those in custody. Where they were identified in the VMP, they were incorporated into the intervention plan in over three-quarters of the community and custody cases. Safeguarding interventions were delivered and reviewed every three months or following a significant change in approximately three-quarters of those in custody.
- (5) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability work was evidenced in 87% of the custody cases.
- (6) Relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in all the custody cases and 80% of those in the community.



### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Where specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were required, they were not delivered in one-third of the cases even if they had been identified and incorporated in the VMP; they were not reviewed after three months or following a significant change in 52%.
- (2) Effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability work was not evidenced in nearly half of the community cases.

### **OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 77%**

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

The YOT did well in relation to this section. It managed MAPPA cases consistently well, and also did good work with children and young people in custody.

Work with children and young people in general could, however, have been better evidenced, particularly when delivered by others. Recording of interventions in relation to ISSP and reparation were particularly deficient, and meant that the responsible case manager was insufficiently aware of what work had been done or the degree of engagement of the child or young person. Case managers generally addressed changes in the circumstances of the child or young person, but reviews were too often not done in accordance with required timescales which meant that critical information was not widely shared.

### 3. OUTCOMES

#### 3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**61%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) In 68% of the cases where the child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence, enforcement action was taken sufficiently well.
- (2) All reasonable action was taken to keep the child or young person safe in 71% of applicable cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In 36% of cases, *RoH to others* had not been effectively managed.
- (2) There was no reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 35% of relevant cases.

#### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**71%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

### ***Strengths:***

- (1) Full attention was given to community integration issues in 88% of the custodial cases and in 72% of the cases where the child or young person was serving a community sentence.
- (2) Action was taken to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in 82% of the custody cases.

### ***Area for improvement:***

- (1) In 38% of the community cases, insufficient action was taken to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable.

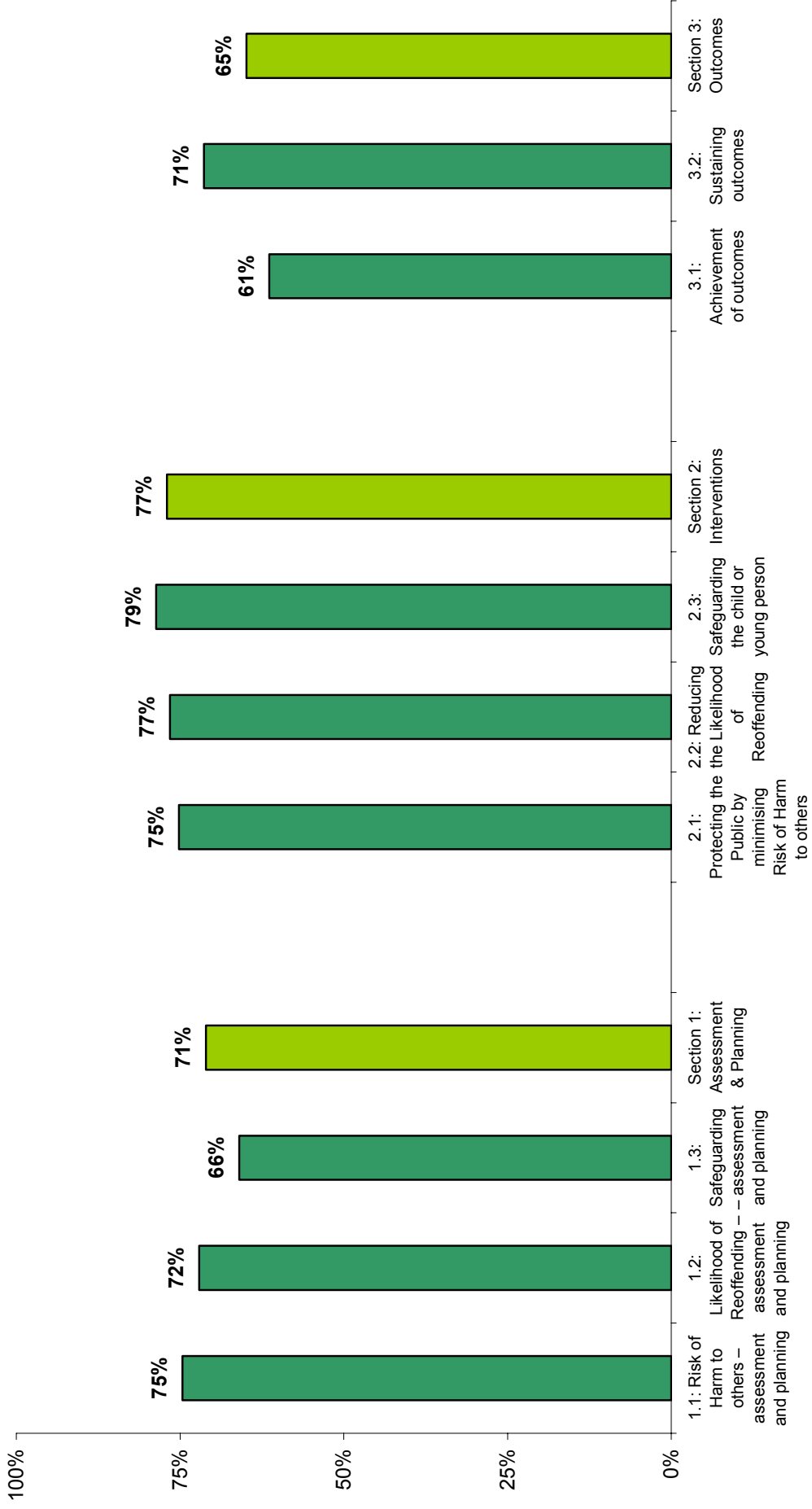
### **OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 65%**

#### **COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

Change would have been better evidenced if the YOT had been consistently reviewing Asset, RoH, vulnerability and intervention plans. While plans had covered all the major factors that had led to the child or young person offending, in too many cases they had not clearly identified what outcomes were being sought. A greater level of shared understanding between the YOT and some outside agencies, particularly substance misuse and mental/emotional health, regarding the requirements of the overall service to be delivered and what was required in individual plans, would have been of benefit.

## Appendix 1: Summary

### North Tyneside CCI General Criterion Scores



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

North Tyneside YOT was located in the North-East region of England.

The area had a population of 191,659 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.1% 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 North Tyneside was predominantly white British (98.1%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.9%) 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 84 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. North Tyneside PCT covered the area.

The YOT was located within the Children, Young People and Learning Directorate of Children and Families. The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Head of Safeguarding.

The YOT Headquarters was in the town of North Shields. The operational work of the YOT was based in the same office. ISSP was provided through consortium arrangements with Newcastle and Northumberland YOTs.

### **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.

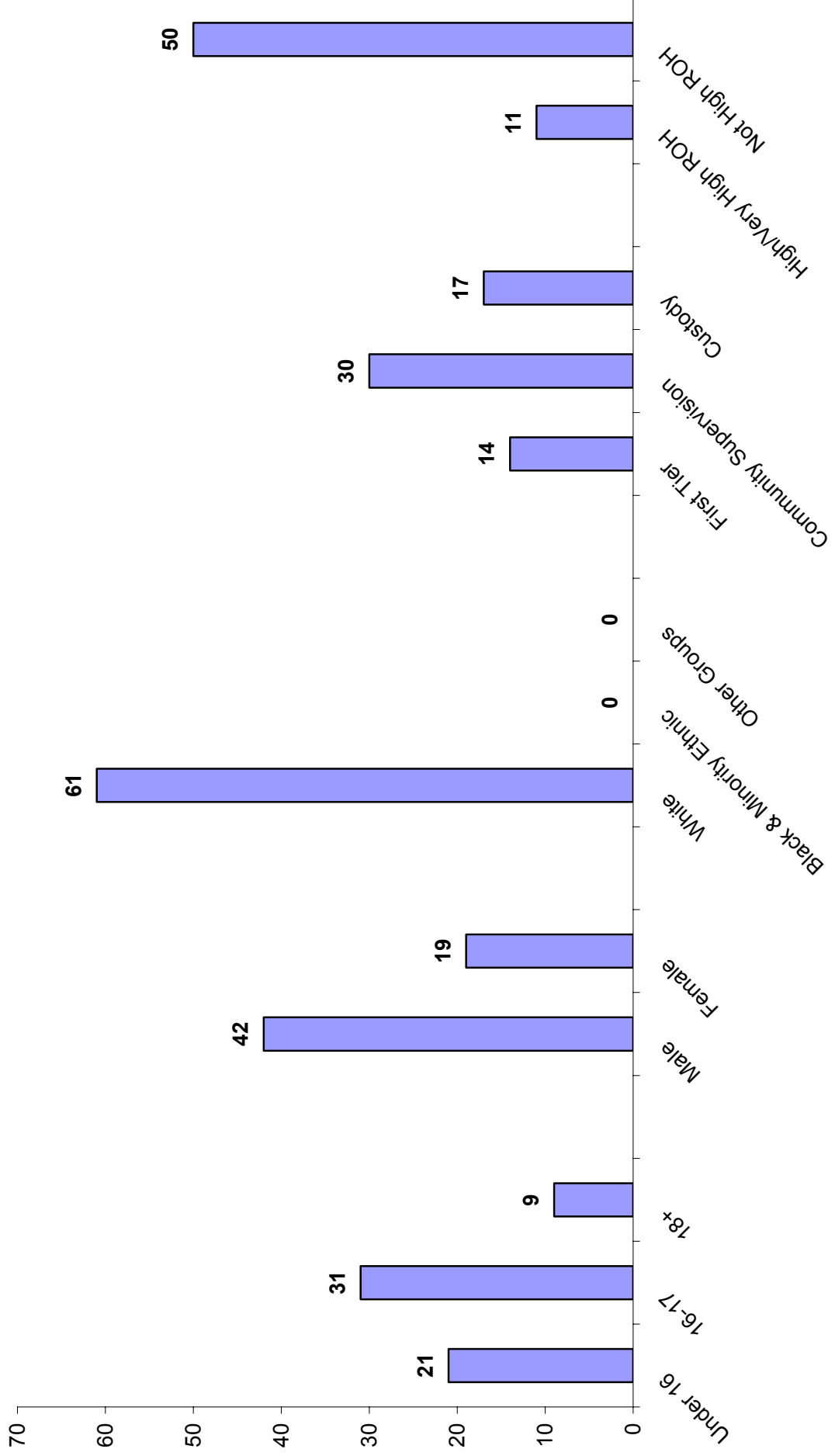
North Tyneside performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 89%. This was worse than the previous year, but above the England average of 72%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 100%. This was equal to the previous year and better than the England average of 95%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 82%, better than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

**Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart**

**Case sample information: North Tyneside**



## **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