



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:

## **Barking and Dagenham**

ISBN: 978-1-84099-480-3

2011



## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Barking and Dagenham 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 75% 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 65% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 86% 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 the YOS staff group to be enthusiastic and committed to working with the children and young people they were responsible for. The YOS was reaping the benefits of its investment in developing staff through an internal apprenticeship scheme, which had given career opportunities to those who had worked as volunteers or sessional staff.

Many of the cases we inspected showed a worrying degree of violence, much of it gang related, with the children and young people as both victims and perpetrators. This provided the very difficult context the YOS operated within. Conversely, there were several cases in the sample where consideration could reasonably have been given to diversion from prosecution by way of a reprimand or final warning.

Operating within this difficult context, the YOS had achieved some good results, particularly in the areas of reducing the likelihood of offending and outcomes. Overall, we consider this a creditable set of findings.

*Liz Calderbank*  
Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Probation

*October 2011*

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Barking and Dagenham
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
<b>'Safeguarding' work</b> <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	68%	<b>75%</b>
<b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b> <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	63%	<b>65%</b>
<b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b> <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	71%	<b>86%</b>

## **Acknowledgements**

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

*Lead Inspector*

*Mark Boother*

*Inspectors*

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*Publications Team*

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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<sup>1</sup>. 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>Safeguarding score:</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>75%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

<b>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</b>	
This score indicates the percentage of Risk of Harm work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>65%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

<b>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</b>	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>86%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> An explanation of how the scores are calculated can be found in Appendix 5

## Recommendations for improvement

(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 (YOS Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager)
- (3) cases that meet Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements criteria are correctly and consistently identified, and then referred or notified to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements in accordance with national guidance (YOS Manager)
- (4) there is regular and effective oversight by management, especially of screening decisions, that is clearly recorded within the case record, as appropriate to the specific case (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.

## Making a difference

Here are some examples of Barking and Dagenham YOS work that impressed us.

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 1.3

Dave was a former gang member who disclosed that he was at *Risk of Harm* from his former associates after his home was attacked and serious threats made against him. The YOS swiftly reassessed his level of vulnerability and liaised with other services to minimise the potential risk. Visits to the YOS were immediately suspended and joint home visits with the local police Safer Neighbourhood Team introduced. Senior managers from relevant agencies worked together to ensure that all reasonable action was taken to protect Dave.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2

Emma was convicted of racially aggravated threatening behaviour. A thorough assessment concluded that she had a number of inter-connected difficulties in relationships at home, school and with her associates. She was socialising with adults and was vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Much of her problematic behaviour was based on her poor self-esteem and need to be approved of by her associates. She was referred to a girls programme run by the YOS appropriate to her needs but, although she attended the first group, she was not a willing or effective participant as she felt too intimidated by the group setting. The case manager arranged for another female worker to deliver the programme to her on a one-to-one basis.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.1

Ms A, the victim of an assault, was keen to communicate with the girl who assaulted her but did not want to meet her face-to-face. The YOS provided the means for Ms A to make an audio recording to explain the effects of the offence to the perpetrator. The YOS then encouraged the perpetrator to make an apology in the form of an audio recording. The outcome was that the victim's wishes were met and the perpetrator was confronted with the human cost of her offending.

All names have been altered.



## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

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

- ◇ All but one of the children and young people knew why they had to attend the YOS and could recall being told what would happen when they did so.
- ◇ Two-thirds of respondents felt the YOS staff were 'really interested' in helping them. One thought that they were 'not interested'.
- ◇ Nearly all children and young people felt YOS staff listened to what they had to say and all but two said that action had been taken to deal with the things with which they needed help.
- ◇ Fourteen (82%) of those who responded remembered completing a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment.
- ◇ Three respondents said there were things in their lives that made them afraid whilst in contact with the YOS. All of the three said that the YOS had helped with their fear either a lot, or quite a lot.
- ◇ Over one-third of respondents said the YOS had helped with their education and/or training, making better decisions and understanding their offending. One-quarter thought the YOT had helped with issues around drug misuse, lifestyle and stress. Overall, 56% said something in their life had improved as a result of their work with the YOS.
- ◇ Over 80% of children and young people said they were either a lot less likely to offend (69%) or a bit less likely to offend (13%) as a result of their work with the YOS.

### Victims

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

- ◇ Four of the six respondents said that the YOS had fully explained the service they could offer. All but one respondent thought that their needs were fully taken into account.
- ◇ All but one said 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.
- ◇ Three respondents said they were completely satisfied with the service offered by the YOS; one was not satisfied at all.
- ◇ One of the victims felt that the YOS staff had failed to pay sufficient attention to their safety.
- ◇ None of the victims had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.

## 1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

**OVERALL SCORE: 80%**

### 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:**

**64%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening had been undertaken in 92% of cases, with 76% completed on time.
- (2) In each of the 16 cases where a full RoSH analysis was required, one had been completed, three-quarters of which were on time.
- (3) The Asset RoSH classification was clearly recorded in all but three cases; in 72% of these, the classification appeared to be correct.
- (4) In 74% of cases, the RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information, including other agencies' and previous assessments and information from victims.
- (5) Where undertaken, RMPs were completed on time and to a sufficient quality.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In each of the nine cases where we disagreed with the RoSH classification recorded, we felt the YOS had assessment was too low.
- (2) Although the RoSH analysis had been completed on all relevant cases, slightly less than half were of a sufficient quality. The main reasons were that the assessed risk classification was wrong, insufficient attention was paid to previous information, or not enough consideration was given to the needs of victims.

- (3) Partly as a consequence of underestimating the RoSH presented by children and young people, RMPs were not completed on several cases where we assessed one as being necessary.
- (4) Five cases in the sample met the criteria for MAPPA. Three of these were correctly assessed and managed at Level 1. One case had been correctly assessed at Level 2, although no action was taken as a result of the assessment. A further MAPPA eligible case had not been identified as such.
- (5) Management oversight of *RoH* issues was insufficient in 66% of the cases examined.

<b>1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<p><b>General Criterion:</b></p> <p><i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i></p>	
<p><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>84%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MINIMUM improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR had been completed in all cases. This assessment was timely in 82% of cases and of sufficient quality in 84%.
- (2) In 89% of cases, the child or young person had been actively engaged in the completion of the initial assessment. The Asset *What do YOU think?* tool had been used in two-thirds of cases and a specific assessment made of the child or young person's appropriate learning style in over 60%.
- (3) YOS workers were routinely in contact with other relevant agencies such as children's social care services (84%), education (84%) and substance misuse services (91%) to inform assessments. In nearly all appropriate cases, parents/carers were involved in the initial assessment.
- (4) The initial assessment of LoR was reviewed thoroughly at the correct intervals in 87% of cases.
- (5) A timely sentence plan was completed in seven of the nine relevant custodial cases.
- (6) A community intervention plan or referral order contract was produced in all but two cases, 81% were timely. The plans sufficiently addressed factors linked to offending (89%), Safeguarding (73%) and diversity needs (87%). All applicable plans identified positive factors, gave a clear shape to

the order (94%), focused on achievable change (92%), set relevant goals (94%) and reflected national standards (94%). YOS workers and relevant external agencies generally remained meaningfully involved throughout the sentence.

- (7) Children and young people were actively and meaningfully involved in intervention planning in 92% of cases, with parents/carers and significant others also involved in 86%.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Intervention plans did not integrate with RMPs in three-quarters of relevant cases.
- (2) Work identified in custodial intervention plans was only prioritised according to *RoH* in 29% of relevant cases and sequenced according to offending-related needs in 43%. The plans were not sensitive to diversity needs in 57% of 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>81%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MINIMUM improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening had been undertaken in 89% of cases, with 76% on time. Safeguarding needs were reviewed as required in 79%.
- (2) VMPs, where produced, contributed to and informed interventions in all cases.
- (3) Secure establishments were made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence in 78% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Although vulnerability screenings were usually done, they were of sufficient quality in only 68% of cases. Of the cases we assessed as requiring a VMP, one had been produced in only one-third.

- (2) There was no effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in half of the relevant cases.

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

Staff in the YOS were working with children and young people who were often involved in relatively serious offending. Nearly half the sample had been convicted of offences of violence (including robbery). Much of this offending was directly gang related. The *RoH* posed by these children and young people was too often underestimated. The level of *RoSH* was also often recorded differently in various parts of the assessment. These anomalies should have been rectified by management oversight. Where children and young people were not involved in gangs, there was nevertheless still a real likelihood that they might have become the victims of violence, targeted for being in a geographical area away from their homes. This was a worrying phenomenon and undoubtedly represented a form of vulnerability which many children and young people in the area experienced.

## 2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

OVERALL SCORE: 82%

### 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:**

**72%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) *RoH* had been thoroughly reviewed in line with the required timescales in 81% of cases. Where there had been a significant change in circumstances, a review had been undertaken in 63% of cases.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* or other acute factors were anticipated whenever feasible in 72% of cases. In 13 of the 18 relevant cases, the change had been identified swiftly and acted on appropriately.
- (3) Staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings (other than MAPPA) in 83% of custody cases and 91% of community cases.
- (4) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence, in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed or Safeguarding needs in 70% and 69% of cases respectively.
- (5) A full assessment of the safety of victims had been carried out in 75% of applicable cases; a high priority was given to victim safety in 65%.
- (6) In 86% of all cases, appropriate resources had been allocated to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence. Specific interventions to manage the *RoH* in the community were in place in 82%.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In the one case that the YOS had identified as an MAPPA Level 2, we found no evidence of a multi-agency approach. A further relevant case was not correctly identified.

- (2) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned in only 57% of cases; reviews were not regularly undertaken after significant changes in circumstances.
- (3) Management oversight of *RoH* was effective in only 25% of custody and 48% of community cases.

<b>2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>	
<p><b>General Criterion:</b></p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p>	
<p><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>90%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MINIMUM improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) We assessed interventions delivered in the community as being of good quality in 95% of cases. All were designed to reduce the LoR, with all but one being appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person; 92% incorporated all relevant identified diversity needs.
- (2) Interventions in the community were thoroughly reviewed in 89% of cases, with reviews in custody undertaken in 88%.
- (3) Throughout the sentence the YOS worker actively motivated and supported the child or young person in community and custody cases in 92% and 75% of cases respectively.
- (4) Parents/carers were actively engaged by the YOS in almost every case whether in custody or the community.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) All requirements of the sentence had been implemented in only 58% of YROs.
- (2) In half of the custody cases, appropriate resources had not been allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.

### 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:**

**83%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) All necessary immediate action had been taken to protect the child or young person in the community from immediate risk in three-quarters of relevant cases. Where any other child or young person was affected, immediate action was taken in all but one case.
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding had been made to other relevant agencies in both of the relevant custodial cases and 81% of relevant ones in the community.
- (3) YOS staff and relevant agencies nearly always worked well together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person, both in custody and the community.
- (4) There was good evidence of the YOS and other staff working together to ensure continuity of the provision of services in the transition between custody and the community.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified in 88% of cases, and delivered in 81%. These interventions were appropriately reviewed in 87% of cases.
- (6) All relevant staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person in 87% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) In only half of relevant custodial cases were specific interventions to promote Safeguarding identified and delivered.
- (2) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in only one-fifth of custody cases and two-thirds of community ones.



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

We found much evidence of case managers helping children and young people develop and desist from offending. A good range of group work programmes were available and used as appropriate. Staff were generally well supported by other professionals in the borough.

Some staff were not clear about the role of MAPPAs, and had assumed that other multi-agency meetings had replaced them. Although the Serious Youth Violence Risk Management Panel had the potential to assist in the management of appropriate cases, it was not sufficient on its own for relevant MAPPA qualifying cases.

Overall, the quality of the delivery and review of interventions in the community was significantly better than for those in custody.

### 3. OUTCOMES

#### OVERALL SCORE: 78%

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:**

**74%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

#### **Strengths:**

- (1) In all but one case in the sample, the number of appointments arranged was sufficient to carry out the sentence of the court.
- (2) Where children and young people did not comply with the requirements of the sentence, the YOS took sufficient enforcement action in all but three cases.
- (3) Nearly two-thirds of cases showed a reduction in the offending-related factors identified in the initial assessment. The most common areas of progress were lifestyle, 15 out of 29 (52%); living arrangements, 9 out of 19 (47%); and thinking and behaviour, 13 out of 30 (43%).
- (4) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending and seriousness of offending in 77% and 80% respectively and in the factors linked to Safeguarding in 57% of cases. All these results are considerably above the average for YOTs inspected to date.
- (5) All reasonable action had been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of the child or young person coming to harm from themselves or others in 74% of cases.

### **Area for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in 37% of cases; this was largely as a result of insufficient assessment or planning.

<b>3.2 Sustaining outcomes:</b>	
<b>General Criterion:</b> <i>Outcomes are sustained in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.</i>	
<b>Score:</b> <b>91%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MINIMUM improvement required</b>

### **Strengths:**

- (1) Full attention had been paid to community integration for nearly all children and young people whether in custody or in the community.
- (2) Action had been taken, or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable during the custodial part of the sentence in 89% of cases. For community cases the action had been taken, or plans were in place in 88%.

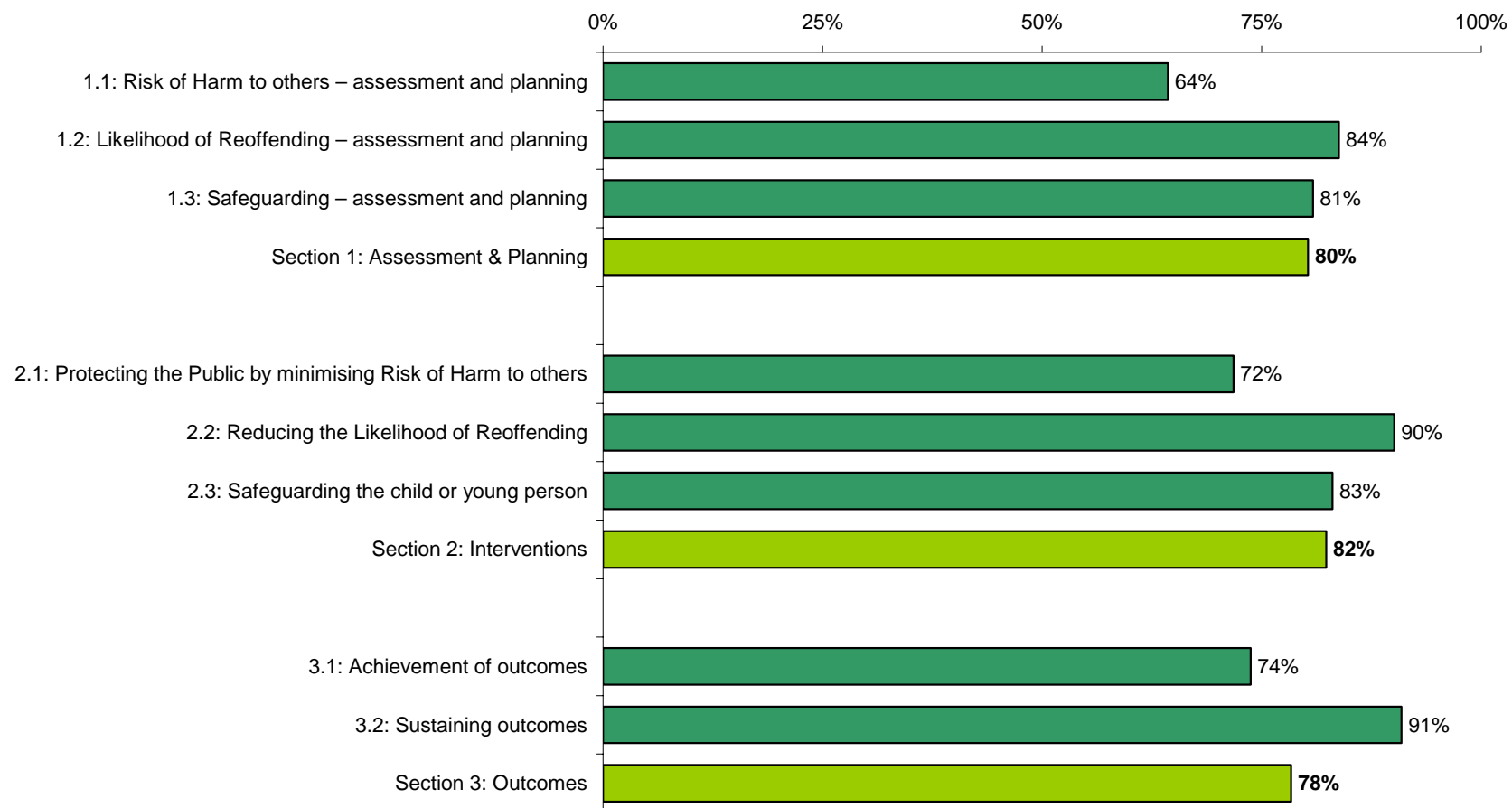
### **COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

The YOS worked well with other services in the borough to achieve positive outcomes. Generally children and young people were treated fairly but firmly. Where it was needed, enforcement and compliance action was usually taken.

Assessments led to appropriate interventions which, it would appear, often led to positive outcomes. The frequency and seriousness of offending data from the sample inspected were encouraging.

## Appendix 1: Scoring summary of sections 1-3

### CCI Barking & Dagenham General Criterion Scores



## Appendix 2: Contextual information

### Area

Barking and Dagenham YOS was located in London, in the East of the capital.

The area had a population of 163,944 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 Barking and Dagenham was predominantly white British (73%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (27%) was above the average for England/Wales of 12%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 35 per 1,000, were better than the average for England/Wales of 38.

### YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Metropolitan Police area and the London Probation Trust.

The YOS was located within the Directorate of Community Safety and Public Protection. It was managed by the Group Manager of Youth Offending Services.

The YOS offices were located close to the town centre.

### Youth Justice Outcome Indicators 2011/2012 onwards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 3: Inspection Arrangements

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in July 2011 and involved the examination of 38 cases.

### Model

The Core Case Inspection (CCI) involves visits to all 158 Youth Offending Teams in England and Wales over a three year period from April 2009. Its primary purpose is to assess the quality of work with children and young people who offend, against HMI Probation's published criteria, in relation to assessment and planning, interventions and outcomes. We look at work over the whole of the sentence, covering both community and custody elements.

### Methodology

The focus of our inspection is the quality of work undertaken with children & young people who offend, whoever is delivering it. We look at a representative sample of between 38 and 99 individual cases up to 12 months old, some current others terminated. These are made up of first tier cases (referral orders, action plan and reparation orders), youth rehabilitation orders (mainly those with supervision requirements), detention and training orders and other custodial sentences. The sample seeks to reflect the make up of the whole caseload and will include a number of those who are a high *Risk of Harm to others*, young women and black & minority ethnic children & young people. Cases are assessed by a small team of inspection staff with Local Assessors (peer assessors from another Youth Offending Team in the region). They conduct interviews with case managers who are invited to discuss the work with that individual in depth and are asked to explain their thinking and to show where to find supporting evidence in the record. These case assessments are the primary source of evidence for the CCI.

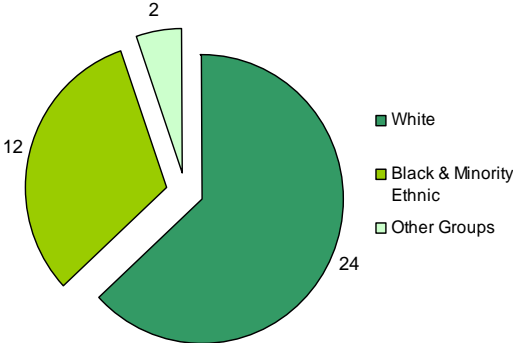
Prior to the inspection we receive copies of relevant local documents and a brief report from the Youth Justice Board. We also gather the views of service users (children & young people and victims) by means of computer and paper questionnaires.

### Publication arrangements

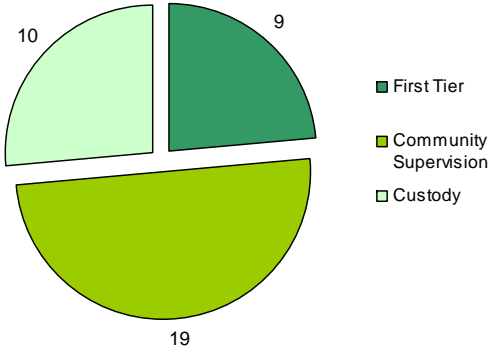
- Provisional findings are given to the YOS two weeks after the inspection visit takes place.
- A draft report is sent to the YOS for comment 4-6 weeks after the inspection, with publication following approximately 6 weeks later. In addition to a copy going to the relevant Minsters, other inspectorates, the MoJ Policy Group and the Youth Justice Board receive a copy. Copies are made available to the press and placed on our website.
- Reports on CCI in Wales are published in both Welsh and English.

**Appendix 4: Characteristics of cases inspected**

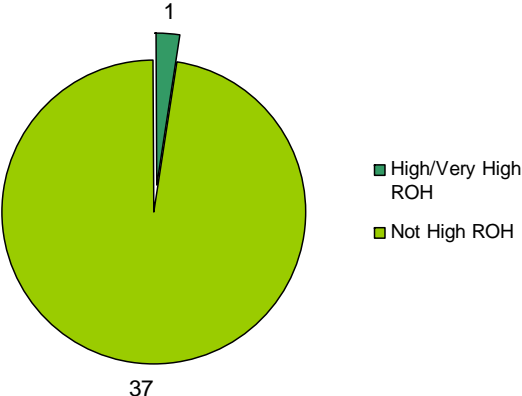
**Case Sample: Ethnicity**



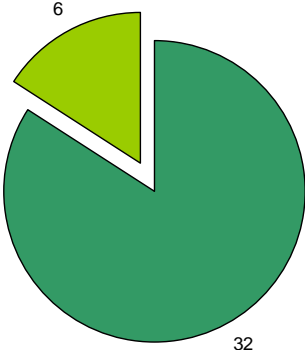
**Case Sample: Sentence Type**



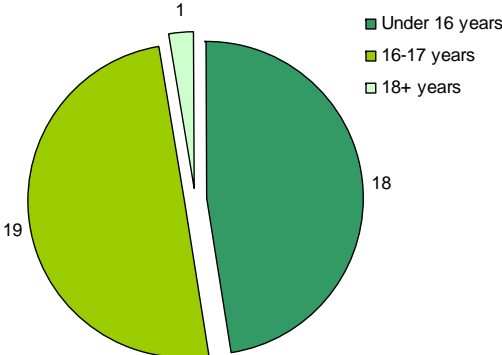
**Case Sample: Risk of Harm**



**Case Sample: Gender**



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



## Appendix 5: Scoring approach

This describes the methodology for assigning scores to each of the general criteria and to the *RoH*, *LoR* and Safeguarding headline scores.

A typical case consists of elements of work that were done well enough and others where there is room for improvement. Therefore, the question "what proportion of cases were managed well enough?" does not itself provide a meaningful measure of performance and is not useful to inform improvements.

Rather HMI Probation measure the more focused question "how often was each aspect of work done well enough?" This brings together performance on related elements of practice from all inspected cases.

Each scoring question in the HMI Probation inspection tool contributes to the score for the relevant general criterion and section in the report. The performance of the YOT on that aspect of practice is described within the section of the report linked to that criterion. Key questions then also contribute to one or more of the headline inspection scores. In this way the headline scores focus on the key outcomes whereas the general criterion scores include the underlying detail.

The **score for a general criterion** is the proportion of questions relating to that criterion, across all of the inspected cases, where the work assessed by that question was judged sufficient (i.e. above the line). It is therefore an average for that aspect of work across the whole of the inspected sample.

For **each section in the report** the above calculation is repeated, to show the proportion of work related to that section that was judged 'above the line'.

Finally, for each of the **headline themes**, the calculation is repeated on the key questions that inform the particular theme, to show the proportion of that aspect of work that was judged 'above the line'; thereby presenting the performance as an average across the inspected sample.

This approach enables us to say how often each aspect of work was done well enough, and provides the inspected YOT with a clear focus for their improvement activities.



## Appendix 6: 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
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
ISS	Intensive Surveillance and Supervision: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
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
Scaled Approach	The means by which YOTs determine the frequency of contact with a child or young person, based on their RoSH and LoR
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/YOT/YJS	Youth Offending Service/ Team/ Youth Justice Service. These are common titles for the bodies commonly referred to as YOTs
YRO	The youth rehabilitation order is a generic community sentence used with young people who offend.

## **Appendix 7: 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/about/hmi-probation/index.htm>**

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:

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