



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:

Barnsley

ISBN: 978-1-84099-372-1

2010

Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Barnsley 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 74% 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 70% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 71% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from the regions inspected so far – see the Table below.

We also found that the good standard of work we reported, following our last inspection in 2006, had been maintained. Managers held staff to account within the structure of a case planning system and investment had been made in good quality intervention programmes. There remained scope, however, for an improvement in the quality of assessments made on children and young people.

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings and that the prospects for the future are positive.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

January 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Barnsley
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	74%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	70%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	71%

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.

<i>Lead Inspector</i>	<i>Andy Smith</i>
<i>Practice Assessor</i>	<i>Cris Dewey</i>
<i>CCI Assessor</i>	<i>Helen Wright</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Andrew Trickett</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Alex Pentecost; Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Alan MacDonald</i>

Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Scoring – and Summary Table	6
Recommendations	7
Next steps	7
Service users' perspective	8
Sharing good practice	9
1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING	10
1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH)	10
1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending (LoR)	11
1.3 Safeguarding	13
2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS	15
2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	15
2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	16
2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person	17
3. OUTCOMES	19
3.1 Achievement of outcomes	19
3.2 Sustaining outcomes	20
Appendix 1: Summary	21
Appendix 2: Contextual information	22
Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart	23
Appendix 3b: Inspection data	24
Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice	24
Appendix 5: Glossary	25

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

<i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Risk of Harm</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
<i>Score:</i> 70%	<i>Comment:</i> MODERATE improvement required

<i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<i>Score:</i> 71%	<i>Comment:</i> MODERATE improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area’s sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area. 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) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (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 services (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

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

- ◇ All the respondents knew why they had to attend the YOT and recalled that staff had told them what would happen when they came. All the children and young people felt that their worker was interested in them and that the YOT staff had done their best to help them.
- ◇ All the children and young people felt that YOT staff listened to them and all reported that YOT staff had taken action to deal with issues they had raised.
- ◇ Six (67%) of the respondents remembered either completing a *What do YOU think?* form or another form about themselves.
- ◇ Seven respondents said that the YOT helped them understand their offending; five said that they had been helped to make better decisions and the same number had been helped with their drug use. Three had been helped with their alcohol use and three also reported that they had been helped with their feelings of stress.
- ◇ More than three-quarters of the respondents (seven) felt that they were less likely to reoffend as a result of their involvement with the YOT.
- ◇ On a scale of zero to ten (ten being completely satisfied), all nine children and young people rated the service given to them by the YOT as five or more, with three rating it as a ten.
- ◇ One young person commented: *"It made me stop offending"*.

Victims

Twenty-two questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ Twenty of the respondents said that they were satisfied with the service given to them by the YOT. One person commented: *"I thought the service I received was excellent. I was always informed about what was happening and all staff I spoke to were helpful"*.
- ◇ All said that staff in the YOT had explained what service they could offer and took their needs into account (for example, where the meeting was held). All except one said that they had been given an opportunity to talk about any worries they had.
- ◇ Fourteen of the victims thought that they had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Four of the victims felt that YOT staff had failed to pay sufficient attention to their safety.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Carl was sentenced to a YRO. He had a history of non-compliance with previous court orders and struggled to stick to a structure. His case manager completed an intervention plan based on the key factors that lay behind his offending. One of the exercises she did was a 'Goals' sheet which detailed the key areas Carl needed to address to achieve a crime-free life. Following discussion with Carl, the case manager noted down the steps towards achieving these goals. This was an effective way of keeping Carl focused on longer term objective of not offending by giving him smaller goals to reach. It also meant that he was able to see the progress he was making – something he had struggled to do in the past.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

During his DTO sentence, Sean was assessed as having learning difficulties. His YOT worker arranged for a psychological assessment. The assessment was used to inform the interventions both in custody and on release. In custody Sean made progress on his basic literacy and numeracy skills and during his period on licence he was given a mentor to help develop these skills. The YOT worker also made a referral to Connexions and as a result Sean was able to make an application for a college course. This was a good example of the YOT worker integrating work that had taken place in custody with that in the community and helping to reduce the likelihood of Sean reoffending in the future.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.2

David, subject to a DTO licence was estranged from his family. He was vulnerable and likely to reoffend owing to his difficulty in settling back into the community. The YOT staff liaised with Children's Services to secure supportive accommodation and a worker attached to the Integrated Resettlement Support Project helped David with practical tasks including budgeting and applying for benefits. By working in this way David was less likely to reoffend because staff were able to successfully integrate and sustain him in the community.

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:

68%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A *RoH* screening had been completed in 95% of cases, produced on time in 68% and accurate in 71%. We agreed with the *RoH* classification in 88% of cases.
- (2) A full *RoSH* assessment had been completed in 83% of the cases where the need was indicated.
- (3) Where there was no requirement for an *RMP*, the need for planning for *RoH* issues had been recognised and acted upon in 13 out of 19 cases (68%).
- (4) Details of the *RoSH* assessment and management had been communicated appropriately to all relevant staff and agencies in 74% of cases.
- (5) Effective management oversight of *RoH* assessment was evident in 68% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The *RoSH* assessment had not been completed on time in 44% of cases.
- (2) The *RoSH* assessment was insufficient in 50% of cases primarily because previous relevant behaviour had not been taken into account or the risk to victims was not considered.
- (3) In 36% of cases the *RoSH* assessment did not draw adequately on all appropriate information, including *MAPPA*, other agencies' and previous assessments and information from victims.
- (4) An *RMP* was prepared in only 7 out of the 16 cases where it was required (44%). Only half were completed on time and 10 of the 16 (63%) were of insufficient quality. The main deficit was that a number of the *RMPs* were updated from previous plans and as a result contained information that was

not always current.

- (5) There had not been effective management oversight of the RMP in 9 out of 16 cases (56%).
- (6) There were two cases that met the criteria for MAPPA. One of these cases had not been notified to MAPPA as it had not been recognised as a relevant case by the worker. We took the view that staff were unclear about the MAPPA process as a number of other cases had been incorrectly recorded as meeting the MAPPA criteria.

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:

61%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR had been completed in 92% of cases. There was active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person and the parents/carers in 69% and 81% of cases respectively.
- (2) There was evidence that contact with or previous assessments from other agencies had informed the assessment of LoR. For example, liaison with local policing teams was particularly strong.
- (3) In 78% of cases the initial assessment had been reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (4) There was a custodial sentence plan completed in 10 out of the 11 applicable cases. In nine cases the plan was timely.
- (5) In 83% of cases there was a community intervention plan/referral order contract.
- (6) The community intervention plan/referral order contract reflected sentencing purposes in 93% of cases, gave a clear shape to the order in 89% and focused on achievable change in 79%.
- (7) The child or young person was actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in 71% of cases.
- (8) In 82% of cases YOT workers had been actively and meaningfully involved in the custodial planning process and all the custodial sentence plans had been reviewed at the appropriate intervals.

- (9) External agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process. For example, in 89% of relevant cases there was evidence that ETE services had made a contribution.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was not timely in 35% of cases.
- (2) The quality of the initial assessment of LoR was judged to be insufficient in 37% of cases. In eight of the cases we took the view that the evidence was unclear or insufficient. In addition, a number of Asset assessments had been simply updated from previous assessments that related to earlier periods of supervision and contained out of date information. The managers of the YOT were aware of this and had recently taken action to ensure that a full new assessment of LoR was completed at the start of a sentence.
- (3) *What do YOU think?* had informed 23% of assessments and the case manager had assessed the learning style of the child or young person in only 20% of cases
- (4) In four of the custodial sentence plans offending-related factors (such as motivation to change) were not addressed sufficiently, five did not integrate the RMP, one failed to identify a diversity issue related to disability and one did not take into account Safeguarding needs.
- (5) The community intervention plan/referral order contract had not been completed on time in 63% of cases.
- (6) Community intervention plans/referral order contracts did not sufficiently address offending-related factors in 47% of cases. Whilst some factors were well covered, for example substance misuse (91%), other factors were not adequately included in the plan. The most notable shortfall was in relation to factors that concerned the neighbourhood the child or young person lived in (7%).
- (7) Only 38% of community intervention plans/referral order contracts set relevant goals, outlined realistic timescales and reflected national standards.
- (8) Intervention plans/referral order contracts integrated RMPs in 42% of cases. Plans took into account Safeguarding needs in one-fifth of relevant cases. Two-thirds did not respond appropriately to identified diversity needs and a similar proportion did not incorporate the child or young person's learning style.
- (9) Only 15% of plans included positive factors that could be reinforced and might contribute to desistance from crime, for example the existence of a supportive family and social network.
- (10) Objectives in the custodial sentence plan were not prioritised according to *RoH* in 75% of cases; not sequenced according to offending-related need in 80%; and not mindful of victim issues or Safeguarding concerns in 50%.
- (11) In the ten community and four custody cases where there were identified diversity concerns, the objectives in the intervention plan/referral order contract or custodial sentence plan were not judged to be sensitive to these concerns in six and two cases respectively.

- (12) Objectives in the community intervention plan/referral order contract were not prioritised according to *RoH* in 43% of cases; not sequenced according to offending-related need in 66%; not mindful of victim issues in 38%; and in none of the relevant cases were there objectives in relation to identified Safeguarding concerns.
- (13) In 42% of cases parents/carers had not been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process.
- (14) Only 67% of community intervention plans/referral order contracts had been reviewed at the appropriate intervals.

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: 63%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 95% of cases an Asset vulnerability screening had been completed.
- (2) Safeguarding had been fully and accurately reviewed in 89% of the inspection sample.
- (3) The VMP contributed to and informed interventions in 73% of applicable cases, although in two out of the three applicable cases the VMP had not informed other plans on the child or young person.
- (4) Copies of other plans (care pathway, protection) were found in 9 of the 11 relevant cases.
- (5) A contribution had been made, through the CAF, to other assessments and plans designed to safeguard the child or young person in six out of seven cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In 32% of cases the Asset vulnerability screening had not been completed on time.
- (2) The Asset vulnerability screening was judged to be of an insufficient standard in 39% of cases. Inspectors took the view that, whilst case managers were alert to the risks to children and young people in custody, evidence of vulnerability in the community, for example unsatisfactory accommodation was not routinely identified in the screening.

- (3) We made the judgement that there should have been an RMP in 22 cases (58% of the sample), whereas in practice we found that only 15 (39%) had one.
- (4) In the cases where a VMP had been completed 64% were not timely and 52% were of insufficient quality.
- (5) In two out of the six applicable cases the secure establishment had not been made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence.
- (6) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 46% of cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 63%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

YOT managers had introduced a regular case planning meeting, chaired on a rotating basis by operational managers. Within this system all cases were regularly reviewed in a rigorous manner. This meant staff were held to account and a collaborative approach to planning work with children and young people was also fostered as staff from other agencies were routinely invited to the meetings. The planning documentation that was produced from the meetings was timely and clear. However, actions that were agreed at the case planning meetings and set out in the documentation, needed to be better integrated into the Asset assessment and planning and review framework, in order that the full benefits of the process could be realised by case managers.

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:

74%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In cases where there were changes of *RoH* or acute factors they had been anticipated wherever feasible in 63% of cases, identified swiftly in 65% and acted upon appropriately in 78%.
- (2) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings on *RoH* presented by children and young people in all six applicable custody cases and in all except one of the nine community cases.
- (3) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence, in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed and Safeguarding needs in 73% and 90% of cases respectively.
- (4) A high priority had been given to victim safety in 16 of the 23 applicable cases (70%).
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* were delivered as planned in 24 out of 28 community cases (86%) and reviewed following a significant change in 79% of those applicable. Specific interventions were delivered as planned to manage *RoH* in five out of six custody cases (83%) and in all custody cases the intervention was reviewed following a significant change.
- (6) In all cases appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence.
- (7) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in 71% of custody cases and 83% of community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* had been reviewed no later than three months from the start of sentence in 53% of cases. In 9 out of 21 cases (43%) *RoH* was reviewed after a significant change such as a move out of stable accommodation by the child or young person.

- (2) A full assessment of the safety of victims had been carried out in 12 of the 20 applicable cases (60%).

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion: <i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
Score: 87%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 72% of cases interventions were delivered in line with the intervention plan; 80% were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person and were of good quality in 81%. They were designed to reduce reoffending in 86% of cases and incorporated diversity issues in 84%.
- (2) Interventions were sequenced appropriately in 70% of cases.
- (3) Barnsley YOT staff had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in 91% of cases and there was evidence of effective liaison with secure establishment staff.
- (4) Based on the assessment of the YOT worker, we judged that the initial Scaled Approach Intervention Level was correct in all but one case.
- (5) In all cases, appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.
- (6) The requirements of the sentence had been implemented in all 11 relevant cases.
- (7) In all custody and community cases the YOT worker was judged to have actively motivated and supported the child or young person and reinforced positive behaviour.
- (8) The YOT worker had actively engaged the parents/carers of the child or young person in all except one of the applicable custody and community cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Interventions had not been reviewed appropriately in 36% 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:

84%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In six out of the seven relevant community cases (86%) and in the one relevant custody case all necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard the child or young person. In three out of the four relevant community cases all necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect any other affected child or young person.
- (2) In the great majority of cases other YOT workers and relevant agencies worked together to promote the well-being of the child or young person in custody and in the community. We found examples of excellent joint work with the police to help ensure the safety of children and young people who had run away from home and were vulnerable.
- (3) YOT workers and other relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to the community. In all of the custody cases where there was a need for substance misuse services, ETE services or emotional and mental health support, action had been taken to promote continuity of such provision.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding had been identified in 71% of community cases, incorporated those identified in the VMP in 80% and delivered in 71%; although, only 20% had been reviewed every three months or following a significant change. In relation to the one custody case where a specific intervention to promote Safeguarding had been identified there was no VMP, but the intervention had been delivered and reviewed.
- (5) In all except one case all relevant staff were judged to have supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person in custody and in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding referrals had been made in seven out of the nine applicable community cases and in one out of the two custody cases.
- (2) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 67% of custody cases and in 57% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 82%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The quality and breadth of interventions available was impressive. The ISSP was well structured and had a comprehensive programme that could be customised to accommodate the different needs of the children and young people who were under supervision. In addition, restorative justice initiatives and victim service, provided by a voluntary sector organisation, were of good quality and responsive to the needs of case managers. Barnsley was also one of the areas selected for a Department of Health pilot of Multi-Systemic-Therapy, a family and home based treatment programme designed to improve the way children and young people function at home, school and in the neighbourhood. The project was co-located with the YOT and had worked successfully with a number of children and young people under their supervision.

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:

68%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *ROH* had been successfully managed in 93% of applicable cases.
- (2) Where the child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in 86% of cases.
- (3) In cases where there had been a reduction in offending-related factors identified in the initial Asset assessments these most frequently related to ETE, 11 out of 21 (52%); perception of self and others, 19 out of 37 (51%); and motivation to change 17 out of 35 (49%).
- (4) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 29 out of 31 relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) LoR had not been reduced in 39% of cases.
- (2) The child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence in 39% of cases.
- (3) There had been no reduction in the frequency of offending and seriousness of offending in 50% and 53% of cases respectively.

- (4) In six of the eight cases where there was an assessed risk factor linked to the child or young person's Safeguarding, there had been no reduction in those risk factors.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:	
General Criterion: <i>Outcomes are sustained in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.</i>	
Score: 82%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase of the sentence in 9 out of 11 relevant cases (82%). For cases in the community full attention had been given to this issue in 35 out of 37 cases (95%).
- (2) Action had been taken in the community to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 29 out of 37 cases (78%). In a number of cases staff attached to the Integrated Resettlement Support Service had provided significant practical help to children and young people in the community following release from custody.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Action had not been taken during the custodial phase of the sentence to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable in 5 out of 11 cases (45%).

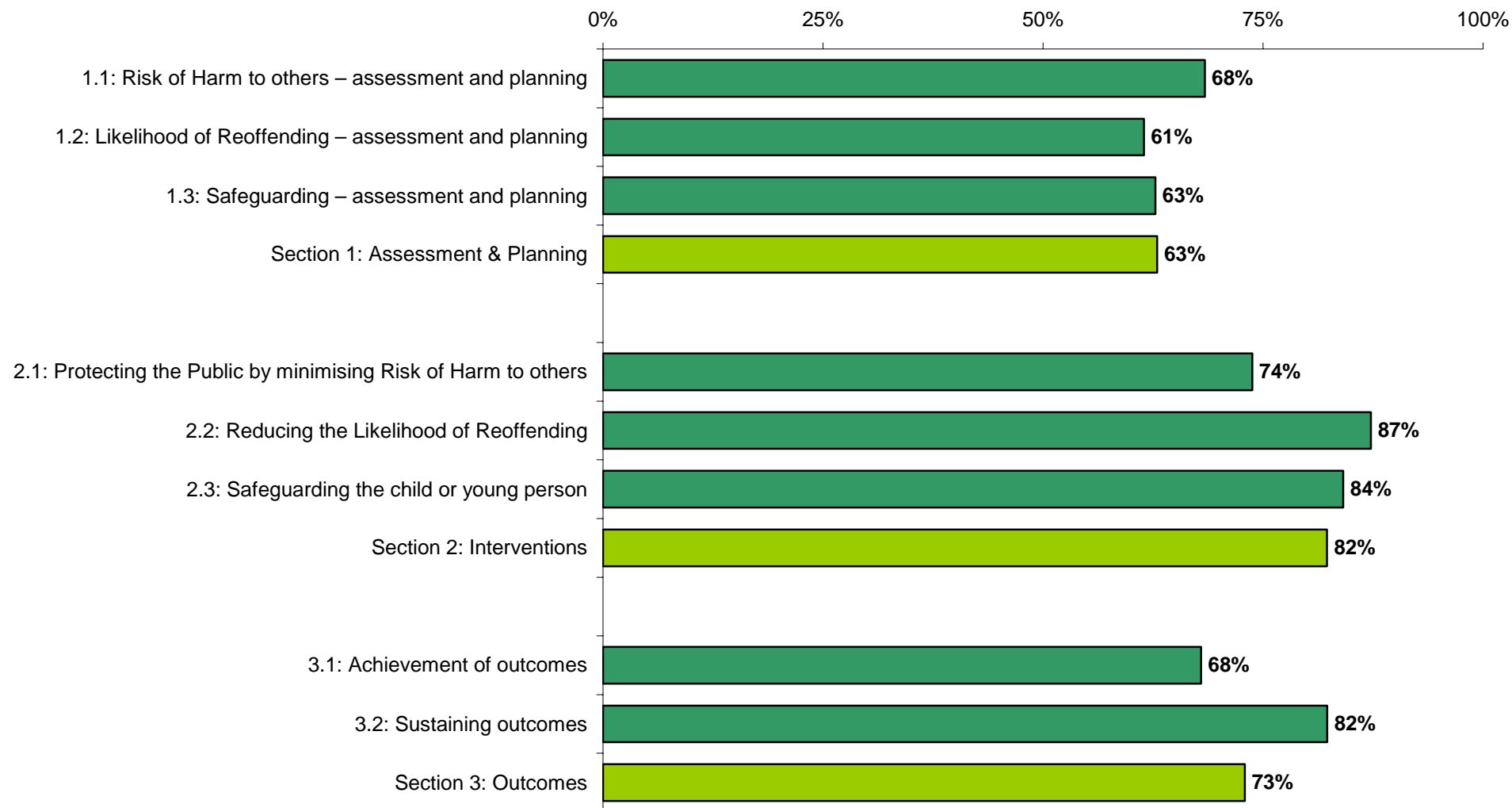
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 73%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

The YOT had recently become part of Barnsley's Integrated Youth Support Service and it was clear that attention had been paid by operational managers to the importance of helping children and young people integrate with the community. A resources team had been established to provide a service that case managers could use to help children and young people prosper in the community. The team included community psychiatric nurses, substance misuse workers, Integrated Resettlement Support workers and a range of ETE staff.

Appendix 1: Summary

Barnsley CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

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

The area had a population of 218,063 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.5% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly above the average for England/Wales of 10.4%.

The population of Barnsley was predominantly white British (99.1%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (0.9%) 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 42 per 1,000, were below the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOT

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

The YOT was located within the Directorate of Children, Young People and Families of Barnsley Council. It was managed by the Head of Service.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children, Young People and Families. All statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters was in Barnsley. The operational work of the YOT was based in Barnsley. ISSP was provided by the Barnsley 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 Barnsley YOT 20 out of a maximum of 28 (for English YOTs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing well.

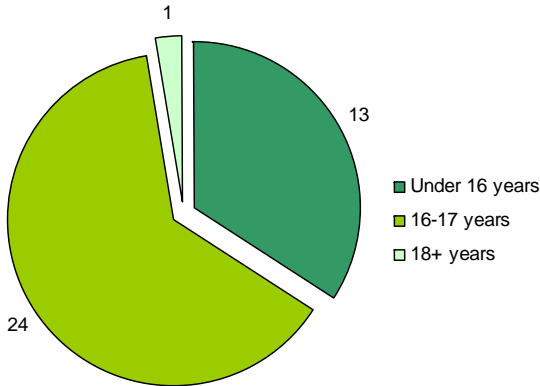
Barnsley YOT's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be improving significantly and was close to similar *family group* YOTs.

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

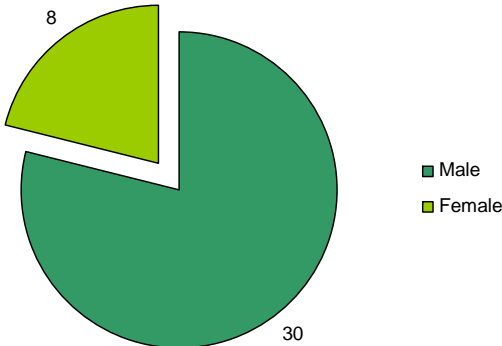
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

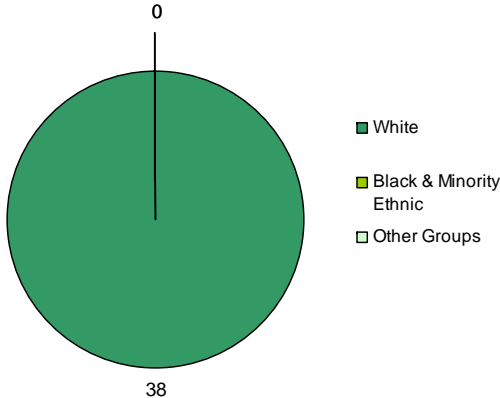
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



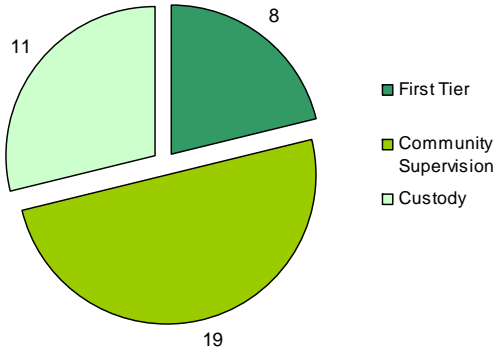
Case Sample: Gender



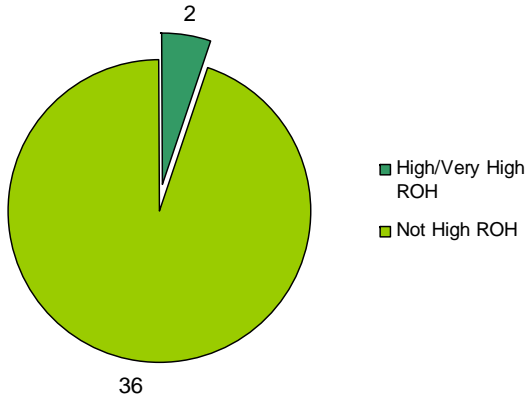
Case Sample: Ethnicity



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	Employment, training and education: 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 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