



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:

Rotherham

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2010

Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Rotherham 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 68% 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 59% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 77% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

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

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings with moderate improvement required in work related to safeguarding and only minimal improvement to Likelihood of Reoffending. Although the YOS only had a very small number of children and young people who presented a high *Risk of Harm to others*, and improvement had been made in recent months, more work was needed to manage the risks posed by these young people. Whilst there is still work to be done we are confident that Rotherham YOS is capable of delivering on these improvements.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

Date 2010

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Rotherham
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	68%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	59%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	77%

Acknowledgements

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

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Scoring – and Summary Table

This report provides percentage scores for each of the ‘practice criteria’ essentially indicating how often each aspect of work met the level of quality we were looking for. In these inspections we focus principally on the Public Protection and Safeguarding aspects of the work in each case sample. Accordingly, we are able to provide a score that represents how often the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the cases we assessed met the level of quality we were looking for, which we summarise here. We also provide a headline ‘Comment’ by each score, to indicate whether we consider that this aspect of work now requires either **MINIMUM**, **MODERATE**, **SUBSTANTIAL** or **DRASTIC** improvement in the immediate future.

<i>Safeguarding score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
<i>Score:</i> 68%	<i>Comment:</i> MODERATE improvement required

<i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of Risk of Harm work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
<i>Score:</i> 59%	<i>Comment:</i> MODERATE improvement required

<i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<i>Score:</i> 77%	<i>Comment:</i> MINIMUM improvement required

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

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a good quality assessment of the individual's Likelihood of Reoffending is completed at the start of sentence, appropriate to the specific case, taking into account offending related factors (YOS Manager)
- (2) full risk of serious harm analyses take account of relevant previous behaviour and offending (YOS Manager)
- (3) risk management plans and vulnerability management plans are completed on time and are of good quality. They clarify the roles and responsibility of staff, and include planned responses to changes in the child or young person's *Risk of Harm to others* and their own vulnerability (YOS Manager)
- (4) the plan of work with each case is regularly reviewed, updated, informs Asset; with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOS Manager).
- (5) interventions undertaken with each individual are sequenced appropriately to their needs (YOS Manager)
- (6) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (7) referrals made by the YOS, to Rotherham children's and social care services are appropriately prioritised by that department and action is taken by them to support the Safeguarding of children and young people under the supervision of the YOS (Chair of the YOS Management Board).

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

Thirty-seven children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All children and young people on community orders said that staff explained what would happen when they came to the YOS.
- ◇ All children and young people who completed our questionnaire felt that the YOS staff had been interested in helping them, and staff had listened to what they had to say.
- ◇ All but one felt that the YOS took action to deal with things they needed help with.
- ◇ All those who responded remembered discussing their sentence plan and the vast majority remembered being given a copy of their supervision or sentence plan.
- ◇ All but nine respondents reported that as a result of action taken by the YOS, some things had got better for them at school, in getting a job or in relation to their health.
- ◇ Almost all respondents felt positive about the service given to them by the YOS.
- ◇ One young person said: *"I feel stronger; I know what to do when I am in a hard situation. If I have got a problem I go to my YOS worker cos she gives me lots of help and makes me understand things better!!"*.

Victims

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

- ◇ All victims felt that the YOS had explained the services it could offer.
- ◇ All victims thought the YOS had taken their needs into account.
- ◇ All victims stated that they had the chance to talk about any worries they had, about the offence or about the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ One-third of the victims benefited directly from work done by the child or young person who committed the offence.
- ◇ All respondents felt that the YOS had paid attention to their safety.
- ◇ Overall, nine of the victims were completely satisfied with the service given by the YOS, the others were mostly satisfied.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning General Criterion: 1.2	The YOS case managers used a learning styles questionnaire to ensure that their work with children and young people was effective. Case managers used worksheets from <i>Actions Bring Consequences</i> - produced by Warwickshire YOT. The worksheets were very visual and case managers found they worked very well for visual kinaesthetic learners.
Outcomes General Criterion: 2.2	Case manager Jane sent a letter to a young person who had successfully completed the ISSP element of his order, despite him having to contend with some very difficult personal factors, to motivate him to complete the remaining part of his order: 'I just wanted to write to you to say well done in completing the ISSP part of your sentence. You did really well and managed to complete it all without being breached which is very impressive. I have enjoyed working with you and your family and am looking forward to helping you to get to the end of your order.'
Delivery and Review of Interventions General Criterion: 2.3	Darren was a highly vulnerable young man. Shortly after his order was made Darren attempted suicide twice in one day. Following treatment and psychiatric assessment Darren was discharged from hospital. The case manager was proactive in organising a multi-agency meeting; she contacted Darren's social worker, NOMAD (housing agency) and an art psychotherapist. A multi-agency risk strategy meeting was then held. As a result, plans were put in place to support Darren in the community and reduce his risk of further self-harm.
Outcomes General Criterion: 3.2	Mark had been subject to a community-based sentence for substance misuse related offences. Six weeks before his order was due to end the case manager contacted a community drug and alcohol service worker to ensure that Mark had ongoing support and an appointment was arranged for Mark to meet the new worker. The case manager met the substance misuse worker before Mark attended to share background information. This ensured that Mark successfully engaged with his new worker after his order was completed.

All names have been altered.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH):

General Criterion:

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

Score:

62%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A *RoH* screening was undertaken in all but one case in the sample, and completed on time in all but six cases.
- (2) The *RoH* screening was judged to have been accurate in 68% of assessments.
- (3) The *RoH* classification recorded by the YOS was considered correct in most cases.
- (4) In the majority of cases the RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information from other agencies and information from victims.
- (5) In all but four cases details of the RoSH assessment and management were communicated appropriately to relevant staff and agencies.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In ten cases we assessed that there should have been a full RoSH analysis. In only half of these cases was a full analysis completed.
- (2) The RoSH analysis was not of a sufficient quality in nine of the ten cases. The main reasons for this were: the RoSH not completed; not completed on time; incorrect classification; and previous relevant information not considered.
- (3) In five cases we judged that an RMP should have been completed. In only one of these cases was an RMP completed, completed on time and to a sufficient quality.
- (4) In cases that did not require an RMP the need to address potential *RoH* issues had not been recognised in 10 of 18 relevant cases, and was only acted upon in seven cases.
- (5) Effective management oversight of *RoH* assessments was evident in only 46% of cases. In some instances this was due to a lack of management recording in the case file, the timeliness of countersigning or the failure to recognise that an RMP was needed. In other cases *RoH* assessments had been signed off, but we considered them to be of insufficient quality.

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:

73%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In all but two cases an initial assessment of LoR had been conducted; they were completed on time in 74% of cases. Good use was made of the information available from other agencies, including children's social care services, police, educational providers, custodial establishments and substance misuse services. Initial assessments also included information from victims where appropriate.
- (2) There was evidence of active engagement with the child or young person in 69% of cases, and with parents/carers in 63% of cases.
- (3) The case manager had assessed the learning style of the child or young person in 75% of all cases.
- (4) Completion of the *What do YOU think?* form by children and young people contributed to the initial assessment of LoR in 61% of cases.
- (5) In all ten custody cases there was a custodial sentence plan. All plans were completed on time and all but two sufficiently addressed factors related to offending. Case managers were actively and meaningfully involved throughout the custodial planning process in all but two cases. Plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals in all but one case in custody.
- (6) In all but two relevant cases there was a timely intervention plan or referral order contract, and in 81% of cases they addressed factors linked to offending sufficiently. More than three-quarters of plans or contracts took into account Safeguarding needs and the child or young person's learning needs or style. In 83% of cases plans took account of the child or young person's identified diversity needs.
- (7) Almost all plans or contracts set relevant goals and reflected the purpose of sentence and national standards, while the majority gave a clear shape to the order and focused on achievable change.
- (8) In 71% of cases the child or young person was involved meaningfully in the planning process (although only 55% of parents/carers were meaningfully involved in planning). In a similar number of cases relevant external agencies were also involved with the exception of children's social care services.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was not completed to a sufficient standard in 42% of cases. The principle issues detracting from their quality were insufficient or unclear evidence.
- (2) Initial assessments were reviewed appropriately in fewer than half (45%) of the cases.
- (3) Only half of the intervention plans or contracts were prioritised according to any *RoH* issues. Due to the lack of risk management planning, RMPs were not integrated in sentence plans in custody or in the community.
- (4) Intervention plans or referral order contracts in the community were reviewed at appropriate intervals in 53% of cases.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion: <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>	
Score: 71%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A vulnerability screening was completed in all but one of the cases inspected, was completed on time in all but five cases and almost three-quarters of the screenings were of a sufficient standard.
- (2) The assessment of Safeguarding needs was reviewed appropriately in 74% of cases. VMPs contributed to and informed interventions in 9 of the 13 relevant cases.
- (3) Secure establishments were made aware of Safeguarding issues in all ten relevant custody cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where VMPs were completed, they were timely in only 52% of cases, and only 33% were of sufficient quality. In some cases the quality was affected by a lack of clarity about the roles and responsibilities of staff and agencies involved with the child or young person. In eight cases we assessed that there should have been a VMP but there was not.
- (2) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in only 45% of cases.

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

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Assessment and sentence planning was generally sufficient, but improvements were needed, particularly in relation to *RoH* work. The inspection concurred with the YOS evidence in advance which had highlighted the need for *“comprehensive management oversight of risk screening and assessments to ensure all previous offending, behaviour and attitudes are been taken into account when decision making.”* and *“The need to ensure that Asset and in particular RoH and vulnerability screening is reviewed in-line with national standards or when there is a significant change”* as being areas for improvement.

Although the YOS had a risk management strategy in place there was a need for greater management oversight of all cases and not only those assessed, at the initial assessment stage, as posing a medium or high *RoH*.

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:

60%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Case managers and other relevant YOS staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in a substantial majority of cases – 89% - when the child or young person was in custody and 75% when they were living in the community.
- (2) A full assessment of victim safety had been carried out in 86% of cases and high priority was given to victim safety in 67%.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated according to *RoH* in 83% of the cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned in all but one of the ten cases in custody and in 78% of cases in the community where required.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed in accordance with the national standard in fewer than half (46%) of the cases. Although a significant change to the child or young person's circumstances, requiring a review, took place in ten cases, it was carried out in only two. Where changes in *RoH* factors occurred, they were anticipated wherever feasible in 18% of cases, identified swiftly in 38% of cases, and acted on appropriately in one-third of cases.
- (2) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 63% of the cases. Where there were Safeguarding issues the corresponding figure was 60%.
- (3) Inspectors found two cases in the inspection sample that should have been referred into the MAPPA process but were not.

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:

86%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The YOS had a wide range of high quality interventions at its disposal, covering most issues potentially related to offending. We assessed all interventions to be of good quality and designed to address LoR in all but one case.
- (2) In 81% of cases interventions delivered in the community were implemented in-line with the intervention plan, and incorporated all diversity issues in all cases.
- (3) Interventions delivered in the community were appropriate to the offender's learning style in all but two (95%) assessments.
- (4) YOS staff had been involved appropriately in the review of interventions delivered in custody in all ten DTO cases.
- (5) Based upon the YOS assessment of LoR and RoSH we found that the initial scaled approach intervention level was correct in all but three relevant cases.
- (6) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence in 89% of cases.
- (7) Case managers actively motivated and supported children and young people through the sentence in all cases during their time in custody, and in 87% of cases in the community. They reinforced positive behaviour in custody and in the community in almost all cases.
- (8) There was evidence of active engagement with parents/carers in all appropriate cases in custody, but in only 67% of cases in the community.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Interventions delivered in the community were reviewed appropriately in 53% of 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:

78%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In all cases in custody and in almost all relevant cases in the community, necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person and any other affected child or young person.
- (2) All necessary referrals were made to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding in every applicable case in custody, and in all except one relevant case in the community.
- (3) YOS workers and all relevant agencies, except for children's social care services, worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community and in custody in all or nearly all applicable cases.
- (4) In more than two-thirds of applicable cases YOS workers and all relevant agencies, with the exception of children's social care services, worked together during the transition from custody to community to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services for children and young people.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified (86% of cases) and delivered (73% of cases). Of the interventions identified in the VMP, 70% were delivered.
- (6) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified in six cases and were delivered and reviewed appropriately in all but one of these cases.
- (7) The well-being of the child or young person was supported and promoted throughout the course of the sentence by all relevant staff in all ten cases in custody and in 87% of cases in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Although YOS workers and relevant agencies worked well to promote the safeguarding and well-being of children and young people, both in the community and in the transition from custody to the community, this included children's social care services in only 27% of relevant cases in the community and only one-third of young people in custody.
- (2) There was evidence of effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability in only half of the relevant custody cases and 35% of cases in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 76%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOS had developed a wide range of high quality interventions, supported by strong partnership working, particularly with schools, physical and mental health services, substance misuse services as well as the police. We also saw evidence of worksheets being used on a structured, one-to-one basis, with young people to address offending behaviour.

During the inspection we found a great deal of frustration among case managers who had encountered difficulty referring children and young people under their supervision to the area's children's and social care services. Inspectors saw evidence of these referrals and lack of, or inappropriate, responses in a number of cases. The level of response and engagement from children's social care services depended upon which of the teams was responsible for the child or young person's area. In a number of cases children and young people were left vulnerable for long periods. This situation must improve; children and young people who offend are a priority and referrals from YOS case workers should be treated as such.

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:

63%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strength:

- (1) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending in 65% of cases and in the seriousness of offending in 70%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In just over one-third (35%) of relevant cases, *RoH* was not effectively managed.
- (2) In 13 out of 24 cases the child or young person had not complied with the sentence. There were a number of instances where the YOS was slow to fully engage with the child or young person to address poor compliance.
- (3) There had only been a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 32% of cases. All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 64% of cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

85%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

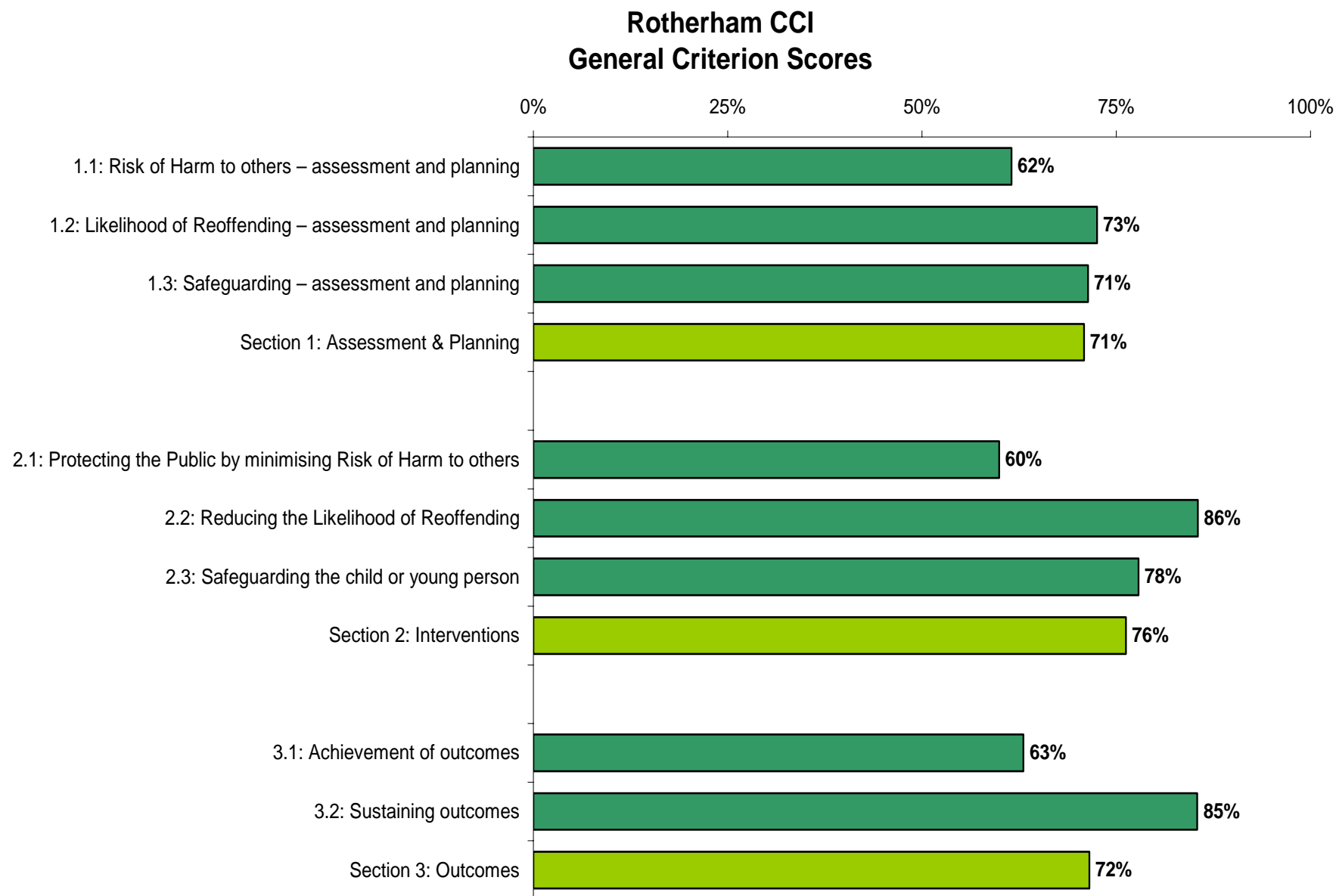
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 87% of cases in the community and all ten custody cases.
- (2) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 79% of cases in the community, and in nine out of ten relevant cases in custody.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 72%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Good work by the YOS in the delivery of interventions and engagement with children and young people was reflected in the positive outcomes achieved. Inspectors saw good exit planning and a proactive approach to community integration. Attention was required however to improve compliance.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Rotherham YOS was located in the *Yorkshire & the Humber* region of England.

The area had a population of 248,175 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.9% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Rotherham was predominantly white British (96.9%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (3.1%) was below the average for England & Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 45 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the South Yorkshire police area. The South Yorkshire Probation Trust and the Rotherham Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Community Services section of the Rotherham Metropolitan District Council's Children and Young People's Services. It was managed by the Youth Offending Services Manager.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children and Young Peoples Services, Community Services.

The YOS Headquarters was in the town of Rotherham. The operational work of the YOS was based in Rotherham. ISSP was provided in-house by the Rotherham YOS.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated 10 June 2010.

There were five judgements on reoffending, first time entrants, use of custody, accommodation, employment, education and training.

On these dimensions, the YJB scored Rotherham YOT 20 out of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing well.

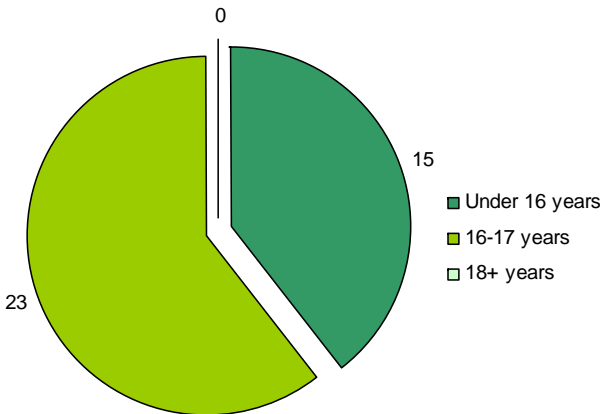
Rotherham YOT's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly and was significantly better than similar *family group* YOTs.

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

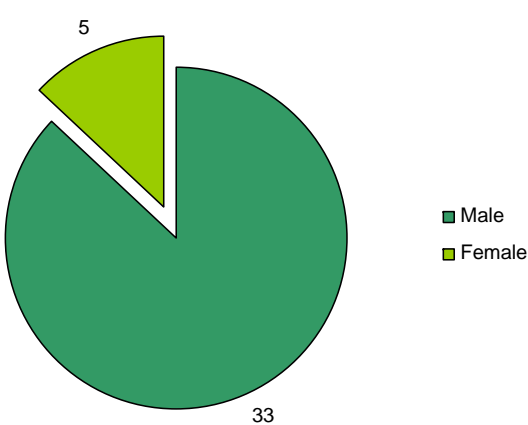
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

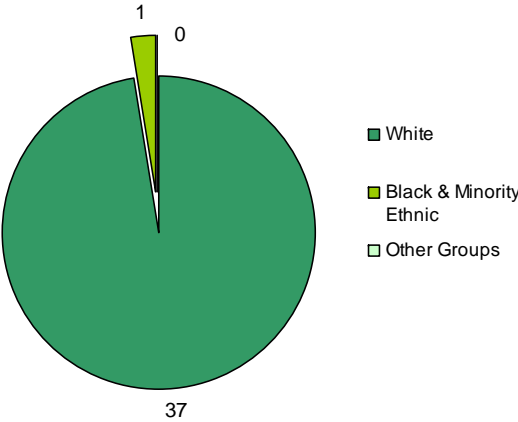
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



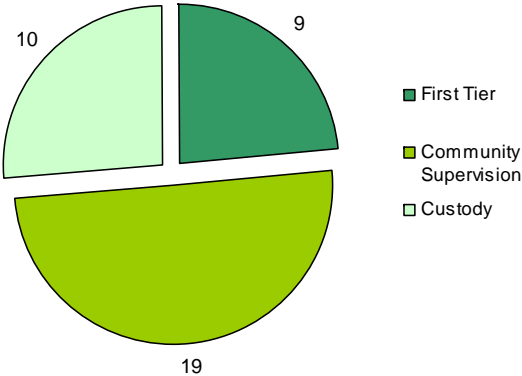
Case Sample: Gender



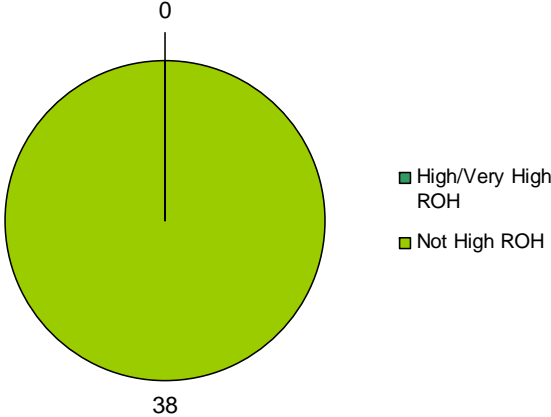
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in September 2010

The inspection consisted of:

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

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

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

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