



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:

Wakefield

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Wakefield 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 58% 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 62% 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 Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

Overall, we consider this a mixed set of findings. The Evidence In Advance, submitted by the YOT, highlighted that focus and attention had been directed towards the scaled approach and LoR, this positive work has been reflected in the overall score achieved, and it was pleasing to note the wide range of interventions available to children and young people. The staff team were committed to their work and demonstrated some good assessment and planning skills, and, although not consistently applied to all cases, this will provide the YOT with a foundation for future improvements.

Further work is needed to ensure that all assessments of *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability and Safeguarding accurately reflect the circumstances of individuals who may pose a risk either to themselves or to others. This should include consideration of the current thresholds for vulnerability.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

December 2010

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Wakefield
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	58%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	62%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	74%

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff from the YOT, 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> 58%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i>

<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> 62%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MODERATE improvement required</i>

<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> 74%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MINIMUM improvement required</i>

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

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOT Manager)
- (2) 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 case. This must include an assessment of the specific needs of Looked after Children (YOT Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person from harm, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Manager)
- (4) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending service (YOT Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, 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

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

- ◇ All of the children and young people who responded said that they were clear why they had come to the YOT and all were told what would happen when they did. They stated that the staff were interested in helping them and listened to what they had to say. All felt that the YOT took action to deal with matters that they raised about their needs, while nine said they had been asked to complete a *What do YOU think?* form.
- ◇ Twelve children and young people stated that they had been helped with school, college or in getting a job since they had been at the YOT.
- ◇ Ten respondents said that because of the work they had done at the YOT they were *"a lot less likely to offend"*, three felt *"a bit less likely to offend"* and only one felt that *"it had made no difference"*.
- ◇ One young person stated that as a result of coming to the YOT *"It's helped me understand myself more"*.
- ◇ Seven of the children and young people were completely satisfied with the service provided by the YOT. The others provided a more qualified response. One young person felt that the YOT had not recognised that he had dyslexia and said he had not received the help he needed.

Victims

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

- ◇ All of the victims said that the YOT has explained the service which could be offered to them and that their individual needs had been taken into account. All stated that they were provided with the chance to talk about any worries which they had about the offence, or about the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Five of the victims had benefited from work undertaken by the child or young person. These same five victims said that appropriate attention had been paid to their safety. The other two victims had no concerns about their safety.
- ◇ Five victims were completely satisfied with the service provided by the YOT; one commented that they had read a letter written by the young person who had committed the offence, and although they had not wanted to write back, it had helped the victim to understand why she had been attacked. One victim stated that the people running the meeting they attended seemed anxious and this had heightened the tension at the meeting.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.1

Michael, sentenced to a DTO, had also received an ASBO that prohibited his return to his home area on his release. At the DTO meetings offence and victim work, to address his high LOR, was planned and then completed. This also included work with the police and the ASBO units to plan for his release. To reflect the positive progress made by Michael, the case manager was able to negotiate a variation of the ASBO that altered his original exclusion area, which then enabled Michael to reside with a family member upon release. Curfew/tagging arrangements were attached to the licence to ensure neighbourhood safety issues remained a priority.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

The case manager had arranged for Ellie to go on a day trip to Leeds with a worker and try on outfits that would be suitable for an interview. Having her photographs taken in various outfits, she was then asked to make a presentation to the case manager to demonstrate why she had chosen each outfit and what she wanted to demonstrate using non verbal signals and how this would improve her prospects of finding employment. This work was designed to increase her self confidence and improve her engagement with the YOT.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Reparation sessions had been used to develop a meaningful yet challenging relationship with Sam. On various occasions the sessions were used to help him reflect on the consequences of his actions for himself and for the wider community. This technique demonstrated a consistent approach to supervision and a good balance between authority and support.

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:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was carried out in 90% of cases; in 79% this was completed on time. In our view the RoSH classification was assessed correctly in 78% of cases.
- (2) A full *RoH* assessment was carried out in 74% of the cases where the need was indicated.
- (3) A RMP was completed in 88% of cases where it was required, 64% having been completed to a sufficient standard and all of the 64% having received effective management oversight.
- (4) In 89% cases the notification to MAPPA was timely and the level was identified correctly.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The RoSH screening was accurate in just over half of the cases and the full *RoH* assessment was completed to a sufficient standard in only 14 of the 38 cases.
- (2) A timely *RoH* assessment was not completed in 39% of applicable cases and a *RoH* assessment of sufficient quality was not completed 24 of the 38 applicable cases. In 16 of these, previous relevant behaviour had not been considered and in 18 cases the risk to victims had not been fully considered. The *RoH* assessment did not draw adequately on all appropriate information, including that from other agencies, previous assessments and information from victims.
- (3) RMPs had been completed on time in less than half of the cases, and those that failed to be of a sufficient quality lacked a clear planned response to manage risk factors.

- (4) Where there were *RoH* issues, but no requirement for a RMP, the need for planning to address these issues was recognised in half of the cases and acted upon in one-third of cases.
- (5) In the 22% of cases where we judged the classification of risk level to be incorrect, the assigned levels were too low.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p><i>General Criterion:</i></p> <p><i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i></p>	
<p><i>Score:</i></p> <p><i>69%</i></p>	<p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p><i>MODERATE improvement required</i></p>

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in 95% of cases. In 82% of cases the assessment was timely. 71% of the assessments were of sufficient quality.
- (2) There was active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person in 76% of cases. At the planning stage, 74% of parents/carers had been involved.
- (3) An intervention plan existed for all but one of the custody cases that required this. More than three-quarters were completed on time, and 56% sufficiently addressed factors linked to offending. ETE had been included in every plan and 93% of plans included positive factors.
- (4) An intervention plan/referral order plan had been produced for 96% of community cases. 84% were completed on time, and 71% sufficiently addressed factors linked to offending. Positive factors had been incorporated in 94% of plans.
- (5) The intervention plan/referral order contract gave clear shape to the order (83%); focused on achievable change (89%); reflected sentencing purposes (89%); set relevant goals (72%); and met the requirement of the national standard in 87% of cases.
- (6) Intervention plans routinely included work to address thinking and behaviour, ETE, substance misuse and attitudes to offending. Motivation to change was considered in most of the custody plans but in only half of the community plans.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In the 29% of cases where the initial assessment was assessed as insufficient, the main reasons were unclear supporting evidence, the failure to identify offending related vulnerability and a lack of analysis of factors that lead to offending.
- (2) Contact with children's social care services, to inform the initial assessments had taken place in 51% of the cases, the figure for looked after children was two thirds.
- (3) A *What do YOU think?* questionnaire to inform the initial assessment was only completed in one-third of cases. The learning style of the child or young person had been assessed in half of the 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: 67%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A core Asset vulnerability screening was completed in 85% of cases and in 71% this was completed on time.
- (2) Of the 13 VMPs that had been completed, 11 were of a sufficient standard, most had contributed to interventions and the secure establishment had been made aware of issues in 82% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In 53% of cases the completed core Asset vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient standard.
- (2) The assessment of Safeguarding needs was reviewed as appropriate in just 56% of cases.
- (3) A VMP was required in half of the cases assessed, but only completed in 37% of cases. Eight of the thirteen VMPs that had been produced had been done on time.

- (4) When assessing vulnerability, looked after children and those with diversity issues were most likely not to have had a thorough assessment of needs that fully reflected their individual situation and the impact of this on their susceptibility to risk from their own behaviour or from others.
- (5) Copies of other plans relating to Safeguarding, for example a care plan, were found on children and young people's files in just less than half of the cases where they were needed.
- (6) In only one-quarter of relevant cases had an appropriate contribution been made to other assessments designed to safeguard and protect the child or young person.
- (7) We found evidence of effective management oversight of vulnerability assessments in 45% of cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 68%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

In our judgement the YOT had taken too narrow a view about what factors had the potential to make a child or young person vulnerable. Within the YOT, vulnerability tended to mean focusing only on risks of self harm or suicide, which had provided a high threshold. Other risks, including that posed by others or due to lifestyle, had not always been fully considered. We also noted a lack of consistency in assessments. Staff had good assessment skills, but these had not been applied to all cases.

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:

62%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly, no later than three months from the start of sentence, in 80% of cases.
- (2) In 87% of the cases inspected, the level of resources allocated by the YOT in relation to the *RoH* posed by the child or young person was assessed as appropriate.
- (3) There was a clear system in place to identify and notify MAPPA cases. We found that in 75% of relevant cases there had been effective use of MAPPA and that in 86% decisions made by MAPPA were clearly recorded.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were identified and delivered as planned in 80% of the relevant cases, but only half of these had been reviewed following a significant change.
- (5) In 69% of cases specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were identified delivered as planned and reviewed following a significant change.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in 69% of custody cases.
- (7) We found that changes in *RoH* were three times more likely to be identified where the child or young person was looked after.
- (8) Home visits were used routinely within the YOT. We found that 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 81% of applicable cases and in respect of Safeguarding needs in 68%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where a significant change occurred during the period of supervision that required a review, this was only carried out in 32% of cases.

- (2) Where changes in *RoH* occurred, they were anticipated in 45% of the cases; changes were identified sufficiently swiftly in 40% of cases and acted upon appropriately in 34% of cases.
- (3) A full assessment of the safety of victims was not carried out in 48% of the cases where this was required. High priority was given to victim safety in 43% of cases.
- (4) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* issues in half of the community cases.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in-line with the intervention plan in 84% of the cases. In 88% of the cases they had been designed to reduce the LoR.
- (2) Appropriate resources were allocated in accordance with the child or young person's assessed LoR throughout the sentence in 90% of cases. It was very positive to see that the YOT had access to a wide range of interventions that meant there were very few cases where a required intervention was not available. Where this had occurred there had been problems in accessing suitable accommodation for children and young people.
- (3) In 81% of cases the case manager had actively motivated and supported the child or young person throughout the sentence and in 93% of cases they had reinforced positive behaviour. Parents/carers had been actively engaged throughout the delivery of the sentence in over 80% of cases.
- (4) The YOT had access to an impressive range of interventions including direct access to specialist provision for those who had committed sexual offences and for those with emotional and mental health problems.
- (5) We noted good involvement of ETE workers to support children and young people back into education. Although, this was not always 25 hours of ETE per week, efforts had been made to help children and young people see themselves as learners and to return to educational establishments.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in 69% of the relevant cases.
- (2) Nineteen intervention plans failed to reflect known diversity issues, of these, nine had not taken account of the child or young person's age and level of maturity.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:	
General Criterion: <i>All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.</i>	
Score: 61%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There was evidence of some good partnership working with other agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community. This was evidenced with ETE services in 80% of the applicable cases, physical health services in 86% and the secure establishments in 85% of cases.
- (2) YOT workers and other relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community in 9 of the 11 cases where substance misuse was an issue.
- (3) There had been effective management oversight of vulnerability and Safeguarding needs in 64% of custody cases.
- (4) It was positive to see that interventions had been incorporated into the VMP in 88% of cases where the VMP had been produced.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There had been effective joint working with children's services in 56% of relevant community cases and 33% of applicable custody cases. In 43% of cases there had been effective joint work between the YOT and children's services to ensure a smooth transition from custody to the community.
- (2) Necessary action had not been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in custody in 73% of relevant cases and in 59% of relevant community cases.

- (3) All necessary referrals to other agencies to ensure Safeguarding had been made in 50% of custody and 48% of community cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified in 61% of the applicable cases, delivered in 52% and reviewed in 47% where one was required.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified in 69% of the applicable cases, delivered in 62% and reviewed in 54% of the cases where one was required. Specific interventions had been included in half of the VMPs.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of vulnerability and safeguarding needs in 39% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 67%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOT was able to directly access an impressive range of interventions, with most partner agencies being responsive to identified needs. We saw some good work with the ASB teams, and with the dual diagnosis worker within the YOT. We were also able to see referrals to voluntary and supporting agencies within the local area including the Fairshare Project which provided food to those on low incomes. Of note, was the development and delivery of a specific intervention called 'Do It Different'. Designed to help and support young men who demonstrated violence towards their mothers and other female relatives, this project had undergone initial evaluation. Further work was needed to develop joint planning and work with children's services. Consideration also needed to be given to the recording of information on the case diary system, which included some very lengthy entries. On several occasions we found that that critical information that related to *RoH* had been recorded but not picked up by case managers as it was buried inside lengthy text entries.

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:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in 65% of all cases.
- (2) Children and young people had complied with the requirements of the sentence in 71% of cases, and, effective enforcement action had been taken in all but one case where this was necessary.
- (3) There appeared to be a reduction on the frequency of offending in 64% of cases and a reduction in the seriousness of offending in 61% of cases. However, these figures were lower for Looked after Children at 44% and 33% respectively.
- (4) We noted that the Asset score had reduced in just under half of the cases (48%), with the biggest impact on thinking and behaviour, attitudes to offending, substance misuse and lifestyle.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) A reduction in factors linked to Safeguarding was achieved in only 36% of cases. The figure for Looked after Children was much worse at only 11%.
- (2) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in two-thirds of cases, where such action had not been taken this was due to insufficient assessment and planning.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

70%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention was paid to community integration issues during the custodial phase of sentences in 76% of the cases and in three-quarters of community cases.
- (2) In 65% of both the community and custody cases, action was taken by the YOT, or there were plans in place, to ensure that where positive outcomes had been delivered they were sustainable.

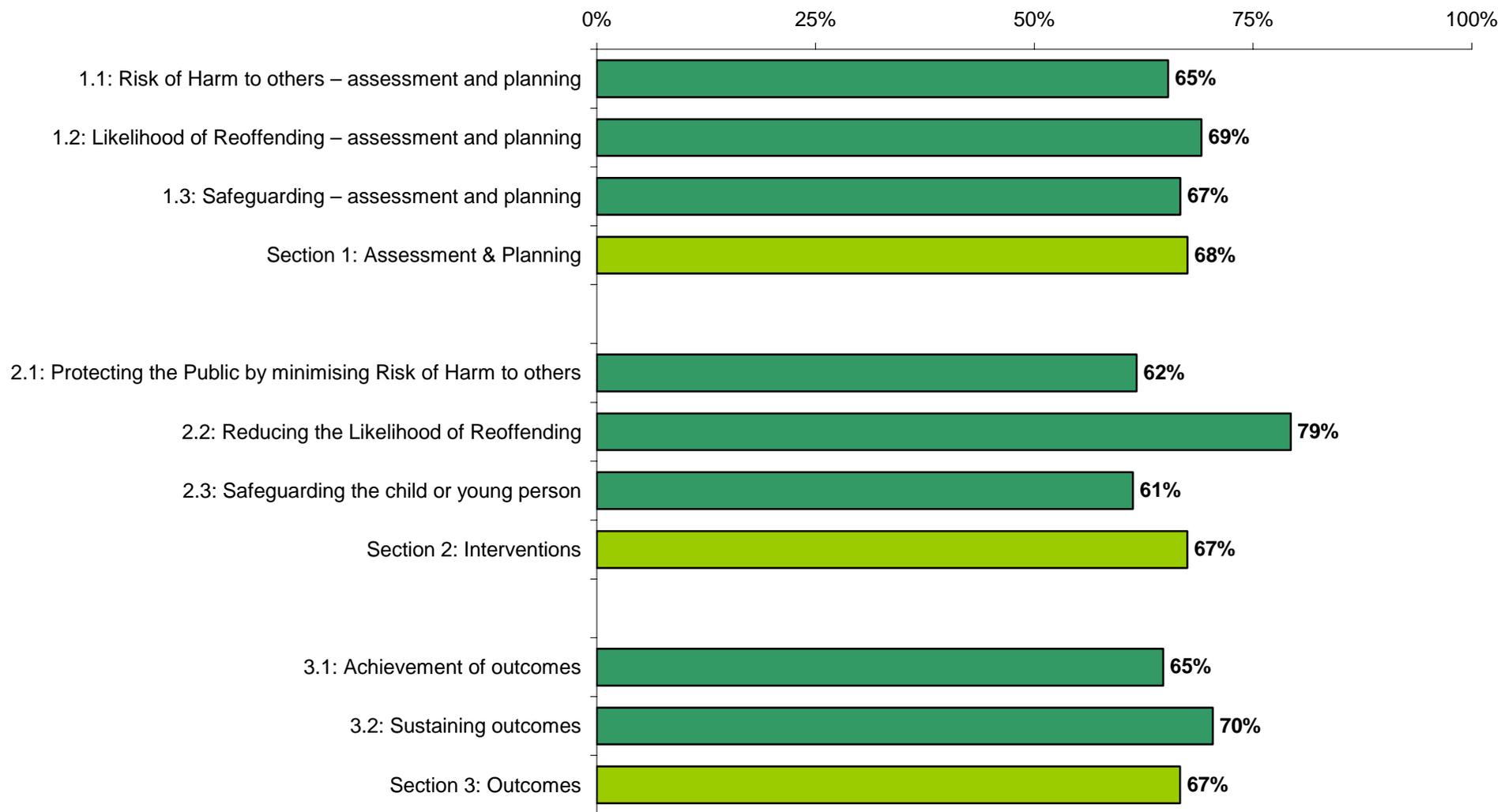
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 67%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

There were some positive outcomes for many of the children and young people, although more attention needed to be given to Looked after Children for whom, the outcomes were less good. This was probably due to the fact that the failure to recognise the particular vulnerabilities of Looked after Children meant that plans did not contain specific interventions to help this group overcome the additional difficulties they faced.

Appendix 1: Summary

Wakefield CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Wakefield YOT was located in the *Yorkshire & the Humber* region of England.

The area had a population of 315,172 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.8% 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 Wakefield was predominantly white British (97.7%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (2.3%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 43 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the West Yorkshire police area. The West Yorkshire Probation Trust and the Wakefield District Primary Care Trust covered the area. The YOT was located within the Family Services Directorate. It was managed by the Service Manager.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children Services.

The YOT Headquarters was in the town of Wakefield. The operational work of the YOT was based in Wakefield. ISSP was provided by the YOT.

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 Wakefield YOT 17 out of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing adequately.

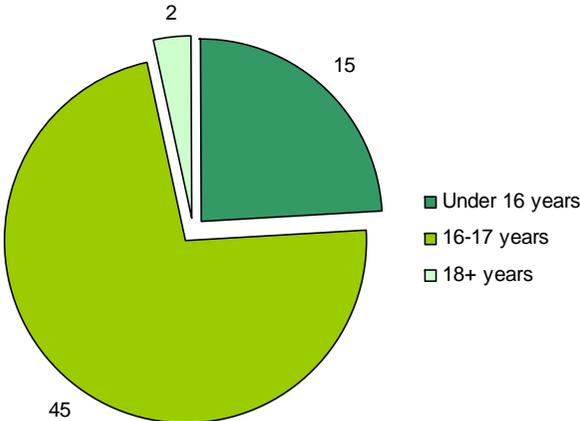
Wakefield YOT's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly but was significantly worse than similar *family group* YOTs.

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

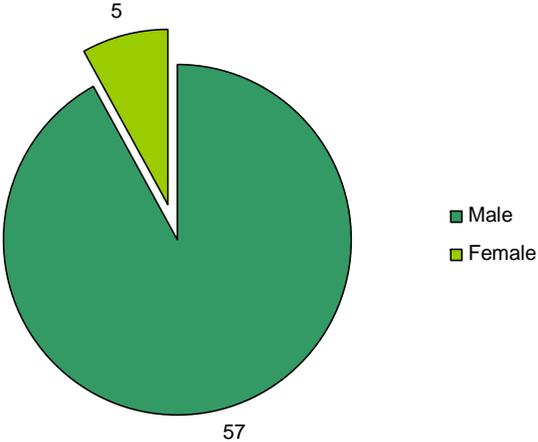
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

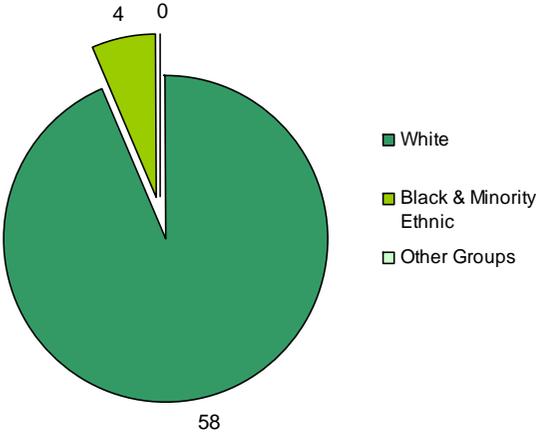
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



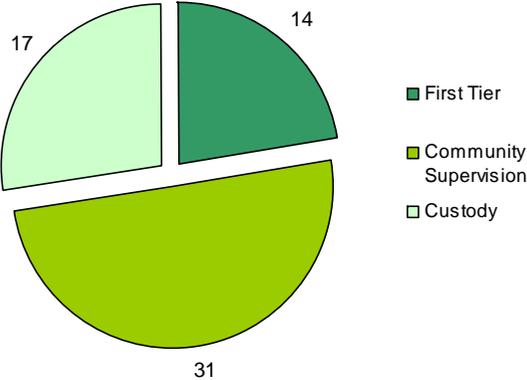
Case Sample: Gender



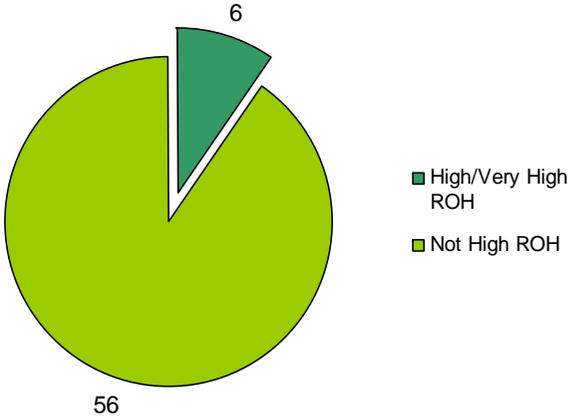
Case Sample: Ethnicity



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 YOT.

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Education, Training and Employment: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
Family Group	Used by the YJB for comparative performance reporting, this is a group of YOTs identified as having similar characteristics
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
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>
RoH	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'	This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
RoSH	Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using ' <i>Risk of Harm</i> ' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team