



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:

**Conwy Denbighshire**

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## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Conwy Denbighshire 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.

Over the area as a whole, we judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 69% 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 74% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1.

These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from the regions of England inspected so far. To date, the average score for *Safeguarding* work has been 64%, with scores ranging from 38-82%, the average score for *Risk of Harm* work has been 60%, with scores ranging from 36-85%, and the average score for *Likelihood of Reoffending* work has been 66%, with scores ranging from 50-82%.

Strategically, the YOT had an awareness of the areas for improvement and plans were already in place to strengthen the management structure. The YOT was also actively exploring ways to improve the quality of the case management and recording systems. These developments should enhance the quality of work done in the YOT. Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings.

*Andrew Bridges*  
*HM Chief Inspector of Probation*

*August 2010*

## **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.

<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>69%</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

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

<b>Public Protection – Likelihood of Reoffending score:</b>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<b>Score:</b> <b>74 %</b>	<b>Comment:</b> <b>MODERATE improvement required</b>

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area's sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area.

## **Recommendations** (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment 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 sentence (YOT Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Manager)
- (4) the Asset assessment and plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services and following any significant change (YOT Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, risk management and vulnerability management plans as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

## **Next steps**

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

## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

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

- ◇ All but one of the children and young people who completed a questionnaire described themselves as white British or Welsh.
- ◇ Eighteen of the twenty children and young people had received a copy of their intervention plan or referral order contract and were clear about why they had to attend the YOT.
- ◇ All 20 respondents thought that the YOT was 'really interested in helping' them, and 19 felt that staff listened well to what they had to say.
- ◇ Children and young people said that the YOT definitely took action to help with the relevant issues in every case.
- ◇ Sixteen of the twenty respondents thought their lives had improved as a result of the work done with the YOT
- ◇ Of those who responded, all children and young people rated the service of the YOT as scoring at least 8 out of 10.
- ◇ Free text responses from children and young people indicated that they felt the YOT had been very helpful to them and that services were well delivered and effective.

### Victims

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

- ◇ Four of the five victims who responded felt the YOT had explained the service they could offer and took account of their individual needs.
- ◇ All respondents said that they had the chance to talk about any concerns they might have.
- ◇ One respondent had benefited from work done by the child or young person as reparation.
- ◇ Two of the five did not think the YOT had paid sufficient attention to their safety.
- ◇ Two respondents felt completely satisfied with the service offered, one commenting that they thought every aspect had been adequately covered.



## Sharing good practice

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

### Assessment and Sentence Planning

#### General Criterion: 1.2a

On an initial visit for assessment, Vince threatened to damage his father's house. The worker explored his reasons for making the threats and calmed the situation down. Information was given to both Vince and his father about what help would be available and an emergency referral was made to children's services. The police were also warned about the possibility of a disturbance and so were able to attend the house later that evening to prevent further offending and ensure that the peace was maintained.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.3a

In the case of James, the case manager correctly identified his escalating RoSH and vulnerability. In order to manage the increased risks, the case manager raised the frequency of contact from weekly to daily (including weekends). Contacts were arranged with the police, YOT workers and the voluntary sector. Plans were also made to help him use his leisure time constructively. The YOT took the lead role in coordinating actions through the MAPPA.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.1a

Terry had discarded the proceeds of a burglary in woods near the victim's house. The case manager asked the police to contact the victim to get their consent for the offender to be accompanied to the woods to search for the goods. The victim consented and Terry was able to retrace the steps taken on the day of the offence with the case manager and recover the stolen property. The offender was able to meet with the victim and return some of the stolen property in person.

## 1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

### 1.1 Risk of Harm to others:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**76%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

#### **Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening had been completed in 92% of cases and, in all but six, in a timely manner. The screening was accurate in 73%. A full RoSH analysis was undertaken in all cases where indicated by the screening.
- (2) The RoSH assessment drew adequately on all appropriate information, including MAPPA and other assessments, in 89% of cases.
- (3) An RMP had been written in eight of the nine cases in which it was required; they were generally produced on time.
- (4) In nearly all cases, details of the RoSH assessment and management were appropriately communicated to relevant staff and agencies.
- (5) The RoSH assessment was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence in nearly all relevant cases.

#### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) There were several cases where the offence referred to in the assessment was incorrect, having been copied from an earlier assessment.
- (2) In four of the ten cases that did not require an RMP, although there were *RoH* issues, this had not been recognised and no action had been taken to manage the *RoH*.
- (3) Only half of the RMPs produced were assessed as being of sufficient quality. Victim issues and diversity were not sufficiently addressed in several cases. Roles and responsibilities and the planned responses were unclear or inadequate in several cases. There had been effective management oversight of less than half the *RoH* assessments and RMPs.

## 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:**

**76%**

### **Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

### **Strengths:**

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in 90% of cases; the assessment was usually completed in a timely manner. There was active involvement with the child or young person in 92%, with parents/carers actively engaged in the process in three-quarters of relevant cases. The assessment was always shared with the secure establishment in the event of a custodial sentence.
- (2) The *What do YOU think?* form had been used to inform the initial assessment in 59% of cases. Contact was made with children's social care services in 84% and ETE providers in 72% of the sample. Learning styles were assessed in over half the cases examined.
- (3) Intervention plans or contracts were drawn up for 90% of children or young people. Where there was a plan, children and young people and parents/carers were nearly always actively involved. Plans had been completed on time in 80% of cases.
- (4) Intervention plans nearly always reflected the sentencing purpose, gave a clear shape to the order and focused on achievable change.
- (5) Objectives in the intervention plan were sequenced according to offending related needs in 83% of cases; they were sensitive to diversity issues in 77% and took account of victims issues in 86% of relevant cases.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was not of a sufficient quality in a third of cases. The most common reasons for the assessment being insufficient were unclear or insufficient evidence, a failure to identify factors linked to offending and diversity issues.
- (2) Initial assessments were not always informed by other service providers. There had been insufficient liaison with physical health services (50%), mental health services (55%) and substance misuse services (65%).
- (3) Initial assessments were sufficiently reviewed in only 54% of cases.
- (4) Intervention plans sufficiently addressed factors linked to offending in only 69% of cases and reflected national standards in only 78%. They did not integrate RMPs in half the relevant cases.

- (5) Objectives in the intervention plan were prioritised according to *RoH* and incorporated appropriate Safeguarding work in only 58% of relevant cases.
- (6) Only 56% of intervention plans were sufficiently reviewed.

<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>69%</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b>MODERATE improvement required</b></p>

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was undertaken in 89% of cases; the screening was completed in a timely fashion in 84%.
- (2) For those sentenced to custody, vulnerability issues were communicated promptly to the institution in all but one of the relevant cases. There was effective liaison and information sharing with custodial establishments
- (3) The assessment of safeguarding had been reviewed at appropriate stages in the intervention in 70% of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Less than two-thirds of vulnerability screenings were accurate.
- (2) A VMP had been completed on time in only 58% of relevant cases, and was of a sufficient quality in only 37%.
- (3) Where there was a VMP it contributed to and informed interventions in 64% of cases.
- (4) There had been effective management oversight of vulnerability assessments in just over one-quarter of relevant cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 74%**

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

Not all staff in the YOT were confident in the use of the electronic case recording system, which was described as slow and frustrating to use. We found old assessments being copied without updating and inconsistent scoring of factors linked to offending and Safeguarding. There was also some evidence of individual case managers backdating assessments. PSRs often failed to distinguish between or confused *RoH* and LoR. Although the YOT had systems in place to ensure that RMPs and VMPs were produced, these plans were too often of insufficient quality, and did not add value to the supervision process. One case that should have been notified to MAPPA was not, although there was evidence that cases that met the criteria for referral as category 3 MAPPA cases were.

## 2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

### 2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others:

**General Criterion:**

*All reasonable actions have been taken to protect the public by keeping to a minimum the child or young person's RoH to others.*

**Score:**

**59%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) YOT staffs had contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in 72% of cases, for those in custody the figure was 100%.
- (2) Purposeful home visits were carried out in relation to the *RoH* posed and Safeguarding throughout the sentence in most cases.
- (3) In 78% of cases, appropriate resources had been allocated, consistent with the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* had been reviewed in-line with the required timescales in only 48% of cases, and following a significant change in only 32%. Changes in risk factors, were identified swiftly in only 37% of cases and acted on appropriately in 42%.
- (2) Three of the four eligible cases in the sample had been referred to MAPPA. One of these was referred under the wrong category. Despite the best efforts of the case manager, actions identified within the MAPPA were not followed up promptly and minutes of the meeting were of insufficient quality.
- (3) Victim safety was not given sufficient priority. A full assessment of the safety of victims was carried out in only half of relevant cases.
- (4) For community cases, interventions to manage *RoH* had been delivered as planned in 67%, but reviewed appropriately in only 38%.

## 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) Interventions delivered in the community had been designed to reduce the LoR in 89% of cases. They were delivered in-line with the plan in 86% and of a good quality in 78%.
- (2) The YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in all relevant cases.
- (3) In 83% of cases appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.
- (4) In over 90% of cases, the YOT worker had actively motivated and supported the child or young person and reinforced positive behaviour.
- (5) YOT workers had actively supported parents/carers throughout the custodial part of the sentence in all cases. In the community, the relevant figure was 77%.

### **Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Interventions to reduce the LoR were reviewed appropriately in only half of all cases.
- (2) There were a small number of cases where the YOT was unable to access or deliver sufficient resources to tackle emotional and mental health issues and substance misuse.

### 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:**

**74%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) There was evidence that immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in all relevant custody cases.
- (2) YOT staff had worked together with ETE providers to promote Safeguarding and the welfare of children and young people in 77% of community cases. They had worked effectively with children's social care services, substance misuse and mental health services in 67%, 76% and 73% of cases respectively.
- (3) For custody cases there was generally good shared working with most relevant service providers, with sufficient arrangements to manage the transition from custody to the community.
- (4) All relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of children and young people throughout the sentence in all custody and 70% of community cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) There was evidence that all necessary and immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in 62% of relevant community cases.
- (2) Work to safeguard and protect other children and young people associated with community cases had been taken in only 64% of relevant cases.
- (3) There was a lack of joint work to promote well-being and Safeguarding in two custody cases with emotional and mental health needs.
- (4) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in only half of all relevant cases.



**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 71%**

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

There was some evidence that cases were not always supervised in accordance with the national standard for contact. This was particularly true of community punishment and rehabilitation cases where some workers believed the contact by the probation area delivering unpaid work was sufficient. There were also insufficient arrangements to cover for staff absences and sickness, leaving children and young people unsupervised, even though they may have been assessed as presenting a high *RoH*. However; there was, also evidence of case managers actively setting levels of contact with children and young people in excess of the minimum standard in response to increases in *RoH* and vulnerability. Too few assessments and plans were reviewed as they should have been. Management oversight was not comprehensive.

### 3. OUTCOMES

#### 3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**52%**

**Comment:**

***SUBSTANTIAL improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) In 84% of cases where enforcement activity was required, it had been undertaken to a sufficient standard.
- (2) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in three-quarters of cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) *RoH* had been effectively managed in only 60% of cases.
- (2) There had been an overall improvement in factors linked to offending and Safeguarding in only slightly more than one-third of cases.
- (3) There had been a reduction in the frequency of offending in slightly more than one-third of cases.

#### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

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

**Score:**

**76%**

**Comment:**

***MINIMUM improvement required***

**Strengths:**

- (1) During the custodial phase of DTOs in all cases, full attention had been paid to community reintegration.
- (2) Action had been taken, or plans were in place to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in all custody cases.
- (3) Full attention had been paid to ensuring community reintegration in nearly three-quarters of community cases.

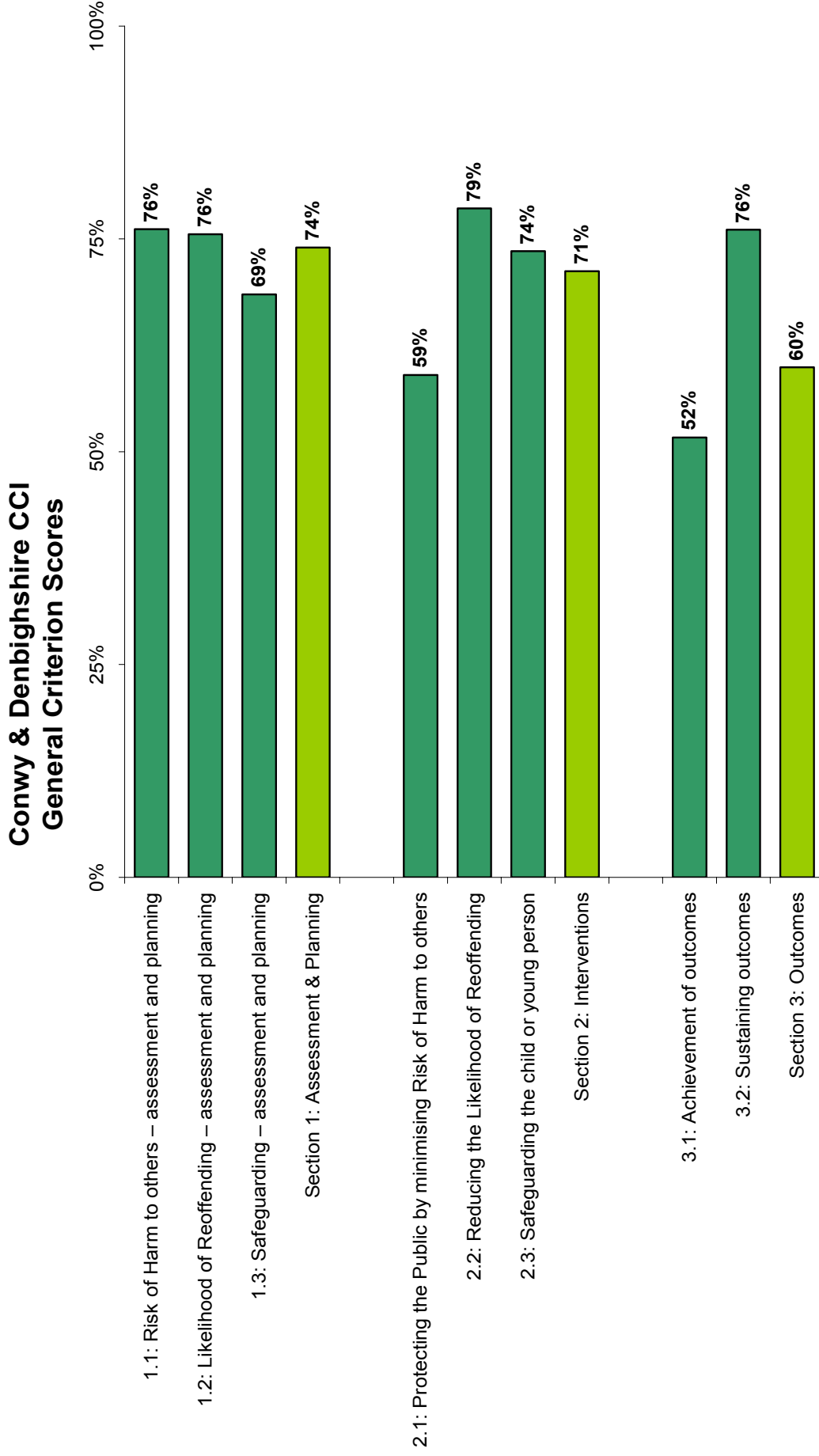
**Area for improvement:**

- (1) Action had been taken, or plans were in place to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in 67% of community cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 60%****COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

There was some evidence that staff in the YOT did not routinely set time bound objectives and review them appropriately. This hindered the evidencing of positive outcomes. The reduction limited reduction in factors linked to offending and Safeguarding was disappointing. Generally, custody cases were well prepared for release and reintegration.

## Appendix 1: Summary



## **Appendix 2: Contextual information**

### **Area**

Conwy Denbighshire YOT was located in North Wales covering two County Authorities.

The area of Conwy had a population of 109,596 and the area of Denbighshire had a population of 93,065 as measured in the Census 2001, 10% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old for Conwy and 10.5% for Denbighshire. This was lower and slightly lower (respectively) than the average for Wales, which was 10.6%. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 10.4%.

The population of Conwy Denbighshire was predominantly white British (98.9% Conwy; 98.8% Denbighshire). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.1% Conwy; 1.2% Denbighshire) was below the average for Wales, which was 2.1%. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 53 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

### **YOT**

The YOT boundaries were within those of the North Wales Police and Wales Probation Trust.

The YOT was strategically located within the Children and Families section of Conwy County Borough Council. It was managed by a Strategic Services Manager.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Conwy Chief Executive. [All statutory partners attended regularly.]

The YOT Headquarters was in the town of Colwyn Bay in Conwy. Services were delivered at a variety of locations across the two counties. ISSP was provided in house.

### **YJB Performance Data**

The YJB summary of national indicators available at the time of the inspection was for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

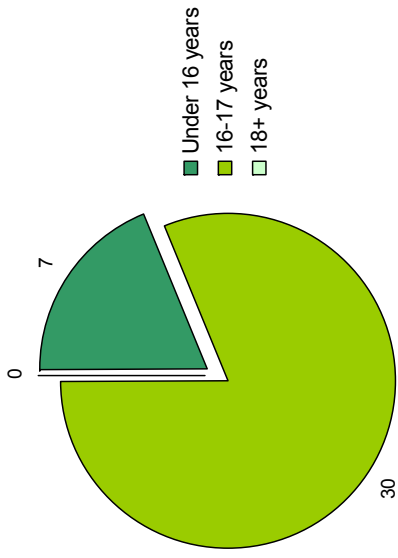
Conwy Denbighshire's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 73.2%. This was an improvement on the previous year, and above the Wales average of 69.0%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 96.6%. This was an improvement on the previous year and better than the Wales average of 96.1%.

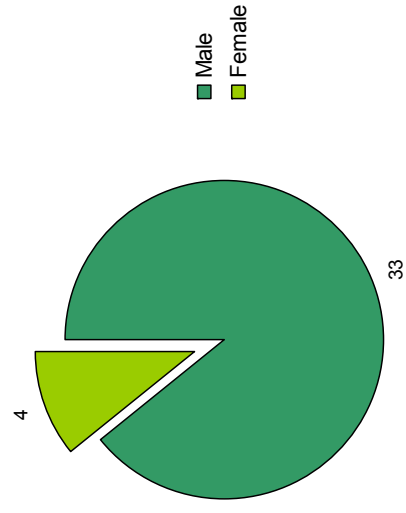
The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 77%, worse than the Wales average of 74% (See Glossary).

### Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

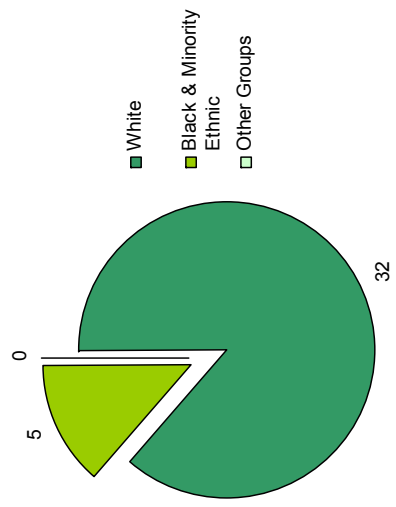
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



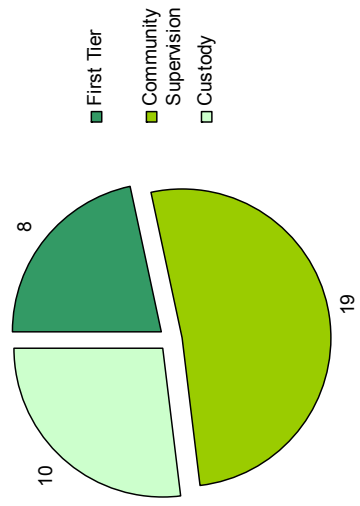
Case Sample: Gender



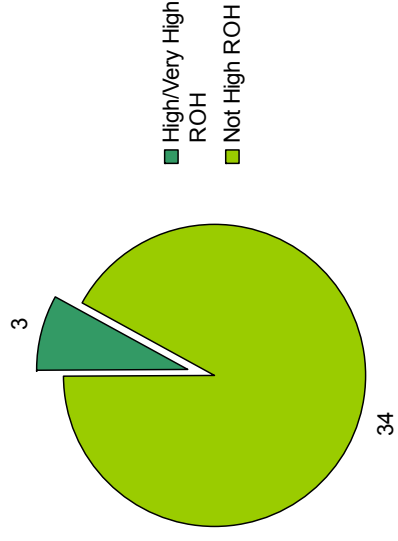
Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Case Sample: Risk of Harm



## **Appendix 3b: Inspection data**

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in April 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*

Data charts in this report are available electronically upon request

## Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Employment, training and education: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case.</p> <p>NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>



Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
'Reoffending rate after 9 months'	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a nine-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. '110%' would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for Wales in early 2009 was 74%
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

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